

Implementation of Slum Management Policies in Realizing Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The research is based on an imbalance between the carrying capacity of cities and population growth which has led to the development of slums in urban areas. Likewise, the development of the industrial sector has become a magnet for urbanization and population growth, while the community's ability to obtain decent housing is still low. The research intends to examine how the implementation of slum settlement policies is implemented and to design a model for handling slum settlements. Grindle's (1980) policy implementation model consists of the dimensions of the policy content context with aspects of 1) the interests affected; 2) type of benefit; 3) the degree of change; 4) the decision-making position; 5) program implementers; 6) policy resources, as well as the implementation context with aspects of 1) the strengths and strategies of the actors involved; 3) the characteristics of the ruling institutions and regimes; 3) compliance and responsiveness of the target group. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with primary data obtained through interviews and observations. While data analysis techniques used descriptive analysis techniques including data condensation, data presentation and drawing conclusions (Miles and Huberman, 2014). The research finding is that the policy for dealing with slum settlements through the Berseka Program has not been optimally implemented in terms of the insignificant contribution to handling slum settlements. So a more comprehensive and sustainable approach is needed in dealing with slum settlements. The results of the study concluded: 1) The Berseka program has not been optimally implemented in terms of the low perceived benefits, low degree of change, weak government control over the actors involved, and lack of program sustainability and post-handling maintenance; 2) A comprehensive sustainable comprehension slum handling model developed by researchers includes approaches to prevention, revitalization, relocation, and preservation that will increase achievements in building cities and settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Research suggestions: 1) Need to study the role of the private sector and NGOs in dealing with slum settlements; 2) The need for complementary policies in the context of preventing slum settlements in the form of Regional Regulations and District Head Regulations.

Keywords

public policy
implementation;
slums; berseka



I. Introduction

Cities in the world, including Indonesia, face various complex development challenges. Approximately 50% of the world's population currently lives in urban areas. The main challenge faced by cities around the world is the rapid development of cities that have not been supported by the readiness of regional support, infrastructure and utilities as well as the readiness of related stakeholders. Indonesia's population growth rate in 2021

was recorded at 1.229% per year and it is estimated that in 2035 the total population in Indonesia will reach around 305.6 million people, and of such a population, 66% of the population is in urban areas (BPS RI, 2022). This happens partly as a result of the growing urbanization.

One of the characteristics of urbanization that occurs in developing countries is generally said to be pseudo urbanization (Pseudo Urbanization) which can be interpreted that pseudo urbanization is a phenomenon of migration from villages to cities without any preparation, so that pseudo urbanization is characterized by various problems such as urban poverty, swelling of the informal sector with various problems. It is the nature of urbanization in advanced industrial countries which is said to be pure urbanization (True Urbanization) as pure urbanization is a phenomenon of migration from villages to cities with preparations made to support urban needs, so it does not cause problems of poverty in urban areas or other problems. caused by urbanization, and conversely, the phenomenon of urbanization has a good impact on the sustainability of an urban area. This is related to the fact that in developed countries the movement of population from villages to cities has been guaranteed by the availability of non-agricultural jobs in cities, but generally in developing countries non-agricultural jobs in cities are not guaranteed (Sujarto in Kuswartojo, 2005) .

The problem of urban development is faced by developing countries, including Indonesia. In fact, this issue has long been identified by countries in the world, including through the 1996 Habitat II Conference in Istanbul Turkey which took the theme "Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanizing World". At that time it was well realized that the problem of urbanization was a common problem in developing countries. The city has its own charm for urbanites. Urbanization is like two sides of a coin, when viewed from a positive perspective it can mean capital for the economy and also the development of cities in a better direction, but if it is not managed properly then many problems will arise, starting from increasing unemployment, crime, traffic jams, floods and also new slums. Urbanization carried out by villagers in cities causes a buildup of residents in cities in the hope of improving the economy causing urbanization to continue to occur. However, the lack of skills and education of the villagers makes it difficult for them to find decent jobs, so they are unable to have a decent life. One of the consequences of increasing the number of residents in the city is the formation of slums (Pigawati & Nursyahbani, 2015).



