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An aerial photograph of a modern cityscape. A wide, multi-lane road with a central green median runs from the foreground towards the background. To the right of the road is a large body of water. In the background, two prominent skyscrapers stand out against the sky. The foreground shows a large field with many flagpoles, some of which have flags flying. The overall scene is bright and clear.

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## THE LIFE PATTERN OF THE POOR SOCIETY IN SEMARANG CITY-INDONESIA STATE

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### ABSTRACT

*Actually the poverty is a problem that has already been since long time ago and almost can be said that it will become "the eternal fact" in people's life. The meaning of poverty itself as a scientific concept was born as the followed result from the development term. The poverty is considered as part of the development problem, whereby its existence is marked by the presence of the unemployment and underdevelopment that increases, become imbalance in the future.*

*This study is intended to know the understand characteristics urban poverty to slums and squatters settlement in Semarang city.*

*This study approach is done by analyzing the life pattern of the poor society descriptively-qualitatively from their environment physical condition, by establishing the variables of the environment life quality and the factors that can influence it such as: the economic social condition of its society and the environment physical condition that cover the provision of its environment facilities and infrastructure.*

*From this study it is found that the urban poverty can be seen from the poor society limitation because they don't have the productive capital or assets i.e. lack of nutrient, clothes, the low education grade, lack of transportation; the financial sources (income) and sufficient credit; they don't have access to social, economic, and political activities network that can be used to achieve the common interest.*

*The main cause of the urban poverty is basically the result of interregional economic imbalance, and that is an economic phenomenon. The poor society obstacles to access the urban services i.e. because their income is low so that they don't have the ability to pay the urban services; the government standard for the urban services are too high; the poor society are not well exist, the heterogeneous characteristics of social background and the poverty obscure the formed of the society group organisation. At the last they impossible to claim the guarantee rights of fulfillment of the urban base treatments..*

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Keywords: Life Pattern, Poor Society

### Introduction

City represent result of creature, feel, and human masterpiece which most complicated and abstruse as long as civilization. So many problems, as effect of importance contention by various party with background, vision, mission and motivation differ one another.

As Capital of Central Java province, Semarang City represent one of attractive region which visited by society<sup>1</sup> from various regional angle of Central Java, even from outside of Central Java Province. As metropolitan (*Greater Semarang*) representing economic growth center and regional growth center, as push factor and pull factor of economic growth activity of hinterland area.

Its mean that Semarang City functioning as service center even center all activity resulting the happening of circulation, movement or even transfer of resident (read: urbanward migration)<sup>2</sup>.

Incoming resident have different "motive oriented". There are opening activity opportunity, there are go abroad because searching work or continue education, or just recreation and others. The condition of course giving strong implication to formed morphology of Semarang regional like this time.

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<sup>1</sup> Urbanization in developing countries in terms of population the city has reached a very large number and in the 21st century will exceed urbanization in developed countries, but the quality is still very low (Soetomo, 2002). Rapid population growth rate, either natural or the movement of the population, often not matched by the provision of facilities and infrastructure that support. A gap between the needs of the availability of facilities and infrastructure, coupled with the limited resources of the population (minimum income). In addition, the activity of the population would lead to increased space requirements, while urban land for development, it is limited.

<sup>2</sup> Most of them are migrants or Urbanists, with limitations such as lack of education and lack of skills and knowledge. According to Todaro (1977) that as a result of "urbanization affluent" or "over-urbanization" or "over-urbanization", in the sense that the city is not able to provide facilities and social services employment adequate for most people. Because most migrants (especially those from rural areas to the level of education and limited skills) are having difficulties getting a job or entering employment are available, then they tried to improvise.

That thing have positive effect and also have negative affect, one of them at housing and settlement sector. One side settlement area progressively expand. And also primary service. But in other hand in various town angle tend to slum<sup>3</sup> and inappropriate with environmental standard of healthy settlement.

