


Analysis of Social Conditions of Heavy Slum Settlement Communities in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta

Lutfiyah Madinatunnisa¹, Alwin¹, Agung Adiputra¹, Ikhsan Hidayat²

¹Geography Education, University of Muhammadiyah, Prof. Dr. Hamka Jl. Tanah Merdeka, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Department of CIE, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Dahrn, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History: Received: 2024-07-08 Accepted: 2025-03-26 Published: 2025-03-30</p> <p>Keywords: Community; Slums; Social</p> <p>Correspondence author: Alwin Email: alwin@uhamka.ac.id DOI: 10.37905/jgej.v6i1.26491</p> <p>Copyright © 2025 Author</p>  <p>This open access article is distributed under Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 International License</p>	<p>West Jakarta is part of the special area of Jakarta which has developed for a long time as an old city and a metropolitan city. West Jakarta is a dense area that triggers the growth of slums. Slums are areas that do not have basic facilities such as electricity, drinking water, drainage systems, health facilities and public facilities, characterized by buildings that are physically and healthily unsuitable. Slums cause social problems such as poverty, and social problems are out of control. This research is a descriptive research with a Quantitative approach using data tabulation With the aim of this study, it discusses the Social Conditions in the Heavy Slum Settlement Community in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta. The result of this study is that there is a comparison of social conditions between slum RW areas in Kapuk Village The Kapuk region has a high immigrant population, which leads to inadequate educational facilities and limited access to clean water, sanitation, and education. Slums in this area can develop due to spatial planning, land status, and economic factors.</p>

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1. Introduction

West Jakarta is part of the special area of Jakarta that has developed for a long time as an old city and a metropolitan city. West Jakarta is a dense area with a population of 2,448,975. (BPS, 2023) As a result of this, West Jakarta has become a magnificent city and business center. However, densely populated settlements and slum areas have also formed (Helen, 2022). Kapuk Village in Cengkareng District is one of the most populous areas in Jakarta. This village has a population of 174,334 people and an area of 5.63 km² (Fitria & Setiawan, 2023). The dense area in Kapuk Village triggered the growth of slums.

Slums are areas that do not have basic facilities such as electricity, drinking water, drainage systems, schools, health facilities, or recreational areas. Slums are characterized by physically unfit and unhealthy (Olotuah, 2020). Slums in Kapuk Village have been a problem for decades. Illegal construction of houses along riverbanks. slums in Kapuk Village occur due to poor areas, densely populated areas, and a lack of basic infrastructure (Setiawan & Rachmina, 2020). People who live in slum areas generally do not have enough skills and education to get decent jobs in urban areas; they only have low incomes, so they are forced to live in slums for their survival (Prayojana et al., 2020).

Social conditions affect all other people or human beings (Dalyono, 2015). Population density in slums affects an individual's ability to live a decent life. In slums, the source of basic needs is limited, because it is not proportional to the number of people (Sabiq & Nurwati, 2021). Slums cause social problems, such as poverty, and social problems are out of control. The social problem of unemployment is a limited economy or unavailable jobs (Eni, 2015). Unemployment is a condition in which people are unable to work because no jobs are available. Unemployment is generally caused because the number of workers or job seekers is not proportional to the number of jobs that can accommodate it. Social crime problems occur because of population density, persecution, theft, violence, and brawls (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2016). Crime is a social problem that occurs in society. Various factors, such as poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, and lack of education, can lead a person to fall into criminal acts (Lasaiba, 2022).

Research on slum areas in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, has been well documented in previous studies, focusing primarily on physical and infrastructural challenges such as poor sanitation, lack of clean water, and inadequate housing conditions (Setiawan & Rachmina, 2020). However, there is a noticeable gap

in our understanding of the intricate social dynamics and their interplay with economic and environmental factors within these slum communities. Specifically, previous studies have rarely delved into how social conditions such as unemployment, education levels, and social interactions within slums contribute to broader issues, such as poverty cycles, crime rates, and urban inequality. Comparatively, international research, such as the study by (Subbaraman & Murthy, 2015) on The right to water in the slums of Mumbai, India In contrast, local studies such as (Sutantio et al., 2021) On the impact of relocation on spatial and socio-economic changes in kalijodo settlement communities in jakarta (Fadillah et al., 2022) on Handling of Slums Based on Slum Level in Karangasih Village, Bekasi Regency and (Hasna Fadilla & Mardiani Zain, 2019) on study of physical conditions, social conditions and economic conditions in the slums of kampung 1001 malam, dupak, krembangan, surabaya city. Highlight localized issues but lack integration with broader socio-economic frameworks. This study seeks to address this gap by exploring the multifaceted social conditions and their interconnectedness with the challenges faced by residents in heavy slum settlements, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the social fabric in Kapuk Village.

