

Community-Based Planning For the Improvement of Housing and Settlements Urban Slum Areas in Karet-Kuningan Sub-District, South Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract—One of the fundamental human necessities is housing and settlements, which also play a significant role in raising people's standard of living and dignity in a fair and prosperous society. Another aspect of national development that must be consistently enhanced and developed in a coordinated, planned, sustainable, and integrated way is housing and settlements. The quality of the environment or what are later referred to as "Slum Areas" will tend to deteriorate if housing and settlement development is less coordinated, planned, integrated, and pays less attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities like clean water, sanitation, waste management systems, and rainwater drainage. This study's focus is on residential neighborhoods that are set up according to land use, which includes the actual Through information on current environmental conditions, environmental potential, environmental issues, work programs, and residential area planning papers involving the role of active community members and stakeholders, the community's social, cultural, and economic components are examined. A qualitative descriptive approach is employed, for Examine slum management policies, programs, and studies, including spatial planning, and create profiles of slum areas at the arrangement's location. Community help to find issues and opportunities based on the findings of mapping the state of residential areas from three (three) perspectives: the physical environment, the sociocultural context, and the community's economics. Create ideas and plans for dealing with settlement planning.

Keywords— *Slum Area; Housing; Settlement; community planning*

I. INTRODUCTION

Housing and settlement issues are the endless problems. The problem of shelter for humans has always been a seemingly endless conversation. It is not only in big cities that this problem arises, but even in small towns the housing and settlement problem is a subject of discussion. Housing and settlement problems are related to the development process, and are often a reflection of the impact of underdevelopment in general. The emergence of housing and settlement problems is due to:

1. The lack of control of housing and settlement development has led to the emergence of slums in some parts of the city which has an impact on reducing the carrying capacity of the environment.
2. The government, business sector, and community have little ability and capability to provide livable housing and settlements.
3. The development of community institutions and human resources, particularly with regard to knowledge of the significance of leading a healthy lifestyle, is still subpar.4. Insufficient knowledge of the technical requirements for housing and settlement land use, particularly those pertaining to the environmental carrying capacity and space capacity thresholds.

Degradation of the environment or what are known as "Slum Areas" are likely to occur in housing and settlement development that is less coordinated, planned, integrated, and pays less attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities like clean water, sanitation, waste management systems, and rainwater drainage channels. Despite the fact that slums are unattractive, It must be recognized that their presence in local and regional development is unavoidable. Therefore, comprehensive measures incorporating numerous components that can prevent the establishment of slum areas are required in order to reduce their emergence.

By involving the community in a development activity, it can influence the decisions made. Cornwall (2002) explains that participation will influence policy decisions, as well as create a system of social control over the decision-making process. In deciding policies, as well as creating a social control system that concerns the lives of the community concerned, the life of the community concerned. Furthermore, Mahjabeen et.al (2008) wrote a definition of participation made by Ribot (1996) Community or popular participation is about communities having decision making powers or control over resources that affect the community as a whole, such as forests and grazing commons. such as forests and grazing commons or community development. But, for such decisions to internalize social and ecological costs or to assure equitable decision-making and use, they must be devolved to accountable to the community. From the above explanation, community participation can be interpreted as community empowerment in a development activity that can start from input to output as well as from input to output as well as a measure of community control over development.

Mahjabeen et.al (2008) cited Arnstein's article written in 1969. Arnstein describes the degree of community participation according to its role and function in planning, implementation and social control.

II. METHOD

In every development, community involvement is needed, not only as a manifestation of democracy, but also so that the resulting development results are right on target and in line with the needs of the community.

Implementation of democracy but so that the resulting development results are right on target and optimal for the community.

According to Adisasmita (2006), the involvement of community members in development is development, which includes activities in the planning and implementation (implementation) of a development program/project carried out in the community is defined as Community Participation. This participation is a form of Social Empowerment in the context of utilizing and managing resources in the environment in which they live, both from the input/input, process and output aspects.

