

Improving The Quality Of Slum Settlements In Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The problem of slums is one of the main problems in urban development. This is quite controversial because there has been an actual effort to deal with slums along with the emergence and growth of new slums. The slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency will specifically instill a negative paradigm about government administration, portraying the government as powerless and incapable of regulating life and livelihood services for its citizens. People living in slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, on the other hand, usually come from low-income groups, who are often responsible for disorder and violations of discipline in various social structures. Slums and housing problems in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency have developed into problems that need to be solved collectively through the mandate of the law.

Keywords:

Quality of Settlements; Slums; Housing; Infrastructure; Slums

1. Introduction

I When the population increases rapidly, it impacts many things, including the physical, social, and economic fields. The availability of infrastructure and basic facilities is generally needed in line with population growth. The lack of availability of basic facilities will cause some urban areas to become slums, which are often referred to as areas that are not environmentally friendly. Slums are areas with a high level of population density in cities that are mostly inhabited by poor people. Slums can be found in various major cities in Indonesia, and are usually associated with high levels of poverty and unemployment.

Slums are defined as areas with poor environmental conditions, dirty, densely populated, and limited space (for light, air, siting, and open field ventilation). Diverse factors often cause current conditions to have effects that endanger human life, such as fires and crime. Unhealthy environmental conditions, such as dirty, polluted, and humid, are some of the characteristics of slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. The failure of the carrying capacity of the environment to cope with the load of activities taking place in the region causes this ecological condition. Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, the

high level of population density causes slums in the area due to poor environmental sanitation due to limited facilities and community habits that do not pay attention to environmental cleanliness and health.

Vehicles such as ambulances and fire brigades are difficult to pass in the slums because the residents live nearby. Garbage is piled up due to the lack of garbage disposal services. The development of slums continues to increase in line with the increase in population in recent years. The government has tried various ways to overcome the problem of slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. One of them is to build modern housing with good sanitation, usually multi-storey houses or flats. Slums often consist of land that has no clear rights in relation to the ownership or function of urban space, which is not usually used for residential premises. In addition, slums consist of land that has legal status, known as "*Slum Area*." Without the owner's permission, it usually causes the residential conditions of the community to be unsuitable due to the unavailability of basic facilities and infrastructure in their environment.

The government has issued Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 2 of 2016 concerning Improving the Quality of Housing and Slums, which explains how to categorize urban slums based on 7 physical indicators, including: a. Regularity of the building; b. Clean water provision; c. Waste; d. Sanitation; e. Drainage; f. Fire prevention; and g. Easy access to environmental roads. For slums, there are three categories: light slums, medium slums, and heavy slums. The type of treatment that will be carried out depends on the category. Regions in Indonesia, both regencies and cities, face the problem of slums in residential areas and settlements. The problem of housing and slum settlements has developed into a national problem that must be solved through a legislative mandate. Laws and regulations have required all relevant local governments to deal with the problem of slum housing and slums. According to Article 12 of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, public housing and residential areas are mandatory government affairs related to basic services.

Slum management policies that have been designed in such a way should be able to be implemented effectively from the center to the regions. However, many people in this area do not understand or care about government programs to improve the quality of slums or slum management. To improve the quality of life and welfare of the community, the need for a suitable place to live, residential areas, or housing must be a common awareness. Houses are an integral part of a settlement, as described by Turner (1982). The home is a growing process associated with the social and economic mobility of its inhabitants throughout time. Turner's statement also emphasized the importance of the relationship between people's economic mobility and homes or residences. In addition, Law No. 1 of 2011 defines a house as a livable place to live, a means of family development, a reflection of the dignity and dignity of its occupants, and an asset for its owner.

Some literature states that areas like this are included in the criteria for squatter areas. A community that inhabits (resides) on land that is not its right or is not intended for settlement is called *a squatter*. Squatter societies often grow concentrated in locations that are off-limits to inhabit (riverbanks, beaches, under bridges, etc.) and develop rapidly as dwellings because they are not

anticipated. Slums, also known as *slums* and *squatters*, have grown rapidly, causing an increase in the number of poor people both in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, resulting in the spread of *slums* and *squatters* in the region.

