

Characteristics Slum and Squatter on Waterfront at Pejagalan District, North Jakarta

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Abstract-City has always been attractive for people who want to increase the life. Doves of people come and meet the big cities, one of which is Jakarta as the capital city and central government activities in Indonesia. But the phenomenon is not accompanied by the ability and purchasing power of immigrant communities, which in the end they will cause a lot of urban social problems. One of the problems of urban development is the emergence of an increasingly heavy urbanization resulting imbalance pace of development in the city than in the village.

The rapid urbanization is not accompanied by the local government's ability to meet the society needs resulted in the growth of unplanned slum and squatters are often even be on areas that should tidak (riverbanks, the banks of the rail or on lands illegally). This raises many slums, especially in North Jakarta.

One of the locations recorded in the slums of Jakarta BPS is a Pejagalan district. Based on the results of the study note that the slums are located in the Pejagalan District has the characteristics as slums are located on the waterfront

Keywords: Characteristic, Waterfront, North of Jakarta

1. Introduction

The growth of residential areas and slum and squatters less habitable in the banks of the river, have an impact on the development tendency of a seedy neighborhood that does not comply with the standards of a healthy slum and squatter. Socio-economic conditions of the population is generally very low income, unavailability of public facilities and infrastructure, as well as the status of the land that is not authorized, causing more rundown neighborhoods. If these conditions are not controlled growth, the quality of the environment and the health of the community will continue to decline.

The last decade the growth of slum and squatter in the area along the river gets more attention than in previous years. This is because the longer utilization of flood plains was increasingly diverge, causing the emergence of unhealthy neighborhoods. Slum and squatter area is heavily populated riverbanks that occupy land on the banks of the river so often happens fouling rivers, which in turn can lead to flooding. Besides, the slum and squatter area of flood plains occupy land boundary that should not be established building. On the other hand, residents have for years occupied that location. This is an indication that the activities of life of the inhabitants have gone well. Only the location will need to be addressed.

In connection with this study, the methods of research used qualitative methodology of deductive rationalistic which emphasizes that knowledge comes from intellectual understanding that is built upon the ability of logical argument. Development of slum and squatter along the river as an impact decreasing function as a retarding pond riverbank, the threat of floods and landslides, declining quality of environment and functions of regional sustainable. With the increasing number of people who live on the banks of the river, could eventually lead to the river natural that it should have the stability of the morphology and component retention hydraulic (retention cliffs, the river,

the river flow and erosion, sedimentation, and flooding) are the highest that cannot be minimized or controlled by the river itself. Generally, the condition of the river in the village abattoir has several problems such as:

- a. houses or buildings built along the river banks generally take part so that the flow of the river narrows and can no longer accommodate the heavy flow of water so that every time the heavy rains in the mountains rising waters flooded slum and squatters.
- b. The condition generally dense slum and squatters and slums, infrastructure and facilities are not organized and do not properly.
- c. The lack of existing infrastructure

2. Theoretical Review

2.1. Definition of Housing

Basic understanding of slum and squatters in Act 1 of 2011 is part of a residential neighborhood consisting of more than one housing unit that has the infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, as well as having other functions to support activities area of urban or rural areas. The slum and squatters are a basic requirement that is essential in human life. From a row of five human needs of food, clothing, shelter, education and health, it appears that the slum and squatter occupies a central position, thus the increase in the slum and squatter will improve also the quality of life.

Currently living human beings not just as a shelter, but more than that covers the house and all amenities such as drinking water supply, lighting, transportation, education, health and others. This is consistent with the notion put forward by Sumaatmadja (1988) as follows: "The slum and squatters are part of the earth's surface that is inhabited by humans include all facilities and infrastructure that support life into a single unit with the residence in question".

2.2. Slum and Squatter

According Budihardjo, (1987); Yudohusodo (1991); Komarudin (1991); Ravianto 2009 dalam Soeparto (2014), explains that the slum is an area with the shape of housing that is not structured, not patterned (eg location of the house and the way irregular, unavailability of public facilities, infrastructure and water facilities, toilets) its physical form is not worthy example every year the area always flooded.

