

The Supervision of Built Environment and Green Space Data Collection for Village's Profile in Semangat Bakti Village, Barito Kuala

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ABSTRACT

Abstract Land use in forms of built environment and green space is an essential element in urban and regional planning. This community service activity designed as a supervision for the people of Semangat Dalam Village to define built environment and green space area in the whole village. Participants were community and local people of Semangat Dalam Village. The tools and materials used in the supervision are a camera, a mini portable projector, laptop, and software: MS Office. The outcomes of this activity are the community can identify the positive and negative aspects of their village through data collection, therefore it can be used as a baseline to draw strategies for the future. A set of village profile was produced at the end of the supervision.

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INTRODUCTION

The idea of an independent village became important since public law namely UU no.6/2014 about Desa/Village was legalized. The public law stated about the regulation of village financial system to be decentralized. Hence, each village in Indonesia are given their own priority to manage their own finance. The priority of Indonesia government is to increase the development in each village in Indonesia as an effort to improve the quality of local people (Indonesia, 2014, 2017). The village's finance can be used as the capital of the village to increase the productivity of local/village economy condition.

Village has a big role in developing a nation. Village is the center of problem identification, especially in developing country like Indonesia. There are more than 60% of Indonesian people are living in village, while the rest live in the city. Some of the village in Indonesia are still located in rural area. That is why so many villages or "desa" in Indonesia that has rural meanings. A village in Indonesia is under the authority of the local people called "Kepala Desa" or the Village's chief and has a local governmental office for administration (Eko et al., 2014). There are also other type of village in Indonesia that has no rural meaning. This type of village usually located in the suburb area and has the mix characteristic of modern and also rural area.

The regulation stated that the villages has their own authority to use their finance and capital to develop their villages in many ways. On the other hand, not all of the village in Indonesia are already capable and has the ability to decide using their finance and capital in the right proportion. Sometimes the local people are facing the problem to identify the positive and negative aspects of

their village (Sidik, 2015; Utomo, 2015). The village needs a supervision or guidance to acknowledge their own village in many aspects such as infrastructure condition, land use (built environment and green space), social and economic condition, economy condition, sanitation, etc.

Semangat Bakti village was picked as the location in this community service activity because the village has a unique character that defines a modern village which mix with traditional village area. The village is located in Barito Kuala. This community service activity intended to give the local people of Semangat Bakti Village a supervision or guidance to identify their village's problem and potential based on the land use in the village that divided into built environment and green space. The result of this activity can be used for the local people together with the local chief to plan a strategy needed for the village itself.

METHODS

Participants of this supervision activity were the local community and the local government employee of Semangat Bakti village. The tools and materials used in this activity were mini portable projector, laptop. The data used in this activity were coming from observation, field research, interview and literature review. Semangat Bakti was picked as the study area because it is one of the village in Barito Kuala that considered as a fusion of modern and traditional village.

Data

The participants were taught on how importance to collect basic data regarding built environment and green space of the village. The process starts from measuring each of land use in the village and recording the existing land use of each plot of land. This activity was done in October-November 2018.

Data Analysis

The data analyzed by comparing the legal data from local government of the village and the existing area. Area boundaries were also included in the analysis. This activity finalized at the end of December 2018 by producing a set of village's profile regarding Land Use data collection of Semangat Bakti Village.

RESULTS

Semangat Bakti Village was once called as Semangat Luar Village. In 1980s, there were a regional expansion which were Handil Bakti village, Semangat Karya Village, Semangat Dalam Village, and Semangat Bakti Village. The expansion intended to spread out the regional development of Barito Kuala. Semangat Bakti village is located between Semangat Dalam Village and Semangat Karya Village.

From field observation, it was founded that overall the village has specific two land use character. The northern part of the village are mostly filled by modern settlements. On the other hand, the southern part of the village is occupied by indigenous people who mostly built their settlements above the river. In between these two area, lies a huge unoccupied land. Therefore, there is a huge differences between these northern and southern area of the village.

The northern area of the village dominantly occupied by housing developed by real estate company, and the southern part of the village still occupied by the indigenous people of the village. As can be seen from Figure 1, The middle part or the area between northern and southern part of the village is covered with bushes and trees. Therefore, the local people called this area as green space. These area only connects the northern part and the southern part. During the field survey and data collection process, there are some local monkey that tends to live in the green space area. Nevertheless, these species never disturb the local people. The green space area still undisturbed and the land has no function at the moment and covers around 37% of the total area (see Figure.2). This means, the village still following the order of public law about green space, where each city or area needs to provide at least 30% of total area for green space. The rest 70% area belongs to the built environment. In Semangat Bakti Village, there are 63% built environment. This means for the future development, the village shall restricting the built environment to maintain the environmental quality of the village.

