

Implementation of the BERSEKA Program (Clean, Healthy, and Prosperous) in Addressing Slum Settlements in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency: A Case Study

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Abstract: One of the objectives of the KOTAKU program in 2023 is assistance in increasing the role and strengthening the capacity of local governments in handling slums. The Bekasi Regency Government to overcome slum areas made a policy of Bekasi Regent Regulation number 72 of 2020 concerning the arrangement of slum environments for the Clean, Healthy and Blessing (BERSEKA) program as a guideline for the implementation of slum arrangement in Bekasi Regency. The purpose of this study is to evaluate and analyze the implementation of the BERSEKA program, analyze inhibiting factors, supporting factors and solutions to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the BERSEKA program. The research was conducted in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency. The research method used is qualitative descriptive, the focus of research based on Merilee S Grindle's policy implementation theory consists of policy content and implementation environment. Determination of informants using purposive sampling techniques. Data collection techniques through interviews, documentation and observation. The results of the study are known that the definition and concept of the BERSEKA program is a replication of the KOTAKU program with budget sources from the Bekasi Regency Regional Budget. Its implementation involves the role of the community in the physical development of settlements as well as non-physical activities have not been implemented. The BERSEKA program has reduced the slum area from 25.05 Ha to 6.87 Ha. Inhibiting factors for implementation are incomplete socialization to the surrounding community, unavailability of budget for maintenance for Utilization and User Groups (KPP) and dualism of interests. Supporting factors for the implementation of the BERSEKA program for the development of settlement infrastructure have been included in the 2023-2026 RENSTRA of the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement and Land Office as well as solutions to eliminate the remaining slum areas in the form of providing waste infrastructure, fire fighting facilities, building environmental drainage and improving clean water facilities (SAB).

Keywords: Policy Implementation; Settlements; KOTAKU Program; Berseka Program

A. Introduction

Policy implementation has a very important role in the public policy process, where a policy program must be carried out efficiently in order to achieve the impact or goals that have been set (Sos, 2020) {Yuliah, 2020). Policy implementation is basically a method to ensure that a policy can achieve its objectives appropriately, without excess or deficiency (Entjaurau et al., 2021). In the implementation of public policy, there are two options available: the first is to and the second is to formulate derivative policies or derived from existing policies (Wahyudi, 2016) (Wastuti& Siregar, 2021).

In the spatial planning of Bekasi Regency for 2011-2031 in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 12 of 201 I, Cibitung Sub-district has been designated as a Regional Activity Center (PKW) with a main emphasis on the industrial and residential sectors, as well as the Cibitung Sub-district Center and settlement sectors, as well as the Local Activity Center (PKL). This has become an attraction for migrants from the region to seek employment, and has led to rapid population growth. The population of Sukajaya Village has a significant increase from 33,135 people in 2021 to 35,390 people in 2022, an increase of 2,255 people in one year.

Rapid population growth is not only influenced by internal factors such as the rate of birth and death of the population, but also by the phenomenon of urbanization, which contributes significantly to changes in population in an area (Siregar & Asmariati, 2022). Problems arising from the impact of urbanization, one of which causes settlements to become slums with an increase in the number of residents (Siregar & Asmariati, 2022) with an increase in population, which is not matched by the availability of housing and settlement facilities.

Rapid population growth has the impact of increasing demand for the provision of good quality facilities and infrastructure, both in terms of quality and quantity (Halilullah, 2022). The challenge faced by urban and rural areas is inequality in the availability and level of infrastructure services, which is not in line with the

increasing concentration of settlements and the lack of development of settlement support facilities and infrastructure.

Slums refer to residential areas that do not meet proper standards, both in technical and non-technical terms, often inhabited by the poor, especially in urban areas. Poverty is one of the main causes of slum formation in urban areas, so overcoming this problem requires strong economic growth, economic equality, increased employment, increased income for the poor, and improved basic services. This includes infrastructure improvements such as roads, drainage, clean water, sanitation, waste management, fire infrastructure and green parks. In addition, improving housing and the overall neighborhood environment is also an important step in addressing this issue (Andiyan et al., 2021) (Elvira et al., 2023).

In 2019, the percentage of slum households in Indonesia nationally reached 13.86%, while in West Java province it reached 19.86%. These figures have increased significantly compared to the previous year, which was around 7.42% (national) and 11.16% (West Java). This increase in the percentage of slum areas highlights the escalation of serious slum problems in Indonesia.

The active involvement of the community is a very crucial aspect in all stages of development, especially in efforts to overcome the slum problem. From planning to evaluation, communities need to be actively involved in this process. The goal is for them to feel that they have a significant role in the development and are willing to participate voluntarily, especially if they feel the direct benefits of the infrastructure built to address the problems in the slum areas.

The government has taken concrete steps in addressing slum issues through the initiation of the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program managed by the Directorate General of Human Settlements. The program is designed to provide support to Local Governments in their efforts to address slums and create decent living conditions, including by restoring the role of the Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat (BKM).

