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Surface Management Assessment Creative Village in Area Edge Lasolo River Kendari City, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the form of settlement management based on creative villages on the banks of the Lasolo River and its influence on the behavior and awareness of the community. This study used a qualitative descriptive method, with data collection techniques through observation and interviews. The results of this study describe the form of river bank arrangement by making taluds and normalizing, repairing roads in the area, providing public facilities that can be used jointly, this is in line with the utility system which includes making clean water channels and dirty water that does not pollute rivers, providing management trash. The management of these settlements has sufficiently affected the behavior of some communities and has an impact on public awareness to maintain and preserve the residential area on the banks of the Lasolo River.

Keywords: Management, riverbank settlements, creative village

1. Introduction

Population growth due to legal, economic, social, and cultural aspects is all concentrated in urban areas so that many rural communities flock to cities (urbanization) to improve their economies. (Wulfram I. Ervianto at all, 2019). In 2014, more than half (54%) of the world's population lived in urban areas and this proportion will increase to 66% by 2050 (Crocker Bucue at all 2017). This relatively high population growth in urban areas, if not accompanied by government policies, has the potential to cause various impacts, namely an increase in land requirements, the obstacles that often arise are illegal land use so that most areas in the city that are not suitable for development are made into residential areas, including the edges. river.

According to Noor Hamidah, et al (2016), settlement is a physical form of culture that influences each other's contents and is related to the natural environment as a place. There are two aspects related to settlements, namely, the content includes the dynamics of demographic, social, economic, and cultural changes, and the natural environment includes natural and spatial physical resources (physical geography) experiencing changes and developments, due to physical, socio-economic changes in society.

Kendari City is the capital of Southeast Sulawesi as a city of trade and services which has an area of 296.00 km² (29,600 Ha) or 0.70 percent of the land area of Southeast Sulawesi Province, is a hilly plain and is passed by rivers that empty into Kendari Bay (RTRW Kendari City, 2019). The river that crosses the middle of the city includes the Lasolo River, which is located in the Sanua sub-district, Kendari city. This area on the banks of the Lasolo River attracts the attention of urban communities to occupy land as a place to live because this area is close to urban facilities so that the problem of settlements on the banks of the Lasolo River is the high level of uncoordinated land use and lack of supervision, which leads to uncontrolled land-use change. transformed into a built-up area into a dense settlement, slum and lack of facilities and infrastructure so that it changes the function of the riverbank as a water catchment area, which has an impact on decreasing the quality of the river, which causes constriction, pollution, sedimentation in the residential area on the banks of the Lasolo River, so the management of the residential area on the bank's river.

The management of the settlement on the banks of the Lasolo River is an architectural revitalization activity and accommodates the aspirations of the community by involving the community so that they are pro-active in the decision-making process in community empowerment programs in poverty alleviation in their area and fight for the fulfillment of basic, social, economic and basic environmental needs and infrastructure for poor society. Meanwhile, settlement management that is carried out is the management of settlement based on creative villages, which is a residential area where residents have new creativity and innovations that can advance and provide added value to the area where they live. Based on the previous description, this study aims to improve the social, cultural, and economic life of residents in the residential area on the banks of the Lasolo River and to determine the form of settlement management with a creative village concept on the banks of the Lasolo River and its influence on the behavior and awareness of the community.

2. Material and Method

2.1. Management of Settlements on the Riverbank

Management is a series of activities that cover various elements of management functions, such as planning, implementing, and monitoring to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. Planning according to Adisasmita (2011) in Suryani, (2017), is a process of systematically preparing activities that will be carried out to achieve a goal, where the implementation of activities is various things done by individuals or groups in achieving the desired goals through a series of processes that have been carried out. planned, and under supervision or control is necessary to ensure that the established plans have been implemented accordingly and also assess whether deviating or by the plan.

