

# Management of slum settlements in urban areas is related to the principle of sustainable development goals in Indonesia

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## Abstract

Indonesia has a very high population density. This causes all kinds of problems. One of the most prominent problems is the problem of slum settlements. Slum settlements are also one of the daiturs in the sustainable development goals ratified by Indonesia as a program to improve Indonesia's welfare. The Indonesian government in this case has made many efforts to reduce the level of slum settlements in urban areas, one of which is by issuing various regulations to reduce the level of slum settlements.

**Keywords:** population density, slum settlements, sustainable development goal

## Preliminary

Indonesia is a very big country. Indonesia occupies the fourth position in terms of population. This also raises social problems in Indonesia itself. Uneven development in Indonesia can also cause its own social problems that create inequality in the number of residents in villages and also in cities. The city is a favorite place for people to then settle down and look for work.

The growth of population mobility from rural to urban areas is increasing day by day. There are many social problems that occur. One of the social problems that occur is the settlement of residents. The very rapid population growth can lead to a lack of livable settlements in urban areas.

Taken from the Central Statistics Agency, slum settlements in West Java, Indonesia as an example of slum settlements continue to increase from year to year.

Percentage of Urban Slum Households (40% and Lower), According to Province (Percent) in 2017 it reached 11.86%, in 2018 it reached 11.16% and increased quite significantly in 2019 to 19.86%<sup>[1]</sup>. Slum areas in Indonesia reach around 38,431 hectares (ha), with 9.6 million urban slum households or 12.1%<sup>[2]</sup>. This needs to be anticipated with good government policies to reduce slum settlements in urban areas. Slums are something that needs to be considered immediately and followed up to be resolved.

The Indonesian government, which is in line with the United Nations, applies the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Goals (TPB)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are development that maintains sustainable improvement of the economic welfare of the community, development that maintains the sustainability of community social life, development that maintains environmental quality and development that ensures justice and the implementation of governance capable of maintaining improving the quality of life from one generation to the next. The TPB/SDGs are global and national commitments in an effort to improve the welfare of the community, including 17 goals, namely (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Proper Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Change Management; (14) Ocean Ecosystems; (15) Mainland Ecosystems; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; (17) Partnership to Achieve Goals. Where settlement is goal no. 11 of 17 goals that will be implemented by the government<sup>[3]</sup>.

The TPB/SDGs contain 17 global goals and targets for 2030 which were declared by both developed and developing countries at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The use and mention of the term *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) is relatively popular globally and has been socialized through various forums, coordination, communication activities, advocacy and media coverage. At the national level, the Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS together with the Center for Language Development and Development of the Ministry of Education and Culture and other stakeholders have officially translated the term SDGs into Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) to realize a common understanding of the SDGs.<sup>[4]</sup>

In addition, there is also Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas to support the government as a legal basis for slum environmental management. According to Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, the government's considerations in managing settlements are

1. that everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, have a place to live, and get a good and healthy living environment, which is a basic human need, and which has a very strategic role in shaping the character and personality of the nation as one of the efforts to build Indonesian people as a whole, self-identified, independent, and productive;

2. that the state is responsible for protecting the entire Indonesian nation through the implementation of housing and settlement areas so that people are able to live and live in decent and affordable houses in healthy, safe, harmonious, and sustainable housing throughout the territory of Indonesia;

3. that the government needs to play a more role in providing and providing housing and housing facilities and assistance for the community through the implementation of area-based housing and settlement areas as well as community self-reliance so that they form a functional unit in the form of physical spatial planning, economic life, and socio-culture that is able to guarantee environmental sustainability is in line with the spirit of democracy, regional autonomy, and openness in the life of society, nation and state;

4. that regional growth and development that does not pay attention to balance for the interests of low-income communities results in difficulties for the community to obtain decent and affordable housing.

According to Article 1 Number 1 of Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, housing and residential areas are one a unified system consisting of coaching, housing management, maintenance residential areas, maintenance and repair, prevention and quality improvement of slums and slums, land provision, funding and financing system, and the role of society.

According to Article 1 Number 13 of Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, slum settlements are settlements that are not livable due to irregularity of building, level high building density, and poor quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure qualify.

According to Article 1 Number 14 of Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, slum housing is housing that experienced a decrease in the quality of its function as a place occupancy.

According to Doxiadis in Surtiani, settlement growth is influenced by several factors, namely:[5]

1. *Growth of density*

The increase in population, namely from births and the increase in the number of families, will bring new problems. Humanly they want to occupy their own house. Thus, the number of residential areas in the residential area increases, which causes the growth of residential housing.

2. *Urbanization (Urbanization)*

Urbanization, namely the attraction of the city center will cause rural migration flows to cities and from outside the city to the city center. Urbanists who work in the city center or people who open businesses in the city center, of course have to live in settlements around the city center.