Source: Susenas 2019, BPS RI, 2019

Figure 1. Percentage of Households Living in Livable Houses 2015-2019

One of the impacts that may occur as a result of an imbalance between the carrying capacity of cities and population growth is the potential for the development of slums in urban areas. Susenas data for 2019, as presented in Figure 1.1, recorded the number of households living in livable homes nationally reaching 56.51%, and in urban areas as population concentration points reaching 61.09%. This means that there are still 38.9% (15.5 million households) in urban areas living in uninhabitable houses, and it is certain that some of these households live in slums (BPS RI, 2019). The study of slum settlements (slums) generally covers three aspects, namely, first, their physical condition. This physical condition, among others, can be seen from the condition of the buildings which are very dense with low construction quality, the road network is not patterned and not paved, public sanitation and drainage are not functioning and waste has not been managed properly. Second, the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the community living in the settlement. The socio-economic conditions of the people living in slum areas include low income levels, loose social norms, a culture of poverty that characterizes their lives, which is evident from their apathetic attitude and behavior. Third, the impact of the two conditions. These conditions often also result in poor health conditions, sources of pollution, sources of disease spread and deviant behavior, which have an impact on overall life (kotaku.pu.go.id, accessed 2022).

Based on Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas it is explained that "slums are settlements that are unfit for habitation because of the irregularity of the buildings, the high level of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements". Slums or slums are housing conditions with poor quality and unhealthy conditions, shelters for marginal activities and sources of epidemic diseases which will eventually spread to urban areas (UN Habitat, 2009).

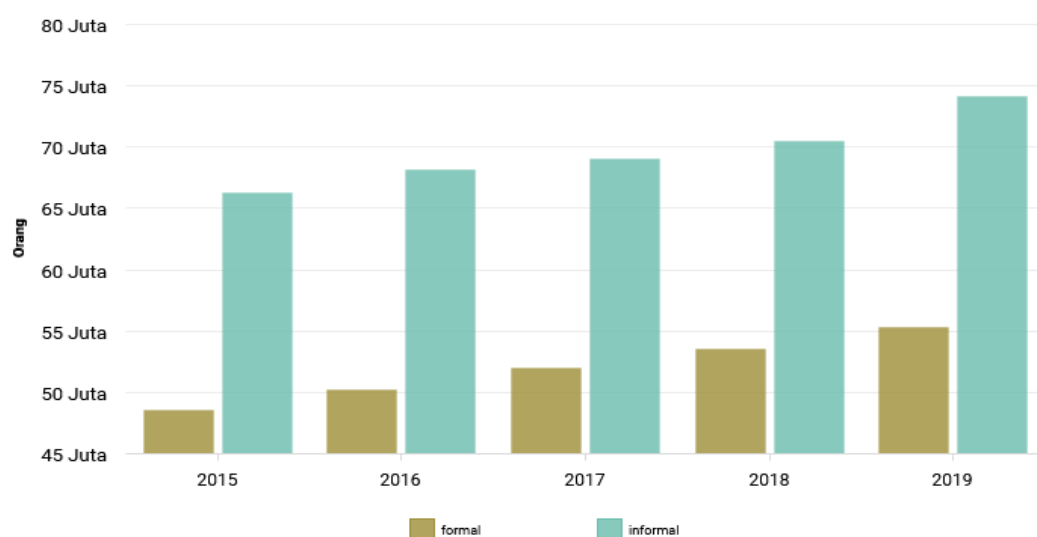
Some of the problems related to the suffering of slums include inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene practices, overcrowding and contaminated air, all of which can create unhealthy conditions. Diseases associated with this include dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, hepatitis, leptospirosis, malaria, dengue fever, scurvy, chronic respiratory disease and intestinal parasitic infections. In addition, poor families with low levels of education tend to practice poor hygiene, which contributes to the spread of disease and increases health risks to children (Unicef, 2012). Other literature states that slum environments are closely related to poverty, high residential densities, low housing basic sanitation due to the absence of clean water sources, accumulated garbage, inadequate housing conditions, many disease vectors, such as flies, rats and mosquitoes. Kemen, 2005)

Apart from the health aspect, according to the researchers, another negative impact of the existence of slum conditions is the high risk of disasters, such as floods and fires. Flood disasters occur due to several problems in slum cemeteries such as loss of water catchment areas, pollution in rivers, and if we look closely at the problem of flooding, it arises because of the change in land use whose main reason is used for residential needs, then slum settlements appear on river banks. . The flow of the river which should be smooth and able to accommodate the flow of water, obstruction of the sanitation system and poor drainage is one of the causes of flooding. Meanwhile, fire disasters are very prone to occur in densely populated slum areas. The potential for the fire to spread quickly, because the density and road access to the location made it difficult for firefighters to put out the fire. These fire-prone conditions create a high risk of environmental damage, loss of property and even loss of life in slum settlements. While on the social aspect, slum settlements are seen as having the potential to cause urban problems because slum settlements are a source of various deviant behaviors, such as crime and other social ills. The police even state that slums and poverty have a high relevance to crime. Slum areas

and poverty are triggers for high crime rates (Silvanus Alvin, 2013). Indonesia is the 4th country with the highest urban population with 56% of the population living in urban areas and a growth rate of 2.7% per year. As many as 3.9 million urban households live crammed into inadequately sized houses (overcrowded), the majority are in metropolitan areas, especially on the island of Java (Nawasis, 2022).

