Characteristics Analysis of Slum Area in the Region of Rw 16 Kapuk, West Jakarta

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Abstract. The area, which is located in RW16, Kapuk, West Jakarta, is one of the residential areas which is categorized as one of the slum areas. This article is part of a research on directives to improve the quality of the environment of slums in RW16 Kapuk, West Jakarta. In this article, we will discuss the stages of identifying the characteristics of the environment of slums located at each level of slums found in RW16 Kapuk, Jakarta using the Descriptive Qualitative Analysis technique. After identification, the characteristics of slum area in the study area are obtained in terms of 5 aspects, namely physical, economic condition, availability of facilities and infrastructure, social, and also danger. (hazard). Keywords—Kapuk, Characteristics, Slum Area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia, the population of Jakarta in 2017 amounted to 10,377,787 people with a population density of 6,003,083 people / km2. The number of poor people in Jakarta in 2012 reached 389,690 people. Of the total area of DKI Jakarta that reaches 66,200 Ha, 49.47% is designated as a housing and settlement area where there are 5.4% of slum areas with 392 RW slum areas of slum areas are dwelling environments that have decreased the quality of function as dwelling places, Based on the 2011 RW Slum Evaluation, the Special Capital Region Region (DKI) in 2011 determined urban villages in DKI Jakarta that have slum RWs in them, where one of them is Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta with a typology of heavy slums. Place with a high population density level is RW 16 with 1,431.79 people / Ha. (Primary Survey, 2013)

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Slum problem analysis is the identification stage to determine the slum problem in the object of study that is focused on aspects of the physical quality of buildings and creative infrastructure in a location. The identification of slum issues is based on consideration of the notions of slums and slums, technical requirements in accordance with applicable regulations, as well as minimum service standards required nationally based on the following criteria: (Directorate of Resettlement Area Development, 2016). Slum Settlement Indicators, Slum Conditions and Levels, Slum Level Calculations.

1) Data Collection Methode

• Literature Review

Literature study aims to collect scientific data and information, in the form of theories, methods, or approaches that have been developed and have been documented in the form of books, journals, manuscripts, notes, historical records, documents, etc. contained in libraries. According to Nazir (2005: 93) states that the study of literature or study of literature, apart from looking for secondary data sources that will support.
• Field observation
According to Kriyantono (2008: 106) the method of observation is an activity of observing directly without the mediator of an object to look closely at the activities carried out by a particular object. In this case the authors visited the research location by bringing field instruments that had been prepared. After that, an instrument was identified and filled in regarding the indicators of the slums located at the location. Do not forget the findings are documented as authentic evidence and additional data.

• Observation Interview
Interviews and questions and answers were carried out on the area's administrators (the Head of the local RT / RW) and local residents by using verbal questions to the relevant parties that were representative and were considered to be able to complete the data related to the conditions or description of the local settlements.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
To achieve this goal a qualitative descriptive analysis technique is used. This method is an analysis method by describing the state of a symptom by using a measuring instrument or measurement instrument which is then processed according to its function. In this discussion to see the characteristics of existing settlements will be explained the existing characteristics by referring to the five aspects examined in the slums in the study area.

![Figure 4.1 RW 16 Kapuk Research Area](image)

1) Facilities and Infrastructure Aspects
After conducting field observations, data and information on slum settlements were found in RW 16 Kapuk, West Jakarta. With an interval of slum interval of 27.6 so that the classification values for each class are obtained namely:
1. Not Slum Areas: 0 - 8.75
2. Mild Slum Areas: 8.76 - 17.50
3. Medium Slum Areas: 17.51 - 26.25
4. Slum Area Weight: 26.26 - 35
Figure 4.2 Animal cages built in sewers. & Figure 4.3 The appearance of the stairs in the form of a slippery surface.

Figure 4.4. waste accumulation that occurs in waterways at the study site & Figure 4.5. Garbage collection around the road that has not been transported

Figure 4.6. Stagnant water around the study site & Figure 4.7. Poor quality building

1) Physical Aspects
For the physical condition of houses contained in moderate slum settlements have the characteristics of semi-permanent settlements, the same as those found in low slum settlements. Generally, people use building materials in the form of asbestos as the roof of their homes, cement as flooring materials and ½ walls ½ boards as wall materials.

Figure 4.8. Physical Condition of Buildings in Slum Settlement RW16 Kapuk, Jakarta

2) Social Aspects
For social conditions seen from the aspect of the level of education, generally low slum settlements have lower levels of education compared to low and medium slum
settlements, where in these slums the majority of the population is at primary /
equivalent level of education (34%). As for the origin of the community, the majority
of the population is residents from outside Jakarta, it’s just different from low-slum
settlements, in these settlements generally people already have a Jakarta ID card. This
is because most people who live in these settlements have settled for years, so they
already have a Jakarta ID card. For reasons of the community in choosing a location to
live there the majority is due to the affordable price factor (60%). Whereas the level of
kinship among the people in the heavy slum environment tends to be more diverse
compared to the other two categories of settlements. In this heavy slum settlement,
interaction or social activities owned by the community are not only community service,
PKK, and social gathering, but in fact there are also routine study activities conducted
by the people in the neighborhood.

3) Economy Aspects
The condition of the slum dwellers is heavy when viewed from an economic perspective
is lower than the others, where the majority of these settlements have income ranging
between Rp. 1,100,000 to 1,500,000. For work, the majority of the community besides
working as laborers, but there are also many people who work in the informal sector,
such as motorcycle taxi drivers, construction workers, sweepers, domestic workers and
so forth.

4) Hazard Aspects
In heavy slum conditions the level of inundation / flood that is generally higher than
the other two slum categories, where in these slums the average height is between 50
meters to 1 meter (47%). Whereas inundation generally occurs for a day (49%) and
also 2-3 days (35%). Generally, inundations / floods that occur in these settlements
occur every year.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
After observing in the RW 16 Kapuk area, West Jakarta, a collection of data and
information was obtained that was collected in accordance with what was expected.
Then after data processing and analysis is carried out, generalization is carried out. So
we get the following conclusions:

• Some indicators of slums found are: (1) the condition of buildings in the form of
irregularity in buildings, high density, and the quality of buildings does not meet the
requirements, (2) road conditions in the form of poor environmental road surface
quality, (3) drainage conditions in the form of no rain water resulting in inundation,
unavailability of drainage, not connected to the city drainage system, not maintained so
that there is accumulation of solid and liquid waste in it, poor quality of environmental
drainage construction, (4) the condition of wastewater management in the form of
inappropriate management with applicable technical standards and facilities and waste
water management infrastructure does not meet technical requirements, (5) waste
management in the form of waste infrastructure facilities does not comply with
applicable requirements, waste management systems do not meet technical
requirements, and waste management infrastructure facilities are not maintained, (6) fire
safety conditions in the form of not available a fire protection facilities.
• Based on the results of calculations and analysis of the scoring method, it can be seen that the location of the study has a level of slums in the weight category with a Si value of 27.6.

• Based on the results of field observations, the pattern of handling slums which is approximately appropriate in the RW16 area of Kapuk is restoration. Restoration is carried out to repair and / or rebuild housing and settlements into habitable housing and settlements. Restoration is a home improvement activity, infrastructure, facilities and / or public utilities.

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