Hariyanto states that the selection of a residential location for a person varies, depending on many factors, namely the level of economy, socio-culture, accessibility, linkages with certain facilities, local geographical conditions, and others. Based on this statement, there are areas that are fast and some are slow in settlement growth. This affects the quality of settlements in each region[6]

The government itself through Article 4 of Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas seeks to prevent slum settlements where the scope of the implementation of housing and settlement areas includes:

1. coaching;
2. duties and authorities;
3. housing administration;
4. administration of residential areas;
5. maintenance and repair;
6. prevention and quality improvement of slum housing and slum settlements;
7. provision of land;
8. funding and financing;
9. rights and obligations; and
10. role.

According to Drakakakis and Grimes, slums are surface complexes that are physically slum areas, characterized by small houses with poor environmental conditions, irregular *settlement patterns*, low environmental quality, and lack of public facilities. According to [7], slum settlements are defined as a group of buildings in an area characterized by excessive degrading, unsanitary conditions, lack of facilities that will pose a hazard to the physical health of the population or their associations, in which land is used to construct buildings.[8] Research methods

This research uses a descriptive method. So this research emphasizes collecting facts and identifying data. The components in this research method are to describe, analyze, and interpret the findings in clear and precise terms[9]. The

tendency of the distribution of subjects in the multidisciplinary social field here will be explained descriptively by identifying and grouping subjects in a classification chart to obtain justification for the current state of affairs and practices in political science research[10].

The approach taken in this research is a documentary analysis study in order to reveal information in a particular field of study[11]. Specifically, the document analysis carried out in this research is an analysis in the form of a literature review by presenting the character of the literature in the form and language of literature, ranking of authors and journals, as well as subjects in the field of political science examined by subject analysis.

#### B. Settlement Management in the Sustainable Development goal

Settlement management which is one of the goals of sustainable development is stated in number 11. One of the government's targets regarding slum settlements is by 2030 to ensure access for all to affordable housing, decent, safe, affordable, and basic services, as well as managing slum area. This access guarantee is carried out using the Proportion of population indicator urban living in slum area, settlement wild or house that is not feasible where determined by global Indicators to be developed and owned Proxy and Household Percentage who have access to decent housing and affordable which is determined by national Indicators as global indicator proxy[12].

UN-Habitat defines a slum as "a highly populated urban residential area consisting mostly of closely packed, decrepit housing units in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited primarily by impoverished persons". UN-HABITAT describe the characteristics of slum settlements as residential areas that do not have facilities and basic infrastructure for settlements, settlements located in illegal areas and do not have legal land status and the building, the condition of the house is not suitable, high density, located in an unhealthy area and has the potential for disaster, is inhabited by the poor, and minimal residential areas[13].

C. Implementation of the management of slum settlements in urban areas is related to the principle of sustainable development goals

Implementation based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a process, method, act of carrying out a design, decision and so on. Implementation is an action or implementation of a plan that has been prepared carefully and in detail, implementation is usually carried out after the planning is considered ready. Majone and Wildavsky suggest implementation as evaluation.[14]

Sustainable settlement development has the principles of: as follows, among others:[15]

1. Equality where all people have equal opportunities to gain access to housing, infrastructure, and resources;
2. Alignment to the poor (pro poor) which is one way to create an equal quality of life for the community;
3. Sustainable (sustainable) that is able to achieve goals social and economic conditions that are in line with the principles of sustainable development; and
4. Approach empowerment (empowerment approach) where the community fully involved in the whole process conducted.

The existence of the community's ability to participate will make it easier for the government to implement the development program to be implemented, because community support is the capital for the government to implement the program. Community participation can be done in several ways, including: Participation in planning, participation in operational implementation, and Participation in evaluation/monitoring and participation in receiving results[16].

[17] says that if a plan has been realized and has been prepared and if an "achievement oriented" work program has been formulated, now it 's just a matter of implementing it. Furthermore, Siagian said that in the implementation there are several main things that need to be considered, namely[17]:

1. Making a detailed plan, which means changing the strategic plan (long term) into a technical plan (short term) and organizing resources and then compiling certain regulations and procedures.

2. Assignment, which means turning a technical plan into a practical plan, and the next goal is to divide tasks and resources

3. Monitor, meaning that the implementation and progress of the implementation of tasks should not happen to things related to the practical plan. In this case it is necessary to check the results achieved.

4. Review, meaning reporting the results of the implementation of activities, analysis of the implementation of tasks, re-examination and preparation and time schedule for further implementation in the report, it is hoped that suggestions and improvements are found if there are differences in deviations.

Implementation factors occupy the most important position in determining the success of a program. So in the process of activities according to Bintoro (2000: 199), it is necessary to pay attention to several things, including[18]:

1. It is necessary to clearly define who or which agency/institution will be functionally delegated the authority to coordinate programs within a sector

2. It is necessary to pay attention to the preparation of a clear and good implementation program. In the implementation program, the basic functional principles need to be poured into a series of procedures that are harmonious, clear and adhered to by all parties involved in the relationship between the implementation of the program.

3. It is necessary to develop a better working relationship, among others in the form of a cooperation body or a cooperation committee with clear responsibilities and coordination

4. It is necessary to strive for coordination through the process of budgeting and implementing financing

According to [19] public policy is an effort to achieve certain goals, with certain means and in a certain time sequence. This concept shows the content of four main elements, namely[19]:

1. The business element in the policy is intended that the policy occurs as an effort that is carried out, which business can be in the form of action (behavior or behavior or actions) and can be in the form of thoughts such as opinions or ideas.

