

Study of Socio-Economics and Infrastructure Gap in Muja Muju Urban Village, Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Residential areas are often a reflection of the disparities that exist in society, with some areas experiencing poverty, unequal access to basic services, and limited economic opportunities. The case study taken in this research was in *Ledhok Timoho* Village in Muja Muju, Yogyakarta. This village faces problems with limited infrastructure, uncertain land ownership, and high levels of socio-economic inequality among its residents. This research discusses the role and participation of the community and government in designing and implementing solutions such as developing green open spaces, poverty alleviation programs, and strengthening local culture and their impact on environmental sustainability and the welfare of the residents of *Ledhok Village*. This research uses a qualitative method by looking at the socio-economic conditions and conditions in *Ledhok Timoho* Village and the surrounding area and then linking them to the SDGs. Data obtained using observation and interview methods with local residents in *Ledhok Timoho* Village. This was done to achieve the aim of this research, namely to identify social disparities that occur between *Ledhok Timoho* Village and the surrounding area, so the results obtained are that *Ledhok Timoho* Village and its outer areas had significant differences in various fields such as economic, social, environmental, urban/urban, suburban/suburban, and national, and regional development.

Keywords: *economy; infrastructure; Muja Muju; social gap; sustainable cities; Yogyakarta*

Introduction

Social and economic disparities often occur in society, both in rural and urban areas. This happens because of income inequality and differences in development between urban communities and suburban communities. This gap is influenced by the prevailing socio-economic realities (Meyrizki & Pandjaitan, 2011).

The economic sector is very important in life and cannot be separated. However, the importance of this sector demands special attention from each individual. This happens because the economic sector is often a potential source for the emergence of problems, conflicts, and divisions. One of the most striking impacts is the emergence of social and economic inequality, which is a clear example of a problem that often arises and has far-reaching negative consequences in people's lives.

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Regions

Social inequality in the Muja Muju Urban Village area is a problem that requires serious attention. The region faces significant inequalities in access to education, employment, health services, and economic opportunities. Some residents may have more limited access to essential facilities and services, while others may face difficulties in finding decent work. Differences in income and living standards are becoming apparent, creating injustices and inequalities that can hinder the region's social and economic development.

To overcome the issue of social inequality in Muja Muju Urban Village, planned and sustainable actions need to be taken. Efforts are needed to increase access to education for all levels of society, including scholarship programs and educational assistance for underprivileged families. Additionally, creating decent and diverse job opportunities can help reduce unemployment and improve economic prosperity.

Local Issues

Ledhok Timoho Village is administratively located in Muja-Muju Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta City. It is precisely behind the housing complex on Jalan Ganesha and on the banks of the Gajah Wong River. This village existed approximately 15 years ago. According to Bambang, a community leader in *Ledhok Timoho* Village, this village existed because of the need for a place to live felt by street children and victims of eviction at that time (Wahyuni, 2017).

Initially, only a few people lived in *Ledhok Timoho* Village. They work together to build simple residences only from boards/bamboo or used items. Over time, more and more people have the same "problem", namely difficulties in housing in Jogja, finally until now *Ledhok Timoho* Village is inhabited by 63 heads of families with a total of around 170 people.

This village is covered by housing and commercial buildings around it. Residents' houses here are crowded together due to lack of land. This area is located on land with a sloping contour, which makes the government consider the place unfit for habitation. However, this was denied by one of the residents there, saying that "for almost 20 years dozens of residents living here have been considered illegal by the government." Apart from that, their existence also does not receive attention from the government but is labeled negatively because they live on riverbanks in slum conditions. The people here actually work as builders, scavengers, and buskers.

Formulation of The Problems

How are the social, economic characteristics, facilities and infrastructure in *Ledhok Timoho* Village and what are the factors that influence the disparities that occur in the area?

Research Purposes

This research aims to find out the social, economic characteristics, as well as existing facilities and infrastructure in *Ledhok Timoho* Village and find out what factors influence the disparities that occur in the area.

Research Targets

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have 17 goals which have 169 targets, this research targets SDGs goal number 11 with the target (11. a) supporting economic, social, and environmental relations between urban, suburban, and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

Research Limits

In this research, the focus will be limited to environmental planning in urban areas, namely Muja Muju Urban Village, which can support infrastructure development in overcoming social disparities.

