

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Sustainable Development: Concept of Settlement (Case Study the Slums District of Banda Sakti, Lhokseumawe-Aceh)

Risna Dewi

Lecturer, Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science,
Malikussaleh University, Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

Teuku Alfiady

Lecturer, Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science,
Malikussaleh University, Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

Zulham

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science,
Malikussaleh University, Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

Abstract:

This article discusses the profiles of social, economic, environmental of Pusong slum village, in the district of Banda Sakti which is still far away from the sustainable development. The indicator of the social aspect is still less of awareness and less of participation in order to improve the quality of a healthy environment. From the economic aspect, empowerment of the local economy is not running well. None the less, the environmental aspects not covered janitors and waste management both in slums, so all those things lead to a low propensity. Finally, there is need to improve and land mapping the Village, what so called Pusong perpetakan land, through the land consolidation. It is urgently for the local government will, which starts from village government, sub district and district government to work together in order to maintain the quality of the environment through sustainable environmental development.

Keywords: Sustainable, development, concept, settlement and slums

1. Introduction

The occurrence of these environmental crises has sparked a new paradigm of thinking or so-called sustainable development (Sustainable Development). Sustainable development paradigm emphasizes the importance of understanding the meaning of the interrelationships between the three key dimensions of life that interact continuously, namely the social, economic and environmental. Sustainable development is a process that aims to achieve a prosperous society (sustainable society) in a sustainable environment. Thus it is clear that poverty and environmental degradation is a major threat to the sustainable development process. The process of sustainable development can be achieved through a variety of different ways, not universal, but depends on socio-cultural and economic as well as environmental community itself.

To achieve sustainable development need to be planning and designing that are ecologically with an evaluation of the condition of areas in the city, the processes that occur in society and the environment. This can be done based on the above thoughts and with the understanding that poverty and environmental degradation is a major threat to sustainable development. Three criteria for sustainable development in urban areas: First, pro-social justice, means fairness and equality of access to natural resources and public services, respect of cultural diversity and gender equality. Second, pro-economic welfare, economic growth means intended for the welfare of all members of society, can be achieved through innovative technology that minimum impact on the environment. Third, pro sustainable environment, meaning that non-anthropocentric environmental ethics to guide people's lives, so that they are always seeking sustainability and environmental balance, vital natural resource conservation, and give priority to improving the quality of life of non-material (Gondokusuma in Budhy 2005: 407).

An increasing number of the world's population is accompanied by increasing population of the city and increase the number of urban poor has made the burden of urban environment gain weight Problems principal urban areas in developing countries are subsystems major components interact with each other constantly, namely: First, the economic subsystem: low levels of income and weak level of economic empowerment. Secondly, subsystems social: people who suffer from poverty (such as unemployment, crime, health care and inadequate education. Thirdly, subsystem environment that suffered damage (such as pollution of water, air and soil, water scarcity and a slum settlement). (Gondokusumo in Budhy 2005: 408).

History Lhokseumawe city development began in the second decade of the twentieth century. At that time Lhokseumawe filled by general government buildings, military and government-owned railway transportation Netherlands. In 1956 formed Kabupaten Regional Level (DATI) II North Aceh capital of Lhokseumawe. Subsequently in 2001 Lhokseumawe officially became a municipality which has its own administrative area (Bappeda Lhokseumawe, History Lhokseumawe).

As the discovery of the source of liquefied natural gas in the Arun district of North Aceh in 1973, the residential area in Lhokseumawe grow and develop very rapidly in the years 1973-1979. The construction of a liquefied natural gas processing plant PT. ARUN Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in Muara Dua Kota Lhokseumawe also cause a surge in the population growth of the national average at that time (Bappeda North Aceh District in the General Spatial Plan North Aceh District, 1997).