The method used is a qualitative descriptive (Creswell, J. W. (2011)) method In the research process, it requires different handling, according to the characteristics of the activity and the

intermediate targets (milestones) expected from the activity planning. The general approach that will be used in this research is grouped into need characteristics, namely: Approach to policies, regulations, standards and manuals as well as the theoretical basis for building planning, Approach to data and information collection activities, Approach to identification and study of material and problems Approach to the activities of formulating concepts and preparing spatial engineering plans.

TABLE I. TABLE TITLE

No	Slum Variables	Explanation
1	Population density	Population density is above the average population density in the 100 sample RTs or above 1,700 people/ha
2	Building layout	The building arrangement is less/irregular, more than 37.5% of RTs have less regular building arrangement
3	Residential building construction	Percentage of buildings in poor condition in 100 sample RTs or above 8%.
4	ventilation of residential buildings	The percentage of ventilation in buildings in poor condition is above the average percentage of ventilation in buildings in poor condition in the 100 sample RTs or above 8.69%.
5	Land use for buildings (density)	The building density is above the average building density in the 100 sample RTs or more than 354 buildings per ha.
6	Road conditions	The road surface is not asphalt/concrete, or the road surface is asphalt/concrete but is in a damaged condition. Conditions in RWs of more than 34.38% of RTs are that the road surface is not asphalt/concrete, or the road surface is asphalt/concrete but is in a damaged condition
7	Condition of drainage/water channels	The drains are stagnant or there are no drains. Drainage in a RW is declared slum if more than 18.79% of the RT has stagnant water channels or there are no water channels.
8	Place to defecate	The percentage of rotten latrines (public latrines and those without latrines) is above the average percentage of bad latrines in the 100 RT samples or above 5.09%.
9	Garbage transportation	The frequency of waste collection is more than 3 days a week. The frequency of waste in a RW is declared slum if more than 12.50% of the RT has the frequency of waste collection being carried out more than 3 times a day a week.
10	How to dispose of rubbish	The way the community disposes of rubbish is other than throwing it in the rubbish bin/picking it up by officers. The method of disposing of rubbish in a RW is declared slum if more than 13.54% of the RT disposes of its rubbish other than throwing it in the rubbish bin/picking it up

No	Slum Variables	Explanation
		by officers..
11	Public street lighting	There is no public street lighting, and public street lighting in a RW is declared slum if more than 26.04% of the RT has no public street lighting.

Source : Central Statistics Agency (BPS) 2017

Descriptive research is research that aims to describe an event or symptom that is happening.

Community Based Research (CBR) is a research model that involves the community in the research process to answer challenges that occur in the community

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Karet Kuningan Urban Village is located in Setiabudi District, South Jakarta City. The boundaries of Karet Urban Village are as follows: North bordered by Karet Urban Village, East bordered by Menteng Urban Village, South is bordered by Kuningan Timur Urban Village, West is bordered by Karet Semanggi Urban Village Karet Kuningan Urban Village has 6 RW and 75 RT with an area of 169.05 Ha, most of it is residential with 60% used for housing and yards, 30% for offices and 10% for others. The planning location includes 2 RW (Rukun Warga) and 35 RT (Rukun Tetangga) with a total planning area of Kelurahan Karet Kuningan of 39.96 Ha.

The condition of the drainage at the design location, precisely in RW.07, Karet Kuningan Village, has experienced a decline in the quality of the drainage, which is small, resulting in air deposition. When it rains, the drainage is poor (dirty/black water) and sometimes causes an unpleasant odor. Apart from that, the condition of some drainage systems does not have a cover, and there is also damage to the u-dict cover, making it quite dangerous for the surrounding community. The picture 1 bellow one of example which is small and narrow and changing function of drainage.

