

Public Participation In Environmental Friendly Development

Fitri Hakim, LH Budianti, Haryati, Johan Silas

Abstract — In an effort to create residential and settlement environmentally friendly (green and clean) the role of community is needed. One of the programs that give awards to community participation, namely Surabaya Green and Clean program held every year since 2005. The program aims to create settlements environmentally sound and care environment community. One area that follows the Surabaya Green and Clean program in 2013 and succeeded as the Best 3 most flowering Environmental Management Beginner category is the region of RT 3 RT 4 RW 8, Sub - District of Sukolilo Keputih. In transform slums into a settlement with a green and clean environment (green and clean), both local people and communities outside the region plays an important role, namely by applying some of the elements of life , such as keeping the environment, greening, and managing waste to sort out the organic waste that can be processed into compost, and non-organic waste that can be reused by recycling.

Index Terms— Environmental, green and clean, the role of the community, livable housing

1. INTRODUCTION

PROBLEMS settlements have long been be international attention, particularly in developing countries, because it has a wide dimension of the issue along with the development of socio-economic and urban growth. So that the representatives of various state government held a meeting in a conference to discuss the issue of settlements, one of which is the Rio +20 conference.

In an effort to create residential and settlement environmentally friendly (green and clean) the role of the community is needed. To increase public participation in Surabaya, held Surabaya Green and Clean program held every year since 2005. Surabaya give awards to community participation in the program.

RT 3 RT 4 , RW 8 , Village Keputih , Sukolilo District is one of the participants who won the Best 3 most flowering Environmental Management Best region category Beginner in Surabaya Green and Clean Program 2013. As

settlements are located near the former site of final disposal (landfill) in Surabaya, making this region has more challenges to creating a residential and settlement environmentally friendly (green and clean) than the other participants . In plain there are some environmental issues as well as physical and socio-economic problems.

Wilayah Pemuda	
Best of the best	Dukuh Setro (RW VI) RT 05 dan 07
Pengelolaan lingkungan	Wonokromo (RW III) RT 04 dan 07
pengelolaan lingkungan	Bugel Jember (RW XII) RT 01 dan 02
pengelolaan lingkungan terbaik	Kepoh (RW VIII) RT 03 dan 04
	Kemiri (RW III) RT 01 dan 02
	Gading (RW IV) RT 01 dan 02
	Kairungut (RW V) RT 03 dan 05
	Gubeng Klaten (RW VI) RT 03 dan 05
	Kapasari (RW VIII) RT 03 dan 04

JAWABAN EDISI MINGGU 22 SEPT 2013

Figure 1. List of Winners Surabaya Green and Clean 2013

The area is a former landfill area is of course the region's air quality is very bad , if it refers to the criteria that clean air is air that does not smell foul . This is due to access road about 500 m to the settlement still must go through the trash heap . Have also been contaminated groundwater by leachate (wastewater) . So that the groundwater quality is bad smell and color . Meanwhile , the area is still unserved infrastructure water/pipe taps, only water reservoir tank/pipe taps.

- Fitri Hakim is currently pursuing masters degree program in Departement of Architecture in Institut Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia, PH-+62-85241610906. E-mail: fiha_pwk08@yahoo.com
- LH Budianti is currently pursuing masters degree program in Departement of Architecture in Institut Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia, PH-+62-.87819585440 E-mail:lh_budianti@yahoo.com
- Haryati is currently pursuing masters degree program in Departement of Architecture in Institut Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia, PH-+62-.81386696676. E-mail: jie.ati88@yahoo.com
- Johan Silas is Lecture and Researcher at the laboratory for Housing & Human Settlement Architecture in Institut Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia, E-mail :johan_silas@yahoo.com

Answering the real problem, need guidance on strategies handling settlements, especially in people who live in the area near the landfill.