Research Benefits

The information resulting from this research can be used as a basis for developing more effective social policies, recognizing low-economic groups, and reducing overall economic, educational, and welfare disparities. Apart from that, this research also creates awareness in society regarding issues of social inequality, stimulates public dialogue, and supports efforts to motivate more just and inclusive action in society. Thus, research on social inequality plays an important role in improving the quality of life of individuals and promoting overall social well-being.

Literature Review

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment. SDGs have a goal, namely development that can maintain the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of society.

Figure 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Source: SDGs Bappenas



The SDGs have a program containing 17 goals and 169 targets, where it is hoped that these goals and targets can be achieved by 2030 and also answer demands for world leadership in overcoming poverty, climate change, and social inequality. The SDGs used in this research are number 11 which discusses sustainable cities and settlements.

Figure 2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 11
Source: SDGs Bappenas



Creating safe and sustainable cities means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and improving slum areas. The target taken from SDG 11 is 11. a, supporting economic, social, and environmental relations between urban, suburban, and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

All targets in SDG 11 relate to local governments. This goal invites regional governments directly to play their role in realizing the Post-2015 Agenda. Local governments must develop strategic spatial plans to prevent their growth and collaborate with settlers to rejuvenate settlements.

Local governments are responsible for encouraging the use of public transportation in urban areas to improve traffic safety and reduce emissions. Local governments are also obliged to provide safe green open spaces such as parks, squares, and gardens for their residents. In the context of the rapid pace of global urbanization, participatory planning becomes very important in preventing urban sprawl, overcoming segregation, and reducing carbon emissions in cities.

Social Inequalities

According to Badruzaman Abad (2009:284), social inequality is a social imbalance that exists in society, resulting in very striking differences. It can also be interpreted as a situation where the rich have a higher position and are more powerful than the poor.

This gap results in differences in development capabilities which affect the level of welfare, the emergence of social jealousy, and even the

potential for regional disintegration (Adisasmita, 2014). The 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan emphasizes that inequality in Indonesia is the main problem in regional development, caused by unequal distribution. According to Sjafrizal (2012), the gap is caused by several factors, such as geography, demography, natural resources, the center of economic activity, distribution of development fund allocations, and the smooth circulation of goods and services.

As we know, social inequality is a bad thing. So, the resulting impact is also bad for community welfare. The impact of social inequality, namely unemployment and poverty, unclear target markets, lack of competent workforce, and high crime cases (Yanuar, Dewi, Handayani & Yuwanti, 2023).

Social inequality consists of several types, namely the gap between villages and cities, the gap in the quality of human resources, the economic gap between community groups, the gap in the distribution of private assets, and the gap between regions and the sub-regions.

As we know, the most visible social gap is the comparison between rural communities and urban communities. The differences in education, economy, facilities, and natural resources cause social disparities to emerge. Where urban communities seem more advanced, while rural communities find it difficult to develop.

Without the enthusiasm to change the mindset that has been embedded in village communities. They will certainly find it difficult to progress and develop. Apart from that, they will also find it difficult to compete with city residents. Apart from that, the government must also be able to create a policy that is outside of society.

Slums Area

In Law of Menkumham RI Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, the term slum area is not recognized, only slum settlements and slum housing. According to

Law Number 1 of 2011, slum settlements are settlements that are unfit for habitation due to the irregularity of the buildings, a high level of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements, (Article 1 Number 13 of Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Areas Settlement).

Methodology

A method is a way that can be used to achieve a goal, while research is a means to search for the truth. This research uses a qualitative method by looking at the socio-economic conditions and conditions in *Ledhok Timoho* Village and then linking them to the SDGs. This research began with the social disparities seen in Muja Muju Urban Village and *Ledhok Timoho* Village. This gap can be seen from the social and economic conditions of the people there compared to conditions outside the village. The initial stage of this research method is collecting data.

Data collection in this research used the direct observation method in Muja Muju Urban Village, especially *Ledhok Timoho* Village. This survey looked at the situation and conditions of the Muja Muju area from a social, economic, and infrastructure perspective, then provided a comparison with *Ledhok Timoho* Village. Apart from conducting a survey, this research also used in-depth interview methods with people living in *Ledhok Timoho* Village. The interview discusses the history of *Ledhok Timoho* Village, daily community activities, and the environment around the village. After collecting the data, analysis of the data is carried out. The analysis results obtained from data collection will be used as a reference to draw conclusions about the condition of *Ledhok Timoho* Village and obtain several solutions to improve these problems.

