

Transportation System and Human Needs in a Family

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ABSTRACT

Depok City as the main supporting area for the capital city of Jakarta is facing various problems in transportation. Some policies have been made to overcome the problems of transportation, especially traffic jam. Although the system is well developed, it will not succeed as long as it is not sufficiently improved. The aim of this research is to analyze the transportation system and human needs in family in Depok City. The method of research used here is descriptive-qualitative. The results show that to achieve sustainable and environmentally sound development in Depok City, transportation system has an important and strategic position. However, efficient, competitive, cheap transportation services have not been well developed so that it has potential to destruct the environment and cause traffic problems. Such a condition shows the *'trade-off'* the Government of Depok City should face. The enhancement of mobility through providing road infrastructures has supported the economic growth and human being's needs in a family.

Keyword: transportation system, family need

Introduction

The role of transportation system has an important and strategic position in achieving the objectives of Depok City development. Therefore, the mode of transportation should be arranged in a comprehensive and integrated system in order to fulfill the human being's need in the family and society. The success of transportation system in Depok City depends on how the Government of Depok City handles its mode of transportation both from supply and demand aspects. With the existence of appropriate transportation system in Depok City, it is expected that the transportation condition will also achieve the common objectives.

Depok City as a suburb area of Jakarta is facing various problems with modes of transportation. Some policies have been stipulated, among others in the form of Local Government Regulation (Perda), or Mayor Regulation (Perwali) hoping that the transportation problem can be minimized especially the problem of traffic jam in main streets. However, the policies will not be successful as long as the public transportation system is not improved.

On the other side, the condition of areas around Depok, such as Bogor, Jakarta, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabotabek) should be paid serious attention by the four local governments in the governance of integrated transportation system. In addition, local government should also pay more attention to the sustainable development which is

environmentally sound. This is in line with what Soejachmoen states (in Kadarisman, et al., 2015) that the basic problem of transportation system in big cities is the weak institutions/organizations and human resources both in quantity and quality.

The five megapolitan areas reknown as Jabodetabek, and now added with Cianjur to become Jabodetabekjur, is a region of great metropolitans with population around 22 million people. Therefore, the transportation system in Jabodetabekjur, as a part of the characteristics of advanced civilization, needs to be strategically improved and managed using environmental approaches, public participatory-based management, and be integrated in the city planning (Editors of Jurnal Manajemen Transportation dan Logistik, 2009).

All those potentials have triggered the local government to improve the transportation facilities and infrastructures. So, it is necessary to provide transportation facilities as a medium for the activities in fulfilling the needs of people (Aminah, 2006). The availability of human resources with regional, national, and even international standards of competence, which support the stakeholder's capacity in developing the transportation system in Depok City, is much needed to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, safety in the operation, and maintenance.

Transportation facilities and infrastructures in Depok City like railways, bus system and para transit (angkot), need to be supported by an effective transportation

system. The transportation system in Depok City is intended especially as an effective and efficient facility which is very important in supporting the success and smoothness of transportation development and in supporting the community economic activities and regional development as well as the need and harmony of families. Moreover, the existence of that transportation system is also aimed at service improvement for the mobility of residents and other resources that support this region's economic growth, as well as improving family prosperity (Zakiah, 2012).

A reliable transportation system is expected to reduce the concentration of skilled and expert manpower in certain areas. The advanced development in transportation is intended to open the opportunity for commercial activities especially in Depok City, and generally in Jabodetabekjur, as well as to lower the gap among the areas so that it will encourage a comprehensive development in Depok City and Jabotabekjur region. Modern and integrated transportation system in Depok City will ommit or minimize the existing obstacles.

A good transportation system also stimulates the development in all aspects of life; in trade, industry, and other sectors in all areas of Jabodetabekjur. Simbolon (2003: 12) states as follows: "There is an idiom in the world of transportation ... ship follows the trade and trade follows the ship..." meaning that transportation (ship) follows the development of trade and trade

follows the development of transportation. Thus, the development of a society depends on the development of transportation and vice versa. Along with the increasing population in Depok City, people's need for transportation facilities and infrastructures will increase as well.

