City Program Implementation Without Slummers in Sinjai District

Syamsuddin¹, M Erwin Syukri²
¹²STISIP Muhammadiyah Sinjai
Email: syam.sinjaiku@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In planning and implementation, the public still lacks confidence in the implementation of a city program without slums. This study aims to determine the implementation of a city program without slums. The city program without slums will address slums by building form collaborative through increasing the role of local government and community participation. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. This research uses a phenomenological approach. Data collection is obtained through direct observation of the object of research and in-depth interviews with relevant sources, namely the Spatial Planning and Settlement Service, which is the implementing elements of the Kotaku program led by the head of the Department, as well as partners and communities who are directly involved and feel. And the data analysis technique in this study uses the Mile and Huberman model which suggests that data analysis in qualitative research is carried out interactively and continuously and until it is complete so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data reduction, data display, conclusion, and verification. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the Slumless City Program in Sinjai Regency, for the planning stage has not been carried out properly due to the low awareness of the community in attending meetings or deliberations and the lack of socialization carried out by the organizers, in the implementation stage of the KOTAKU program in Sinjai Regency can it is said to be going well because for three years the implementation of the development of the KOTAKU program was able to reduce the location of the slum to 22.59 Herkatar and community participation in the implementation activities was more enthusiastic in providing energy with direct participation compared to the planning stage.

Keywords: Administrators, programs, and cities without slums.

INTRODUCTION

Based on (Law Number 1 of 2011 Concerning Housing and Settlement Areas), it is explained that slum settlements are uninhabitable settlements due to building irregularities, high levels of building density and quality of buildings as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure, while slum housing is housing, which has decreased the quality of its function as a place of residence. And in (President Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National mid-term development and development of urban areas through handling the quality of the residential environment)

The general objective of this program is to increase access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slum settlements to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements (O’Hare et al., 1998; Ooi & Phua, 2007; Patel et al., 2014; Pimentel Walker, 2016). This general objective contains two purposes. First,
improving public access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slum areas (Ahmad et al., 2013; Mukhija, 2001; Uddin, 2018). The second is to improve the welfare of people in urban areas through prevention and improvement of the quality of slum settlements, community-based (Galiani et al., 2017; Simonelli et al., 2013; Smit et al., 2017), and local government participation. (Program Technical Guides Cities Without Slums, 2016)

There are problems that often occur in implementing city programs without slums, namely the lack of active community participation during the environmental area data collection process due to the lack of socialization from the government regarding the existence of the Slumless City program. And the problem of environmental conditions in implementing KOTAKU program. (Stevanni Imelda Cristianingrum, 2019) Meanwhile, according to (Aji Ratna Kusuma, Santi Rande, 2018) in his research that the factor that becomes an obstacle in the city program without slums in the drainage and sanitation development program is the awareness of the community itself about the importance of participating in development which is still classified as lacking, people's busyness with their work which makes the community absent. In planning and implementation, the public still lacks confidence in the implementation of a city program without slums.

The areas that are targeted in the implementation of the City Without Slum Program, especially in South Sulawesi Province, are one of them in Sinjai Regency which is based on the Regent's Decree number 536 of 2014 concerning the location of slum housing and slum settlements in Sinjai Regency with a slum area of around 67.09 hectares. So that in 2017 Sinjai District received the City Without Slum Program Assistance with a Fund of Rp. 2,000,000,000., - (Two Billion Rupiah)

Sinjai Regency, until now it is still categorized as a Slum City, precisely in North Sinjai District with four villages, namely in Biringere, Bongki, Balangnipa, and Lappa Villages due to water disposal facilities, road access environment and environmental drainage is still minimal, and the level of community awareness is still low in protecting the environment, such as awareness of disposing of garbage in its place. In implementing the city without slum program in Sinjai Regency, which began in 2017 with a slum area of around 67.09 hectares. Several indicators have been determined, including buildings, environmental roads, environmental drainage, and solid waste management.

