

# 11<sup>th</sup>ADRI

PROCEEDINGS 11TH ADRI 2017  
INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE AND CALL FOR PAPER  
NGANJUK, MARCH 18, 2017

## PROCEEDING

# Academic Role in Facing Asean Economic Community (AEC) Global Challenge, Local Act

ORGANIZED BY:





**11<sup>TH</sup> ADRI**

**PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY AND CALL PAPER  
NGANJUK, MARCH 18, 2017**

**Proceeding 11<sup>th</sup> ADRI 2017  
International Multidisciplinary  
Conference and Call for Paper,  
Nganjuk, March 18, 2017**

**Published by:**

**Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (ADRI)**

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**2 | Theme :**

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NGANJUK, MARCH 18, 2017**

**ISBN: 978 – 602 – 60736 – 6 – 2**

# **Proceeding 11<sup>th</sup> ADRI 2017 International Multidisciplinary Conference and Call for Paper, Nganjuk, March 18, 2017**

**Publisher:**

Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (ADRI)

**Address:**

Kantor Dewan Pengurus Pusat (DPP) ADRI  
Jalan SMA Negeri 14, Cawang RT.01/RW.09  
Jakarta Timur 13630

<http://p-adri.or.id>

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x, 55 pages, 28 cm

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ISBN: 978 - 602 - 60736 - 6 -2

**Publisher Manager of Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (ADRI):**  
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**PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY AND CALL PAPER  
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**Published by:**

Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (P-ADRI)

**Publisher Address:**

Kantor Dewan Pengurus Pusat (DPP) ADRI  
Jalan SMA Negeri 14, Cawang RT.01/RW.09  
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## **PREFACE**

Praise being said to Allah Almighty God for all the grace and guidance that has been given to us all, so the Proceedings of the 11th ADRI 2017 International Multidisciplinary Conference and Call for Papers Nganjuk, March 18, 2017 can be realized. Proceedings contains a number of articles and research papers from lecturers, teachers, students, researchers and / or observer of the development of science and technology.

Proceedings are published in book form only contains abstract, distributed to participants in the form of compact disks (full paper) and published online at:

<http://www.jatim.p-adri.or.id/2017/03/16/proceeding-nganjuk-11th/>

Hopefully, these proceedings may give benefit to us all, for the development of science, technology, arts, culture, and sports. In addition, is also expected to be a reference for the nation and state-building efforts so that science and technology become a strong pillar in the face of the ASEAN Economic Community.

Lastly, there is no ivory that is not cracked. We are sorry if there are things that are less pleasing. Thanks you very much.

Nganjuk, March 18, 2017.

Publisher Manager of Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (ADRI),

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# **PROBLEMS OF POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IS THE MAIN OBSTACLES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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## **Abstract**

As a follow-up to the Rio Declaration, 1992, the Earth Summit, organized by the UN some other international meetings have also been underway including the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 which sparked the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDG agreed eight millennium development goals, the one aimed at tackling poverty in the world. An increasing number of the world's population that is accompanied with an increase in the population of the city and increase the number of urban poor has made the burden of urban environment more heavy. The problem is, poverty and environmental degradation is a major obstacle in the development of urban areas.

Discussion methods of this analysis is that the inductive method, by taking the empirical data obtained through reports in the field, then analyzes the discussion include: poverty is deprivation, which is the condition of lacking everything necessary for the well-being (the experience of good quality of life). Poverty has many dimensions: physical, social, economic, political, psychological or spiritual, including the losses suffered by the poor such as physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness. In the case of the poor in big cities, injustice social structure (external factors of poverty) it can be seen from the non-fulfillment of their needs in order to survive in good health, the difficulty of access to public services (sanitation healthy, clean water, waste management), healthy home, RTH, educational services and so on. Injustice that causes the poor remain poor and environmentally destructive society itself and threaten the process of sustainable development. Examples of environmental damage, which until now could not be avoided is air pollution due to traffic congestion, loss of mangrove forests in the coastal areas, shrinkage of wetlands, shrinking green space, land subsidence, pollution of river water and groundwater.

