

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Slums as a result of urbanization

To cite this article: Y V Simorangkir *et al* 2019 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **343** 012230

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

Slums as a result of urbanization

Y V Simorangkir, S Octavia and H S Raubaba

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Musamus, Merauke, Indonesia

E-mail: simorangkir@unmus.ac.id

Abstract. The slums that occurred on the road in Irian a week were marked by urbanization, namely the arrival of migrants from Asmat, they settled and made a settlement. This condition has continued for years, which has the effect of creating a slum settlement. This study aims to find a solution to the impact of slums in urban areas, especially roads in Irian, a week. This study uses a qualitative approach, by conducting direct observations at the research location and conducting in-depth interviews with several respondents. The results of this study indicate that the slums found on the Irian Seringgu road occur due to urbanization. The people who live in these settlements generally work as unskilled laborers with an income of Rp. 50,000 - Rp. 100,000 with each housing unit occupied by 3-4 family heads with the average level of education is only the average of elementary and junior high school graduates and even some do not attend school, utilities in settlements are inadequate or minimal, house buildings have not been neatly arranged and dirty. The results of the study show that the solution that can be applied to Kaliweda housing is rearrangement or legalization of land then rejuvenation.

1. Introduction

The dirty environment is synonymous with slums. Urban slums often occur due to the process of urbanization, namely the movement of residents from village to city. Urban slum areas are not desirable but are unavoidable, this is as a result of the attraction of the city, in order to minimize the increase in slum settlements efforts need to be made that can hinder the emergence of slums.

The emergence of housing and slum problems is caused by several things, namely poor control of housing and settlement development which has led to the emergence of slums in several parts of the city which have an impact on reducing environmental carrying capacity, limited capacity and capacity in providing decent housing and housing from the government, private and community, the development of human resources and community institutions that are still not optimal, especially regarding awareness of the importance of healthy living, lack of understanding of technical criteria for residential and residential land use, especially those based on environmental carrying capacity and space capacity [1].

The construction of housing and settlements that are less integrated, directed, planned and not paying attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as clean water, sanitation (waste), waste management systems, and rainwater drainage channels will tend to be degraded in environmental quality or termed slum areas.

The phenomenon that occurs in the Kaliweda residential area located in the Seringgu Jaya neighborhood shows a characteristic of slums. Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the solution to the impact of slums.



2. Methods

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is intended to understand what is experienced by research subjects, then use analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods, but by way of descriptions in the form of words and languages, in a special natural context [2]. The purpose of the description is to make a description, description or painting systematically, factually and accurately of the facts, traits, and relationships between the phenomena investigated [3]. The researcher is a key instrument, the technique of data collection is done in triangulation (combined), namely by conducting direct observation, interviews, and documentation of inductive data analysis [4].

2.1. Research study

The research location is located on Irian Sringgu Street,

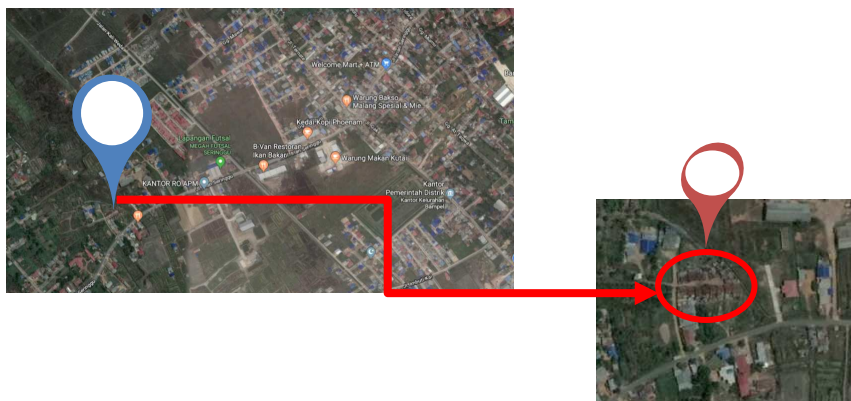


Figure 1. Research study

The research was carried out at the Seringgu Jaya village, the village of Seringgu Jaya, Merauke Regency, which is a slum settlement. This research was conducted from March to April 2019.

3. Results and discussion

In the Seringgu Jaya urban area, Jl. Kaliweda has settlements that do not meet residential standards so they tend to be a slum. Slum settlements are uninhabitable settlements because of irregularities in buildings, high levels of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements [5]. Several factors causing slums are urbanization, socio-economic factors, spatial factors, urban land factor [6]. And there is a factor of occupant's length of stay and land ownership status [7].

Judging from the physical aspect of Kaliweda housing, there are 25 housing units where 1 house unit is inhabited by 4-5 heads of households with a population of 12-15 people. The size of houses in Kaliweda housing is 5x6 m² to 5x8 m².



Figure 2. Housing conditions Kaliweda

The source of water obtained in housing comes from well water which is close to the housing, the water is also not suitable for consumption because the distance is only 10 meters from the housing.



