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The Authority of the Bekasi City Government in Rejuvenating Slum Settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site based on Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

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ABSTRACT

Slum settlements cause a decline in the quality of the living environment which endangers the health of the surrounding community. Article 4 paragraph (4) of the Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 states that if the results of supervision and control show a non-conformity with the standards of decent housing, the City Regional Government will make handling efforts according to its authority. The aim of the research is to find out how the Bekasi City Government implements its authority in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang TPST based on Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 and its obstacles. The research method uses empirical juridical methods. The data source is primary data supported by secondary data. Data collection techniques using interviews and related documents. Data was obtained and analyzed descriptively using a qualitative approach method. The results of the research show that the Bekasi City Government carries out the authority to rejuvenate slum settlements by giving a mandate to the Bekasi City Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Land (DISPERKIMTAN) through special regulations in Article 8 paragraph (1) of Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 127 of 2021. Rejuvenation of slum settlements is carried out through the Uninhabitable Houses (RUTILAHU) and Slum Free Cities (KOTAKU) programs. The author concludes that there are three obstacles to implementing the authority to rejuvenate slum settlements, namely: (1) budget limitations, (2) the large number of illegal slum settlements, and (3) the Bekasi Mayor's decree regarding the changing size of slum settlements.

Keywords: Authority, Constraints, Rejuvenation, and Slum Settlements.

I. INTRODUCTION

Population growth in Indonesia is a public problem that has crucial impacts, one of which is that it is difficult to provide adequate housing for the population.⁴ Rapid population growth in

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⁴ Christianingrum, SI. Djumiarti, T. "Implementasi Program Kota Tanpa Kumuh di Kecamatan Semarang Timur", *Journal of Public Policy And Management Review*, 2019, 8 (2), p. 3-4. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jppmr.v8i2.23515>.

urban areas causes an increase in the need for space to accommodate all population activities. The urban communities whose needs for housing and settlement facilities are least met are those with low incomes.⁵ Low-income people find it difficult to access livable housing, so they occupy marginal land that forms slum settlements. In principle, a good environment will make people happy, conversely if the environment is damaged it will make people suffer.⁶

Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that every person has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and to receive health services. This mandate can be interpreted as meaning that a good and healthy residential area is a basic right for every citizen which must be guaranteed by the state and is the responsibility of the government. Because it is a basic right, it is a right for citizens, both those who are able, and for citizens who are not yet able to fulfill it themselves, so it is the government's responsibility to fulfill these needs and create prosperity for all citizens.⁷

The definition of slum settlements is based on Article 1 paragraph (13) of Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlements, namely settlements that are uninhabitable because they are located on land that does not comply with spatial planning, very high density of buildings in a very limited area, vulnerable social and environmental diseases, low general building quality, inadequate environmental infrastructure, and endangering the survival of the residents.⁸ Slum areas are often synonymous with the existence of poor people and on the other hand, slum settlements continue to create a negative image and give the impression that the government is unable to overcome slum settlements.⁹

Bekasi City is one of the cities in West Java Province which is located close to the capital. As one of the supporting cities of DKI Jakarta City, Bekasi City is included in the five large cities with the most dense population with an area of 210.49 km² and a population of 2,888,000 people in 2017.¹⁰ In addition, Bekasi City is one of the largest cities in Indonesia. then became

⁵ Istikasari, M. Khadiyanto, P. "Identifikasi Permukiman Kumuh di Pusat Kota Jambi", *Jurnal Ruang*, 2014, 2 (4), p. 302-303, ISSN 1858-3881.

⁶ Cahyani, FA. "Upaya Peningkatan Daya Dukung Lingkungan Hidup Melalui Instrumen Pencegahan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup", *Jurnal Nurani Hukum*, 2019, 2 (1), p. 55-56. <https://dx.doi.org/10.51825/nhk.v2i1.5488>.

⁷ Wijaya, DW. "Perencanaan Penanganan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh (Studi Penentuan Kawasan Prioritas untuk Peningkatan Kualitas Infrastruktur pada Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh di Kota Malang)", *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik (JIAP)*, 2016, 2 (1), p. 2-3. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2016.002.01.1>.

