

# The attitude and role of Bekasi City government in slum areas

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# The attitude and role of Bekasi City government in slum areas

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## ABSTRACT

Very fast population growth in urban areas without proper handling results in population density. Population density in an area has a slum impact. Bekasi City is one city that has slums. If left unchecked, it will create new problems for people's lives. Improvement of slum areas cannot only be from the community, but government intervention is needed. Therefore, it takes a wise attitude and role from the Government to support the improvement of slums. In making efforts to improve not only physical improvements such as the house and the environment, but also the development of the community is needed to improve a better standard of living. Researchers conducted research in slums in four outbreaks of Bekasi City. This research uses descriptive research. Data collection was carried out by interview and document search methods in Bekasi City government agencies as secondary data sources. This study found that the Government has shown an attitude that supports the improvement of slum settlements through a role that is performed quite well in terms of rehabilitation of slums and service provision. Research locations in four schools in Margahayu Village, South Bekasi District, Kalibaru Village, Medan Satri District, Harapan Mulya Village, Medan Satria District and Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City.

## KEYWORDS

Settlements; slum; repair

## Preliminary

### Background

The main problem in developing countries is population growth that cannot be controlled. This is due to a lack of understanding of the importance of limiting the number of children in the family. One of the very serious problems faced by developing countries today is the growth and concentration of the population in big cities that are rapidly growing. Cities in Indonesia grow at an average of 4.1 percent per year, and currently, the World Bank records 52 percent of Indonesia's total population living in urban areas (<https://properti.kompas.com/read/2016/11/07>). The World Bank predicts that in 2025 there are around 68 percent of Indonesia's population living in the city.

Population growth in one city is very large, making the density of settlements become "slum" due to basic service limitations. The mushrooming of slum dense areas in urban areas can be said to be the impact of the government's inability to manage its government. Because the growth of slums in urban areas is triggered by wrong policies, a lot of corruption, bad governance, inaccurate regulations, and the absence of political will from the government.

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The tendency of population growth in urban areas, needs to get the attention of all parties. There are important things that must be considered. First, the trend of population growth in urban areas is feared to cause the big bang of urban poverty, namely the explosion of poverty in urban areas. Secondly, it is feared that slum-dense areas and urban poverty can foster crime.

The city of Bekasi as a buffer city of the capital city of Jakarta has a population of 2.6 million in 2018 (Hanafi, 2018). The head of the Regional Development Planning Agency said that if detailed in more detail, the population density could reach 160 people per hectare. This growth rate is quite large compared to the national scale which reached 1.47 percent.

Every year, the average increase in the population of Bekasi City increases by 1.62 percent. With an area of Bekasi City of around 210.5 km<sup>2</sup>, the ideal population of Bekasi City should only be 1,875,500 people, meaning that Bekasi has a population of 825,500. soul. The increasing number of population per year can be ascertained will also increase the number of slums in Bekasi, the narrowness of employment opportunities also makes slum areas affected by poverty and certainly also can not improve the conditions of their homes which are getting worse and worse.

Based on the identification carried out by Imas Asiah, Head of Housing and Settlements, Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs of Bekasi City in 2016, around two thousand slum houses in Bekasi City were still slum. This is a homework for the Bekasi City Government to realize free from slums. Asiah (2016) said that around two thousand slum houses were the remaining slum houses that had been targeted for development. "In 2016, we have fostered 242 slum houses, while in 2017 there were around 793 houses that we have built." Imas Asiah mentions areas that have the largest slum area in Bekasi City, namely Margahayu Village, South Bekasi District with area slum around 28.79 hectares. Kalibaru Village, Medan Satria District with an area of 22.6 hectares. Harapan Mulya Village, Medan Satria District with an area of 13.35 hectares. And Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu Subdistrict, 16.7 kilometers (Asiah, 2016).