In this study, an interesting thing to reveal in this implementation is measuring the level of progress of activities on each planned indicator starting in 2016. So that it can be seen from the progress that has been implemented and becomes a benchmark for planning further activities and so that Sinjai district can be quickly free. from a slum town.

This study aims to determine the progress and development of the Slumless City Program and to determine community participation in the implementation of the Slumless City Implementation program in Sinjai Regency.
METHOD

The type of research is a descriptive qualitative approach (Cresswell, 2017), by explaining that qualitative methods are research that intends to understand existing phenomena by discussing the implementation of the Kotaku program.

Data collection techniques used to obtain information in this study include (1) in-depth interviews, which is an effort to collect data and information by asking several questions orally and also to be answered orally through in-depth and directed questions and answers. The researcher was guided by the interview questions that had been made the possibility of developing new questions. The validity of the research lies in the depth of extracting information which includes several things, namely: descriptive questions, comparative questions, and analysis questions. (2) Observation technique, namely the researcher observes the phenomena that occur in the field while the research process is running. This observation is expected to record events in situations related to propositional knowledge and knowledge that is directly obtained from the data; understand difficult situations that develop in the field; and a re-check of existing data. (3) Documentation Techniques, namely data collection techniques using literature study, examining documents, records, archives, and existing research reports so that they can support the implementation of this research from reliable official sources.

The data analysis technique in this study uses the Miles and Huberman model which suggests that data analysis in qualitative research is carried out interactively and continuously and until it is complete so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data reduction, display data, conclusion, and verification (Sugiyono, 2016). This interactive analysis technique is carried out in the following ways: (1) Data reduction, namely the selection process, focusing on simplification, abstracting, and transforming the rough data that appears in the field. In data reduction, the researcher translates, classifies, directs, removes unnecessary, and organizes the data in such a way that finally conclusions can be drawn and verified by the researcher. (2) display Data or data presentation is presenting a group of structured information which gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flow charts, and the like. By displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what is going to happen, to plan the next work.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The city program without slums is a program that is implemented nationally, which has become a "platform" or base for handling slums integrating various resources and funding sources, including from central, provincial, city/district governments, donors, the private sector, communities, and other stakeholders.

In Sinjai District, the City Without Slum Program began to be implemented in 2017 with the determination of the Location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements as stipulated in the Regent's Decree Number 536 of 2014 concerning the determination of the location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements in Sinjai Regency with an area of 67.09 Hectares of Slum. As for the details of the area of slums as follows:
In determining the location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements in Sinjai District through the Housing and Settlement Area Working Group Team in Sinjai Regency. The working team is formed annually through a Regent Decree. Meanwhile, the implementation of the City Without Slum program activities in Sinjai Regency, which is carried out by the Community Self-Help Agency which has been established at each Kelurahan level based on the results of deliberations from the community leaders in the Kelurahan. In the implementation of this activity, he is accompanied by the Assistant to the City/District Coordinator for the Independent Community Development Sector, which was formed by the South Sulawesi Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center based on a work agreement. In implementing the KOTAKU program in Sinjai Regency, researchers focused on the Planning Stage, Implementation Stage, and Community Participation in the program.

**Planning Phase**

To improve access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum areas and to support its realization in urban settlements that are livable, productive, and sustainable, good planning is needed in implementing the city program without slums. Therefore, the planning of this program starts from the sub-district level to the district level.

For planning at the village level, it is called the Settlement Environmental Management Plan, in planning this program is a reference in the implementation of development in the village which is the working area of KOTAKU program with program indicators ranging from Buildings, Environmental Roads, Environmental Drainage and Solid Waste Management. In the preparation of this Environmental Management Plan, of course, it involves the local community. However, from the results of our research that community involvement in the preparation of this Environmental Management Plan in Lappa, Balangnipa, Bongki, and Biringere Villages is still low, this is evidenced by the lack of socialization carried out by the urban village and program organizers as well as low community awareness in participating in activities or deliberations so that It can be said that the planning of this program has not been maximized properly because only a few people participated in the deliberation.