The program has provided a number of crucial lessons, including the development of the KOTAKU Program, valuable investments in community institutions, close cooperation between the community and local government, as well as improved monitoring systems and capacity of the mentoring team.

Based on Bekasi Regent Decree No. 591/Kep.169-Distarkim/2016, there are 4 sub-districts consisting of 9 villages, with a total slum area of 186.8 hectares. Then, with Bekasi Regent Decree No. 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020, the area changed to 9 sub-districts with 70 villages, and the slum area significantly increased to 1,380.62 hectares, an increase of 1,193.82 hectares from before.

Sukajaya Village, previously not included in the list of slum areas according to Bekasi Regent Decree Number 591/Kep.169-Distarkim/2016, has now been identified as one of the villages classified as a slum area according to Bekasi Regent Decree Number 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020, with a slum area of 25.05 Ha.

Since the issuance of the Slum Decree in 2016, Bekasi Regency has been actively making efforts to reduce slum areas. These efforts involve collaboration between the local government and the central government, with the aim of reducing the size of slum areas. This step is implemented through the KOTAKU program initiated by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

In 2023, the KOTAKU Program initiated by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing entered a period of loan extension and optimization. The termination of the KOTAKU Program's National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP) loan is also a period of sustainability of the KOTAKU Program by the local government. One of the goals to be achieved by KOTAKU in 2023 is the sustainability of the slum upgrading program through assistance to increase the role and strengthen the capacity of the Local Government.

The local government of Bekasi Regency has issued Bekasi Regent Regulation number 72 of 2020 which regulates the Structuring of Slum Settlement Environments in the framework of the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) Program. This regulation aims to be a guideline for the implementation of slum upgrading in Bekasi District, with concepts adapted from the KOTAKU program.

Various problems in handling slums in Bekasi Regency and the inclusion of Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Subdistrict as a slum area, are the background for researchers to conduct research related to the implementation of the clean, healthy and blessed program (BERSEKA) to overcome slums in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Subdistrict, Bekasi Regency. Along with the development of settlements, the government must be responsive to the need for facilities and infrastructure, especially to meet the basic needs of the people in the area.

Slums refer to a residential environment that has experienced a significant decline in the quality of its function as a place to live, characterized by locations that are not in accordance with spatial planning, high population density in a limited area, potential social risks and negative impacts on the environment, low quality buildings, inadequate availability of environmental infrastructure, and threats to the survival and welfare of its residents (Pratama, 2015) (Pratama et al., 2023).

In Law Number 1 Year 2011 on housing and settlement areas, housing is a group of houses located in a settlement area, including in urban areas.

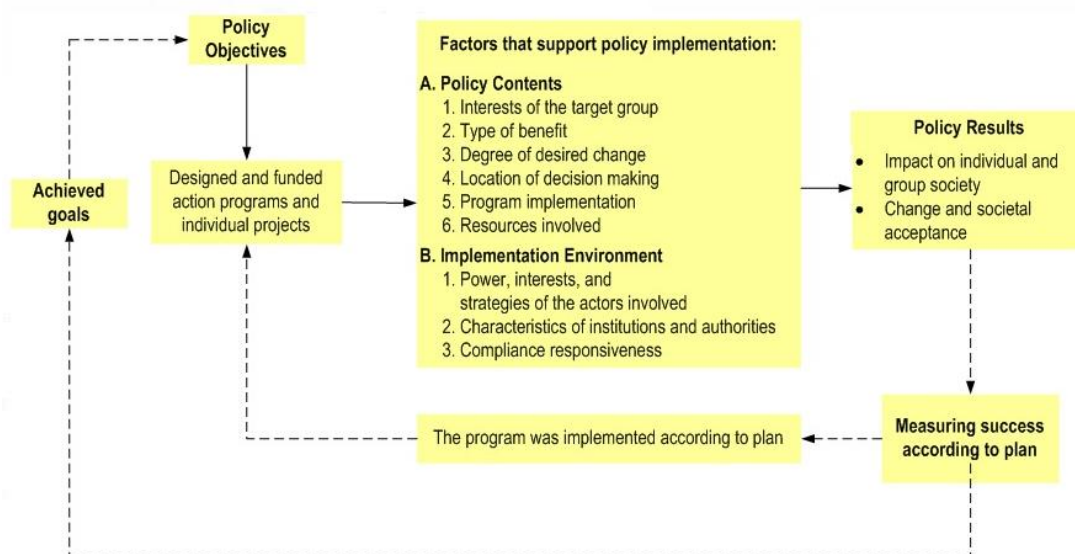
settlement area, including in urban and rural areas, which is equipped with public facilities and utilities to ensure the feasibility of occupancy. Meanwhile, settlement areas refer to areas outside the indung area, including urban and rural areas, which act as a living environment that supports human life (Ervianto&Felasari, 2019) (Mardiansyah&Adisti, 2020).

