

Implementation of The City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Policy in Kotawaringin Timur Regency

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Abstract— The implementation of the Slum-Free City Policy in East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has been carried out in 2017 and 2019, Determination of the Location of Slum Housing and Slum settlements in East Kotawaringin Regency which consists of Baamang District and Mentawa Baru Ketapang District. In its implementation, there are still slums in the Mentawa Baru Ketapang District, namely Ketapang Village and Mentawa Baru Hilir Village with a total area of 1.73 hectares in 2019. This study aims to (1) analyze the implementation of the City Without Slums policy in East Kotawaringin Regency and (2) Knowing , identify the factors that influence the implementation of the City Without Slums policy in East District.

Keywords : Implementation, Policy, City Without Slums

1. PRELIMINARY

The East Kotawaringin Regency Government as the main actor in handling slum settlements in East Kotawaringin Regency in realizing livable settlements through the role of the Community Self-Sufficiency Agency (BKM) of Mentawa Baru Ketapang District in prevention, quality improvement, towards realizing livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements.

The implementation of the Kotaku policy in East Kotawaringin Regency has been implemented in 2017 and 2019 has not been effective in eliminating the slum environment. The questions are: (1). How is the implementation of the City Without Slums policy in East Kotawaringin Regency? (2). What factors influence the implementation of the City Without Slums policy in East Kotawaringin Regency? The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the Slum-Free City policy in East Kotawaringin Regency and identify factors that influence the implementation of Slum-Free City policy in East Kotawaringin Regency.

Research Objectives

The formulation of the problem that has been described to achieve the research objectives, namely:

1. Analyzing the implementation of the City Without Slums policy in East Kotawaringin Regency.
2. Knowing, identifying factors that influence the implementation of the Slum-Free City policy in East District.

Research Use

Theoretical Benefits

1. For public administration for the development of public policy knowledge, implementation of Slumless City policies and stakeholders
2. For academics and or policy observers to know and add insight in understanding the implementation of the Slumless City policy.

Practical benefits

1. Contribute to one of the discourses on developing the theory of policy implementation related to urban development in East Kotawaringin Regency
2. This research is expected to produce constructive recommendations for the implementation of the City Without Slums policy for the Regional Government of East Kotawaringin Regency, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study uses the George C. Edward III policy implementation model, namely the policy implementation model using a top down approach, in analyzing policy implementation this model focuses on four variables that are considered to determine the policy implementation process, namely: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

According to George C. Edwards III, communication consists of transmission (delivery of information), clarity (clarity), and consistency (consistency). In addition, according to Edward III, what affects the successful implementation of a policy is resources. Resources are another important thing in implementing the policy well

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is qualitative research to investigate, describe, explain, find the quality or privilege of social influences that cannot be explained, measured or described through a qualitative approach. (Saryono, 2019). Qualitative research method is a method based on post positivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is carried out purposively and snowball, collection techniques are tri-angulation (combined). , data analysis is inductive or qualitative and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations (Sugiyono, 2019).

Collecting data in this study directly to the research locus, interviews, observations and documentation in the field, seeking information about the activities of implementing the Slum-Free City policy in Ketapang and Mentawa Baru Hilir Villages, Mentawa Baru Ketapang District, with the Coordinator of the Community Self-Help Agency (BKM) in the Kelurahan. Ketapang and the Head of the Settlement Infrastructure Development Work Unit of East Kotawaringin Regency and Assistant Coordinator of the Independent Community Development City of East Kotawaringin Regency.

The development of collect data and information collection instruments in the research was consulted with the Head of the PIP Work Unit of East Kotawaringin Regency and the Assistant Coordinator of the Independent Community Development City of East Kotawaringin Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of Kotaku's policies in East Kotawaringin Regency is in the form of handling waste problems, waste water management, environmental drainage, environmental roads, drinking water, building conditions and fire protection. In 2017 and 2019 the handling of slum settlements / Kotaku Program has been realized, namely, Mentawa Baru Hulu Village, Mentawa Baru Hilir Village, Ketapang Village, and Sawahan Village with a ceiling of 1.4 billion (2017) and 1 billion (2019) consisting of 9 (nine) activity locations.

Kotaku policy through the Kotaku program in handling slum settlements to create livable settlements integrated with the development and development of urban areas. Based on the results of the study obtained the following data: waste problems, waste water management, environmental drainage, environmental roads, drinking water, building conditions and fire protection.

The Regency Government of East Kotawaringin Regency has made a policy in the form of compiling a Document on the Development Plan for the Development of Housing and Settlement Areas of the East Kotawaringin Regency in 2013, issued a Regency policy in the form of a legal product, namely the East Kotawaringin Regency Regional Regulation number 5 of 2015 concerning the 2015 East Kotawaringin Regency Spatial Plan. 2035, to be able to implement the Kotaku policies in East Kotawaringin Regency, Article 44 is stated as follows:

1. The strategic area of East Kotawaringin Regency as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (1) letter b, consists of:
 - a. areas that have strategic value from the point of view of economic importance; and

- b. an area that has strategic value from the point of view of tourism and socio-cultural, economic, and environmental functions and carrying capacity.

2. The strategic area as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, consists of: Sampit urban area, covering the District of Mentawa Baru Ketapang, District of Baamang, and District of Seranau.