In responding to various challenges in housing and settlement development there are several obstacles faced, including:

- (1) Limited land available for housing and residential construction sites;
- (2) Low socio-economic conditions of the community;
- (3) Limited information about housing and settlements;
- (4) Limited government capacity in providing housing and settlements.

The City Government needs to make breakthroughs that can improve or create better conditions for slum communities. Because after all slums have a role for cities (Winayanti, 2012):

- (1) Encouraging economic development, increasing slums can encourage existing economic resources.
- (2) Answering city issues regarding decreasing environmental quality, increasing sanitation, withdrawing investment and reducing crime rates.
- (3) Increasing the quality of life. Increasing slums increases the quality of community and city life as a whole by providing clarity on citizenship status, improving quality of life, increasing security and certainty of residence.
- (4) Improving the provision of shelter for the poor with community involvement, is the most effective way because it can be done on a large scale with low costs.





### **Problem**

The author himself is interested in examining the attitudes and roles of the local government of Bekasi City because the attitude and role of the government greatly affect the improvement of the slums in the future. The problems to be answered in this study are:

- (1) What is the attitude of the Bekasi City Government to slums?
- (2) How is the role of the Bekasi City Government in improving slum areas?

### **Research objectives and benefits**

The purpose of this study is:

- (1) To illustrate the attitude of the Bekasi City Government in terms of cognitive aspects, affective aspects, conative aspects of slums?
- (2) To illustrate the role played by the Bekasi City Government in this case the role in public policy, the role in empowerment and the role in service in an effort to improve slum areas.

The **benefits of research** are:

- (1) Academically, the results of this study can provide new information about the attitude and role of the city government and its impact on slum improvement in the context of the welfare of the poor and the results of this study are expected to provide input in determining urban policies, especially in order to overcome the problem of handling and structuring slum houses are increasing in number, because if left unchecked will add to the problems of the city.
- (2) Practically, the results of this study can provide feedback to the government, especially the Bekasi City Government regarding the Attitudes and Role of the Bekasi City Government toward the Improvement of Slum Areas in order to play a better role in the community in handling slum areas.

### **Library study**

#### **Government's attitude**

Supriyatno (2017b) said the understanding of attitude is a person's feelings, thoughts, and tendencies consciously to respond in a special way to the social conditions that exist in their environment.

According to Sarnoff and Katz (1954), the attitude of identifying as availability to be able to react or called the disposition to react can be seen positively. Or attitudes can also be seen negatively or unfavorably toward certain objects, in this case, Sarnoff and Katz (1954) present a view that is considered broad. Krech and Crutchfield (1948) argue that attitude is an organization that may be able to settle from a process that is viewed on its own or outside. Usually, this influence comes from the outside where emotional and motivational are fundamental. In addition, there are two things such as perceptual and cognitive that influence individual attitudes.

Whereas La Pierre (1934) argued that attitude is a pattern or behavior of tendencies or readiness for someone to be able to adjust or perhaps referred to as adaptation. Where the adaptation can be done in a complicated or simple way. Attitudes are also a form of response from social stimuli that have been conditioned.

When linked to government organizations, the government's attitude is a form of evaluation or reaction from the government to a problem. In a government organization, an attitude will determine the behavior or role that will be carried out by the government to address a problem that arises in the community.

From this attitude, it can be seen that the government's alignment in the matter. Is the government really in the real position. Are there any parties who feel they are benefited by the government's attitude or are there even parties who are sacrificed.

In the context of this research, the government's attitude includes the cognitive aspects, affective aspects, and the conative (tendency to behave) aspects of the government about the existence of slums. Cognitive aspects of this problem include perception and government opinion about the many urban slums. Affective aspects include feeling, supporting or not supporting, like or not like the existence of slums. The conative aspect includes all actions or what the government might do related to slum areas. In accordance with the research problem, this government's attitude is associated with the many slums in the city.

