

Evaluation Of The Kotaku Program (City Without Slums) (Study In Biringkanaya District, Makassar City)

**Andi Caezar To Taddampali¹, Muhammad Luthfi Siraj², Muh.
Rizal S³**

^{1,2}Departement of Administrative Science, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email: caezaar32@gmail.com¹

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the evaluation of the implementation of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City, and the impact of the implementation of the Slumless City Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City. This research uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique in this study used an analytical model according to Spradley. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the KOTAKU (City Without Slums) Program Evaluation (Study at Biringkanaya District, Makassar City) is not well implemented according to the concept of Edward a Suchman. Indicators that do not work well are: a. program objectives, b. problem analysis, c. measurement of change, d. changes to the consequences of activities, e. program impact. The indicators that run well are description and standardization. The impact of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is that not all people can feel the infrastructure development in Biringkanaya sub-district. The lack of community participation in maintaining infrastructure has led to the less successful Cities Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program.

Keywords: Program Evaluation, Cities Without Slums, Handling Slums

INTRODUCTION

Slum settlements are a major problem in urban development, where slum settlements continue to grow from year to year if they are not handled by the government thoroughly and on target. Population growth and development requires basic facilities and infrastructure, so as not to result in the growth of slum areas in urban areas. Slum areas are dirty areas with various urban problems that are not suitable for habitation, namely very high building density with a limited area, damaged roads, non-functioning drainage, and low building quality. The government in dealing with slum settlements makes a program, namely the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU). The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is a program implemented in 2016.

The general objective of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is to increase access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums, to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. Based on PUPR

Ministerial Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning improving the quality of housing and slums, the criteria for slums consist of buildings, environmental roads, drinking water supply, environmental drainage, waste water management, waste management, and fire protection. Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Makassar Number 826/653.2/2018, Makassar City has three categories of slums, namely the heavy slum category, the medium slum category, and the light slum category. Biringkanaya Subdistrict is located in an area with a heavy slum category in the middle of a city located in the lowlands. Based on data on slum settlements in Biringkanaya District, the area of slums includes the heavy slum category, the medium slum category, and the light slum category.

Biringkanaya Sub-district in 2014 had a slum area of 3.68 Ha, while in 2018 Biringkanaya Sub-District Biringkanaya Village had a slum area of 1.68 Ha, and experienced a decrease in slum area of 2 Ha. The implementation of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya District is still in the heavy slum category. In implementing the slum-free city program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya sub-district, there are a number of problems, namely, congested building conditions, potholes on roads, poor drainage, poor solid waste management, inadequate waste water management, and no fire protection. Various problems in the implementation of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) have been widely studied by previous researchers. As done by Shinta Arista Lamsi (Lamsi, 2019) entitled *The Effectiveness of the Slumless City Program (KOTAKU) in Infrastructure Improvement and Development (Study in Kangkung Village, Bumi Waras Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City)*.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Qualitative approach is a method that can be used in understanding interactions between actors about certain phenomena. It is the most suitable method for understanding perceptions and interactions that actors make about certain phenomena (Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, 2005). This study examines the phenomenon of collaboration between actors in the preparation of SDGs-based development planning. Case studies are used as a strategy in qualitative research to understand complex social phenomena (K. Yin, 2015). Analysis of qualitative research data proposed by Miles and Huberman, namely: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions / verification. This study uses a case study analysis strategy, where the analysis used is a descriptive technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the problem analysis of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya was considered not good in

its implementation. This is due to the seven indicators of slum problems, namely buildings, environmental roads, drinking water providers, environmental drainage, waste water management, waste management, and fire protection. Of the seven indicators of slums in Biringkanaya sub-district, only three indicators are running, namely drainage construction, road construction and bridge construction which have resulted in changes in Biringkanaya sub-district, but have not answered the overall slum problem.

1. Description And Standardization

Based on the results of the study, it was found that in the description and standardization of the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Biringkanaya it was good in implementation. The realization of infrastructure according to a predetermined schedule was sixty working days or two months of work. If more it is caused by bad weather. The attitude of the implementing agency for the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is transparency and accountability.

2. Change Measurement

Based on the results of the study, it was found that in measuring changes in the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya Village, the implementation was still not good. This is because the data on the area of slum settlements from 2014 to 2021 decreased the area of slums. In 2021 Biringkanaya will be included in the category of not slums. However, this is different from the results of the observations of researchers who still find indicators of slums in various areas in Biringkanaya sub-district. So the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) has been able to reduce the area of slum settlements, although there are still some areas that have not implemented the slum indicators, and have not answered the overall slum problem.

3. Changes to the Consequences of Activities

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the changes to the consequences of the activities of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya were not good in implementation. This is because the communication factor between the facilitator and the Kelurahan is not optimal, and changes to slum settlements in Biringkanaya are not the only result of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) but there are other programs that can change slum settlements. The programs are Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS), Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS), Community-Based Sanitation (SANIMAS), and District Funds.

4. Program Impact

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the impact of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya Village was not good in its implementation. This is because not all people can feel the infrastructure development in Biringkanaya sub-district. The results of the implementation of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) were less successful because Biringkanaya was included in a densely

populated settlement which made it difficult to change the slum settlement. The lack of community participation is caused by a lack of public awareness, community activity, and lack of public understanding of development in Biringkanaya in maintaining the infrastructure facilities that have been built by the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the Evaluation of the KOTAKU (City without Slums) Program (Study at Biringkanaya District, Makassar City) the implementation is not good based on the concept of Edward A Suchman's policy evaluation as previously concluded, it can be concluded that: 1. Poor indicators in the evaluation of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Biringkanaya are program objectives, problem analysis, measurement of changes, changes to the consequences of activities, and program impacts. The indicators that run well are description and standardization. 2. The impact of the KOTAKU (City Without Slums) Program (Study in Biringkanaya Sub-district, Makassar City) not all people can experience infrastructure development in Biringkanaya Village.

From the results of this study it is recommended It is hoped that the Biringkanaya District government can build harmonious communication between the Biringkanaya Village and the facilitators of the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU). There is cooperation between the Kelurahan and the Slumless City Program (KOTAKU) implementation team in the implementation and maintenance of the Slumless City Program (KOTAKU). It is also hoped that collaboration with the private sector will increase the budget for the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program, so that all slum areas in Biringkanaya can be provided with infrastructure assistance.

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