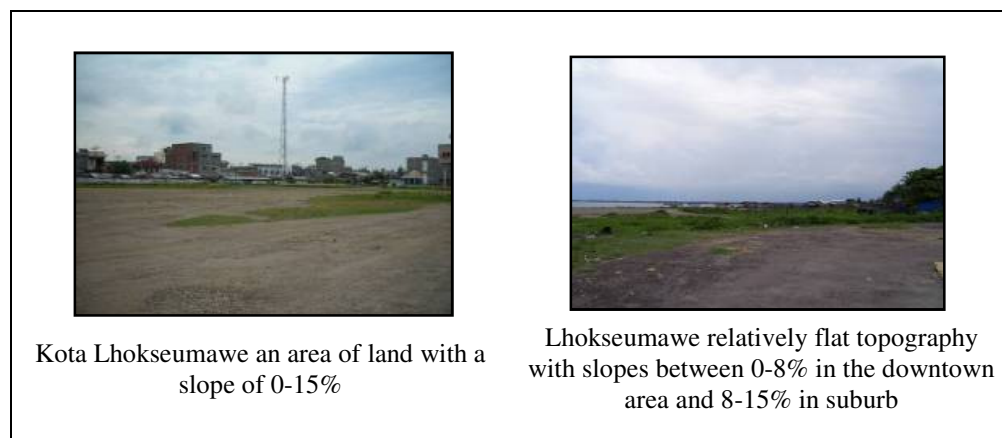
This of course causes the land and housing needs in Lhokseumawe be increased as well, without being able to offset by structuring the region as well and ideal of government of North Aceh at the time, so the new residents in the town of Lhokseumawe caused by migration, filling the spaces that exist irregularly. Some of them form a dense residential community, especially by low-income people as was the case in New Pusong Gampong and Pusong Lama dominant livelihood depends on fishing results. Banda Sakti settlements in the district which has 9 Gampong with 4,673 households, causing a dense settlement. Arise various problems such as lack of clean water, waste management, availability of family latrines and the low income of the people which is a causative factor in the inability to improve and maintain residential neighborhoods is good and healthy. Given this reality, based on the decision the Mayor of Lhokseumawe No. 225 of 2010 on the establishment of a slum in the city of Lhokseumawe stipulate that Gampong Pusong Lama and Gampong Pusong New categorized as slums and seven Gampong other (Keude Aceh, Teumpok Teungoh, Mon Geudong, Java Lama, South Hagu, Ujung Blang, Ulee Road) set sebahagian slum in Sub Banda Sakti (Bappeda Lhokseumawe, March 22, 2011).

Residents of slums and poor are always disadvantaged. Thus experienced New Pusong society and Pusong Lama. Their conditions from year to year living in uninhabitable houses that look very contrast, compared to the upper middle citizens Lhokseumawe city dwellers. "50 Citizens Gampong New Pusong, profession artisan drying fish production per month not less than 50 tonnes. 80 percent of the 1000 population KK traditional fisherman by profession, supporting the needs of all citizens of the city of Lhokseumawe fish upper middle strata, "(Alert: Thursday, January 28, 2010).

2. General profile of Lhokseumawe

According to Law No. 5 of 1974 on the Principles of Governance in the Region, the opportunity to improve the status of the City of Lhokseumawe, on 14 August 1986 by the Regional Regulation Number 32 of 1986 Establishment of the City of Lhokseumawe signed by President Suharto, which was inaugurated by Minister State Soeparjo Roestam on August 31, 1987. With that, de jure and de facto has become the City of Lhokseumawe with an area of 253.87 km², covering 101 villages and 6 urban villages in five districts of Banda Sakti, Muara Dua Sub-Synthesizer, district and subdistrict of Muara Batu Blang Mangat. Since 1988 the idea of improving the status of municipalities began Kotif Lhokseumawe be pursued until after the birth of Law No. 2 of 2001 on the establishment of Lhokseumawe on June 21, 2001, signed by President Abdurrahman Wahid, whose territory covers three districts, namely: District Banda Sakti District and Muara Dua Sub Blang Mangat. (www.lhokseumawekota.go.id/sejarah+kota+lhokseumawe, accessed 26/08/2011).

Based on the basic physical conditions that exist, there are some things that can be inferred to recognize the carrying capacity of the land in the city of Lhokseumawe, especially in accommodating and supporting community activities Lhokseumawe city on it. From the topographic characteristics (description of the place or area), most of the area is very potential to be cultivated area is mainly because the area is flat, but the type of development should also be adapted to the type of soil. lies the city of Lhokseumawe located in areas prone to earthquakes and tsunamis, so for the future development of some areas considered to be the critical points of the earthquake and tsunami in this region should be planned conservation areas (maintenance) or the cultivated area is not densely populated or activity.



Kota Lhokseumawe an area of land with a slope of 0-15%

Lhokseumawe relatively flat topography with slopes between 0-8% in the downtown area and 8-15% in suburb

Figure 1: Topography condition of Lhokseumawe
Source: Bappeda Lhokseumawe 2011.