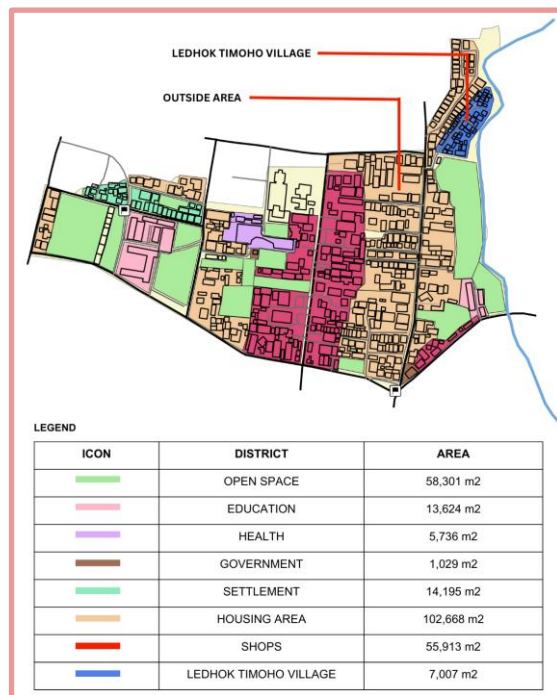
Result and Discussion

Location Survey Data

The research area is located in *Ledhok Timoho* Village, Muja Muju Urban Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region. The land area of this research area is up to 30 hectares.

The location of the research area is in the northern part of Muja Muju Urban Village with the eastern part of the area bordered by the flow of the Gajahwong River. This research compares the *Ledhok Timoho* Village area which has issues of social inequality with areas outside the village which are still included in the Muja Muju Village area.

Figure 3. Map of distribution & area of research area districts
 Source: Author, 2023



In this research area, some district characteristics are quite different from each other. The residential area located on the banks of the Gajah Wong River is the dense and slum *Ledok Timoho* settlement. Meanwhile, the housing next to it is neatly arranged housing for the upper middle class.

In this research area, there are several city-forming elements such as landmarks, open space, magnets & generators. The landmark in this research area is a monument located at a T-junction and crossroad. Open space in this area is in the form of a field which functions as a gathering place for the community. Meanwhile, the magnetic elements that function to attract people's attention are hospitals and high religious courts.

A conflict point is a place where conflict often occurs or a point where there are often many problems in any aspect. In this research area, the most obvious point of conflict is the Gajah Wong River. There are social disparities that can be seen and felt in the *Kampung Ledok Timoho* settlement and the housing located around it. Apart from that, the river which is located adjacent to *Ledok Timoho* Village is also filled with rubbish thrown away by the community.

The *Ledhok Timoho* Village is governed by a united community known as the *Ledhok Timoho* Community or the Arus Bawah Advocacy Team (TAABAH). This group was established by the Arus Bawah Advocacy Team, consisting of individuals residing in the RT 50 RW 05 administrative region of Muja Muju Urban Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta City. The village is located on the outskirts of Kali Gajah, adjacent to the APMD Housing development.

According to the research conducted, the *Ledhok Timoho* Community/Arus Bawah Advocacy Team (TAABAH) is a community established by the Arus Bawah Advocacy Team and is situated in the administrative area of RT 50 RW 05, Muja Muju Urban Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta City. This community is located on the outskirts of the Gajah Wong River, behind the APMD Housing Complex (Riyanto,2016).

Interview result

Based on an interview with Pak Budi, a resident of *Ledhok Timoho* Village, the village has been established for more than 20 years

with the Gajah Wong River as its territorial boundary. Currently, the village has a population of approximately 100 with a total of 63 Family Cards. This village area is run by the TAABAH community (Tim Advokasi Arus Bawah). The social activities carried out by the people of *Ledhok Timoho* Village has meetings for cooperation and gardening for elderly residents. Facilities and infrastructure in *Ledhok Timoho* Village include a mosque, kindergarten, and PAUD.

from the housing boundaries and the Gajahwong river flow, this village is also limited inland to the southern part of the elderly garden in the village. The land or land from *Ledhok Timoho* Village has been sold but the land owner is not using the land. The social activities carried out by the community are meetings with the local community every 3rd of the first month which are held in the pavilion or at the mosque. The meeting is intended for deliberation and planning of social activities in the village. Every house building that stands in *Ledhok Timoho* Village is carried out in cooperation with the local community. There is a school aimed at early childhood education for children at *Ledhok Timoho* Village. During the day, the people of *Ledhok Timoho* Village work, apart from that, some people fish.