In conclusion, the above description shows that the problem of poverty that affect the lives of poor housing environment needs to be repaired or replaced, so that poverty and environmental damage settlement as happens in large cities can be reduced gradually, and the process of sustainable development can take place.

**Keywords: Environment, Poverty, Urban Development**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

As a follow-up to the Rio Declaration, 1992, the Earth Summit, organized by the United Nations, some other international meetings have taken place, including the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 which sparked the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDG agreed eight millennium development goals, the one aimed at tackling poverty in the world. An increasing number of the world's population that is accompanied with an increase in the population of the city and increase the number of urban poor has made the burden of urban environment harder. Urban main problems in developing countries, which have been described above, shows two major subsystem components that interact with each other constantly, namely:

- 1) Social Subsystem, people, who suffer from poverty (such as unemployment, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, health care and education, land rights, security, and so on), and;
- 2) Environment Subsystems which suffered damage (pollution of water, air and soil, waste management, water scarcity, settlements, etc.) (Djody, 2005).

The condition of poverty is one issue that is always faced by humans. Problems of poverty, as old as the age of the man himself, and implications of the problem can involve all aspects of human life; Although it is often not realized, its presence is a problem for the humans concerned. For those who are poor, poverty is something that

exists in everyday life; because they feel and live for themselves how to live in poverty. However, they are not necessarily aware of the poverty in which they live. Awareness of poverty that they have, they can feel when they compare the life they lead with the lives of others who have higher level of socio-economic life. (Wildana)

In the perspective of the social sciences, as proposed by Parsudi Suparlan (1995), briefly, poverty can be defined as a low standard of living, namely, the existence of a level of material deprivation in a number or group of people compared to the standard of living prevailing in the society concerned. This low standard of living, directly, has influence on the level of health, moral life, and self-esteem of those who are classified as poor.

According to Ginanjar Kartasasmita, poverty can be seen from the two senses, absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the worst conditions of poverty, as measured from the level of the family's ability to finance the minimum requirement to be able to live in accordance with human dignity. Relative poverty is a comparison between a group with other groups. Relative poverty is difficult to be eliminated because there are people who feel poorer than others. Understanding of the definition of poverty is done by using benchmarks. With this benchmark, they are classified as poor or who are in a poor standard of living can be classified as a class that can be distinguished from those who are not poor. Benchmarks which is commonly used is based on the level of income per working time (for Americans used the size of the year as working time, whereas in Indonesia used the size of the working time a month). With this benchmark, then the number and who are classified as poor can be known, to be used as a target group that combated poverty. (Wildana, 2011)

According to Michael P. Todaro, one of the most valid generalization that spelled the poor population, is, they generally reside in rural areas, with the basic livelihood in the fields of agriculture and other activities that are closely related to traditional economic sectors. While in cities, located in the slum areas near the center of the crowd.

## **2. PROBLEMS**

Are poverty and environmental degradation is a major obstacle in the development of urban areas?

## **3. DISCUSSION**

According to Saad, the causes of poverty associated with a model of the interaction between human beings with himself, with others, with nature and with people. The causes of poverty related to natural conditions, occurs when done destructive pattern between man and nature, such as the exploitation of nature without doing an environmental impact assessment, the tendency to spend all natural potential, reluctance to hold the rejuvenation of nature for the sake of continuity, and so on. The Further result of such interaction patterns, is, poverty, either directly or indirectly, either currently generation or next generation. Being the causes of poverty related to the human condition itself, is lack of trust in his abilities, reluctance to actualize the potential that exists in the form of real serious work, as well as the reluctance to give respect to the optimal turnaround time. Being one of the causes of poverty related to social conditions, is, concentration of capital in the hands of rich people (conglomerates). Concentration of capital in the hands of their cause poor people do not have the opportunity to actualize its potential for achievement in the field of economics. (IH Saad, 1997)

Loekman Soetrisno, citing the opinion of Robert Chambers, an expert on rural development, an Englishman, declared that poverty experienced by people developing country, especially rural people, was caused by the misfortune (disadvantages) that are interlinked with each other, namely poverty, physical weakness , isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness (Sutrisno, 1997).