The planning at the district level is called the Urban Slum Management Plan, which this plan is compiled by the Housing and Settlement Area Working Group Team consisting of elements of local government, academics, NGOs, and private parties. To compile a planning document for handling activities at the district/city and regional scale that is comprehensive and integrated with a period of 5 years.
Implementation Phase

In the implementation of the Kotaku Program, the Sinjai Regency Government receives funding assistance from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia through the Government Assistance Program for Slumless City Communities starting in 2017 until now or 2020. With details of funds based on villages follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Village of</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balangnipa</td>
<td>500 million.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Biringere</td>
<td>500 million.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bongki</td>
<td>500 million.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lappa</td>
<td>500,000,000.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,000,000,000.,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the financial assistance obtained during the 3 years, Of course, it can reduce the Slumless City Area in Sinjai Regency.

The activities carried out in the Kotaku Program consist of several indicators, including buildings, environmental roads, environmental drainage, and solid waste management in the four villages. This program, an area that is of serious concern in the development of the KOTAKU program in Sinjai Regency is Lappa Village, where the area is quite large with a slum level with an area of 49.43 hectares, compared to the other three villages which are only 10 hectares wide, so that every year they always get aid funds The KOTAKU program aims to reduce the level of a slum in the area as the goal of the program, and in 2020 the KOTAKU Program Fund will only be given to the Lappa village. This shows that Lappa Kelurahan is still wide in the level of its murkiness compared to other families. So that based on the Regent's Decree Number 96 of 2020 concerning the location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements in Sinjai Regency, it has decreased for 3 years to get assistance from the Kotaku program with a slum area until today in 2020 is around 22.59 hectares. As for the details of the reduction in a slum area in each urban village as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub-District</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Area (ha) 2014</th>
<th>Area (ha) 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>North Sinjai</td>
<td>Balangnipa</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North Sinjai</td>
<td>Biringere</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Sinjai</td>
<td>Bongki</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>North Sinjai</td>
<td>Lappa</td>
<td>49.43</td>
<td>20.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>67.09</td>
<td>22.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So in the implementation of the Program Cities Without Slums in Sinjai Regency can be categorized as running and well-executed as the progress in reducing slum city settlements to 22.59 hectares. Based on the Regent's Decree
Community Participation

Participation is indispensable in the process of implementing the Slumless City Program. Community participation can increase capacity in the sense of increasing community awareness so that they can take their initiatives, increase community capacity so that they can take responsibility in managing a project, and increase efficiency and effectiveness. Community involvement is also a form of community empowerment and to revive the nature of cooperation in society. In this study, it can be seen that community participation in the implementation of the City Without Slum Program in the region, which participation refers to indicators of participation in decision making, implementation, utilization, and maintenance of the development. First, participation in decision making, community participation in development needs to be fostered through the opening of forums that allow the public to participate directly in the decision-making process. The community participates by providing suggestions, suggestions, and criticism through the meetings held. Community involvement is needed because in the implementation process, there is community participation in decision making which will be beneficial for itself.

Based on the results of the interview, it was concluded that community participation in decision making in the development of the Slumless City Program in Sinjai District, especially at the village level, was still low because, in deliberation activities or program planning meetings, the community preferred to find a living to meet family needs rather than choosing to participate in deliberations or meetings, and not a few people are just silent and waiting for the results.

The second is participation in the Implementation of Activities which involves the community at the implementation stage of the work of a project. Community participation here is very different from activities in decision making, the community here can provide energy, money, or material goods or ideas as a form of participation in the work. It is proven that with the Slumless City program in Sinjai Regency, the local community is very enthusiastic in providing energy by directly participating in helping the Community Self-Help Agency in working on the KOTAKU project without expecting anything in return or wages, and participating in providing materials that change snacks and heavy meals for workers. This means that what the local community needs is the implementation of program activities, even though the stages of this program start from planning or deliberation, the community only wants the implementation of activities. So that the presence of this KOTAKU program is very welcome and grateful because this program can change the environment into a slum-free environment (into a clean and healthy environment) that used to look slum or unhealthy.