High density (exceeding 500 persons per hectare), low socio-economic conditions, the number of homes that are very dense and sub-standard size, environmental infrastructure is almost non-existent or does not meet the technical requirements and health, built on state land or land belonging to someone else. The quality of construction is very low, not served adequate environmental infrastructure and endanger the continuity of life and livelihood of its inhabitants (in the Book Interim Reports 2015 RKPKP North of Jakarta)

2.3. Waterfront Settlement

Based on the results of Research and Development of Slum and squatters in the waterfront Indonesia there are theories (Suprijanto, 2002) among others mentions that the initial existence of residential neighborhoods / slum and squatters in the riverside town, residential waterfront is a slum and squatter that was started by a group of ethnic later evolved down generations and expands the tradition and certain values. Over time, the waterfront slum and squatters that are currently experiencing growth due to both arrivals no longer of an ethnicity, but its influence by urbanization and become an alternative for

residential communities which are often inhabited by people with low income levels and the informal sector.

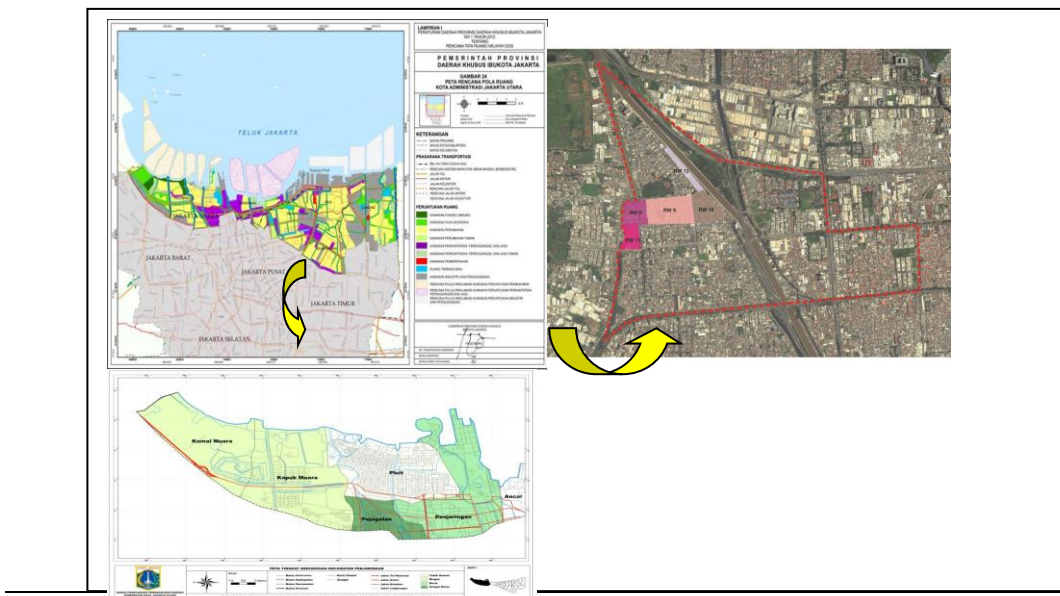
In a waterfront residential development tends to follow the flow of the river (elongated and linear), residential areas above the water tends meeting (high building density and the distance between buildings meeting) and seedy (irregular, dirty, and others). The orientation of the original building are generally facing the waters in accordance with the orientation of the water-based activities. Subsequent developments orientation activities ashore increasing (Putro and Nurhamsyah, 2010)

3. Findings

Pejagalan district has a weight in the slums RW 9 and 15 with the classification of mild and very mild slum located in RW 8, and 10 and the area of 2.89 ha. Currently, some slum RT already under P2KP program in collaboration with UN Habitat in the context of spatial planning in slum and squatter area.

Pejagalan district as the area that are in urban areas and most are on the path along the river, so that slums are more focused on the area along the river, while not being in the area along the river more organized. Even some of them already if only refers to the physical shape of the building, will be seen as an ordinary slum and squatter. But if it refers to the density of population and buildings, and other facilities services, then Pejagalan area is one area that must be in order. Moreover, these conditions are supported by a very high crime rate in the area. Moreover, the existence of an inadequate road width while the use of highly density make this area look well ordered.