The integrated transportation network system in Jabodetabekjur plays an important role for the growing-fast city s since it can provide access for people to fulfill their needs. Along with the increasing growth of economy of the people in Depok City, demand for reliable transportation is increasing as well, both in its quality and quantity. From the dimension of service quality, people demand fast, secure, cheap, comfortable transportation facilities with excellent service management. Whereas in term of quantity, the more people activities in Depok City, the more things should be fulfilled related to the necessary transportation facilities (Zakiah, 2012).

The need for transportation system, both in quality and quantity, is the demand of people in Depok who are moving dynamically. The advancement in transportation plays a very important in supporting the economic, social, and political development in a region. The transportation system should be translated and implemented comprehensively in coordination and in line with the development and the changes of demand for future development in Depok City. Transportation system consists of some components that ensure a function, namely moving goods or passengers from a place

to another in efficient, secure, comfortable and cheap ways.

Heryawan (2013) states that West Java Province, in addition to Banten Province, as the major supporting province for Special Region of Capital City (DKI) Jakarta has prepared a policy “Integrated Transportation System Development in Bandung Basin, in the scheme of developing Bandung Metropolitan Area (BMA) 2011-2025.” Others included in metropolitan area are Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Cirebon. Thus, the integrality of transportation system in Jabodetabekjur and BMA is a part of national transport network management (intercity interprovince), and surely connected to sea and air transportation system which is a national or even international transportation network system.

However, study on transportation system and its relation to the family needs in Depok City has a wide dimension with various complexities. To understand the working pattern of transportation system and its accessibility, wide insights and knowledge are needed and the focus is not only on one discipline. The economic development of people in Depok City aims to improve the degree of family and local society's economy. Therefore, integrated transportation system in Depok City is expected to be the medium for realize the social welfare triggered by family harmony.

The problem of transportation system in Depok City will have wide impact on the traffic smoothness and

eventually impede the economic activities, and consequently the efforts to create harmony of family in Depok City will be disrupted. It means that if the transportation system has run securely, comfortably, punctually, and people can afford the ticket price, then the harmony can be enjoyed by each family or society in Depok City. Furthermore, in the business and economy sectors, entrepreneurs complain the access of business and economy which is hampered due to traffic problems, causing the increased expenses and uncomfortable working activities. Such a condition has a potential to make an image of Depok City as one of the most crowded cities in West Java which, in turn, will lower the competitiveness of Depok City in both national and international levels.

For example, the result of initial observation shows that around Jabodetabek area people travel to office for an average 2 to 3 hours. This long travel time is because the low average speed of vehicle around 14.75 km/hour. If it is not quickly anticipated, in the next five or ten years the travel time to workplace may double become 4 to 6 hours (Kadarisman, 2015). This condition much influences the productivity and life quality people in Depok, because more than a quarter of their life is wasted on street. Productive work time is only one third, so very little time is available for activities with family or other social activities.

On the other hand, traffic congestions will increase the travel cost, both direct and indirect cost. The study shows that now some people in in Jabodetabek use

averagely 20 to 30 percents of their income for transportation cost. If assumed that minimum regional wage (UMR) of Depok City in 2014 is as much as Rp2.397.000,- per month, the transportation cost to be incurred will be Rp 479.400 or 20 percents of the income.

Motorists in Depok City are not only Depok people but also people from around Depok City, namely Jakarta, Tangerang, Bogor, Bekasi, and people from other these areas having activities in Depok City. Therefore, every day main streets are crowded by vehicles from and to the city. Such a condition will cause a very heavy burden which may exceed the capacity of road infrastructures in Depok City and its surroundings. Moreover, the traffic in rush hours especially during the rain, which potentially creates “puddle” (another term of “flood”), causes many vehicles to break down or slow down. Traffic jam in Depok is worsening with the problem of malfunction traffic signals and with the existence of road repair and construction, repairs of water company underground pipes, electricity and telecommunication cables. It also frequently occurs that during the traffic jam there are no traffic police on the roads. The existence of street vendors on the roadside, urban transport vehicles which stop anywhere, contribute the traffic jam in Depok area. Thus, the comfort, orderliness, and security of traffic in Depok City have not been brought into reality due to the complicated problems related to transportation system in Depok City.

Indeed, the government of Depok City or the governments of Jabodetabekjur have issued some regulations or policies to overcome such a condition, but the regulations or policies have not been effective to resolve the existing problems yet. The solution for transportation problems in Depok City is to develop an integrated and modern transportation system (covering public transports and private vehicles) by which its development is well-planned among urban transport, mode of transportation, technology, and the energy for various modes of transportation. The developed transportation system should be in line with the size, function, and functional hierarchy of city considering the characteristics of transportation mode and its advantage, the advancement of energy usage technology, environment, and spatial plan.