According to the theory of development of underdevelopment or dominance dependency, the causes of poverty and underdevelopment is not just the factors contained in the relevant community, such as lack of capital, poor education, overcrowding, malnutrition and other etc. These factors are only attributes of poverty, but poverty itself is rooted in the exploitation, mainly carried out by foreign powers or international capitalist penetration, domination and dredging benefit from the suburbs to the centers of the metropolis.

Oscar Lewis, said in his collection of paper, that the culture of poverty can manifest in a variety of historical context. However, it tends to grow and develop in societies that have a set of conditions as follows: (1) The economic system of money, wage labor and the system of production for profit; (2) remaining the high levels of

unemployment and underemployment for unskilled labor; (3) low labor costs; (4) low income bracket was not successful to improve the organization of social, economic and political voluntarily or on the initiative of the government; (5) bilateral family system is more prominent than the unilateral system, and finally (6) the strong set of values in the ruling class that emphasizes the accumulation of wealth and the possibility of vertical mobility, and thrift, and a perception that low economic status as a result of the inability of individuals or indeed essentially already low position (Parsudi Suparlan, 1995 ).

### **Approach To Urban Development**

Urban ecosystem is an ecosystem guide built step by step from the form of rural ecosystems or agricultural ecosystems. Due to the limited carrying capacity and environmental carrying capacity, then the choice of approach to urban development will largely determine the quality of the urban environment. Change of use of rural land to urban land use impacts on surface flow patterns, water quality and ecological impact. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate management with the management of urban activity. That needs, with other aspects, presented in the document management of cities (urban management). There are two approaches to urban development that can be developed, namely "stormwater management" and a "low impact development" (Tambunan, 2005).

Basically, the principle of stormwater management include : (a) n shared responsibility, (b) land stewardship in an integrated manner based on the principles of DAS, the integration of urban and rural land stewardship and the provision of environmental infrastructure that consider system of: social, economic and environment, (c) The principle of urban design that minimizes environmental impact, (d) the multi-purpose stormwater infrastructure, (e) the promotion of sustainable pembangunan, (f) develop strategies plated, covers planning, education, economic instruments, monitoring and community participation.

Low Impact Development (LID) is an approach that is more assertive than the Stormwater Management approach. Department of Environmental Resources, Maryland, 1999, found, LID is a more advanced approach in the field of Stormwater Management. LID basically rely on the participation of all elements of the stakeholders, to empower the ability to protect the groundwater environment in terms of both quantity and quality in order to manage environment. LID can be used as a guide to implement Stormwater Management through various activities to improve the functions of the hydrological environment.

Increasingly complex problems of the city at the time of modernization, trying to overcome in various ways that are rational, efficient and functional, such as the arrangement of the city in a comprehensive integral, flats for workers and employees, and the modern super-block area, as well as the discovery of building materials are efficient and functional. Architectural designs prepared based on the argument of form follow function. Land in the city center which is costly and limited, - being addressed by the construction of multi-storey buildings or flats/ apartment. Transport problems solved by the provision of Mass Rapid Transportation, electric transportation and efforts in the use of natural energy. Environmental issues addressed by the technology and the structuring of certain cities, such as reforestation, reduce exhaust fumes, overcome the safe waste disposal and recycling technology. Recycling systems and energy use irregulars often associated with environmental issues and sustainable development. It can be said, the characteristics of the modern city are ; first, the use of technology as a means to facilitate realizing human needs. Secondly, people pay attention to environmental issues by recognizing recycling system and irregulars as an alternative energy source to meet human needs. Third, the use of electric power and computerization as a vital source to drive the wheels of human activity (Hariyono, 2003).

When in the 20th century Western countries have entered the stage of the modern city, developing countries only reached the stage of industrial cities. As well as Western countries reached the stage of industrial cities in the Middle Ages, cities in developing countries in the 20th century to face the clasical problems of the city, such as the problem of overcrowding, unemployment, socioeconomic inequality, handling environment problems such as air pollution and waste industry, slums, hygiene problems, and so on. Thus, in the 20th century the cities in developing countries can not be called a modern city, except in certain cities.

