

PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

Words 967 Date November 14,2018

Characters 5995 Exclude Url

0% Plagiarism	100% Unique	0 Plagiarized Sentences	39 Unique Sentences
------------------	----------------	----------------------------	------------------------

Content Checked For Plagiarism

Urban Environment Management as Instrument to Increase Local Ability and Human Resources Abstract—Entering the XXI century (or millennium III), the future development on the one hand to show the city as an important role player and unexpected and never experienced before in the history of anywhere. On the other side of town facing more diverse development problems for many developing countries may not be handled alone. The development of the world also headed to the nature of democratic governance and increasing the amount of local autonomy. This means that the ability of areas, including human resources must be increased to be able to respond to changes and new possibilities. All efforts should still be made within the framework of sustainable development principles (city) sustained due to the quality of the environment in general is very bad, in some places almost critical. In this paper, in addition to the problem of instruments for efforts to increase local capacity and human resources, a variety of definitions, scope and paradigm shift will be discussed also. Key words: Urban, environment management, local abilities, human resources

I. INTRODUCTION There is one side that is associated with the environmental management aspects of the city that is the pressure greater demographic. On the one hand the number of people in the world has just surpassed six billion people and is still growing. And the number of people at least half will reside in cities and their numbers continue to grow at a pace that is still high. On the other hand the amount of human resources to face many problems, ranging from the aspect of education, health, skill to income and employment. Currently in general it can be said that almost every aspect of humanity that are in the developing countries in a critical state. The level of education in Indonesia is far less than that achieved by the citizens of neighboring countries such as Malaysia, the Philippines and so on. Health problems from the aspect of the child a chance to live, the safety of mothers who gave birth to the hope of Indonesian human life in this region are among the lowest. As a result of the crisis that hit Indonesia in itself adversely affect employment and income aspects of society which now stands at its lowest point.

II. PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGM Definitions and principles of sustainability and the environment is still growing (sustainable and environment) due to the knowledge that is still relatively young and the problems and challenges are also constantly changing. World Bank sees the environment (environment) as the natural and social conditions surrounding human beings, including future generations. The discussion about the environment is not possible to discuss or do not involve the discussion of human behavior and circumstances. River in Irian Jaya despite the constantly changing location and shape but never pose a danger to life in the surrounding areas. Instead many rivers in Java and Sumatra, including Kalimantan become useless or even dangerous to life due to human activity. Man who require natural resources, uncontrolled development and be very wasteful and redundant. Human action either individually or in groups led to the natural environment severely damaged. A native of Guinea in many parts of the island depends on iron wood as a supporter of culture, both to make the house (limited) and the statue needed to perform various ceremonies. Irian for thousands of years people have never had trouble getting the wood species. But now the people of Irian very hard to get iron wood, because it has been cleared by migrants, either through concession or loggers who use a powerful motor boat to steal iron wood. The new iron wood can be harvested when it is over the age of eighty years. Humans are already advanced, highly dependent on the supply of which is basically taken from the natural resources in order to maintain his high standards and produce waste that great anyway. In the case of the poor or indigenous as in Guinea, or Borneo, subsistence taken from the wild only on the basis of a very limited daily requirement for survival and almost no residue or waste. So the relationship between humans and the natural environment that determine whether or not a state of nature continues. Back to the example of indigenous people in Irian Jaya, a good relationship between humans and the natural surroundings has caused the population of Irian almost stable development, although no family planning programs. Quality natural and living environment is maintained very well. Kamoro to Asmat are one family and live along the central coast of Irian Jaya, never had a problem about how to get food, build housing or meet other necessities of life, including spiritual aspects. It is very changed after entering the building. Discussion on environmental management paradigm discussed by Colby (1990). He tried to distinguish between the frontier approach to economics and deep ecology of environmental protection and resource management to the principles of eco-development. Frontier economy based on the principles of neo-classical economics or Marxist economic system; who see that the economy will continue to grow and prosperity will follow, as the dominant imperative. Instead Ecology In a reaction to the economic frontier that basically follow the model of anti-growth and see the harmony constrained as the dominant imperative. Basically EIA seen not to protect the environment but rather as an economic opportunity to approach the threshold almost be violated. Thus environmental protection is only seen as an attempt to make the internalization of environmental protection and clean up the environment. Of the two models of the environmental approach, the future need to develop a paradigm environment on the one hand responsible for the preservation of the environment on the other hand the economy can keep growing, stable and performed with the broad equity and fair.

Sources

Similarity