Urban conditions with slums have not been able to provide a decent standard of living for individuals (Simanjuntak & Amal, 2018). The low level of education in slums is caused by limited access to educational facilities as well as a lack of motivation and support from families (Taufik et al., 2019). This then has an impact on the difficulty of getting decent jobs, so that many people in slums work in the informal sector with inadequate wages (Wimardana & others, 2016). Health is also a serious problem, with poor sanitation and clean water infrastructure, as well as limited access to health facilities where health conditions in slums are often concerning. This research discusses Social Conditions in Heavy Slum Settlement Communities in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta.

2. Method

This research was conducted in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta. The Research Area is illustrated in Figure 1.

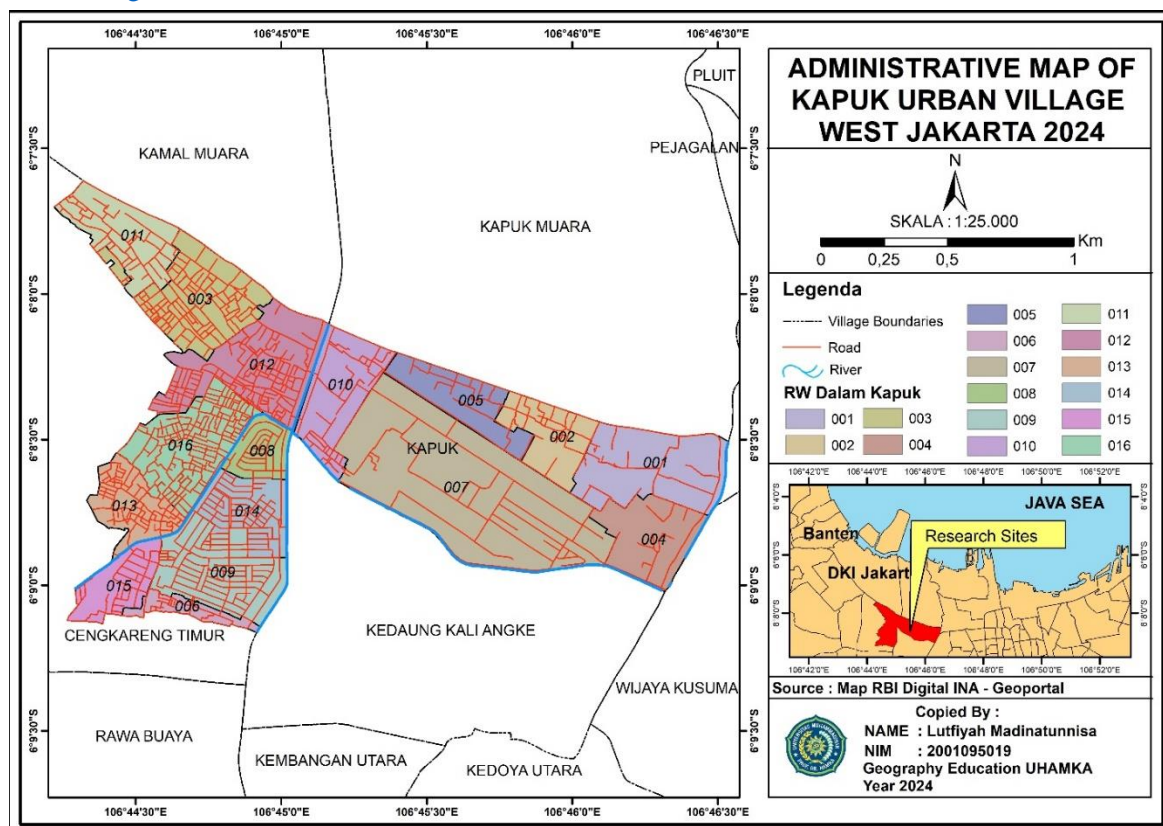


Figure 1. Map of the research location

This research is a descriptive research with a quantitative approach using data tabulation, which is carried out using primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data are directly obtained from data sources (field) with observation techniques and interviews related to this slum research. Observation techniques were

used to observe the social conditions of the community in the slums of RW 11, 12, and 16 in Kapuk Village. The Percentage Descriptive Analysis is the data analysis method used in this study.