PUPR Regulation No.2 of 2016 explains that settlements are part of a residential environment consisting of more than one housing unit that has the infrastructure, public utility facilities, and has supporting activities for other functions in urban or rural areas. Settlement patterns in inland water environments are on the banks of and above river waters. This condition of the water environment encourages the settlers to build houses on stilts, to avoid overflowing river water in the rainy season. Settlement patterns are formed through a process and are influenced by several factors, namely; conditions of security, mutual need, group relations, politics, religion, ideology, culture, physical nature, availability of infrastructure.

Riverbank settlements in Indonesia according to Suprijanto, (2002) in J Putro 2015) are:

- The early existence of settlements along the river, their development from generation to generation formed a community and tended to be homogeneous, closed, and developed certain traditions and values.
- The stages of development of a riverside urban settlement area marked by the dominance of water services as a source of water for the living needs of the urban community are still a group of settlements on the riverbank and on water.
- Residential areas on the water tend to be dense (density of high buildings and distance between dense buildings) and slum and irregular, dirty, and so on.
- Settlement patterns are influenced by hilly areas that tend to follow the contours of the land, areas are relatively flat and tend to have relatively regular patterns, namely grid or linear patterns with the layout of the buildings on either side of the road or linearly parallel to (following) the riverbank, upper area Water, in general, tends to have a cluster pattern, which is irregular and organic and linear parallel to the river body lines.
- The orientation of the building initially faces the water according to the orientation of water-based activities which then develops into the orientation of the building which tends to face landward and takes more consideration of functional and accessibility aspects.

2.2. Creative Village

Kampung according to Setiawan (2010) comes from the Malay language which describes the rural settlement system. The term is also used to describe the phenomenon of housing in urban areas that are built independently or independently by migrants from rural areas. Creative villages emerged when many creative community groups had creative potential and were able to apply them to their environment.

A village can be said to be a creative village if there are similarities in community activities in it so that it can affect the surrounding environment. A creative village is not only a village that is filled with creative crafts, but is more inclined towards a solution to improving the village environment that is not suitable for habitation to be a special attraction for people around the village and visiting tourists. Creative can also be categorized against its users. Which is able to change the form of a living space which is a motivation for other communities to cultivate this creativity to be sustainable. The existence of a creative village program can actively involve the community from all aspects to carry out development in their village. Creative villages as community empowerment efforts that provide benefits and can be redistributed into village development programs or activities.

2.3. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, which is a method used to describe, interpret a phenomenon, such as existing conditions or relationships, developing opinions, using scientific procedures to actually answer problems. The location of this research is the bank of the Lasolo River which is administratively located on Jl. DR. Moh. Hatta, Lasolo hall, namely the Sanua sub-district. West Kendari District, Kendari City.

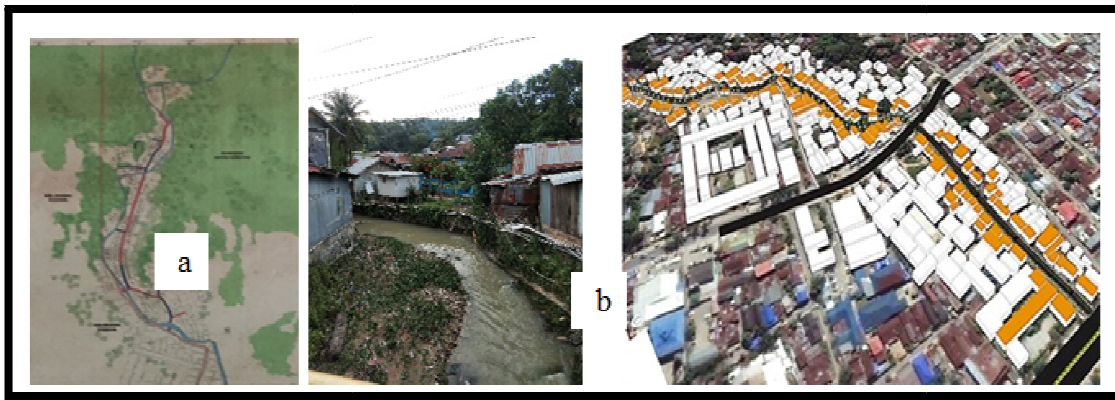


Figure 1: (a), (b). Map of the Lasolo River Bank Research Location
Source: Sanua Mandiri Activity Profile, 2017