⁸ As'ari, Ruli, Siti Fadjarani. "Penataan Permukiman Kumuh Berbasis Lingkungan", *Jurnal Geografi*, 2018, 15 (1), p. 57-58. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jg.v15i1.11888>.

⁹ *Op.Cit*, Wijaya, DW.

¹⁰ Putra, AS. "Penggabungan Wilayah Kota Bekasi dan Kota Tangerang ke Wilayah Ibu Kota DKI Jakarta Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Pasal 32 Tahun 2019 dapat Membantu Mewujudkan DKI Jakarta Menjadi Kota Pintar", *Jurnal IPSIKOM*, 2019, 7 (2), p. 2-3. <http://dx.doi.org/10.58217/ipsikom.v7i2.156>.

the center of business, trade, industry and education in the western region of Java Island and its surroundings.¹¹

In 2016, slum settlements in Bekasi City had an area of around 443.34 Ha.¹² The central government, in collaboration with the Bekasi City Government, has carried out measures to reduce slum settlements from 2016 to 2019, the result of which was that slum settlements were reduced by 128.61 hectares so that the total area changed to 314.73 hectares, but after the issuance of Bekasi Mayor's Decree Number 600/ Kep.590-DKPP/XI of 2021 concerning Locations of Slum Settlements, the total area of Bekasi City slum areas has again increased to 365.07 Ha.

Bantargebang District is one of the sub-districts that has the largest slum area, reaching 15.48 Ha or around 4.24% of the slum area in Bekasi City.¹³ Bantargebang District consists of 4 sub-districts, namely Ciketingudik Village, Cikiwul Village, Sumur Batu Village, and Bantargebang Village. One of the slum settlement locations in Bekasi City is located in the settlements around the Bantargebang TPST. These slum settlements are divided into light, medium and heavy slum criteria. This research is focused only on medium slum residential areas located in Ciketingudik Village. The residential area of Ciketingudik Village is approximately \pm 193 Ha.

Several environmental problems around the Bantargebang TPST refer to the criteria for slum settlements regulated in Article 4 paragraph (2) of Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements, including:

1. Buildings, the Ciketingudik sub-district environment as the closest residential area to the Bantargebang TPST with a distance of only \pm 100 m has a high building density where in this area there are 600 families, besides that there are also many buildings that are not permanent;¹⁴
2. Environmental roads, the Ciketingudik Subdistrict environment needs to improve the quality of the road network by procuring light poles for road sections that do not have

¹¹ Ahmad Aguswin, "Penataan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh Desa Sukajaya Kecamatan Cibitung Kabupaten Bekasi", *Jurnal IKRAITH-TEKNOLOGI*, 2021, 5 (3), p. 49-50.

¹² Retno, W. Atang S, Andrea EP, "Identifikasi Spasial Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Permukiman Kumuh di Kota Bekasi", *Jurnal Tata Loka Undip*, 2020, 22 (4), p. 578-579. <https://doi.org/10.14710/tataloka.22.4.573-585>.

¹³ Kusnandar, ED. Raharjo, SY. "Identifikasi Tingkat Kekumuhan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh di Kecamatan Bantargebang Kota Bekasi", FTSP Series : Seminar Nasional dan Diseminasi Tugas Akhir 2023 Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Institut Teknologi Nasional, p. 452.

¹⁴ Firda, D. Sobirin, Tito L, "Sensivitas Permukiman Kumuh Terhadap Bencana Kebakaran di Kota Bekasi", *Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar Politeknik Negeri Bandung*, 2017, p. 603.

public street lighting (PJU);¹⁵

3. Providing clean water, the community in the Ciketingudik sub-district area received support from the Bekasi City Government in the form of artesian wells, but the distribution was less than optimal, so many people complained about the lack of clean water. If there is no support from the Bekasi City Government, the water in the Ciketingudik Subdistrict environment does not meet clean water quality standards because it is polluted, the water is yellow, smelly, sticky, foamy and causes itching;
4. Environmental drainage, several water channels in the Ciketingudik sub-district area are poorly maintained and clogged with rubbish and household waste;
5. Waste water management, the waste water disposal system which is still integrated with the drainage channel results in ground water pollution in residents' wells due to the intrusion of leachate water;
6. Waste management, Bantargebang TPST still uses an open dumping system and waste services that continue to accumulate beyond capacity;
7. Fire protection, many immigrants who live around the Bantargebang TPST build huts made of wood, which creates the potential for fire. The lack of fire hydrants adds to the problems of settlements around the Bantargebang TPST.¹⁶

Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements has regulated the fulfillment of technical standards for the appropriateness of the function of slum settlements in Bekasi City. If these provisions are not implemented as they should be, the Bekasi City Government needs to take steps to handle it in accordance with its authority. Article 21 paragraph (1) states that improving the quality of slum settlements can be implemented by handling restoration, rejuvenation and resettlement patterns. This research focuses on the pattern of handling rejuvenation, Article 1 paragraph (16) defines rejuvenation as a comprehensive basic overhaul and structuring activity including houses, infrastructure and public utilities for housing and settlements.

The Bekasi City Government has made several efforts to deal with slum settlements, the program efforts carried out include the following:

¹⁵ Harpinsyah, D. "Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) Nomor 14 Tahun 2018 tentang Kota Tanpa Kumuh (Kotaku) Tahun 2020 (Studi Pengentasan Pemukiman Kumuh Melalui Pencegahan dan Peningkatan Kualitas Kumuh di Kelurahan Jaya Setia)", *Jurnal Politik dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, 2022, 4 (1), p. 8-9. <https://doi.org/10.36355/jppd.v4i1.36>.

¹⁶ Wilandari, A. Sulistyarso, H. "Arahan Peningkatan Kualitas Lingkungan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh Berat di Kelurahan Ciketingudik dan Sumurbatu Kota Bekasi", *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, 2017, 6 (2), p. 557-558, <https://10.12962/j23373539.v6i2.25189>.

1. RUTILAHU Program

The RUTILAHU (Uninhabitable House) program is a program to rehabilitate or repair houses that are uninhabitable. This program was created by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. This program is expected to improve the quality of housing for low-income communities by repairing houses that are uninhabitable by prioritizing roofs, floors and walls as well as bathing, washing and toilet facilities (MCK).

2. KOTAKU Program

The KOTAKU (City Without Slums) program is one of the strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Human Settlements of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the handling of slum settlements in Indonesia by carrying out the 100-0-100 movement, which means 100% universal access to drinking water, 0% slum settlements, 100% access to proper sanitation.¹⁷

The Bekasi City Government provides assistance for residential rejuvenation through the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) and the Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM). RUTILAHU is a form of Bekasi City Government's commitment to realizing community welfare in terms of fulfilling the need for livable housing. This is in accordance with the target of the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), namely improving the quality of home repairs. RUTILAHU is usually carried out every 3 months but recently the program has stalled.

The Bekasi City Government has a regional organization called the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Land (DISPERKIMTAN). According to DISPERKIMTAN, the reason why there are still many slum areas that have not been dealt with is the lack of measurable data and information from each sub-district which contains up to date data on slum areas. The number of slum settlements that have not been addressed must be a reference for improving performance for the Bekasi City Government in terms of alleviating slum areas.

The author is interested in conducting research which aims to find out how the authority of the Bekasi City Government is implemented in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site based on Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements along with the obstacles to its implementation. This research uses two

¹⁷ Antasari, K. "Peremukiman Kumuh di Kota Bekasi dan Penanganan yang dilakukan Pemerintah Kota Bekasi", diakses dari https://www.kompasiana.com/kurniatriantasari3917/5fdf4ba18ede485196286032/peremukiman-kumuh-di-kota-bekasi-dan-penanganan-yang-dilakukan-pemerintah-kota-bekasi?page=1&page_images=1 pada Minggu, 17 Desember 2023 pukul 07.30 WIB.

theories, namely authority theory and welfare state theory.

II. METHOD

The approach method used in this research is the empirical juridical method. Empirical juridical research is research examining legal regulations which are then combined with data and behavior that lives in society.¹⁸ The research specification used is analytical descriptive research, namely research that is based on one or two interconnected variables based on general theories or concepts that are applied to explain data from one another.