### <sup>1</sup> **The role of government**

The role of government is very important in designing and facing development problems (Supriyatno, 2015). The role of government is seen from the attitude in resolving. The existence of the government and the presence of the government are important for the life of the community, both in a group and as individuals. The presence of the government at the beginning is to regulate and protect the public so that they are always in a safe and orderly state, and when people want a form of life beyond government rules, then that's when various forms of social problems in society will emerge. The problems that arise will touch and be touched by the state administration as an urgent problem to be solved by the government (Supriyatno, 2009b).

In general, the government carries out two main functions, first, the general government function, namely: the function of regulation, regulating political, social, order, defense, security, including population. In this function is a government monopoly in the sense that other parties do not have the authority to carry out this task. Second, the function of providing public services in a broad sense, such as health, education, post, telecommunications, and so on. This function is not a government monopoly, but also an opportunity for the private sector to do so (Thoha, 2003).

Within the framework of regional autonomy, the government, in particular, the regional government, has the authority and responsibility in real terms to regulate public problems without waiting for central instructions, such as the intent contained in the Regional Government Law.<sup>1</sup>

The task of the government in the era of regional autonomy according to Suyanto (2005) is, first: empowering the community to achieve progress in a better life, such as mentoring, mentoring, consulting, providing capital and public facilities<sup>15</sup> and carrying out education. Second: provide public services (services) that are routine to the community,

such as providing licensing services, document creation, protection, maintenance of public facilities, maintenance of health and providing security guarantees for the population. Finally, organizing development (development) in the community, such as building telecommunications infrastructure, trade and others (Suyanto, 2005).

In this study, the role of the government is explained as a pattern of behavior that is expected from the Bekasi City Government to be related to the problem of growing slums that occur in the city. The role here is classified into roles in empowerment, and roles in service.

### *The role of the government in empowerment*

One approach that is now often used in improving the quality of life and promoting the dignity of poor families is community empowerment. The definition of empowerment according to Kartasasmita (1996) is an effort to build power by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of the potential that is owned and trying to develop it. In developing this potential, efforts are needed to help improve abilities and utilize the potential resources that are owned in order to solve the problems faced.

The aim of empowerment is to strengthen the ability especially for the weak groups who have powerlessness, either because of internal conditions (e.g. their own perception), or because of external conditions (such as being oppressed by an unfair structure) (Suharto, 2005). Conceptually, community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of the layers of society who are now unable to escape the poverty trap and underdevelopment. In other words, empowering is enabling and self-sufficient in society.

In relation to the community as an object to be empowered, according to Supriyatno (2016), empowerment is an effort to motivate the community so that they have the awareness and ability to determine for themselves what they have to do in overcoming the problems they face. The people are in a powerless position. Such a position gives greater room for abuse of power which has implications for violations of people's rights. Thus, the people must be empowered so that they have empowerment of the power.

### *The role of the government in service*

To realize the general principles of good governance and the principles of public service, efforts are needed to develop government bureaucratic institutions, apparatus human resources and the quality of the process of organizing public services. According to the Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus 81 of 1993 on the General Guidelines for the Procedure of the Public Service, that the public service is any form of service policies conducted by the center and local government agencies and environment state/local enterprises in the form of goods/services in the framework of efforts to comply community needs or in the framework of implementing the provisions of the legislation, in the framework of service.<sup>2</sup>

According to Supriyatno (2009a), the community service in question is all forms of service activities by the government in the form of goods and/or services to the community, both individually and in groups of organizations. In community service, in general, the government regulates the goods and/or services needed by the community. This understanding gives a characteristic that every person who is "unable" to provide his own needs, must be provided by the government. Services carried out by government



agencies are more directed at the satisfaction of service objects, remembering that the main task of government is the main goal that cannot be avoided (Supriyatno, 2009a).