2. LITERATURE

2.1 Development Environmentally Sustainable

Development of environmentally conscious efforts and planned are being made to use and manage resources wisely in a planned and sustainable development in order to improve the quality of life. Implementation of environmentally sound development and controlled use of natural resources wisely is the ultimate goal of environmental management. Environmentally sound development of three-dimensional elements, namely economic, social and environmental (Brundtland, 1987 expressed by Kenber, 2012

In the environmentally sound development, environmental components that need to be considered (Yosri, 2013), are:

1. Biology, include sub-components:
 - a. Terrestrial fauna flora (vegetation and wildlife)
 - b. Types of aquatic plants and animals (plankton and benthos)
2. Geophysical, includes sub-components:
 - a. climate
 - b. physiography
 - c. hydrology
3. Chemistry, includes sub-components:
 - a. air quality
 - b. water quality
4. Cultural and Social Society, elaborated:
 - a. Industrial and population demographics
 - b. socioeconomic
 - c. socio-cultural

2.2 Public Participation

There is a strong link between early community involvement with efficiency and effectiveness. Public Participation ensure the smooth implementation of various development. Community participation in Isbandi (2007: 27) is community participation in the process of identifying existing and potential problems in the community, and making decisions about the selection of an alternative solution to deal with the problem, the implementation of efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur.

While the meaning of the role of society proposed by Bryant and Louise G. White, 1997 is an attitude of openness to others' perceptions. The role of the mean deep concern regarding the differences or changes generated by a project in connection with people's livelihoods, awareness of the

contribution from the other party for an activity. Public participation is defined as involvement according to White local community actively in decision-making in the planning or the implementation of the development projects for the community.

According Holil (1980: 9-10), the basic elements of social participation can also affect community participation are:

1. Public confidence;
2. Solidarity and social integrity;
3. Social responsibility and community commitment;
4. Willingness and ability to change or improve the situation and build on the strengths of their own;
5. Community initiatives or individual initiative is accepted and recognized as / be owned by the community;
6. Pure public interest, at least within the general public is concerned, in the sense that the public interest is not apparent because penunggan by the interests of an individual or a small portion of the community;
7. Organization, rational decisions and business efficiency;
8. Deliberation and consensus in decision-making;
9. Sensitivity and responsiveness to community problems, needs and interests of general public interest.

Factors affecting participation in a program may also come from outside elements / environment. According Holil (1980: 10) there are 4 points that can affect the participation of people from outside / environment, namely:

1. Intensive communication among citizens, between citizens and the leaders among the social systems in the community with the system on the outside;
2. Social climate, economic, political and cultural, both in family life, relationships, games, school and the community and the nation are favorable for growth and development and encourage community participation;
3. Opportunity to participate. The state of the environment and the processes and social structures, value systems and norms that enable and encourage social participation;
4. Freedom for initiative and creativity. Family environment within the community or political environment, social, cultural and allow and encourage the development of initiatives arise, ideas, individuals or groups.

2.3 The Concept Of Community Involvement In Development

Community involvement in development is desirable conditions and may be the most important element of growth management. Develop appropriate mechanisms to combine different views is essential for the success of the

development of society and the interests of travelers for adjust together (Cleveland and Hansen, 1994 in Main Gusti Bagus Rai 2010)

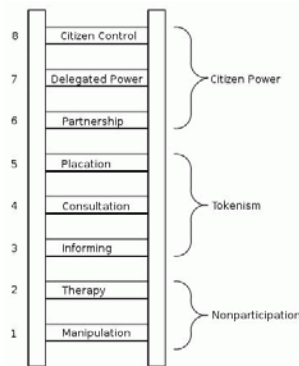


Figure 3. Principles of Participation Plan, Adrian Atkinson

Each group community have very different needs in terms of housing and service facilities. Alternative mechanisms, such as small group meetings are more informal, has been used in some cases. In conjunction with this process, an active community information and publicity programs (for example, through radio talk shows, newsletters, etc.) are often necessary to ensure that the public can provide input in the process of growth management (Gill, 1992 in Gusti Bagus Rai Main, 2010).

2.4 History Programs Green And Clean Surabaya

Surabaya City can not be separated from the theory Collin in "America's Downtowns: Growth, Politics and Preservation " that most cities face problems of declining quality of the urban environment (the decay of the urban environment) such as congestion, water and air pollution, deterioration of housing and derelict land as well the Disappearance of useful open space.

