



Analysis of The Effectiveness of The Kampung Kota Program in Efforts to Handle Slum Settlements on Physical Aspects to Achieve Resilient Indonesia 2045: Case study Nyengseret Village, Bandung City

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ABSTRACT

Settlement activities are a forum for human life not only concerning physical and technical aspects but also aspects of social, economic, cultural aspects and its residents. The form of settlements in the city not only consists of 'formal' settlements designed and planned by modern city planners with their master plans, but there are also settlement orders that are considered 'informal' by the modernists, called village, the image of Bandung city cannot be separated from the existence of villages with the peculiarities of all forms, spatial orders and architectural characteristics. Related to this, there is a vital issue for all residents of the city. As a result of this, the provision of affordable settlements can increase social and political stability and increase people's income. Therefore, Tough Indonesia in 2045.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Settlements are a place for human life, not only regarding physical and technical aspects, but also social, economic, and cultural aspects and its inhabitants. Related to this, especially in urban areas is a phenomenon of urban life, which we have often seen, especially in the Asian continent, which, whether we realize it or not, is a description of the character of its inhabitants. The forms of settlement that exist in cities do not only consist of 'formal' settlements designed and planned by modern urban planners with their master plans, but also settlement arrangements which are considered 'informal' by urbanites. These modernists are called kampung (Nugroho, 2009)(Oktavia, 2017). Based on this, the village is a characteristic of living life in Indonesia, which can be considered a traditional Indonesian settlement arrangement before the introduction of modern settlement planning. Moving on from the paradigm of urban planning, kampung kota is the start of a new paradigm of urban planning in realizing a better city. The village with all its activities can give an idea of how urban life is happening today. Urban life has implications for aspects of handling environmental conditions. The importance of living in a clean environment is sometimes unintentionally ignored by society. They forget that without maintenance the environment can become a dangerous place for human life. Therefore, the government is promoting a program called urban villages(BPS, 2020; Saraswati, 2004).

Kampung is a characteristic of living life that can be considered a traditional settlement arrangement before the introduction of modern settlement planning, especially in Indonesia. According to Kusyala (2018) Village The city is the cultural root of a typical settlement in Indonesia. In it, residents with various backgrounds and social statuses can survive in the city's rapid progress. In an unfavorable crisis, the existence of an urban village is important because in it there are various unique processes carried out by residents in the area even though they have limited abilities(Fatma, 2007; Hariyanto, 2008; Kusyala, 2018).

The image of the city of Bandung cannot be separated from the existence of urban village settlements with all their unique shapes, spatial arrangements, and architectural characteristics. The influence of kampung kota in the formation of the image of the city of Bandung is because every existing form of urban development will affect the occurrence of a process of morphological transformation of the new kampung-kota. The discrepancy in speed in the development process between the planned built-up areas and the natural spontaneous development process that always follows has shaped the characteristics and face of the city of Bandung, one of which is marked by the presence of urban-village.

To support Tangguh Indonesia in 2045. In 2045 it will be exactly 100 years old. The government targets Indonesia to exist amid world modern civilization as a nation that is multiethnic, multicultural, and able to compete with other countries. This is strongly supported by the condition of settlements that are organized and good conditions. This is because all community activities originate from the home and settlement environment so this aspect greatly influences the goals of Indonesia in 2045.

In connection with housing problems in urban areas, this is a vital issue for all residents of urban communities. As a result of this, the provision of affordable housing can increase social and political stability and increase people's income. In addition, with the village program city programmed specifically will produce more effective program products that will add to the city's image. Urban villages as a starting point in discovering new urbanities in Asia, especially in Indonesia, can be the key to fostering a better urban life. Therefore, this can be the background for how we examine the issue of village program management planning to be able to find the best solution in determining the effectiveness of handling slums in an urban image.

2. LITERATURE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Urban Village

Talking about the context of settlements in Indonesia, Indonesia has three types of settlements, where the first type is a well-planned settlement type, with complete infrastructure and facilities arrangement and can be reached by motorized vehicles. The second type is the kampung type, with the houses inside, most of which cannot be reached by car or motorcycle. This type is a type of old settlement or original city in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the third type is suburban settlements or slums (squatters), which often appear in marginal areas of the city, such as riverbanks or on state-owned land. This type is also often referred to as the illegal village type (Permana, et. al., 2020; Sullivan, 1980).