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Physical Condition, Geographical Location and Area

The location of the settlement area on the banks of the Lasolo River, administratively is in the West Kendari sub-district, namely on DR. Moh. Hatta street, Lasolo hall, is divided into 2 (two) villages, namely Sodoha and Sanua villages. According to data from the Sanua Village in 2019, the area is 150 Ha, the area of the sub-district is 35.77 Ha, the area of the settlement is 22.5 Ha and the population is 3760 people. At the beginning of the development of this settlement began in the 1950s. The geographical conditions of the residential area on the banks of the Lasolo River are partly hilly and flat, stretching from the north of the Tahura Nipa-Nipa Forest to the south of Kendari Bay. This geographical condition has changed due to land use, construction of infrastructure, and landslides and floods.

3.2. Description of the Area

The Lasolo area consists of a waterfall recreation area and a residential area, including:

3.2.1. Lasolo Waterfall Recreation Area

Lasolo Waterfall is a source of water supply for Lasolo residents. The community works together to build a dam and also a water reservoir for water needs for the community and the community uses the water for bathing, eating, and drinking. This area was originally a river with minimal building density and a lot of vegetation on the banks of the river. However, because many migrants from various regions work to earn a living in the city of Kendari and live sporadically without permission to follow the Lasolo River and fill the riverbank areas, the density of buildings is high, chaotic, and looks slum because there is no planning of ideal settlement patterns for riverbank settlements. Lasolo. The pattern that is formed is a linear pattern that follows the flow of the river, the buildings they erected without planning and their orientation are facing the river and their backs to the river as shown in Figure 2 below:

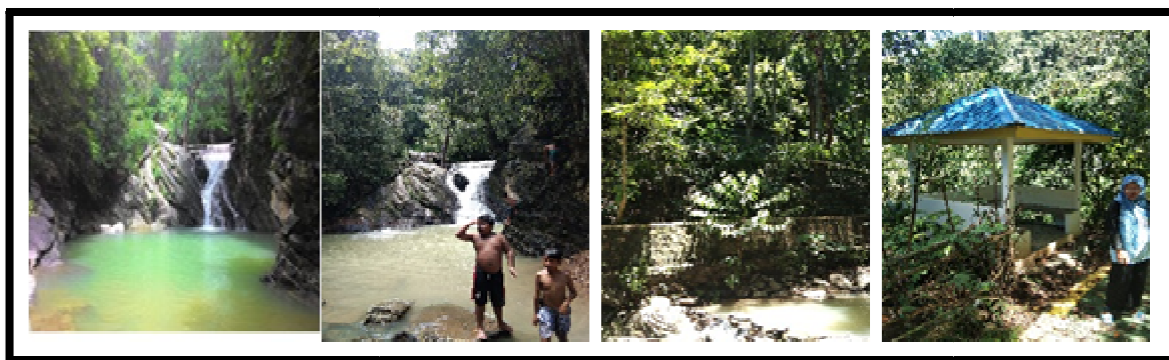


Figure 2: Lasolo River Waterfall and Recreational Support in Sub-District Sanua
Source: Author's Documentation, 2020

For the thoughts and recommendations of the local community represented by the head of RT01/RW01 sub-district Sanua, submitted a proposal to the government regarding the sustainability of waterfall tourism and the government responded by assisting the community to build and introduce Lasolo Waterfall tours. The government in collaboration with PLPBK (Community-Based Settlement Environmental Management), METRO, and BKM (Community Self-Reliance Agency) in 2014 then built and repaired road facilities to tourist attractions because access was difficult to pass due to very steep cliff areas, repair of damaged water pipes with Good quality pipes, repair of pedestrian bridges, this has a positive impact on the community who then take the initiative to paint the access area to tourist attractions with

colors around the tourist area and make a business by selling snacks that can be bought by visitors and taking part in caring for the tourist environment so that it is comfortable to enjoy.