The town is known as the City of Heroes had experienced " a flood of garbage " in 2001 . The incident occurred when the resident closes Final Land Disposal (LPA) Keputih , so the garbage strewn in every corner of the city.

When the garbage piled up to three weeks in all parts of the city of Surabaya. As a result, the pungent smell everywhere. And then every day on average produce 8,800 cubic meters of waste, approximately 70 % are organic waste which becomes the source of the pungent smell. So , in three weeks that makes public angry, not less than 168,000 m3 or 42,000 tons of waste that was transported to the LPA . Garbage is piling it can mobilize citizens to attack the mayor . The anger addressed by Parliament that led to the replacement of the Surabaya mayor.

Landfill makes Surabaya City Government targets seek appropriate solutions, sustainable and can provide added value to both parties, namely the government and society. Surabaya City Government realized that the garbage problem if left unchecked will be a big problem that can interfere with public health and environmental beauty. Provision of landfill is not the final solution and to open a new landfill is very limited.

Begin to reform settlements located near the landfill Keputih, Surabaya. Until it became a settlement that is clean and green, one of which is the region of RT 3 RT 4 RW 8, Sub-District of Sukolilo Keputih. After final landfill Keputih covered by the public in 2001. Surabaya City Government issued a policy program to control the garbage problem. Control program that adopts the method of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). The initiative was in the process of getting a positive response from various institutional elements in society, such as NGOs, PKK, businessmen and city partners from other countries.

Partnership with the business (Unilever) and held particularly reforestation programs and management of household waste independently. (www.unilever.co.id). Starting in 2005 the partnership program using the slogan Surabaya Green and Clean (SGC).

Program Assessment Criteria Surabaya Green and Clean

1 . Competition Surabaya Green And Clean

Assessment criteria in the competition Surabaya green and clean is the village that includes physical assessment infrastructure to support the environment, irrigation, and reforestation. Assessment of waste management that includes waste reduction, and waste management systems. Assessment NGO that includes facilitator, a cadre of environmental, community activities, and the PKK. Other assessment which includes administration, health or social custom. Through these criteria Surabaya city government to empower communities to manage their environment, it is both strategically improve the quantity and quality of private green space in the city of Surabaya (Lathifah, 2010).

2 . Competition beautiful village

In a contested election beautiful village several categories, including Category Beginne, Category Developing and Advanced. From each of these categories is divided into 5 (five) criteria, covering Kampoeng Innovation, Kampoeng Flowering, Kampoeng Participative Environmental Management Village and Best Best of the Best (Village with Innovation, Flowering, Participatory, and Best Environmental Management) (Ridwan, 2012).

3. DISCUSSION

Role of Civil Society in the Development of Environmental RT 3 RT 4 Keputih

1. The role of local communities

People in RT 3 and RT 4 RW VIII Keputih had the majority of livelihood as scavengers. Other livelihood are construction workers, traders, laborers mashed, and worked in private companies. It shows that people living in the study area classified have lower economic.

Keputih village located east of the city of Surabaya. Where once the region will become the foundation of a solid waste infrastructure Surabaya. That is because in this Keputih village became the location of landfills Surabaya.

However, because of the village which is about 500 meters from the landfills contaminate air and making the village into a town that is not healthy and does not have aesthetic value. People who live in the village do demonstration to move landfill in Keputih area because the region is already over capacity. This community is a community residing in RT 3 and RT 4 RW Keputih Sukolilo Urban VIII.

When TPA Keputih finally moved, the people began to fix life by doing various activities to improve their village.

The role of the region's communities associated with improved quality of life which is one of the goals of Surabaya Green and Clean Program (SGC), especially in terms of keeping the environment free of litter, waste management and greening to realize a clean and green areas. The main driving force is the mothers who are members of households in the PKK. Then people enthusiastically perform mutual aid to clean up the environment around the settlement.

