

Inclusive and Sustainable Development of *Kampung Kota* in Indonesia

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Abstract

The deteriorating condition of *kampung kota* or urban village settlements is a common problem faced by Indonesian city governments. Urban village residential areas tend to appear slum and disorganized with environmental physical conditions that do not meet technical and health requirements. Meanwhile, over time, economic growth and development activities in the city continue to increase so that due to the limited land available in the city, the pressure on the existence of urban villages becomes even greater. The sustainability of urban villages, especially in the city center as a residential area, is becoming increasingly threatened to be replaced by other non-settlement functions which are considered more economically profitable. For this reason, this research was conducted with the aim of knowing and describing the relationship between inclusive and sustainable development and the existence of urban villages in Indonesia. This descriptive study uses a qualitative approach by collecting and analyzing data related to sustainable inclusive development and the development of urban villages in several cities in Indonesia and using it as a reference to understand the relationship between inclusive and sustainable development and the existence of urban villages in Indonesia. The results of the study show that the physical sustainability of the urban village, although slowly, is getting better, while the socio-economic dimensions of the urban village remain more prominent. This has an impact on the visual appearance of urban villages in Indonesia which is not yet good, but the community still has the desire to improve the quality of the village even with their own abilities. Several innovations to revive socio-economic activities and improve physical quality have been successfully implemented in several urban villages in Indonesia. The innovation and independence approach must continue to be supported by the government by creating inclusive development policies and programs that encourage other urban villages to improve for the better in supporting the sustainability of cities in Indonesia.

Keywords: inclusive development; *kampung kota*; sustainable; urban village.

Introduction

The existence of *kampung kota* or urban village settlements is a common phenomenon in Indonesia. Urban villages are generally formed in line with the development of the

city and appear simple among the various new buildings that adorn the visual appearance of the city. Urban villages generally contain densely populated settlements with simple building conditions and tend to be of poor quality. The phenomenon of the urban village tends to be a problem because it is considered a place for the growth of slum areas that can worsen the condition of the city.

This is in line with the opinion of Bawole (2019) that urban villages grow as a response to the community in meeting their residential needs. Physically, some of the urban village areas are identical to the conditions of settlements with high density and the appearance of slum areas. Kustiwan & Ramadhan (2019) states that some urban villages are slum areas which have the following characteristics: (a) environmental physical conditions that do not meet technical and health requirements, namely the lack or unavailability of infrastructure, facilities and environmental utilities as well as irregular building layouts; (b) poor building conditions, with the use of semi-permanent building materials; (c) high building density and mismatch of the basic building coefficients from what is permitted, with a very high population of up to more than 500 people/ha; (d) mixed and irregular functions; and (e) generally located on state-owned land or illegally occupied.

Of the various problems that exist in the urban village, although in unfavorable conditions, the residents of the urban village still have the same rights as part of the city's citizens. The government guarantees that every citizen of the city has the right to enjoy a decent life, a healthy and affordable residential environment and equitable distribution of services and provision of basic infrastructure. In this context, the existence of urban villages inhabited by mostly low-income people, needs serious attention from the government.

On a regular basis, the city government generally anticipates various urban village problems through programs to improve the quality of the urban village environment. This is in line with the vision to build cities in a sustainable manner by realizing safe, resilient, inclusive and sustainable urban settlements. In the context of inclusive and sustainable development, all citizens have the right to cities, especially in meeting the housing needs as one of the basic needs that must be available and prioritized.

It is known that the number of urban residents in Indonesia continues to increase every year. Likewise, economic growth and development activities in cities also continue to increase (BPS, 2020), but with limited land in the city, the pressure on the existence of urban villages will be even greater. For this reason, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the relationship between inclusive and sustainable development and the existence of urban villages in Indonesia is. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the relationship between inclusive and sustainable development and the existence of urban villages in Indonesia.

Literature Review

According to Kustiwan & Ramadhan (2019), *kampung kota* or urban villages are a form of settlement in urban areas that were initially formed spontaneously as a community response to meeting housing needs. Urban villages are formed without going through planning, are traditional with a rural lifestyle and mostly in slum conditions and are not supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure.

In line with that, Heryati (2011), mentions that urban villages are a form of settlement in urban areas that are typical of Indonesia with population characteristics that still carry the nature and behavior of rural life that are intertwined in close family ties. The physical condition of the buildings and environment in the urban village is irregular, the density of buildings and population is high, and the lack of availability of basic service facilities such as clean water, sewerage and rainwater, as well as garbage disposal and others.

Furthermore, regarding inclusive development, Hapsari (2019), stated that inclusive development focuses on creating economic opportunities so that they can be accessed by all parties. The inclusive development approach uses a long-term perspective, therefore inclusive development must be inherent, sustainable, and reduce the gap between the poor and the rich. Inclusive development enables every individual to contribute to and benefit from economic growth. The strategy for achieving growth in inclusive development according to Sihaloho (2015) can be achieved in several ways, including by accelerating growth coupled with equitable growth, eliminating inequality by ensuring equality of opportunity, increasing the number of productive workers, strengthening production capacity, and also realizing social protection system.

