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The Effectiveness of Slum Settlement Arrangement in Mentaos Village, Banjarbaru City

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Abstract. Mentaos area of Banjarbaru City South Kalimantan is one of the priorities for planning and slum settlement arrangement conducted by government of Banjarbaru City. The activities of slum setup in Banjarbaru City are one of priority programs conducted by government of Banjarbaru City that not only aiming to repair slum settlement infrastructure but also striving in realization of the area design so that can change the mindset or behaviour of society in slum settlement and also increasing the society's economy. The aims, which are intended to be achieved in this research, are to examine the effectiveness of the implementation in handling slum settlement in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City and to determine the approach that can ensure the effectiveness of the handling implementation of the slum settlement in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City. The method used in this research is descriptive with a quantitative approach, the research result of The Effectiveness of Slum Settlement Arrangement in Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City by distributing questionnaires is 68, 92 percent and specified as Effective. The final result that can be obtained from this research is that the efforts to deal with slums have been effective, then it is just a matter of maintaining the existing ones or increasing them in the future.

Keywords. environment, infrastructure, settlement, slum.

Introduction

Mentaos area of Banjarbaru City South Kalimantan is one of the priorities for planning and slum settlement arrangement conducted by government of Banjarbaru City. The activities of slum settlement handling in Banjarbaru City are one of priority programs conducted by government of Banjarbaru City that not only aiming to repair slum settlement infrastructure but also striving in realization of the area design the area design so that can change the mindset or behaviour of society in slum settlement and also increasing the society's economy. Mentaos Urban Village is a settlement with relatively high population density, as a north gate to Martapura, also as a proponent of the Banjarbaru City government area situated in Banjarbaru City government area. The slum area in Mentaos Urban Village is 0, 50 hectares (BAPPEDA Banjarbaru City). Tens of hectares area in Banjarbaru City are still in slum areas, currently, there are still around 87, 45 hectares of slum area in Banjarbaru City. Based on data from Regional Research and Development Planning Agency or Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah (Bappeda) Banjarbaru City, hundreds of hectares slum

area have been successfully handled. In the Banjarbaru Utara sub-district that is in the Loktabat Utara there is 0,62 hectares and in the Mentaos area there is 0,5 hectares. For the 0,50 hectares slum area in Mentaos will be being planned to have city planning for 4,65 hectares. The problem from this Thesis are how the effectiveness of implementation in slum settlement handling in Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City is and how the approach can ensure the effectiveness of implementation in slum settlement handling in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City is [1].

Slum is uninhabitable settlement, which is characterized by irregularity in buildings, a high buildings density, and the quality of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. (Law Number 1 Year 2011 on PKP). Basically, slum settlements consist of several essential aspects, there are lands, houses, housings, communities, facilities and infrastructures, which are connected in a social system, economy and culture, either in a environment ecosystem of slum settlement's or city ecosystem. The slum settlement shall be viewed as a whole and integral in a wider dimension. There are several aspects to identify that the settlement can be specified as slum, i.e. buildings condition including the building regularity, building density and technical requirement, environmental road condition, environmental drainage condition, water supply condition, waste management condition, garbage management condition and fire protection condition with service coverage and infrastructure condition/quality [2].

To identify slum area, criteria are used. The establishment of the criteria for slum settlement is carried out by considering various aspects or dimensions such as the relevance of the location with the spatial plan, land status (ownership), location/position of location, building density level, physical, social, economy and local society cultural. In addition, criteria are used as a supporting metropolitan city area such as slum settlement which is identified close or directly bordered with an area that is a part of the metropolitan city [3]. Handling the problem of slum settlement can't be done unilaterally or partially, but it must be integrated supporting and synergizing each other to achieve optimal benefit goals. There must be common perception in setting goals, steps, and the right time to implement them. The government must really position itself as the leader for the future of the citizens, that is heavily dependent on the success of achieving a balanced life. The plurality of society must be seen as a strength to face the future of the city/regency that is full of competition and complex problems. The establishment of a partnership network to collaborate and support each other needs to be initiated as soon as possible. The role of economy social aspects in arrangement slum area is to achieve a condition where =the society prepared to make changes that aim to increase welfare. Participation of non-governmental organizations such as land contributions for infrastructure investment and an increase in the active role of the community is indispensable. Specifically, in the process of realizing settlement area that area livable, productive, and sustainable [4]. The development of slum areas is carried out by providing adequate, healthy, safe, harmonious and regular housing and settlement, is one of the basic human needs and is an essential factor in increasing the dignity of the quality of life and people's welfare. Each of citizen has the right to occupy and/or enjoy and/or have a proper house in a healthy environment, safe, harmonious and regular. Each of citizen is also required to participate in the construction of housing and settlements. Therefore, housing and settlement development needs to be continuously increased and developed in an integrated, targeted, planned, and sustainable manner [5].