Data sources in research can be divided into primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is information data obtained first hand which is collected directly from the source and has not undergone any statistical treatment.¹⁹ Primary data was obtained through interviews with related parties such as Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Service Staff, Head of RW 05 and RT 01 Ciketingudik Village while secondary data was data obtained from the results of a literature review or review of various literature or library materials related to the material study.²⁰ Secondary data consists of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The primary legal materials in this research are:

- a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas;
- c. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure;
- d. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2018 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements;
- e. Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements;
- f. Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 127 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions and Work Procedures in the Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Services Department.

The secondary legal materials in this research consist of law books including theses, legal dissertations and legal journals, while the tertiary legal materials used consist of

¹⁸ Abdulkadir Muhammad, "Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum", Citra Aditya Bakti, 2004, p. 134..

¹⁹ Edi Riadi, "Statistika Penelitian Analisis Manual dan IBM SPSS", Andi Offset, 2011, p. 48.

²⁰ Mukti Fajar dan Yulianto Achmad, "Dualisme Penelitian Hukum-Normatif dan Empiris", Pustaka Pelajar, 2015, p. 156.

dictionaries, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, websites, the internet, and so on.²¹ Data collection techniques use 2 methods, namely field research and library research. Data analysis uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely data analysis that is carried out without using numbers and statistical formulas which is carried out through various methods such as interviews and in-depth communication (indepth interviews), observation whether involved or not, case study, text analysis, group focused, and so on.²² Apart from that, the location of the research was at the Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Service Office, the residential area of Ciketingudik Subdistrict, as well as other locations that supported the research process.

III. DISCUSSION

(A) Implementation of the Authority of the Bekasi City Government in Rejuvenating Slum Settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site

Bekasi City is divided into 12 sub-districts with 56 sub-districts with a total area of around 210.49 km². The research location was carried out around the Bantargebang TPST, the focus area being Ciketingudik Village. Decree of the Mayor of Bekasi Number 600/Kep.590-DKPP/XI/2021 concerning the Location of Slum Settlements in Bekasi City describes the areas where slum settlements are located in Bantargebang District as follows:

No.	Ward	Location (RT/RW)	Wide (Ha)	Total Population
1.	Sumurbatu	RT 002/001	10,78	620
2.	Bantargebang	RT 003/003	2,5	1193
3.	Ciketingudik	RT 001/005	3,37	795
4.	Ciketingudik	RT 001/006	2	700
5.	Ciketingudik	RT 002/005	1,75	685
6.	Ciketingudik	RT 002/006	2,23	422
7.	Ciketingudik	RT 003/005	1,94	427
8.	Ciketingudik	RT 003/006	1,75	496

²¹ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, "Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat", Rajawali Pers, , 2009, p. 37.

²² Munir Fuady, "Metode Riset Hukum: Pendekatan Teori dan Konsep", Rajawali Pers, 2018, p. 95.

9.	Cikiwul	RT 002/005	0,95	487
10.	Cikiwul	RT 003/005	0,8	515
11.	Sumurbatu	RT 001/003	2,15	373
12.	Sumurbatu	RT 001/002	2,1	391
13.	Sumurbatu	RT 004/002	2,2	482
14.	Sumurbatu	RT 001/004	2,12	450
15.	Sumurbatu	RT 004/001	2,5	542
16.	Sumurbatu	RT 002/002	1,23	640
17.	Sumurbatu	RT 002/003	2,37	485
18.	Cikiwul	RT 004/004	3,9	526

Source: Decree of the Mayor of Bekasi Number 600/Kep.590-DKPP/XI/2021.

Settlements around the Bantargebang TPST have legal land status and a moderate slum classification, so the treatment pattern that will be applied is rejuvenation, this refers to Article 113 letter a of Government Regulation Number 14 of 2016 which states that "in the event that the location has a heavy slum classification and "Meanwhile, with legal land status, the handling pattern used is rejuvenation."

Authority by attribution was initially given to the Central Government or Regional Government as stipulated in Article 44 paragraph (1) of PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2018 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements which reads "in efforts to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, the central government and/or regional government determines policies, strategies and handling patterns that are humane, cultural, just and economical."

Furthermore, delegated authority to handle slum settlements was given by the Bekasi City Regional Government to Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 letter (e) number 2 of Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Bekasi City Regional Apparatus which states that the Housing Service , Settlement and Land Type B carries out government affairs in the field of housing and residential areas and land. Article 23 of Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

states that "further provisions regarding the pattern of handling slum housing and slum settlements are regulated in a Mayor's Regulation".

