

Role of Government in Jakarta Organize Slum Area

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Abstract- The background of this study is the number of slum areas in Jakarta and less humane way of structuring. Indeed the city management and rejuvenation activity is driven by the need to manage effectively. Structuring complex the slum area of need for all people to realize that this is one of the nation's problems in Indonesia is very complex and difficult to overcome. The most frequent complaints submitted regarding the slum area is confusing government policies, poor environmental quality, dirty and rundown identical unruly society. Everything is considered as a bad panorama and should be eliminated. In organizing the city to consider the people who live in slums. Truly the Local Government of DKI Jakarta in particular "role" in organizing and building a large housing for low class people who live in the slums in a humane manner and can improve a prosperous life. This study was conducted to Determine the steps to the local government of Jakarta conducted in slum areas in Overcoming Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia. The author tries to provide solutions to overcome them. The method used by using descriptive. We hope this research can be used by all Local Government addressing slums.

Index Terms— Local Government , Planning , and Regional Slum

I. BACKGROUND

The background of this study is due to the large slum area in Jakarta Provincial and less humane way of structuring. In a city management expert *Neil McInroy* in the article titled: Working With Complexity, The key to effective management of the city in the book *Managing the city* (2007:32) says "The Management of Cities and regeneration activity is driven by a need to manage effectively a complex range of factors, which are made increasingly complex by the new policy framework. complexity is seen by many as a problem, a barrier, a hindrance to more working effective.

What is said by Neil 's something "real" in the country of Indonesia, which made government policy both central and local governments are sometimes out of sync with the needs of the people under so make difficulties in dealing with the slums. Difficult for poor people who live in squalid slums, because they have to fight the officers. Frequent "conflict of interest" between the local government and the community in the handling of the slums .

Jakarta population growth society very solid in this world, the impact of industrial growth in the developed world since the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which followed *England* as a forerunner of other countries, including Indonesia. Jakarta is the most attractive city for the purpose of urbanization. *Budi D. Sinulingga* in his city Development and Local Regional Review (2005:73), said the process of urbanization, the number of people living in the city began less than 20 % of the population as a whole, and finally to the 80 % saturation point .

During the process of the industrialization of the residents tend to live in the city, including in Jakarta. The impact of uncontrolled population density of Jakarta, so they are less able are forced to live in slum areas.

All Indonesian people need to realize that "slum" is one of the nation's problems in Indonesia is very complex and difficult to overcome. There have been many programs and budgets in the government spend each year to cope with problems such as local slums, but to this day, and "maybe " to the next 20 years, there are still many slum areas found in the middle of a big city in Indonesia, Jakarta is no exception as the capital city of Indonesia. Jakarta city "megapolitan" densely populated settlements like unkempt, various problems "stacked" in the city, ranging from the slums, congestion, flooding and garbage pile up, until the moral issues such as corruption and high profile robberies in this city which makes the "stress" for the people.

Problem Formulation

In the arrangement of slum housing, local government of Jakarta acts to empower people to improve their knowledge and skills so they can improve themselves in a better life and help the government implement slum Setup program. In connection with the foregoing, the authors try to discuss a role in structuring the slums of this study titled "The Role of Local Government in Reforming slum area in Jakarta."

Based on the policy applied to the Jakarta City Government in organizing slum housing, the authors have found the problem as follows:

- a. The extent to which the role of Local Government in organizing slum in Jakarta that humane ?
- b. The extent of empowerment of the poor people who occupy these slums?

Two it is a problem that needs serious attention and formulated appropriate policies that can increase in welfare society occupying slums, so that they can occupy a decent place to live. Because a problem it into the discussion in this study .

In connection with the formulation of the problem, the authors collect data and information from both the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Local Government, Public Works Sub-Department, Sub-Department of Health, People who occupy slums as well as from other sources to be discussed and analyzed in order to meet the research and writing of research this:

1. To know the steps taken by the Government in addressing slum in Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia .

2. To find out how to increase community empowerment in slums.

It should be explained that by saying the problem does not mean there are not other problems. Another problem is still a lot, but as illustrative, only two of the issues discussed in this study .

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Slum areas can be interpreted as essentially a residential area of poor quality and poor communities and vulnerable to disease. Meanwhile, the United Nations agency UN - HABITAT (downloaded from the Internet 2/2/12) provide the following sense: *slum is a run- down area of a city Characterized by substandard housing and Squalor and lacking in tenure.* According to the Thesaurus - dicionary (downloaded from the internet 02/02/12) *slum is a heavily populated urban area Characterized by substandard housing and Squalor.*

Mariam Webster (downloaded from the internet 2.2.12) gives the following definition: *a densely populated slum usually urban area marked by crowding, dirty run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganization.*

Meanwhile, according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2011, about Housing and Settlement area, said, "*Slum is a slum housing has decreased as a function of the quality of shelter.*" "The characteristics of the slum areas are :

1. Terrain dirty, slovenly, healthy swordfish and irregular;
2. Society is poor, low income, mostly unemployed, and when working normally rude or odd jobs .
3. Society is mostly urbanization of rural migrants to the city who do not have the skills.
4. The public facilities such as water supply, sewerage, waste disposal or environmental quality is very poor, and inadequate.
5. Buildings occupied homes mostly semi-permanent huts and houses.
6. Location is a high crime rate and its people vulnerable to disease.
7. Emotional masyarakatnya high.

From the definition and characteristics mentioned above, we can conclude the nature of slum areas as follows: *First*, slum area synonymous with poor environmental quality.

Second, the high population density. *Third*, socially disorganized, *Fourth*, poor communities and prone to diseases .

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive Method

In conducting this research writing , the author did research using library research and field research. The goal is to obtain accurate information and data. It also uses a form of writing descriptive research method. According *Suharsini Arikunto* (2010:194), in his book, *Research Procedure A Practical Approach* , said : *the study is a descriptive study hypothesized that the non research steps do not need to formulate hypothesis.* While other experts, *Winarno Surakhman* (1989:191), in his book: *Basic and Engineering Research, Introduction to Scientific Methodology*, saying : *that the descriptive investigation focused on solving the problems that exist now.*

In other literature that is often encountered is the normative method, status or survey methods, all of which contain a certain truth in the sense that all the methods can be classified in a descriptive investigation. In general, the nature of all forms of equations descriptive investigation is said and interpret existing data, for example about the situation experienced, relationships, activities, sights, the apparent attitude, or an ongoing process, influence at work, emerging abnormalities, the tendency is apparent, opposition tapered and so on. Descriptive data once collected and classified, into qualitative data.

Research Bibliography

The method is intended for library research or the data collection by conducting research material from books, applicable legislation and regulations of the Government, especially the Jakarta Special District Government, magazines, newsletters, newspapers, and the Internet in connection with this research material.

Research Field

Methods of field research or data collection point is material to conduct research / inquiry directly to the object, ie the slums of Jakarta, West Jakarta began 449 ha, with a number of 36.518 households. Total Soul 109.554 people. Central Jakarta 169 ha, with a number of 23.162 households. Soul Number 69 486 277 ha of people in South Jakarta, the number 18 , 18.658 55.969 KK Soul Number of people. 282 East Jakarta 25.162 ha with a number of families. Total Soul 75.486 people. North Jakarta Sedangkann 407 ha, with a number of 42.084 households, and Total Soul 126.252 people.