Other aspect of built environment such as the infrastructure condition is also still in a very moderate condition with very minimum space and quality of the road. To reach the southern area of the village, people can use different pathways which can be considered as a bicycle path. The main road only connects the northern part of the village to the city. However, the office of the local chief is

located in southern part of the city. It is located by the river stream. All the people who lives in the northern part of the village have to cross the bicycle path to get to the office for the need of public administration/documents. the other public facilities such as mosques and schools are distributed in both area, northern and southern part. The health facilities are only located in the southern part of the village. There are not health facilities in the northern part of the village. However, people who needs the health facilities might prefer to go to the city, because it is nearer and more efficient for them.

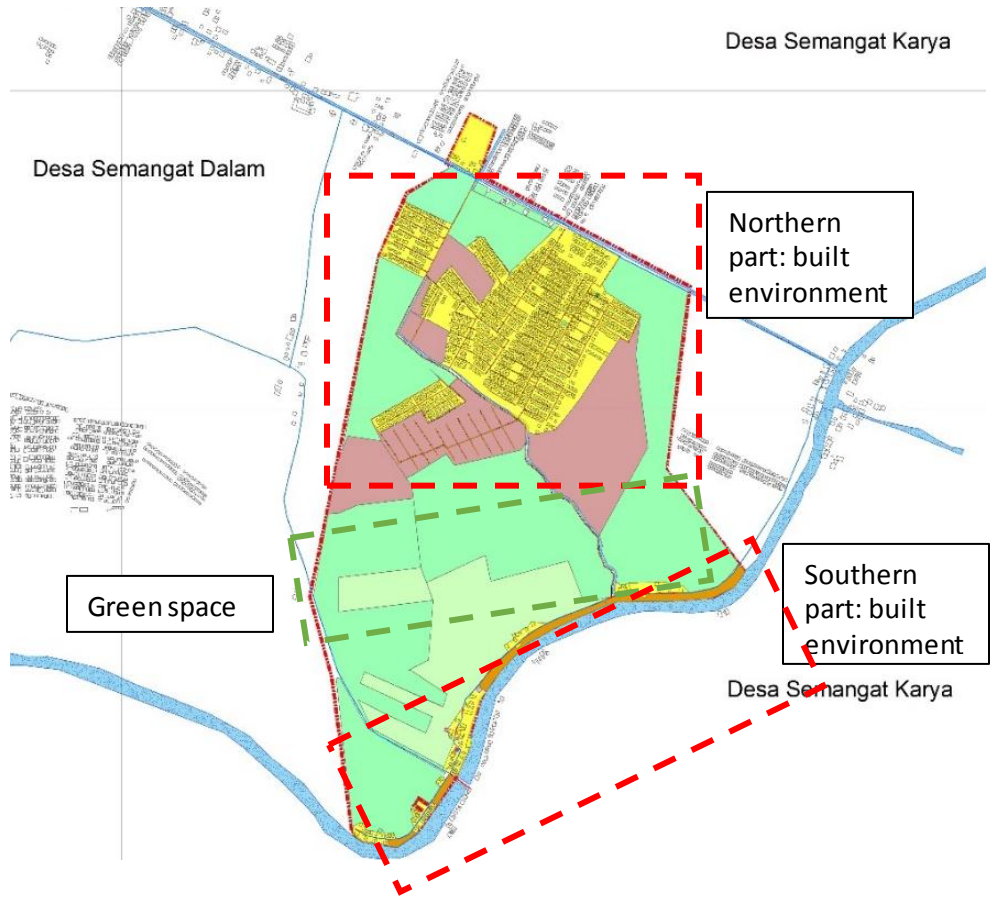


Figure 1. Land Use Map of Semangat Bakti Village

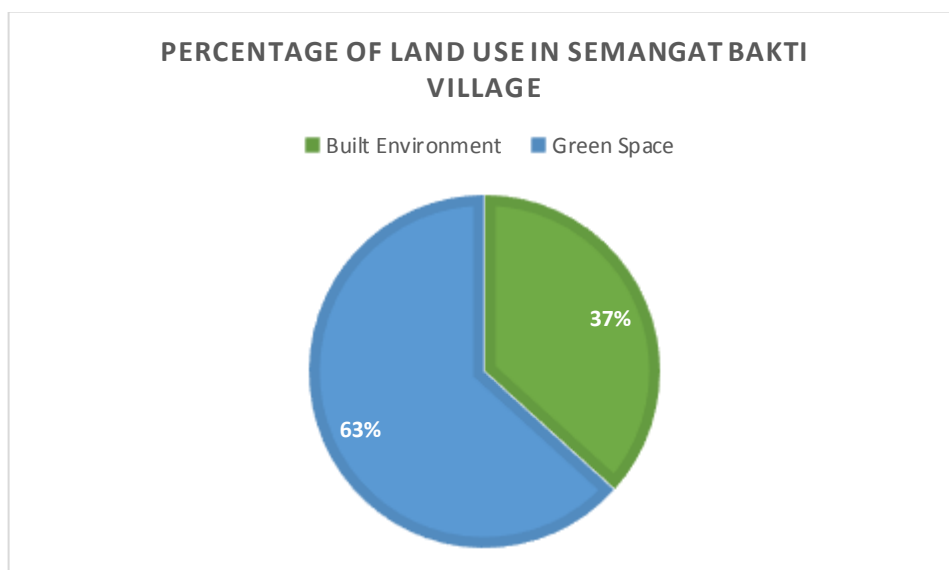


Figure 2. Percentage of Land Use in Semangat Bakti Village

The land type/soil type of Semangat Bakti village is organosol (see Figure 3). Organosol land in Indonesia is commonly called peat. Soil organisms organosol derived from plants which are always flooded. As a result, the air circulation is not smooth, the sun is blocked by water marsh. In general, soil organosol has the following properties: As a strong colloidal material that is able to bind water; Contains mineral in accordance with the youngest category of bruinkool and steemkool.; Containing elements of C is about 58%, about 5.5% of H element, approximately 34.5% O, and N about 2%.

This means the type of land in Semangat Bakti village is suitable for agricultural land. However, the local people seems not interested in developing their land for agriculture. During the activity, there were only one plot of land that used to grow Rambutan. That plot pf land already abandoned by the owner, and the garden grows wildly. Actually, if the local people can manage to grow fruit garden or other plantation, it will give a positive impact to the village. Hence, this should be one of the main aspect that need to be given special treatment or strategies in the village's future plan.