As for the sectors or <sup>1</sup>ctors that are targeted by public services by government officials, among others, as stated in Article 5 <sup>10</sup>ragraph (2) of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, namely the fields of education, teaching, employment and business, places living, communication and information, environment, health, social security, energy, banking, transportation, Natural Resources, tourism, and other strategic sectors.<sup>3</sup>

In its administration, public services are carried out based on general principles of good governance which include legal certainty, transparency, responsiveness, fairness, effectiveness and efficiency, responsibility, accountability, not abuse of authority (Winarsih & Ratminto, 2012).

### Slums

According to Johan Silas, slum settlements can be interpreted into two parts, the first is the region that processes its formation because of the limitations of the city in accommodating the development of the city so that competition arises in using urban land. Whereas high-density residential areas are embryos of slums. And the second is the area where the geographical distribution is depressed by the development of the city that was originally good, gradually becoming slums. The cause is stagnant socio-economic mobility.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, according to Supriyatno (2017c), the definition of slums is a residential area as a place of residence where the buildings are in very bad condition inhabited by dense poor people. The real area is not intended as a residential area in many big cities, by poor people who are low income to be used as a place to live, such as river banks, on the edge of <sup>7</sup>roads, vacant lands around the factory or downtown, and under bridges.

In the Law Number. 4 of 1992 concerning Housing and Settlements, which states that: "... to support the realization of a residential environment that meets the requirements of security, health, comfort and reliability of buildings, a residential environment that is not in accordance with spatial planning, very high building density, the quality of the building is very low, the environmental infrastructure does not meet the requirements and is vulnerable, which can endanger the lives and livelihoods of the residents, can be determined by the relevant Regency/City Government as a slum settlement environment."<sup>5</sup>

Some of the characteristics of this slum area include (Supriyatno, 2017c):

- (1) Occupied by a crowded and crowded population, both because of population growth due to birth and because of urbanization.
- (2) Inhabited by low-income and nonpermanent residents, or producing subsistence living below the poverty line.
- (3) Houses in this area are emergency houses made of used and inadequate materials.
- (4) Low health and sanitation conditions, usually marked by a squalid physical environment and the easy spread of infectious diseases.
- (5) The scarcity of city services such as clean water, MCK facilities, electricity, and so on.
- (6) Unplanned growth so that his physical appearance is irregular and neglected; narrow road, no page.
- (7) Strong traditional "rural" lifestyles.



- (8) Socially isolated from other communities.
- (9) Occupied illegally or the legal status of a problematic land.
- (10) Usually marked by the number of deviant behavior and criminal acts.

Slum settlements are characterized by very high levels of population density, very high occupancy densities, very high levels of building density, very low quality of houses, inadequate conditions of basic facilities and infrastructure such as clean water, roads, drainage, sanitation, electricity, facilities education, open space, health-care facilities, shopping and so on. It was also characterized by low levels of income of its residents, very low levels of education and skills, low level of family privacy and low community cohesiveness due to the variety of cultures adopted.<sup>6</sup>

### Slum repair

According to Law Number. 4 of 1992 concerning Housing and Settlements, improving the quality of settlements can be in the form of activities: repairs or restoration; continuous rejuvenation and management/maintenance.<sup>7</sup> The housing and settlement quality improvement program that has been the government's attention is housing and settlement areas which are categorized as slum areas, which are marked among others by the conditions of inadequate infrastructure and facilities both in quality and quantity, low socioeconomic conditions of the community, social conditions community culture, and environmental conditions that are prone to disasters, diseases and security.

Ideally, this slum environment improvement activity applies the Tridaya in Indonesian, the meaning is three empowerments concept which includes aspects of community preparation through social empowerment, utilization of residential environment infrastructure and facilities and empowerment of local economic activities/community. In its implementation, this activity uses community empowerment as the core of its movement, by placing settlement residents as the main actors in each stage, step, and process of activities, which means residents are owners of activities. Development actors outside the settlers are partners as well as supporting actors. Thus, this program strategy focuses on transforming management and technical capacity to the community through direct learning (learning by doing) through a process of facilitating the functioning of community management. The implementation of this strategy allows residential residents to be able to make rational plans, make decisions, implement plans and decisions taken, manage and account for the results of their activities, and be able to develop products that have been produced.