About the village, the village is the original form of cities in Indonesia. Regardless of the formality of the form and the rules of development, the village is more representative of the humanity and urban aspects of city life which developed countries are currently starting to look for again through the concept of New Urbanism.

Based on this explanation, kampung kota is a form of settlement that is located in an urban area and is characterized by Indonesia The urban village is a phenomenon that occurs a lot, especially in developing countries, where the growth of social and cultural patterns of society is different from the demands of city life when viewed from the point of universalism of values and modern urban life (PUPR, 2020; Wijaya and Permana, 2018). Urban villages are also defined as heterogeneous settlements within or around cities, where there is a gradual change from rural characteristics to urban characteristics and there is high density and few service facilities for environmental and housing issues (Concarplan-Sangkuriang JUDC 1983:3). From this, it can be understood that kampung kota shows 'overcrowding' and 'poverty', and both states that kampung is an inseparable part of the city. As an integral part of a city, kampung is one of the components in the formation of urban structure, namely as a residential area within a city that was formed without planning or grew before planning was implemented but has cultural values, uniqueness, and deep-rooted character among its inhabitants that differentiate with a lot of growing settlements today. Settlements that are growing a lot now indicate the strong homogeneity of their inhabitants which is of course very different from the village (PUPR, 2020; Wijaya and Permana, 2020). And the deep-rooted character of its inhabitants that distinguishes it from the settlements that are growing today. Settlements that are growing a lot now indicate the strong homogeneity of their inhabitants which is of course very different from the village (PUPR, 2020). And the deep-rooted character of its inhabitants that distinguishes it from the settlements that are growing today. Settlements that are growing a lot now indicate the strong homogeneity of their inhabitants which is of course very different from the village (PUPR, 2020).

Apart from all these things, the definition of kampung kota that can be agreed upon by all parties has never been formulated. This is possibly caused by differences in perspectives and scientific disciplines used by experts. However, what is interesting about these statements is that they imply 'overcrowding' and 'poverty', and both state that the village is an inseparable part of the city. As an integral part of the city, the village is one of the components in the formation of urban structure, namely as a residential area within the city that was formed without planning or grew before planning was implemented.

2.2 The Urban Village Program in Indonesia

The urban village settlement environment is a unit of disorder born of the social structure system in Indonesia. Purbadi and Lake (2019) summarize several studies on urban-village in Jakarta, Solo, Yogyakarta, and Semarang. In the kampung-urban research in Jakarta,

it was found that the determinants of village-urban development were: place and identity, open space, socio-economic activities, community centers (mosques and langgar), health facilities, and infrastructure (street lighting, clean water, drainage, and garbage) (Sihombing, 2015). Several other examples were found, such as in the research on Kampung Batik Laweyan in Solo, it was found that Batik Laweyan village has historical elements, the residents are relatively homogeneous and adhere to the Islamic religion, the batik industry is a determining element of village life, and there are 19 buildings worthy of preservation and 16 buildings worthy of conservation (Pratomo, 2006). In the village-urban research in Yogyakarta, it was found that the kampung-urban is a typical urban settlement model; it even becomes an alternative development approach in the packaging of the Kampung Oriented Development (KOD) model (Roychansyah & Diwangkari, 2009). In the case of an urban village in Semarang, the existence of an urban village experienced socio-cultural and physical degradation due to the influence of the expansive construction of a mall nearby (Evansyah & Dewi, 2014). In the case of an urban village in Semarang, the existence of an urban village experienced socio-cultural and physical degradation due to the influence of the expansive construction of a mall nearby (Evansyah & Dewi, 2014). In the case of an urban village in Semarang, the existence of an urban village experienced socio-cultural and physical degradation due to the influence of the expansive construction of a mall nearby (Evansyah & Dewi, 2014).