The problem of slum handling in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, based on information obtained from the sub-district and resident representatives are:

- a. The community in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, has not fully understood the rules for handling slums in urban areas in accordance with national policies.
- b. The community has not fully realized the importance and benefits of physical slum management to improve their quality of life and welfare.
- c. Although the current era of development is the era of empowerment, community empowerment actually offers a development planning process by focusing on the participation, capabilities, and local communities. However, the community still lacks active participation in supporting slum management programs (Korten, 1984). As a result, increasing community engagement is essential.

The need for infrastructure and settlement facilities will increase along with population growth in urban areas. As a result, both the community itself and the government have not been able to fully meet the needs for infrastructure and settlement facilities, both in terms of housing and affordable and livable residential environments. As a result, the carrying capacity of existing infrastructure and settlement facilities began to decline (Kumala and Yusman, 2014).

2. Results and Discussion

Identification of Slum Areas

Villages in urban areas of Indonesia are often considered synonymous with the term slum (poor and dirty villages) or *squatter settlements* (wild villages), even though this is not always true. Krausse (1975) specifically stated: "*The Kampung is a residential segment of the city that is characterized by substandard living space of the population*". A village is a traditional community unit with traditional customs, and is generally located around the city center. According to Alit (2005:36), physical environmental conditions, economic conditions, social conditions, and legal aspects are the characteristics of slum areas. The first is the physical environmental condition that is vulnerable to floods, fires, inadequate infrastructure, poor environmental sanitation, lack of clean water sources, dense housing, and high unemployment rates.

According to Suparlan, (2002), in Syaiful (2002) and Basri et. Al. (2010) Settlements can be classified as slums because:

- a. The condition of the settlement is characterized by residential house buildings that are built chaotically in almost every corner of the settlement. Each house is built on land that has no yard.

- b. The streets between the houses are narrow, winding, and labyrinth, and muddy due to stagnant wastewater from a poorly functioning channel.
- c. Garbage is scattered everywhere, making the air stuffy and smelly.
- d. Shortage or shortage of public facilities
- e. The physical condition of the house or residence generally indicates poverty and slums because it is not well maintained

Quality Improvement of Slum Settlements

According to Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning PKP, Article 16 gives the government the authority to facilitate the improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums at the national level, and Article 17 gives the provincial government the authority to coordinate the reserve or provision of land for development.

Houses have development standards regarding residential health requirements and Ministerial Decree No.403/KPTS/2002 concerning technical guidelines for house construction consisting of: Physical Buildings of Houses; (i) Building materials, not made of materials that can release substances that can harm health, (ii) The roof functions to seal heat, dust, and rainwater, (iii) Walls function to resist wind and dust, and are made impermeable, (iv) Windows and doors function as air vents, fresh air and sunlight and circulation. House Building Completeness Facilities, consisting of; (i) Clean water facilities, clean water facilities are available with a capacity of 120 liters/day/person. (ii) Waste and sewers, dirty water or discharge from bathrooms, laundry and kitchens are channeled through open or closed sewers in the yard of the house to sewers on the side of the road. (iii) Waste disposal sites are provided in the form of bins or garbage cans covered so that flies and animals cannot enter, (iv) Room lighting facilities. A good location of the house is according to the direction of the sun so that sunlight and animals cannot enter.

Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Residential Areas Articles 96 and 97 that in an effort to improve the quality of slum housing and slums, the Government and/or local governments establish policies, strategies, and handling patterns that are humane, cultured, fair, and economical. Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in Article 96 is preceded by the determination of the location of slum housing and slum settlements with the following handling patterns:

- a. Restoration is the process of repairing and/or rebuilding housing and settlements into livable housing and settlements.
- b. Improvements are made to improve the condition of houses, housing, and settlements to protect the safety and security of residents and the surrounding community.

- c. Resettlement is carried out to improve the condition of houses, housing, and settlements to protect the safety and security of residents and the surrounding community.
- d. Some models in dealing with urban slum problems include (Yudohusodo, (1995) in Basri, et. al. (2010)):
- e. The land division model is a rearrangement of land with high community ownership.
- f. Land and land consolidation, or land consolidation, is a concerted effort to reorganize an irregular area into an orderly area with all the facilities and facilities necessary to achieve optimal land and land use, which is in principle carried out on a non-governmental basis.
- g. A relocation or resettlement model is available. Relocation usually takes considerable time and social costs, including the possibility of riots or community unrest.
- h. The construction of flats is a model to deal with urban slums that change the environmental conditions of very densely populated settlements and determine that they are no longer qualified as suitable residential places.
- i. The Village Improvement Program (KIP) is a village development pattern that is based on community participation in improving the quality of the environment and meeting its needs.