Finally, if slum settlements can be implemented, the expected results are increasing community income, expanding new jobs, improving the quality of homes and even facilitating the acquisition of available services from the population, improving environmental health, this can result in increased population desire to participate in development and even get the value of existing land.

### Research methods and research locations

1

#### Research methods

This study used qualitative research methods. This type of research uses qualitative descriptive type, because this research attempts to provide a detailed description of

a phenomenon and focuses on actual problems, which in turn provide a clearer understanding of the phenomenon under study.

### **Research sites**

The location of this study was conducted in four locations, namely: Margahayu Village, South Bekasi District, Kalibaru Village Medan District, Harapan Mulya Village Medan Satria District, Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu District Bekasi City.

In addition, research was also conducted at the Bekasi City Social Service and the Housing and Settlement Area Office, and the City of Bekasi Land. The technique of determining informants using purposive sampling followed by Snowball Sampling, namely from the city government and the slum area community recipients of slum improvement programs. From the government side of the Housing Area Housing Office, and Bekasi City Land Affairs 2 people.

Whereas from the recipient community the program for the improvement of 4 Kelurahan slums, each village has 2 people, among others: Margahayu Village, South Bekasi District, Kalibaru Village, Medan Satria District, Harapan Mulya Village, Medan Satria District, and Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu District, Kota Bekasi as many as 8 people.

### **Collection techniques**

Data collection techniques through documents, interviews, and observations. Data analysis techniques are used with data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The technique of checking the validity of the data by comparing the results of interviews with the contents of documents, comparing the opinions of one person to another.

## **Discussion**

### **General description of slums**

The city of Bekasi is one of the cities in the province of West Java, Indonesia. This city is part of the Jabodetabek megapolitan and is a satellite city with the largest population in Indonesia. At present, the City of Bekasi has developed into an urban residence and an industrial center. Kota Bekasi like cities in Indonesia has slums.

Regions that have the largest slum area in Bekasi City, namely Margahayu Village, South Bekasi District with an area of slum area of around 28.79 hectares. Kalibaru Village, Medan Satria District with an area of 22.6 hectares. Harapan Mulya Urban Village, Medan Satria District with an area of 13.35 hectares. Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu District with an area of 16.7 hectares in the City of Bekasi. To explain more can be seen in Table 1. Number of Slum Areas in Four Villages and Districts in Bekasi City

The criteria for the slum selection of the four villages include: (1) the absence of facilities and infrastructure for the hospitality. (2) poor community behavior littering. (3) city government is less responsive to bad environment. (4) population growth due to rapid urbanization, and (5) poverty that occurs in the community which results in poor management, due to economic conditions that are less able to improve their living

**Table 1.** Number of kid areas in four sub-district and subdistrict in Bekasi City.

NO	VILLAGES	LARGE (Hectares/Ha)	NUMBER OF FAMILY HEADS	POPULATION HOUSE	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
1	Margahayu Village South Bekasi District.	<b>28,9</b>	627	3.135	Slum and cramped but most already have Bath wash toilet
2	Kalibaru Village, Medan Satria District	<b>22,6</b>	662	3.310	Slum and cramped but most of them already have Bath wash toilet
3	Harapan Mulya Village, Medan Satria District	<b>13,35</b>	666	3.330	Slums, densely populated houses in small alleys, inadequate Bath wash toilet. There is already electricity
4	Sepanjangjaya Village, Rawalumbu District	<b>16.7</b>	637	3.185	The residence is quite decent but densely populated.
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>81,55</b>	2592	12.960	

Source: Results of Data Processing by Budi Supriyatno. February 2017.

environment, therefore according to the author of the Bekasi City government it is necessary to assign the Office of Social Affairs and the Housing and Settlement Area Office, It is common to improve the residential environment in these four villages for the better.