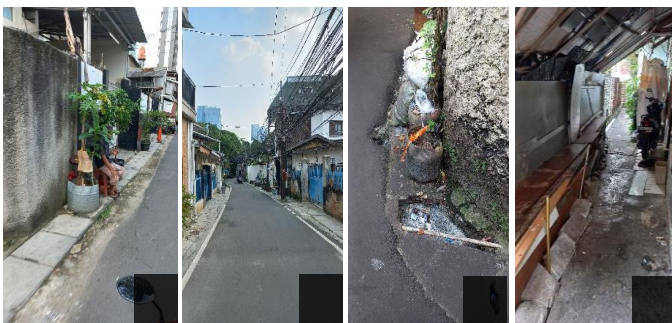


Figure 1. Condition of The Drainage

Regional Issues in Karet Kuningan District South Jakarta, Environmental road conditions in RW.07 include 1,970 meters of concrete road and 3,157 meters of asphalt road. Environmental road service coverage: 25% - 50% in 2 RTs not served by the environmental road network, Drainage conditions Almost all roads in RW 07 have drainage and most of them are U-ditch. Drainage conditions do not contain flooding or puddles. Many drainages have damaged U-ditch covers, Some drainage roads are small and do not even have drainage channels. Frequency of cleaning drainage channels: every 2 days carried out by 1 RT, once every 2 weeks carried out by 9 RT, and 4 RT never clean the channels. Waste management is carried out by waste officers every 2 days a week. All community need trash cans. Residents throw away rubbish and then store it in front of the house.

Environmental Road Service Coverage: 76% - 100% in 12 RTs not served by the environmental road network, which can be said to be served quite well. The surface quality of 5,120 meters of Environmental Road is in good condition, 1,006 meters is in fair condition and requires asphalt repair.

Almost all main roads in the residential areas of Karet Village and Karet Kuningan Village have Public Street Lighting ,and in several alley roads there are also PJUs. However, in some alley roads there are no public street lighting, which causes the alleys to be dark at night.

The existence of this public street lighting is very important at night because it will avoid the scary impression on the alley. Apart from that, it is feared that criminal acts will occur due to the lack of public street lighting . Apart from not having any Public Street Lighting , there were also damaged Public Street Lighting, namely both the public street lighting poles and the lights had to be replaced.

The presence of public street lighting public street lighting is crucial during nighttime as it helps to eliminate the intimidating atmosphere often found in alleys. Furthermore, inadequate lighting raises concerns about potential criminal activities. In addition to areas lacking public street lighting, there are also instances of damaged lighting infrastructure, where both public street lighting poles and lights need replacement. In underprivileged neighborhoods, one significant issue is the prevalence of homes that are not suitable for habitation. Such houses often fail to comply with safety standards, lack adequate minimum space, or do not promote the health of their occupants, as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia No. 07/PRT/M/2018 regarding Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance. The suitability of a residential property can be evaluated based on two main criteria: (1) the physical condition of the house, and "Implementation of a Web-Based Decision Support System for Recipients of Uninhabitable House Assistance") Uninhabitable (2) the quality of its facilities. The physical condition is assessed through three variables: the type of roof, the type of walls, and the type of flooring. Meanwhile, the quality of housing facilities is determined by three factors: per capita floor area, source of lighting, and availability of toilet facilities, according to the Central Statistics Agency (2015). An uninhabitable house is characterized by deficiencies in both its physical and

psychological aspects. For a residence to be deemed a suitable living space, it must meet essential physical criteria for safety and provide a sense of comfort to its inhabitants, as noted by Adi in 2014.



Figure 2. Condition of Location

A house is a dwelling that does not adhere to social, safety, or health standards. (Source: Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2017 on Environmental Infrastructure and Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses).

Based on several existing definitions, it can be concluded that the definition of Uninhabitable House according to HRC Caritra is a house or dwelling whose physical and mental aspects do not meet the requirements: safety and security of building construction, minimum adequacy of building area, social justice and occupant health, Requirements for Uninhabitable Homes safety and security of building construction minimum adequacy of building area social justice and occupant health. This research aims to Briefing the community to commit Preparation of community profile and creation of workshop committee and Social mapping economic and cultural spheres of society.

The area management approach strategy is directed at a community base development approach (community participation-based approach), where the concept of problem handling in six main sectors handling in 6 (six) main sectors indicates the need for area management criteria.



Figure 3.

The area management approach strategy handling in 6 (six) main sectors indicates the need for area management which has been sorted according to the area management criteria, namely (the field of creative work, especially the Settlement Development Sector) among others : (1) Concept of waste management facilities (2) The concept of regional accessibility (3) The concept of regional green open space (4) Concept of waste water facilities and infrastructure (5) River border concept (6) Concept of building density and settlement condition .