Implementation is the process of planning, implementing, and directing activities aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the policy. This shows that policy implementation involves continuous efforts in order to achieve results in accordance with the desired policy objectives, including the placement of programs into the established policy framework. (Sore, 2017) (Panggabean, 2018).

Measuring the success of policy implementation can be assessed from two main aspects, namely the policy implementation process which includes conformity with established policy actions and the impact or effect produced by policies on society, both individually and in groups. Evaluation also depends on the level of change that occurs and the acceptance of the target group. The success of public policy implementation is also strongly influenced by the level of policy implementation which consists of policy content (Content Of Policy) and the implementation environment (Context Of Implementation). The content of the policy includes aspects such as visible interests, the types of benefits generated, the extent of the desired changes, the location of decision making, the competence of implementers, and the resources provided. Meanwhile, the content of implementation includes factors such as the power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved, the characteristics of the institutions and regimes that apply as the policy implementation environment, and the level of compliance and response of the implementers to the implementation of the policies carried out.

In explaining Grindle's model, Wibawa highlights the urgency of policy implementation after its formation. For him, the success of policy implementation can be seen from the extent to which the results are in accordance with the expectations of policy makers (Setiawan, 2022).

PIC.1: Grindle's Model of Policy Implementation

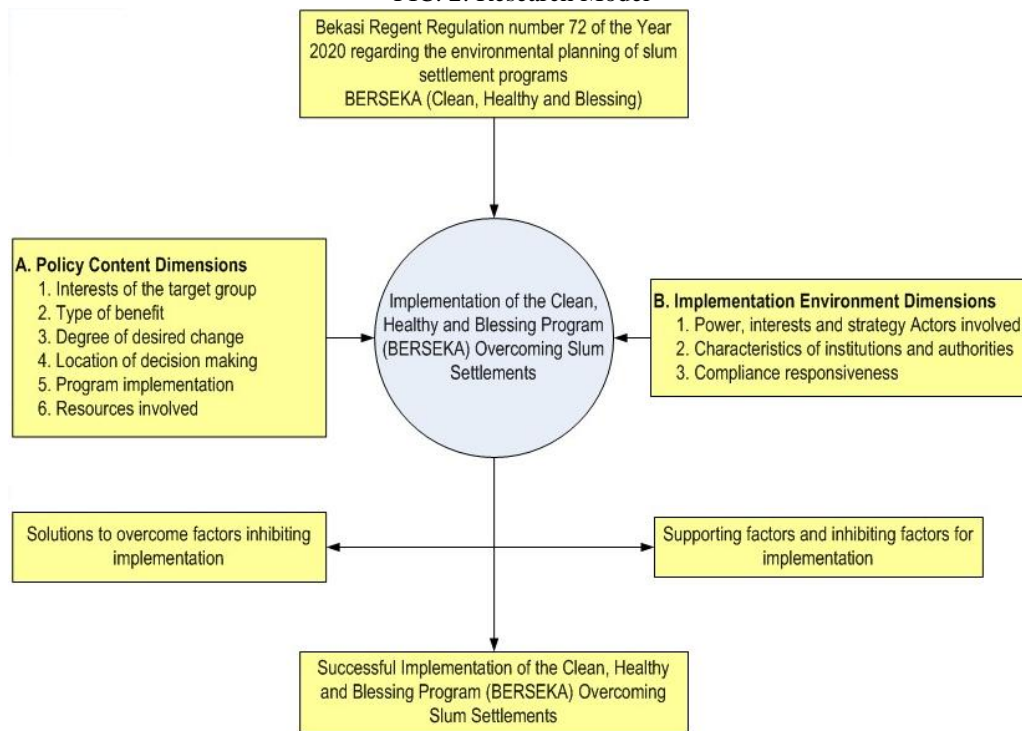


Source: Grindle (1980:11) in wibawa (2014)

In policy implementation, it is important to identify the factors that influence the success of implementation and to help simplify the understanding of the concept of policy implementation, the model developed by Merilee S. Grindle is used, especially in the context of implementing the Berseka program.

According to Grindle, the successful implementation of slum upgrading policies is strongly influenced by factors such as policy content, the policy implementation environment and the results obtained from the policy implementation. These two variables have the potential to influence the level of success in slum upgrading efforts, as illustrated in the figure;

PIC. 2: Research Model



Source: Data Analysis by the Author, 2023

B. Research Methods

This research will use a qualitative approach as the research method. Sugiyono defines research method as a scientific approach to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. On this basis, it can be concluded that this research requires relevant data to achieve the desired goal in accordance with the specific objectives that have been determined.