In Pejagalan district the distance between house has not been arranged, with proven access to an area that many are not served well, especially in the slum and squatters located along the river. The garbage that full of the river and Teluk Gong bays aggravate the condition of the region, as well as drainage channels add to the burden of slums that exist in this area. Although located close to the center of activity, but as the slum and squatters are not organized, some slum in Sub Slaughter looks not have good drainage, garbage piled up in some places with no waste collection services are good and inadequate electricity network. Meanwhile, the clean water is not served by either of the service taps and groundwater conditions. Such conditions make some areas in Pejagalan district included in the classification of slums, especially those in flood plains and on the roadside.



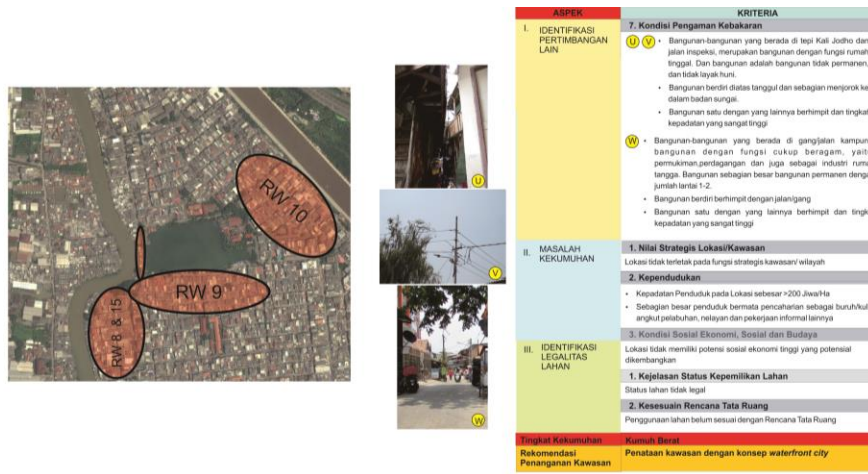


Figure 2. Spot of Slum and Squatter Area in Pejagalan District

4. Analysis

4.1. Building Condition

The assessment of the housing and slum and squatter of aspects of the condition of the building includes four criteria , namely the level of quality and adequacy of buildings and building density:

a. Quality and Feasibility level Building

Most houses in the form of a regular house. Generally a simple building, semi-permanent, and uninhabitable. Based on observations at the site of ± 60 % of the houses are uninhabitable, especially homes that are on the edge of the river, with the condition of perishable construction materials and emergency memorable.



Figure 3. Building Condition

b . The building density level

The growing of housing development tend to unplanned, develop according to the needs of owners, regardless of the distance between the buildings , the distance between the neighboring house and the street pattern.



Figure 4. Building Density Level

4.2. Road Condition

There is a 90 % neighborhood streets and footpaths have good conditions and only 10 % of land which has not been served path , with pattern street layout and the housing has not been arranged well . Thus this condition is categorized as slums , because there is only 10 % of the land unserved road .



Figure 5. Road condition

4.3. Water Supply

Service Level Water supply in Pejagalan district most of the population has clean water from the channel PAM (70 %), especially those living on the ground, At certain locations can still be obtained water from dug wells, but the water quality is poor due to the absorption of water from the river, so that can only be used for toilet function. Under these conditions there are approximately 30 % of the population that is not served with clean water, so it can be categorized as mild rundown.



Figure 6. Water Supply condition

4.4. Garbage Condition

In general Pejagalan district residents throw the garbage are in the river (90.9 %) and the rest burning their garbage (9.1 %) in the yard or in open places. The absence of transport fleet of garbage and landfills while adequate cause of more people choose the easy way to do and places their garbage within easy reach. From dispose of garbage population, this condition can be categorized as very seedy, because more than 70 % of the population dispose of waste in a place that is not its designation, which is on a river and open.