The poor management of transportation system in Depok City has a potential to lower the level of family welfare and harmony since transportation is the backbone in bringing the social welfare into reality (Kadarisman, et al., 2015). In order to fulfill the family need, it is necessary to build a family harmony, i.e. a harmonious condition and the fulfillment of physical and social needs for the family members without any serious obstacle in the family. Harmonious family makes its members easy to face any problems together, so that a good quality of family life can be realized. This concept implies that family harmony is a condition a family should create to build a prosperous family.

Prosperous family is a model resulted from the family's effort to prosper.

Based on that description, the study on the transportation system in Depok City related to family need is an important and interesting topic to examine further. The aims of this research are to understand and analyze the transportation system and family need in Depok City. This research uses descriptive method, because it tries to find the facts about transportation system and family need in Depok City, by making right interpretation and accurately illustrating the nature and actions of group or individual phenomenon in the empirical level. The approach used in this research is qualitative since it observes and catches the reality and studies the behaviour of an individual and group as well as the daily experience of the informant (Sugiyono, 2012: 57).

Subsequently, the author introspects, retrospects, and illustrates as such, experiences and finds *verstehen*, uniqueness in depth, examines symptoms, observes the empirical causality, and formulating a theory from the data (Cresswell, 2002: 34). Through the technique of triangulation, the author cross-checks the data obtained from each informant and compares the data obtained from interview and the data resulted from observation.

Results and Discussions

The results and discussion answers the formulation of problem: how the transportation system and human beings

in family in Depok City is. The results from depth interview to the Informants, show that transportation system is a very important aspect of life and family needs in Depok City. The importance of transportation for families in Depok City is caused by some factors, such as the need for transportation facilities and infrastructures related to the aspects of comfort, security, and smoothness of transportation which support family need and harmony. The other factors are the spread of development need, the development equalization, and the distribution of development results in various sectors (industry, trade, tourist, and education) throughout Depok City.

Furthermore, transportation in Depok City plays two important roles: in economic and non economic developments. The economic objectives are to increase family/community/area income, to develop home and local industry, and to create and maintain the employment opportunity for people. In line with the economic objectives, there is a non-economic objective, that is to enhance the regional integrity. This implies the importance of transportation in Depok City. Thus, the development and improvement of transportation service quantity and quality are absolutely necessary.

The results of triangulation process explain that the development is considered as good and having quality, not only regarding the improvement of facilities quality but also regarding the legal aspect of the transportation itself. Legal development is not only making new

regulations or replacing an old regulation with the new one, but it should also be able to provide legal assurance and protection for all parties involved in the transportation system, especially the users of transportation service (Nugroho, 2012: 52). Considering the importance and strategic role of traffic and road transportation which dominate the life of many people, then the public (transport users) interest should be prioritized and receive optimum service from both the government of Depok City and transport providers. In addition, law protection over the rights of transportation consumers should also be assured.

This explanation is supported by the results of observation showing that the organization of traffic and road transport in Depok City has been performed sustainably and improved continuously to reach wider society. The organization of traffic in Depok also pays attention to public interest, people's ability, environment preservation, and orderliness in organizing the traffic and road transport, and at the same time to establish a reliable and integrated local transportation system. Nevertheless, the transportation system in Depok face similar problems with other big cities in the country. For example, the transportation system in Surabaya City has a number of complicated problems which are not easy to solve, such as the insufficient transportation facilities and infrastructures; the increasing number of vehicles which is difficult to control; and the existence of mass/public transport in which people are not interested (Hariyono, and Prawesthi, 2015).

Such problems as traffic jam (congestion), delay, air pollution, and energy wasting are some of the problems faced by Depok City. These problems are closely related to the pattern of land use, since this sector is very decisive in the moving activities. If these problems are not immediately overcome with an appropriate policy in transportation system and solution, these will worsen the impact and cause another problem of energy wasting. To give appropriate alternative solutions, it is necessary to have an appropriate approaching system as well, which comprises all the related aspects (Iswanto, 2002: 56).

