

## **STRATEGY OF THE HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT SERVICE IN HANDLING SLUM AS AN EFFORT TO CREATE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT IN BANJAR CITY**

**Rifki Agung Kusuma Putra<sup>1</sup>, Ari Kusumah Wardani<sup>2</sup>**

*Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia<sup>1,2</sup>*

E-mail: rifkiagungkp92@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

*One of the challenges faced by the government is how to organize slum settlements, especially in areas that are growing quite rapidly. Slums are residential areas whose quality is very unfit for habitation. Because, on the other hand, slums are not only a problem but also one of the pillars that supports the urban economy, slums continue to be a challenge for district or city governments at this time which is happening in several villages/kelurahans in the city of Banjar. The purpose of this research is to find out how the Housing and Settlements Service deals with slum settlements in an effort to make Banjar City a healthier place. This study used a qualitative descriptive research method with data collection methods such as interviews, observation, and documentation. This study shows that revitalization is an increase in vitality by improving environmental quality. This aims to improve and encourage the regional economy by using existing facilities and infrastructure. Slums are housing and settlements that do not have basic facilities such as clean water, sanitation (latrines), waste management systems and rainwater gutters and are not well planned, integrated or planned. Slums are the term used to describe this type of community.*

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Slums, Healthy environment*

### **ABSTRAK**

*Salah satu tantangan yang dihadapi pemerintah adalah bagaimana menata permukiman kumuh, terutama di daerah-daerah yang pertumbuhannya cukup pesat. Permukiman kumuh adalah kawasan permukiman yang kualitasnya sangat tidak layak huni. Sebab, di sisi lain, permukiman kumuh tidak hanya menjadi masalah tetapi juga salah satu pilar yang menopang perekonomian perkotaan, permukiman kumuh terus menjadi tantangan bagi pemerintah kabupaten atau kota saat ini yang terjadi di beberapa desa/kelurahan di kota banjar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana Dinas Perumahan dan Permukiman menangani permukiman kumuh dalam upaya menjadikan Kota Banjar sebagai tempat yang lebih sehat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data studi wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa revitalisasi merupakan peningkatan vitalitas dengan meningkatkan kualitas*

*lingkungan. Hal ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan dan mendorong perekonomian daerah dengan menggunakan sarana dan prasarana yang sudah ada. Permukiman kumuh adalah perumahan dan permukiman yang tidak memiliki fasilitas dasar seperti air bersih, sanitasi (jamban), sistem pengelolaan limbah, dan selokan air hujan dan tidak terencana, terintegrasi, atau terencana dengan baik. Permukiman kumuh adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan jenis komunitas ini.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Strategi, Permukiman Kumuh, Lingkungan yang sehat*

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that continues to face significant challenges in the development of its cities, especially given the alarming annual population growth rates, which are impacting the availability of housing and jobs and straining the government's capacity to support its citizens and ensure their sustainable existence. The need for the resulting facilities and infrastructure, both in terms of quality and quantity, will also increase as a result of this rapid population growth.

In a just and prosperous society, housing and settlements are important components in enhancing human dignity and a prosperous quality of life. Housing and settlements are one of the basic human needs. In addition, housing and settlements are part of national development which must be integrated, directed, planned and developed in a sustainable manner.

Housing is a collection of houses that function as a residential environment and are equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure to ensure that the

environment is a healthy, safe, harmonious and functioning environment. Meanwhile, settlements are part of the environment outside the protected area. These settlements can be found in both urban and rural areas and function as residential neighborhoods or places where people live and work (UU No. 4/1992). Settlements can also be defined as areas dominated by residential neighborhoods, whose main function is to provide workplaces that offer services and employment opportunities to support life and livelihoods so that these housing functions are effective.

Problems with housing and settlements continue without end. Imagine, this problem appears not only in big cities, but also in small towns, where housing and settlements are the topic of discussion. Housing and settlement issues are related to the development process and often reflect the retarding effect of development as a whole. The following are some clues that this problem exists:

1. Slum settlements have developed in parts of the city as a result of a lack of control over housing and

settlement developments in the city of Banjar, which has a negative impact on the capacity of the neighborhood to transport people and goods.