The condition in arrangement of the buildings and environmental sector in Banjarbaru City which includes 3 activities, there are the technical development of buildings and housings, the activities of the arrangement of buildings and the environment, also the activities of

community empowerment in urban areas, which have been handled and implemented are the activities of arranging the settlement environment. Housing and settlements are one of the strategic sectors in an effort to build a complete Indonesian human being [6] [7]. Apart from being one of the basic human needs, housing and settlements, "*papan*" (housing) also has strategic function in supporting the implementation of family education, cultural nurseries and improving the quality of future generations with identity. Therefore, it is in the right place if the vision of housing and settlements is directed to strive and encourage the realization of conditions for every person or family in Indonesia who is able to be responsible to fulfill the needs of decent and affordable housing in a healthy, safe, harmonious, and sustainable residential environment in order to support the realization of a community and environment that is self-reliant, independent and productive. Henceforth, the vision to be appointed until 2020 in the implementation of settlement and housing are: Each people (KK) Indonesian is able to fulfill the needs of healthy and affordable homes in a healthy, safe, harmonious, and sustainable environment in an effort to form a society that has an identity, independent, and productive [8].

Research the effectiveness of slum settlement arrangement in Mentaos Village, Banjarbaru City is different from previous research. In previous research, the typical slums of Banjarmasin are in the area along the river, while in Banjarbaru, especially Mentaos, it is in a city environment that is not visible directly so that when seen from the outside it looks like a city in general. This research in Mentaos Village is about the effectiveness of slum settlement arrangement that has been carried out by related parties. In the first similar research citation, namely the scenario of the slum area management program on the banks of the Kemuning river in the Kemuning village, Banjarbaru City, the analysis aims to understand the characteristics of slum settlements in the Kemuning area and evaluate the benefits of the activities that have been built [9]. In a similar research citation, the two priority factors causing slums in slum areas in the South Belitung sub-district, Banjarmasin City were carried out on the causes of slums in the South Belitung sub-district to determine the magnitude of the weight values of the factors and variables causing slums, so that it can be concluded the level of the priority factors causing slums. slums in the slum area of Belitung Selatan Village, Banjarmasin [10]. In the third kind of research citation, namely the analysis of the habitability of the Pelambuan residential area, West Banjarmasin. The quality of the residential buildings formed affects the surrounding residential environment, where the poor quality of residential buildings affects the appearance of the formed residential environment [11].

Location of the research area

The location selection in this research was based on the plan priority program and arranging slum area by Government of Banjarbaru City which is the activity for handling slum in Banjarbaru City, situated in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City, for this reason, efforts are required to identify the effectiveness of handling slum in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City with the limit of analytical indicators, there are development of slum area and arrangement of buildings and the environment.

Methodology

The type of research used in this study is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Descriptive method is a research method that is used to describe problems that occur in the present or ongoing, aims to describe what happened as it should when the research was conducted. The quantitative approach is an approach that is carried out by recording and analyzing of research data exactly using statistical calculations. **The purpose of descriptive**

research with a quantitative approach is to explain a situation to be studied with the support of a literature study so it can strengthen the researcher's analysis in making a conclusion. Where the research results are obtained from the calculation of the variable indicators and afterwards presented in writing by the author. This method aims to measure the analytical indicators, there are the development of slum area and the arrangement of buildings and the environment by identifying the effectiveness of handling the slums and find out how to handle their ineffectiveness in the settlement area researched. This research was conducted in the settlement area of Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru. The stages of the activities carried out are preliminary studies, data collection, data analysis and handling model plans. The result of this activity is the discovery of allegations of the effectiveness of slum management and the handling of its ineffectiveness. The preliminary study was carried out by taking sources from journals, books, texts, applicable regulations and by considering all related aspects in order to achieve the objectives and so that the implementation of the effectiveness of the implementation of slum management in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City can run as it should. As for the sample of respondents using purposive sampling technique, so that respondents are selected with certain criteria.