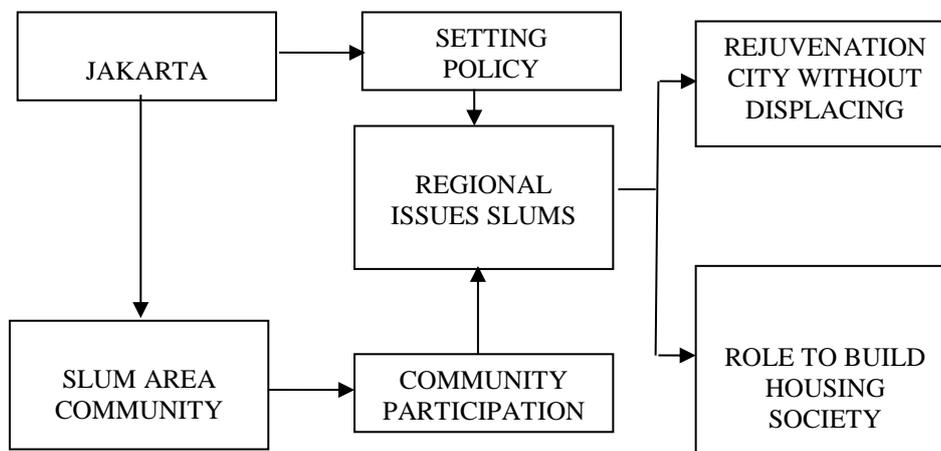
TABLE I. LOCATION SLUM AREA AND POPULATION AND TOTAL SOUL JAKARTA

Kota	Wide	Number of Household	Total Soul	Note
West Jakarta	449	36,518	109,554	
Central Jakarta	169	23,162	69,486	
South Jakarta S	277	18,658	55,968	
East Jakarta	283	25,162	75,486	
Noth Jakarta	407	42,084	126,252	
Total	1585	145,584	436,746	

Data Source: A combination of Directorate General Humant Settlement 2008, Central Statistics Bureau of Indonesia, Sub-Department of Public Works, Sub-Department of Health, and Field Observations processed Author (2013).

Framework can be seen in Figure 1. Framework Role In Reforming Local Government of DKI Slum.

Fig. 1. Role of Local Government in the Regional Organizing Slum



IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identify Obstacles Step Displacing

Theory and practice has been frequently used by the Regional Heads and their staffs as well as the Jakarta administration, the steps taken to overcome the slums are "displacing" inhuman manner, and then replaced by other urban activities are considered to be more dignified. This way is often also referred to as "urban renewal". This method is not a good way, but the way the rough and inhuman, resulting in resistance between field staff and local communities. How evictions like this will not eliminate the untidiness, even are expanding slums, a bottleneck in the city penangan, why humans are evicted will return to other places such as on the banks of a river or the edge of the water channel, under under bridges and other places that could occupied, the impact will arise poverty worse.

Such as that mentioned above, is a rundown residential areas characterized by lack of infrastructure and facilities, and its people live in poverty and lack of tenure security. Data daerah slums of Jakarta mentioned above, it is very spacious that is 1584 ha, therefore it needs to be done with either a good arrangement. It is "agree", but not displacing people by force,

it needs careful consideration, they have lived long on the site and have a family has children and grandchildren as well as having a place of business or earn a living. By way of displacing, just move the slums of the old location to the new location and not seedy not reduced, will add even more problems. For people who are displaced will be increasingly difficult in the face of life, because they have to adapt to the new settlement locations and away from business premises that have been cultivated for many years, the impact is even being structurally poor.

Practice "displacing evicted" in the United States, the urban renewal approach is often used in the 1950s and 1960s. At that moment a slum area in the city center demolished and replaced with other urban activities are considered better that urban renewal. Indeed, the urban renewal urban create physical condition better, but loaded with social problems that arise new slums and poverty. Slum areas just move alone and people are displaced slum occupies increasingly difficult to get out of the Squalor and poverty, because of their access to the job harder.