What needs to be analyzed deeper is the tendency that the development of a city is in line with the rise of transportation problem. So, if there is no synergy between them, then this problem will continuously overshadow the development of an urban area (Sinulingga, 2004: 25). The existing problem is not only related to the disrupted comfort of transportation system (density, traffic jam, delay, parking, etc.), but it can also enhance the environment pollution through the increased gas emission (CO₂) from motor vehicles and it is a waste of energy. It can be denied that the gas emission from the exhaust is due to imperfect combustion process which contains lead/plumbum (Pb), suspended particulate matter (SPM), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), sulfur oxide (SO₂), hydrocarbon (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and photochemical oxide (O_x) (BPLH DKI Jakarta, 2013, in Ismiyati, et al, 2015). The problem of transportation is very

complicated and involves many aspects, parties and systems, so that to solve it we need a comprehensive and integral solution that involves all elements and actors in the development of Depok City.

Along with the climate change, sustainable transportation becomes a must in any system transportation planning. Sustainable transportation, which becomes a trend nowadays, is an answer to the challenge faced by policy makers and transportation planners. The development of a city is usually followed by the problem of traffic jam and air pollution. Thus, effective strategies are needed to anticipate the negative impact of a city development.

The advocates of new urbanism believe that traffic jam and pollution can be overcome by enforcing more people and vehicles in a narrow area. Since it is more concentrated, the provision of public transport will be better and more efficient, thus people will reduce the use of private vehicle and tend to use public transport, ride bicycle or take a walk. In the contrary, suburban culture with the idea of urban sprawl assumes that traffic jam is caused by too many vehicles in a narrow area and, in turn, traffic jam will worsen the pollution. Therefore, it is better to let a city grow widely so that the traffic is not focused only in one city.

There are three pillars that support the balance of traffic system in Depok City, namely land use plan, restriction of private cars, and public transportation development. The three pillars must be balanced, because

only with a balanced combination the transportation system may succeed. The first pillar, land use plan, is related to urban density policy. Urban density policy is not a policy in transportation, but it has direct and indirect impacts on the urban transportation system. The problem becomes interesting not merely because of its relationship with transportation system, but it is more because of its impacts on the sustainable development system in general. Although the concept of crowded Depok City is considered as a new consciousness toward sustainable development, but it is to stop the tendency of uncontrollable urban development (urban sprawl) which is considered as unsustainable.

All the concept of transportation system planning will lead to a policy as the decision of Depok City government and will make good changes for the management of the existing mode of transportation. Although the system leads to positive changes, without assertive and real punishment there will be no significant changes to answer any problem and it will become a phantom which always overshadows the transportation system .

The results of interview with informant show that the policy on transportation system in Depok City is based on the visionary traffic system and sustainable public transport. The transportation system should run well all the time. The words “run well” mean the movement process runs in a smooth, secure, comfortable and efficient way. In the other word, demand for transportation must

be matched with providing proportional transportation infrastructures. Sustainable transportation system is a system that can fulfill a feeling of equity, that is by accommodating the need for or demand on the accessibility for all road users securely and comfortably; fulfilling the level of natural resources efficiency, either in using energy resources or using space; able to be managed in a transparent and participative way; ensuring the sustainability for the next generation.

The above explanation is supported by the results of triangulation in line with the fast growth of Depok City today. So, it needs improvement in sufficient urban facilities and infrastructures, including urban transportation. The transportation system in Depok City has an important role in directing the urban development and is one aspect that forms the city structure. Therefore, the policy to provide transportation system should involve urban land use. In addition, transportation system also supports the economic growth of Depok City as well as family welfare and harmony. The economy of Depok City can grow better if the city is supported by an efficient transportation system. Inefficient transportation system will cause additional costs due to traffic jam, unsupporting intermode relation, lack of sufficient public transport, especially for low class people, and so on.

Observations show that the tendency of Depok City development is favored to private car users, whereas pedestrians are considered the second class, especially

difficult, elderly people, women, and children. Thus, Depok City needs a network of road and parking facilities in a big quantity, development of crossing bridges which pays attention to people's need for the sake of traffic smoothness, and keep paying attention to the interest of public transport. Those, in turn, will reduce such problems as air pollution, noise, traffic jam, inefficient movement, energy wasting, and others (Machsus and Basuki, 2008: 24).

