

Management of Slums in the Kotaku Program with Sustainable Urban Governance in Batam City

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ABSTRACT

The impact of urbanization is closely related to urban settlement problems. One of the government's efforts to solve the problem of housing needs for low-income people in densely populated urban areas is to build vertical housing or flats. The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is one of the strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) to accelerate the handling of slums in urban areas and support the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent access to proper drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. One of the efforts made by the Indonesian government in dealing with slum settlements is the implementation of the Cities Without Slums (KOTAKU) program. This study uses a qualitative research method that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects holistically. The results of the study show that from an economic perspective, the KOTAKU program is very well received by the community in the kelurahan environment, because the program includes a capital budget program for the surrounding community. Then in terms of environmental aspects, the KOTAKU program is here to provide solutions for the environment with road repair and drainage cleaning programs. Finally, from the social aspect, the KOTAKU program also has a positive impact on social relations in the urban village environment.

Keywords: slums; KOTAKU; sustainable; urban; governance.

INTRODUCTION

The development of a city has various impacts on the lifestyle of the community itself, one of which is the impact of high urbanization. The impact of urbanization is always related to city settlements (Bachmid & Ariyanto, 2017). The high population in the city center has resulted in an increasing need for livable housing, while the availability of land has decreased (Magfirah et al., 2022). Therefore, one of the government's efforts to solve the problem of housing needs for low-income people in crowded urban areas is to build vertical housing or flats (Ranti, and Kurnianingsih, 2021). However, there are many obstacles faced in the construction of these flats, including: the increasing price of land; the difficulty of determining a strategic location; building quality that is below standard; availability of infrastructure facilities that are not balanced with needs; inadequate flat management; the existence of different and dynamic needs and desires of society; as well as the desire of people who want to continue to develop to improve their quality of life (Dewi, 2022).

The KOTAKU (Cities Without Slums) program is an Indonesian government program which aims to deal with slum settlements in various cities. In the context of Batam City, handling slum settlements needs to be supported by Sustainable Urban Governance (sustainable urban management).

The construction of flats in the city of Batam is one of the government's policies as an alternative to accelerate efforts to provide decent and affordable housing for low-income people (MBR) and improve the quality of good residential housing (Syafitri, 2023). One form of flat construction in the city of Batam is the Muka Kuning Pemko flats which are located in the Muka Kuning sub-district, Sei Beduk sub-district. The construction of flats is motivated by the proliferation of illegal housing settlements, the limited availability of adequate or livable houses at affordable prices, as well as the lack of facilities and infrastructure, including electricity, clean water and health facilities in housing

and residential areas. The more dirty the squatter settlements around the flat are, the worse the environmental quality of the flat will be (Kelana, 2023).

The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is one of the strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) to accelerate the handling of slum settlements in urban areas and support the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent access to adequate drinking water, 0 percent slum settlements, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation (Abdurrahman & Suriyani, 2022). The phenomenon of slum housing often occurs in various regions, especially in developing countries. Slum settlements are always characterized by too many people living in an area without paying attention to the essence of livability (Sampebua et al., 2022). Livability can be measured by the indicators: access to adequate basic needs, adequate sanitation, availability of clean water, building durability, adequate living space, and guarantee of livability. The existence of these slum settlements certainly has a negative impact on the welfare of the community, both physically and psychologically (Nurdiawan, et., al., 2022).

A slum settlement is a unit of life or community that lives separately with clear social and cultural boundaries. Socially and economically, a slum community is heterogeneous (Rasyid, et. al., 2016). The consequences arising from the development of slum areas are not only related to the physical quality of the population's housing, but also the threat of environmental pollution, the spread of criminal cases, and even urban planning irregularities, so that efforts are needed to overcome and improve slum areas in urban areas (Ponto et al. al., 2022).

Based on Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, it is explained that slum settlements 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, while slum housing is housing that is experiencing decline in the quality of its function as a residence (Aguspriyanti et al., 2022). One of the efforts made by the Indonesian government to deal with slum settlements is the implementation of the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program. This policy is written in the PUPR Ministry Circular Letter No. 3 40/SE/DC/2016 concerning General Guidelines for the Slum Free City Program. The Kotaku program is implemented nationally in 271 districts/cities in 34 provinces. The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is the government's effort to increase access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum areas to support the creation of livable urban settlements (Nugroho et al., 2021).