This research uses purposive sampling to increase the usefulness of the information obtained from the sample. The following is the informant's field of work used in the research, namely:

- 1) The Head of the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office has an important role in coordinating preparation, planning, implementation, supervision, control, and reporting in the efforts to organize the slum environment of the Berseka program.
- 2) The head of the settlement area sector at the Bekasi District Public Housing, Settlement Area and Land Office is responsible for providing administrative support for the management of the Berseka program, managing slum location data, managing CSP documents, managing documentation of activity implementation, and tabulating baseline data and realization of slum upgrading.
- 3) The Field Facilitator Coordinator (TFL) has a key role in supporting the structuring of activities at the district level. His duties include coordination of the implementation of TFL tasks, preparation of recapitulation of structuring reports at the District level, and reporting of work implementation results.
- 4) Sukajaya Village Head, who is located in Kecamatan Cibitung, Kabupaten Bekasi, plays an important role in coordinating the technical aspects of planning, implementation, and management and maintenance of the results of the Berseka slum upgrading program.
- 5) BKM/LPM Mandiri Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency. Has a role in carrying out the stages of structuring the slum environment of the Berseka program, in the form of carrying out the task of socializing the Berseka program;
- 6) User and Maintenance Group (KPP) Sukajaya Village. Play a role in the utilization and maintenance of the results of the structuring of the Berseka program settlement environment.

In this study, the authors used techniques in collecting data, using the following methods:

1) Interview Method

An interview, also known as an interview, is a verbal interaction between two or more individuals, involving the interviewee and the interviewer. The main purpose of this dialog is to extract information, opinions, data, and information. An interview is an inter-personal role situation that allows the interviewer, in

this case, to ask questions specifically designed to elicit relevant responses in relation to the research issue from the informant. This research conducted direct interviews with informants, mainly through in-depth interview methods that utilized open-ended questions to allow respondents to talk in depth about their experiences, views, feelings, and knowledge about the implementation of slum upgrading programs. The results of these interviews became the main source of data for this research.

2) Documentation Method

Researchers utilized the documentation method in data collection by searching for various documents related to the research, including spatial data such as slum area maps, slum development and structuring lists, slum area baseline data, slum area numerical data, and policies related to slum area structuring. The results of the analysis of this documentation were then used by researchers as an additional source of information in the implementation of the research.

3) Observation Method

Researchers collected data by making direct observations at the research location, namely the residential environment in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency. The results of this observation were then used as additional information in the research.

The credibility of the data was tested by examining data collected from various sources, then analyzed by researchers using the source triangulation method, resulting in conclusions based on the three data sources used.

C. Results and Discussion

C.1. Implementation of the BERSEKA Program

The success of the implementation of the slum environmental arrangement through the clean, healthy and blessed (BERSEKA) program in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency is analyzed based on the theory according to Grindle, that according to Grindle, the success of public policy implementation is determined by the level of policy implementation which consists of the content of the policy and the implementation environment (context of implementation).

1. Dimensions of policy content

a. The interests of the target group

The target group for the Berseka program has been stated in the Bekasi Regent regulation number 72 of 2020 concerning Structuring the Slum Settlement Environment of the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) Program followed up with Bekasi Regent Decree Number 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020 concerning Determination of the Location of Slum Settlement Areas in Bekasi Regency for the 2020 Fiscal Year.

The purpose of the Berseka program is for the arrangement of slum settlement environments to be implemented in a targeted, appropriate and timely manner. The importance of the Berseka program for slum upgrading in Sukajaya Village, Bekasi Regency, begins with the high urbanization which causes increased population growth, as well as the availability of land for residential settlements, which is taken advantage of by the interests of the local community. This is supported by the fact that Sukajaya Village, in accordance with the spatial pattern and space utilization plan, is designated as a settlement (yellow zone).

Problems arising from the impact of urbanization, one of which causes settlements to become slums with an increase in population, which is not matched by the availability of housing and settlement facilities. This is in accordance with Bekasi Regent Decree No. 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020 including Sukajaya Village with a slum area of 25.05 Ha, where the village was originally not included as a slum area in Bekasi Regent Decree No. 591/Kep.169-Distarkim/2016.

b. Type of benefit

The type of benefits of the Berseka program is contained in the Bekasi Regent Regulation No. 72 of 2020 concerning Slum Settlement Environmental Management of the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) Program in the form of physical and non-physical activities.

It is expected that efforts to handle slum areas in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency will produce a variety of benefits, including the development of environmental infrastructures such as roads, drainage, repair of uninhabitable houses, construction of parks, toilets, murals, and provision of clean water facilities.

c. Desired degree of change

The desired degree of change in the Berseka program is 10% annually, aiming to achieve Bekasi District's goal of 100-0-100 by 2024, as stipulated in Bekasi Regent Regulation Number 72 of 2020 concerning the Slum Settlement Environmental Management of the BERSEKA Program. The targets of the BERSEKA program slum upgrading include the upgrading of slum areas that were previously a Central government program, as well as the upgrading of regular program slum areas. The goal of this program is to achieve 100% access to drinking water, reduce slum areas to 0%, and meet 100% access to proper sanitation.