There is no community empowerment American urban renewal undertaken at that time often "regrettable" by urban experts today, as causing social problems such as urban poverty is more acute, bums and crime. Aware of the mistakes

made by the past, in the early 1990s in the cities of the United States more involved "people in the slums and poor communities" in urban development, and is no longer displacing them to eliminate poverty in urban areas. Therefore, in dealing with the slums for structuring and development of a more humane city with various permasalahannya in Jakarta, the Governor Local Government and their staffs need to emulate the American model. Another example is the Mumbai Indians Involving and empowering people. Thus people feel respected as a human being, and local governments are also easy to implement the program, due to the synergy between local governments and communities. Then the question arises, whether the local government of DKI implement empowerment programs? Empowerment has been identified to date do not appear. Society paid off immediately sent away from the location. And local government task completed. This means that there is no empowerment at all. Finally people are still miserable and suffering.

Identification of Supporting Factors

Local Governments should try to approach the public. Actually the public more aware of the environment than bureaucrats. However, the empowerment of communities often encounter more resistance, because the paradigm is built by people considered stupid bureaucrats, not knowledgeable, do not know the program of development, does not have the skills, do not have a commitment to solving the problem. Actually, the assumption that the "wrong" because people are more familiar *Osborn Davit* said problems faced from bureaucrats. For example, the NGO "Indonesia's Urban Studies," people in Penjaringan, North Jakarta and village communities in *West Jakarta Toplang* they manage waste to be composted and non-organic waste sorting for sale is made by the poor in the slums.

Another example of green activity in Penjaringan, North Jakarta done through the program Healthy Environments for Community initiated by Mercy Corps Indonesia. Poor people are actively involved in Networking without too much intervention. The program runs well and can improve the quality of a rundown neighborhood in Networking People in Networking are excited to perform this activity and they are sure to recycle the trash in their stable environment and make it as a field of work that will also Contribute to Alleviating poverty in his neighborhood.

Meanwhile, activity in the village green *Toplang*, West Jakarta initiated by two young men of the village who are also activists "*Urban Poor Consortium*" and know the garbage recycling business. Both of these people were able to convince colleagues in the village to carry out recycling activities. As in Networking, village communities *Toplang* full and enthusiastic support to this garbage recycling business. Instead they are optimistic that their activities can also recycle rubbish from outside their village and create more revenue for the village community *Toplang*.

Both the green activity is a form of empowerment of the poor to improve the quality of living environment and reduce poverty. Role of Mercy Corps Indonesia's Environment program initiated in Networking for Community Health, North Jakarta and two young men from the village *Toplang* activists who initiated the activity in the village green *Toplang* is very vital in the effort to empower this community. Without their initiative, empowerment of the poor will not take place and poverty remains an issue in both the slums. This is a

"contributing factor" in organizing slum. Therefore, local governments and ranks in the city or whatever the arrangement or construction of a residential rejuvenation slum areas do not have to displace people and communities need to be involved and empowered, so that creates a synergy between the desire of local governments to the people of Jakarta.

Other supporting factors that must be considered is a program started by the West Jakarta Mayor Djoko Ramadhan H.Mas asserted to overcome dozens of slums in West Jakarta to be dealt with simultaneously between relevant agencies and covers all aspects of social, cultural, and economic infrastructure. To alleviate 97 slum area in West Jakarta is not the responsibility of one sector but must be dealt with, among others, the Office of Housing, Department of public Works, Department of Hygiene and Public Health, by involving and empowering the community. With crowded housing conditions and slums vulnerable to health problems and fires. To organize slum need to involve local communities in planning and its implementation. The goal is that people also have a sense of belonging together so as to preserve the environment very well. Thus considered to be the most appropriate solution in managing slum involve and empower communities.

Role of Government Planning Regions Slum

Structuring urban slums can not be separated from the social, economic, and environmental communities in the region. To that end, regulation slums without being accompanied by an increase in the quality of social, economic, and environmental constraints will have on the community itself, and the government is having trouble. Now Jakarta Provincial Government continues to "organize" the lines in the green region which is still used as the Regional Slums by poor people. This is a target for extensive green space (green space) 30 percent of the area of the city. As set out in the draft legislation Spatial (Spatial Plan) Establishments 2010-2030, RTH should have reached 30 percent.