2. Inadequate capacity on the part of the community, private sector and government to provide decent housing and settlements in villages/kelurahans in the city of Banjar.
3. There is still a lack of development of community institutions and human resources, especially in terms of awareness of the importance of healthy living.
4. Inadequate understanding of the technical requirements for residential and residential land use, especially those based on environmental carrying capacity and spatial capacity thresholds.

Therefore, researchers must understand "The Strategy of the Housing and Settlements Office in Handling Slums as an Effort to Create a Healthy Environment in the City of Banjar" because of the problems that exist.

## **METHOD**

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Satori (2011: 23) reveals that qualitative research is carried out because the research wants to explore phenomena that cannot be quantified that are descriptive in nature such as the process of a work step, the formula

of a recipe, notions of a variety of concepts, characteristics of goods and services, pictures, styles, ordinances of a culture, the physical model of an artifact and so on.

The reason researchers use qualitative methods is because it is a method that focuses on the results of in-depth observations. Therefore, the use of qualitative methods in this study can produce a more comprehensive study of a phenomenon.

Several ways were used by researchers in data collection techniques, namely researchers conducted interviews by asking directly to informants using interview guidelines but could develop from these questions.

Researchers and informants have the same position, therefore informants don't just respond to what the researcher asks for, but informants can choose directions and tastes in presenting the information they have. Informants in research are people or actors who really know and master the problem, and are directly involved with the research problem. The informants in this study were: the Head of Housing and Settlements in the City of Banjar, the Technical Team who went directly to the field, Community Leaders, and the surrounding community who were at the location of the slum settlements.

In addition, observation is a data collection method used to collect research data through observation or sensing (Bungin 2011: 118), field

research data collection techniques (*field research*) the most important *isin-depth* interviews / in-depth interviews, then also supported by observation and documentation. The intended interview in this study was data collection by holding questions and answers. Meanwhile, what is meant by documentation study is that researchers obtain materials from books, journals, and the internet that are related to the author's research focus.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Public Housing and Residential Areas

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government that the division of government affairs in the Public Housing and Residential Areas Sector includes 5 sub affairs, including

#### 1. Housing and Slum Areas

##### a. Percentage of Housing and Slum Environments

Along with population growth in urban areas, the need for provision of settlement infrastructure and facilities will also increase, either through upgrades or new ones. Furthermore, the fulfillment of the needs for settlement infrastructure and facilities both in terms of housing and settlement environments that are affordable and livable cannot be fully provided by both the community itself and the government, so that the carrying capacity of existing settlement infrastructure and environmental facilities begins to decline which in turn contributes to the occurrence of slum environment. Achievements in handling housing and slum settlements in Banjar City from 2017 to 2022 are as follows:

**Table 1. Slum Environment Development Of Banjar City in 2017-2022**

No	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Percentage of slum neighborhoods (%)	7,80%	7,29%	2,21%	0,00%	7,97%	7.93%
2.	Urban slum area (ha)	180,78	168,85	51,13	0,00	184,75	183,95

Source: KOTAKU Facilitator Team, City of Banjar.

Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Banjar City regarding Determination of Slum Locations in Banjar City Number: 650/Kpts.a-

DKTLH/2016, the location of slum settlements in Banjar City was determined with a total area of 180.78 hectares. Handling of slum settlements

in Banjar City is carried out through the KOTAKU Program from the central government and supported by the local government. Gradually the percentage of slum settlements has decreased from 7.80% in 2017 and is stated to be 0.00% in 2020. However, there is growth in new slum settlements that occurred in 2021 to 7.97%, this is due to data collection slum settlements and changes to the assessment criteria regarding slums so that a new slum area of 184.75 hectares in Banjar City is obtained in the light category. The slum area has a different location from the slum area that has been handled. In 2022 the area of the slum area in Banjar City will be 183.95 hectares, there will be TPS construction activities in Kujangsari village, Langensari subdistrict, which will reduce the area of the slum area by 0.8 hectares.