This study was conducted in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta. by focusing on the social conditions of people living in heavy slums [Table 1](#). A total of 30 respondents, all of whom were people in RW 11, 12, and 16, participated in this study. Kapuk Village has a population of 175,114 (Sugiyono, 2020). To facilitate the research process, the author uses the formula *Slovin*, allowing a margin of error of 10%. This calculation resulted in the selection of 30 communities as a representative sample of the total population of the three RWs, which is 58,420 people And 24,695 families [Table 2](#). In the process of collecting data, researchers used a closed questionnaire as their technique. The closed questionnaire was structured in such a way that respondents were asked only to mark (v) in the columns provided ([Arikunto, 2016](#)).

Table 1. Social Indicators

Social indicators	Age
	Gender
	Work
	Household groups

Source: (Syamsiar et al., 2021)

Table 2. Population Data In 2024

Classification of Heavy Slum RWs	Number of Households	Number of Family Members	Men	Woman
11	4260	13.443	7006	6437
12	6060	19.206	9746	9460
16	7943	25.771	12888	12883
Entire	24.695	58.420	29.640	28785

Source : secondary data

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Social conditions

Table 3. Age of population sample in RW 11

Age	%
18-50	100%
50-65	0%
>65	0%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on [Table 3](#). The age group of the population in RW 011 shows that most of them are productive-age residents, which is 100% of the total sample. The productive age group, defined as the population aged 18-50 years, plays an important role in the economic and development activities in the region. The high number of people of productive age reflects the potential availability of a labor force that can support local economic growth.

Table 4. Age of population sample in RW 12

Age	%
18-50	90%
50-65	10%
>65	0%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on [Table 4](#). The age group of the population in RW 012 shows that most of them are productive-age residents, namely (90%) of the total sample. The productive age group, defined as the population aged 18-50 years, plays an important role in the economic and development activities in the region. The high number of

people of productive age reflects the potential availability of a labor force that can support local economic growth. Meanwhile, the age group of 50-65 RW 011 was 20% of the existing sample.

Table 5. Age of population sample in RW 16

Age	%
18-50	100%
50-65	0%
>65	0%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on [Table 5](#). The age group of the population in RW 016 shows that most of them are of productive age, which is 100 of the total sample. The productive age group, defined as the population aged 18-50 years, plays an important role in the economic and development activities in the region. The high number of people of productive age reflects the potential availability of a labor force that can support local economic growth.

Table 6. Jobs of population sample in RW 11

Age	%
Housewives	40 %
Private Employees	20%
Merchant	0%
Teacher	40%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on [Table 6](#) Working groups in RW 11 in slums, with composition: housewives (40%), teachers (40%), traders (0%), and private employees (20%). The composition of the working groups in this slum RW shows that there is a fairly good balance between housewives (40%) and teachers (40%). This reflects the potential for synergy to be used to improve people's welfare. Housewives can play an active role in supporting education and childcare programs, whereas teachers can contribute to improving the quality of learning and developing community skills. Collaboration between these two groups can encourage more inclusive and sustainable social transformation.

However, challenges still need to be considered, such as the low percentage of traders (0%) and private employees (20%) in the composition of the working group. This indicates a lack of income sources and business opportunities for slum residents. Economic empowerment efforts are a priority, for example, through entrepreneurship training, facilitation of access to capital, and creation of value chains involving local communities. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen collaboration with the private sector to increase public access to employment and business development.

Table 7. Jobs of population sample in RW 12

Age	%
Housewives	90 %
Private Employees	10%
Merchant	0%
Teacher	0%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on [Table 7](#) The working group in RW 12 was located in the slums, with the following composition: housewives (90%), teachers (0%), traders (0%), and private employees (10%). The analysis of the composition of the working group in RW 12 shows that most of the community members are housewives, reaching 90% of the total population. This indicates that there is great potential to empower mothers, considering that they play a strategic role in maintaining the welfare of families and communities. However, a high percentage of housewives can also be a challenge because of the possibility of limited resources and skills to support improved socioeconomic conditions. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase housewives' capacity and access

to opportunities to increase income, such as entrepreneurship training and facilitation of the formation of micro enterprises.