Head of Jakarta Spatial Wiriyatmoko (5/3/10) Green Plan roared optimistic of reaching the national target of 30 per cent can be Achieved Jakarta in 2030. For the 2030 Jakarta spatial plan draft has been set on the non-protected area of green open. In addition, the governor of Jakarta also has made strides acquisition of land for use as open space. In 2030 a draft regulation Spatial Plan arranged on the existence of a non-protected area of green open, covering urban forests, parks and other green areas.

See the statement of the Head of structuring slum area phisik unacceptable "logic", but again fate of society. People living in slums have to go?. Do not let the American experience repeated again in Jakarta. Rejuvenation successful, but miserable people, whether it is considered a success. American urban experts deplored the apparent success. Then need very serious consideration to the people who inhabit the slums.

The Jakarta administration should remember the opening of the RI Constitution of 1945 states, "to form a government of Indonesia which protect all the people of Indonesia and the country of Indonesia to promote *keksejahteraan* general, the intellectual life of the nation". Means that the government has an obligation to its people to prosperity and intelligence. If only 30 % of RTH pursue targer for the year 2030, without regard to the people that violate the law.

The role of the local government of DKI Jakarta, scrape out the slum areas, should Consider seriously about "Man" instead of business profit and loss. Because every person in the eyes of the country are entitled to live prosperous and unseen, residing and get a good environment and healthy living, which is a basic human need and who have a strategic role in the formation of character and personality of the nation in an effort to build Indonesian human whole, self identity, independent and productiv. Even for the people who live in the slums. Indeed arrangement slums that lack of attention to balance the interests of low-income people lead to difficulties related sectors, this will be problems later on . Impact slum in Jakarta is the wrong policy at the time, so that the public is difficult to obtain decent and affordable homes by the penghasilan masyarakat low.

Government policy needs to be reminded, especially Jakarta Spatial Plan Green should not only Achieve the targets of 30% for 2030, but the arrangement did slum also "instrumental" hold and build housing for low class people who live in the slums in a humane manner . Hence the need for a "win - win solution", the target of 30 % is achieved , but also housing for slum areas can also be realized. In other words, the city government should provide housing for slum when people want to liberate the land they occupy. The need for a strategy to build urban communities sehigga the considerable synergy between government programs to the people of Jakarta. Role of Local Government in conducting "slum housing arrangement" is :

1. Contribute to improve the quality of life of poor communities, especially in slums;
2. Role mekasanakan accordance with the spatial arrangement to achieve a balance of interests, especially for low-income;
3. Role preserve environmental functions, in the slums;
4. Act empowers the stakeholders in the construction of housing and settlements;
5. Act to develop the economic, social and cultural; and
6. Helped ensure the realization of decent housing and affordable in an environment that is healthy, safe, harmonious, orderly, well-planned, integrated and sustained by the poor. .

Housing Development and Community Empowerment

When to start menaganani problems involve the community in the slums? It should start from perennncanaan until the implementation stage, even to the preservation of the environment. By way of involving and empowering people this method is more effective than forcibly evicted way. *David Osborn* in his book *Reinveinting Government*, in chapter 2 describes keuanggulan community empowerment as follows :

1. Community members better understand the commitment of the service delivery system compared to his client.
2. People are more understanding of the problem itself rather than professional service providers.
3. Professional and bureaucratic offer services, offering public concern.
4. People are more flexible and more creative than great service bureaucracy.