The development of urban slum settlements in particular has had an impact on a bad paradigm for governance, by giving a negative image of the powerlessness and incompetence of the government in managing the life services and livelihoods of its citizens. On the other hand, especially related to the socio-cultural order of the community, and communities living in slum settlements, it indicates that economically it is included in the category of economically weak and low-income communities, which reconditions the causes of the degradation of the community's life order, both at the level of social structure, social system social dynamics, social dynamics of cultural patterns, social conflict and the phenomenon of urban crime. The problem of slum settlements is a topic that seems endless and never finished being discussed because of a failure to understand the root of the problem. These slums are the residue of the failure to provide an inclusive housing system for all in the city, the failure of previous government policies, inappropriate regulations, a dysfunctional land market, a financing system that is not responsive to the political will of various parties (Cities Alliance, 2001).

The understanding of slum settlements is also very contextual, where not only between countries, in one country the term slum can be different. Determining whether an area or residential area is considered slum or not in each region is different from one another, this also depends on the determination by authorized stakeholders, such as that determined by regional leaders. The dynamics of the slum settlement problem is moving more rapidly, both from a spatial and jurisdictional perspective. So far, the problem of handling slum settlements has focused on the physical area, even though in slum settlements there are also positive sides that cannot be ignored. Slum settlement areas make a positive contribution to the economy. The informal sector is widely accommodated in slum areas, such as scavengers, used goods and junk businesses, on average occupying slum areas. It is this informal sector that hardly gets any attention and its existence is acknowledged.



Source: BPS RI, 2019.

Figure 2. Number of Population Aged 15 Years and Over Working by Formal and Informal Sectors (2015 - 2019)

Indonesia. In February 2019, there were 74 million people aged 15 and over working in the informal sector. Meanwhile, only 55.3 million people work in the formal sector (BPS RI, 2019). The average population living in slums works in the informal sector which contributes 40% of national GDP. In developed countries, the contribution of the informal sector to gross domestic product (GDP) is indeed not as large as in low-income countries, namely only 17%, while in low-income countries the contribution of the informal sector reaches 40% of GDP (Enste and Schneider, 2002). In fact, in Africa the informal sector is the backbone of the economy and job creation, with a contribution to GDP of 50%-80%, and employment opportunities of 90% (Steel and Snodgrass, 2008).

The formidable challenge in implementing the slum management program is based on various policies and the dynamics of existing conditions. This is because the problem of slums is not only a manifestation of population explosion, demographic change, and development pressures, but also problems with the failure of the governance of the housing supply system, even from urban planning itself, urban planning that is less consistent.

Several theories of policy implementation as well as an overview of the phenomenon of handling slums in Bekasi Regency, as well as their relevance to the SDGs, the theoretical novelty in the study of implementing policies for handling slums that researchers can put forward is that the implementation of public policies to realize sustainable development is a series of activities directed at aligning the substance of the policy and the performance of policy implementers in order to produce direct or indirect impacts on the environment, social and economy of the target group. Thus, the success of policy implementation in realizing sustainable development can be seen from the impact felt by the community in environmental, social and economic aspects.

The success of policy implementation is a collective output resulting from the operation of all policy instruments and actors in impacting policy objectives. So to assess success, comprehensive parameters are used, that policy implementation is not only dominant related to administrative, bureaucratic, authority, political activities, as well as the articulation of the normative basis of policies, or the implementation of commands, but involves all the resources, actors and instruments involved.

II. Review of Literature

Governance in other contexts is a general phenomenon, governance emphasizes the activities of authority in various general areas. Not just asserting on one government. However, it also emphasizes activities in various institutional environments that aim to provide direction, regulate, and control all conditions related to the general environment (Syafi'ie, 2017:4).