What needs to elaborate further is that the transportation system in Depok City has led to sustainable development answered the issue of global warming which is recently perceived by people in Depok City. With the existing policy on transportation system in Depok City, this has become a consideration to find alternatives in organizing the use of global warming sources. The increasing mobility through providing road infrastructures has supported the economic growth in Depok City, but in the other hand it will influence the environment. Transportation sector is one of the main contributors to global warming. The high use of motor vehicle and terrible traffic jam cause fuel wasting and air pollution, which finally deteriorate the environment quality.

It is a challenge that sustainable development needs policy reform in the transportation sector to improve the quality of life in Depok City. Cheap public transport facilities provided by informal sector can fulfill the need of low income people in Depok City for transportation. However, if not well-developed, this will potentially

destruct the environment and create traffic problems. Such a condition illustrates the trade-off faced by Depok City government in making a transportation policy. Decision making to invest in transportation sector will always face two things; investment in providing road facilities and infrastructures and providing facilities and infrastructures of public transport.

Investment in providing facilities and infrastructures of public transport is more potential in improving the economy of Depok City. This involves providing employment opportunities and has bigger supporting characteristics for long term economic growth if compared with the investment in road facilities and infrastructures. Investment in providing public transport is also supported with a mechanism of appropriate subsidy to the community to subsidize and the cooperation among government, private, and society. With the advanced development of transportation system in Depok City, it impacts on the fulfillment of people need and family harmony as well as social equity in the sustainable development of transportation system.

However, there are some communities who are disadvantaged from the development of transportation facilities and infrastructures. They are the community with no access to use private vehicles, disabled people, school-age children, elderly people, and low income communities which spread in Depok City. These disadvantaged groups depend much on the availability of public transport

facilities and infrastructures in fulfilling the movement need for the sake of their survival. In the future, this must get special attention from the policy makers to invest in developing the transportation sector with the balance between the development of road facilities and infrastructures and public transport .

The results also show that such a condition has been in accordance with the characteristics of Depok City itself, and the city has delivered public transport services in more than one mode in line with the city characteristics. For example, buses departing to other cities such as Jakarta, Tangerang, Bogor, Banten (including to Soekarno-Hatta Airport); Metro Mini bus has destination to several cities; urban transport (Angkot); train goes to various directions; taxi, etc. Therefore, the development plan of public transport system is carried out integrally among various subsystems (modes) so that there is no overlap between one mode and another (Haryadi, and Riyanto, 2007: 43). However, with the mixture of various modes in Depok City which pay little attention to the hierarchy and function of road, this causes unhealthy competition in its operation.

Mode selection in accordance with the characteristics of Depok City and attention to the need and interest of all social stratifications will support the effectiveness and efficiency of providing urban public transport services.

How is the relationship between transportation system and the need of family

life in Depok City? The results of interview with Informants show that the need of family life is a nature for every human being as an endowment from God. Islam with its perfect teachings, for example, has regulated the concept of family based on marriage. Through a marriage, the relationship between man and woman can be defined (naturally mutually interested and want to have) with a special rule as a spouse. From the marriage, generations will grow as one objective of the marriage itself.

Furthermore, a family will be established as the consequence of a marriage on which special regulations are based. To live a family life is not as easy as imagined; not rarely some families face many problems which finally break down its harmony, but some others stand still because they are able to maintain the harmony (Basri, 2011: 31).

The results of observation show that if the transportation facilities in Depok City (bus, urban transport, train) are excellent, healthy, comfortable, secure, punctual, sufficient, and people can afford the tariff, then such a condition is the people's expectation to live in Depok City. The atmosphere of Depok City which is well-organized, healthy, secure, smooth, peaceful, and prosperous will surely be longed for by every family in Depok City. A spouse and their children and relatives enjoy prosperous life in Depok City. Family welfare starts with a harmony. Harmonious family is a prerequisite for living a family life in order that they are able to overcome

any trouble and obstacle they are facing.

Thus, understanding the concept of harmonious family is necessary because most of failed families is the families that do not understand the importance of a harmonious family. Harmonious family is longed for by everyone who wants to establish a family or who has built a family, but many of them still find difficulty in establishing a harmonious family. Establishment of a harmonious family is much influenced by three basic quotients of a human being, namely spiritual quotient, emotional quotient, and intellectual quotient. Of course, a harmonious family is longed for by a spouse because the harmony will create warm relationship among family members and it is an enjoyable and positive place to live.