Community Empowerment

Empowerment efforts are the right solution to improve the quality of settlements by enabling communities to increase their capacity while maintaining their social and economic relationships. Empowerment can be defined as an effort to improve capacity, learn about local resources, and increase the role of the community as an important part of development (Astuti et al., 2006:15).

In general, empowerment has been defined with various opinions. The concept of empowerment reflects a new paradigm of development, namely "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable" (Chambers, 1995 in Kartasmita, 1996). According to academic opinions, empowerment is seen as a society that gets control. To be empowered, the community needs to increase critical awareness, have the opportunity to make choices and the ability to act (Asfi and Wijaya, 2015).

Three paths are taken to achieve sustainable settlement development. The first is orientation to behavior change (attitude); the second is the orientation to the management of the community itself (management of the community itself); and the last is the orientation to innovation and creativity of the community (entrepreneurship) (Ruhadi and Sunarti, 2012).

3. Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach by describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of individuals and groups. This

study uses descriptive analysis with data from literature studies. The purpose of this study is to collect data from previous research and then analyze the strategies used by various cities in dealing with slums, especially in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. In this study, the data collection method is to read literature and collect data on the government's approach in dealing with slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency.

Data analysis is carried out using patterns, categories, and basic descriptive units to find themes and make working hypotheses based on data. Researchers use qualitative descriptive analysis to describe, narrate, describe, and describe the qualitative data they obtained from the data collection method used to answer the problem formulation. In this study, researchers used stages to ensure that the data they collected was valid. The stages used include persistent observation, triangulation of data sources, methods, and other research, member checks, peer discussions, and checking the adequacy of references (Moleong, 2007).

4. Results And Discussion

Increasing access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. The general purpose contains two purposes. First, improving public access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slums. The second is to improve the welfare of people in urban areas through the prevention and improvement of the quality of slums, community-based, and local government participation. The elaboration of the objectives of the Kotaku Program is to improve community access to settlement infrastructure in accordance with the 7 + 1 slum indicators, strengthen the capacity of local governments to develop collaboration with stakeholders, and improve the level of community welfare through the development of sustainable livelihoods.

Settlement growth is affected by urbanization events. The need for housing is increasing as a result of the increasing population. The relaxation of the local government's response to the needs of the community, especially the need for decent housing, These factors contribute to the emergence of slum areas in cities. Rapid population growth is not offset by the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure, so this development can lead to environmental degradation (Octavionesti & Mardiansjah, 2017).

Table 1. Sustainable Livelihood Development Indicators

It	Indicators	Aspects of Assessment
1	Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Irregularities in terms of dimensions, orientation and shape b. High density is not in accordance with the provisions in the spatial plan; c. Non-conformity with the technical requirements of the structural system, security d. lightning, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, and building materials.

2	Neighborhood Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Road surface conditions that cannot be passed safely by vehicles b. and comfortable; c. Insufficient road width; d. Inadequate road equipment.
3	Drinking Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unavailability of access to drinking water; b. The drinking water needs of every individual are not met; c. The quality of drinking water is not met according to health standards.
4	Environmental Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inability to drain rainwater runoff; b. Causes odors; c. Not connected to the urban drainage system.
5	Wastewater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unavailability of wastewater management systems; b. Unavailability of waste quality according to applicable standards; c. Pollution of the surrounding environment
6	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unavailability of waste management systems; b. Unavailability of waste management facilities and infrastructure; c. The surrounding environment is polluted by garbage.
7	Fire Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of active and passive security systems; b. Unavailability of water supply for adequate blackouts; c. Unavailability of access for fire engines.