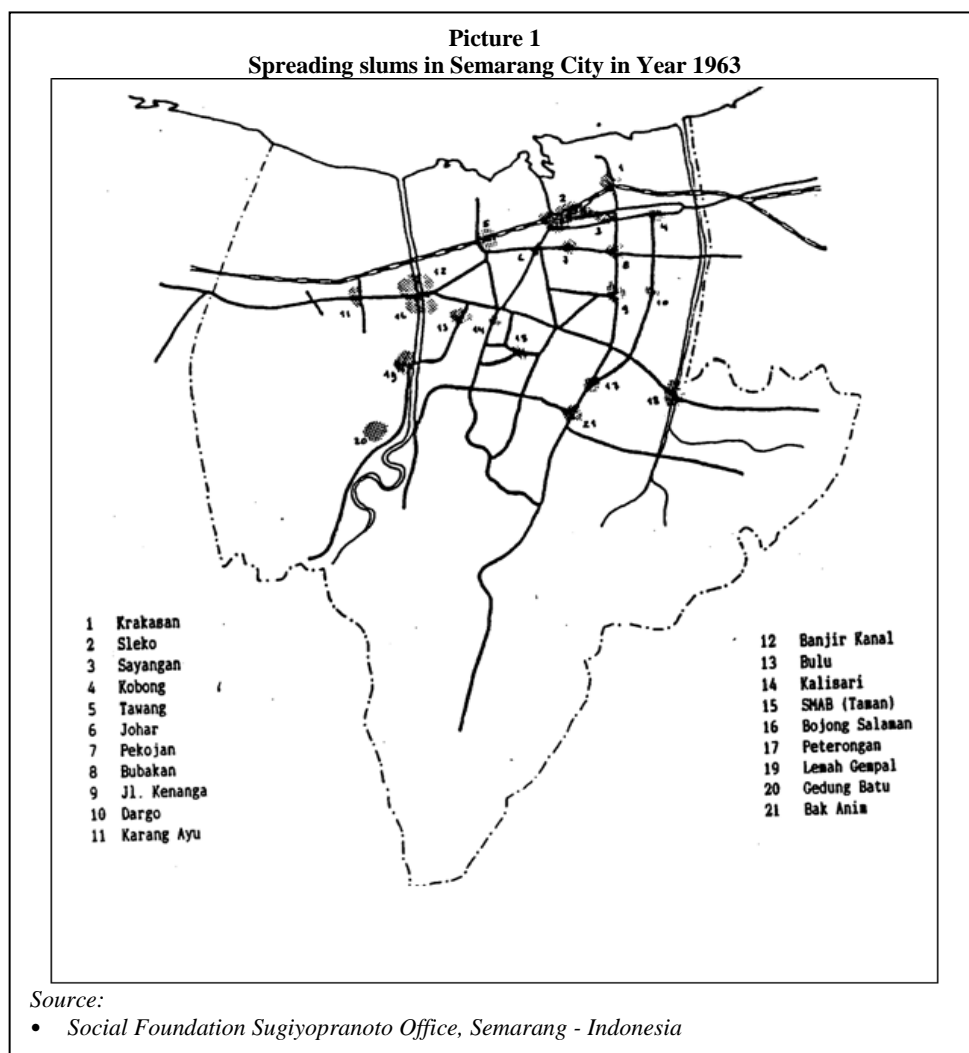
Growth and change Semarang City, without made balance with requirement of urban services which adequate.

In turn Semarang City no longer give freshment to all its dweller, because irregularity of urban services, jam have started felt in some protocol streets, quality of temperature air hot and dry, many impecunious clan in city, slum settlement (squatters and also slums), informal sector<sup>4</sup> and others.

### Slums Settlement Phenomenon in Semarang City

In 2004 amount of impecunious resident as much 59.500 KK or 238.200 soul or 17% from amount of Semarang townie as a whole (1.399.133 soul). The situation also indicate that the problem of social prosperity in Semarang City represent the problem which need to get attention from society and government. Strive abolition of impecunious resident represent challenge forwards to Semarang City government.

Tendency of interconnected to impecunious growth resident seems sliver with spreading of slum settlement location in Semarang City, which progressively year disseminate and big everywhere, as side effects from development, in turn not flattened of development accused as its cause.



<sup>3</sup> emergence of slums (slums and squatters), is a form of monotonous neighborhoods of activities to their needs, less / not fulfilled by the "urban services" there. The problem is not just the physical decline environment, such as environmental degradation alone, but also evolving towards marginal social and economic problems, which can cause the symptoms of the disease of society (social pathology), a form of human behavior deviation because the atmosphere is no longer supporting or cause-other causes.

<sup>4</sup> According Sugiono Soetomo in his book Morphology From Urbanization to Cities: Finding Spatial Development Concept Diverse City, said that urban poverty, slum development and the informal sector is a major phenomenon in a state as large cities in developing countries (Sugiono Soetomo, 2002).



In 1963 private party that is Social Foundation Sugiyopranoto Office, Semarang – Indonesia, conducted survey research about slums settlement in Semarang city, get that slums settlement which spread over in Semarang city there are 21 location (look Tabel 1 and Picture 1). Then writer survey in year 2002 in Semarang City there are 42 slums settlement. Condition of the slums settlement seen from standard for the settlement in town, in reality not fulfill standard as competent settlement to human being, slums condition, outworn, indisposed, is not orderly and not regular.

They have low income, residing in village near by their work location. They cannot work in formal sector, so that his economic requirement factor can answer the demand through informal sector which sometimes only can to answer the demand just everyday life. Employment in informal sector which wrestled by worker (stonemason, wood, las), transportation worker (driver, conductor, pedicab), steward, labor, or coolie (in shop, hotel, restaurant, factory), seller remain to or circle, or other effort (middleman, pemulung). Of course their income not too big, even estimated just for living on to fulfill everyday requirement. Amount of very low earnings and under the poorness line only last for requirement eat everyday for them and its family.