5. The community is much cheaper than professional.
6. Community enforce standards of behavior more effectively than bureaucratic or professional.
7. Community focus on capacity , system services focus on the deficiency.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1. Challenge of 2011 Housing and residential areas support a particular public housing for slum communities. The Jakarta administration should side keppada the poor . Indeed there are other vested interests are more dominant in controlling the policy, to the detriment of small communities. The impact of conflict of interest between the rulers and rakyat. Appears fray, often ruling siding with employers who give a lot of money on the side to people. There is a term to say "financial omnipotent". Therefore, to avoid the conflict of the need for strategic thinking that the city government can act to develop housing for slum derah more by human without displacing as follows:

1. In formulating and implementing policies and strategies for structuring the city on Slum Areas should be guided by the policies and strategies that take into account the human as a creation of God which should be respected. For example, the city of Solo . Joko Widodo often Jokowi, able to make new breakthroughs in transforming the city of Solo, so that populist policies can be felt directly by the citizens. With the expertise to communicate, Jokowi considered able to break the myth of displacement Sword Street Markets (PKL) should lead to clashes between the authorities and traders, as is the case in other regions. About 900 people were merchants finally agreed to leave downtown park Banjarsari Solo to a new location on Market Klitikan. But according to Jokowi recognition, the process was not easy. He must establish communication and negotiating for months with representatives of street vendors, until they eventually want to move to a new location, without any protest. Jokowi explained his leadership philosophy. "I did a humane approach towards them", said Jokowi at the moment in a BBC interview .
2. Development and slum housing development should consider the fate of the little people who live in the area and the community should be a priority to occupy it.
3. Implement management infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in the slums with community involvement seternmpat ;
4. Allocate funds and / or development costs to support the creation of housing for slum masyarakat;
5. Facilitate the provision of housing and housing for the community , especially for the slum ;
6. Provide assistance to those individuals who do self-help housing.

In addition to providing housing for slum dwellers. Local Governments also have a role to empower the poor in the slums. Community empowerment is that most of the poor and oppressed people , disadvantaged and "under preveledge", be raised in rank, their economies, their rights and have equal footing with the other people who have a more settled life.

Therefore, Jakarta administration needs to make arrangements to empower slum. Community empowerment measures are :

1. The Local Government should undertake an increased participation of the community to participate in decision-making, control of resources, and the institutions that affect their lives, provide the foundation for the creation of non-formal education in favor of structuring concepts slums.
2. Kindervatter (1979 : 15) provide restrictions empowerment (empowering) as "*people Gaining and understanding of and control over social , political or economics and forces in order to improve their standing in society*". Understanding is more emphasis on the end result of the process empowerment that people gain an understanding and be able to control the forces of social, economic and political position in order to increase the bias in society.
3. Regional governments should be able to develop an early awareness that they can take action to improve their lives and gain a set of skills to be able to do more work.
4. Government areas can lead to increased self-confidence of people living slums , in line with its growing keterampilan, confidence, public work together to practice more over decision making and resources that will have an impact on the welfare of her life.
5. Government should be able to improve communication with active community involvement to encourage occur properly structuring slum.
6. Encouraging personal development community need help and encouragement to establish confidence in making their own decisions

The success of empowerment can be seen from public participation in the process of slum housing arrangement can remind their lives. Examples India Mumbai Slum Community Empowerment. Mumbai is an important area in India, has the densest population of the country of India. Data population of India in the year 2011 as many as 1.21 billion people, more than 17 % of the population in the world are in India. While the number of people in the Indian city of Mumbai, according to data from the Central Statistics Bureau in 2011 : 21 million inhabitants, is one of the ten most populous cities in the world. Majority of the urban population living area of Mumbai slums , as much as 55 % , with an area of slums located in Mumbai only about 20 % of the area of the city of Mumbai.

Mumbai has 4,000 slum pockets, the majority of people living on land owned by the local government and central government as well as stay on privately owned land , such as staying railroad, sidewalk, and the outskirts of the airport. This happens because many low-income communities in Mumbai, so not being able to have decent housing. This slum is characterized by inadequate access to water, especially drinking water , lack of facilities and infrastructure such as electricity, water and sewage disposal systems .

Based on these problems then made a way to overcome the problems and formed The Slum Upgrading: The Case of Mumbai. Is a program that involves the community in addressing the housing problems, especially in the slums. The

program has targeted the establishment of as many as 1,000,000 units for people living in the slum area of Mumbai.