Article 8 paragraph (1) of the Bekasi Mayor's Regulation Number 127 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties, and Functions and Work Procedures in the Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Services Department is the basis for the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN carrying out its mandate of duties related to the field housing and residential areas as well as government affairs in the land sector in the Bekasi City area which states that "the housing and settlements sector has the task of assisting the head of the department in leading, controlling and coordinating the formulation of technical policies and the implementation of government affairs which fall under the authority of the department which includes housing, settlements and housing and settlement development and counseling". DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City has obtained the authority by mandate to rejuvenate slum settlements in the Bekasi City area, including Ciketingudik Village in Bantargebang.

Residential rejuvenation is the authority of the Bekasi City Government, the implementation of which is carried out mandatorily by the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN. Rejuvenation of slum settlements is carried out through the Uninhabitable Houses (RUTILAHU) and Slum Free Cities (KOTAKU) programs. Rejuvenation through RUTILAHU is carried out by repairing houses that are unfit for habitation and do not meet standards into habitable houses, while rejuvenation through KOTAKU is carried out through a series of road improvements, providing artesian wells, improving drainage, installing septic tanks, providing rubbish carts, and providing fire hydrants.

Article 3 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure provides the following criteria for houses that need to be repaired through RUTILAHU:

- a) Walls and/or roofs are in a damaged condition that could endanger the safety of occupants;
- b) Walls and/or roofs are made of materials that are easily damaged or rotten;
- c) Floors made of earth, planks, bamboo/cement, or ceramics in damaged condition;
- d) Do not have a place to shower, wash and toilet; and/or
- e) The floor area is less than 7.2 m²/person (seven point two square meters per person).

Rejuvenation of slum settlements with RUTILAHU in Ciketingudik Village

A) Sebelum

B) Sesudah



Sources: DISPERKIMTAN Kota Bekasi

The Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in carrying out slum rejuvenation through RUTILAHU applies several main terms and conditions which are priorities for becoming RUTILAHU recipients, namely that their residence status must be legal, proven by ownership of a Bekasi City KTP, a certificate of ownership of the residence, but if the house is inherited from the family, it is required testimony from neighbors, and a certificate of domicile from the local sub-district.

Article 114 paragraph (2) Government Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas explains the stages that need to be passed when rejuvenating slum settlements, namely:

- a) Identify problems and the need for rejuvenation;
- b) Temporary housing for affected communities;

- c) Socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities;
- d) Data collection on affected communities;
- e) Preparation of a rejuvenation plan;
- f) Deliberation and discussion of agreements;
- g) Compensation process for affected communities based on the results of the agreement;
- h) Temporary housing of affected communities in other locations;
- i) The process of implementing rejuvenation construction at existing residential locations;
- j) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of rejuvenation construction;
- k) Re-settlement process for affected communities; utilization; And
- l) Maintenance and repairs.

Before implementing the rejuvenation of slum settlements, the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN will first conduct a study of the rejuvenation proposal. After the rejuvenation proposal is approved, the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN will conduct socialization and development deliberations (MUSRENBANG) with the community. After socialization, the RT/RW head as part of the Community Group (POKMAS) collected data on potential recipients of rejuvenation assistance. Prospective recipients of agreed assistance will receive compensation in the form of house repair funds.

RUTILAHU as an effort made by the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN to rejuvenate slum settlements has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which refers to regional regulations and the relevant mayor's decree. DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City will make a plan and then propose it to the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) or other budget sources. This implementation uses a third party with a contractual system.

RUTILAHU is carried out by collaborating with community self-help groups (POKMAS), which in this case means collaborating with the Community Self-Help Agency (BKM) in the sub-districts. DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City will make an MoU with BKM where it will explain how much funds have been budgeted and the criteria for priority houses for RUTILAHU.

(B) Obstacles in Implementing the Authority of the Bekasi City Government in Rejuvenating Slum Settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site

Article 21 paragraph (5) of Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning

Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements states that "rejuvenation is carried out by first providing temporary accommodation for affected communities". DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City has not been able to carry out its slum rejuvenation authority regarding providing temporary housing for people whose homes are currently in RUTILAHU due to budget limitations. People only receive financial assistance to repair their homes and do not receive funds for temporary living costs elsewhere.

The Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in carrying out its authority to rejuvenate slum settlements around the Bantargebang TPST has several obstacles, including the following:

1) Budget limitations

DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City in carrying out the rejuvenation of slum settlements has the constraint of a limited budget. Article 19 of the Bekasi Mayor's Regulation Number 127 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions and Work Procedures in the Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Services Department states that the department's funding comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) as well as receipts from other sources. other legitimate and non-binding sources. In accordance with the tasks that have been given to DISPERKIMTAN, the budget given is not only for rejuvenating slum settlements but also for many other tasks from DISPERKIMTAN that require a budget.

2) The number of illegal slum settlements

The obstacle faced by the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in carrying out the rejuvenation of slum settlements is that there are many illegal slum settlements occupied by people who are not from Bekasi City but are difficult to regulate. If the regulations are followed properly, these illegal people must be resettled or disciplined. DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City hopes that these illegal communities will not build raised beds because this can add to the existing slums.

3) Decree from the Mayor of Bekasi regarding the changing size of slum settlements

The obstacle faced by the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in implementing the rejuvenation of slum settlements is the mayor's decree which changes every year so that the determination of slum locations changes according to the mayor's decree. Apart from that, the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN also has difficulty in managing the community whose economy originates from used goods. The used goods they collect are placed haphazardly so if they want to organize it like a healthy house in general it will be difficult.

The Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang

TPST has problems with budget limitations. Budget limitations are the reason that in the slum rejuvenation procedure it cannot provide temporary housing for the people whose houses are being rejuvenated and can only provide financial assistance for renovations. Apart from that, budget limitations are also an obstacle for the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN in providing residential facilities that are in poor condition, such as environmental street lighting and clean water supply facilities that cannot yet be increased. This results in relation to the welfare state theory in that the provision of housing facilities can only be partially implemented.

DISPERKIMTAN Bekasi City in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang TPST has the problem of having many illegal slum settlements, many illegal people have built non-permanent buildings in the form of shacks around the Bantargebang TPST. This situation occurred due to the urbanization of people from other areas to Bekasi City with the aim of working as collectors or scavengers at the Bantargebang TPST, the majority of whom were low-income people who had no previous work, thus making the Bantargebang TPST a source of livelihood. The concept of a welfare state should guarantee the welfare of its people, especially poor people who do not have access to education, economic access, housing access and adequate health access. Regarding the theory of the welfare state, Indonesia has not been able to fully improve the welfare of its people as evidenced by the large number of illegal slum settlements inhabited by urbanized people due to the difficulty of finding work in their places of origin.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of research regarding the authority of the Bekasi City Government in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Disposal Site as described and discussed in the previous chapter, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. The implementation of the authority of the Bekasi City Government in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site based on Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements is carried out through a mandate to the Bekasi City DISPERKIMTAN. This is confirmed in the special regulations Article 8 paragraph (1) of the Bekasi Mayor's Regulation Number 127 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties, and Functions and Work Procedures in the Bekasi City Housing, Settlement and Land Services Department. The authority to rejuvenate slum settlements is implemented through the Uninhabitable Homes (RUTILAHU) and Slum Free Cities (KOTAKU) programs;

2. Obstacles in implementing the authority of the Bekasi City Government in rejuvenating slum settlements around the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site based on Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements, namely:
 - a. Budget limitations;
 - b. The number of illegal slum settlements;
 - c. Decree from the Mayor of Bekasi regarding the changing size of slum settlements.

Budget limitations mean that the Bekasi City Government has not been able to provide temporary housing for people whose houses will be renovated, illegal people who live in illegal slum settlements around the Bantargebang TPST have built many non-permanent buildings of poor quality and can endanger the community, local people do not look after their homes. which causes houses that have been renovated to become slum again and this influences changes to the Bekasi Mayor's Decree by increasing the area of slum settlements. This shows that the welfare state concept is only partially implemented because there are still many buildings that are semi-permanent, there are still many houses that have not been RUTILAHU and cannot provide temporary shelter for the affected communities.

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