It easy for us to find slums settlement location In Semarang City, as in strategic place in Semarang City (around Johar Market, behind white colars complex, behind warehousing, periphery multiply Semarang); in the middle of town (occupying grave farm, in West and also East Floods river Canal, behind peterongan market or shop, in left and right side as long as railway track); or suburban (near by garbage place of exile, above dam, and in coastal periphery, around terminal). Slums settlement location In Semarang City in Table 1 and Picture 2.

**Table. 1 Spreading slums in Semarang City in Year 1963 and 2002**

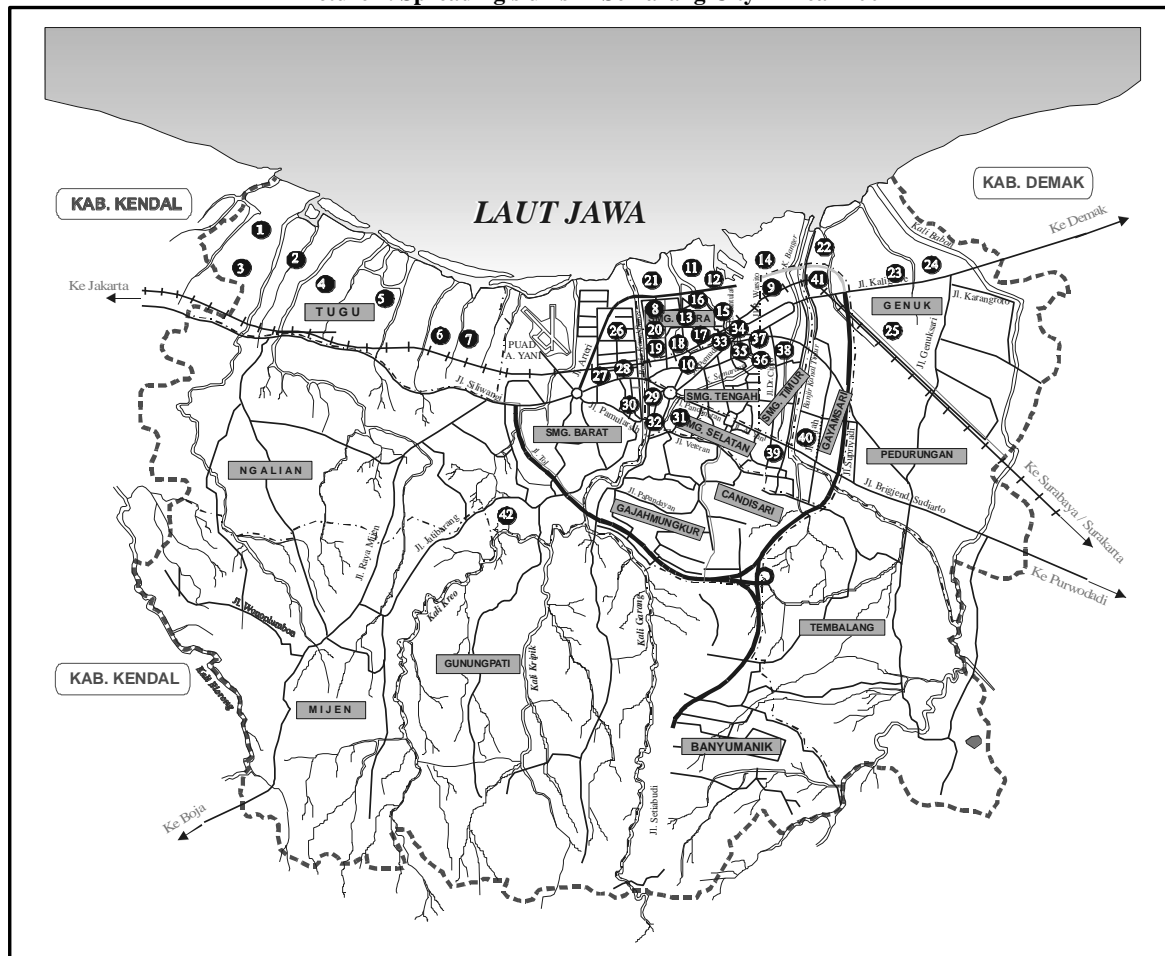
<b>Spreading slums in Semarang City in Year 1963</b>	<b>Spreading slums in Semarang City in Year 2002</b>
<b>North Semarang Sub-region</b>	<b>North Semarang Sub-region</b>
1. Krakasan	1. Krakasan
2. Kobong (sekitar makam/ pekuburan)	2. Kobong (sekitar makam/pekuburan)
3. Tawang (sekitar stasiun kereta api)	3. Tawang (sekitar stasiun kereta api)
	4. Bandarhardjo
	5. Kebonharjo
	6. Kampung Melayu/Jawa/Arab
	7. Tanjungmas
	8. Dadapsari
	9. Kuningan
	10. Purwosari
	11. Plombokan
	12. Bulu Lor
	13. Panggung Kidul
	14. Panggung Lor
<b>West Semarang District in the region</b>	<b>West Semarang District in the region</b>
4. Karang Ayu (di sekitar pasar)	15. Tawangmas
5. Banjir kanal (di sekitar/ pinggir sungai)	16. Karang Ayu (di sekitar pasar)
6. Bulu (di sekitar pasar)	17. Banjir kanal (di sekitar/pinggir sungai)
7. Bojong Salaman	
8. Kalisari (di sekitar sungai)	
9. Lemah Gempal	
10. Gedung Batu	
<b>Sub Semarang in Central</b>	<b>Sub Semarang in Central</b>
11. Sleko	18. Sleko
12. Sayangan	19. Sayangan
13. Johar (di sekitar pasar/sungai)	20. Purwodinatan (Sumeneban, di sekitar pasar/sungai)