Etymologically, government can be interpreted as follows (Syafi'ie, 2017:4):

- a) Command means doing the job of ordering. Which means that there are two parties in it, namely the governing has authority and the governed has obedience to necessity.
- b) After adding the prefix "pe" it becomes a government which means the body that exercises governing power.
- c) After adding the ending "an" it becomes government. Means the actions, ways, things or affairs of the governing body.

According to Hadjon (1993) government can be understood through two meanings; on the one hand in the sense of "government function" (governing activities), on the other hand in the sense of "government organization" (a collection of government units). This function of government as a whole consists of various kinds of governmental acts; decisions, decisions of a general nature, acts of civil law and concrete actions. The

government comes from the word order which means to order something.

According to Rasyid (2002:3) government tasks are generally related to the main tasks of the government, namely:

- a. Ensuring the security of the state from all possible attacks from outside, and guarding against internal rebellions that can overthrow the legitimate government through violent means;
- b. Maintaining order by preventing disputes between members of the community, guaranteeing that any changes that occur in society can take place peacefully;
- c. Guarantee the application of fair treatment to members of the community regardless of any status that lies behind their existence;
- d. Carrying out public works and providing services in areas that are not possible to be carried out by non-governmental organizations, or which would be better if carried out by the government;
- e. Making efforts to improve social welfare, for example: helping the poor and caring for the disabled, the elderly and neglected children, accommodating and channeling homeless people to productive activity sectors, and the like;
- f. Implementing economic policies that benefit the wider community, such as controlling the inflation rate, encouraging the creation of new jobs, advancing domestic trade between nations, as well as other policies that directly guarantee increased national and community economic resilience;
- g. Implement policies to maintain natural resources and the environment, such as water, land and forests.

Kaufman (2005) states that the task of government is to regulate and serve the community. The task of regulating is to emphasize more on the authority or power possessed to regulate based on position in the bureaucracy. While the task of serving is to emphasize more on the public interest, facilitate affairs and provide satisfaction to the community. Meanwhile, Mulgan (2009:14) argues that the government's first task is to protect society from threats, especially threats of invasion, civil war, and natural disasters such as floods and famine. If the government fails to protect the public, the government will lose legitimacy. The government's second task is to advance the well-being of society through economic growth and providing care for the sick and poor. The third duty of government is to administer justice, punish crimes and resolve disputes. The fourth duty of government is to promote truth, helping people to understand the world around them, either through religion or more recently through science.

Government functions wherever they are, at least carry out service functions, regulatory functions, and empowering functions, in an effort to realize good governance (Ndraha, 2000). Meanwhile, it was stated that the function of government is to regulate and provide services. Arrangements in the sense of affirming the framework of collective life agreements, so that there is certainty and behavior that benefits the public interest. Service to community rights contains activities to make it easier for people to enjoy a proper or proper life in accordance with their human values and dignity. Meanwhile, service to community obligations contains activities to enable the community to understand the collective compliance that should be developed (Hamdi, 2002:8).

Apart from the above functions in the development process, it turns out that the function of government is also to create order and security in society. Mac Iver (2000) distinguishes government functions as follows: 1) cultural function, 2) general welfare function, 3) economic control function). Another opinion regarding the function of government was also expressed that the two functions of government are the primary function (service function) and the secondary function (empowerment function). Primary

function, namely as a provider of public services that cannot be traded including defense and security services, government services and civil services. While the secondary function, namely as a service provider needs to be ordered to have goods & services that cannot be fulfilled by oneself because they are powerless and weak, including supplies and construction of facilities & infrastructure (Labolo, 2014).

Government functions in general with regard to functions (Labolo, 2014):

- a) Regulation (regulation), the implementation of the regulatory function commonly known as the regulatory function in all its forms is intended as an effort to create the right conditions so that they become conducive for various activities to take place, including the creation of good social order in various social lives
- b) Service, the service function is ultimately expected to produce justice in society
- c) Empowerment, the function of empowerment is expected to be able to encourage community independence
- d) Development (development), the function of development will create prosperity in society.

These government functions are relevant to the study of the implementation of policies for handling slum settlements in Bekasi Regency, where some of the relevant functions include: 1) regulatory function, in which the government functions as the maker of laws that regulate shared life to work well and provide goodness or comfort for every citizen; 2) the function of community empowerment, where the government functions in political empowerment, economic empowerment, social & cultural empowerment, and environmental empowerment; and 3) the function of managing state assets/wealth, where the government manages all state resources and wealth for the welfare of society (Rewansyah, 2011).

