

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CITY WITHOUT SLUMS (KOTAKU) PROGRAM IN JOHOR VILLAGE BUILDING, MEDAN JOHOR DISTRICT

Raihan Suryani¹, Sally Marisa Sihombing²

¹ Universitas Sumatera Utara, Mansur Street No. 09, Padang Bulan, Medan Baru District, Medan City, North Sumatera

² Universitas Sumatera Utara, Mansur Street No. 09, Padang Bulan, Medan Baru District, Medan City, North Sumatera

Corresponding Author Email: RayhanSuryani22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Received: 19-09-2023

Accepted: 29-06-2024

Keywords:

Implementation, Slumless City Program (KOTAKU), Slum

The KOTAKU program is a national program with clear goals and achievement targets that require funding sources that are complementary and timely. The KOTAKU Program aims to improve access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slum areas and support the realization of livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements. This research uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. This is in line with the research objective to see how the KOTAKU program policy is implemented in dealing with the problem of slum areas in Medan Johor District. In this qualitative research method, researchers use the Van Horn Van meter implementation model which influences the implementation of public policy, namely: policy standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational relationships, characteristics of implementing agents, social, political, and economic conditions, and implementor dispositions. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it shows that the City Without Slum Settlements (KOTAKU) program implemented in the Gedung Johor sub-district has not been fully effective and efficient because it has not yet reached the standards for infrastructure development and basic housing services as well as improving the welfare of urban communities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Along with population growth that continues to increase and the availability of insufficient land as a place to live, several problems arise such as the emergence of densely populated slum settlements. As the third largest city in Indonesia and also the largest city on the island of Sumatra. The factor of economic growth and business development is quite rapid. The city of Medan is one of the main target cities for rural communities in choosing a place to live considering the availability of quite a lot of job opportunities in this city.

The development goal of a country is carried out to improve the welfare of society. In the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that the aim of the national development of the Indonesian nation is to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's blood, promote the general welfare, make the life of the nation intelligent, and participate in implementing world order. Apart from the role of government and stakeholders, development also requires participation from the community. To overcome the problem of slum housing in urban areas, the government has established the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) as a form of development in urban areas.

The high rate of population growth and rapid development has given rise to various kinds of public problems. One of them is the emergence of densely populated slum settlements in urban areas. This is a reflection of the government's inability to serve its people, especially in the face of increasingly rapid urbanization.

Based on the 2014 BPS data above, the current population of Medan City is estimated at 2,135,516 people, with the number of women greater than men, (1,082,123 people > 1,053,393 people). The population is known to be permanent residents with an average length of stay of 10.5 years. The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is a strategic effort of the Directorate of Residential Area Development to increase the role of the community and strengthen the role of the Regional Government in accelerating the handling of slum areas and supporting the urban movement in 2016-2020.

Medan City has another problem, namely the large number of slum areas in Medan City which have not yet seriously implemented development programs. The large number of slum areas in the city of Medan certainly influences people's living patterns and livelihoods. Slum settlements are difficult to find a suitable place for and are still a big problem for urban areas, including the city of Medan. This problem occurs because city development is very fast and proper development is not followed, causing degradation or decline in environmental quality. The Medan city government through the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Spatial Planning (PKP2R) for slums has a concrete strategy for dealing with housing and slum settlements which is currently still in the planning process for handling slums spread across 42 sub-districts and 18 sub-districts with an area of around 200,292 hectares in the city of Medan.

Structuring slum settlements in the city of Medan is a homework that is difficult to achieve over time, where the socio-cultural conditions of the people living in the city's slum settlements have been formed by adapting to the area where they live. Dealing with slum settlements by relocating these people to suburban areas that have already been arranged will not be an effective way for the government to deal with this problem. The lives of people who live in city slums are accustomed to being a short distance from business centers, making relocation something they rarely accept. The City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program is

implemented in 34 provinces as an accelerated implementation of slum management. The KOTAKU program will improve the quality and prevent the emergence of new slum settlements. To accelerate the handling of slum settlements in Indonesia, there is a 100-0-100 movement through increasing the role of local government and community participation. The KOTAKU program aims to increase access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum areas to support the realization of livable, productive, and urban settlements. sustainable.

Based on the description above, the author was encouraged to conduct research with the title "Implementation of the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Gedung Johor Village, Medan Johor District."