#### Slum area

Overall there are still 183.95 hectares of slum areas in the city of Banjar in 2022 out of a total of 2,317.43 hectares of the total area of settlements based on the 2014 RBI Map of Banjar City. Cibulan-Pintusinga with an area of 19.2 hectares and Parungsari with an area of 29.0 hectares because the area exceeds 15 hectares, some are under the authority of the province covering areas with an area of 10 hectares to 15 hectares. For the provincial authority slum area, there is a reduction of 0.8 hectares, namely in Kujangsari village, Langensari sub-district. Regional government authority areas cover areas with an area of less than 10 hectares. The following details the area of slum areas with an area of less than 10 hectares in the city of Banjar and the total sub-district grouping of slum areas in the city of Banjar.

**Table 2. Slum Area Under 10 Hectares  
Regional Government Authorities**

Region	Slum Area (Ha)	Slum Percentage (%)
Banjar	17,00	0,73
Purwaharja	14,83	0,64
Elliot Lake	13,49	0,58
Langensari	13,15	0,57
<b>Amount</b>	<b>58,47</b>	<b>2,52</b>

Source: DLH (BA 2022 Slum Reduction)

**Table 3. Overall Slum Area in Banjar City in 2022**

Region	Land Area (Ha)	Classification	
		Slum Area (Ha)	Area of Urban Slums (Ha)
Banjar	47,9	47,9	-
Purwaharja	57,45	57,45	-

Region	Land Area (Ha)	Classification	
		Slum Area (Ha)	Area of Urban Slums (Ha)
Elliot Lake	26,68	26,68	-
Langensari	51,92	51,92	-
<b>Amount</b>	<b>183,95</b>	<b>183,95</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: DLH (BA 2022 Slum Reduction)

Based on the data above, the area of slum areas in Banjar City is still quite high, even though it is in the mild category, this is due to insufficient budget allocations related to planning, controlling, monitoring and rejuvenating/renovating slum areas in Banjar City. Efforts that can be made by the local government to reduce/handle slum areas in Banjar City, considering that the budget required for handling slum areas is quite high, namely by collaborating with the provincial and central government through existing central and provincial government programs. However, in order to collaborate with the central government, several required documents must be completed by the regional government, including the Plan for Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Settlements (RP2KPKPK), Documents for the Development and Development Plan for Housing and Settlement Areas (RP3KP) which have been verified by the government. center, Regional Scale Masterplan, *Detail Engineering Detail* Priority Areas, and Land Readiness Documents. Meanwhile in the City of Banjar there is still a revision regarding the RP2KPKPK

document, namely that there is no DED for Priority Areas and needs to be re-verified regarding slum areas under the authority of the central government and the provincial government. The budget for DED for Priority Areas in Banjar City cannot be budgeted because the budget for making DED for Priority Areas is relatively large and the RP3KP document has not been prepared due to budget constraints.

### Definition of Slum Area

The physical, social, environmental and economic fields that require the availability of basic infrastructure and facilities, which will usually follow the rate of population growth, are all influenced by the rapid growth and development of the population. Some urban areas will develop into slums as a result of the lack of these essential facilities. Slums are often associated with poor or dirty urban areas.

Slums are neighborhoods in cities with a high population density that are usually inhabited by poor people. Slum settlements can be found in Indonesia's big cities. Slum settlements are usually associated with high rates of unemployment and poverty. Slums can also be a source of social problems such as drugs, alcohol and crime.



Because of their dirty conditions, slum settlements are also a source of health problems in a number of places.

A slum, according to the Department of Urban Studies at CSU, is a place that has poor environmental conditions, is dirty, has many people living there, and has little space (for light, air, cyclicity, and open space). As a result of a number of factors, the conditions that exist often have impacts that pose a threat to human life (eg, fire and crime).

Slum settlements in Indonesia are characterized by physical characteristics such as dirty, polluted, damp, and other unhealthy environmental conditions. This ecological condition arises as a result of the carrying capacity of the environment to bear the burden of activities that occur in the area. This condition arises in urban areas due to high population density. Poor environmental sanitation is a major contributor to regional slum settlements in low-density rural areas due to a lack of facilities and a general lack of concern for environmental health and hygiene.

Residents of some of the slums live in such close proximity that it is difficult to get past ambulances and fire trucks. In addition, waste accumulates due to the lack of garbage disposal services. The development of slum settlements has continued to increase in recent years, in line with population growth. The government has attempted

to overcome the problem of slum settlements in various ways, one of which is to replace these slum settlements with well-maintained modern housing, usually in the form of terraced houses or flats.