There was a decrease in the slum area in Sukajaya Village through the minutes of the calculation and determination of the slum area reduction number PU.03.02/2949/Disperkimtan/XII/2022, that the slum area in Sukajaya Village became 6.87 Ha (originally 25.05 Ha) consisting of 3 villages in Sukajaya Village, namely KpBrahoh, Kp Ceger and KpCikarang Jati, the remaining slum area.

d. Location of decision-making

Decision-making related to the Berseka program has been carried out in a coordinated and structural manner between various authorized parties, such as the Bekasi Regent, the Head of the Bekasi District People's Housing, Settlement Area and Land Office, as well as the Head of the Settlement Area Division and Bappeda. This is in accordance with the main tasks and functions that have been regulated in Bekasi Regent Regulation Number 72 of 2020 concerning the Structuring of Slum Settlement Environments for the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) Program, specifically in Article 16 which mentions the BERSEKA program implementing organization, which involves the BERSEKA program implementing elements and the BERSEKA program implementing Secretariat.

e. Program implementers

The implementation of the BERSEKA program is in accordance with the main tasks and functions of the Bekasi District Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office as stated in the RENSTRA document of the Bekasi District Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office 2017-2022. Theeka program is carried out through regular programs consisting of the Residential Area Division, PSU Division and Public Housing Division, all of which support the vision and mission set by the Bekasi Regent.

Meanwhile, the implementers of the BERSEKA program in accordance with Bekasi Regent Regulation Number 72 of 2020 concerning the Structuring of Slum Settlement Environments of the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) Program consist of the Regent, related OPDs, the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs Office as the leading implementing sector through the Settlement Area and Public Utility Infrastructure Sector (PSU) as well as actors from Sukajaya Village elements consisting of the Village Head, Field Facilitators (TFL). BKM/KSM and Beneficiary Maintenance Group (KPP).

f. Resources involved

There are several resources involved to support the success of the BERSEKA program consisting of human resources, funding resources, regulatory resources and equipment resources.

Human resources involved in the implementation of the BERSEKA program consist of elements of the community, the community who will later feel the results of the BERSEKA program. The implementing element in the Regional Apparatus Organization unit involved in the implementation of the BERSEKA program stands for the Bekasi Regency Regional Secretariat Government Agency, which consists of the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement and Land Agency, Bekasi Regency Environmental Agency, Bekasi Regency Fire Agency and Bekasi Regency Regional Development Planning Agency.

Budget resources for the BERSEKA program consist of the APBN through the KOTAKU program, APBD-Prov for environmental structuring of slum areas with an area of more than 10 Ha in accordance with the authority based on law number 32 of 2004 concerning the division of authority affairs, APBD-Kab with programs contained in the Strategic Plan. ADD village funds for small-scale infrastructure development of settlements and housing, and social funds from companies or CSR. Budgetary resource support for the implementation of the BERSEKA program in Sukajaya Village through the Regional Budget (APBD) of Bekasi Regency in the 2021 fiscal year amounting to Rp. 3.171.279.508, - for the construction of drainage and environmental roads in Sukajaya Village, in the 2022 fiscal year amounting to Rp. 595.550.313,- for the construction of roads and environmental parks in Sukajaya Village and in the 2023 fiscal year amounting to Rp. 3.596.536.728,- for the construction of environmental drainage, environmental roads and environmental street lighting (PJU).

Regulatory resources and policies for the BERSEKA program are protected by Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas which is regulated in Bekasi Regent Regulation Number 72 of 2020 concerning the environmental arrangement of slum housing and slum settlements for the BERSEKA (Clean,

Healthy and Blessed) program. In addition, this program is supported by Bekasi Regent Decree Number 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020 which determines the location of slum areas.

2. Dimensions of the policy implementation environment

a) Power, interests, strategies and actors involved

In terms of power, interests, strategies and actors involved, everything has been regulated by Law Number 1 of 2011 which is then followed by Bekasi Regent Regulation Number 72 of 2020 regarding the arrangement of housing environments in slum areas and slums of the BERSEKA (Clean Healthy and Blessed) program. However, in its implementation, dualism of interests emerged between the Head of the Community Agency (BKM) and the Village Head, which was used for the benefit of the village head election.

Politically, the dynamics lead to political competition in the village, with many BKM heads becoming the opposition in the Pilkades (Village Head Election), among them, there are many villages where the community supports them because they have been given benefits in the form of PSU (Infrastructure, Facilities and Public Utilities) in their neighborhoods by the BKM head so that the BKM head is elected as KADES, but on the other hand, there are BKM heads who cannot win the hearts of the community even though they have built jaling and drainase in slum neighborhoods. Finally, because his track record was not harmonious with the village head, many village heads did not support the BERSEKA program which was in fact a slum, this led to dislike, resulting in a lack of support from the village head while the village head formed the KPP following the BKM.

Over time, between 2020 and now, there has been a change of regent, so the interests of the regional head are also different, then it has an impact on the implementation of the BERSEKA program. The BERSEKA program is currently running only through the regular program as stated in the RENSTRA document of the Bekasi District Housing, Settlement and Land Office year 2023-2026.

b) Characteristics of institutions and authorities

The BERSEKA Program is a derivative of the KOTAKU Program and is run by the Bekasi District Government with a budget financed by the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), with similar definitions and concepts.