From the result of triangulation, the term harmonious comes from the word harmony which means in tune, in accordance. The focus of harmony is a harmonious condition. Harmony aims to achieve accordance and comfort in life. A family needs to maintain the two to achieve a harmony. Harmonious and quality family is a family that friendly, peaceful, prosper, well-organized, disciplined, mutually respectful, forgiving, helpful in goodness, having good work ethos, respectful to neighbors, obedient in worship, devoting to the elder, loving knowledge, and using spare time with positive things and able to fulfill the family basic need. Harmonious family is a family with peace, serenity, tranquility, love, offspring and survival of next generation, love and sacrifice, sense of

mutual complementing and perfecting, as well as helping each other and cooperation.

This is supported by the results of observation showing that a harmonious or happy family will be established if the spouse respect, accept, appreciate, trust, love each other. subsequently, happy family will exist if all the family members feel happy which is marked by the decrease of stress and disappointment, and feel satisfied with their existence and self- actualization in the physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects (Musthofa, Aziz, 2011). In this case, a harmonious family can only exist when the happiness of one family member relates to the other family members' happiness.

Furthermore, the results of observation show that psychologically harmonious family can mean two things:

- 1) The actualization of wishes, ideas, and expectations of all family members.
- 2) As little as possible a conflict occurs in each individual or among individuals. A happy spouse are husband and wife who get happiness together and make a decision from the roles they play together, love each other firmly and steadily, can make a sexual adaptation well, and accept the role as parents. Thus, harmonu of a family is a form of relationship which is full of love and affection, because the two is a bound of a harmony.

The life of a family which is full of love and affection in Islam is called

mawaddah-warahmah, that a family which maintains love; love for husband/wife, love for children, and love for job. The loves of husband and wife will integrate to become the main foundation of a family. Islam teaches husbands to play the main figure and wives to be the balancer of husband's character (Mazhari, 2014: 17). From this understanding, it can be concluded that the harmony of a family is a condition in which the family members feel happy, love and respect ach other, and can actualize themselves so that they can grow normally.

There are some factors that influence the harmony of a family (Gunarsa, 2013: 56), namely:

- 1) Attention: paying attention to all family members as the base of good relationship among the family members, paying attention to the family development by noting what happens in the family, finding the causes of a problem, as well as paying attention to the changes that happen to each member.
- 2) Knowledge: continuously enriching knowledge to widen the insights is necessary to live the family life. It is necessary to know the family members, any changes in the family and in each of the family member so that unexpected occurence can be anticipated.
- 3) Recognition to all the family members; it means self-recognition, and good self-recognition is necessary to nourish understanding.

- 4) When self-recognition has been achieved, it will be easier to highlight all occurrences that happen to the family. Problems will be easier to overcome, since many backgrounds are revealed faster, the understanding based on the knowledge will reduce crisis in the family.
- 5) Acceptance. The next step after the understanding is acceptance, meaning that will all the weaknesses, deficiency, and strengths, one should still get a place in the family. This attitude will build a positive environment and grow warmth which underlies the flourishing of potential and interest of the family members.
- 6) Enhancing efforts, after accepting the family as such, then it is necessary to increase the efforts by developing optimally all aspects of the family. The above-mentioned thing is made in line with the ability of each member, hoping changes will occur and leave out the boredom.
- 7) Adaptation should follow the physical changes both of parents and children. Harmonious or happy family exists if it shows the following factors (Kadarisman, et al, 2015: 69): (a) Spiritual welfare. It is because of low frequency of quarrel and dispute at home, mutual love, mutual need, cooperation among family members, satisfaction in job and study, and so forth which are indicators of happy, prosperous, and healthy soul; (b)

Physical welfare. Frequent sickness of the family members, high expenses for the doctor, medicines, and hospital will surely hamper the achievement of family welfare.

The factor of proportion between expenses and income. The ability to plan their life can balance the income and expenses of the family. Actually, the key of a harmony lays on the mutual understanding of life between husband and wife. Minimum mutual understanding and effort for mutual understanding will make a family fragile. The more differences between the two parties, the higher demand for sacrifice from both parties. If one of them is not willing to sacrifice, then the other should be willing to sacrifice. When the sacrifice has exceeded the liberality, the family is in danger. Understand the condition of your spouse, both his/her strengths and weaknesses from the smallest to the biggest, because this understanding is the foundation for living a family life.