14. Pekojan (di sekitar terminal induk lama)	21. Pekojan
	22. Bulu (di sekitar pasar)
	23. Bojong Salaman
	24. Kalisari (di sekitar sungai)
	25. Lemah Gempal
<b>East Semarang Sub-region</b>	<b>East Semarang Sub-region</b>
15. Bubakan	26. Bubakan
16. Kenanga (di sekitar jalan)	27. Dargo (di sekitar pasar)
17. Dargo (di sekitar pasar)	
18. SMA B (taman)	
<b>South Semarang Sub-region</b>	<b>South Semarang Sub-region</b>
19. Peterongan	28. Peterongan
20. Pandean Lamper	29. Pandean Lamper
21. Bak Anim	
	<b>Sub Tugu in the region</b>
	30. Mangkang Kulon
	31. Mangkang Wetan
	32. Mangunhardjo
	33. Randugarut
	34. Karanganyar
	35. Tugurejo
	36. Jrasah
	<b>Sub Genuk in the region</b>
	37. Terboyo Kulon
	38. Terboyo Wetan
	39. Trimulyo
	40. Genuksari
	<b>Sub Gayamsari in the region</b>
	41. Tambakrejo
	<b>Sub Gunungpati in the region</b>
	42. Sukorejo

Source:

- Social Foundation Sugiyopranoto Office, Semarang – Indonesia
- Ridlo, Mohammad Agung, 2002, *Karakteristik kemiskinan perkotaan pada permukiman kumuh dan liar di Kota Semarang*, Thesis, MTPK-Undip. Semarang – Indonesia

Picture 2. Spreading slums in Semarang City in Year 2002



Legend:

- = Location Slums Settlement

Source:

- Social Foundation Sugiyoprano Office, Semarang - Indonesia
- Ridlo, Mohammad Agung, 2002, *Karakteristik kemiskinan perkotaan pada permukiman kumuh dan liar di Kota Semarang, Thesis, MTPK-Undip. Semarang – Indonesia.*

### Why Slums Settlement ?

Why slums settlement? because the settlement usually reside in farm which disagree with planology for example residing at river bantaran area, railway track, floods disaster gristle area, slide or earthquake.

Density of building very high in very limited area, so that gristle to fire danger and environmental contamination appearance.

Social disease gristle and environmental disease for example with appearance various malarian ailment, diarrhoea, dengue, badness, gambling etc. Service public quality very low seen from building structure aspect, external room and building freshment.

Not serve environmental service which adequate or not fulfill minimize condition. Uliginously of cleanness, environmental sanitation, garbage, drainage, air-gap and road. Existing garbage not be burned, however let to scatter so that cause aroma which is not delicate and also become fly den and mosquito.

In turn endanger to life take place and subsistence of its dweller, poorness appearance, security crisis, low quality of education etc.

From legality aspect, slums settlement can be grouped to become two. First, Slums Settlement (referred as slums) representing solid housing area in town, mostly its resident is confronted with the problem of social, economic, environment and physical, but



in the case of land right and ownership, altogether. Both, wild and Slums Settlement (referred as squatters) representing place live, which in all matter equal to slums, aside from the case of ownership of land is not legal.

Why all slums settlement dweller to constantly within location which improper dwell they? high resistance from all the slums settlement dweller is distance which is near among settlement with wrestled employment centers.

Invasive location by all migrant to be made by settlement environment non specified location as settlement area. So that the settlement not simply is slums (slums) but wild also or not legal (squatters), because them occupying farm which non its property without permission or rights.

**Review of the Theory**

The scope of the substance of this research is to try to find answers to some questions about the research on the linkages between poverty in urban slums settlement; continuing life of the poor in the slums; and to find factors that cause a location to dump the poor.

Theoretically it appears that these questions are answered a series of problems by some theories that are incremental, sporadic and piecemeal. Discuss the theories that there is only a specific example as in migration, urbanization, urban-rural inequality, dependency, interdependency, the poor, slums and squatters, informal sector and homeless. But there is not yet comprehensive linkages of some of the theory.