Results and Discussion

1. *Validity and Reliability Test*

1.1. *Validity*

Furthermore, for the results of the validation of the variables can be tested by comparing the Spearman correlation coefficient with the relevant critical value. The critical value referred to $\alpha 0.05$ is 0.36. from the results of the validity test on the 30 respondents as in Table IV.1. The effectiveness of the Arrangement of The Slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City is identified that the value of the correlation coefficient Spearman Rank (R) is greater than the critical value ($R 0.05 = 0.36$) so it can be concluded that all the items are valid. As for the results of test of validity that have been done on this research can be seen at Table 1.

Table 1: Validity Test Results

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	R	Conclusion
1	Residential Building Density	P1	0,49	Valid
		P2	0,57	Valid
		P3	0,60	Valid
		P4	0,43	Valid
2	The Environmental Road	P5	0,45	Valid
		P6	0,47	Valid
		P7	0,71	Valid
		P8	0,60	Valid
		P9	0,65	Valid
		P10	0,39	Valid
		P11	0,39	Valid
		P12	0,37	Valid
		P13	0,68	Valid
		P14	0,41	Valid

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	R	Conclusion
3	Environmental Drainage	P15	0,57	Valid
		P16	0,44	Valid
		P17	0,41	Valid
		P18	0,37	Valid
		P19	0,62	Valid
		P20	0,64	Valid
		P21	0,81	Valid
		P22	0,89	Valid
		P23	0,90	Valid
		P24	0,87	Valid
4	Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	P25	0,71	Valid
		P26	0,90	Valid
		P27	0,89	Valid
5	Fire hazard Security	P28	0,60	Valid
		P29	0,50	Valid
		P30	0,69	Valid
		P31	0,65	Valid

1.2. Reliability

The reliability test was carried out by comparing Cronbach's alpha (α) with the minimum reliability value. If the value $\alpha > 0.60$ mean reliability. Arrangement of The Slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City. The results of the reliability test has been conducted on this research can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Reliability Test Results

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	α	Conclusion
1	Residential Building Density	P1	0,943	Reliable
		P2	0,942	Reliable
		P3	0,941	Reliable
		P4	0,943	Reliable
2	The Environmental Road	P5	0,943	Reliable
		P6	0,942	Reliable
		P7	0,940	Reliable
		P8	0,941	Reliable
		P9	0,941	Reliable
		P10	0,944	Reliable
		P11	0,944	Reliable
		P12	0,944	Reliable
		P13	0,940	Reliable

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	α	Conclusion
3	Environmental Drainage	P14	0,943	Reliable
		P15	0,942	Reliable
		P16	0,943	Reliable
		P17	0,943	Reliable
		P18	0,943	Reliable
		P19	0,941	Reliable
		P20	0,941	Reliable
		P21	0,940	Reliable
		P22	0,938	Reliable
		P23	0,938	Reliable
4	Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	P24	0,938	Reliable
		P25	0,940	Reliable
		P26	0,937	Reliable
5	Fire hazard Security	P27	0,938	Reliable
		P28	0,941	Reliable
		P29	0,942	Reliable
		P30	0,940	Reliable
		P31	0,941	Reliable

2. Questionnaire Result Data

Based on the results of the literature review in Chapter II, the obtained aspect about the handling of slums and indicators of the effectiveness of the handling of the slums and the handling of ineffectiveness in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City In chapter III.