Source: Analysis Results, 2024

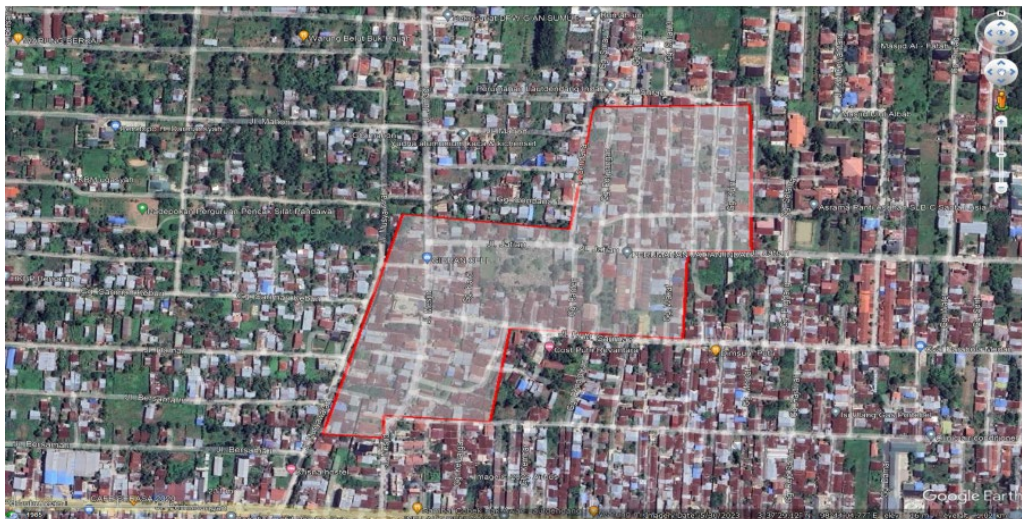


Figure 1. Location Map of Dendang Sea Area

Slums are not suitable for living due to building irregularities, high building density, and poor quality of buildings and infrastructure (Joenso & Sari, 2020). Some ideas to deal with slums in the Dendang Sea Area are as follows:

a. Building

providing a new understanding to the community on how to make livable housing. Therefore, a joint discussion was carried out and socialization was given to the community to build an understanding of how to make livable housing by knowing all the influential aspects.

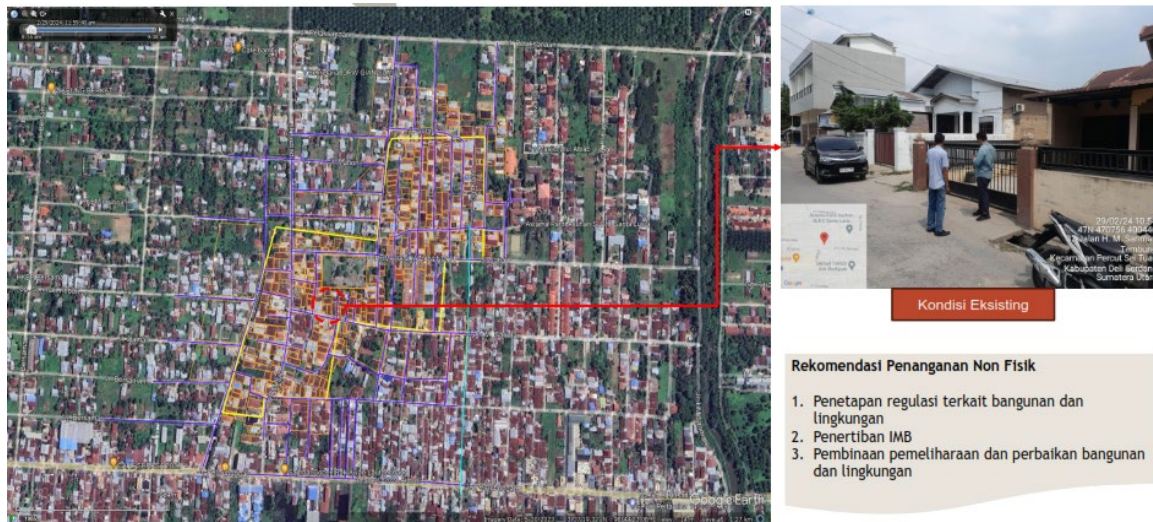


Figure 2. Building Condition

b. Neighborhood Road

Damaged roads are repaired with concrete pavement on road sections that do not meet applicable standards. The quality of settlements in the Dendang Sea Area can be indirectly affected by the construction of the road.



Figure 3. Environmental Road Condition

c. Drinking Water Supply

Clean water distribution pipes and pipe connections are provided for every household building. Taking into account the conditions of settlements, communal water needs have not been met. People living in the Dendang Sea Settlement Area can easily get and meet their drinking water needs because there is a drinking water system.