Therefore required a review and critical theory related to the problem. Critical theory, among others can be seen in diagram 1 and Diagram 2.

**Slum Settlement Understanding**

The definition of slums and illegal, is easily felt and seen than said. Quite difficult to restrict what exactly is meant by the slums and the wild.

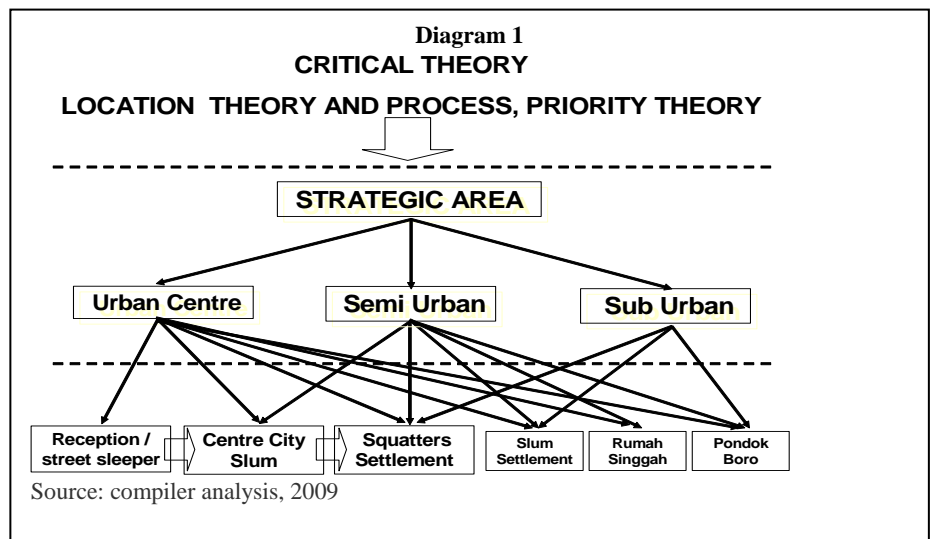
The history of the formation of village development concept originated from the colonial city. City is divided into several areas for European nations, the nobility, the area to the east of non-indigenous people, and the area to the natives. The area is inhabited by indigenous deliberately straitened (Sandy, 1990:3-4, in Nia Kurniasih Pontoh, Jurnal PWK, 1994:17). Various facilities such as roads, sewerage and so on limited built. Housing development was also done without the guidance and plans. Villages grow and develop organically (Organic Pattern) which eventually turned into slums. These ward usually grows in the city center.

Many terms of slums or slums issued by some housing experts, but understanding is not clear and definite. The picture of poverty will always appear when we look at the scene in the slums and the wild, where both poverty and social poverty.

Poverty place because the condition as a place to stay is not human, the shacks of irregular, overcrowding, made from secondhand goods such as zinc, tin scraps, plastic, cardboard, and discarded the remains of the building. Sometimes the land is wild is not used according to the government plan, muddy and did not meet such health under the bridge, lane times / rivers, railroads lane, near the market, the old terminals, and eventually form a dense neighborhood meetings and row.

Poverty population because in terms of socio-economic conditions are very low, including water and electricity supply and poor infrastructure is not available and even likely.

Most of the inhabitants of low education, low status, and have a family structure that is not profitable. These settlements is home to most of the low income groups (Cohen, 1975: 54). He is a resident of the social and economic status of low and under standard housing conditions (Krausse, 1976: 1). Such restrictions and wild slums and Krausse according to Cohen. While Muhtar Lubis described the poor hovels and pieces of boards, pieces of bamboo, roofed and walled plastic cartons, a woman, men and children sleep huddled, Train lane road, sleeping on the ground that only a layered mats torn or old newsprint and plastic. This is where the low life of Indonesian people above ground, every day really



struggled for a bite of rice (Lubis F, 1977: 32).

Some definitions of the slums is also suggested by Turner, that "Slum Village is a residential community with the poor availability of public facilities or none at all" (Turner, 1972, in Kurniasih Pontoh, Jurnal PWK, 1994:20). Similar definition was also proposed by Turner and Rutz Bianpoen, ie "Slum Village as a residential area of low-income communities with poor physical condition" (Rutz, 1987:76 in Nia Kurniasih Pontoh, Jurnal PWK, 1994:20), and "settlement slums as a settlement with the adverse environment populated by low income / poor".

According to Ashraf Huque slums as a translation of "marginal settlement" or "shanty town" in all countries that receive its own name as *barriada* (Peru), *gececondu* (Turkey), *buste* (India), *Chika* (Ethiopia), *bidonville* (Africa) and so on. (Huque, Asraf, 1975: 32). While Schubert Clerence from the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS) provides limits on the "marginal settlement" as "primarily residential communities which are populated by low to middle income residents but which lack generally municipal infrastructure and social services and develop outside the formal urbanization process" (Schubert, C, 1979: 3).