The way to answer the questionnaire is to give check mark (√) on the one answer that is most appropriate according to the respondents. The assessment is based on a scale of 1 to 5 have the following meaning:

- The scale of 5 for VE = Very Effective
- Scale 4 for E = Effective
- Scale 3 for ES = Effective Sufficient
- Scale 2 for LE = Less Effective
- Scale 1 for I = Ineffective

The results for the observation of questionnaire that have been carried out on the respondents as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Questionnaire Observations Result

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	Respondents Answers					Total
			I	LE	ES	E	VE	
1	Residential Building Density	P1	1	6	5	14	4	30
		P2	1	3	5	17	4	30
		P3	1	1	13	11	4	30
		P4	1	6	9	12	2	30
2	The Environmental Road	P5	-	5	12	12	1	30
		P6	-	2	12	13	3	30
		P7	-	6	5	12	7	30
3	Environmental Drainage	P8	-	6	8	14	2	30
		P9	-	5	2	18	5	30
		P10	2	9	5	12	2	30
		P11	3	10	6	10	1	30
		P12	-	9	7	11	3	30
		P13	-	3	11	10	6	30
		P14	-	10	8	10	2	30
		P15	-	2	13	13	2	30
		P16	-	2	15	9	4	30
		P17	-	2	15	11	2	30
		P18	-	4	12	13	1	30
		P19	-	5	7	14	4	30
		P20	-	9	10	10	1	30
		P21	-	3	5	21	1	30
4	Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	P22	-	5	6	15	4	30
		P23	-	6	4	15	5	30
		P24	-	7	4	14	5	30
5	Fire hazard Security	P25	1	10	4	9	6	30
		P26	3	2	7	12	6	30
		P27	3	2	7	14	4	30
Output		P28	-	5	12	9	4	30
		P29	-	3	15	8	4	30
		P30	-	3	9	14	4	30
		P31	2	1	10	14	3	30
Output			18	152	263	391	106	

3. Analysis of Questionnaire Result

The questionnaire is used to get the data for later processing. The results of the respondents answers will be summarized using percentage formula as follows:

$$P = F/n \times 100 \%$$

Description:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency/Total of Respondents answer

n= Total of Respondents

The criteria of Interpretation to determine the results of the analysis of the questionnaire that has been done on the effectiveness of the arrangement of the slums as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Effectiveness Category Scale with Interpretation Criteria

Rating Weight	Score	Interpretation Criteria
1	0 % - 20 %	Ineffective
2	21 % - 40 %	Less Effective
3	41 % - 60 %	Sufficient Effective
4	61 % - 80 %	Effective
5	81 % - 100 %	Very Effective

The results for the analysis of the questionnaire that has been done against the respondents as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Analysis the Questionnaires Percentage Results

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	Total Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1	Residential Building Density	P1	104	69,33	Effective
		P2	110	73,33	Effective
		P3	106	70,67	Effective
		P4	98	65,33	Effective
		P5	99	66,00	Effective
		P6	107	71,33	Effective
		P7	110	73,33	Effective
2	The Environmental Road	P8	102	68,00	Effective
		P9	113	75,33	Effective
		P10	93	62,00	Effective
		P11	86	57,33	Sufficient Effective
		P12	98	65,33	Effective
		P13	109	72,67	Effective

Number	Effectiveness Aspect	Variable	Total Score	Percentage (%)	Category
3	Environmental Drainage	P14	94	62,67	Effective
		P15	105	70,00	Effective
		P16	105	70,00	Effective
		P17	103	68,67	Effective
		P18	101	67,33	Effective
		P19	107	71,33	Effective
		P20	93	62,00	Effective
		P21	110	73,33	Effective
		P22	108	72,00	Effective
		P23	109	72,67	Effective
4	Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management	P24	107	71,33	Effective
		P25	99	66,00	Effective
		P26	106	70,67	Effective
5	Fire Hazard Security	P27	104	69,33	Effective
		P28	102	68,00	Effective
		P29	103	68,67	Effective
		P30	109	72,67	Effective
		P31	105	70,00	Effective
Output			3205	68,92	