2. The element of purpose is very important because by confirming the will stated on the basis of the arrangements made by the government, it distinguishes it from the goals carried out by non-governmental behavior.

3. The element of facilities, there are so many things to consider, among others, about the size or extent of the facilities compared to the goals achieved.

4. The time element is intended as a condition relating to the time period for achieving goals, using facilities and activities in the efforts made. Time in the content of the policy is always related to the other three elements and is always related to the speed with which activities are carried out and the achievement of goals.

In the explanation of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas it is explained that the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas contained in this Government Regulation aims to, First, create order in the administration of housing and residential areas. Second, providing legal certainty for all stakeholders in carrying out their duties as well as their rights and obligations in the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas; and Third, realizing justice for all stakeholders, especially for MBR in the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas.

Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas is a unified system consisting of fostering, administering housing, administering Settlement Areas, maintenance and repair, prevention and improvement of the quality of housing and slum settlements , provision of land, funding and financing systems, and the role of the community. Based on these provisions , this Government Regulation stipulates that Housing and Settlement Areas are a unified system that is bound by infrastructure according to its hierarchy.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No.2/PRT/M/2016 concerning Quality Improvement Against Slum Housing and Slum Settlement Criteria for slum housing and slum settlements are criteria used to determine slum conditions in slum housing and slum settlements. Criteria for slum housing and slums include slum criteria in terms of buildings, environmental roads, drinking water supply, environmental drainage, waste water management, waste management and fire protection. In addition, the government also carries out treatment planning through the preparation stage, survey, compilation of data and facts, analysis, drafting of handling concepts, and preparation of treatment plans.

In an effort to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, the Government and/or local governments establish policies, strategies, and patterns of handling that are humane, cultural, just and economical. The handling patterns are carried out based on the results of the assessment of aspects of the slum condition and aspects of land legality. The patterns of handling are planned by considering the typology of slum housing and slum settlements. Treatment patterns include restoration, rejuvenation, or resettlement.

The implementation of restoration, rejuvenation, and/or resettlement is carried out by taking into account, among other things, the civil rights of the affected community, the ecological condition of the location and the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the affected community. Restoration is carried out to repair and/or rebuild slum housing and slum settlements into decent housing and settlements. Restoration is an activity to repair houses, infrastructure, facilities, and/or public utilities to restore their original functions. The restoration was carried out through pre-construction, construction, and post-construction stages.

Restoration at the pre-construction stage includes identification of problems and assessment of restoration needs, socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities, data collection on affected communities, preparation of restoration plans, and deliberation for agreements. Restoration at the construction stage includes the construction implementation process and monitoring and evaluation of construction implementation. Restoration at the post-construction stage includes utilization and maintenance and repairs.

Rejuvenation is carried out to create better housing, housing and settlement conditions in order to protect the safety and security of residents and the surrounding community. Rejuvenation is carried out through the demolition and overall arrangement of houses, infrastructure, facilities, and/or public utilities. Rejuvenation must be carried out by first providing temporary housing for the affected community. Rejuvenation is carried out through pre -construction, construction, and post-construction stages.

Rejuvenation at the pre-construction stage includes identification of problems and assessment of rejuvenation needs, temporary housing for affected communities, socialization and community consultation for affected communities , data collection on affected communities, preparation of rejuvenation plans, and deliberation and agreement discussions. Rejuvenation at the construction stage includes the compensation process for the affected community based on the agreement, temporary occupancy of the affected community in another location, the process of implementing rejuvenation construction at the existing settlement location, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of rejuvenation construction, and the process of

reoccupying the affected community. Rejuvenation at the post-construction stage includes utilization and maintenance and repairs.

Resettlement is carried out to realize better housing, housing and settlement conditions in order to protect the safety and security of residents and the community. Resettlement is carried out through pre-construction, construction, and post-construction stages.

Resettlement at the pre-construction stage includes a study of space utilization and/or a study of land legality, temporary housing for people in housing and slums in disaster-prone locations, socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities, data collection on affected communities, preparation of new settlement plans, demolition plans, existing resettlement and resettlement implementation plans, and deliberation and agreement discussions. Resettlement at the construction stage includes the process of compensation for affected communities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, the process of land legalization at new settlement locations, the process of implementing the construction of new housing and settlements, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of resettlement construction, the process of resettling affected communities, and demolition process at existing residential locations. Resettlement at the post-construction stage includes utilization and maintenance and repairs.

### **Conclusion**

Indonesia is a country with quite a lot of slums growing in urban areas. The Indonesian government carried out a series of action plans in accordance with the Sustainable development goal, in which the Indonesian government wanted to reduce slum settlements in urban areas in order to create a decent life for all Indonesian people. The implementation of this action plan has also been supported by legal instruments so that its implementation can be directly felt and is also effective for people who do live in slums and is carried out before construction, during construction and after construction.

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