With such limits that define "marginal settlement" as the neighborhoods inhabited by low-income groups and middle but less supported by the infrastructure, facilities and social services and developing outside the formal process of urbanization, the settlements included two common categories called slums (slums) and Wild (squatters).

Both with characteristics similar but different in essence, can not just put together in terms of the slums. Solution would be different.

But unlike the previous, Wibowo Herbasuki defines that "Slum settlements, especially in Indonesia as an area of Indonesian traditional environment, marked by the characteristics of life that exists in a close family ties" (Herbasuki, 1984:112 in Nia Kurniasih Pontoh, Jurnal PWK, 1994:20). Another defining Yudhohusodo, namely "Slum Village as a form of dwelling is not structured, not patterned with the location of houses and streets irregular, non-availability of public facilities, infrastructure and facilities do not support the settlements look no sewer, water facilities, latrines and other, its physical form is not feasible on a regular basis such as floods every year, and so forth" (Yudhohusodo, Housing for People, 1991:34).

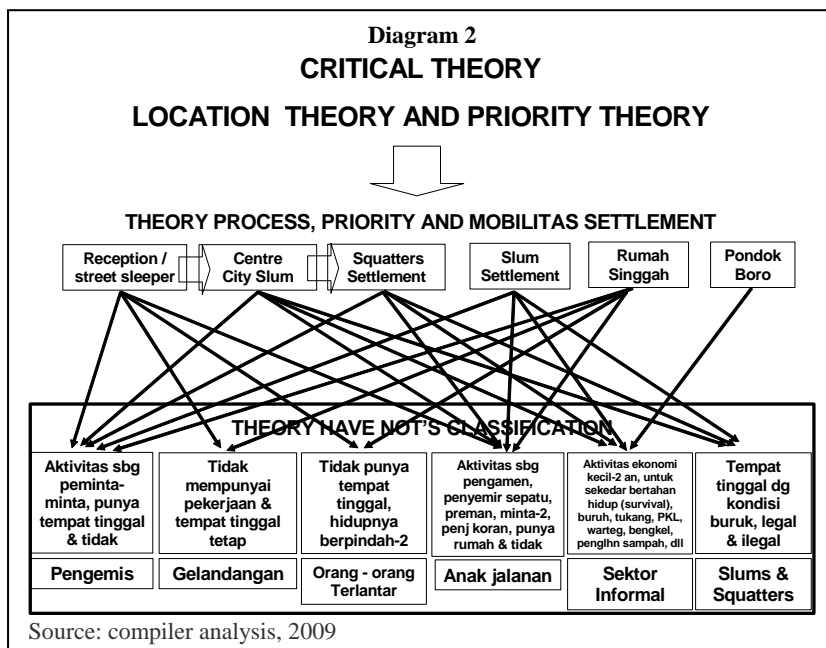
Meanwhile, according to the Directorate General of Cipta Karya Department of Public Works, "Slums Area is a physical area, the economic, social, cultural and social degradation and political experience or stick some problems, so that the carrying capacity of land can not be used optimally".

David Drakakis Smith gave details of the following limits:

- neighborhoods Slums are valid, but the legal and permanent physical condition deteriorating environment due to lack of maintenance, age old buildings, or as divided into the unit's yard or a smaller room. Villages in the Indonesian city that has been, is and will get the Kampong Improvement Program (KIP), including slums category but with KIP will be transformed into a neighborhood livable.
- Squatters is a wild neighborhood occupying illegally (not the residential areas, often uncontrolled and disorganized, with the physical condition of the environment and the very ugly building, without being served by the facilities and infrastructure of the city environment. (Drakakis Smith, David, 1979: 24). What is meant by the legal land include cemetery land, landfills, dikes and flood plains, behind the wall belonged to someone else, along the railroad tracks, under bridges, and others.

From the description above can be concluded that the slums and illegal are:

- Villages grow and develop organically (Organic Pattern) with under standard housing conditions. Environmental and physical conditions are very poor buildings and irregular, does not meet the technical requirements and health, infrastructure services underprivileged environments, such as clean water, sewerage and rain water, waste disposal and so on.
- Environmental slums is a legitimate neighborhood, but the legal and permanent physical condition deteriorating environment due to lack of maintenance, age old buildings, or as divided into the unit's yard or a smaller room.



- Wild neighborhood that occupies land illegally (not a residential area, not according to the government plan), are often not controlled and are not organized like under the bridge and lane time / rivers and muddy conditions did not meet the health, railroads lane that does not consider border railway fire, around the traditional markets and around the old terminals.
- Slums and illegal settlements in general population with social and economic status of low or below the income standard.
- Density and density of buildings with the Basic Building Coefficient or Building Coverage Ratio is greater than that allowed, with a population density very high.
- Residents still carrying properties and behavior of rural life are woven into a tight family ties.
- Most of the inhabitants of low education, low status, and have a family structure that is not profitable.
- Building materials used are materials that are semi permanent.
- An area with mixed urban functions and irregular, are pockets of urban poverty are prone to flooding.