Figure 4. Interviews with residents
 Source: Author, 2023






The second interview was conducted with Mas Andi and Mba Inul who are residents of *Ledhok Timoho* Village. Based on the interview, there are stalled bridges that do not connect any roads or are dead ends. The territorial boundaries of *Ledhok Timoho* Village apart

Problem Data

SDG 11. a show some data areas that can be analyzed for *Ledhok Timoho* Village and its outer areas. Data that can be analyzed in terms of economic, social, environmental, urban, suburban, and national and regional development.

Table 1. SDGs 11: Sustainable Cities and Settlements Analysis Data

Data	Indicator	Facts	
		<i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village	Outside Area
Economy	Fulfilling Life's Needs	The community commonly works as construction workers, buskers, and scavengers.	Community jobs as hairdresser, barber, parking attendant, simple shop owner
	 (<i>Ledhok Timoho</i>)	The average monthly income meets living needs.	The average monthly income meets living needs.
	 (Outside Area)		
	Producing Services	Having no economic resources. Natural resources are available only for the needs of society	Economic resources and natural resources are available. Can produce services to support community needs.
	 (<i>Ledhok Timoho</i>)		



(Outside Area)

Source Stie Pasim. 2020. Pengertian Ilmu Ekonomi Menurut Para Ahli. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023

Social

Community Attitude



(Ledhok Timoho)

Good social interaction by carrying out activities to celebrate Independence Day and major Islamic holidays.

Social interaction through social activities such as celebrating Independence Day and major Islamic holidays.



(Outside Area)

Proper Social Interaction between Citizens and Government



(Ledhok Timoho)

Community social interaction with the government is connected through community leaders.

The community's social interaction with the government is connected through the local neighborhood head.



(Outside Area)

Source

Gramedia. 2020. Pengertian Sosial, Unsur, serta Cakupan di dalamnya. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023
 Maxmanroe. 2023. Pengertian Sosial, Arti, Unsur, dan Jenis Interaksi Sosial. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023

Environment

Proper environmental infrastructure and facilities are available



(Ledhok Timoho)

Lack of good environmental infrastructure and facilities available.








There are no playgrounds for children, health facilities and government services








Good environmental infrastructure and facilities are available.

There is a playground for children, health facilities, and government service facilities.



(Outside Area)

<p>Good Environmental Greening</p>		<p>Environmental greening is good.</p>	<p>Environmental greening is good.</p>
<p>(Ledhok Timoho)</p>	<p>Residents plant greenery and fruit around their houses.</p>	<p>Residents plant greenery and fruit around their houses.</p>	
	<p>(Outside Area)</p>		
<p>Well-Organized Settlements</p>		<p>The settlement arrangement is not good.</p>	<p>Well-organized settlement arrangement.</p>
<p>(Ledhok Timoho)</p>	<p>Residents' houses are cramped together due to limited land conditions.</p>	<p>People's houses are well-organized because they are in a residential area.</p>	
	<p>(Outside Area)</p>		
<p>Source</p>	<p>SNI 03-1733-2004 SNI 03-3242-1994 Perkim Banda Aceh Kota. 2017. Syarat Pemukiman Sehat. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023 Indonesian Public Health. 2023. Kesehatan Lingkungan. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023</p>		
<p>Urban</p>	<p>Commercial Type Buildings Available</p>	<p>There are only small stalls owned by local people.</p>	<p>Commercial buildings are available, such as retail to office buildings</p>
	<p>(Ledhok Timoho)</p>		
	<p>(Outside Area)</p>		
<p>Government Services Center and Distribution available</p>		<p>There is a good center and distribution of government services in the area.</p>	<p>There is a good center and distribution of government services in the area.</p>
<p>(Outside Area)</p>			