According to Nugroho (2009), seen from the urban planning paradigm, the urban village can be the start of a new paradigm of urban planning in creating a better city. Kampung with all its activities, more or less can give an idea of how urban life is going. Density is a problem faced by almost all cities. Dense behavior can be seen in urban villages, with a comparison of the minimal need for open spaces, the degree of closed space, and the closeness between buildings.

Whether we realize it or not, density and limitations provide creativity for the human inhabitants to act and behave. It is almost certain that there will be no leftover spaces in urban villages. All spaces must be utilized optimally, to have a better impact on life, and sustainability. Small circulation spaces form specific behaviors for the residents. In this case, the urban village settlements in almost all major cities show the same tendency, which is increasingly expanding and getting out of control along with the never-ending economic crisis. In addition to the native population, many residents of urban village settlements are migrants from villages seeking a better life in the city.

2.3 Factors Causing the Formation of Slums

Talking about urban villages is inseparable from the perception of slums. This is not without reason, because in the definition of the urban village, it is stated that kampung-kota are slum areas with very poor or non-existent public facilities (Abrams, 1966). We need to know, that the direct factors that cause the emergence of slum areas are physical factors, namely those that are characterized by housing conditions and environmental sanitation. Indirect factors are factors that are not directly related to slums, but factors that are considered to have an indirect impact on slums are community economic, social, and cultural factors. From this: (1) High urban growth, which is not matched by sufficient levels of income; and (2) Delays by the city government in planning and building infrastructure (especially roads) in new settlement development areas. Along with the increasing need for housing, the community independently divided land parcels and built settlements without adequate site plans based on them. As a result, the shape and layout of the land plots became irregular and were not equipped with basic settlement infrastructure.

Cities that are starting to be densely populated with a yearly increase in population exceed the provision of existing jobs in urban areas, thus adding new problems to the city. Economic pressure and high population density for residents who are urbanized from villages, force these urbanites to live in suburban areas so that slums will occur and cause many illegal settlements in these suburban areas.

2.4 Indicators of Physical Conditions of Slums

The slum settlement indicator is an indicator used to determine the condition of slums in slum settlements. The criteria for slum settlements revealed by Prof. Theory. Dr. Parsudi Suparlan can be defined as follows: (1) Public facilities that are in poor or inadequate condition; (2) The conditions of housing and settlements and the use of space reflect the poor or underprivileged occupants; (3) There is a high level of frequency and volume density in the use of existing spaces in slum settlements, thus reflecting the spatial chaos and the economic powerlessness of the inhabitants; and (4) Slum settlements are community units that live separately with clear cultural and social boundaries, which are manifested as a. A single community, located on state-owned land, and therefore can be classified as squatter.

The indicators used to determine the handling of slum houses are guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 02 of 2016 concerning Improving the Quality of Slum Housing and Slums.

2.5 Policy Concerning Slum Areas in the City of Bandung

In the Spatial Plan for the City of Bandung, an explanation of the problem of slum settlements has become one of the strategic issues that has become a priority for handling. As for policies regarding development directions for residential areas including housing support facilities in the form of social facilities and public facilities for residential areas in the city of Bandung, they are: (1) Limiting the proportion of residential areas to a maximum of 60% of the land area of the City of Bandung or 10,037,790 Ha and preparing to accommodate approximately 2,944,860 people. Meanwhile, in 2000 the area of residential land had reached \pm 53% of the total land area, namely 8,866.72 Ha accommodating 2,136,260 people; (2) Develop housing vertically for districts and/or densely populated areas by taking into account the availability of existing infrastructure. Vertical housing includes flats with a maximum height of 5 floors, low-rise apartments with a height of up to 8 floors, and high-rise apartments with a height of more than 8 floors. The infrastructure that must be considered is especially the availability of road and clean water infrastructure capacity; (3) Rejuvenating and rehabilitating the environment is decreasing in quality, and efforts are made to develop it into simple rented flats complete with environmental facilities and infrastructure; (4) Preserving the old housing environment which has a special character (protected area of cultural heritage) from the conversion of functions and physical changes to the building; and (5) Limiting the floor area of residential buildings allowed for business activities by providing adequate infrastructure, especially parking infrastructure.