Research Method

This descriptive study uses a qualitative approach in reviewing various literatures sourced from journal articles, research reports, official government documents, and other sources from various trusted media. The literature review data collected relates to sustainable inclusive development and the development of urban villages in several cities in Indonesia. Furthermore, the data is analyzed and used as a reference to understand the relationship between inclusive and sustainable development and the existence of urban villages in Indonesia.

Results

The Conditions of Urban Villages in Indonesia

According to Setiawan (2010) the term *kampung kota* or urban village was originally used to describe the phenomenon of urban settlements that were built independently by migrants from the village. These settlements are called urban villages, which means settlements such as villages in the village but located in the city. Even though it has a negative meaning, the term village has persisted since the colonial period until the development era with the presence of the Kampung Improvement Program which was launched in the early 1960s.

Furthermore, government programs in empowering urban villages continue, such as: (a) the Urban Poverty Reduction Project (P2KP, 1999-2006); (b) National Program for Independent Community Empowerment (PNPM, 2007-2014); (c) Urban Slum Management Program (P2KKP, 2015); and (d) City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU, 2016-2021). However, informally, the existence of urban villages is still looked down upon as settlements for poor urban residents, while well-established urban residents live in planned housing built by developers or developers (PUPR, 2016).

Physically, some urban villages are characterized by irregular, non-uniform, unstable conditions, and often even unsafe and unhealthy. However, in many ways, the uniqueness of the village lies in its unique, diverse, and organic physical pattern. Each village is unique, because each village presents its unique history in the form of struggle and business ability as well as the independence of the soul of its citizens (Raziqqah et al, 2021).

The existence of urban villages is a complex and dynamic social system that is more than just a physical system (Fuady, 2015). The urban village is inhabited by a variety of urban residents with different cultural, ethnic, religious, educational, employment, income, and political backgrounds. The urban village becomes a kind of miniature of city life that allows its citizens to continue to develop the values of kinship, diversity, tolerance and harmony (Fitri et al, 2020).

Nurdiani, (2010) in his research states that the urban village community is generally the lower middle-class community. The urban village community in carrying out their

house building activities tend to only fulfill the basic needs related to the house as a place to live. This is due to the limited economic capacity and land area it has. The community can only fulfill the supporting needs for housing if their economic capacity increases.

Basically, the housing development and expansion activities carried out by the urban village community take place independently according to their needs and abilities (Kevin et al, 2021). However, house expansion activities on very limited land also need to be controlled, because if these activities are carried out excessively, they can have a negative impact on the environment in the form of decreasing areas or water catchment areas in the urban village environment.

Spatially, the existence of urban villages in Indonesia in land use shows its dominance over the area of the city. With its function as a settlement that develops independently, the land area and number of houses in this settlement is greater than housing built through formal channels by the private sector and the government which is estimated to only be around 15% of the total housing needs in urban areas (Setiawan, 2010).

From an economic perspective, urban villages are a very dynamic economic system in which various productive business activities of the residents support the city's economic activities (Kustiwan & Ramadhan, 2019). At the same time, it is undeniable that the development of urban villages is also marked by various problems, such as the unavailability of adequate facilities and infrastructure, so that most of the village area becomes unhealthy, unproductive urban space, and the status and legality of the land is unclear (Setiawan, 2010).

The current trend of urban development in Indonesia shows that the sustainability of urban villages, especially in the city center as dense residential areas, is becoming increasingly threatened to be replaced by non-housing functions which are considered more economically profitable. This becomes a kind of pressure on the existence of the urban village and its residents. This condition can get worse with the absence of government alignments in the development of urban housing that supports the sustainability of urban villages. The city government generally still views the existence of urban villages as unfit for habitation and is categorized as a slum area.

Discussion

Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there are problems in the form of a lack of partisanship in handling urban village problems, most of which are slum settlements. In connection with these conditions, according to Kustiwan & Ramadhan (2019) inclusive and sustainable development in urban villages is important to do.

This is in line with the opinion of Sihalo (2015) which states the importance of inclusive and sustainable economic development to be implemented in Indonesia as formulated by various world institutions such as the United Nations and the Asian Development Bank. The implementation of inclusive development adheres to the following dimensions: (a) achieving sustainable growth that will create and expand economic opportunities, and (b) ensure wider access to economic opportunities so that community members can participate and benefit from growth.

Furthermore, Negara (2013) stated that the Indonesian economy is facing major challenges. This challenge is related to efforts to change the pattern of economic growth that relies heavily on natural resources and cheap labor wages, into a pattern

of economic growth that is more inclusive and environmentally friendly and sustainable. Inclusive growth is defined as growth that not only generates economic opportunities, but also ensures equitable access for all members of society to the economic opportunities created.

Inclusive growth enables all members of society to participate in and benefit from economic growth and development on an equal basis, regardless of different socio-economic backgrounds. Some of the goals of inclusive and sustainable urban development include the creation of a community-oriented environment and the availability of decent and affordable housing as well as increasing social equity and local economic development.