### ***Community problems in the fourth slums district of Bekasi City***

The results in the field researchers determined various problems experienced by slum communities in the four urban areas of Bekasi City related to the quality of settlements such as the following (Supriyatno, 2017a):

- (1) Lack of infrastructure facilities for roads and bridges such as uneven roads, many of which are damaged and many roads are changed over land functions.
- (2) The drainage system is not good enough so that the disposal of waste and rainwater is not maximally accommodated and results in flooding inundating their settlements.
- (3) The poor need help with business capital.
- (4) Lack of assistance in skills training for sustainable empowerment.
- (5) The lack of impartiality of service providers to the poor in slum areas and not uncertainty in the provision of service time.

### ***City government attitude***

The effort that will be carried out by the government itself is certainly inseparable from how the attitude will be carried out after the government sees the problems that hit its people. After the Bekasi City government found out about the problems that occurred, it could be known how the government behaved in relation to the problems in the slums. The government's attitude referred to in this study is a form of evaluation or reaction from the government to a problem. Because the attitude will determine the behavior or role that will be carried out by the government to address a problem that arises in the community. The attitude that is meant here is a form of mindful activity aimed at certain objects being faced that are intended for slum communities.



The influence of behavior on the government will certainly have a big impact on the community. Feelings of support or not support, likes or dislikes of a problem that arises in the community will bring different treatment effects. It will also have an impact on decision-making.

In fact, researchers found in the field, the problems faced by slum areas received an open helping hand from the government, this can be seen from the above statements which show that the city government expressed its support for improving urban slums.

In the context of this research, the government's attitude includes the cognitive aspects, affective aspects, and the conative (tendency to behave) aspects of the government about the existence of slums.

- (1) The cognitive aspects of this problem include the perception and opinion of the government about the many urban slums, whether the government knows or not about the number of slums.
- (2) Affective aspects include feeling, supporting or not supporting, like or not like the existence of slums.
- (3) Conative aspects (tendency to behave) include all actions or what the government might do related to slum areas, so from here it will be known what efforts the government will do in relation to slums.

The findings in this study regarding government attitudes related to cognitive aspects show that every opinion expressed by the Bekasi City government in the Social Service and Housing, and Land Affairs Office, they clearly know that there are still many slums in urban areas and they even have data on the distribution of slums in the city of Bekasi and still often do research on slums.

Furthermore, regarding the affective aspects, the government is very supportive for improvements in the slums, because after all slum areas need help to ease their burden, especially economic and social problems and other problems they face.

Whereas regarding the conative aspect of the attitude shown by the government, the government has carried out an act of providing assistance where the assistance can be in the form of goods and services. From the overall attitude taken by the government clearly that they are responding to the problems that occur regarding the slums in Bekasi City seriously and their support will lead to a pro-slum community policy, where policies are made according to the problems they experience.

The government statement discussed in the previous chapter shows that they are acting in favor of improving slum areas. But the attitude is not only a mere word, the action or realization is what the community waits for, what kind of improvement is currently being done to change an area that has slum characteristics into urban slum-free areas. The most important thing is that the attitude they have done for the realization of the improvement of the slum area is always based on the applicable law and everything does not violate the rules or authorities that have been set.

### ***Role of city government in policy***

One way out of problems in society, efforts to overcome them are by producing a policy. The intent and purpose of public policy is to solve the problems of the public that are



growing in society. Here the role of government as an institution that has the right to make and implement policies is required to provide the best for slum communities. Good policies will bring good results, while bad policies will have the opposite effect. Therefore, the role of the government has an important position in community life. The concrete policy that has been carried out by the Bekasi city government in terms of improving slum areas in Bekasi is to issue, namely:

- (1) Rehabilitation of Unworthy Houses.
- (2) Environmental improvements include improvements to road infrastructure, bridges, and drainage systems.
- (3) Free drainage channels from garbage (restore function).
- (4) Reduced permanent inundation area.
- (5) Achieving quality services that meet or exceed service standards.
- (6) Improving the performance of development institutions.