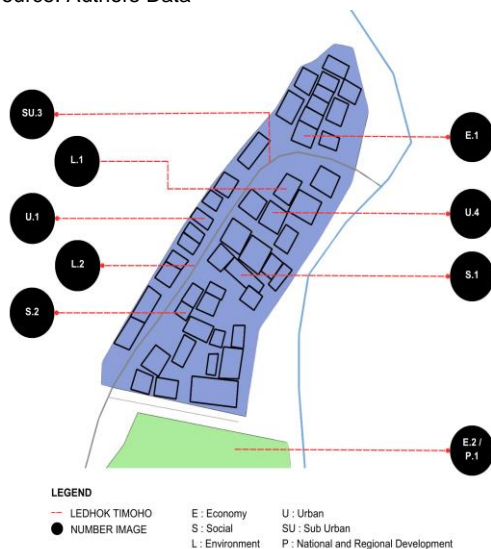
	<p>Social Service Facilities Available</p>  <p>(Outside Area)</p>	<p>The lack of service facilities in the health sector and transportation sector since the area is in the middle of a residential area.</p>	<p>Health and transportation service facilities are available.</p>
	<p>Educational Facilities Available</p>  <p>(Ledhok Timoho)</p>  <p>(Outside Area)</p>	<p>There are educational facilities available for children aged 4-12 years.</p>	<p>There are educational facilities available for residents.</p>
Source	<p>SNI 03-1733-2004 Sipta Jogjaprov. 2017. Kawasan Perkotaan. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023 Your Dictionary. 2020. Mengidentifikasi Perbedaan Antara Pedesaan, Perkotaan & Pinggiran Kota. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023</p>		
Sub-urban	<p>Easy access to social service facilities</p>  <p>(Outside Area)</p>	<p>Access to social service facilities is not easy due to narrow road access.</p>	<p>Easy access to social service facilities.</p>
	<p>Access to Center and Distribution of Government Services</p>  <p>(Outside Area)</p>	<p>Easy access to the center and distribution of local government services.</p>	<p>Easy access to the center and distribution of local government services.</p>
	<p>Easy Access to Educational Facilities</p>  <p>(Ledhok Timoho)</p>  <p>(Outside Area)</p>	<p>Easy access to educational facilities but only available for children aged 4-12 years.</p>	<p>Easy access to educational facilities.</p>
Source	<p>SNI 03-1733-2004 Guru Geografi. 2023. Ciri-Ciri Wilayah Suburban atau <i>Fringe</i>. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023 Your Dictionary. 2020. Mengidentifikasi Perbedaan Antara Pedesaan, Perkotaan & Pinggiran Kota. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023</p>		

National and Regional Development	Good Utilization of available resources	Utilization of economic resources is very limited due to the lack of available resources.	Excellent utilization of economic resources that can be used as goods or services.
	 (Ledhok Timoho)		
	 (Outside Area)		
	Sustainable Development that Meets Community Needs	The poor organization of the area has led to poor sustainable development of the village.	The area layout is well-organized so sustainable development is good.
Source	SNI 03-1733-2004 Your Dictionary. 2020. Mengidentifikasi Perbedaan Antara Pedesaan, Perkotaan & Pinggiran Kota. Accessed on 2 Oktober 2023 Tim Dosen Perekonomian Indonesia. 2019. Pembangunan dan Otonomi Daerah. <i>Jurnal UEU</i> .		

Source: Author

Data analysis of sustainable cities and settlements examines 2 different location areas by comparing the social, economic, environmental, urban, suburban, and national and regional development situations in each area.

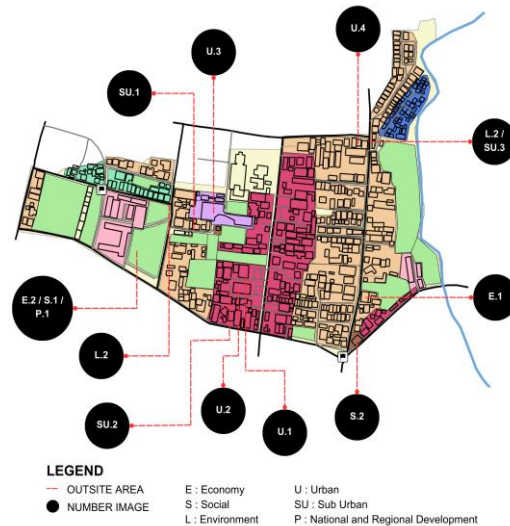
Figure 5. Map of distribution & area of research area districts
 Source: Authors Data



The image above shows each data point documenting field facts in *Ledhok Timoho* Village. Documentation of field facts shows the

situation and condition of the facilities and infrastructure available in the village.