However, the lack of teachers in this region is a serious concern. This condition can impact the quality of education of children and adolescents in slums, which requires appropriate intervention. The withdrawal and placement of competent teachers is a strategic step, complemented by mentoring and professional development programs. Meanwhile, the existence of 10% private employees provides the potential for collaboration between the community and the business world in efforts to build and empower the community. The next step is to analyze the types of jobs, skills, and networks that these private employees have and then design a mutually beneficial partnership program.

Table 8. Jobs of population sample in RW 16

Age	%
Housewives	80 %
Private Employees	0%
Merchant	0%
Teacher	20%
Entire	100%

Source : primary data 2024

Based on Table 8 Working groups in RW 16 in slums, with composition: housewives (80%), teachers (20%), traders (0%), and private employees (0%). An analysis of the composition of the working groups in RW 16 shows that the majority of community members are housewives, reaching 80% of the total population. This indicates great potential for empowering mothers, considering that they have a strategic role in maintaining the welfare of families and communities. However, a high percentage of housewives can also be a challenge because of the possibility of limited resources and skills to support improved socioeconomic conditions. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase housewives' capacity and access to opportunities to increase income, such as entrepreneurship training and facilitation of the formation of micro enterprises.

On the other hand, the presence of teachers who make up 20% of the total population is expected to improve the quality of education in this region. Teachers can play a role in improving the access, quality, and equality of education for children and adolescents in slums. However, another challenge arises in the absence of traders (0%) and private employees (0%) in the working group. This condition shows the lack of sources of income and business opportunities for the community; therefore, there is a need for interventions that encourage local economic development, such as community-based economic empowerment programs and partnership schemes with the private sector.

Table 9. Organizational Groups

Heavy Slum RW in Kapuk Village	Number of Group Organizations (Dasawisma)
RW 11	78
RW 12	180
RW 16	171
Entire	429

Source : Secondary Data 2024

Based on Table 9 the analysis of the existence of dasawisma groups in these three slum RWs shows significant potential. The number of dasawisma groups in RW 12, which reached 180 groups, as well as 171 groups in RW 16, indicated a high level of community participation in efforts to improve environmental welfare. Dasawisma groups play an important role as forums for citizen empowerment, especially in terms of improving environmental cleanliness, health, and security. If managed effectively, these groups can become agents of change that support the social transformation of slums.

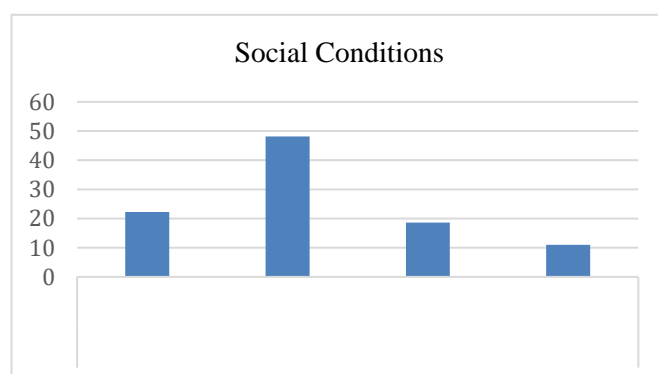


Figure 2. Social Conditions of Kapuk Village
Source : primary data 2024

However, the relatively low number of dasawisma groups in RW 11 (only 78 groups) shows that there is an imbalance in community participation between regions. This needs to be a concern because disparities in citizen involvement can lead to gaps in access to information, resources, and development programmes. Efforts to build capacity and increase community involvement in RW 11 are important to ensure an equitable distribution of development benefits across all slums. Coordination between RWs and local governments is also needed to optimize the synergy and effectiveness of dasawisma groups in supporting the transformation of the slum environment.

Based on Figure 2 This illustrates that many people from outside the region have a significant influence on changes in a place. Almost 60% of people in the Kapuk area were immigrants. Therefore, population growth and a lack of kindergarten, elementary, junior high, and high school facilities in Kapuk Village have resulted in an inadequate level of education. Considering that the majority of the population works as housewives and traders, on average, it can be said that the population does not have a high level of education because their jobs are in the informal sector that does not require special education. Their income is insufficient to meet their daily needs. As a result, people's income is still dominant, slightly below Rp 2,000,000. Access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity are often limited and unequal.