Factors that support the implementation of the Kotaku Policy in East Kotawaringin Regency are as follows:

1. The Community Non-Governmental Organization has been able to complete the implementation of the activity plan in accordance with the Settlement Environmental Management Plan (RPLP) and the Kotaku Program Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
2. The Settlement Environmental Management Plan has been previously socialized and tested to the community through a Focus Group Discussion facilitated by the Assistant Coordinator of the CD City (Community Development) and the Village Facilitator together with the Community Self-Help Agency so that corrections and input are needed to formulate scenarios for handling slum settlement problems. priority gradually.
3. There are no reports of complaints from members of the public regarding the physical activities carried out by the Community Self-Help Agency, whether the function of the infrastructure that has been built or is still in the process of being worked on.
4. Non-Governmental Organizations are able to prioritize activities that are urgent to be realized by considering the limits of the availability of budget funds.
5. Non-Governmental Organizations are able to convey activities to the community and accommodate the interests of the community so that in general the community accepts the implementation of the planned activities.
6. Community support for the implementation of the program in the region is marked by the realization of the Ketapang Village Joint Rules.
7. Compliance with the allocation of funds with the activities of the Settlement Environmental Management Plan.
8. Compatibility of funding proportion with activity recapitulation
9. The holding of work contracts on procurement and construction of facilities.
10. The existence of verification as monitoring of the implementation of activities.

Obstacles to the implementation of the Kotaku Policy in East Kotawaringin Regency:

- a. Availability of land for the construction of physical infrastructure as planned in the Settlement Environmental Management Plan or the relocation of residents affected by the program.
- b. Limited budget funds for program implementation.

The remaining 1.73 hectares of slum area that has not been handled is in the Ketapang Village. The implementation of the Slum-Free City policy in East Kotawaringin Regency is in accordance with the Guidelines and POS (Standard Operating Procedures) of the Slum-Free City Program, which requires the establishment of a Non-Governmental Organization / Community Self-Sufficiency Agency. (LKM / BKM) in an environment indicated by slums. Referring to the Circular Letter of the Director General of Human Settlements Number 40/SE/DC/2016 concerning the Kotaku Program Guidelines.

The problem of residential buildings is still dominated by irregularities, as well as the condition of buildings that are not suitable for habitation, as shown in the following table:

| No. | Potential | Problems |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Road | The existing housing and settlement road conditions are still inadequate |
| 2. | Drinking Water | Drinking Water Clean and proper water services are not evenly distributed throughout the sub-districts |
| 3. | Drainage | There are still drainage channels that are not functioning properly |
| 4 | Wastewater Management | Wastewater Management and Sanitation are still not up to standard |

Source: Final report of Raperda on Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing, Slum Settlement in East Kotawaringin Regency in 2018

The implementation of the construction of facilities and infrastructure for the settlement environment needs to be supported by various parties such as BKM, UPL, as well as the direct beneficiaries, namely the Low-Income Community (MBR) residents in the residential environment.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Kotaku policy in East Kotawaringin Regency in 2017 and 2019 has not been able to complete the reduction of slums according to the targets of the 2015 – 2019 National Medium Term Development Plan, which still has 1.73 hectares in 2 (two); Kelurahan Ketapang and Kelurahan

Mentawa Baru Ketapang;

The establishment of the Village Community Self-Help Agency in the District of Mentawa Baru, Ketapang; Preparation of the Settlement Environmental Arrangement Plan (RPLP) for the Kelurahan Mentawa Baru, Ketapang; East Kotawaringin Regent Decree No.188.45/240/HUK-DISPERTASIH/2015 concerning the determination of the location of slum housing and slum settlements in East Kotawaringin Regency; the slum area is the responsibility of the East Kotawaringin Regency Government; Human Resources: the quality and competence of BKM members in implementing the Kotaku policy in East Kotawaringin Regency is still being facilitated by the Assistant City Coordinator for Community Development Mandiri, East Kotawaringin Regency and Village Facilitator; updating or reviewing the 2013 Residential and Settlement Area Development Plan (RP3KP) document for East Kotawaringin Regency;

The East Kotawaringin Regency Government continues to carry out the handling of slum settlements for further urban development; and take an inventory of land availability and land status in slum settlements in Ketapang and Mentawa Baru Hilir villages.

Suggestion

Suggestions in research on the implementation of the Kotaku policy in East Kotawaringin Regency are as follows:

- a. Focus Grouping Discussion (FGD) activity carried out by the Housing and Settlement Area Working Group in East Kotawaringin Regency in the implementation of the Kotaku policy should be prioritized in communicating the implementation of the Kotaku program in East Kotawaringin Regency clearly and consistently.
- b. East Kotawaringin Regency Government to accelerate the completion of the Regional Regulation on the Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) of East Kotawaringin Regency.
- c. The East Kotawaringin Regency Government will immediately review the Development Plan, Housing and Settlement Area Development (RP3KP) of East Kotawaringin Regency.
- d. The East Kotawaringin Regency Government will immediately draw up a Regional Regulation on the prevention and improvement of slum housing and slum settlements in East Kotawaringin Regency.
- e. The East Kotawaringin Regency Government will immediately issue a Decree from the East Kotawaringin Regent regarding the priority scale for handling slums for the remaining 1.73 hectares.

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