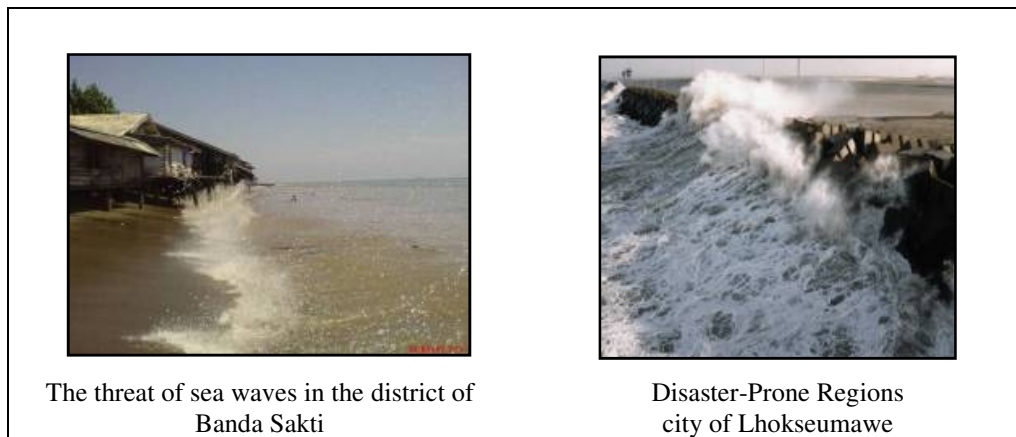


Figure 2: Disaster Threats in Kota Lhokseumawe
 Source: Bappeda Lhokseumawe 2011.

C quarry utilization pressure for development activities in the city of Lhokseumawe, which is primarily intended for housing, stockpiles and for building materials. Such conditions obviously cause erosion, which in turn would lead to sedimentation (precipitation process (stone)) at the mine site, as well as raises the level of insecurity dangerous environment for the community around the mine site. Not optimal and integrated efforts to control the activity of critical land in Muara Dua. Consequently, the real condition of the threat of erosion during the rainy season for the region.

The labor force coming from various levels of education in the city of Lhokseumawe continue to increase in line with population growth. For the Government of Lhokseumawe have goals that must be achieved, namely expanding employment opportunities in both the short and long term. Development on the labor sector is directed to support development priorities to accelerate the region's economic recovery and addressing poverty. Obstacles or problems faced in the labor sector is the issue of conflict in the province of Aceh in particular the city of Lhokseumawe, then the slow economic recovery and handling areas of poverty, weak institutional capacity and institutional functions as well as the lack of awareness and public awareness of the working environment. Lhokseumawe in the government's efforts to create jobs is considered to be very urgent to do. It is considered very important so as not to cause new problems that can interfere with the process of regional development in the future. A more educated workforce that has not got a relatively large amount of work in addition to the labor force that is educated.

3. The Concept of Sustainable Development and Slum

Budimanta: 2005 states that sustainable development is a point of view regarding the activities carried out in a systematic and planned within the framework of increased prosperity, quality of life and environment of mankind without reducing access and opportunity for future generations to enjoy and use. According to Salim: 2003, sustainable development must be directed at the eradication of poverty (economic goals), the balance: ekuitisocial fair (social objectives) and high quality, life environment (environmental targets). For this consciously cultivated investments in capital: economic (financial, capital machinery, etc.), social capital (investment in education, health and social cohesion) and environmental capital (investment-resource refurbishment and recycling as well as the substitution of natural resources non-renewable). Namba A: 2003 states that poverty is due to the mismanagement of natural resources, causing damage to the ecosystem is more difficult to overcome than other causes of poverty. Because of the poverty caused damage permasalahannya ecosystem is very complex and complicated. According to Marlina: 2009 said that sustainable development is not just concentrate on environmental issues. More than that, the sustainable development includes three spheres of policy: economic development, social development and environmental protection (hereinafter called the 3 pillars of sustainable development). Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the right to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development implies a guarantee of quality of human life and not beyond the ability of the ecosystem to support it. Thus the notion of sustainable development is development to meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Sudarmadji: 2008).

