

A Model Planning For Slum Residential Areas To Become Fast Growing Areas In Medan City

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fast-growing area, slum area, and minapolitan.

Abstract. The aim of national development is to achieve community welfare while considering regional aspects and economic policies. One strategy involves harnessing the resources in slum areas. Among these, the slum areas in the northern part of Medan City, including Medan Belawan, Medan Labuhan, and Medan Marelan Districts, hold potential for development. The research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative approaches are used to describe the potential of the slum areas in Medan City, while quantitative methods are employed to analyze the feasibility of transforming these areas into fast-growing zones. To turn these slum areas into economically supportive regions, comprehensive planning is essential to tap into their potential. One way to actualize this plan is by designating the slum areas in Medan City as Minapolitan Areas.

1. INTRODUCTION

The goal of national development is to realize community welfare which is implemented through development planning that is relevant to regional aspects and economic policies. One of them is done through the use of slum areas. In general, slum areas in Indonesia are synonymous with areas that are underdeveloped, have not been reached by regional development programs which causes a lack of facilities and infrastructure for clean water, transportation, lighting, communication, lack of access to sources of capital, access to technology, access to markets, and low community participation in the management of Natural Resources (SDA). This is due to weak spatial planning carried out by the government which results in overlapping socio-economic problems in the community, the impact of pollution and environmental damage in coastal areas.

Until now, the marine and fisheries sector has greatly contributed to the economy of the people in slum areas. (Apridar, 2011). One of the slum areas that has the potential to develop is the slum area on the west coast of Indonesia, one of which is the slum area of Medan City. This area is located in the northern part of Medan City and includes Medan Belawan District, Medan Labuhan District and Medan Marelan District. This area is part of the development taking place in the city of Medan which is marked by busy activities along the coastal area, such as increasingly dense settlements, becoming one of the beach destinations and even becoming an industrial sector area. In line with the development and increase in social and economic development activities in the area, value is added to the coastal area of Medan City.

In implementing Minapolitan, it is a comparative advantage that Medan City has Belawan as a strategic location in terms of international trade routes. This is supported by the management of Belawan in the management of the Medan City Government which has metropolitan city qualifications, so that if various plans are carried out well and comprehensively and supported by the strength of the Medan City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), then Minapolitan will certainly have a significant influence on increasing growth. city economy.

Fisheries resources are a very important potential for people's lives, so they are used as the prime mover of the national economy today. The fisheries sector industry has strong backward and forward linkages with other industries. The fishing industry is based on local resources or known as resources-based industries. Various efforts were made to manage fisheries resources which were transformed into economic actions and activities through the blue revolution.

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Asgrand design from the Blue Revolution, Minapolitan is none other than the concept of area-based marine and fisheries development with an area management approach and system with the principles of: (1) integration, (2) efficiency, (3) quality, and (4) acceleration, where the area Minapolitan is also identified as an economic area consisting of production and trade centers for marine and fisheries commodities, services, housing and other interrelated activities. It is hoped that the designation of Medan City as a Minapolitan area will have an impact on accelerating the development of the northern area of Medan City and on the prosperity and welfare of the community, especially fishermen, because it will support the development of an integrated fishing industry.

Literature Review

Regional planning is a development planning process which is intended to make changes towards better development for a community, government and environment in a particular area, by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and must have a comprehensive, complete orientation. , and stick to the principle of priority (Riyadi and Bratakusumah, 2003). Physical Planning(physical planning) namely the planning that needs to be done to physically plan regional development. The content of this planning is more directed towards regulating the physical form of the city with a city infrastructure network connecting several activity nodes, Archibugi (2008). This planning theory is a planning theory that is usually used by the Medan City government in making regional plans for Medan City regarding spatial planning and land use including residential locations and agglomeration. The regional development concept used by Indonesia is a combination of various theories and models from various countries that have been applied in that country and reformulated according to development needs in Indonesia (Susantono, 2009).

According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 29 of 2008 concerning Fast Growing Strategic Areas, they are parts of strategic areas that have developed or areas that have the potential to be developed because they have resource and geographical advantages, where these areas can also drive the growth of the surrounding economic areas. The preparation of a master plan for fast-growing strategic areas will later be adjusted to the potential and needs of each region. The broad aim in regional planning must be economic and social integration with the national territory (Friedmann, 2001).