Therefore, to reach the level of settlement services and fulfill basic infrastructure services, in addition to horizontal development as well as vertical development in the form of flats. This vertical development is carried out except in areas designated as cultural heritage, where the infrastructure capacity is limited, or the level of road service is low.

Residential developments are classified as high-density, medium-density, and low-density housing. High-density housing is in the form of flats, flats, and apartments. Urban renewal and redevelopment are planned in several slum areas on land belonging to the local government. For new developments in the East Bandung area, new development will be

carried out, namely new development complete with the availability of facilities and infrastructure with the concept of developing a new city that has its charm for regional development. The development of a new city in East Bandung can be done with a stand-alone kasiba and lisiba pattern.

2.6 Overview of Slum Areas in the City of Bandung

The Bandung City Government has taken various steps towards slum settlements, including the Village Improvement Program (KIP), which has been carried out since 1978. Some have also been reorganized and rebuilt into flats as was done for slum settlements in the industrial sector. Some people are stimulated to repair it themselves, as was done with the asphalt assistance program, but some tend to be left alone. In addition, in the slum settlement project, a study has been carried out to classify slums in the city of Bandung.

The location distribution of slum areas in the city of Bandung in 2000 showed that in almost every sub-district there were slum areas, both those with urban village status and illegal settlements. According to data on slum areas in the city of Bandung that have been issued by the Office of Spatial Planning 65 and Cipta Karya of the City of Bandung, it can be seen that in every sub-district there are slum areas.

2.7 Slum Management Program in Nyengseret Village and Its Realization in realizing the Goals and Aspirations of Advanced Indonesia in 2045

There are several special programs for building slum areas in handling urban villages in Nyengseret Village, Bandung City, namely: (1) Counseling to the public about IMB; (2) Construction of flats or row houses; (3) PAM service improvement; (4) Improving services and wastewater networks as well; (5) Education about the environment; (6) Provision of landfills in each RT/RW; and (7) PERDA K3 signs on river banks, especially in dense residential areas on riverbanks

3. METHODS

3.1 Data Collection Methods

This research was conducted in Nyengseret Village, Astana Anyar District, Bandung City, West Java Province, using qualitative research methods. Qualitative methods rely on text and visual data. Research data was collected using interviews with semi-structured techniques. This method has a unique analysis at the data analysis stage and relies on a variety of designs (Cresswell, 2014). For the initial stage, we are looking for literature studies related to the theory of urban villages and slums in Indonesia. Apart from that, we also analyze how the ideals that have been proclaimed by the Indonesian government, to realize a resilient Indonesia in 2045. After collecting relevant and related literature, then we conducted a survey directly to the location that became the research case study. In that place, we surveyed the form of interviews with residents to find out the conditions and problems that occurred. Apart from that, we also analyze the form of direct observation of the area, in the form of physical factors that we can see.

3.2 Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis used is descriptive-analytic, namely by describing the data collected from interviews, field notes, documents, and so on and then describing it so that it can provide clarity to reality or reality (Sudarto, 1997).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Analysis of the Physical Condition of Buildings in the Nyengseret Village Residential Area

Based on the results of observations, the physical condition of buildings and areas in Nyengseret Village is divided into seven villages with eight very diverse blocks. However, it is dominated by buildings with permanent and non-permanent types. There are indicators of the physical condition of buildings according to Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) on settlements and regional infrastructure No. 403 / KPTS / M / 2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Construction of Healthy Simple Houses / Healthy Hospitals consisting of non-permanent, semi-permanent, and permanent buildings.