Figure 3. Source of clean water

Flooding is still the main problem in Merauke when it rains, Kaliweda housing is included as housing that is categorized as prone when it rains which makes water overflowing up to the housing which is only 5 meters from the edge of the river.



Figure 4. Environmental conditions

This housing stands on the ground belonging to the Basik-Basik clan, where the tribe is a native tribe of Merauke Regency which is commonly known as the Marind tribe. The environmental conditions at the time of the Vedic housing are not well maintained, this is shown by the large amount of garbage around the housing that makes the aroma unpleasant, the building wall material which is only zinc.



Figure 5. House of Basik-Basik clan

There are 125 people in the housing population, in terms of education level, the average education level is only for elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP) and even those who do not attend school for residents' livelihoods in general a laborer. rough with Rp. 50,000 - Rp.100,000 / day.

From the results of observations and direct interviews in this residential area, it is clearly indicated that it leads to the creation of slums. So to get settlements that are in accordance with housing standards we need to do some analysis that refers to the following table [8].

Table 1. Model of slum settlement management

Slums	Other considerations	Legality	Arrangement
Weight	Light	Legal	Resettlement or Rejuvenation
Weight	High	Legal	
Weight	Medium	Legal	Resettlement or Legalization of Land and Rejuvenation
Weight	Light	Illegal	
Weight	High	Illegal	Resettlement or Legalization of Land and Rejuvenation
Weight	Medium	Illegal	
Weight	Light	Legal	Rejuvenation
Medium	High	Legal	
Medium	Medium	Legal	Resettlement or Legalization of Land and Rejuvenation
Medium	Light	Illegal	
Medium	High	Illegal	Resettlement or Legalization of Land and Rejuvenation
Medium	Medium	Illegal	
Medium	Light	Legal	Restoration
Light	High	Legal	
Light	Medium	Legal	Resettlement or Land
Light	Light	Illegal	
Light	High	Illegal	Legalization then
Weight	Light	Legal	Rejuvenation

To describe the slum condition in the housing times the following SWOT analysis can give an illustration of slum conditions.

Table 2. SWOT existing condition of settlement area in Kaliweda housing

SWOT	
STRENGTH	OPPORTUNITY
a. The density of buildings in the research location is in the low-density category	a. Availability of government budget for handling slums b. Conformity of RTR for settlement designation
WEAKNESS	THREATS
a. Standing on customary land belonging to residents b. Not yet available sources of clean water c. The absence of temporary landfills	a. At any time can be evicted b. The environment is dirty and dirty

Table 3. SWOT analysis results

	Strength	Weakness
External	a. The density of buildings in the research location is in the low-density category	a. Standing on customary land belonging to residents b. Not yet available sources of clean water c. The absence of temporary landfills
Internal		
Opportunity	Strategi SO	Strategi WO

a. Availability of government budget for handling slums	a. Government commitment to provide facilities and infrastructure in settlements	a. Legalize land ownership status b. Compilation of rules regarding slum management
b. Conformity of RTR for settlement designation	b. The regularity of development in accordance with the RTR helps restructure	
		Strategi WT
Threats	Strategi ST	
a. At any time can be evicted	a. Low building density can prevent fires	a. The unavailability of clean water sources and landfills can create a slum environment that can create
b. The environment is dirty and dirty		

4. Conclusion

From the results of the analysis and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded that the solution that can be applied to kaliweda settlements is structuring the resettlement or legalization of land and then rejuvenating

References

- [1] Hariyanto A 2010 Strategi Penanganan Kawasan Kumuh Sebagai Upaya Menciptakan Lingkungan Perumahan dan Permukiman yang Sehat (Contoh Kasus: Kota Pangkalpinang) *J. Perenc. Wil. dan Kota UNISBA* **7** 11–37
- [2] Moleong L J 2007 Metodologi penelitian kualitatif edisi revisi *Bandung PT Remaja Rosdakarya* **103**
- [3] Setiawan M A L and Santosa A 2013 Gaya Kolonial pada Rumah Tinggal Keluarga Ko Som Ien dan Ko Kwat Ie di Magelang *Intra* **1**
- [4] Sugiyono H 2016 Metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif *Cetakan ke-23. Alf. Bandung*
- [5] Anon 2011 *undang undang nomor 1 tahun 2011 tentang perumahan dan kawasan permukiman pasal 1 nomor 13*
- [6] Rindarjono M G 2012 Slum: Kajian Permukiman Kumuh dalam Perspektif Spasial *Media Perkasa: Yogyakarta*
- [7] Surtiani E E 2006 Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terciptanya kawasan permukiman kumuh di kawasan pusat kota (studi kasus: kawasan pancuran, salatiga)
- [8] Syam M 2017 Identifikasi Kawasan Kumuh dan Strategi Penanganan pada Permukiman Kumuh di Kelurahan Rangs Kecamatan Banggae Kabupaten Majene