The northern area of Medan City, namely Medan Labuhan, Medan Marelán and Medan Belawan, is one unit in the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Medan City, namely as a City Strategic Area (KSK). In supporting the northern area as a strategic area for the city, this area must be filled with development by mobilizing existing potential, namely water and marine potential. Conceptually, Minapolitan has 2 (two) main elements, namely, 1) Minapolitan as a regional-based marine and fisheries sector development concept; and 2) Minapolitan as a leading economic area with the main commodities being marine and fisheries products. In summary, Minapolitan can be defined as a regional-based Maritime and Fisheries Economic Development Concept with a regional management approach and system.

2. METHOD

The research was conducted in North Medan which consists of 3 sub-districts, namely Medan Belawan, Medan Labuhan and Medan Marelán sub-districts. The data needed in this study is primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews (in-depth

interview) to several key respondents (key person), photo mapping, direct observation. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from related agencies.

The research methods used will later be presented in qualitative and quantitative form, where the qualitative method is used to describe what potential the Medan City Coastal area has and the quantitative method is used to analyze the program/concept of a fast growing area that is appropriate for the Medan City coastal area in terms of needs. and the potential of the region.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identify regional characteristics

The city of Medan is located on the East coast of Sumatra with a total coastline of 545 km and has a stretch mangroves from Langkat Regency to Labuhan Batu Regency with a thickness of 50-150 m. The Medan City Coastal Area which will later be used as a fast growing area consists of 3 (three) Districts, namely:

- a. District Belawan Field
 - Area 21.82 km²
 - 6 sub-districts
 - Population: 95,835 people
 - Population density: 4,317
- b. District Medan Marelan
 - Area 44.47 km², consisting of 5 sub-districts
 - Population: 121,721 people
 - Population density: 3,394 people/Km²
 - Fas. Education: 46 elementary school, 15 middle school, 10 high school
 - Fas. Health: 4 hospitals, 1 Medan City
- c. District Medan Labuhan
 - Area 40.30 km², consisting of 6 sub-districts
 - Population: 102,080 people
 - Population density: 2,533 people/Km²
 - Fas. Education: 48 elementary school, 17 middle school, 7 high school
 - Fas. Health: 5 RS, 16 BPU, and 4 BKIA
 - Hospital, 6 Community Health Centers, 10 BPU, and 3 people/Km²
 - Fas. Education: 46 elementary school, 13 middle school, 5 high school
 - Fas. Health: 4 hospitals, 6 health centers, 10 BPU, and 3 BKIA

Compared to other sub-districts in Medan City, these three sub-districts occupy the top ranking in terms of the number of poor families, namely 6,272 families, 7,147 families, and 12,170 poor families, respectively for Medan Labuhan District, Medan Marelan District, and Medan Belawan District. Therefore, the Medan City Government has determined that these 3 sub-districts are strategic sub-districts for city development targets to be developed into fast-growing areas and strategic areas for the economy as well as becoming economic supports for the surrounding community in alleviating poverty and improving living standards.

Identify potential and problems

Fishery resources are renewable resources (renewable resources). Medan City's capture fisheries potential consists of the 4 km coastline of Medan City², sea area 6.4 km² and potential fishing area covering an area of 276,030 km² for marine fisheries and public waters covering an area of 10 km². The potential land for aquaculture development in Medan City for cultivation in ponds is 11 in area km², pool area of 4.3 km², cages covering an area of 5 km², floating net 3.23 km², lake 0.5 km², and river 5

km². The mangrove forest ecosystem is one of the basic capital for development in coastal areas. Mangrove forests are useful for preventing coastal erosion, restoring habitat for marine or estuarine biota and minimizing disasters caused by tsunami waves.

The coastal and marine areas of North Medan City have various environmental services (environmental services), where these services include coastal and marine areas as places of recreation and tourism, transportation and communication media, educational and research facilities, defense and security, protected areas and life support systems as well as other ecological functions. The potential and role of the northern region which has regional and international services includes: 1) Development of Belawan Port as an international port; 2) Development of passenger ports, international container seaports, warehousing and expeditions, Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and residential centers; 3) industrial area service center, area protection, waterfront city, Andtheme parks; 4) Ocean Gabion fishing port.

Behind the potential that exists with the strategic role and bright prospects of coastal and marine areas and the natural resources contained therein for the development of this fast-growing area, the northern area of Medan City has problems. Medan City is a metropolitan city with a relatively high economic growth rate. However, after empirical observation it turns out that it has not been felt by all levels of society. The core area of the city is full of development, while the northern area of Medan City is underdeveloped and has even become pockets of poverty.

