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## Housing development: sign and symptoms in Middle City of Indonesia

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### Abstract

This discussion aims to: 1) explain the sign of the variety of self-help housing in many urban economics space and their social symptoms, 2) describe the problem solution. The primary data come from some previous research. The analysis is using exploration and description method. The result shows: 1) sign of economic base character in the building type which is elevated traditional houses, clustered, high density because of high family kinship. The vacant space nearby the housing is used together; 2) other symptoms arise that the priority in economic activity overlook the safety, liveability and environmental quality. The development is against the city regulation and causes the land-use conflict; 3) the problem solution promotes the citizen's economic activities by giving legal state in land use and building a strong community that is suitable for their field. Further, revitalizing the dwelling and simply arranging the housing site and infrastructure with environmental friendly technology.

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## 1. Introduction

Nowadays, local economic development base can be one option to increase the population prosperity in urban and regional scale. This condition occurred in some regions in Indonesia, especially in a region that have a high productivity in natural resources. Most of the time local economic development started from a small household business that comes from housing neighborhood. Moreover, the effort comes from urban poor population with their economic activities such as farms and fisheries that occur in a self-help housing. This situation is in line with Catherine Glossop (2008), who describes that local economy performance has a strong relationship with their human resources competence as well as their creativity to increase the productivity. Most of the self-help housings were built in high value areas around the urban economic activity areas, for example in coastal area, along river side, estuaries, or in other areas of middle cities. This situation caused a variety of severe symptoms in spatial form which can be seen from a small scale of their site or in a wide-range scale of urban areas. According to the description this discussion aims to: 1) explain the sign of the variety of self-help housing in many urban economics space and their social symptoms, 2) describe the problem solution.

## 2. Literature Review

Settlement can be explained as an area of housing which is arranged by considering function and humanity aspects as a unity of social and economic community. The arrangement concentrates on physical space of urban area. Housing is a group of houses which play their rules as dwelling neighborhood and complete with the infrastructure. Currently, house has a variety of uses which depend on the dweller's goals, time and space (Turner, 1972).

Ecological requirement in housing and settlement planning should consider the fit and balance in using space (between built and unbuilt area or between artificial and natural environment). Further, the social culture and population economy should be respected (SNI03-6981-2004). Hence, the providing of the housing should think the various features such as humanity, liveability, safety, and comfort. Moreover, it should fulfill the environmental health standard and promote the social, economic, and cultural aspects of their population.

Housing and settlement should plan for sustainability purpose. The plan should avoid the environmental pollution, natural disaster (flood, earthquake, land slide) as well as connect the social and economic activities with residential area with approach to a compact shape and mass transport services. In order to achieve the sustainable settlement, the plan should apply the formula of 3E+2S i.e. energy, environment, ecology, society and Sustainability (Edwards B., 2000).

Wunas (2014) describes most of the time, development in housing and settlement show typical symptoms such as: placed in vacant land that easy to find, low-priced and located along the main road corridor. The changes in housing location are the adjustment through population income that is highly related to land and house price.

The providing of housing and settlement should be in line with the availability of employment, housing facilities which help the society to reach the place of works, education facilities, shopping centres, etc. So, the community can save money, time, and energy. Moreover, they deserve to be served by the comfort and health of public transport.

The perspective of housing provided in the future should follow the pattern of humanity housing and settlement. The view aims to build a high quality and sustainability for our next generation. The quality can be seen in their habit of caring about people, community and the environmental quality (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Perspective of settlement area in the future (Wunas,2011)

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