Third Utilization and Maintenance of Development, Community participation at this stage is in addition to enjoying the development of the KOTAKU program as well as how to maintain and maintain this development in a sustainable manner so that it can be enjoyed by the community in the long term. It is evident that in the long-term use and maintenance of the program the local community forms a Utilization and Maintenance group through deliberation which is legalized by the Kelurahan through a decree to be in charge of organizing the maintenance of the development of KOTAKU program. So that this program can be utilized properly by the community and can be free from a slum environment.
Discussion

The City Without Slums Program is a program that is implemented nationally, which has become a "platform" or base for handling slums integrating various resources and funding sources, including from central, provincial, city/sub-district governments, donors, the private sector, communities, and other stakeholders. The KOTAKU program intends to build an integrated system for slum handling, where local government leads and collaborates with stakeholders’ interest in planning and implementation, as well as prioritizing community participation. The Kotaku program is expected to become a "Collaboration platform" that supports the handling of residential slum area of 38,431 hectares which is carried out in stages throughout Indonesia through capacity building of local governments and communities, institutional strengthening, planning, improving infrastructure and services basic at the city and community level, as well as technical assistance to support the achievement of the 2015-2019 National Mid-Term Development Plan target, namely the reduction of urban slum settlements to 0 percent. (Program Technical Guides Cities Without Slums, 2016)

From the results of research on the implementation of the city program without slums in Sinjai Regency, it is clear that the preparation of the Settlement Environmental Management Plan involves the local community. However, from the results of our research that community involvement in the preparation of the Settlement Environmental Arrangement Plan in Lappa, Balangnipa, Bongki, and Biringere Villages is still low, this is evidenced by the lack of socialization carried out by the urban village and program organizers as well as low community awareness in participating in activities or deliberation so that the planning of this program can be said to have not been maximized properly because only a few people participated in the deliberation.

In the implementation of the Slumless City Program in Sinjai Regency, it can be categorized as running and well implemented as progress in reducing slum city settlements to 22.59 hectares. Based on the Regent’s Decree Number 96 of 2020 concerning the location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements in Sinjai Regency, it has decreased for 3 years.

The previous research related to the problem of the Kotaku Program was the Sahria Apriliana Journal in 2018 with the title of research on Community Participation in the Implementation of Slumless Cities (Study of drainage and sanitation development in Teritip Kelurahan, Balikpapan City) in his research that the factors that are inhibiting in the Kotaku program in the program drainage and sanitation development in Teritip Kelurahan, Balikpapan City, namely the awareness of the community itself of the importance of participating in development which is still classified as lacking, community busyness with its work which makes the community's absence in planning and implementation, still lacking public confidence in the implementation of KOTAKU. Furthermore, the journal from Imelda and Djumriati in 2019 with the title Research Implementation of the City Without Slum Program in East Semarang District. In his research, a problem that often occurs in implementing the Kotaku program is the lack of active community participation during the environmental area data collection process due to the lack of socialization from the government regarding the KOTAKU program. The problem of environmental conditions in implementing my city program.
CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researcher can conclude that the Implementation of the Slumless City Program in Sinjai Regency is the preparation of the Settlement Environmental Arrangement Plan for the Slumless City Program in Sinjai Regency has not been maximized properly, this is evidenced by the lack of socialization carried out by the village and program organizers as well as community awareness that is still low in participating in activities or deliberations due to busyness with their respective jobs so that the planning of this program can be said to have not been maximized properly because only a few people participated in the deliberation.

The City Without Slum Program began in 2017 with the determination of the Location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements as stipulated in the Regent's Decree Number 536 of 2014 concerning the location of slum housing and slum settlements in Sinjai Regency with an area of 67.09 hectares of the slum.

In implementing the program for 3 years with the total funding assistance of Rp. 7,500,000,000,- (Seven Billion Five Hundred Million Rupiah), was able to reduce the location of slum areas in the Sinjai Regency to 22.59 hectares with indicators including buildings, environmental roads, environmental drainage, and solid waste management. So that the implementation of the City Without Slum Program in Sinjai District can be categorized as running and well implemented as progress in alleviating slum city settlements.

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