Figure 6. Map of distribution & area of research area districts
 Source: Authors Data



The image above shows the distribution of field fact documentation data from the facilities and infrastructure available in areas outside the village.

Based on the problem data above, it can be concluded that the comparison between *Ledhok Timoho* Village and its outer areas has

significant differences in various fields such as economic, social, environmental, urban, suburban/suburban, and national and regional development.

areas, then refer to the appropriate theory for each indicator, such as regarding employment, social interaction, and the facilities and infrastructure available in the village and its outer areas. The theories referred to come from government regulations, laws, and Indonesian National Standards (SNI).

Problem Analysis Data

Field facts from each piece of data analyzed regarding *Ledhok Timoho* Village and its outer

Table 2. Data Analysis of Sustainable City and Settlement Issues

Data	Theory	Recommendation / Solution
The people of <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village commonly work as construction workers, buskers, and scavengers. Their average monthly income can still fulfill their living needs.	<p>The average monthly income of the majority of construction workers is between IDR1,871,555 and IDR5,708,624 per month in 2023. (Source: gaji.com)</p> <p>The Government Law Number 78 of 2015 concerning Wages where a decent income can meet life's needs fairly. (Source: Regulations Article 97 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Employment)</p> <p>Provincial Minimum Wage in Yogyakarta City According to the Central Statistics Agency for the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, it was IDR 1,981,782. (Source: DIY Provincial Central Statistics Agency)</p>	Recommendations that can be suggested for jobs currently held by residents include providing more education or knowledge regarding the breadth of job fields that can be used as a livelihood to meet daily living needs.
<i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village does not have economic resources that can produce goods and services.	<p>Economic Resources These are assets that can be used to produce goods and services that meet human needs and desires. Type of economic resources: a. Natural Resources b. Human Resources c. Capital Resources (Source: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Mobilitas Sumber Daya Ekonomi. Accessed on 25 September 2023)</p>	<p>Recommendations that can be made are that land used as gardening land by elderly people can be used as goods to sell or distribute the results.</p> <p>Apart from that, the results of the creative craft skills of the people of <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village can also be used as an economic resource for residents.</p>
<p>Interaction in social activities such as Independence Day celebration activities.</p> <p>Meanwhile, social relations with the government are through community leaders.</p>	<p>Symbolic Interactionism Theory and Dramaturgy by Erving Goffman is a theory of social interaction that describes symbols that can create meaning so that they can trigger social interactions between one individual and another. (Source: Gamedia.com)</p>	Recommendations that may be needed in the field of architecture include adding facilities that can better support social interaction with fellow residents of <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village and outside areas.

Lack of proper **environmental infrastructure and facilities** available.

Environmental Infrastructure and Facilities

Construction of environmental facilities can include footpaths, rubbish bins, water channels, clean water facilities, or security posts

(Source: *Ministry of Social Affairs website*)

Environmental infrastructure means the basic physical completeness of the environment. Meanwhile, environmental facilities mean supporting facilities for development in various fields.

(Source: *SNI 03-1733-2004*)

The **recommendation** that is needed is to maximize some of the lands that are still available, such as the gardens of the elderly residents and the Gajahwong II bridge, which has not had a function for a long time so that the bridge can be used as an environmental facility and infrastructure for the local community.

Environmental greening is good.

Residents plant greenery and fruit around their houses.

Environmental Greening is the process of planting trees outside forest areas to improve environmental quality in areas of social/public facilities, green open spaces, green belts, settlements, and parks.

(Source: *PerMen Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI Tahun 2021*)

Recommendations that can be suggested are further arrangement of the elderly plantations available in *Ledhok Timoho* Village so that the land used as plantations can be maximally used.

The **settlement arrangement** is proper. Residents' houses are crowded together due to limited land conditions.

Poor **regional planning** causes the sustainable development of the village to be poor.

Settlement Arrangement

An effort to repair, change, and rearrange certain environments following the principles of optimal space utilization.

(Source: *SNI 03-1733-2004*)

Regional revitalization is a series of efforts to organize areas that have experienced a decline in socio-economic capacity by restoring and increasing the vitality of areas that have potential and strategic value so that they can provide maximum added value for the region's economic, social, and cultural productivity.

(Source: *PUPR regarding Regional Arrangement and Revitalization*)

Recommendations that can be suggested if adjusted from the government side are the construction of simple rental flats in the area.