3.1 Keeping The Environment Clean

To keep the environment free of bins have been provided dumpster at the corners of the village. Each house also has had its own dumpster both inside the house or outside the house. In addition, each RT has a community service program that is followed by all citizens of the RT once every 1 month.



Figure 4. Availability Trash

The method used for waste management is the understanding of 3Rs methods to reduce waste, reuse and recycle waste. The results of this method of processing waste include composting.

The pattern of waste management are sourced from households disaggregated by type, ie organic or inorganic. For plastik inorganic waste material, or paper tableware is usually collected and then transported by rickshaw to the collectors for recycling, because the procurement of waste bank has not materialized. While the wet waste is processed in a modulation zone through composting (composting).



Figure 5. Sorting Plastic Waste For Recycling



Figure 6. Composting Equipment

Community Learning Garden from Krembang, Students of Public Health Faculty and Community Library Development Foundation Indonesia as a companion in TBM Puspa Indah invited to train community RT 3, and RT 4 RW VIII Keputih Tegal Sukolilo East Surabaya. They did change the skill practice activities plastic packets of instant noodles into a beautiful and useful bags for sale so as to increase the economic income families.

Implementation of the training is in great demand by community Keputih ranging from teens, mothers and elderly households, community enthusiasm is high judging by the number who attended approximately approximately 40 people.

This pattern has become a big movement, thereby changing the paradigm of the people in the region are also beginning

3.2 Community-Based Solid Waste Management

to change the bins, because trash are not only worthless, but trash can be a blessing and economically valuable.

3.3 Greening Efforts

The availability of green open space in each home was minimal, due to the size of land for housing in the region average of 4x12 m, the total land used for building. Even if there is residual land, usually used for the terrace which has been plastered floor or paving. While the condition of roads in the village area berpaving with a width of about 2-3 meters.



Figure 7. The Availability Of Green Space is Minimal

In fact, green open space (RTH) is very important in every residential neighborhood to the health and general well-being because it can protect the quality of water, room to improve air quality, recreation area, or the area to present an interesting visual.



Figure 8. Location Nursery

To counter the lack of green space, then the people in the region with the greening system (growing fruit in pots). Although it can not be used as an area to protect water quality, but functions as an area that improves air quality, recreation area, or the area to present interesting visual effects can still be met. In addition, economic benefits and food security of the crop



Figure 9. Breeding Eggplant and Chili

To save costs, they do not use pot. However, using polybags as a growing medium. Plants were grown was not the only fruit, but also vegetables, namely: peppers, eggplant, mushrooms, and spinach. To be beautiful and orderly as well as easy to maintenance as a community and work together to make the place these plants.



Figure 10. Worked together to make the place these plants

In the case of seeds and seedlings, people in this area get the help of PT Astra through its community partners called Astra partners. This community consists of people who make improvements to the village through the greening of developing some seeds of plants in nurseries. For example, the cultivation of mushrooms. Seeds and media used in mushroom cultivation is assisted by PT. Astra.



Figure 11. Mushroom cultivation

Results of vegetable crops were collected and sold. The results of the sales then be shared and distributed back to the community. Community greening efforts made in the area of RT 3 RT 4, RW 8, Sub-District of Sukolilo Keputih disciplined and work together it gets a very good appreciation in Surabaya Green and Clean program in 2013, which became one of the winners (the best 3) participants in the novice category of the Environmental Management Environmental Management Best flowering.

3.4 Community and Institutional Role In Keputih

Partnership and participation of all stakeholders in the waste management and city become greener environment ranging from the public, Surabaya City Government, the business community, the press, NGOs, academics, and cooperation with other agencies, is a key region victory RT 3 and RT 4, RW 8, Sub - District of Sukolilo Keputih.

The academics also play a role here. The role of which is responsible for the research, construction, consulting, advocacy and management compost training. While the role of other government agencies are also very important, involved and responsible in funding, research process, and technology consulting.

Role of Surabaya City Government, especially the Department of Health is funding the construction site will

be a place to manage waste and provide human resources that would later become manager.

While the private sector and the press (including Unilever, Java Post and Radar Surabaya) is also very helpful publications and providing competition prizes, as part of the corporate social responsibility or CSR (corporate social responsibility).