2.METHODS

This type of research uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, which aims to describe and summarize various conditions, various situations, or various realistic social phenomena that exist in society which is the object of research by Bungin (2011). Research with a qualitative approach according to Idrus (2009) is research that makes informants research subjects in their daily living environment. For this reason, qualitative researchers interact closely with informants as much as possible, get to know their world of life closely, and observe and follow the flow of the informant's life as it is (natural). Understanding the symbols and native language of the community is one of the keys to the success of this research.

The qualitative approach emphasizes the analysis of the process of concluding the relationship between observed research phenomena using scientific logic. This is in line with the research objective of seeing how the KOTAKU program policy is implemented in dealing with the problem of slum areas in Medan Johor District. In this qualitative research method, researchers use the Van Horn Van meter implementation model which influences the implementation of public policy, namely: policy standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational relationships, characteristics of implementing agents, social, political, and economic conditions, and implementor dispositions.

The data collection techniques in this research are primary data and secondary data. These two data are the most important things to do in research because this aims to obtain research data. In collecting information related to the implementation of the Kotaku Program Policy in Handling Slum Area Problems in Medan Johor District.

The data analysis technique in this research begins with processing data obtained from various sources, until concluding. In analyzing research data, the author refers to several stages. Meanwhile, to check the validity of the data in this research, the researcher decided to use three triangulation methods, namely data triangulation, researcher triangulation, and method triangulation.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Medan Johor Subdistrict is one of 32 subdistricts in the Medan City area at an altitude of 12 m above sea level, which previously included Tanjung Morawa Subdistrict, Patumbak District, and Delitua Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency. Gedung Johor Village is also one of the 6 subdistricts in the Medan Johor District area, with an area of approximately 315 Ha. With the issuance of Government Regulation Number 22 of 1973 dated 9 May 1973 concerning the Expansion of the Medan Level II Regional Municipality, Gedung Johor Village became one of the Villages in Medan Johor District.

The Government of Gedung Johor Subdistrict, Medan Johor District, Medan City, in carrying out government duties refers to Medan City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of Organizations and Work Procedures for Subdistricts within the Medan City Government which refers to Law Number 32 of 2003 concerning Regional Government. In carrying out some of the tasks delegated by the subdistrict head in the fields of government, peace, and order, and development of community welfare, as well as carrying out other tasks assigned by the regional head (article 3 of the Medan City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2001).

In general, Medan Johor District is a residential area but still has agricultural areas in Gedung Johor and Kwala Bekala sub-districts, which still have the opportunity to be developed into economically valuable agribusiness areas, especially if they can be developed professionally.

Population problems are a general issue that exists in a region or region. The increase continues to occur every year, the flow of urbanization is increasing even though population is one of the basic capital of development, but if it is not balanced with adequate abilities and skills, it will cause obstacles in the development process itself.

Gedung Johor Subdistrict has 13 neighborhoods which are one of the smallest administrative areas in Indonesian governance, having their characteristics regarding the description of their population conditions.

Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the national medium-term development plan for 2015-2019 observes the development and development of urban areas through handling the quality of the residential environment, namely the quality of slum settlements, preventing the growth and development of new slum settlements, and sustainable livelihoods.

Slum settlements are still a challenge for district/city governments, because apart from being a problem, on the other hand, they are one of the supporting pillars of the city's economy. Considering the very complex nature of the work and the scale of its achievements, collaboration between the central government and the sub-district/village level, the private sector, the community, and other related parties is required.

The KOTAKU program is a national program with clear goals and achievement targets that require funding sources that are not only adequate in terms of quantity but also integrated, complementary, and timely. The needs and sources of financing in each district/city are identified by the district/city government through the city-level slum management plan as outlined in the RP2KP-KP/SIAP. The financing plan includes various funding sources from the central, provincial, district/city as well as private and community funding that can be integrated to achieve common goals and targets.

The condition of the slum area in Gedung Johor Subdistrict is included in a strategic area because of its location close to access to trade and services. This makes the slum area in Gedung Johor Subdistrict have several characteristics that are seen from the environmental conditions of the subdistrict, namely as follows:

ROAD CONDITIONS

Road conditions in Gedung Johor Village, all parts of the road are using asphalt and paving. Based on the destination location in Gedung Johor Sub-district, the condition of the environmental road quality is still good, but recently the roads in Gedung Johor sub-district have had lots of potholes because every day they are passed by trucks carrying sand, causing many roads to have

potholes and Gedung Johor Sub-district too. is currently improving drainage because water often stagnates in several potholes in the road and quite serious water puddles often occur on parts of the road.

Road conditions that are not functioning optimally can be an indicator of poor sub-district infrastructure. Good or bad road conditions will affect the mobility of local communities. When road conditions are not suitable, community activities will be hampered. Therefore, there is a need for innovative programs to improve road access in Gedung Johor Village so that it is more organized.