In the modern city, economic institutions increasingly diverse, modern, and *computerized*. with establishing supermarket, retail, banking system, insurance, interrelated. Likewise, the level of criminal. increased and diversified either done by white "*collar criminal*" or blue "*collar criminal*".

While at the same time, in Indonesia occurred hallmark dualistic system. The process of modernization is still followed by the proliferation of the informal sector for the economically weak and medium-sized with all Problems. Informai sector issues in the West is also ever experienced, but quickly overcome by expanding the formal sector. The mushrooming of the informal sector in the reform period in several cities in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya, resulting morphology of the city is becoming increasingly diverse and complex, both at day and night. In the afternoon, a formal trade and services activities take place, but at night the activity was replaced with informal sector activities. Urbanization continues to increase, both in developing countries and in developed countries with differences in the rate of urbanization. The world's population who live in the grouping of 100,000 people or more, in 1800-1900, experienced a gain of 149.25%; in 1850-1950 amounted to 238.15% (Breeze in Nas, 1984, reprocessed by the author). Thus, population growth in the grouping of 100,000 people or more, at the end of the 20th century, for a century, can be predicted to increase by 250% over. (NAS, 1985)

### **Sustainable Urbn Development**

Issues of sustainable urban development, now, has been the commitment of everyone, consciously or unconsciously, which deals in construction. Issues of sustainable urban development also can not be ignored in the development of a variety of science and technology, including the science of urban planning. Urban planning aims, resolve or address the problems of the city through the provision of space for all the activities of complex society, both for the present generation and future. This means that the purpose of urban planning activities, which resulted in the policy plan of the city, namely, a policy that became the main guidelines of urban development, is to achieve sustainable development process.

The environmental crises that have sparked a thought or a new paradigm called sustainable development. Sustainable development paradigm emphasizes the importance of understanding the meaning of the reciprocal relationship between the three main dimensions of life that interacting continuously, namely the social, economic and environmental. Sustainable urban development is a process that aims to achieve a prosperous society (sustainable society) in a sustainable environment. Thus, it is clear that poverty and environmental degradation is a major threat to the sustainable development process. The process of sustainable development can be achieved through a variety of different ways, not universal but depend on the socio-cultural and economic communities and their environment. (Djody, 2005)

**Table**  
**Thoughts About Terms Achieving Sustainable Development Process**

DIMENSION	Brundtland, G.H. 1987	ICPQL, 1996	Becker, F. et.al. 1997
Social	Fulfillment of basic needs for all	Social justice, gender equality, security, respect for cultural diversity.	The emphasis on the dynamic process of social growth, social justice and equality.
Economics	Economic growth for the fulfillment of basic needs	Economic well-being	Economic well-being
Environment	Environment for now and future generation	The balance of a healthy environment	The environment is a central dimension in the social process

The process of sustainable development in urban areas can be determined by evaluating the condition of the areas in the city, the processes that occur within the community and between the community and the environment. Evaluation can be done in several ways. One way is the evaluation based on sustainable development criteria. Criteria for sustainable urban development are formulated based on the ideas developed as described above, and the understanding that poverty and environmental degradation is a major threat sustainable development (Gondokusumo, M, 2005: 99-100).

Poverty is one example of injustice experienced by a group (the poor), and there are everywhere, in both developed countries and in developing countries. In the case of poor people in part of the city in Indonesia, the social

structure (external factors of poverty), that can be seen from not completed their needs in order to survive in good health, the difficulty of access to the waitress publkk (sanitary healthy, clean water, waste management) , healthy house, RTH, educational services and so on. Injustice is also evident from the lack of access to electoral rights to the land they inhabit. As a result of it all, it is difficult for them to gain access to good jobs and stable. Injustice causes the poor remain poor and threatening the sustainable development process.

Environmental damage causes factor of ecological city, can be seen on the condition of water, soil and air has been contaminated. The pollution caused by various sources, inside and outside the city, as well as due to non-functioning of garbage management and municipal wastewater. Piles of rubbish in rubbish areas is also the source of vector-breeding of disease vectors, such as cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, and rats.