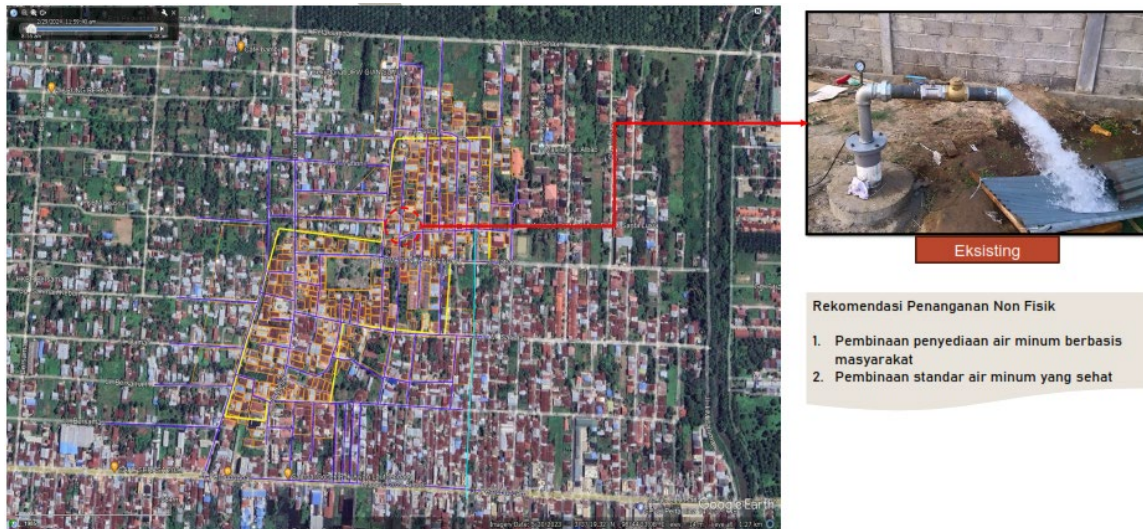


Figure 4. Drinking Water Supply Conditions

d. Drainage Network Management

Tertiary channels and/or local channels are not available, and/or are not connected to the channels in the hierarchy above them, causing water to not flow and cause inundation. Environmental drainage networks are not able to drain water runoff, causing inundation with a height of more than 30 cm for more than 2 hours and occurs more than 2 times a year. The quality of drainage construction is poor because it is in the form of excavation of soil without mineral coating or cover or because there has been damage

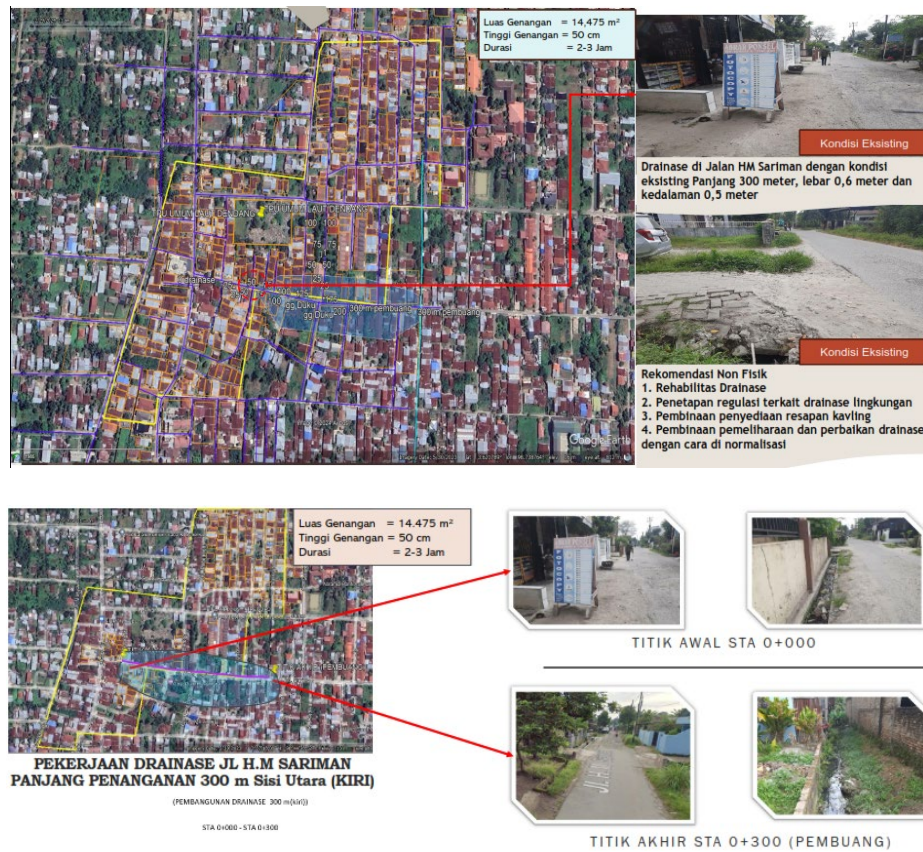


Figure 5. Drainage Network Condition

e. Wastewater management

Wastewater management focuses on socialization to inform the community about the consequences that occur if waste is not managed properly.