Thoughts about the terms of the achievement of the sustainable development process:

Dimension	Brundtland, G. H 1987	ICPQL. 1996	Becker, F.et al. 1997
social	Fulfillment of basic needs for all	Social justice, gender equality, security, respect for cultural diversity	The emphasis on the dynamic process of social growth, social justice and equity
economics	Economic growth for the fulfillment of basic needs	economic well-being	economic well-being
environment	Environment for generations present and future	The balance of a healthy environment	The environment is a central dimension in the social process

Table 1: Gondokusumo 2005 in Budhy 2005: 407

To achieve sustainable development need to be planning and designing that are ecologically with an evaluation of the condition of areas in the city, the processes that occur in society and the environment. This can be done based on the above thoughts and with the understanding that poverty and environmental degradation is a major threat of development. The settlements are an area dominated by environment equipped with infrastructure and facilities and the workplace environment that provides services and employment opportunities are limited to support life and livelihood, so that its function can be efficient and effective. These settlements may be urban settlements and rural settlements (Spatial Dictionary, 1997). Seedy understanding that there is no appropriate infrastructure, Slum is an impression or an idea applicable standards, both general standards of behavior and attitudes are low by the standards of living requirements of a healthy home, the density of buildings, facilities and income needs of the middle class. With clean water, sanitation or requirements other words, slums can be interpreted as a complete road infrastructure, space sign or stamp a given group is open, as well as the completeness of social facilities on the already established to the lower class that has not been established, (Sri Kurniasih, accessed on 10 / 10/2010).

Slum is seen as a problem, especially in terms of physical appearance. Slum has always been a scapegoat for kumalnya face of the city and implies too vulgar about the failure of development, something that is anathema to most leaders. The surroundings were dirty, muddy, poor sanitation, building chaotic, looks filthy, contaminated wells, building density and high occupancy, the building materials of used and cheap, and so forth, a general description that is associated with the existence of rundown house, (Ngakan Putu Sueca: 2004).

According to the Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure (Depkimpraswil) (www.ciptakarya.pu.go.id, accessed 10/10/2010), slums (slum) can be classified into two classifications, namely:

1. Physical: high density > 500 / ha, the layout of the buildings in poor condition and inadequate, the construction of buildings in poor condition and inadequate ventilation does not exist, if there were poor conditions and inadequate, the density of buildings in poor condition and inadequate, state road conditions are poor and inadequate, the drainage does not exist and if there are poor conditions and inadequate supply of clean water is not available, if the available quality is not good and limited, no / less smoothly, the disposal of human waste and garbage are not available, if available in bad condition or inadequate.

2. Non Physical: lower socio-economic level, education is dominated junior down; livelihood relies on the informal sector, low-disciplined citizens.

3 (three) slum in structuring approach (Journal COMMUNITY Vol.-4 3 November 2008) accessed 27/08/2011: (1). Approach Planning / Environmental Revitalization Slum: revitalization activities are a power and an attempt to revive a housing environment through a variety of physical arrangement, both the infrastructure facilities as well as empowering communities to develop their potential. (2). Social and Empowerment approaches: social cultural changes also create conditions in which local communities and facilitated stakeholders can take advantage of new opportunities of revitalizing rundown neighborhoods, to community business activities in order to increase their economic life. Furthermore, the conditional prerequisite in order to process these changes require a situation or readiness, both social and cultural terms to be prepared. (3). Community Driven Development approach (Community Based Development): This approach emphasizes the empowerment that sees the creative initiative of the people as the primary development resource. Thus the revitalization of neighborhoods as community-based activities (community based development) should be able to help or encourage people to be able to act as subjects in improving the environmental conditions of the settlement itself. Then the whole community should be encouraged in order to play an active role in all phases of activity, from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs.

4. Social, Economic, Ecological Slums

Gampong Pusong is slums and disorganized then born with SK Mayor Government policy regarding the determination of the slums and create a strategy document handling slums:

The social aspect: raise awareness and community participation Gampong Pusong to improve the quality of life, effectiveness and family environment, increase access to education with equity, equity restoration of land and adequate health care through approach to increase the independence and the internal forces as well as the active role of the Gampong, District and Government city to provide an understanding of the health risks of environmental pollution and danger to live in high-risk places such as sea-prone tsunami, abrasion, spring tide.

Economic aspects: society as a subject in the effort to develop the economy. Gampong Pusong are the most popular tourist attraction that is Reservoir local community, economy can empower citizens to sell, make the effort salted fish, grouper aquaculture to increase revenue.

Ecological aspects: environmental rejuvenation is a planned effort to change or renew an area that the low quality of the environment into a new social and economic order that is capable of supporting the development of the city. Rejuvenation environment was developed based on ecological design with repairs of residential houses and emphasizing consideration of the carrying capacity and environmental compatibility, planting mangrove trees, create shelter trash, make public toilets are eligible, prevent environmental pollution, the addition of natural shades that support biodiversity as marine a place of recreation / tourism overgrown shade trees.