Handling slum settlements is a complex challenge for city/district governments, because apart from being a problem, on the other hand it turns out to be one of the supporting pillars of the city's economy (Jason & Carina, 2022). Activities carried out in the KOTAKU program related to the development of environmental facilities and infrastructure/infrastructure in this development must be of direct benefit in overcoming slum environments in city areas. In implementing environmental activities there are several things that must be considered. Apart from utilizing Community Direct Assistance (BLM) funds as stimulant funds, environmental activities need to be supported by community self-help and APBD (Muhammad & Sulistyarso, 2016). The self-help provided is not only in the form of funds. Energy, consumption, land or building materials are also forms of self-help that the community can provide. This active community participation must have existed since the preparation, implementation, utilization and maintenance processes. Community self-help is absolutely necessary for environmental development so that the sense of community ownership is high (Adiputra et al., 2022).

Creating a city with a clean and slum-free environment is an important goal in sustainable urban planning. Use strict zoning regulations to ensure residential, commercial and industrial areas are well organized and do not interfere with each other. This also includes the allocation of sufficient green open space. Implement smart city technology to increase efficiency in city management, such as sensors for monitoring air quality, applications for waste management, and smart transportation systems. Copenhagen is known for its initiatives in carbon emission reduction, sustainable transportation and efficient water management. The city has many bicycle lanes, green spaces and a sophisticated waste sorting system (Prayoga IML, Saraswati AAO, 2024); (Agustin SN, Saraswati AAO, 2024); (Khiyana A et.al, 2024).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods which aim to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects holistically by describing them in the form of words and language in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2017). The unit of analysis in this research is several individuals using an accidental non-probability sampling technique. Regarding the use of this method, the researcher aims to analyze sustainable urban governance in handling slum settlements in Batam City, based on data obtained from observations, interviews and literature studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable development is a development process that optimizes the benefits of natural resources (SDA) and human resources, by harmonizing natural resources with humans in development. However, its implementation is still not well understood and therefore still shows a lot of confusion at the policy and regulatory level and has many symptoms in the order of implementation or implementation (G. T. Putri et al., 2023).

As a concept, sustainable development implies development that "pays attention" and "considers" the environmental dimension. In its implementation, it became a topic of discussion at the Stockholm conference (UN Conference on the Human Environment) in 1972 which recommended that development be carried out by paying attention to environmental factors. The Stockholm Conference discussed environmental problems and solutions, so that development can be carried out by taking into account the carrying capacity of the environment (ecodevelopment) (K. Putri & Ridlo, 2023). The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Batam is based on Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan concerning construction and development in urban and rural areas in handling the quality of residential environments, namely improving the quality of slum settlements, preventing the existence of slum settlements, new, and sustainable livelihoods (Sari & Ridlo, 2022).

In this case, the Batam City Government must prepare a strategic plan for handling slum settlements involving various related parties, including stakeholders, local communities and the private sector. This plan should include concrete steps to address the slum problem, including housing, infrastructure, access to public services, and environmental preservation.

The government must invest in improving infrastructure in slum settlements, including improving access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, roads and public transportation. Good infrastructure will improve the quality of life of residents and attract investors to contribute to the development of the area.

According to Huda et al., (2023) there are three pillars in urban governance indicators, namely:

- a. Economy, namely increase or income in the program.

The economy is a large series of interrelated production and consumption activities that help determine how resources are allocated. The economy can also be interpreted as development that is capable of producing goods and services continuously to maintain government sustainability and avoid sectoral imbalances that can damage agricultural and industrial production (Simanjuntak, 2022). The economy can be understood to be closely related to the welfare of the community, which also becomes a benchmark for whether an area is in good economic condition or not.

Economic sustainability is defined as development that is able to produce goods and services continuously to maintain government sustainability and avoid sectoral imbalances that can damage agricultural and industrial production (Silaban et al., 2021).

Based on research found in the field, it can be seen that the city program without slums from an economic aspect has really helped improve the community's economy, including the program has also provided cooperative businesses so that people can get business capital to sell around the sub-district areas touched by the City Without Slums program. (Resa et al., 2017).

Empowering local economies can help reduce poverty and strengthen slum settlements. The government can help develop micro and small businesses in the region and provide skills training to residents to increase their economic potential.