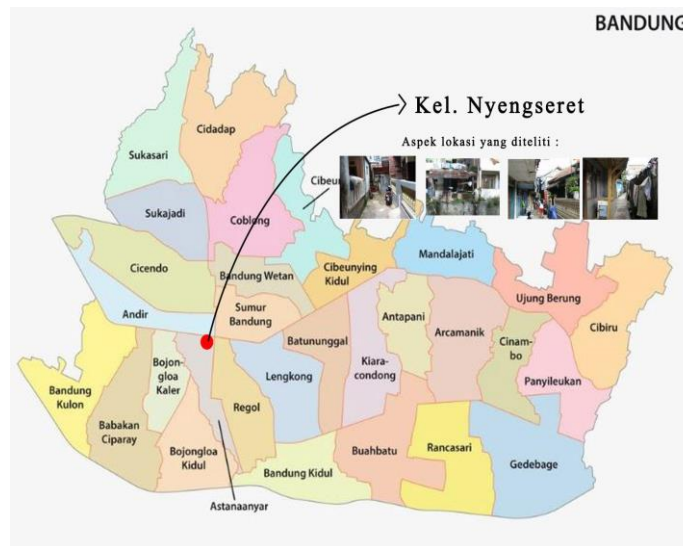


Figure 1: Aspects in the researched location

Seeing the indicators above, to see the physical condition of the buildings of each *Rukun Warga (RW)* in Nyengseret Subdistrict, a Superimpose must be carried out between the Decree of the Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure No. 403 / KPTS / M / 2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Construction of Simple Healthy Homes / Healthy Hospitals with the existing conditions which can be seen in the table of results of the analysis that we carried out based on the results of observations and literature studies below, namely:

Table 1. the results of observations and literature studies

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems
1	01	01-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (unfit condition)	The physical condition of the buildings in block 01-1 from the type of building is not proper as a healthy house standard. Residents in block 01-1 do not pay attention to the existing environmental conditions. And the condition of circulation or air exchange and the absence of sunlight because it is covered by existing residential buildings.
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	121 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.5m					
	1.5 - 3.0 meters						

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems
					> 3.0 meters		
2	02	02-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (unfit condition)	The physical condition of the buildings in block 02-1 is a type of permanent building with a high density, causing the area to look more rundown. The layout of the building is irregular and does not pay attention to the existing aesthetics.
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	123 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
				Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.5m	
					1.5 - 3.0 meters		
					> 3.0 meters		
3	03	03-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (unfit condition)	The condition of the buildings is disorganized and does not meet healthy housing standards (according to the Decree of the Minister of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure number: 403/KPTS/M/2002 concerning technical guidelines for the construction of simple healthy houses/healthy hospitals. When viewed as a whole, the density of buildings in block 03 -1 is included in the high category, the distance between buildings in the slum area located in block 03-1 is almost no distance between buildings, even the access road to the house is no more than 0.8 m and is in the form of an alley, so there is no sunlight and air circulation.
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	134 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
				Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.8m	
					1.5 - 3.0 meters		
					> 3.0 meters		
4	04	04-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (unfit condition)	The same is true of the conditions in the existing slum blocks. The layout of the building is irregular, the physical condition of the building does not pay attention to aesthetics, and air circulation and sunlight
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	119 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems
		04-2	Physical Condition of the Building	Distance between buildings	< 40 units/ha	0.8m	are not good.
					< 1.5 meters		
					1.5 - 3.0 meters		
				> 3.0 meters			
				Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (condition not feasible)	
					Semi-Permanent		
		Permanent					
		Building Density	> 80 units/ha	124 units/ha			
			40-80 units/ha				
			< 40 units/ha				
		Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.5m			
			1.5 - 3.0 meters				
> 3.0 meters							
5	05	05-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent and semi-permanent	Most of the buildings in this block are semi-permanent so they are aesthetically unattractive and prone to disease. There are several houses occupied by several heads of families. Most of the residents do not pay attention to the condition of the building due to a lack of economic capacity and knowledge about the consequences of these conditions.
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	119 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
				Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.8m	
					1.5 - 3.0 meters		
					> 3.0 meters		
6	06	06-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent and semi-permanent	Types of buildings in block 06-1 consist of permanent and semi-permanent buildings. Most of the residents who live in semi-permanent houses are immigrants with low economic levels. The emergence of dense settlements because many residents choose a place to live with the location of
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	132 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
				Distance	< 1.5 meters	0.8m	