All these will eventually form a township meeting very solid and lined up, with no facilities and adequate infrastructure. Environment and wild slums in urban areas is largely the presence of settlements are not planned or in accordance with the town plan. Settlements in urban development involving the construction of various actors: government, private and public.

Viewed from the aspect of legality, slums are divided into two terms, namely:

1. Settlement (village) slums or slums are crowded residential area in the city, which most of the population are faced with social problems, economic, physical and environmental. But in the ownership and rights over land, it is legitimate.
2. Squatters settlements are illegal or residence, who in every respect equal to slum, with the exception of in land ownership.

The slums are not always wild, wild as well as the settlements are not always shabby. Residential wild associated with land ownership status of dwelling that was built on land not entitled to (other people or countries). Illegal settlements in the city mostly located on state land. So if there are the slums that occupy state land or not entitled to a once wild slums. Thus there is no illegal slum settlements are established on land owned or state land that have been granted rights (right to build and the right to cultivate) a building layout that does not irregular. And there is no slum settlements are illegal buildings built above ground is not aware of the rights that cleanliness and beauty of the environment.

From some descriptions above, it can be concluded that the slums is a residential community with low socioeconomic conditions, land ownership status of legal and illegal, low environmental quality, but there are still culturally close family ties.

### **Slum Housing Mobility**

Mobility of the slums to some extent depending on the pattern of population mobility which can be traced from two points of entry. First, due to socio-economic changes experienced by the population.

Second, due to outside influences such as the penetration private sector or a more stringent control of the government.

From an economic standpoint, the poor do not have a strong position to resist external forces. But from a social standpoint, they have durability (resistance) is high in maintaining its existence. "For those with a weak economic important: they are more bound to their neighborhood" P. Nientied (1982: 24).

The fact it shows that the poor occupancy objected to abandon, because they do not want to lose the social networks that have been formed. Destitution will be easier borne jointly.

This sort of thing should be noted especially in the formulation of policies and programs to be related to the eviction or resettlement.

For the people who are able, with sufficient income and did not face the problems related to transport costs from home to work, shopping and recreation, housing bonds for the location is not too strong. Their social contacts are no longer on the stairs near the outside of the confines of its housing environment. Especially with the telephone communication network.

Thus it seems that there are mutually inverse relationship between social resistance to the location of housing and socio-economic level of residents.

### **Slum Settlement linkage with Employment**

One of the other causes of high resistance of the slum dwellers to remain in the original location is the distance between the settlements with centers digelutinya employment.



Most of the slums are in strategic places in the city center (about the market, near the hospital, behind the warehouse, etc.); middle of a city (land occupied graves, on the edge of the river, behind the mall); or in the suburbs (near a garbage dump, on top of the dike).

Although strategic locations raided the migrants to be his neighborhood is not specified locations as residential areas. Therefore, other than the slums implies a dirty, filthy, crowded and disorganized, also implies a "wild" or unofficial, and indeed the meaning of "squatters" are those who occupy land that was not hers without right or permission.

Without any guarantee and security in the occupied land, environmental degradation trends occur. They do not have a strong motivation to invest the income to improve the housing and the environment, because they know that at times can be evicted. Make them important is how to generate income to survive. Environmental conditions under the standard without the facilities and adequate infrastructure, not a big problem. Proximity to employment, especially in the informal sector such as industry and construction workers, labor markets, garage, waste processing or materials used, etc., the determining factor much more important.

The latter two groups was most prominent in the environment of the slums in major cities in Indonesia. Friedmann and Sullivan more fully describe the socio-economic groups of the specified below:

1. Formal sector consists of three groups, namely corporate-managerial professionals consisting of high officials, professionals, managers and entrepreneurs large and medium companies; corporate supervision of supervisors, foremen, and clerical workers, and corporate production of industrial workers or company.
2. Informal sector consists of two groups of family enterprise sector or small businesses owned by families, and individual enterprise workers or their own business or wage labor is not fixed.

In the case of the slums in Indonesia's second category is clearly more dominant than the former. Dualistic concept for employment in the city that separates the formal and informal sector, which spearheaded the ILO and is widely used by researchers in Indonesia, in fact already started to doubt.

The main objection raised was the concept of the informal sector and apply operational definitions are too general to include businesses and workers with social and economic characteristics that are too far different.

Criteria for classifying a business or certain jobs in the category of the informal sector is often unclear and difficult to measure. Various empirical studies show that the distribution of income in the informal sector is very varied and not always lower than the earnings in the formal sector.

The concept that considers the informal sector as a dynamic element in the economic environment so that the city needs to be maintained and assessed, among others developed by Bromley and presented Gerry (1979: 5).