The principle of equity in socio economic aspects in the concept of sustainable development implies the need for equitable distribution of development and public services, or in other words sustainable urban development with all its attributes must serve all levels of society (Buraida et al, 2021). The idea of inclusive development emerged as a result of several views that explicitly state that cities are for all, as has been described in global development agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the New Urban Agenda which explicitly state the principles that are basically related to poverty alleviation, equitable distribution of socio-economic opportunities, and equitable provision of urban physical-social infrastructure including housing (Kustiwan & Ramadhan, 2019).

In order to realize inclusive urban development, several efforts are needed including increasing participation and innovation. Some of the efforts made are implementing more inclusive urban planning and environmentally friendly designs that are sensitive to the needs of children, youth, women, families, the elderly and disabled. These efforts also include strengthening the role of the urban village as a place for people's informal businesses (Fuady et al, 2020a). This effort is synergized with the city's formal economy through market incentives and urban economic policies that are more inclusive for social groups who have so far lacked social opportunities in planning.

Furthermore, it is also necessary to guarantee the right and equal distribution of public services and basic infrastructure for all groups of people, including an affordable, livable and adequate housing environment. Likewise in the aspect of public awareness in increasing community resilience in the face of various pressures and threats (Fuady et al, 2020b).

Participation and Innovation in Urban Village Development

Several urban villages in Indonesia have successfully demonstrated quality improvements through participation and innovation. This success should be studied and developed as a model for inclusive and sustainable urban village development in Indonesia. Sosrowijayan village as a tourist village in Yogyakarta and Margorukun village as one of the ecological green villages in Surabaya are examples that will be discussed in this paper.

Starting with involving community participation in planning, making it a valuable lesson for the community to further improve their capabilities in developing settlement potential in the context of a sustainable city. This reflects an innovative new approach to urban environmental planning and development by involving more citizens in a more direct, inclusive and pro-poor way.

By involving the community in the entire planning process from the outset, the goal of improving the quality of the urban environment can be achieved more easily. People who live in these areas are certainly more aware of the problems of their needs and abilities to improve their environment.

The urban village community has a positive side, one of which is the social capital that is so strong for cooperation, known as *gotong royong*. In addition, almost all people who live in urban villages are hard workers in their efforts to earn a living for their family life. These two positive aspects can be combined with the uniqueness of the settlements and the distinctively formed outdoor space, becoming the initial potential in developing it as a tourist destination for urban village settlements.

The idea of a tourist village has developed in several rural areas and suburban areas in Indonesia. Generally, areas that are developed into tourist destinations have unique characters that can be offered to both local and foreign tourists. One of them is Sosrowijayan Village in Yogyakarta which has developed into a tourist destination by providing accommodation and consumption services to domestic and foreign tourists. The attractiveness of Sosrowijayan Village is formed with parameters such as strategic location, uniqueness of the atmosphere, socio-cultural aspects and the availability of supporting facilities for tourist destinations such as restaurants and restaurants (Bawole, 2020).

Meanwhile Rahmawati, et al. (2018) in his research on smart villages in the city of Surabaya, stated that the city of Surabaya has the characteristics of urban settlements in the form of a sustainable urban village with human characters and their respective environments. There are twenty-one-character villages spread over thirty-one sub-districts in the city of Surabaya where one way to survive and develop as part of today's urban society is to utilize information and communication technology in various lines of life.

Smart-kampung is an artificial intelligence prototype that is being developed in the criteria of a smart village, aiming to optimize the role of technology in bridging academics, government, communities, and other parties who are interested in recognizing and developing their residential environment. The three main stages in the smart-kampung roadmap are (a) identify the character of your environmental intelligence; (b) determine your future; (c) and share with others. In accordance with the results of research related to the criteria for smart villages, to date there are four villages in the city of Surabaya that have become case studies as initial databases, namely Margorukun, Maspati, Jambangan, and Genteng villages (Rahmawati, et al. 2018).

From the results of the measurement of smart village criteria through the smart village prototype, it was found that from the four villages as the basis for the initial trial, they had the following characteristics: (a) Margorukun village had character potential in the dimensions of smart living, smart economy, and smart environment with criteria for urban village tourism activities. at the location of this research until it is visited by international tourists, which makes other supporting aspects develop; (b) Maspati Village has character potential in the smart economy dimension with the criteria of dominating economic activities, the use of rental housing to SMEs; (c) Kampung Jambangan has character potential in the dimensions of smart environment and smart living with the criteria of maintaining the condition of the village environment with waste management for mutual safety and comfort; (d) Kampung tile has a potential character in the dimensions of smart economy and smart living with the criteria for the existence of economic activities by utilizing surrounding resources.

Conclusions

Urban villages in Indonesia have played an important role in the process of urban development. As a form of informal settlement, currently the urban village area is still the focus, especially for low-income people in meeting housing needs. The existence of the village also has historical value as the forerunner to the formation of urban

space and has vital value for most people so that it needs attention in development and should not be marginalized in the context of urban spatial planning.

Urban villages have prominent socio-economic values but are weak in their physical aspects. Various innovations have been carried out in several cities in Indonesia to raise the potential for socio-economic values which at the same time have a positive impact on improving the physical aspects of the urban village. However, for the improvement of urban villages to take place effectively, the government needs support with inclusive and sustainable development policies.

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