Apart from that, other recommendations that can be made apart from building flats are improving environmental facilities and infrastructure, greening the environment, and increasing the economic productivity of the people of *Ledhok Timoho* Village.

There are still many commercial buildings in the outer area, but *Ledhok Timoho* Village only has small stalls owned by the local community.

Staten in this government regulation, the types of Business Licensing consist of:

- a. Business permit; and
- b. Commercial or Operational License.

(Source: *Government Regulation Number 24 concerning Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services*).

Administrative requirements for buildings include land rights status or utilization permits from landholders, building ownership status, and building construction permits.

(Source: *Government Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings*)

Land is limited in *Ledhok Timoho* Village, so the commercial buildings available in the village are small stalls which are businesses run by residents in their private homes.

The recommendation that can be suggested is the provision of open space which can be used as a trading activity for the people of *Ledhok Timoho* Village so that it can support the residents' economy.

<p>There is a good center and distribution of government services in the area.</p>	<p>Municipal Service Center Service centers in the city area include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">servicing all city and/or regional areassub-centers serve sub-regions of the cityservicing the environmental scale of the city area	<p>The center and distribution of government services in the area around <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village is already available because the location of this village area is still in the center of Yogyakarta City.</p>
<p>Easy access to the center and distribution of local government services.</p>	<p>(Source: Minister of Public Works Regulation no 17 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Preparing CITY RTRW)</p> <p>Types of public services are divided into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Administrative ServicesGoods ServiceServicesRegulatory Services <p>(Source: Decree of the Minister for Administrative Reform Number: 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003)</p>	<p>Recommendation That can be suggested with a government service center that is already well available including developing the facilities for these services and taking into account the residents of <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village.</p>
<p>Lack of Health service facilities and transportation or sector transportation because the area is in the middle of the housing area.</p>	<p>Health Sector Service Facilities It is a tool and/or place used to provide health service efforts, whether promotive, preventive, curative, or rehabilitative, carried out by the central government, regional government, and/or the community. In the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 47 of 2016 article 11 which states the government's obligations in social service facilities in the health sector</p> <p>(Source: Lestari, 2023)</p>	<p>Facilities in the health sector include hospitals and pharmacies in the outer area. However, several health facilities such as the Integrated Healthcare Center and community health centers are still a little far from the <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village area.</p>
<p>Access to social service facilities is not easy due to narrow road access.</p>	<p>Transportation Service Facilities To improve public transport services, additional provisions are needed to provide accessibility in national strategic areas</p> <p>(Source: Regulation of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia Number PM 83 of 2021)</p>	<p>Recommendation What can be recommended is to increase the provision of health facilities so that it makes it easier for local communities to access health facilities.</p>
<p>There are educational facilities available for children aged 4-12 years</p>	<p>Educational Service Facilities According to Government Regulations Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 2021. Article 1 states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential. Article 2 states that the formal education pathway as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">formal early childhood education;basic education;middle education;higher education <p>(Source: Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 57 of 2021)</p>	<p>The educational facilities available in <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village and outside areas include accessible kindergartens and junior high schools. Several educational facilities such as public libraries in this area are still not available.</p>
<p>Easy Access to Educational Facilities.</p>	<p>Article 2 states that the formal education pathway as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">formal early childhood education;basic education;middle education;higher education	<p>The recommendation that can be suggested is to provide public education facilities that can support the knowledge and education of the people of <i>Ledhok Timoho</i> Village and areas outside it. Just like a public library for the local community.</p>

Source: Author

Based on the data from the analysis of the problem issues above, it can be concluded that every problem within the scope of sustainable cities and settlements has recommendations or solutions for each problem, such as increasing the provision of available facilities or developing every facility that is already available in the village.

Conclusion

This research discusses the economic and infrastructure gaps that result in differences in development in urban and suburban areas. This is influenced by social, economic, and infrastructure disparities in each region. The analysis carried out in this research was carried out by identifying differences in facilities and infrastructure within *Ledhok Timoho* Village and areas outside.

It can be concluded that there are significant differences in terms of access to social, economic, environmental, urban, suburban, national, and regional development in each region between urban residents, and the surrounding villages. This difference is caused by several factors, including decent work, income and resources. To reduce social disparities that occur in society, the local government needs to pay more attention to settlement planning in its area, such as providing easy access for local communities to use available social facilities and providing equal opportunities in terms of the community's economy.

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