Figure 7. Garbage condition

5. Conclusion

Based on studies it is known that there are two kinds of existing slums in Pejagalan district the first is slum that located in the riverbank/ dam/ river, under the bridge and beside of railway tracks all of slum are located in the illegally land, and the second is slum that located not in the banks. The characteristics slum in Pejagalan district, north of Jakarta is: (1) the facilities and infrastructure have not been distributed evenly clean water, sewerage and waste disposal that do not meet with the health requirements; (2) low environmental quality (3) the low quality of the buildings and uninhabitable (4) The high rate of population growth (5) a high poverty rate.

From the aspect of infrastructure and facilities can be summed up most of the existing conditions including slum categories, waste and rain water channels. The habits of residents dispose of garbage, dirty water and latrines in the river, made the river polluted. Due to lack of awareness of the population on the health of the environment, so the implications for the quality of flood-prone environments and quality of life of the population vulnerable to disease outbreaks. Socio-economic conditions of people generally earn very low, resulting in low motivation of people to have a decent home and healthy. Then the implications of the high density of buildings at the site led to a lack of open space.

So to handling this situation is depends on the characteristics of the slum and squatter. For slums that located on the banks, the handling model is carried out by the model is resettlement for slum and squatter and renewal, while for slum and squatters not on the banks the handling model is restoration. Here is a scheme specific characteristics and handling models.

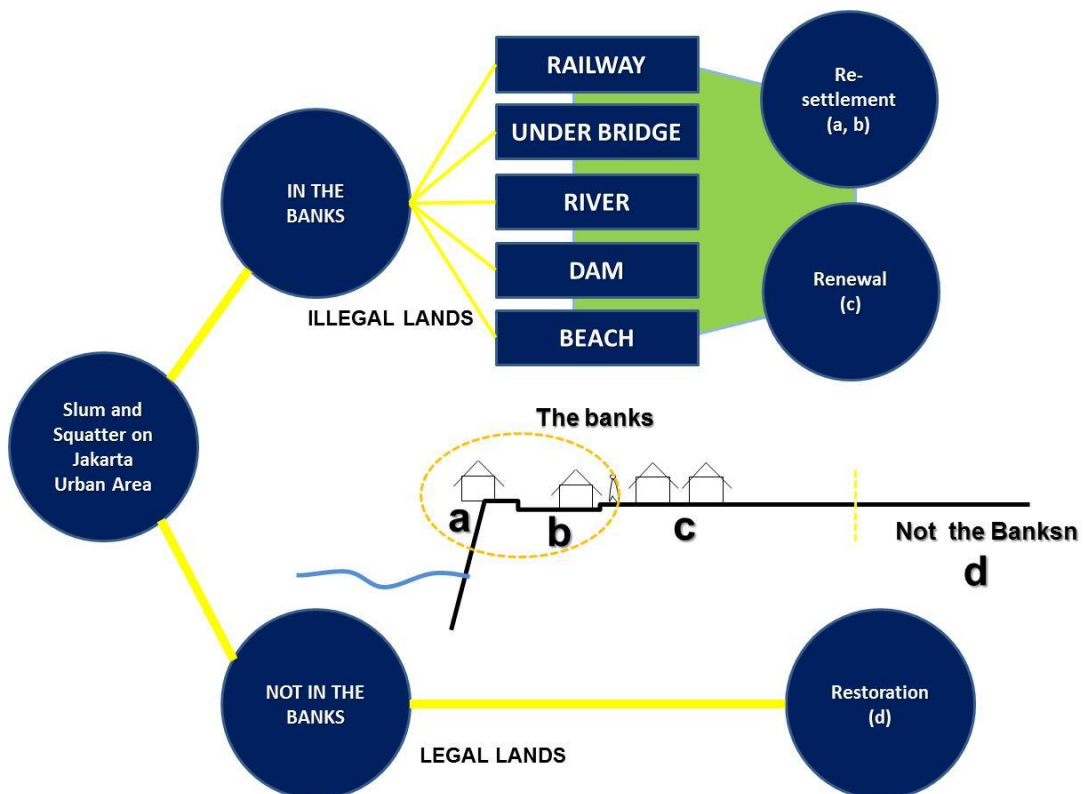


Figure 8. Characteristics of slum and squatter
Source: Interim Report of RKP KP Jak Utara 2015

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