They highlight the elements of the modern capitalist system can only be developed because of low wages and cheap goods and services produced by labor groups and workers still are not called by the term casual workers.

Casual workers detailed sorted into 4 types as follows:

1. Workers are not fixed in the short term.
2. Workers sub-contract or contract made in the home or in small businesses.
3. Workers who depend on work material, tool or a rented place.
4. Workers' own efforts are not tied to other businesses in the purchase, financing or marketing.

### **Classification of Population in Poverty in the City**

The poor in the city is a group or individual (individuals) of The Residents or citizens of the living conditions of scarcity (both from the physical aspects, social and economic), which was in an area or part of a city.

The poor in urban areas can be classified according to the activity done. Classification of the poor include:

- People who are classified as a beggar is the activity as beggars, they have to have a place to live or do not have a place to live.
- People who are classified as homeless, is that not having a job and a permanent home.
- People who are classified as displaced persons, because they do not have a place to live and his life always on the move.

- People who are classified as street children, as seen from the age of childhood, but its activity as buskers, shoe-polish, thugs, Begging, newspaper sellers, there is a place to stay and there is no place to live.
- Residents who struggled in the informal sector, the economic activity of small-scale, to just stay alive (survival), such as Laborers, street vendors, Informal sectors, garage, Sewerage Treatment, and others.
- The living conditions they are settlements with poor conditions, legal or illegal.

### **Slum Settlement Location in Town**

The slums in the city in line with developments and urban development. Slums grow and develop activities related to the low class people (have notes) which is often referred to as the marginal. They live in slums, in accordance with the Circum-circum activities such as Laborers, Fishermen / farmers, service, street vendors, and others. The location of their residence in locations such as the strategic center of urban, semi urban and sub urban. samples will be taken at the settlement of the region.

#### **a. Area Urban Center**

Regional center or urban space, an area Central Business District (CBD) with population activities such as trade, offices and services. Apparently the lower classes (have notes) the following activities related to life in the city center, they lived with the land-use existing vacant land.

#### **b. Semi-Urban Area**

Region or semi-urban space, an area of town with the development of population activities are trade, offices, residential, services, fishing. Apparently the lower classes (have notes) the following activities related to life in the city center, they lived with the land-use existing vacant land.

#### **c. Sub-Urban Regions**

Regional or sub-urban space seems to become the foundation and future development of cities in Indonesia, given the Burden of ecological, social, economic and urban (city center) is now already very heavy. Sub-urban space will be a slum or a rural town in a comfortable, it depends on how we plan layout with other relevant factors. Population activity is the settlement, services, fishing, industry.

### **Find Solution to handling Slums Settlement**

To find solution to settlement which not simply slums (slums) but wild also (squatters), by comprehending idea road all. They are who live in squatters area seems is true have feel guarantee inexistence and security in occupying the farm, so that which emerge is environmental degradation. Then they nor have strong motivation to invest its production in improve residence and his environment, because they know at any times can condemned. The more important for them is how to obtain production so that can live?

Seems the condition of environment which improper dwell and reside in below the mark without adequate facilities and basic facilities, not become big problem. contiguity of their Residence with employment, like informal sector (as market labor, industrial labor and building coolie, workshop, pemulung, processing of ex-materials or garbage, and others), seems exactly represent much more important determinant.

Beside that fact indicate that impecunious clan or poppa clan take exception to once leave its dwelling, although improper dwell, because they not wish losing of social-economy network which have been formed. This matter require to be paid attention by urban manager and also all maker policy and determinant and program to concerning resettlement or condemned (relocation or resettlement) impecunious society.

Its mean that handling settlement "slums" and "squatters" require to be related to its society social-economy. They entitled to get competent life and not "criminal"

Need the existence of involvement development policy in handling slums and settlement squatter, on the chance can give concrete contribution of the area handling morely directional and comprehensive, and non simply handling which often not find target effect of to the number of uncertainties.

For the reason, some program to increase level and prosperity live slums society and settlement squatter are :

- *Up dating* data (register and identification) location spreading of slums and squatters settlement
- Determining handling program as according to slums location and squatters settlement
- Principal of slums handling and squatters settlement is not legal (according to planology method).
- Program slums handling socialization and squatters settlement addressed to start from governmental officer in sub-district level, elite figure up to society member, by formal (invited to sub-district), door to door and also informal ways

- Handling base on Tri Bina Plus : construct human being, construct economics and construct environment and also legality
- Continuity and improvement in its life have to according at convergent development or or CAP (Community Action Plan). That way also with execution process and management of its development have to really comprehended by them feeling.
- forming and reinforcement of institute, in this case require to be unionized is self-supporting of society (Self-Supporting and Institute KSM) of Social (LSK) to become program target citizen organization, good to community level and also for the countryside level
- Compilation of Plan act for slums and squatters settlement and as according to handling program for 5 (five) years forwards, becoming the part of countryside plan/sub-district and legalized in countryside level / sub-district and in town level.

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