Slums often appear on land with unclear rights, both in terms of ownership status and in the function of urban space, which are usually non-residential land, other than slum settlements that retain legal land, which are referred to as "Slum Areas." without the owner's permission, which usually results in an unhealthy community condition due to the absence of basic infrastructure and facilities for a residential environment.

The criteria for squatter areas include areas of this kind, according to much literature. A community of squatters is a community that inhabits (lives) on land that is not their right or is not intended for settlements; Squatter areas are residential areas built on land whose ownership rights are not protected. often congregate in uninhabited areas such as river banks, beaches, under bridges, etc. and grow fast as a house because it's too late to plan; and occupying land without permits (state land, landfills, or even land owned by other persons or institutions that has not been used or is not being used).

1. Building an integrated system for sustainable slum management activities, identifying priority areas, and preventing new slum

settlements in the area through program-based slum management.

2. Prioritizing community participation and building collaboration between local government and stakeholders in planning and implementation.
3. Increase cooperation regarding the responsibilities and authorities of each stakeholder in fighting slums.
4. Making sectors work together to solve the problem of slum settlements in an area.
5. Ensuring that all people have access to affordable housing, infrastructure for basic services, and (inclusive) housing finance options.

#### **Factors Causing the Emergence of Slum Areas**

As cities have grown physically, economically, and culturally, their roles have changed. First, the idea that cities have developed because of conflicting interests, then the idea that cities develop as a cultural-ecological process, and finally the idea that cities are places where different communities and cultures unite under the term "*social world*", as expressed by Howard Becker (in the 1970s, Herbert Gans, 1962; 1925, Ernest Burgess (Chicago School): who recognized that the "social world" that resides in the city is the source of all city life.

The majority of the rural population has chosen to live in urban areas due to the increasing attractiveness of cities and the various economic constraints that exist in rural areas. Residents from rural areas have

come to urban areas hoping for a better life and other conveniences, including jobs, thanks to the rapid development of cities, which serve as centers of activity and provide primary and secondary services. As a result, economic activity and the growth of residential areas receive less attention. In fact, this condition causes:

1. There is a rapid population expansion of the capacity of public authorities to provide lodging and other essential administrations in a fair/satisfactory manner;
2. The development of housing areas and settlements that are less livable, some of which tend to become slums and no longer meet the standards of a healthy residential environment;
3. The general public pays little attention to or participates in the use of housing environment infrastructure and facilities for convenience and ease of supporting economic business activities.
4. As can be seen from the previous explanation, the problem of housing and urban settlements is a complex issue that requires attention. This is because housing is a basic human need besides food and clothing which cannot be fulfilled by everyone. Homes are assets for low-income people because they help them improve their social and financial lives. Meanwhile, the acquisition of housing by all development actors can in essence



encourage the growth of national economic activity. Therefore, the housing and settlement sector is a crucial and strategic national development program.

5. As can be seen from the previous explanation, there are two types of factors that contribute to the emergence of slums and squatters: direct factors and indirect factors.

a. Direct Factor

Physical factors (housing conditions and environmental sanitation) which are directly responsible for the emergence of slum areas are direct factors. Slums are caused by various housing environmental factors, such as housing conditions, land ownership status, building density, and Basic Building Coefficient (KDB), while environmental sanitation problems are caused by toilets, waste management, household wastewater disposal, and drainage, and roads. .

Low health value, high building density, high basic building coefficient (KDB), and unclear land status (houses in marginal areas, such as houses on the banks of rivers, railroads, etc.) seedy. During the rainy season, houses in remote areas are inevitably flooded. Consequently, during the rainy season, the value of slum areas is highest.

The low use of MCK and the large number of people who defecate in an unhealthy manner has the potential to cause organic pollution and an increase in coli bacteria which will

have further impacts in the form of public health problems, while environmental sanitation factors that cause slum settlements such as a lack of clean water facilities can be seen from the large number of people who using water from unclean sources, which has the potential to cause disease due to consuming unhealthy water.

One of the main reasons for the development of slum settlements is the absence of effective waste management practices. The yard becomes a place for garbage to accumulate because there is no waste management system or waste disposal facilities. Another factor in the emergence of slum areas is the malfunctioning of the drainage network system. As a result of obstruction of the flow of rivers and waterways(*drainage*)This condition raises additional environmental problems in the form of flooding(*inundation*).