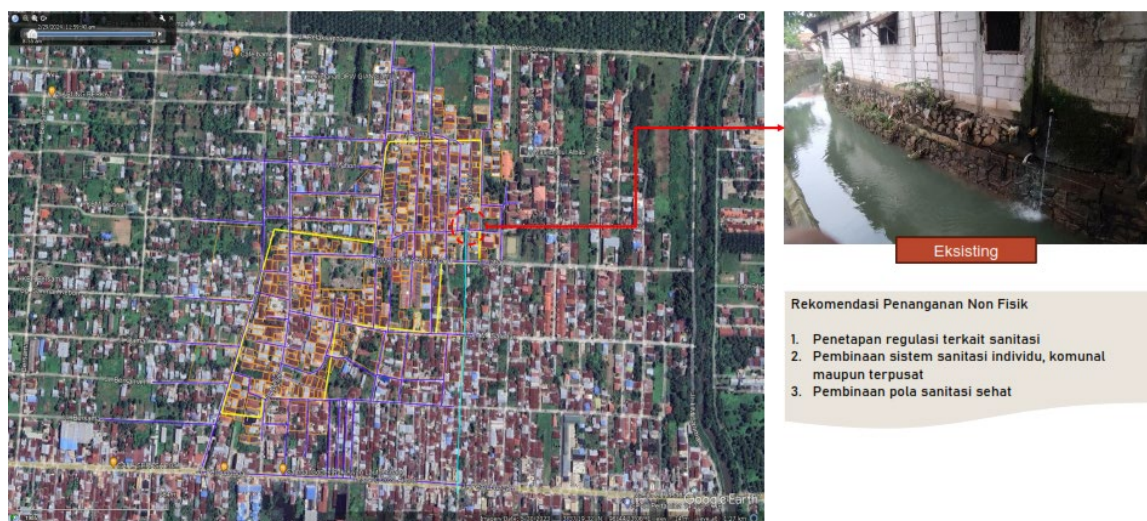


Figure 6. Wastewater Management Conditions

f. Waste management

Waste management is carried out through an integrated system, which includes the purchase of land to build a Centralized Wastewater Management System (SPAL-T), the purchase of latrines, and the provision of waste collection pipes to each house connection. The integrated system also includes the purchase of private waste sorting bins, communal waste disposal, the provision of waste transportation tools or facilities, and the provision of socialization to the community about waste problems.



Figure 7. Waste Management Conditions

g. Fire Protection

The Dendang Sea Settlement area is very vulnerable to fire because many buildings are close to each other. Therefore, socialization on how to prevent and reduce fires is needed. Physical construction that can be carried out, for example by providing portable pumps for fires that are built anywhere according to the requirements.