The BERSEKA program is an implementation of the mandate of Law No. 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas, meaning that even though there is a change of regent, the BERSEKA program is still implemented for the arrangement of slum areas.

c) Compliance and responsiveness

This section will explain the compliance and responsiveness of the community regarding the implementation of the BERSEKA program in running the BERSEKA program, it is important that the implementation process is supported by the community. Changing the mindset and habits of people who care about the arrangement and prevention of slums is not easy, but working together to protect the settlement environment will be easier.

Communities that benefit from the BERSEKA program have an obligation to care for and maintain the results of the BERSEKA program. Communities in the environment that benefit from the BERSEKA program have an obligation to care for and maintain the results of the BERSEKA program.

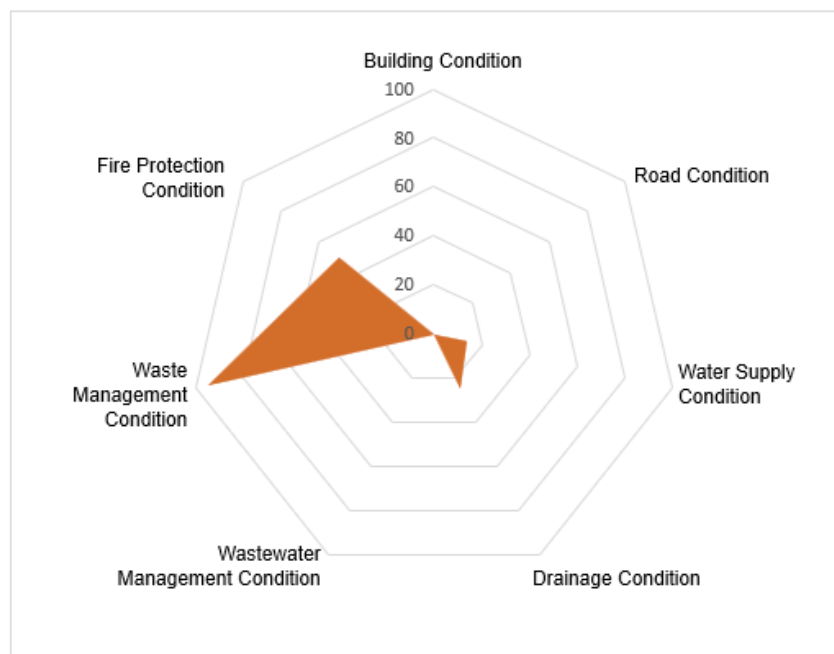
Based on the results of observations and calculations of the slum area, the BERSEKA program for handling slum areas in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency has succeeded in reducing the slum area by 18.18 Ha, from 25.05 Ha in 2020 to 6.87 Ha in 2022. The development results of the BERSEKA program include the physical structuring of slum development consisting of the following activities:

- a) Construction of uninhabitable houses (RTLH);
- b) Construction of neighborhood roads;
- c) Construction of Clean Water Facilities (SAB), including the provision of House Connections (SR), construction of distribution network pipes, construction of clean water wells/boreholes and construction of clean water storage facilities;
- d) Construction of Environmental Drainage, including normalization and construction of culverts and normalization and construction of drainage;
- e) Construction of liquid and solid domestic waste management facilities (SPALD-S), including assistance in the provision of private or communal latrines/WCs and assistance in the construction of private or communal septic tanks;
- f) Development of Green Open Spaces (RTH), including maintenance and improvement of the quality of RTH, construction of new RTH and RTH connected to facilities in the network;
- g) Development of Community Reading Parks (TBM), including construction of TBM facilities and provision of printed books and non-book electronic media.

The method of identification and assessment of slum areas is guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 14/PRT/2018 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements which are handled through surveys on slum housing and settlements and the preparation of numerical formats and the preparation of slum handling scenarios and minutes of calculation and determination of slum area reduction number PU.03.02/2949/Disperkimtan/XII/2022, that the slum area of Sukajaya Village is 6.87 Ha. consisting of 3 villages in Sukajaya, namely Kp.Brahol, Kp. Ceger and Kp.Cikarang Jati, with the following observation results:

- a) Slum area handling in Cikarang Jati RT. 001 RW. 001 needs to be handled in the form of 650 meters of environmental drainage construction and the provision of waste storage facilities and the availability of fire protection;
- b) Handling of slum areas in Cikarang Jati RT. 001 RW. 003 needs to be handled in the form of construction of 300 meters of environmental roads, 300 meters of environmental drainage and the provision of waste storage facilities and the availability of fire protection;
- c) Handling of slum areas in Kp. Cikarang Jati RT. 002 RW. 001 needs to be handled in the form of construction of 600 meters of environmental drainage, construction of clean water facilities and (SAB) for 169 heads of families (KK) and the provision of waste storage facilities and the availability of fire protection;
- d) Slum area handling in Ceger RT. 002 RW. 003 needs to be handled in the form of construction of 400 meters of environmental drainage, construction of clean water facilities (SAB) for 67 heads of families (KK) and the provision of waste storage facilities and the availability of fire protection;
- e) Slum area handling in Ceger RT. 003 RW. 003 needs to be handled in the form of 650 meters of environmental drainage development, construction of clean water facilities (SAB) for 65 heads of families (KK) and the provision of waste storage facilities and the availability of fire protection;
- f) Handling of slum areas in Kp. Brahol RT. 001 RW. 005 slum area needs to be handled in the form of construction of 400 meters of environmental drainage, construction of clean water facilities (SAB) for 56 heads of families (KK) and provision of waste storage facilities and availability of fire protection.