With the business capital provided by the City Without Slums program, the welfare of the community can be further improved, because this program does not only look at one side of another aspect, but this program also pays more attention to the welfare of the community. From the theory used as a reference and the results of the author's research in the field, it can be concluded that the City Without Slums program from an economic aspect is indeed running well, because it pays attention to the community's economy as well as providing capital and providing land for selling so that it can support the survival of the community (Bachmid & Ariyanto, 2017).

- b. Environment, is sustainable development that optimizes the benefits of human resources and natural resources.

Environmental sustainability can be interpreted as a sustainable system, which environmentally must be able to maintain stable resources, avoid exploitation of natural resources (SDA), as well as environmental absorption functions (Etty Soesilowati, 2007). Based on findings in the field, the KOTAKU program is present as a good program and is accepted by the community because this program is present as a solution to reducing existing slum settlements (Nasution & Mulia, 2021).

Apart from that, this program also exists as a program that really pays attention to environmental conditions, starting from road repairs, cleaning drainage, and reforestation carried out by the stakeholders of this program. So indirectly the City Without Slums program is a program that focuses on arranging alleys (Rahayu et al., 2022). This program also pays attention to things that could have a very good impact on the community, therefore the City Without Slums program also carries out greening, repairing roads and also cleaning drainage in order to reduce the risk of flooding or inundation in the City Without Slums program area. Slum (Ngurah et al., 2021). Sustainable urban management must include environmental conservation efforts. Greening, waste water management and good waste management are examples of steps that can be taken to maintain environmental sustainability in slum settlements.

From the theory used as a reference and research results, it can be concluded that the city without slums program from an environmental aspect is indeed running well because the City Without Slums program is here to improve environmental conditions and also reduce slum areas.

- c. Social is focused on development in order to maintain the stability of the social and cultural system.

The social aspect can be interpreted as a system that is able to achieve equality, provide social services, health, education and political accountability (Magfirah et al., 2022). Based on findings in the field which are in accordance with the theory above, the KOTAKU program exists as a unifier of society so that they can interact with fellow citizens. With the City Without Slums program, we can also see how active the sub-district community is in maintaining relations between communities and also how concerned the community is about the importance of protecting the environment (Bachtiar, 2021).

The success of this program is because it is able to bring change to society in improving its social interaction relationships, where people who were previously only busy with their own work are now starting to decrease thanks to the open space provided by this program.

From the theory used as a reference and research results, it can be concluded that the City Without Slums program from a social aspect really pays attention to the social aspects of the community, including providing a schedule of cleaning activities provided by the sub-district government, so that friendly relations between the community can be established well.

CONCLUSION

The KOTAKU (Cities Without Slums) program is an Indonesian government program which aims to deal with slum settlements in various cities. In the context of Batam City, handling slum settlements needs to be supported by Sustainable Urban Governance (sustainable urban management). The following are several steps that can be taken in handling slum settlements in Batam City using a Sustainable Urban Governance approach: a) preparing a Strategic Plan: The Batam City Government must prepare a strategic plan for handling slum settlements involving various related parties, including stakeholders, local communities, as well as private parties. This plan must include concrete steps to address the problem of slum settlements, including housing, infrastructure, access to public services, and environmental preservation, b) Community participation: Involving the community in the planning and decision-making process is very important. By involving local residents, the government can understand the problems faced by slums and find solutions that better suit their needs. Sustainable settlements must reflect the aspirations and needs of their communities, c) Infrastructure improvements: The government must invest in improving infrastructure in slum settlements, including improving access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, roads and public transportation. Good infrastructure will improve the quality of life of residents and attract investors to contribute to the development of the area, d) Balanced Housing Development: One of the main focuses is providing adequate housing for slum residents. Housing development must be balanced and accommodate economic diversity and consider accessibility to facilities and jobs. Housing that is affordable, environmentally friendly and integrated with city infrastructure is an important component of sustainable settlements, e) Local Economic empowerment: local economic empowerment can help reduce poverty and strengthen slum settlements. The government can help develop micro and small businesses in the region and provide skills training to residents to increase their economic potential, f) Environmental preservation: Sustainable urban management must include environmental conservation efforts. Greening, waste water management and good waste management are examples of steps that can be taken to maintain environmental sustainability in slum settlements, g) monitoring and evaluation: It is important to continue to monitor and evaluate the progress of the slum settlement program. By carrying out regular monitoring, the government can identify problems that arise and adjust the strategies that have been set. It is very important to continue to monitor and evaluate the progress of the slum management program. By carrying out regular monitoring, the government can identify problems that arise and adjust the strategies that have been set.

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