Determining the category effective or ineffective at table 5 above is with a recapitulation of the percentage of the frequency or the number of correct answers divided by the number of respondents and then multiplied by 100 percent then the data obtained as above. From the table 5 above it can be seen that on the variables in question 1 have a presentation 69,33 percent, on the variables in the question 2 have a presentation 73,33 percent, on the variables in the question 3 have a presentation 70,67 percent, on the variables in the question 4 have a presentation 65,33 percent, on the variables in the question 5 have a presentation 66,00 percent, on the variables in the question 6 have a presentation 71,33 percent, on the variables in the question 7 have a presentation 73,33 percent, on the variables in the question 8 have a presentation 68,00 percent, on the variables in the question have a presentation 75,33 percent, on the variables in the question 10 have a presentation 62,00 percent, on the variables in the question 11 have a presentation 57,33 percent on the variables in the question 12 have a presentation 65,33 percent, on the variables in the question 13 have a presentation 72,67 percent, on the variables in the question 14 have a presentation 62,67 percent, on the variables in the question 15 have a presentation 70,00 percent, on the variables in the question 16 have a presentation 70,00 percent, on the variables in the question 17 have a presentation 68,67 percent, on the variables in the question 18 have a presentation 67,33 percent, on the variables in the question 19 have a presentation 71,33 percent, on the variables in the question 20 have a presentation 62,00 percent, on the variables in the question 21 have a presentation 73,33 percent, on the variables in the question 22 have a presentation 72,00 percent, on the variables in the question 23 have a presentation 72,67 percent, on the variables in the question 24 have a

presentation 71,33 percent, on the variables in the question 25 have a presentation 66,00 percent on the variables in the question 26 have a presentation 70,67 percent, on the variables in the question 27 have a presentation 69,33 percent, on the variables in the question 28 have a presentation 68,00 percent, on the variables in the question 29 have a presentation 68,67 percent, on the variables in the question 30 have a presentation 72,67 percent, on the variables in the question 31 have a presentation 70,00 percent. On average, the results of the calculation of the objective first are the 68,92 percent but there is one indicator on the P11 values where 5.733 percent and is sufficient effective. The average of all the data that is 68,92 percent and is interpreted within the interval 61 percent – 80 percent with the categorization Effective. So it can be concluded that the data were agreed with the results of the Effectiveness of the Slum in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Analysis of Questionnaire Score Results

Score (S)	Frequency	
	(F)	(S) x (F)
1	18	18
2	152	304
3	263	789
4	391	1564
5	106	530
Total	930	3205

Score Maximum	Score Minimum	Range Score	Score Variable (%)	Description
4650	930	4464	68,92	Effective

From image 8 above calculations to determine the category of effective or ineffective identified to the total score for the variable Effectiveness of the Arrangement of The Slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City is 3.205, the categorization is based on the score range is ideal where:

1. Total the maximum score is obtained from
5 (highest score) x total of statement items x total of respondents
 $5 \times 31 \times 30 = 4.650$
2. Total the minimum score is obtained from
1 (lowest score) x total of statement items x total of respondents
 $1 \times 31 \times 30 = 930$
3. Score range (max score - minimum score): 5
 $4.650 - 930 : 5 = 4.464$

Based on the results of the research of 30 respondents, the variable score of the Effectiveness of Slum Settlement Area in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City is 3,205 include the high category or if percentage is calculated, it is $3,205 : 4,650 \times 100$ percent, with total of 68.92

percent. If interpreted as in table criteria of interpretation then is in the interval 61% - 80% with the categorization is Effective, then the results of the Effectiveness of the Arrangement of The Slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City that is 68,92 percent and said to be Effective.

4. *Plan Model Management Efforts*

Plan model of the handling efforts obtained in this research is from the results of the interview, literature studies available on Development Planning board, Research and Development of the Banjarbaru City, on the stage of the handling effort for slum settlement in Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City from the results of interviews with stakeholders as well as discussions with Ms. Rina Setyati, S.Si., M.PA. the Head of the Settlement and Environment Sub-Division of Physical Infrastructure at the Development Planning, Research and Development Board of Banjarbaru City, there are some input given, the effort of handling the slums have to prioritize the principle for the arrangement of the socio-ecological, the principle of treatment that emphasizes the environment will give a positive impact both in terms of commercial value to the image of the area raised to be better, based on consideration of the conditions, the problems and potential development of the settlement optimal handling of the slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City with the river mutual cooperation as the point of planning is to make the river such as the homepage or the face of the region and is expected to be handled in an integrated way, in addition to assisting in the social and economic sustainability of the livelihoods of the better in the locations of the slums. Model management efforts such as:

1. Construct Inspection Road
2. Establish Public Open Space (POS) or Ruang Terbuka Publik (RTP) Throughout River
3. Process the Typology of the New Space In the POS or RTP
4. Process the POS or RTP as a Media Instructional
5. Redesign the bridge as Area Marker
6. Establish the Main Plaza Area
7. Establish Threshold
8. Process the Area Best View
9. Process Southern Area Marker
10. Establish Row House
11. Improve the Water Quality Of The River in Mutual Cooperation

From the aspect of the results of the questionnaire analysis for the variables is still in the quite effective category and its value is almost in the below of sufficient category which is long road environment with a width of < 1.5 meters which is hardened and not damaged then the approach taken is by giving efforts to improve the pavement on the environmental road so that it could improve its effectiveness. Handling the effort to improve the quality of the infrastructure of the slums in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City as well as the briefing on the construction of settlements purely through redevelopment the building of houses and its environmental infrastructure on land that has been occupied (land origin), handling is done with the consolidation of land through the rearrangement and division partial plot back after the land is allocated for infrastructure and streets, open green spaces, the construction of the house series has also become one of the models of the effort in handling slums. One of the

most important things of the form handling is done is looking at the potential of the development of the region towards tourism and urban public space in the City of Banjarbaru.

5. *Conclusion of Calculation Results and Field Survey.*

Direct observations in the Mentaos area are carried out to see and feel what changes have been given to the residents' villages. The observations also provide an overview of the results of research through the medium of a questionnaire, whether the same or there is difference in the field. The main thing to note at the time of doing the survey is how the usage of the programs that have been given. Between the results of the count of the questionnaire and field survey there is no difference. The improvement of slum settlements or the construction of infrastructure facilities seems to still function properly and is still being managed well by the community. Visually, the Mentaos area is able to support the formation of a spatial structure that is in accordance with the Neighbourhood (RT) and Hamlet (RW) City that has been prepared by the Banjarbaru City Government. The Mentaos now has a road environment better and can connect the settlements with service centers in the City. Based on the results of the questionnaire there are several basic services already available in The Mentaos, such as access roads of the environment and drainage system has been improved so as to prevent flooding.

The results of the calculations and field surveys that have been carried out, the efforts of related parties regarding the handling of slums in the Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City show the effectiveness of improving the quality of community access to infrastructure and urban services in these slums in accordance with the established slum settlement criteria such as drainage that has been established. good, clean/drinking water supply, waste management, waste water management, fire protection, public open space, decreasing slum area due to better access to infrastructure and urban services. Management and prevention of the emergence of new slum residence. These slum handling activities include infrastructure development as well as social and economic assistance for the sustainability of a better community life in slum areas.

The final results that can be obtained from this research is already effective management efforts of slum done and then to retain existing or it could also increase it in the future, the development of infrastructure and public facilities that already exist, the next thing to do is with the integration, this can be done by means of the integration plan the handling of the slums with the development plan of the city, and the integration of urban infrastructure and residential areas, it is the need for commitment from the local government in the management and maintenance of it also required the commitment of the community in maintaining the assets that have been awakened.

Conclusion

The conclusions that can be made from this research are:

1. Based on the results of the calculation analysis carried out from the questionnaire regarding the study of the effectiveness of the implementation of slum management in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City and field observations that have been carried out, it can be concluded from the calculation results that the Effectiveness of Slum Settlement Area Arrangement in Mentaos Urban Village, Banjarbaru City is 68.92 percent and is said to be effective.

2. Based on the results of field observations which have been conducted, indeed an increase in the quality of public access to infrastructure and urban services in slums in accordance with the criteria of the slums are defined, the management and the prevention of

the onset of the slums of new. The construction of the infrastructure look is still functioning properly and is still managed by the community.

3. The results of the interview conducted on the approach that can guarantee the effectiveness of the implementation of the handling of untidiness in the Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru i.e. with the planning of some of the programs of the government of the Banjarbaru City to sustainability penanganan slum Mentaos Urban Village Banjarbaru City.

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