Strategies and targets of the housing redevelopment program, in addition to emphasizing the importance of physical development aspects as well as prioritizing the overall socio-economic aspects, included in the three empowerment models (Model Tribina), namely:

- (1) Human Development, namely improving the condition of the community's ability to manage and utilize its resources through the development of business skills training.
- (2) Economic Development, namely increasing the economic potential of the community to support self-supporting capacity in an effort to improve economic and income levels through the provision of business capital assistance in the form of money will open its own business.
- (3) Community Development, namely improving the physical condition of the community environment by fulfilling facilities and infrastructure as a basis for increasing mobility and public awareness. Improved physical conditions can be seen from the improved physical condition of houses and road facilities, bridges and drainage systems.

### **Role of city government in service**

The services that the government has done must have had a major impact on the improvement of slums in Bekasi City both in terms of granting 18 million rupiah in aid to one housing unit to recipients of the Slum Area Rehabilitation program that will be used for physical repair of houses and assistance in repairing facilities and infrastructure supporting community activities in the form of roads and bridges as well as drainage systems where the entire project is carried out by the Housing Agency for Settlements and Land Affairs (Table 2).

In the role of service, it is felt sufficient for the community, if there are deficiencies in it due to lack of coordination between the community and the government in relation to the project to be carried out, the overall service provided by the government regarding the improvement of slum areas is enough to help the community to live better.

The following is an improvement program carried out by the Housing Agency of the Settlement Area, and the City of Bekasi Land when the researcher conducted an interview

**Table 2.** Activities and forms of assistance for slum area rehabilitation programs in the City of Bekasi in 2017.

Activity	Details	Form of Help	Number of units	Information
Home Rehabilitation Program.	Slum House Repair	1. Allocate an average budget of Rp1 billion per Villages in 2017 2. Providing funds of Rp. 18 million per housing unit	Around 1,000 Home Rehabilitation units have been repaired throughout 2017.	Allocated for 2018 in the amount of Rp. 18 million x 2,000 units of housing targets including repairs to roofs, floors, walls, plus Bath Washing latrines
	Infrastructure development	Providing funds for the development of environmental and sanitation road infrastructure	Implementation of 2017 environmental and sanitation road infrastructure development.	The implementation of 2018 environmental and sanitation road infrastructure has been budgeted
Green Open Space Arrangement	Arrangement and Improvement of Green Open Space.	The City Government provides funds for Green Open Space Arrangement.	Green Open Space Arrangement To Sanitation Improvement That Includes Clean Water And Bath Washing latrines.	Budgeted for 2018 and 2019.



with Imas Kapala in the Department of Housing, and the City of Bekasi Land. For this reason, the Bekasi City Government tried to make improvements. Imas explained that the Housing Agency of the Settlement Area, and the City of Bekasi Land made improvements and guidance for the settlements to go through several programs that had been carried out. Among other things, the program to improve the Unqualified Homes, the Slum City Program and the Plan for the Development of Priority Settlements that began in 2016 (Asiah, 2016).

The program is in line with the Bekasi Mayor's Decree regarding the slum area that was set in 2016. Imas said: "From there, we have mapped out as many as 3066 slum houses that have to be repaired" (Asiah, 2016).

Imas claimed, from these figures, the improvement and guidance of slum houses in Bekasi City went smoothly. Even so, the Housing Agency of the Settlement Area, and the Land of Bekasi City of Bekasi City claimed to have many obstacles in its implementation. "There are several obstacles in the implementation of this reform and guidance" (Asiah, 2016).