Then the settlement as an ongoing effort to improve social conditions, economic conditions and environmental quality can be implemented through an approach principle Tridaya which combines the activities of preparation of the community, empowerment of economic activities of society, as well as the utilization of facilities and environmental infrastructure in the Village Pusong until the release can not be separated with monitoring and evaluation so that Gampong Pusong be orderly and sustainable settlement as a healthy home, a healthy environment and society empowered and environmentally conscious. the emergence of slums in the causes for

the existence of migrants from rural to urban migration thus increasing residential density, located in the state-owned land as squatters, culture deviant occur both social and environmental pollution.

The characteristics of slums as expressed by (Parsudi Suparlan: 1984) is:

1. The public facilities are lacking or inadequate condition.

2. The condition of residential houses and settlements and the use of space (ruangan) reflect occupants underprivileged or poor.

In slums Gampong Pusong of 1. 438 poor households category only 400 families, but in the research location is still encountered in slums, the findings in the study stated that the public Gampong terkatagorikan Pusong not entirely poor. And from interviews and observations in the field of society Gampong author Pusong not absolute poor only just still getting used to the culture slum. So in conclusion, the characteristics of slums is not only characterized by the condition of residential houses and settlements and the use of space-ruanganya reflect occupants disadvantaged or poor, but also because of the habit by culture rundown (customs hereditary) plus the lack of awareness and discipline of citizens to maintaining a healthy environment and education are dominated not complete primary school and elementary school. The development of the concept of sustainable settlement in the Slums District of Banda Sakti Lhokseumawe contribute ideas that core settlement building sustained an effort to improve the quality of life in a sustainable manner, which is not only supported by the development of settlement physically but also supported by empowering mental and cultural communities to improve the quality of life in a sustainable manner. Gampong circumstances Pusong District of Banda Sakti Lhokseumawe have potential strategic natural resources to be utilized is the sea. Sea has provided socio-economic life of citizens Gampong Pusong. Their dependence on seafood, and their lives become disorganized and shabby because of living near the sea. As the results of author interviews with informants who said that people around the sea is synonymous with slum because they consider dirt (BAB) and household waste can be carried by ocean currents into the sea, whereas the logic of thinking, the ocean does not accept household garbage, trash it would brought back to the mainland.

Essentially they can live as natural products namely sea products, on the other hand because they live / lived on the edge of the sea so as to make their lives become rundown. It is necessary to pay attention to and put natural capital and its sustainability in the first pillar, and further supported by the social and economic pillars. Because if the ecological sustainability embodied in Gampong Pusong with untidiness automatically destroy the growing attraction that can empower citizens to supplement income economy because many visitors, automatic social aspects of citizens will be sustainable. marine products can pursue economic growth and to maintain public welfare (revenue / livelihood), but also how to maintain the management of natural resources and the environment (for regardless of untidiness) and benefit in the long term or sustainable intergenerational.

As a coastal area which is a strategic area, the coastal areas need to be developed as the Waterfront Development which has the main purpose to revitalize, improve the livelihoods of coastal communities, including fishermen. The beaches also reorganized for the welfare of the community, to empower the economic advantages of the coast, such as tourism, industry, harbor, beaches to the public as well as housing.

To improve the livelihoods of coastal communities, the welfare of the population, and empowering economic advantages for the beach, it is the desire and hope of Lhokseumawe Municipal Government and all citizens as well as the Pusong Gampong that has been applied in developed countries. Actually, when the review of the concept is quite good, but as we all know generally Aceh town of Lhokseumawe in particular is a basic conflict areas, and the tsunami disaster prone areas mengimplemtasikan Islamic law, with some of these indicators that are less appropriate for the development of the program.

Look at the key issues that are significant in people's lives Pusong majority of fishermen who rely on the income from the fishing at sea then the program will automatically turn off the local economy. It is not easy to improve the livelihoods of coastal communities Gampong Pusong as applications Waterfront Development in developed countries. Warga Gampong Pusong have suffered so much with the living conditions of the marginalized, plus the entirely new concept for them, most likely application of this concept to be "a total failure". Governments tend to use the wasteful policy which he considered very profitable but very harmful to society. Its very important to be considered by the City of Lhokseumawe is not to apply a foreign concept that is not the right target, which is a new breakthrough government Lhokseumawe to boost the economy of coastal communities, but that should be a lot of rethinking is how to improve slums in order to lead to sustainable development, both from the aspect of social, economic and environmental sustainable utilization of marine-based society yet.