Some RW Kapuk villages have to use unsuitable water sources. Clean water conditions are not possible in slums due to poor water quality, pollution, and unsafe drinking. Poor environmental drainage is caused by the inability of the environmental drainage system to drain rainwater runoff, resulting in numerous puddles on streets. Waste management, inefficient waste management, and management systems. In addition, fire protection, lack of access to water sources, and fire trucks cannot access roads in slums because of many narrow roads. This problem cannot be solved by the rejection of local government (city) programs that build flats and relocate the poor because people will lose access to their jobs. In addition, there is a high crime rate in slums in Kapuk Village, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta (Fitria & Setiawan, 2023).

Some health and other public facilities were inadequate. One of the factors that cause slums to develop in this area is the habits and ignorance of the local community about the value of a comfortable and healthy lifestyle. Throwing household waste around the house degrades the aesthetics of the surrounding area, and a bad smell will only further clarify the appearance of the slums. Along with understanding not to litter, there is also an awareness that some public facilities, including drainage systems, are not public properties. Problems arising from the development of slums, such as unhealthy conditions and improper land use, not only impact the internal area but also the surrounding area and the city's infrastructure as a whole (Aguswin, 2021).

These slums can arise because of spatial planning, land status, and economic factors. One of the problems that may develop in a city or neighborhood is slums (Wibawa & Alwin, 2019). The expansion of slum areas is expected to have a significant impact on the environment and humans, two things that are closely related. Slum dwellers are directly affected by several factors such as inadequate housing and living in constant danger from natural and man-made disasters (Mahabir et al., 2016). In heavy slum settlements, people already have Jakarta ID cards. This is because most of the people who live in this settlement have lived for many years, so they already have Jakarta ID cards. People choose a location to live there, mostly because of the affordable price factor (Halim, 2020).

Social deviation, in general, is a behavior that deviates from social norms and is often found in slums. Social deviations in this slum area are in the form of indifference to the environment, such as littering and garbage,

avoiding social gatherings, and community activities such as mutual cooperation (Krisandriyana et al., 2019). Deviant behavior usually manifests in the form of drug use, drunkenness, graffiti on walls and public buildings, and other behaviors among adolescents and the unemployed. Further impacts of deviant behavior can result in crimes, including fraud, rape, theft, committing fraud, intimidation, pickpocketing, stabbing, murder, destruction of public property, and other violent crimes (Mulyadi, 2018).



Figure 3. Road Condition

In Figure 3 Road infrastructure in the Kapuk slum area is also affected by the amount of water that floods the roads, especially during the rainy season. Garbage is also a serious problem, as shown in Figure 4. with uncontrolled disposal and limited waste transportation services. There are many narrow alleys that are difficult for vehicles to pass, and public facilities in the Kapuk slum area are minimal. Access to education and health facilities is also limited, so many children drop out of school, and residents find it difficult to obtain proper medical services. The impact of raising the floor of houses in slums to reduce contamination from the surrounding environment will have an impact on the level of health of children and the community (Lilford, 2017) overall, slums in Kapuk Village reflect the complexity of slum problems and poverty. Efforts to improve basic infrastructure, provide public services, and empower the community are key to improving the quality of life of residents in settlements.



Figure 4. Garbage accumulation

In [Figure 5](#) In Kapuk village, there are houses that are built unplanned and unpatterned on top of reservoirs, and the physical shape of the area is impractical because during the rainy season, water rises to the surface and the area becomes submerged.



Figure 5. Condition of the residential area above the reservoir

To combat government efforts to tackle slums, academics, the community, and the media must be involved in solutions to address the challenges faced by slums. The first action that can be taken is government regulation, which requires people to live a clean life by not littering and punishing those who do so. Slum areas

must also be reorganized by the government, focusing on increasing people's income and living standards through initiatives in the field of education (Putra & Andriana, 2017).

4. Conclusion

Slums are areas that do not have basic facilities such as electricity, drinking water, drainage systems, schools, health facilities, or recreational areas. Slums are characterized by buildings that are physically unfit and unhealthy. Slums in Kapuk Village have been a problem for decades. Illegal construction of houses along riverbanks. slums in Kapuk Village occur due to the condition of the area, which is poor, densely populated, and without basic infrastructure. Population growth and lack of kindergarten, elementary, junior high, and high school facilities in Kapuk Village means that the level of education is inadequate. Considering that the majority of the population works as housewives and traders, on average, it can be said that the population does not have a high level of education because their jobs are in the informal sector that does not require special education. Their income is insufficient to meet their daily needs. As a result, people's income is still dominant, slightly below Rp 2,000,000. Access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity is often limited and uneven.

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