Disposal of household waste and the condition of the road network are the last factors that are thought to have a direct impact on the development of the slum environment. A neighborhood has also developed into a slum due to a substandard road network and a domestic wastewater disposal system.

b. Indirect Factors

Indirect factors are factors that influence other factors that are proven to cause slums but are not directly related to slums.

Economic, social, and community cultural factors are factors

that are thought to have an indirect effect on slum settlements.

Community economic level (community income) and employment opportunities related to slum settlements. The community does not have enough money to build healthy homes, buy trash cans, toilets and other facilities that support a healthy home environment. Some people also build temporary homes on riverbanks, railroads, and other locations because of their low income. Therefore, the existence of slum settlements is indirectly influenced by economic status. Community service is the same. The low level of income is caused by inadequate community work, making it difficult to build livable and healthy homes.

The social condition of the population which includes the number of family members, level of education, and level of health is the second factor that has an indirect effect on slum settlements. The large number of family members with low levels of health and education results in low knowledge and ability of the community. towards environmental issues, which in turn creates a lack of awareness of efforts to improve life and a healthy environment. Communities carry out defecation and defecation practices that are harmful to the environment and their health due to a lack of public awareness of environmental health.

Cultural factors related to problems of habits and customs are another factor that contributes to the emergence of slum areas. The emergence of slum areas is also driven by habitual factors, in addition to social factors such as education level. Although unhealthy, this habit factor also makes people feel more comfortable defecating in gardens and waterways than in public toilets. As a result, a number of public toilets built by the government are in poor condition and are not being used by the community.

One of the indirect causes of the emergence of slums is, in addition to cultural factors such as "eating is not something that is important to eat", one of the causes of the emergence of slums. However, practices like these encourage people to remain in uninhabitable environments because it is more important to be close to family than to find a better place to live.

### **Slum Management Strategy**

#### **1. Some Approaches That Have Been Done**

Various initiatives have been carried out by the government, both the federal government and local governments, to address the problem of this slum area. Starting with poverty alleviation programs which are considered as the main factor in the emergence of slum areas, and moving on to more specific ones. Disadvantaged Village Instruction, P3DT, PDM-DKE, PLKP, PEMD,

Parul (Poverty Alleviation through Rural-Urban Linkages), Food Security Program, and P2KP (Urban Poverty Management Program) are all implemented according to the BLM (direct assistance to the community) pattern. The central government seeks to overcome the problem of poverty alleviation by launching the Social Safety Net (JPS). went well, the others have not worked.

Efforts need to be developed to increase capacity and open opportunities for the community to be able to improve their lives and achieve more decent settlements in order to overcome the problem of slum areas (*slum and squatters*). Slum communities can "evict themselves" through the efforts of the programs mentioned above, which primarily aim to increase community awareness and capacity. These programs are expected to assist the government in developing long-term policies and programs to address problems in slum areas in various ways to improve people's lives and livelihoods. It is hoped that the government and the community can work together to improve the physical, social and economic conditions of this group through the methods used.

However, the question is whether the program policies mentioned above are appropriate. It is possible that it will instead result in an increase in the number of arriving migrants, further exacerbating the slum problem. Then, to be in line with the government's

"good intentions", which treatment model is truly effective to implement? This still requires additional, more in-depth responses. Various facts show that the government's reform efforts, under any pretext, such as moving and displacing settlements in slum areas, are suspected of simply diverting the same issue from one location to another. In the end, when referring to the contents of the articles in the existing laws and regulations in Indonesia that have been discussed previously, it is the government and society's responsibility to fix them.

## 2. Another strategy to overcome slums

Strategies to overcome slums must be based on efforts to address the direct and indirect factors that cause slums. In essence, the settlement of slum environmental problems cannot be solved by one unit or agency; instead it requires a coordinated effort from each agency to improve the slum environment.

The integrated environmental control program is the most important strategy to improve the environmental quality of slum settlements. Each institution collaborates in an integrated environmental control program, which has a direct and indirect impact on environmental health. Such a program is carried out with the help of proposals from BAPPEDA and the Environment Agency. Given the efforts to overcome the factors that cause the emergence of slum relations with other sectors such as education, health, public works, and

others, the implementation of this program is very important.

