

## The Strategy of Handling Slums as an Effort to Create a Healthy Housing and Settlement Environment in the City of Merauke

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### ABSTRACT

Housing and settlements are the basic human needs and is an important factor in enhancing the dignity and quality of a prosperous life in a just and prosperous society. Housing and settlements are also part of national development that needs to be continually improved and developed in an integrated, directed, planned and sustainable manner. Housing is one of the main issues in the development of Papua Province in particular, as well as in Indonesia in general. The high number of savings guarantees, the number of uninhabitable houses that triggered the development of slums, are some of the fundamental problems in the field of housing in various areas, especially in urban areas. Housing development with the principle of meeting the needs for decent housing is basically the responsibility of the community itself. The government is only the party that supports the process through the creation of climate that allows the independent community to meet the needs of livable homes and through the provision of infrastructure and facilities that enable ongoing life and livelihood activities in the environment. Housing and settlements that are less integrated, directed, planned, and have less consideration to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as clean water, sanitation, waste management systems, and rainwater drainage, will tend to experience degradation in the quality of the environment or later to be defined as the "Slums".

**KEYWORDS:** slum, housing, settlement.

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### INTRODUCTION

Housing and settlements are one of the basic human needs and are important factors in improving human dignity and quality as well as the quality of a prosperous life in a just and prosperous society. Housing and settlements are also part of national development that needs to be continually improved and developed in an integrated, directed, planned and sustainable manner.

Housing is a group of houses that functions as a residential environment that is equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities, intended to make the environment a healthy, safe, harmonious, and orderly environment and function as expected. While settlements are part of the environment outside the protected area, both in the form of urban and rural areas that function as residential environments and places of activity that support life and livelihoods [1].

Settlement can also be defined as an area dominated by a residential environment with the main function as a residence that is equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities and workplaces that provide services and employment opportunities to support life and livelihoods so that the housing functions can be efficient and effective.

Housing and settlement problems are endless problems. The housing problem for humans is always an endless conversation but even in the small town the housing and settlement problem is the subject of discussion. Housing and settlement issues are related to the development process, and are often a reflection of the impact of general underdevelopment. Housing and settlement problems appear because:

1. Lack of control over housing and settlement development that has led to the emergence of slums in several parts of the city that have an impact on reducing the carrying capacity of the environment.
2. Limited capacity in the provision of livable housing and settlements that by the government, private sector and the community.
3. Development of human resources and community institutions that are still not optimal, especially about the awareness of the importance of healthy living.
4. Lack of understanding of the technical criteria for the use of residential land and housing, especially those based on the threshold of environmental carrying capacity and space capacity.

The development of housing and settlements that are less integrated, directed, planned, and has less attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as clean water, sanitation (latrines), waste management

systems, and rainwater drainage systems, will tend to experience degradation in environmental quality or later to be defined as "Slums".

Even though the slum area is an unwanted problem [2,3], it must be recognized that its existence in the development of regions and cities cannot be avoided. Therefore, in order to minimize the appearance of slums, it is necessary to make comprehensive efforts concerning various aspects that are able to prevent the emergence of slum areas.

## METHODS

### a. Research Location

The location of the research was in the City of Merauke, in 1. Seringgu Jaya village, 2. Rimba Jaya village. 3. Kelapa Lima village.

### b. Research method used

The method used in this research was descriptive survey method, which aimed to examine the problems that occur by collecting, compiling and classifying data, then they were analyzed. The data collection techniques used were:

Field Study, Interview, Documentation Study, Literature Study, and Data Analysis Techniques. In addition, the analysis of the area and Regional Planning was carried out. Systematic analysis was carried out by reviewing aspects;

- 1) Social-Population Development,
- 2) Prospects for Economic Growth,
- 3) Physical and Environmental Carrying Capacity.

Community-based development is development with an optimal orientation to the empowerment of the community, both directly and indirectly, the community is given the opportunity to actively aspire and contribute to formulating building and environmental programs that are appropriate to the level of their needs [4,5].

The stronger attractiveness of the city coupled with the existence of various economic limitations in rural areas, has pushed most rural residents to try their luck in urban areas. The rapid development of the city [6,7], which functions as a center of activity and provides primary and secondary services, has invited residents from rural areas to come to the city in the hope of getting a better life and various other facilities including employment, resulting in less attention to the development of the housing and settlements as well as economic activities. The condition has caused:

1. The occurrence of population growth is faster than the government's ability to provide adequate housing and other primary services;
2. The development of less livable residential areas and settlements, which in various regions tend to develop into slums, and no longer in accordance with the standards of a healthy settlement environment;
3. Lack of community attention/participation in the utilization of settlement environmental infrastructure and facilities for the comfort and ease of supporting economic business activities.