Improving the quality of urban settlements as a whole and comprehensively requires an implementation focus that is not limited only to physical improvements in settlements but is also related to improvements in the social, economic and cultural spheres of society. The community has the opportunity to participate fully in all stages of preparing plans and designs for improving the quality of settlements. Intensive involvement from the community will positively develop the community's sense of ownership of their settlement. The picture 2 below is one of community-based planning where the community participates in planning activities from the beginning to the end.



Figure 4.

The success of slum upgrading can be achieved if community participation can be increased through the realization of aspirations regarding the needs and problems outlined in the program direction as described earlier. Through this program direction, it is hoped that it can be an input for the local government to facilitate what the community needs so as

to increase community participation in slum upgrading. The expected result of slum upgrading is that the life of the community targeted by slum upgrading is better than before with consideration of the importance of livable settlements for community welfare .

In addition, in terms of social capital, community unity is getting stronger until the arrangement of the settlement. This begins where community unity is built on the basis of the same situation, namely the threat of losing a place to live. Until the unity is getting stronger since residents jointly mobilize the strength to survive on the land that is their right. This unity continues to the cohesiveness of the community in organizing their environment.

Community Based Planning serves to encourage communities to design, implement, and manage their own environmental development programs. Community Based Planning is a participatory planning method.

The objectives of Community Based Planning are: Improving environmental quality, Meeting community needs, Forming policies from the grassroots level.

Community Based Planning can be done by: Referring to the problem, Quickly, Using community participatory methods, Using a bottom-up approach, Collaborating with the community.

Therefore, Community Based Planning serve as a roadmap for actualizing community change by outlining what needs to be done, by whom, and how, according to ACPHD (2004:86). In other words, community action plans outline the objectives of activities over time, including the financial, human, and material resources needed to achieve success. Thus, programs or activities chosen by the community itself can be implemented within the Community Based Planning framework. Rather than concentrating solely on outward development initiatives, the emphasis is on the process of understanding the problem as an effort to reconstruct the lives of the affected community.

In addition, UN Habitat (2006:1-4) provides a widely recognized explanation of community action plans and their standardized steps. Community Based Planning is a process that helps communities become more capable of making appropriate decisions based on the needs, problems, and resources available in their communities. The Community Based Planning process is not only limited to infrastructure development, such as building houses, providing clean water, and installing toilet facilities for bathing and washing. However, Community Based Planning activities are developed through conventional stages that are widely known in practice

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The concept of Restoration (quality improvement, maintenance, and repair) in the Handling area is described in several programs, including: Upgrading the quality of the building system, Repair of uninhabitable houses, Styling of building facades in residential neighborhood, Upgrading the quality of infrastructure, Improvement of neighborhood roads, Drainage network improvement, Waste management

Strengthening the image of the area with the construction of Gapura and signage.

Upgrading the quality of Green Open Space, Strengthening the function of existing Green Open Spaces in residential neighborhoods by improving the service quality of these Green Open Spaces according to the standards and criteria of Green Open Spaces for children, people with disabilities, seniors, and sports facilities standards and Green Open Space arrangement with vertical garden.

Upgrading the quality of safety and comfort Strengthen security in residential neighborhoods by improving the quality of Public Street Lighting services. Strengthening security on neighborhood roads by installing Speedbump to reduce vehicle speed on neighborhood roads.

Community Based Planning is essentially a method of understanding and working together on problems to reconstruct the lives of those affected, as shown in this article. It uses a bottom-up approach to problem-solving and solutions, involving many actors and affected community groups at the frontline. However, in turn, these actors in the Community Based Planning technique are part of the system that needs assistance from government activity programs to address emerging social problems. Achieving a balance between different aspects of social problem solving is the goal of high-quality urban governance, and when Community Based Planning is successfully implemented in slums area it validates the four domains of tensions and barriers of excellent urban governance assessment, resulting in responsive, effective and balanced urban governance in the future, along with the three basic principles of resilient, reliable and balanced urban governance.

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