				between buildings	1.5 - 3.0 meters > 3.0 meters		their livelihood
7	07	07-1	Physical Condition of the Building	Building Type	Non-Permanent	Permanent (unfit condition)	The condition of the buildings is irregular and the types of buildings are permanent type and most of the buildings in slum areas do not meet healthy housing standards (according to the Decree of the Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure number: 403/KPTS/M/2002 concerning technical guidelines for the construction of healthy simple houses /Hospital is healthy. When viewed as a whole, the density of buildings in block 07-1 is in the high category, and this has resulted in environmental, health, and other problems. The distance between buildings in the slum area located in 07-1 is almost no distance between buildings, even the access road to the house is no more than 0.8 m and is in the form of an alley, so there is no sunlight and no air circulation.
					Semi-Permanent		
					Permanent		
				Building Density	> 80 units/ha	142 units/ha	
					40-80 units/ha		
					< 40 units/ha		
Distance between buildings	< 1.5 meters	0.8m					
	1.5 - 3.0 meters						
	> 3.0 meters						

Source: Personal Analysis, Year 2022

4.2 SWOT Analysis of the City Village Program

In this case, we use a SWOT analysis to explain the handling of the Kampung Kota program that we analyzed, namely:

Table 2. SWOT Analysis of the City Village Program

Aspect	Analysis of Criteria for Handling Slums
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As an alternative to handling slum settlements in urban areas - Arrangement of settlements that can be integrated with community empowerment - Various handling activities can be adapted to existing conditions - Innovation of programs adapted to the conditions of the area
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of public understanding of the urban village program - At least the funds that are usually owned by the village in realizing the program - Limited equipment
Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The urban village management program is an official program held by the government to deal with slum villages - Extensive reach in structuring the urban village program

Aspect	Analysis of Criteria for Handling Slums
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The risk of the program failing in the middle of the road is due to a lack of support from the community - Limited innovation and incompatibility of innovation are provided with the conditions and capabilities of the region.

4.3 Analysis of the Condition of Facilities in the Nyengseret Village Residential Area

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be said that the condition of the facilities in Nyengseret Sub-District in all the Rukun Warga (RW) has been served and is adequate. The indicators according to Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) on settlements and regional infrastructure No. 403 / KPTS / M / 2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Development of Simple Healthy Homes / Healthy Hospitals consisting of:

a. For the environmental road condition sub-variable, it has the following indicators:

- Bad > 70%
- Moderate 50% - 70%
- Good < 50%

Based on the existing criteria, it can be seen the condition of environmental roads in the slum area in Nyengseret Village. In the slum settlement blocks, the highest road conditions occurred in block 04 which was in RW 04 of 90.25% which was damaged along the block 04 road.

b. For the drinking water condition sub-variable, it has the following indicators:

- Low service < 30%
- Moderate service 30% - 60%
- High service > 60%

For the condition of drinking water in the Nyengseret slum area, most of the population still uses drilled wells. There are several blocks where almost all of them have been served by the PDAM, namely in block 04-2 around 90% of the number of households in Block 04-2.

Judging from the indicators above, the facilities of each Rukun Warga (RW) in Nyengseret Subdistrict must be superimposed between the Decree of the Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure in the existing conditions.

4.4 Analysis of Community Economic Conditions

A settlement will not work and will certainly coexist with the economic conditions of the surrounding community. This condition is inseparable from the livelihood activities that support the local community. The Nyengseret sub-district, with its potential regional function, creates an attraction for the Nyengseret community itself. There are indicators of the physical condition of buildings according to Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) on settlements and regional infrastructure No. 403 / KPTS / M / 2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Development of Simple Healthy Homes / Healthy Hospitals consisting of:

a. For the surrounding area function sub-variables have the following indicators:

- Business center and offices
- Central government
- Settlements and others

b. For The sub-variable distance to the place of livelihood has the following indicators:

- > 10km
- 1–10 km
- < 10km

From the indicators above, to see the economic conditions of each block of slum areas in Nyengseret Village, a Superimpose between the Decree of the Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure must be carried out. 403 / KPTS / M / 2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Development of Simple Healthy Homes / Healthy Hospitals with the existing conditions which can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Analysis of Community Economic Conditions