III. Research Method

This study used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is intended as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of computation (Strauss and Corbin, 2013). The purpose of qualitative research leads to efforts to present the social world, and its perspectives in the world, in terms of concepts, behaviors, perceptions and issues about the human being studied (Moleong, 2009).

The purpose of qualitative research is to understand social phenomena from certain events and social interactions. According to the opinion of Locke Spirduso & Silverman in (Creswell, 2012) said that the purpose of qualitative research is to understand certain situations, events, groups or social interactions.

Based on its nature, this research is a descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2018) the descriptive research method is based on post-positivism philosophy which is commonly used to research natural object conditions, in which the researcher acts as a key instrument and describes a situation objectively or based on visible facts.

Qualitative data analysis activities consist of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion/verification. Occurring simultaneously means data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions/verification as something intertwined is a cyclical and interactive process before, during and after data collection in a parallel form to build general insights called analysis (Milles and Huberman, 2009) .

Qualitative research also has the characteristic that it is carried out using descriptive research methods, where this method is a method for examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of present events. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena investigated (Nazir, 2011).

IV. Results and Discussion

Every policy taken by the regional government will have an impact on changes in the conditions of the people in the area. Every change resulting from the implementation of a policy will cause a different reaction for each person or target group. Attention to the sub-dimensional interests of the target group is focused on the extent to which the interests of the target group can be accommodated by the policy. This is as stated by Grindle (1980:11) that the success or failure of a policy is very dependent on the interests that exist in the policy. In this case, does the policy represent the interests of certain people or represent the interests of the wider community? A policy will be successful if it gets broad support from the community as the target group. A policy will receive broad support from its target group if the policy represents its interests, and vice versa.

Several statements representing the extent to which the interests of the target group were accommodated in the contents of the policy were conveyed, among others, the Acting informant. Bekasi Regent Dr. H. Dami Ramdan, MT., revealed that the program for handling slum settlements, in this case the Berseka (Clean, Healthy and Blessing) Program, accommodates the interests of a very broad target group, especially the pre-prosperous people who do not yet have proper housing, or live in residential areas. slums (Dani Ramdan, 2023). Likewise, the informant Plt. The Head of the Housing, Settlement and Land Areas (Perkimtan) Office H. Muchlis, S.Sos., M.AP., that the interests of the community have been accommodated, some of which are the target group, namely the pre-prosperous community, slum dwellers and vulnerable groups including the elderly, women, children, and persons with disabilities (Muchlis Interview, 2023).

Slightly different was conveyed by an informant Member of Commission III DPRD Bekasi Regency, Helmi, who reminded that the policy basically accommodates all the interests of the target group, be it the poor, groups with disabilities, women and children. It all depends on the implementation.

Meanwhile, a community leader in Bekasi Regency, H. Erick Anwar Djamaludin, said that programs for dealing with slums such as the Berseka Program are very good for poor people who live in slum areas. Likewise, the people living around the slum settlements who were interviewed said that their interests were sufficiently accommodated, especially to improve their unfit housing into a decent one. According to him, the poor community groups are the ones whose interests are best accommodated by the Berseka Program. H. Erick hopes that this program will continue (Interview with Djamaludin, 2023). The BKM informant also stated that by first collecting data in the community as a suggestion from the community, according to him the interests of the target group had been achieved (Interview with Nana, 2023). Likewise, it was acknowledged that underprivileged community informants living in slum areas had been handled through the Berseka Program for the 2020 fiscal year, including, a resident of South Cikarang, Mr. Nasikin, who said that his interests in environmental roads, clean water facilities, drainage and waste management had been accommodated in the Berseka Program. .

Then, the academic informant, Ahmad Aguswin, S.T., M.M., revealed that the Berseka Program had accommodated the needs and interests of the target group. Forms of activities such as the construction of environmental roads, clean water facilities, drainage and other sub-programs that can adequately accommodate the interests of the community (Aguswin Interview, 2023). Similarly, said academician Windi, S.Pd., M.M, who said that apart from the community, businessmen or industry players also basically accommodated their interests, although not explicitly. This, according to Windi, if the residents of the slum area are handled and their quality of life can be improved, it will have an impact on the physical and psychological quality when they work. So that this has a positive impact on the industrial world in Bekasi Regency.