Dense population and limited space (for ventilation of light, air, sanitation, and open fields). Existing conditions often have harmful impacts on human life (e.g. fire and crime) as a result of a combination of various factors.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Research results

**Table 1: Seringgu Jaya Village**

NO	Field condition	Description
1	Location	RT/RW
2	Slum area	± 1 hectare
3	Number of houses	50 unit
4	Number of heads of family	100
5	Average of Basic coefficient of building	70 – 90 %
6	House condition	Houses in the settlement were almost all made of house material of houses on stilts. And some were made of stone material.
7	Social condition	The tribe that inhabits this settlement was the Asmat tribe.
8	Economy condition	All residents who inhabited the settlement did not have permanent jobs, one example of work was the laborer with the most income of 100,000 per day
9	Facility condition	Accessibility lane limitations
10	The cause of slums	Community ignorance of environmental conditions
11	Sanitation of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The source of clean water in this settlement was not from the PDAM (local water company) and only relied on wells</li> <li>Dirty water Disposal in the settlement was not well managed by the community</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Rimba Jaya Village**

NO	Field condition	Description
1	Location	RT/RW
2	Slum area	± 1 hectare
3	Number of houses	40 unit
4	Number of heads of family	80
5	Average of Basic coefficient of building	70 – 90 %
6	House condition	The houses in this area were makeshift houses made from used and improper materials such as; broken boards and rusty roofs.
7	Social condition	The tribes that inhabited this settlement were the Asmat, Marind, and Mappi tribes
8	Economy condition	People who live in the settlement on average worked as laborers with a daily income of Rp. 100,000
9	Facility condition	Easily accessible because the settlement position was near the road
10	The cause of slums	The level of public concern for the environment was still very low
11	Sanitation of buildings	Poor health and sanitation conditions, usually characterized by a dirty physical environment and the spread of infectious diseases.

**Table 3: Kelapa lima village**

NO	Field condition	Description
1	Location	RT 12 /RW 03
2	Slum area	± 1 hektar
3	Number of houses	120 unit
4	Number of heads of family	240
5	Average of Basic coefficient of building	70 – 90 %
6	House condition	
7	Social condition	The tribes that inhabited this settlement were the Asmat, Marind, and Mappi tribes
8	Economy condition	People who live in the settlement on average worked as laborers with a daily income of Rp. 100,000
9	Facility condition	The road was difficult to be accessed by 2 and 4-wheeled vehicles, causing people to have to walk to travel
10	The cause of slums	The actions and concerns of the community towards the environment and the place of residence was still very minimal
11	Sanitation of buildings	Residents who lived often suffered from diseases because the community did not have clean water sources and building sanitation that supported the community

## **b. DISCUSSION**

Slum area management strategies must be based on efforts to overcome the factors that cause slums, both direct and indirect factors. Basically, slum environment problems cannot be solved by one unit or department, but requires the integration of activities from each department that will have an impact on the improvement of the slum environment [8,9]. Some programs as an effort to control slum environment are as follows:

- Environmental Health Education
- Guiding the environmentally conscious community
- Public Infrastructure Development
- Community Economic Empowerment
- Improving the Quality of Community Education
- Management of Bantaran / Sempadan Areas (Rivers, Beaches, Lakes, etc.)
- Improvement of Public Health

The conclusion is the condition of soil sigma in the three villages were muddy so that the design solution made was in the form of a stilt house and it has many openings so that it can regulate the temperature in the room to make it comfortable. With such land conditions, the community often experiences health problems so that the design solutions are expected to be able to maintain public health..

In this case the government must provide clean water tanks in an area so that the community can manage them. Because of the condition of the people who live there still have a shortage of clean water and frequent occurrence of health problems.

## CONCLUSION

The development of housing and settlements that are less integrated, directed, planned, and give less attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as clean water, sanitation (latrines), waste management systems, and rainwater drainage systems, will tend to experience degradation in environmental quality or later to become "Slums". Factors that cause the appearance of slums (slum and squatter) can be divided into 2 (two), namely direct and indirect factors. Slum area management strategies must be based on efforts to overcome the factors that cause slums, both the direct and indirect factors. Basically, the resolution of slum environment problems cannot be done by one unit or department, but it requires the integration of activities from each department that will have an impact on the improvement of the slum environment. In this case, it is hoped that the Regional Government makes a list of houses and slums in the city of Merauke, to be later confirmed by the government. With this form of communication, it is expected that a partnership will take place to protect the building of a clean, healthy community life that has a decent area to live in. Do not allow demolition to occur, especially to the point where there is damage to buildings and residences occupied by the community..

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