The obstacle was Imas, mentioning, among them was the limited budget allocated for housing improvement. He said, in the city of Bekasi it had provided a budget of Rp. 1 billion to Rp. 1.5 billion per Villages. However, he considered, the budget was still limited, even less. This is because the Housing Agency for Housing and the City of Bekasi allocates Rp. 10 million for one house. While in one Villages, there were 10 houses that were targeted for improvement (Asiah, 2016).

Thus, in one villages, the budget needed for housing improvement is as much as Rp. 100 million (Asiah, 2016). He mentioned that other budgets are needed for the construction and improvement of roads, drainage, clean water supply, wastewater management, waste management, and the provision of Green Open Space "So we optimize the limited budget" (Asiah, 2016). From the interview, results can be found on the field and the role of the City Government in the Service can be made as follows:

- (1) Home Improvement Program Not Worth Living 3066 slum houses that must be repaired.
- (2) Uncluttered City Program.
- (3) Plans for Development of Priority Settlement Areas which will be launched in 2016.
- (4) Construction and Improvement of Roads, Drainage, Provision of Clean Water, Management of Wastewater, Waste Management, and
- (5) Providing Green Open Space.

The success of the programs and activities of the government also has the participation of the people who enthusiastically welcome every policy, empowerment, and service from the government. Thus, between the government and the community can understand each other's desires, so that the goals of this development will go according to what is expected.

## 5 **Conclusions and suggestions**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of research and analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- (1) The attitude of the Bekasi City Government in this matter through the Housing and Settlement Area Office, seen through cognitive aspects related to the number of slums in the city, i.e. the City of Bekasi already knows about the number of slums and problems, with awareness of the number of slums being suppressed until there is no slums in the future.
- (2) The attitude of the government on the affective aspect is that the government supports the improvement of both physical and nonphysical to alleviate the problems they face both physically and the improvement of environmental and non-physical houses, namely the existence of policymaking, empowerment and service delivery.
- (3) Bekasi City Housing and Settlements Agency in the improvement of slums in Bekasi City, namely the role of policymakers, empowerment and service providers.
- (4) The role of providing services provided by the government in the form of a grant of 10 million rupiah per family to the recipient community.

### Suggestion

Based on these conclusions the suggestions that can be given are:

- (1) The Bekasi City Government needs to conduct periodic reviews of the Slum area Rehabilitation program and infrastructure in the four research locations so that the implementation is in accordance with the development of infrastructure development that occurs, so that if there is a shortage of the government immediately overcome;
- (2) The City Government of Bekasi needs to increase supervision in infrastructure maintenance because the lack of supervision makes infrastructure functions and is easily damaged, so the area becomes slum;
- (3) Bekasi City Government needs to conduct training as an effort to empower the community that varies according to the potential of the village and training must be carried out continuously so that the community can develop their own potential in building and maintaining infrastructure so as to avoid slums.

### Notes

1. Law of <sup>14</sup> Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.
2. <sup>1</sup> Decree of the State Minister for State Apparatus Empowerment No.81 of 1993 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Public Services.
3. Kompas.com with the title "52 Percent of Population Living in the City, Urgent Urbanization Controlled" <sup>18</sup> <https://pertti.kompas.com/read/2016/11/07/190000621/52.percent.residents.liveinthecity.urbanization.urgentlycontrolled>; Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public <sup>4</sup> Services.
4. <sup>7</sup> [vw.fisip.uns.ac.id/blog/diah/2011/01/03/bab-ii-pemukiman-kumuh](http://vw.fisip.uns.ac.id/blog/diah/2011/01/03/bab-ii-pemukiman-kumuh) (2011).
5. Republic of Indonesia Law Number 4 of 1992 concerning Housing and Settlements.
6. <sup>7</sup> [vw.scribd.com/doc/76066106/28/Strategy-Handling-Settlement-Slum](http://vw.scribd.com/doc/76066106/28/Strategy-Handling-Settlement-Slum) (2012).
7. Republic of Indonesia Law Number 4 of 1992 concerning Housing and Settlements.



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