Step by Step In Program :

1. Establish a conducive environment. That form an enabling environment through policy and institutional arrangements :
 - In the conduct involves community development, community empowerment programs required are supported and policies of the government as regulator.
 - Establishing SRA (Slum Rehabilitation Agency) who have full authority in handling the problem of slums. CFS is also a combination of various elements such as government, developers, and community organizations).
 - Policy Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) to support the program. SRA provides free home for Mumbai slum dwellers are protected by law (Land Tenure).
2. Facilitate the community to access information. Engage the community in decision making is not sufficient, but also necessary to find out information about the community benefits of the project:
 - a. Provide information to the community through programs Housing Exhibition
 - b. Provision of Area Resource Centre (ARC) as a place of communication between the community and with other stakeholders , so that the public and stakeholders to establish good communication , this will expedite the process of development that has been planned.
3. Mechanisms that provide community participation in organizing and directing the power of the program by using the mechanism of involvement of each stakeholder :
 - a. Through SPARC (The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres) , giving the community a voice in determining \ program policies;
 - b. The existence of Area Resource Centres meeting place for stakeholders to discuss the program in the slums of Mumbai structuring and formation of SRA (Slum Rehabilitation Agency) whose job it is to facilitate (in the form of policy) stakholders each engagement;
 - c. Housing Exhibition Program is a discourse to give the community a role in determining the model flats and public facilities that will be built;
 - d. The program "*Daily Saving*" . Through this program can be determined per individual citizens desire continuously / daily.
4. Capacity of local communities. Capacity is meant here is the ability of the community or the community

to cooperate in achieving a goal that has been agreed - the same :

- a. SPARC (The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres) and Mahila Milan (as a Community Based Organization), run the program Daily Saving, and Housing Exhibition Area Resource Centres to increase the capacity of local communities to organize and mobilize the community together to understand benefits and supports the project.
5. Availability rules are simple, the process of monitoring and evaluation. Such as the formation of :
- a. Area Resource Center (ARC), the program Daily Savings and Housing Exhibition is a simple procedure for the community to know - things pertaining to the project or program Yanga will be implemented , including the financing program , legalization of land and buildings.
 - b. Simple procedures above (Area Resource Center , the Daily Savings , Housing Exhibition) community can be used to make the process of monitoring and evaluation programs.
 - c. Incentives or convenience to developers in the form of land . In this project the developer is given the land for any building constructed developers. In this way the community gets free house without the government needs to spend money / subsidies for slum rehabilitation in Mumbai.

The problems in the implementation of this program are :

1. Manipulation of data to and slum areas, this is due to lack of data obtained, thus requiring continuous data collection by involving the community in order to obtain more valid data .
2. Volatility Real Estate market. The price of land and buildings in Mumbai have fluctuated (price instability) and even tended to increase from year to year, thus impeding the course of implementation of this program, to be longer than planned.
3. Aspects of Legal Land. In Mumbai slum land disputes also occur , which often leads to the court, so be hampered in the slum rehabilitasi process.

The role and position of the public sector in supporting the program :

1. A. SPARC (The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres):
 - Duty to bridge the interests (local community organizations) with the government . Proposals including structuring programs slums of Mumbai.
 - Provide Area Resource Center as a place to communicate and provide

information program through Housing Exhibition .

2. Mobilize communities through programs Daily Saving.
3. Federation of Indian National Slum (National Slum Dwellers Federation). An organization in motivating and mobilizing the community of slums.
4. The SRA (Slum Rehabilitation Agency). An entity that has full authority in the slum rehabilitation .

In the case of The Slum Upgrading: The Case of Mumbai, community get the fulfillment of basic needs of housing, sanitation, and education. CBD is able to raise the dignity of the poor. Thus slum region, developers are responsible for building flats on an area of 1,500 m² and receive an incentive of 3,000 m². But the incentive is divided into two 2,500 m² in residential areas near Mumbai (areas with high population density and slum problems are also very high). While the remaining 500 m² given another region .