Although each activity has content that contributes to efforts to reduce slum settlements, theoretically integrated environmental control programs can be designed as programs that are implemented separately by each agency. As a result, the next step is to hold a coordination meeting with all relevant agencies under the direction of BAPPEDA to develop a slum control program. The following are some programs designed to control slum environments:

- a. Environmental Health Education  
Environmental health education aims to increase public awareness of the importance of adopting a healthy lifestyle to maintain environmental health and build a healthy community. Health services and environmental services can collaborate on this project.

Posyandu activities, recitation, and other social methods can be used in extension activities. It is hoped that the public will realize the importance of maintaining a healthy lifestyle through limited activities.

- b. Building a Community that Cares for the Environment

This activity is in the form of scheduled activities and leads to the development of an environmentally concerned society, this kind of program is carried out in stages over time. It is hoped that the community will have a high awareness of the

importance of a healthy environment and be able to independently create a sustainable village environment. The Ministry of Environment is responsible for realizing this program.

- c. Public Infrastructure Development  
Purchase of environmental sanitation infrastructure is necessary to overcome inadequate environmental sanitation and facilities found in slum areas. Public toilets, clean water wells, environmental roads, drainage and trash cans are examples of infrastructure that can be built. Because the community will benefit from these facilities, socialization and counseling programs regarding the importance of environmental sanitation facilities must be carried out prior to construction. In addition, the community and implementing agency should plan the management of these facilities before construction begins to ensure that they are properly used and maintained.

- d. Community Economic Empowerment

Purchasing an empowerment program based on regional potential characteristics is one way to achieve community economic empowerment. As a result, the programs designed for each location may differ. In practice, this program is in the form of community potential development. Therefore,

this program aims to strengthen community-based small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to increase economic activity. Mentoring and training in theory and practice are part of this programme. Materials related to efforts to control slum areas must be included in training activities so that the community's economic benefits can be used to partially improve the slum environment.

Overall mapping of locations requiring schools must be carried out prior to the construction of formal education facilities. This is because some slum areas are located quite far from schools. In the five study location sub-districts under the auspices of the Education Office, the development of PKBM in the form of packages A, B, and C is considered to be able to assist the government in completing the nine-year compulsory education program.

- e. Administration of Banking and Border Areas (Rivers, Beaches, Lakes, Railways, SUTET, and so on)

Regulations governing the use of coastal and border areas as conservation areas can be strengthened as part of processing these areas. This activity aims to address the problem of squatters in the Bantaran/Border area. The participatory model is the recommended approach. The Department of Environment, the

Department of Maritime Affairs and PTs can work together in this effort. KAI, et al.

- f. Public Health Improvement

The decline in public health status, especially due to diseases caused by poor environmental conditions, is one of the problems that hit slum areas. An increase in the number of health facilities and medical personnel in several slum areas is necessary to address the shortage of resources. The Ministry of Health is responsible for realizing this program.

## CONCLUSION

Problems with housing and settlements continue. Imagine, this issue has long been a topic of debate that seems never ending. Because housing is a basic human need that cannot be met by the whole community, housing and settlement issues are complex issues that require attention.

Housing and settlement developments that are not integrated, directed, or planned, and pay little attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as clean water, sanitation (latrines), waste management systems, and rainwater drainage, are more likely to experience degradation. environmental quality and known as "Slums".

In Indonesia, slum areas are residential areas that physically have unhealthy environmental conditions

such as dirty, polluted, damp, and so on. Those are some of the characteristics of slum areas. This condition arises ecologically because the carrying capacity of the environment is unable to withstand the volume of activities taking place in the area. This condition is caused by the high population density in urban areas. Poor environmental sanitation is a major factor in the development of slum settlements in low-density rural areas due to the lack of awareness of environmental hygiene and health among residents and their limited access to facilities.

There are two types of factors that contribute to the emergence of slums and squatters: direct factors and indirect factors.

Efforts to overcome the direct and indirect factors that cause slums must be the basis of a strategy for dealing with slums. In essence, the settlement of slum environmental problems cannot be solved by one unit or body; instead it requires a coordinated effort from each agency to improve the slum environment.

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