Life planning made by both parties is an influential factor, because through this planning a family can anticipate thing to happen and help each other for the sake of family mission (Achir, 2004: 23). The success of building a family depends on the adaptation between the two parties and the way to overcome troubles. Therefore, they should pay attention to: 1. Reality. Husband and wife should face the reality of life from all that have been revealed as a team, and overcome it wisely in order to solve the problem. 2. Mutual adaptation; it needs continuous efforts by paying

attention each other, generously expressing love each other, showing understanding, respect, support, and encouragement.

All the above-mentioned things are important in establishing a good relationship, including the most intimate relations between husband and wife, that is sex. 3. Background of good situation. A good situation is based on affectionate mind, behaviour and acts. Thus, various feelings of being annoyed, disappointed, unfair which can raise a prejudice between them and which influence their intimacy should be removed (Doe, 2012: 20). Building a harmonious family should be intended to live a family life with full of mawaddah-warahmah spirit, closing oneself consistently to God, God, and hoping His blessing and guidance.

From the life of a family based only on the intention and spirit of worshipping God, love and affection internalized in one's heart will become a tenderness in attitude, actions and sayings and will give him a peaceful heart. Then, a spouse with tender behaviour will get much happiness in their life and much love from anyone beloved. Likewise in a family, if a husband behaves tenderly to his wife, his family, his community, then the situation will be comfortable, the family will become harmonious, have many friends, be loved and respected by the community (Mufidah, 2008: 45).

In order to build a harmonious family aimed growing the feelings of secure and peaceful and good future for

the sake of physical and psychological welfares, husband and wife should play their own role and/or function according to their position (Drajat, 2012: 23). A family is the smallest unit of a society which have not only socio-cultural function but also economic function. The traditional emphasis on the function of a family is reproductive function, which continues from generation to generation, but then it shifts to socio-cultural function. Recently, however, a family has a more glorious task as a medium of achieving the development objectives.

This requires a family to prepare themselves to be involved as agents of development in the productive economy sector. In addition, to build a harmonious family, it should be supported by the fulfillment of a family's physical and social needs (Dlori, 2011: 45). Needs are all things required by human beings to get a welfare (Alijoso, 2000, in Zaidi, 2011). Human being's needs reflect the feeling of being unsatisfied which one wants to fulfill. It appears naturally for the survival of themselves and their family. Furthermore, the human being's needs in a family are many and various.

In general, human being's needs in a family can be classified into four groups as follows (Kadarisman, et al, 2015: 67): a. Based on the Usage Intensity. Based on the usage intensity, human being's needs in a family can be grouped into three; namely primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. (1) Primary or Basic Need. Primary need is the basic need that must be fulfilled for the

family survival. In the other word, primary need is a need that must be fulfilled in order that a family can survive. It appears naturally. It is also called natural need. The examples of this type of need are food, drink, cloths, and house. (2) Secondary Need. After a family can fulfill the primary or basic need, they still have another need as a complement.

That is secondary need—a need that should be fulfilled after the primary one has been fulfilled. The examples of secondary need are television, refrigerator, table, chair, book, and stationary. (3) Tertiary need. Tertiary need is a need that should be fulfilled after the primary and secondary needs have been fulfilled. Basically, tertiary need is a family need for goods and services categorized as luxurious, such as luxurious car, yacht, private airplane, and overseas tour. The division of needs according to the usage intensity is much determined by the condition of families or community in an area. For example, for the people in underdeveloped areas, the need for motorcycle or car may be a luxurious need. However, for the people in an area or country with high living standard, the need for motorcycle or car may be just a secondary need.

Based on the nature, family needs are divided into two, physical and psychological needs. (1) Physical need. Physical need is the need related to someone's physical condition in a family for goods and services. The examples of physical need in the form of goods are clothes, food, drink, medicines, and vitamins. Included in

the physical need of a family in the form of services are the needs for recreation, listening to music, and watching television and cinema. (2) Psychological need or spiritual need. Beside physical need, the other need which is also important is psychological need or which is spiritual in its nature. The examples of psychological family needs are worshipping, listening to religious preaches, and listening to advices about noble character.