Likewise with the quality of the Human Resources (HR) of the people in the coastal areas of Medan City which is due to the low level of education of the people. Many children drop out of school due to having to help their parents to earn a living for the family and become fishermen. Another problem in the social sector is the level of public health. Public health in the Northern Region of Medan City is affected by the poor environment caused by the culture of littering carried out by industry and people who throw household waste directly into the river.

The massive exploitation that occurred during development in the past has caused the ecological carrying capacity of coastal areas to be exceeded, so that the negative impacts of resource exploitation have a direct impact on the community. Many coastal communities also convert the use of mangrove forests for various purposes such as plantations, ponds, residential areas, industrial areas and tourism without considering their sustainability and function for the surrounding environment. Threats to marine fisheries businesses, both cultivation and fishing, are becoming greater due to environmental degradation which causes a decline in fish stocks and social conflict among fish resource users (fishermen).

The Regency/City Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) is a tool for regulating, controlling and directing space utilization in the regency/city area. In the implementation of space utilization in the coastal areas of Medan City, there have been many spatial planning violations. The current spatial planning in Medan City does not support the development of coastal areas as fast-growing strategic areas.

The Concept Of Areas

To develop the Medan City Coastal area as a fast growing area, a SWOT analysis is needed.

Table 1. Swot System

SWOT components	Strength (strength)	Weakness (Weakness)
	The potential for marine and fisheries resources (sea, public waters, swamps, rivers) is large Availability of fish landing and auction facilities The government policy in the field of fisheries and maritime affairs is known as the Blue Revolution by DKP Availability of local markets and	Productivity is still low Utilization of infrastructure facilities is not optimal Policy implementation is lacking Diversification of fishery products is still limited Institutional functions in the Minapolitan area are not yet optimal The fleet and fishing gear are not optimal. Fuel allocation is wrongly targeted.

<p>opportunity (opportunity) The market share of domestic and foreign fisheries is large Demand for fisheries and marine products continues to increase Private investment interest in fisheries is large There is a large workforce available in the fisheries sector. Threat (Threats) Environmental pollution and damage Degradation of Medan City's fisheries and marine resources the layout is getting narrower and narrower Many fishermen cannot go to sea.</p>	<p>export markets Availability of institutions (Banks and Cooperatives). Improving the management of capture fisheries and aquaculture from downstream to upstream (s1,o1) Creating fishery products that are free of chemicals and other dangerous substances, halal and hygienic (s2,o2) Ease of investment regulations in the fisheries sector (s3,o3). Restructuring the development of the Minapolitan area of Medan City Creating superior products for the Minapolitan area of Medan City Providing counseling and training on Minapolitan area management to the community.</p>	<p>Development of formal and non-formal education facilities in the fisheries sector (s4,o4) Train and provide educational empowerment to the community in the Minapolitan area Form groups of fishermen and cultivators and form social institutions for fishermen and communities cultivator. Providing education about healthy Minapolitan spatial planning Socialization of policies, norms and rules regarding the arrangement and use of the Minapolitan area of Medan City Establishing SPDN and increasing fuel quotas</p>
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Policy and strategy

Improving the management of capture fisheries and aquaculture from downstream to upstream (s1,o1)
 Creating fishery products that are free of chemicals and other dangerous substances, halal and hygienic (s2,o2)
 Ease of investment regulations in the fisheries sector (s3,o3).
 Restructuring the development of the Minapolitan area of Medan City.
 Creating superior products for the Minapolitan area of Medan City
 Providing counseling and training on Minapolitan area management to the community.
 Development of formal and non-formal education facilities in the fisheries sector (s4,o4)
 Train and provide educational empowerment to the community in the Minapolitan area
 Form groups of fishermen and cultivators and form social institutions for fishermen and communities cultivator.

4. CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the designation of Medan City as a fast-growing economic area will have an impact on accelerating the development of the northern area of Medan City and on the prosperity and welfare of the community, especially fishermen. The development of coastal areas is carried out through planning which is expected to be carried out in stages, which through gradual development will maximize the expected economic development goals and so that the fast-growing economic activities of Medan City are also carried out in a sustainable manner so that the economy and the level of welfare of the parties involved in planning coastal areas can be improved.

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