Some of the steps and how to overcome the problems of slum prepared carefully. So that people know the true root of the problem and participate in programs that tackle and running the government in addressing the issue. Handling is very good example, can be utilized in slums in In donesia, not least in Jakarta. Jakarta City Administration does not have to be ashamed to mencotoh conducted by Public Perbedayaan Slum Mumbai India.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the role of Local Government in managing the slums, then the conclusion can be stated as follows :

1. Penduduk Jakarta Population growth is very dense in this world, become the most attractive city for the purpose of urbanization. The impact of uncontrolled population density of Jakarta, so they are less able to live in the slums.
2. Experiences "*evicted-displacing*" in the United States, is often used in urban renewal in the 1950s and 1960s dainggap fail, because without involving the community. Establishments government not to repeat the experience. Mayor of West Jakarta have begun to organize slum housing by involving the community, as is done in Mumbai, India .
3. Role of the Jakarta government in housing for the slum communities in order to meet the needs of the home as one of the basic human needs for the improvement of people's welfare and equity.
4. Empowering communities to implement slum arrangement to ensure the implementation of the restructuring program is good , and people are able to occupy slums occupy, enjoy and have a decent home in a safe environment, safe, harmonious and orderly .

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions above, without prejudice to the efforts and recommendation of the Local Government Planning activities Slum in Jakarta which has been running for this, the authors wish to convey the following suggestions :

1. Targets perogram Jakarta administration with 30 % green open space for 2010 to 2030 is very good , less attention to the people who live in slums, should be considered seriously by considering the human element. Such as conducted by the Solo city Joko Widodo in managing regional vendors.
2. In restructuring the slums while improving the lives of people need to be involved and empowered DKI government should play a role :
 - a. To educate and conduct Coaching to its citizens to improve the environment or the community education through independent,
 - b. Doing structuring slum in Jakarta involving the humane society. So far it has been done by the West Jakarta Mayor Djoko Ramadhan H. result was good. Mayor confirms "slum Handling aims to involve the community so that people also have a sense of shared environment that can memilihara well. Dengah thus considered the most appropriate solution in the arrangement of the town or city rejuvenation involving and empowering the community and also does not displace. "
3. The considered the most appropriate solution in the arrangement of the town or city rejuvenation involving and empowering the community and also does not displace :
 - a. Create jobs , such as managing the waste into fertilizer , such as that conducted by the NGO " Indonesia 's Urban Studies " society Penjarignan , North Jakarta , and Community Village Toplang in West Jakarta them " mengola junk " into compost and sort waste nonorganic for sale dilakakuan by the poor in the slums .
 - b. Implement PNPM (National Community Empowerment program as) , the purpose of :
 - Growing economic activity of small players , for example, management of garbage in the slums .
 - Increasing the role of Non Governmental agencies such as NGOs " Indonesia 's Urban Studies " in facilitating small businesses
4. Fostering and taught people to love saving money in the bank , to improve living standards in the future.
5. Role of local government of Jakarta should build flats in a decent area slums and poor terjangkau by the community so that the community is close to making a living . Measures to be undertaken are :
 - Implement the program in 1000 the tower. Government programs of 1000 Tower Flats Owned (Rusunami) continue to be implemented a Subsidized and affordable for the poor.
 - Have realized as much as 748 units of flats Green Parkview Tower has been the key handover to the number of

consumers who are already qualified, so it can be directly occupied, plans of existing infrastructure can be used by the occupants of the flat subsidy and non-subsidy, so that later there will be no jealousy of the each other and the occupants of the towers have the same rights. The management hopes to so cooperate with the government to realize the program in 1000 the tower is underway.

6. Providing subsidies or low-interest loans for a down payment or installments within a period of 15 years in order to obtain the flats to the people who occupy slums . Or bank loans for working capital .
7. Creating a clean government or bureaucrats, honest and not corrupt (good government) from top leaders such as governors, mayors, district to village heads and other officials in the Government of DKI Jakarta .

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