Based on the time of fulfillment, family needs are divided into present need and future need. (1) Present need. Present need is the family need of which the fulfillment can not be postponed or it should be fulfilled at that time. The examples of present need are the need for food when hungry, the need for drinking water when thirsty, the need for medicine or seeing the doctor when sick, and the need for taking a rest when tired. (2) Future need. The future need of a family is the need of which fulfillment can be postponed or done in the future.

That need related to the supply or preparation for the future. The examples of future need are the need of pregnant mothers for baby supplies, family savings for further study, health insurance, and fund for pension plan. Meanwhile, based on the subject, family need is divided into individual family member's need and group need. (1) Individual need. It is a need that includes things for individual. It will be different for each individual or depends on their own profession. For example, a student needs books and stationaries,

foods, clothes, and sports. (2) Group need. Group need is the need used for public interests together. For example, bridge, road, hospital, recreation place, and school.

Subsequently, a family's social-psychological needs according to the growth and development (BKKBN, 2010), consist of: 1. Social Need. The fulfillment of desire to interact among the family members (internal) and with other families. For example, school should be regarded as an institution where students study, make adaptation, interact among students with different sex, ethnicity, religion, social status, and capability. 2. Psychological Need, consisting of: a. Safety need. Need for safety in the form of psychological environment is that one is free from molestation and threat and from any problem than can disturb one's peaceful life. b. Need for love and belonging or social need (love and belonging need). The fulfillment of this need tends to create harmonious social and belonging. c. Need for self-esteem (self-esteem need). Every family needs sufficient recognition for their existence. Their rights and dignity as human beings in a family should not be despised by other people. When this happens, everyone/family will be angry or offended. d. Need for self-actualization (self-actualization needs) (Soetjipto, 2012: 41). Everyone in a family has potential and it should be developed and actualized. One in a family will be satisfied and happy when he or she can actualize his or her role and responsibility well.

It is necessary to reaffirm that there are nine types of human being's need in a family, namely: need for love from the family, need for self-esteem in the family, need for achievement and position, need for same respect in the family, need for freedom in the family, need for security and self-protection in the family, need for being recognized by the family more closely, need for being needed by the family and need for becoming part of the family.

The findings in this research are as follows.

1. There is a 'trade-off' the Government of Depok City should face in making policy on transportation system and the fulfillment of human being's need in a family.
2. It is a challenge that sustainable development needs policy reform in transportation system in order to establish better quality life of people in Depok City.
3. Law protection over the rights of people as the transport consumers should be assured as well.
4. There are direct and indirect relationships between the achievement in transportation system development in Depok City and the need and harmony of a family.

Conclusion

Transportation system in Depok City has led to the sustainable development and answered the issue of global warming which is much felt recently. With environmentally sound transportation system, this has been a consideration to find alternatives in organizing the use of sources that cause global warming. Transportation sector is one of the main contributors to global warming due to the high use of motor vehicles and the terrible traffic jam, which cause fuel wasting and air pollution and finally lowering the quality of environment.

The enhancement of mobility through providing road infrastructures has supported the economic growth in Depok City, but in the other side it has an impact on the environment. Efficient transportation in a competitive framework and the facilities of low cost public transport provided by informal sector can fulfill the need of low income people for transportation in Depok City. If this is not organized appropriately, it can destruct the environment and cause traffic jam. Such a condition illustrates that there is a 'trade-off' the Government of Depok City in making policy on its transportation system.

In general, transportation in Depok City plays an important role in fulfilling the family's physical and social needs, i.e. economic and non-economic development. The achievements in economic development among others are family/community's increasing income—so that family need

fulfilled and its harmony established, developing family and local industries, opening and maintaining the employment opportunities. The results of non-economic development is the improved local integrity.

A harmonious and quality family is a family with harmony, peace, prosper, being well-organized, discipline, mutual respect, forgiveness, cooperation in virtues, good work ethos, mutual respect with neighbors, obedience in worshipping, devotion to the elder, loving knowledge, using spare time with positive things, and are able to fulfill family basic needs, composure, tranquility, love, off-springs and the survival of next generation, affection, sacrifice, mutual complementing, mutual perfecting, mutual trust and love, decrease of stress and disappointment, satisfaction to any condition and self-existence comprising physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects. In this case, a harmonious family can only exist when the happiness of one family member relates to the other family members' happiness.

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