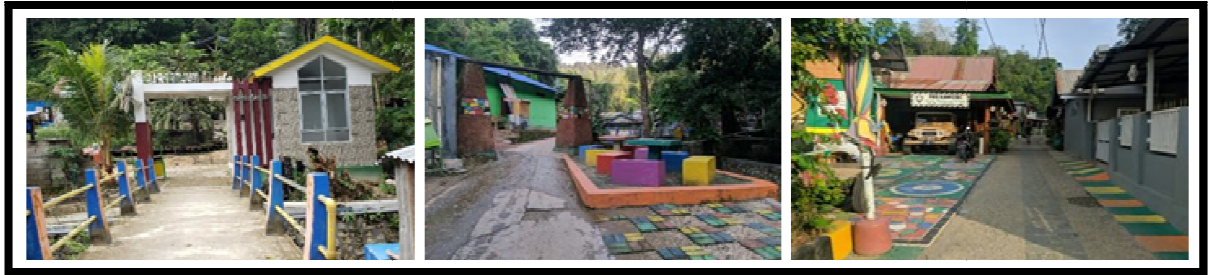


Figure 3: Access to Waterfall Tourism at RT01/RW01 Sanua Village
Source: Sanua Mandiri Activity Profile, 2017

Especially for residential areas on the banks of the Lasolo river, it is divided into 2 (two) sub-districts separated by a river, namely the Sodoha sub-district which is on the left bank of the river, and the Sanua village which is on the right bank of the river. sub-districts Sodoha consists of 2 RTs on the riverbank, namely RT17 and 18 and sub-districts Sanua consists of 6 RTs on the banks of the river.



Figure 4: The Division of the Residential Groups on the Banks of the Lasolo River
Source: SanuaMandiri Activity Profile, 2017

3.2.2. Characteristics of the Settlement

Settlement characteristics include the shape of the house, the layout of the house, and the composition of the house. The form of the house was originally a house on stilts made of local wood material which was built by themselves or assisted by a carpenter, then due to the times the community renovated and rebuilt their house using stones and houses on the ground which were originally made of wood and stone with structure and construction. improvised. People who build houses on stilts, increase the space at the bottom of the house which functions as a public / semi-public space and supporting space, while the above functions as a private space. The distance between the houses close to each other with a distance of 0 to 1 meter can be seen in Figure 5-7 below:



Figure 5: Characteristics of Housing Groups 01 Residential Areas

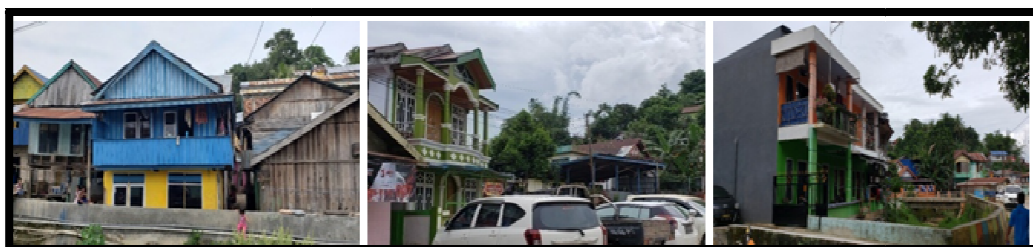


Figure 6: Characteristics of Housing Groups 02 Residential Areas



Figure 7: Characteristics of Housing Groups 03 Residential Areas

The shape of the house affects the settlement pattern, the buildings facing each other and backward are regularly grid-shaped (rectangular) and linear. The area of the house occupied will form a spatial pattern in the settlement group. In the residential area 01, house group 01 in RW 01 RT01 is a group of houses that have been arranged by the BKM SanuaMandiri empowerment team, because the land parcels are the same so that the composition of the buildings is almost the same and forms a facing, backward pattern. However, in another group of houses, there are different parcels of land. The function of buildings in this residential area generally functions as a residence, but there is one worship facility, namely a mosque where people pray and where their children learn the Koran and other worship activities at RW.01/RT.01. This social facility is a gathering place for residents, usually only done at the local RW/RT house and the gathering place for area security is usually done at a security post on the neighborhood street at RW.01/RT.02.

Topography determines the formation of residential area spatial patterns. The topography of the residential area on the banks of the river is hilly and flat so that it affects the pattern of settlement space, because there are houses on the highest hills and medium hills so that access can only be reached by using stairs made of concrete or the eroded mountain stones are made like stairs. The formation of this settlement pattern is also influenced by the road because the community builds their house on land with a road network so that the orientation of the house is facing the road.

Geographical factors also determine settlement patterns because some people prefer to build their houses on a hill to avoid flooding and some choose to build on flat land to avoid leaks on the mountain. The formation of a residential area on the banks of the river went through a long and long process. Siltation (sedimentation) that occurs in the river due to the silt that settles due to flooding during the rainy season, causes the narrowing of the river. The formation of new land due to the river sedimentation process was then used by the community to build houses as the start of a residential area on the banks of the Lasoloriver.

3.2.3. Management of Settlements Based on Creative Villages by Institutions

Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi was hit by heavy rains on May 31, 2017, which caused a number of certain areas to be flooded by rainwater which resulted in flooding (News.Detik.com, 2017). This flood incident hit Kendari Barat Subdistrict, especially Sanua Village in the residential area on the banks of the Lasolo River, resulting in one resident who died, (BKM SanuaMandiri, 2017).

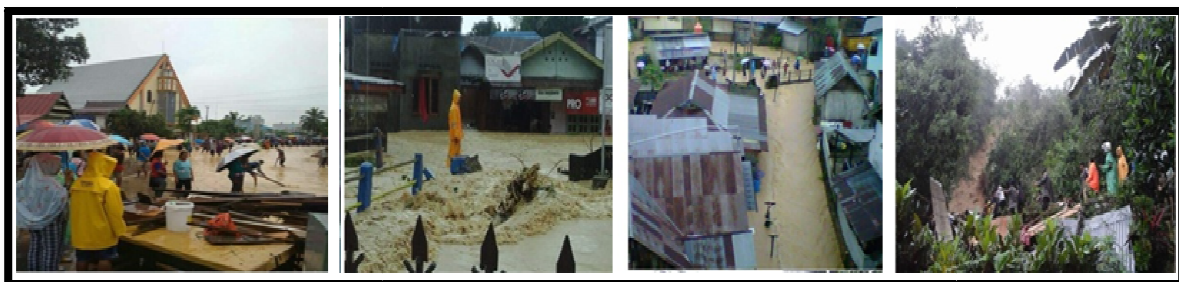


Figure 8: Condition of Flash Flood in Sub-Districts Sanua
Source: Profile of BKM SanuaMandiri2017

The flood disaster that once hit the banks of the Lasolo River caused management of residential areas to be carried out to reduce the impact of flooding by making and increasing the height of the riverbank. River normalization, road repairs, and buildings on the banks of the river need to be reorganized in the hope that the area management will continue without losing the area's function as a residential area. The management of settlements carried out on the banks of the Lasolo River is based on a creative village which is the idea and mission of the RT01 / RW01 KelurahanSanua as a manifestation of the creativity of the Lasolo alley community. This moment was welcomed by the visit of the Director of CiptaKaryaPusat at RT01 / RW01 and handed over an award for the implementation of the Community-Based Settlement Environment Development Program (PLPBK) and awards to partners who contributed as well as launching creative villages in Sanua Village as a multi-ethnic residential area with high social conflicts. , as a slum area, and it is difficult to access clean water for each household despite the abundant potential of water available.