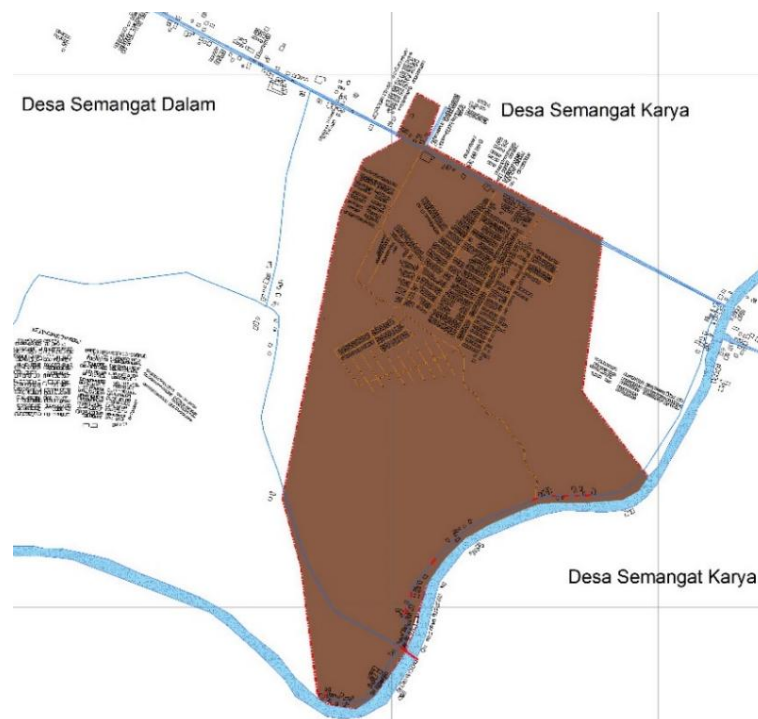


Figure 3. Maps of Organosol land in Semangat Bakti Village

From Figure.4, it can be seen that the northern part of Semangat Bakti village has a well-built environment because it was developed under real estate management. All of the houses built there has the same size of house and plot of land. The street also have similar size and covered with concrete, but still has no consideration for a proper drainage system. In the southern part of the village, as can be seen from Figure.5, the streets still have no ground cover and most of the street are still in a moderate-bad condition.



Figure 4. Northern part of Semangat Bakti Village

Another problem that faced by Semangat Bakti village is the habit of local people in using river for their daily sanitation. This is only happens in the southern part of the village, where the local people prefers river to fulfill their water daily needs. During the interview with local people, they prefer to use the water from river because it is already part of their culture. They still has lack of sanitation awareness. In the future, the village will need more socialization about the importance of sanitation to live healthy.



Figure 5. Southern part of Semangat Bakti Village

Overall, the northern part, middle part and southern part of Semangat Bakti village has different characteristic that can be defined to modern area of built environment, green space area, and traditional area of built environment.

CONCLUSIONS

This community service activity has met the achievements:

1. The local people of Semangat Bakti together with the local chief can acknowledge the positive and negative aspects of their village's trough the data collection of built environment and green space area.
2. Infrastructure, sanitation and the different character of northern and southern part of the Semangat Bakti Village still lacks in quality, therefore need a special approach in planning process.
3. Semangat Bakti village has lots of potential to develop into a better village in the future.

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