

HOW IS A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF COASTAL SLUMS AREA IN REMBANG CITY, REMBANG DISTRICT?

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ABSTRACT

Population growth is very fast, especially lead to control of the illegal land by low-income communities. With limited land for a residence in the city made the state-owned land that is not used for public use area of settlement. Rembang subdistrict capital is located in the seaside city with the linear development along the beach. This has caused people choose where to live in the area because it is a strategic location and close to the main livelihood as fishermen. Settlement area is finally growing in conservation areas to the coastal area and into slums. The emergence of the legal settlement slums and illegal (squatters) because of the absence of regulation as a control in the provision of housing and services.

Goal in this article is to formulate strategies for the sustainability of the area's settlements in the coastal area of Rembang District. Benefit strategy formulation is expected to be input for the government to prepare development plans and policies related to the efforts of the city address the problem area slums settlements (slums and squatters).

Strategy for sustainability of the settlement area in a coastal site is *on Upgrading strategy* with community empowering approach. Priority lies in the upgrading of tenure include legitimacy, legalization and formalization of the process of integration to the market and the formal aspects of the de jure. Handling strategy to strengthen the economic activity for people who have a home business providing industry assistance loans for business capital of Rembang District. To support the sustainability of the settlements in the coastal Rembang city, people are encouraged in order to have the ability to utilize the resources optimally and fully involved in the mechanism of production, economic, social and the ecology. Recommendations for Rembang government as a policy can be more selective in terms of building permits the area to support the sustainability of coastal settlements in a safe and reasonable habitation.

Keywords: strategy, slums settlement, coastal areas, sustainability

INTRODUCE

Rapid growth of population, especially for low-income people lead to control of land for housing illegally. Appearance the slum settlements and illegal (squatters) caused by the growing number of people faster than the government ability in setting up housing and services. Unbalance condition between growth and number of populated with development of a properness residents are increasing amount of slum residents.

Most of community choosing their residence location near with their workplace as a economic source. Likewise the community in coastal area, who work as a fisherman, they are live in a long of beach without pay attention to safety, comfortable, and worthiness of their residence. Disaster doesn't be the main problem for them, because they feel that the economic necessity as a primer necessity and the culture social factors have been adhere for them.

Rembang is the center of the city government centre as well as Rembang economy, trade and services, social and cultural activities for the region north of the district. The city be passed a primary arterial route Semarang-Surabaya. Location City Rembang, located in the District of Rembang is a very strategic location so that most of the population concentrated in the sub-district. Rembang subdistrict consists of 34 villages in the north and south of the provincial road. Most of their occupation as a fisherman, especially for residents who live in the northern province of the road adjacent to the coast. Land use in north Rembang sub-district dominated by slums area. The location of the fishing settlements and slums are concentrated in

Rembang District is located in the 5 villages. Building density in Rembang that classified in slums as the following:

**Table1 : Netto and Building Densities
Coastal Settlement Area in Rembang City**

No.	Villages	Number of Population	Square (Ha)	Number of House	Settlement Square (Ha)	Netto Density (people/Ha)	Building Density (unit/Ha)
1	Gegunung Wetan	1412	6,86	413	6,13	230	67
2	Gegunung Kulon	891	4,07	223	4,00	223	56
3	Tanjungsari	689	2,24	173	2,11	327	82
4	Pacar	604	7,24	401	7,20	84	56
5	Pandean	1958	175,00	531	19,58	100	27

Source: RP4D of Rembang District, 2008

Look at the building density, so take the problem formulation in this research is emergence of settlement in Rembang coastal area more dangerous for the inhabitant. Insecurity of Rembang government in monitoring and control of the building in coastal areas cause people with low income can build free houses in the area.

The purpose of writing this article is to formulate strategies for the sustainability of the area's settlements in the coastal area of Rembang District, so that the area is not damaged and people can live comfortably without any danger that threatens their lives. The field study focused on the settlement area which located in north of province road.

DEFINITION

According to the Directorate General of Cipta Karya Public Work Departement, Informal area (Slums and Squatters) is a area on a physics, economic, social cultures and social politics have degradation or some inherent problems, so ability of land can't used optimally. Smith (1979: 24) in detail to provide the restrictions as follows:

- a. Slums are legal and permanent housing, but the physical environment condition worsened because of the settlement less maintenance, age of building ripen, or because-divided into units for the home or yard of the small room.
- b. Squatters are illegal housing in the illegal land (not recommended for housing area), uncontrolled, unorganized, the physics and building a very ugly, without served by infrastructure facilities and environment of the city.

Settlements are not always illegally, and illegal housing not always slum. Squatters were related with land owned status, it is resident which built over the land that not their authority (other people or state land). Characteristic of the slum and squatter areas are described as follows (Abrams,1964: 10-27):

- It is groups of rapidly huts, with high density, narrow trail for entrance, built from oil drums, from sheet irons, tin-cans, paint, and use the plywood board.
- Grow and develop organically with physics and building condition is very bad and doesn't regularly, can't fulfill technical and healthy requirement, facilities and infrastructure environment lacking or below standard.
- Environment informal settlements illegally occupy the land (not the settlement, not according to the government's plan), not controlled and often not as organized along the time.
- Generally, the population have low of social status, economic, and education.
- Identically with criminality, bitch, and full of hopeless people, no fixed work (often seasonal), and relatively low earnings in the informal sector
- Density of the Basic Building coefficients (KDB) is greater than that permitted (KDB almost 100%), the population density exceeds the resources to support the environment (1000 persons / ha).
- People still bring nature and behavior of rural life that involved family ties in closely.

The main trigger of the informal settlements in urban areas, namely management factors and economic pull factor. Location which has the potential to develop as an informal settlement is a land where government land-management/ management of the area is not clearly defined,