PIC.3: Spider Web Priority of Slum Treatment



Source: Data Analysis by the Author, 2023

Slum upgrading with continued development of basic settlement infrastructure in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency is prioritized with the development of infrastructure needed for slum upgrading as follows:

- 1) Handling of waste management;
- 2) Provision of fire protection;

- 3) Construction of neighborhood drainage;
- 4) Construction of clean water supply facilities (SAB) and construction of MCK/SPALD-S.

In principle, slum locations that have been identified for handling are ideally listed in Bekasi Regent Decree Number 508 of 2020. Slum locations that have numerical baseline data can be easily identified from existing data and only need to survey existing infrastructure in the target location as verification. Numerical basic data calculation is also required for slum locations whose area has been declared 0 (zero) hectares in the Minutes of Agreement on Calculation and Determination of Slum Area Reduction agreed and signed by the Bekasi District Housing and Settlement Area Working Group (PKP Working Group) number PU.03.02/2949/Disperkimtan/XII/2022. The results of the identification and assessment of slum locations are given in tabular form as follows:

Table 1: Baseline Condition of Slum Settlements in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency

Aspect / Criteria	Baseline			
	Num.	Sat.	(%)	Value
Building Condition				
a Irregularity of Buildings	240	units	10,29	5
b Building Density	0	hectares	0	0
c Non-compliance with Building Technical Requirements	29	units	1,53	5
Average Building Condition			76,42	
Road Condition				
a Coverage of Road Services	2400	meters	0,19	0
b Quality of Road Surface	2500	meters	0,19	0
Average Road Condition			0,00	
Water Supply Condition				
a Availability of Safe Access to Drinking Water	321	households	0,14	0
b Unmet Drinking Water Needs	568	households	0,25	0
Average Water Supply Condition			0,00	
Drainage Condition				
a Inability to Drain Water Runoff	0	hectares	0	0
b Lack of Drainage	3000	meters	0,3	1
c Quality of Drainage Construction	4050	meters	0,39	1
Average Drainage Condition			34,66	
Wastewater Management Condition				
a Wastewater Management System Not in Accordance with Technical Standards	0	households	0	0
b Infrastructure and Facilities for Wastewater Management Not in Accordance with Technical Requirements	0	households	0	0
Average Wastewater Management Condition			0,00	
Waste Management Condition				
a Infrastructure and Facilities for Waste Management Not in Accordance with Technical Requirements	2062	households	1	5
b Waste Management System Not in Accordance with Technical Standards	1845	households	0,9	5
Average Waste Management Condition			94,78	
Fire Protection Condition				
a Lack of Fire Protection Infrastructure	216	units	0,17	0

b	Lack of Fire Protection Facilities	2029	units	1	5
	Average Fire Protection Condition			50,00	
Total Value				27	
Level of Slum				Mild Slum	

Source: Data Analysis by the Author, 2023

C.2. Factors inhibiting and supporting policy implementation

The initial obstacle to the BERSEKA program was that the socialization was not comprehensive. There were still people who did not know about the program. Only after the program was running and implemented by the Field Facilitator (TFL) did the community know about it. So that this will become a problem of unsynchronization between the development needs of environmental structuring and the implementation of development, which has an impact on community indifference in maintaining the development results of the BERSEKA program.

There is a dualism of interest groups at the village level, as the interests of settlement infrastructure development are used for the political interests of the village head election, the dynamics lead to political competition in the village, many BKM heads become the opposition in the Village Head Election among them, among these villages there are many whose communities support because they have been given benefits in the form of Prasarna, Sarana and Utilitas Umum (PSU) in their neighborhood by the BKM head so that the BKM is elected as the Village Head. However, on the other hand, there are BKM heads who cannot win the hearts of the community even though they have built roads and drainage in slum neighborhoods. Finally, because his track record was not harmonious with the village head, many village heads did not support the BERSEKA program in slum areas, this happened because there was a dislike, finally there was a lack of support from the village head while the village head formed the KPP following the BKM.

The limitations of the budget policy for the maintenance of the BERSEKA program development results by the Beneficiary and User Groups (KPP), because the budgeting rules do not receive budget support from the relevant agencies, are caused by the Decree on the formation of KPP by the village head, so that the budget for maintenance is submitted to the village head through the Village Fund Budget (ADD).