CLEAN WATER

The clean water needs of the people of Gedung Johor Village use PDAM, but it is not evenly distributed, there are still many people in riverside areas who still use drilled wells (PAMSIMAS), PDAM, and water tendons. The problem with clean water in Gedung Johor Subdistrict in Ward V is that the water quality is minimal during the dry season and the dug wells are polluted because they are located close to the river. If the condition of well water is polluted, if it continues to be used, it will certainly hurt society.

Clean water is a basic need for people to live a healthy life. The problem of clean water has a high urgency to be resolved, especially for areas close to riverbanks such as Gedung Johor Village. This is because the problem of clean water is closely related to public health. Therefore, there needs to be a strategic effort from the government to overcome this problem so that the clean water needs of the people of Gedung Johor Subdistrict, specifically in neighborhood V, can be met. This aims to support the implementation of a clean and healthy lifestyle.

CONDITION OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS

The condition of the drainage channels in Gedung Johor Village is of sufficient quality. Based on this but not completely good because there are still many people in the neighborhood who complain about the drainage channels because usually the drainage channels are not balanced and the size does not match the required volume so they are unable to accommodate rainwater runoff which results in flooding.

Most of the water channel or drainage problems in Gedung Johor Subdistrict include water channels that are blocked and not functioning, not connected to larger channels so that household wastewater cannot flow. Apart from that, there is still poor quality and poorly maintained drainage. Water channels or drainage that are unable to accommodate rainwater and do not function will result in environmental flooding. Over the past few years, environmental flooding that occurred in Gedung Johor Village caused some houses and main road access to be submerged in rainwater. Apart from that, environmental flooding also results in economic losses, especially for the home industry.

WASTE CONDITIONS

Most residents of Gedung Johor Village still throw rubbish in holes or empty land near their houses and then burn it. This community habit is carried out continuously even though sometimes there are rubbish collection trucks, but local people still litter carelessly. The amount of domestic household waste that can be transported to TPS is only around 63.4% of all waste produced. Apart from that, the Gedung Johor sub-district, precisely in neighborhood V, has not been able to sort and process the waste produced so the waste that has been transported to the TPS is just piled up and waiting to be transported to the TPA. This results in piles of rubbish polluting the environment and disturbing road users because it is located on the edge of the road/alley leading to residential locations.

CITY WITHOUT SLUMS PROGRAM (KOTAKU)

The KOTAKU program is a national program with clear goals and achievement targets that require funding sources that are not only adequate in terms of quantity but also integrated, complementary, and timely. The needs and sources

of financing in each district/city are identified by the district/city government through the city-level slum management plan as outlined in the RP2KP-KP/SIAP.

According to Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, it is explained that slums are settlements that are unfit for habitation because of the irregularity of the buildings, high levels of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. Based on PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 2/PRT/M/2016. The distribution of slums according to the 2015 Decree of the Mayor of Medan and the Revised Mayor's Decree of 2018 in Medan City is 42 sub-districts in 18 sub-districts with an area of 200.29 hectares which are categorized as "light slums".

Therefore, as one of the steps to realize the 2015-2019 RPJMN targets, the Directorate General of Human Settlements initiated the development of a collaboration platform through the City Without Slums Program. The City Without Slums Program supports the Regional Government as the main actor in handling slum settlements. By revitalizing the role of the Community Self-Reliance Agency through (BKM), it is hoped that there will be a paradigm shift in City Without Slum activities from alleviating poverty to handling slum settlements.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussions presented in the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude several things as follows:

1. Implementation of the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program in Gedung Johor Subdistrict, Medan Johor District (a) preparation stage consisting of tiered socialization and formation of TIPP, (b) planning stage consisting of activities for preparing the Settlement Environmental Management Plan (RPLP) document, (c) the implementation stage in the form of development and improvement in slum areas including repairing water channels or drainage, making paving roads, constructing drilled wells (PAMSIMAS), and (d) the sustainability stage by forming a development maintenance group and management group.

Monitoring and evaluation are carried out at each stage of the program periodically and are carried out by the Medan City Environment and Forestry Services Office, sub-district assistants or facilitators, and BPKP as the final audit.

2. The City Without Slums Program is a program launched by the central government in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) from the Directorate General of Human Settlements through a collaborative platform of relevant stakeholders. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the implementation of the City Without Slums program in reducing slums in the Gedung Johor sub-district, Medan Johor District has been running optimally, although not all communities have received results from the KOTAKU program.

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