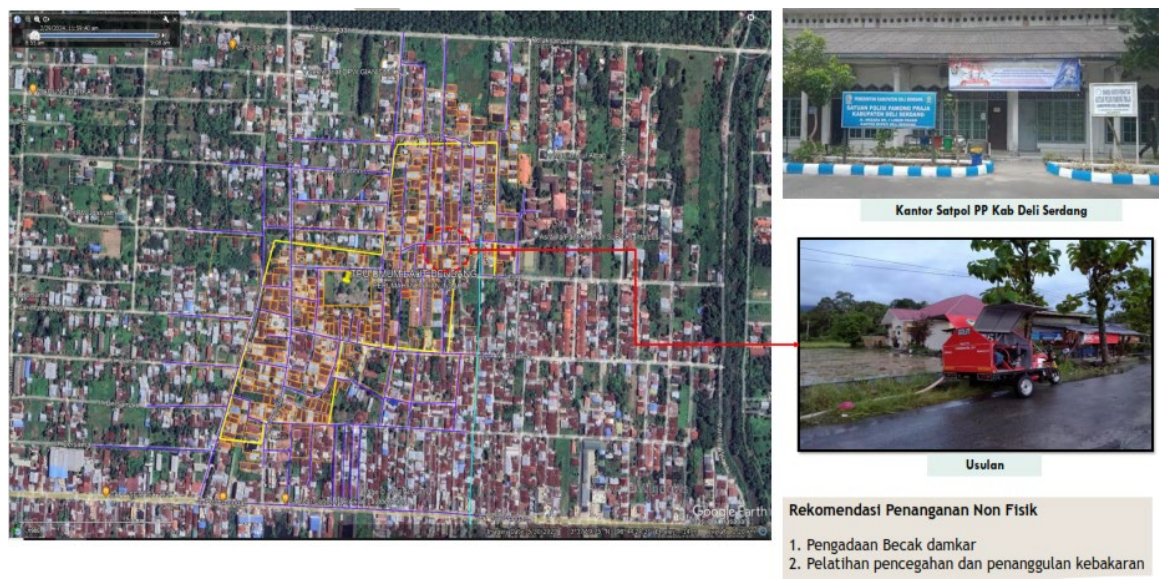


Figure 7. Fire Protection Conditions

h. Land legality:

Socialization related to the location of cultivation and protected areas must be carried out in accordance with the spatial plan. For residents' land that is included in protected areas such as coastal borders, resettlement must be carried out taking into account applicable regulations, including feasibility studies and planning, land preparation, construction of new settlements, and provision of settlement infrastructure. However, it should be noted that these activities take a lot of time and considerable money, and are likely to cause unrest for the local population.

Factors that are usually associated with the emergence of slums are urbanization problems, limited urban land, and the implementation of government programs that are not on target (Wijaya, 2016). The two characteristics of slums are as follows:

- The area is not or underserved with proper infrastructure such as roads, drainage, and sewage channels, resulting in a decline in environmental quality and environmental degradation.
- Uninhabitable housing can be seen from the lack of ventilation, lighting, and inappropriate building materials.

Table 2. General Problems, Concepts, and Strategies for Handling Slums

It	Area Problems	Handling Concept	Strategy
1	Floods and many puddle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and empowerment of the community and improvement of drainage services both in quality and quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of residential drainage systems, Construction of a drainage network that connects to the city

It	Area Problems	Handling Concept	Strategy
2	Damaged Buildings and Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision and control, • improve by carrying out restoration/rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of road repair / construction and improving the quality of • and the quantity of the road.
3	Garbage and Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization of Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PBHS), • Improving wastewater facilities and infrastructure, Reconstruction and restoration, and • Provision of waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of communal (WWTP) and centralized distribution system. • Improvement of toilet facilities and infrastructure, Venue Development • Waste collection and processing.
4	Clean Water Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community empowerment of water protection, • Increasing the reach of clean water services (PDAM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water supply through the Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM).
5	Fire Protection System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing fire protection systems, • Development of open water source empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of fire protection system strategy, • Provision of protection system facilities and infrastructure, such as: Hydrant, Fire Extinguisher / Mini Fire Fighter.
6	The existence of Green Open Space (RTH) in residential environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community empowerment, the importance of Green Open Space (RTH) in residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of RTH in several residential areas.

Source: Analysis Results, 2024

To overcome the problem of slums, the Deli Serdang Regency government does not have a long-term plan. The level of urban settlement slums, land status, and population density are used to determine the location of slum areas. Strategies to improve the quality of infrastructure in slum areas include:

- a. Prepare a comprehensive planning program starting from the program plan stage to the funding stage;
- b. Improve coordination between all stakeholders involved in the development process;
- c. Increasing the role and participation of the community;
- d. Improving coordination in efforts to utilize space and handle infrastructure in slum areas.
- e. Increase local community awareness of environmental conditions through CSR programs to improve residential infrastructure.
- f. Increasing cooperation between private institutions through socialization

5. Results And Discussion

The realization of livable urban settlements begins with efforts to handle slums in Laut Dendang Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Quality improvement activities for slums begin with the determination of the location of slums. In addition to efforts from the local government in overcoming the problem of urban slums, the active participation of the local community is also needed. Therefore, the government and the community need to collaborate to create livable and sustainable settlements.

The existence of slum areas will have a negative impact, both in terms of the level of regional expansion and the assurance of quality of life and sustainability of environmental functions. The emergence of *slums (slums and squatters)* is the "fruit" of various complicated situations of development inequality that need to be explored at the root of the problem and seek realistic solutions that can be agreed upon by various parties and have a positive impact on improving the quality of the population environment and the development of urban space

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