3.5 Barriers Faced by Community

Active role in the region to transform the neighborhood into a neighborhood with a better quality of life and livable should be given more appreciation . Because of the challenges faced by the stakeholders and the public is more severe when compared to the other participants , namely :

a. Environmental challenges of the region 3 RT 4 RT, RW 8, Sub - Keputih Sukolilo District is the region located in the eastern part of the former landfill Keputih because to reach the site must be through the former landfill and currently still serves as collectors the shelter garbage.

b . The challenge of cultural backgrounds and the majority of the resources that society has livelihood as scavengers . Other livelihood are construction workers , traders , laborers mashed , and working in a private company . It can be concluded that the people in this region belong to the lower middle class . Another indication is the region where the procurement is often used as a social service program by some organizations or foundations.

4. CONCLUSION

Environmentally sound development needs the participation of the various stakeholders of the city, especially in waste management and the environment become greener, ranging from the community, city government, the business community, the press (PT Astra, Unilever, Jawa Pos, Radar Surabaya, and YPPI), NGOs, academics, and cooperation with other agencies.

Role in the development of residential communities have implemented some elements of life, such as keeping the environment, manage waste by sorting out the organic waste that can be processed into compost with non-organic waste that can be reused by recycling. So the implementation and environmentally sound development efforts conducted by the public in this area is quite in accordance with Agenda 21 and the Rio +21, can be seen from the facts on the ground, namely the creation of green areas clean and sustainable independently and become one of winner Surabaya green and clean program.

REFERENCES

- Buku Agenda 21 Indonesia oleh Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup
- Holil Soelaiman. 1980. *Partisipasi Sosial dalam Usaha Kesejahteraan Sosial*. Bandung
- Isbandi Rukminto Adi. 2007. *Perencanaan Partisipatoris Berbasis Aset Komunitas: dari Pemikiran Menuju Penerapan*. Depok: FISIP UI Press
- Anonim. Program Lingkungan. Accessed at 11.50, 11 November 2013
- Anonim. 2008. Clean and Green City. Accessed at 15.00, 12 November 2013, <http://inigeonews.blogspot.com>
- Anonim . 2008. Kuliah Arsitektur. Accessed at 15.33, 12 November 2013, <http://kuliaharsitektur.wordpress.com/>
- Anonim, 2001, Pengelolaan sampah kota surabaya, Accessed at 4.33, 14 December 2013, <http://www.yipd.or.id/>
- Anonim, <http://www.unilever.co.id>
- Anonim. http://perpustakaanindonesia.blogspot.com/2009_04_01_archive.html
- Brundtland, 1987 dalam Kenber, 2012 <http://stevenyohanes.wordpress.com/page/4/> Accessed at 14:34, 15 December 2013
- Bryant dan Louise G.White (1997) <http://rarabebyuchul.wordpress.com/category/uncategorized/page/4/> diakses 20.48, 15 December 2013
- Gill, 1992 dalam Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, 2010, *Prinsip-Prinsip Pembangunan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan* <http://tourismbali.wordpress.com/2013/03/10/prinsip-prinsip-pembangunan-pariwisata-berkelanjutan-2/> Accessed at 19.01, 15 December 2013
- Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, 2010, *Prinsip-Prinsip Pembangunan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan* <http://tourismbali.wordpress.com/2013/03/10/prinsip-prinsip-pembangunan-pariwisata-berkelanjutan-2/> Accessed at 19.01, 15 December 2013
- Lathifah, Umi. 2010. *Evaluasi Program Green and Clean* http://mila-world.blogspot.com/2010/06/evaluasi-program-green-and-clean_04.html Accessed at 07.23 Tanggal 25 December
- Ridwan Mohammad. 2012. *Flat Koarmatim Sabet Dua Juara Surabaya Cantik Green And Clean 2012* <http://www.lensaIndonesia.com/2012/10/07/flat-koarmatim-sabet-dua-juara-surabaya-cantik-green-and-clean-2012.html> Accessible 11.13 Tanggal 25 December 2013