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems	
1	1	01-1	Economic Aspect	Neighborhood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because BLOK 01-1 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 01-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	500m		The people of BLOK 01-1 have an average livelihood as laborers and traders, so their activity centers are not far from where they live, about 500 m
					1km-10km			
					< 1km			
2	2	02-1	Economic Aspect	Neighborhood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because BLOK 02-1 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 02-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	500m		The people of BLOK 02-1 have an average livelihood as laborers and traders, so their activity centers are not far from where they live, about 500 m
					1km-10km			
					< 1km			
3	3	03-1	Economic Aspect	Neighborhood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because BLOK 03-1 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 03-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems		
							of Bandung.		
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	500m-650m	The people of BLOCK 03-1 on average have a livelihood as laborers and traders, so their activity centers are not far from where they live, around 500 m-650 m		
			2km-10km						
			< 1km						
4	4	04-1	Economic Aspect	Neighbor-hood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Block 04-1 is a block directly adjacent to Pasar Anyar. The existence of the market is a very strong magnet in attracting residents and triggering the need for space to live in for the sake of distance and time efficiency to places of livelihood.		
					Government Center				
					Settlements and others				
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km			1-1.5km	The people in block 04-1 have a livelihood as traders and laborers. With the position of the market next to each other, the distance to livelihoods is no more than 500 m, but some residents work as laborers, and the distance is between 1 – 1.5 km
					3km-10km				
					< 1km				
		04-2	Economic Aspect	Neighbor-hood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because block 04-2 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, RW 04-2, has a magnet to attract people both in the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.		
					Government Center				
					Settlements and others				
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km			1-1.5km	The people of 04-2 have an average livelihood as laborers and traders, so their activity centers are not far from where
					3km-10km				
					< 1km				

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems	
							they live, around 1-1.5 km so people look for strategic places to sell their wares.	
5	5	05-01	Economic Aspect	Neighborhood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because BLOK 05-1 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 05-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	10km		The people of BLOK 05-1 on average have a livelihood as laborers and traders, so their activity centers are not far from where they live, about 10 people are looking for strategic places to sell their wares. And some of them are private employees.
					4km-10km			
					< 1km			
6	6	06-01	Economic Aspect	Neighborhood Functions	Business Center and Office	Trade, services, and settlements	Because BLOK 06-1 is a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 06-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	5km-8km		Community BLOK 06-1 Average livelihood as laborers and traders, so the center of activity is not far from where they live about 5-8 km so people look for strategic places to sell their wares. And some of them are private employees.
					5km-10km			
					< 1km			
7	7	07-01	Economic	Neighbor-	Business Center	Trade, services,	Because BLOK 07-1 is	

No	RW	Slum Block	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Existing Conditions	Problems	
			Aspect	hood Functions	and Office	and settlements	a trade and service area, as well as the surrounding area, BLOK 07-1, has a magnet to attract people both within the city of Bandung and outside the city of Bandung.	
					Government Center			
					Settlements and others			
				Distance to Place of Livelihood	> 10km	1km-10km		The people of BLOK 07-1 on average have a livelihood as laborers and traders, so the center of activity is not far from where they live, about 1-10 km so that the community looks for strategic places to sell their wares. And some of them are private employees.
					6km-10km			
					< 1km			

Source: Personal Analysis, Year 2022

4.5 Analysis of Strategic Compatibility with Housing Handling Models

Strategic Suitability Analysis with Housing Management Models is an approach used in housing planning and development to ensure that the proposed strategy is in accordance with existing models for addressing housing problems. In this analysis, it is important to understand the models that have been used previously in housing management, such as housing development models, housing asset management models, and housing risk assessment models. By understanding these models, we can assess the extent to which proposed strategies will be effective in achieving housing treatment goals.

Table 4. Analysis of Strategic Compatibility with Housing Handling Models

Block No	Models Choice		Selected Models
	Rejuvenation	Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program	
01-1			Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program
02-1			Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program
03-1			Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program
04-1			Rejuvenation (land sharing and land consolidation)
04-2			Rejuvenation (land sharing and land consolidation)
05-1			Rejuvenation (land sharing and land consolidation)
06-1			Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program
07-1			Residential Environmental Quality Improvement Program
Amount	3	5	

Based on the results of the strategic suitability analysis of the assessment of improving the quality of the settlement environment, some strategies can be implemented to overcome this, namely: (1) Treating domestic wastewater with an integrated wastewater treatment reactor (WWTP); (2) Household waste is processed in an integrated waste processing site (TPS); (3) Arrange areas that are considered potential to generate profits; and (4) Carry out community empowerment (community empowerment) to increase the synergy between the government and the community in the success of urban village programs, such as holding cooperation, village greening programs, community service, and procurement of environmental security systems.