Various informants' statements regarding the extent to which the interests of the target group were accommodated in the slum handling policy program through the Bekasi Berseka Program indicate that the interests of the target group were sufficiently accommodated. The interests of the target group basically refer to the interests of certain groups that are the subject of the public policy. As it is known that even though Bekasi Regency is touted as a developing area for the industrial sector, the agricultural sector cannot be denied and even existed long before the development of the industrial sector in Bekasi Regency. For this reason, the target group of farmers also has an interest in local government policy programs which must be accommodated in it. So the implementation of the Berseka Program can actually bridge the existence of farmers in relation to the arrangement of slum settlements, because not a few farmers live in slum settlements, especially farm workers who do not have their own land.

Target groups that have access to or influence over political power have greater opportunities to advance their interests. For example, large industry groups with close ties to political leaders can influence policies in their favor. In this case, as stated by the informant that the entrepreneur also has interests that can be accommodated by the policy program. Target groups that are well organized and have the capacity to act collectively have greater opportunities to realize their interests. Strong organizations can rally support, lobby governments, or coordinate actions to achieve common goals. The target group in this case is represented by civil society which is collectively organized such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Community Organizations (Ormas).

Policy programs are actually able to accommodate the interests of target groups fairly, uphold human rights and be free from discrimination. Target groups that face discrimination or human rights violations often have a vested interest in overcoming injustice and receiving equal protection. Certain minority groups, women's groups, disability groups, or ethnic groups may have a special interest in policies that protect their rights.

The importance of paying attention to the interests of the target group is to ensure that public policies or programs do not only benefit groups that are already strong or influential, but also help vulnerable or marginalized groups in society. By paying attention to the interests of the target group, the government and policy makers can design programs that are more inclusive and sustainable for the welfare of society as a whole. The government's role in accommodating various target groups is the embodiment of its main task, as stated by Rasyid (2002:3) the main task of the government in this case is to guarantee the implementation of fair treatment to citizens without distinguishing whatever status lies behind their existence. Then related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are understood as a character of development that fulfills current needs without disrupting equal opportunities for future generations to get opportunities like today (Hahn and Knoke, 2010: 787-801), then the interests of the target group are

accommodated not only in a certain period of time, then ignoring that the target group is not a static object without giving birth to future generations.

For this reason, attention to the interests of the target group on an ongoing basis, in relation to the SDGs, the contents of the implemented policies are actually able to guarantee the sustainability of the interests of the target group being accommodated to the next generation. In this case, the local government received the task of continuing the arrangement of slum settlements which actually started from the central government, then stopped and was continued by the local government. This is as stated in Regent Regulation No. 72 of 2020 concerning the Berseka Program which states that the sub-districts and villages where the Central Government Program was originally transferred to the slum settlement environment arrangement of the Berseka Program as referred to in paragraph (5) are carried out thoroughly within a period of time. years 2020-2024. So after a slum area has been completely organized and handled, the program doesn't necessarily stop there. However, the sustainability of the program must continue. Thus, basically the interests of the target group are in line with the aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in the following aspects: healthy and prosperous lives, clean water and proper sanitation, and sustainable cities and settlements.

V. Conclusion

Based on the description of the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions are presented:

1. The policy for handling slum settlements through the Berseka (Clean, Healthy and Blessing) Program in Bekasi Regency has not been optimally implemented. Even though the interests of the target group have been accommodated in the contents of the policy, the availability of human resource budget resources, sufficient tools and regulations, and the existence of institutions that involve community participation, the benefits received have not been fully felt and are still fragmented in certain sub-programs in an area. handled. Likewise, the degree of change is still low as seen from the low level of public awareness and the achievement of reducing the area of slum settlements which has not been significant. In addition, the government lacks the power to control the actors involved and prevent potential fraud. Likewise, there is no guarantee of program sustainability and long-term maintenance.
2. A comprehensive sustainable comprehension slum handling model developed by researchers as a model for dealing with slums in a comprehensive manner through sustainable approaches to prevention, revitalization, relocation and preservation will increase the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the point of the 6th goal 11 namely "building cities and settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable".

Suggestion Based on the description of the conclusions, the following research suggestions are presented:

1. In future research, it is necessary to examine the role of the private sector and NGOs in implementing slum management policies. So that it is known its contribution to the handling of slum settlements.
2. It is necessary to increase cross-sectoral collaboration with all elements of society in dealing with slums, especially in preventing slums.
3. The need for complementary policies in the context of preventing slum settlements, both in the form of regulations both Regional Regulations and District Head Regulations.

4. The comprehensive sustainable slum handling model needs to be implemented in Bekasi Regency and also in other areas that have different characteristics, so that it is known how the model contributes to the handling of slums.

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