Figure 9: Management of the Lasolo Riverbanks, Sub-Districts Sanua
Source: Profile of BKM SanuaMandiri2017

The Community-Based Settlement Environment Development Program (PLPBK) is a Central Government Program through the Ministry of Public Works, which aims to create a more harmonious community life order with a safe, comfortable and healthy residential environment, self-identity and sustainable, and has high economic value for its citizens. sustainable. The collaboration process between the SanuaMandiri Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) and several parties with this form of collaboration has resulted in many contributions and guidance to the community, especially women to process plastic waste used for coffee wrappers, plastic cups, ice cream sticks into selling-worthy handicrafts. At that time, Pegadaian provided 15 packages of trash cans so that people could sort out waste that had potential economic value.

The activities of the SanuaMandiri Community Self-Help Agency (BKM) meetings always present a Team of 3 Facilitators to be able to provide input and direction according to the SOP for the Kotaku Program or good BKM institutional management. The partnership in building collaboration in Sanua Village is carried out through several collaborative activities with the Kendari City Public Works Office, Kendari City Architects Association, Kendari City Big Motor Association, Kendari City Social Service with UHO 2017 KKN students.



Figure 10: Creative Village RT01/RW01 Sub-Districts Sanua
Source: Profile of BKM SanuaMandiri2017

The management of settlements in RT01/RW01 sub-districts Sanua by the PLPBK Institution, the KOTAKU Program, and the SanuaMandiri BKM is an improvement to an uninhabitable village environment that becomes a special attraction for people around the village and tourists who want to visit Lasolo waterfall tourist attractions.



Figure 11: Sub-Districts Sanua RT01 / RW01 Waste Management System
Source: Profile of BKM SanuaMandiri2017

The clean water management system in KelurahanSanua is sourced from springs upstream of the river to be distributed to the community. Meanwhile, the liquid waste disposal system has been prepared for infiltration and disposal of solid waste using a septic tank. Although this clean water and dirty water management system has been implemented,

there are still many other RTs that have not implemented a solid and liquid waste system because there is no awareness and participation of the community not to pollute rivers and to pay attention to river sustainability.

The behavior and awareness of the people on the banks of the Lasolo River after being carried out by creative village-based settlement management turned into positive and unfavorable behavior towards the environment such as throwing garbage in the river, disposing of liquid and solid waste which of course will result in the environment being polluted and looking slum. Positive changes in behavior and public awareness, such as waste management not to be disposed of into the river, bathroom / toilet waste water not being channeled into the river but to infiltration wells that have been made, public awareness of environmental cleanliness, and a closer harmony in neighboring life.



Figure 12: Clean Water Facilities in the Lasolo River Bank, Sub-Districts Sanua
Source: Profile of BKM SanuaMandiri2017

This will support the community to be orderly in waste management and it is hoped that this regional regulation should be applied by the government to change behavior and make people aware of protecting and preserving the surrounding residential areas as well as the existence of a culture of cooperation among community elements making the process of managing riverbank settlements a structured development especially in river area arrangement.

4. Conclusion

The management of settlements on the banks of the Lasoloriver includes the arrangement of the river banks by making talent and greening, arranging circulation in the area, providing public facilities that can be used together, utility systems that include making clean water channels and dirty water that does not pollute the river, providing waste management.

Settlement management with the concept of architectural revitalization on the banks of the Lasolo River does not only have a positive impact and influence on the arrangement of the area. but some also have an impact on the behavior and awareness of the community to protect the environment in the riverbank area. With the construction of public facilities that can be used together, community harmony is strengthened by the support of positive social activities. The culture of cooperation began when there was empowerment for the management of riverbank settlements.

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