4.6 Analysis of Linkages between Settlement Conditions and Developed Indonesia in 2045

Indonesia has great hopes of becoming a developed country in 2045. As stated in a document issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning, Bappenas, and often promoted by the Head of State starting from his reign in the first phase. In this regard, in 2045, Indonesia is expected to become the fourth largest economy in the world where the population will reach 309 million with 52% of the productive population living in urban areas and 80% of them having middle income. This is the main component that is of concern to the government in realizing the ideals of an Advanced Indonesia in 2045. Indonesia has 4 pillars of Vision that are firmly held in the aspect of realizing an Advanced Indonesia in 2045, namely: (1) Human Development and Mastery of Science and Technology; (2) Sustainable Economic Development; (3) Equitable development; and (4) Consolidation of National Resilience and Governance.

The Kampung Kota Program is an effort that can be made to realize the 4 pillars of the vision of an Advanced Indonesia, especially in the aspect of equitable development. The Kampung Kota program can be a way to carry out equitable development with the existence of a special program to eradicate slum settlements into livable and orderly settlements. Through the urban village program as well, economic development can be realized where this is related because if the environment is organized, then economic activities can be carried out, which will increase the usability of the land to open trading stalls. In addition, human development can occur if the environment in which they live can be properly maintained. A clean and healthy environment creates a strong and intelligent society. A strong and intelligent society can be an aspect of progress in mastering science and technology. Lastly, there is the strengthening of national resilience and governance. Good governance will create a good community environment. The Kampung Kota Program launched by the government is a form of innovation from good governance because the government has been trying to find solutions to development problems and social problems that occur in the community. Therefore, the urban village program can be a solution for realizing the vision of a Resilient and Advanced Indonesia in 2045. Good governance will create a good community environment. The Kampung Kota Program launched by the government is a form of innovation from good governance because the government has been trying to find solutions to development problems and social problems that occur in the community. Therefore, the urban village program can be a solution for realizing the vision of a Resilient and Advanced Indonesia in 2045. Good governance will create a good community environment. The Kampung Kota Program launched by the government is a form of innovation from good governance because the government has been trying to find solutions to development problems and social problems that occur in the community. Therefore, the urban village

program can be a solution for realizing the vision of a Resilient and Advanced Indonesia in 2045.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of studies from literature studies and direct observation in Nyengseret Village, Bandung City as the object of research. We know that this area is one of the areas in the city of Bandung where the village-urban program was implemented by the government. The physical condition of the buildings and areas in Nyengseret Sub-District is divided into seven sub-districts with eight very diverse blocks, but are dominated by permanent and non-permanent types of buildings. Based on the existing criteria, it can be seen the condition of environmental roads in the slum area in Nyengseret Village. In the slum settlement blocks, the most damaged road conditions occurred in block 04-2 which is in RW 04 of 90.25% which was damaged from the length of the neighborhood road in block 04-2. As for the environmental road conditions, the condition of which is still quite good is found in block 02-1 which is located in BLOCK 02-1 which suffered damage of 32.12% of the total length of the environmental roads in block 02-1. For the condition of drinking water in the Nyengseret slum area, most of the population still uses drilled wells. Therefore there are several ways to improve these conditions, such as rejuvenating buildings and cities, efforts to comprehensively reorganize all slum areas, and restructuring buildings into entertainment areas. With this, it is hoped that the village in the middle of the city will no longer be a residential area that looks dirty and disrupts the order of the city. So, therefore.

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The author realizes that this article still has many shortcomings. It is hoped that this paper can provide information for others be useful for the development of science and become a reference in aspects of improving the quality of housing and settlement services in Indonesia.

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