The implementation of the BERSEKA Program in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency, has only realized development in the form of physical activities, namely settlement infrastructure development but has not yet carried out non-physical activities in the form of socialization and improvement of skills in the implementation of settlement infrastructure development for BERSEKA program planners, BERSEKA program supervisors and maintenance of BERSEKA program development results.

Supporting factors for the implementation of the BERSEKA program are in accordance with the main tasks and functions of the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement Area and Land Office as stated in the RENSTRA document of the Bekasi Regency Public Housing, Settlement Area and Land Office 2017-2022, the implementation of the BERSEKA program through regular programs consisting of the Settlement Area Division, PSU Division and public housing sector which support the vision and mission of the Bekasi Regent.

Budget resources for the BERSEKA program consist of APBN through the KOTAKU program, APBD-Prov for environmental structuring of slum areas with an area of more than 10 hectares in accordance with the authority based on law number 32 of 2004 concerning the division of authority affairs, APBD-Kab with programs contained in the Strategic Plan. ADD village funds for small-scale infrastructure development of settlements and housing, as well as social funds from companies or CSR.

The BERSEKA program is an implementation of the mandate of Law number 1 of 2011 concerning housing and residential areas, meaning that even though there has been a change of regents, the BERSEKA program is still being implemented for the arrangement of slum areas, which is then followed up by Bekasi Regent Regulation number 72 of 2020 concerning the arrangement of the slum and slum housing environment of the BERSEKA (Clean, Healthy and Blessed) program as an implementation guideline, and supported by Bekasi Regent Decree 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020 concerning the decision to determine the location of slum areas.

That the impact of the BERSEKA program on community groups is the availability of environmental facilities and infrastructure, environmental improvement through slum upgrading and slum upgrading through settlement infrastructure development, that the acceptance of the community who initially did not know, the more they understood the BERSEKA program, they independently helped implement the BERSEKA program. In particular, community participation in the planning and maintenance of development results. The community also receives and utilizes the results of development through the BERSEKA program in the form of residential facilities and infrastructure. infrastructure of the settlement environment.

C.3. Solutions to overcome inhibiting factors in policy implementation

Based on the research that has been conducted and the discussion previously described, in this study, the following are some alternative solutions to overcome the inhibiting factors in the implementation of the BERSEKA program in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency:

- a) The initial obstacle to the BERSEKA program was that the socialization was not comprehensive, there were still people who did not know about the program. The solution to overcome this in Sukajaya Village is the need to socialize the BERSEKA program, to maximize the role of the community in the implementation of the BERSEKA program, especially to locations that are designated as slum areas in accordance with Bekasi Regent Decree Number 663/Kep.508-Disperkimtan/2020 concerning Determination of Slum Settlement Area Locations in Bekasi Regency for the 2020 Budget Year;
- b) There is dualism of group interests at the village level. The solution to overcome this in Sukajaya Village is to provide information through the socialization of the BERSEKA program, so that the objectives and information related to the BERSEKA program can be known by the community and do not lead to dualism of interests in basic infrastructure development;
- c) Limited budget policies for the maintenance of the BERSEKA program development results by the Beneficiary and User Groups (KPP). The solution to overcome this is to collaborate with the private sector through CSR funds to maintain the BERSEKA program development results, together with the BKM/LPM to maintain the development facilities;
- d) The implementation of the BERSEKA Program in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency, has only been realized in the form of physical activities, namely settlement infrastructure development, but has not yet implemented non-physical activities. The solution to overcome this is to carry out non-physical activities as described in Bekasi Regent Regulation No. 72 of 2020, in the form of training for Field Facilitators (TFL), especially training on planning and supervising basic infrastructure development (Environmental Roads and Environmental Drainage);
- e) To eliminate slum areas in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Subdistrict, Bekasi Regency based on the results of field observations and observations, with a priority scale Infrastructure development needed for handling slums in the form of providing waste infrastructure facilities, firefighting facilities, environmental drainage development and improving Clean Water Facilities (SAB).

D. Conclusion

The impact of the BERSEKA program is the availability of settlement infrastructure for the general public, including road infrastructure, sanitation improvements, building arrangements and construction of other environmental facilities. Based on the results of observations and calculations of the slum area, Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency has succeeded in reducing the slum area by 18.1 Ha, from 25.05 Ha in 2020 to 6.87 Ha in 2022.

The implementation of the BERSEKA program in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency, has only realized development in the form of physical activities, namely settlement infrastructure development but has not yet carried out non-physical activities in the form of socialization and improvement of skills in the implementation of settlement infrastructure development for BERSEKA program planning, BERSEKA program supervision and maintenance of BERSEKA program development results.

The development of basic settlement infrastructure in Sukajaya Village, Cibitung Sub-district, Bekasi Regency is prioritized as the development of infrastructure needed for slum management in the form of the construction of waste management facilities, the provision of fire protection facilities, the construction of environmental drainage and the construction of clean water facilities(SAB) along with the construction of MCK / SPALD-S.

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