Conditions of poor neighborhoods or slums as outlined above demonstrates that it is in the process of unsustainable area. Poverty and an environmental functions of life that has been lost or damaged, contaminated, it is a threat to the sustainable development process. The threat was not only in the area of Tambora sub-district or subsystem, but also affects other subsystems that make up the city. Urban development on the outline should be based on the four pillars of the division of space (environmental) life, namely: (i) *wisma (home)* to the residence; (ii) Street (circulation) as a means of transportation and the transport and infrastructure in the broadest sense; (iii) recreation as the facilities in all efforts in socio-cultural activities of the community including education and welfare, and; (iv) infrastructure to support urban life. The statute has been sought and applied in a variety of urban planning in Indonesia in the form of master plan of the city. However, because in the beginning, the growth of cities in Indonesia not through planning, grows naturally by the course of history, the development through planning experience problems and are not in accordance with the needs of society. Common constraint is the understanding of the history and values of existing in the society, the focus is always directed at the economic aspects of urban (Fauzie, 1997)

Land use (space) causes the green open society, especially for the cities in the tropics, as a function for recreation, city planning, as well as a children's playground.

Surabaya City was appointed as a case study, to further refine the concept of land use and urban space. Empirical facts in Surabaya shows that the embryos resulting from the settlement area villages, especially in the downtown area or the old city. The village is a model settlement in the city at the time of the Dutch called the native settlements. Historically, neighborhoods in the city of Surabaya, formed by ethnic diversity, both original natives and migrants. Trip history shows, there remained certain areas as the village of Java, villages Madura, village of Arab village of China and so forth (History of City Plan Surabaya, the Government of the Municipality of Level 2 (Tk II) Surabaya, 1990 and Surabaya, Cross and Step, 1994) , Some areas with specific community groups, with specific socio-cultural background, forming villages are not displaced by the interests of other economic sectors and also other policies. The symptoms must have a strong foundation, then the phenomenon is an example that needs to be done for other large cities whose characteristics similar to the city of Surabaya. (Rimadewi Sucipto). As the metropolis and the second largest city after Jakarta, space utilization and provision of public spaces which is balance with the environmental damage caused by air pollution, can be realized in the city of Surabaya, by providing city parks numbering tens and they are well cared for, it has implications for the health of citizens, both physically and psychologically.

### **Public Policy Affecting The Life In The Bad Settlement**

Public policy is a set of rules and regulations, a reflection of the policies made by the government. Conditions of poor communities and poor and slum neighborhoods cannot be separated from public policy in force. Their living conditions reflect the results of public policies that applied by the government.

- 1) The cityl planning policy that includes residential, green open space (RTH), and infrastructure.
- 2) Policy on urban poverty reduction by limiting migration, providing new jobs, and social security.
- 3) The environmental management policy that is integrated with buffer areas around it.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Urban poverty has become a tendency for large cities in developing countries. As a result of urbanization and the unpreparedness of the city government to provide jobs and social security for its citizens, urban poverty has impact on the bad settlement and environmental for residents of the city led to the growth of a wide variety of people, crime and order are not well maintained. So, it is needed the Public policy that will prevent and anticipate these conditions, with spatial policy, good-city plan. Policy of poverty reduction and environmental management policies.

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## COVERING LETTER

**To**

**The Executive Editor of ISREM 2015**

Reference:

1. Paper Title : PROBLEMS OF POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
DAMAGE IS THE MAIN OBSTACLES IN URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT
2. Author's name : Dr. Bambang Suprijadi, M.Si
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**Dear Editor**

With reference to above,

I hereby affirm that the content of this manuscript are original. Furthermore it has been neither published elsewhere fully or partially or any language nor submitted for publication (fully or partially) elsewhere simultaneously.

I also affirm that the all authors has seen and agreed to the submitted version of the paper and their inclusion of name(s) as co-author(s)

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**Dear Committee**

With reference to above,

I hereby affirm that I will attend the International Seminar (ISREM 2015) to present my papers.

*(Signature of Corresponding Author)*

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