5. Conclusion

Slums tend to issue residence status and the settlement issue as a residence as well as low-income communities. Slum or slums usually used to describe the settlements that grew spontaneously in urban areas that have quality below the minimum standard of housing in unhealthy environment and is not supported by the services of municipal services such as drinking water, sanitation, drainage. Settlements in Gampong Pusong declared by decree of the Mayor as a slum and a priority for the handling and the City of Lhokseumawe at present only makes documentation management strategy slums, the government's handling of this issue is considered slow and less serious. The emergence of slums in Gampong Pusong because of the potential of the sea. Many migrants from Sigli, Pantan Labu, Nisam and many other residents of the Village speculate for a living as a fisherman, and eventually settle and make a settlement with building a house is (emergency home). Profile of social, economic, ecological in slums Gampong Pusong District of Banda Sakti not lead to sustainable development. Total all good indicators of social, economic and ecological have a low propensity. Settlements ideal emphasizing consideration of the carrying capacity and environmental compatibility, planting mangrove trees, create shelter trash, make public toilets are eligible, prevent environmental pollution, the addition of natural shades that support biodiversity as the sea becomes a place of recreation / tourism overgrown shade trees.

6. References

- i. Adi Prasetyo, 2009, Journal of Characteristics Slum Village In the village Krajan Mojosongo Jebres District of Surakarta, accessed on 23/01/2011).
- ii. Bappeda North Aceh District in the General Spatial Plan North Aceh Regency, 1997
- iii. Bappeda Lhokseumawe 2011
- iv. Budhy Tjahjati Sugijanto Soegijoko, Gita Chandrika Napitupulu, Rev. Mulyana 2005, Anthology Indonesia Urban Development in the 21st Century (Concept and Approach Urban Development in Indonesia), Jakarta, Publisher Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.
- v. Budimanta, A 2005, Memberlanjatkan Urban Development through Sustainable Development in Indonesia Anthology Urban Development in the 21st Century, Jakarta, Publisher Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.
- vi. Emil Salim Scientific Oration On Environment Day 2003 IPB Baranangsiang, Science and Sustainable Development in the access date 17/02/2011.
- vii. Ilham M. Wijaya, 2009, Essay on Sustainable Development; Future of Indonesian Housing and Settlement Development, accessed on 18/07/2011
- viii. Community Journal Vol. 4 No. 3 November 2008, accessed 27/08/2011.
- ix. Mubyarto 2003, Challenges of Economic Sciences in Tackling Poverty. People Economic Journal. Accessed March 2003 edition of <http://www.ekonomirakyat> 27/08/2011.
- x. Marlina, Ani, 2009, to define the characteristics of sustainable, wordpress: Jakarta.
- xi. Ngakan Putu Sueca, 2004, the Settlement Natah Journal Vol. 2 No. 2 Slum, Problem or solution, Udayana University.
- xii. Namba, A., 2003, the Ecosystem Approach in Poverty: Reflections Penanggulangan Poverty in Central Sulawesi, the People's Economic Journal. Accessed March 2003 edition of <http://www.ekonomirakyat> 27/08/2011
- xiii. Parsudi Suparlan, 1984, Culture of Poverty in Urban Poverty, Jakarta, Indonesia Obor - Sinar Harapan.
- xiv. Review Article Regarding Settlement Issues City, accessed on 23/01/2011
- xv. Sri Kurniasih, Journal of Business Improvement Petukangan Slums In the North-South Jakarta Architecture University Budi Luhur accessed on 16/02/2011
- xvi. Salim, E., 2003, Papers for Meeting Law by BPHN dated July 15, 2003 in Bali.
- xvii. Sudarmadji, 2008, Journal of Sustainable Development, Environment and Autonomy.
- xviii. Wahyuni Zahra (USU) 2009, Journal of People Centered Ecological Model City (A Study of Culture and Social Issues in the Urban Planning Development Framework Berkelanjutan.Tesis Graduate Program University of North Sumatra).
- xix. Alert: Thursday, January 28, 2010
- xx. www.lhokseumawekota.go.id/sejarah+kota+lhokseumawe, accessed 26/08/2011).