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THE PROSPECT OF SUSTAINABLE SLUM SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT IN KAMPUNG BUGIS VILLAGE, TANJUNG PINANG CITY

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Abstract

Handling slum settlements is an issue that continues to be of concern to date as an effort to create a City Without Slums in 2020 and cities and human settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030 in accordance with the 11th SDG target. Many slum management programs in Indonesia have been implemented but they tend to pay less attention to sustainable aspects. One of the programs carried out by the Government of Indonesia in dealing with slums is the City Without Slum Program (Kotaku). This program is based on community empowerment and is implemented in 20 districts / cities in Indonesia, one of which is in the City of Tanjungpinang, namely Kampung Bugis Village, which is one of the pilot projects for the City Without Slum (Kotaku) Program in 2019.

Keywords: *Slums, Sustainability, Sustainable, Kotaku.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of slum settlements is one of the main issues and creates urban polemics. On the one hand, the dynamics of handling it are dealing with the growth and development of new settlements and slum areas. On the other hand, slum settlements continue to create a negative image and the impression that the government is unable to deal with slum settlements. This phenomenon contradicts Law No.1 of 2011 which regulates the government from the central to regional levels to be responsible for protecting the entire Indonesian nation through the implementation of housing and settlement areas so that people are able to live and inhabit proper houses. The KOTAKU program supports the Regional Government as the main actor in handling slum settlements in realizing habitable settlements through the revitalization of the role of the Community Self -Help Agency (BKM). The KOTAKU (Cities Without Slum) Program is a program implemented nationally in 271 districts / cities in 34 Provinces which has become a "collaboration platform" or basis for handling slum settlements that integrates various resources and funding sources, including from the central, provincial, district / municipal governments, cities, donors, the private sector, communities, and other stakeholders.

a. Application of Social Aspects

Elrayies (2016) sees that social sustainability can be achieved through social inclusion, participation, empowerment, and community mobilization, this is also added by Degert (2016) that social sustainability can be seen at a more advanced level, namely an increase in the capacity of the community and the awareness of the community in the region. According to Lauckner, et al. (2007) in Boudreau (2013), they describe community development as a "multi-layered" process in which the development of community relationships and capacities is strengthened to influence social change and promote access and increase community capacity in implementing development.

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b. Application of Environmental Aspects

Handling environmental improvements in the Kampung Bugis sub-district from 2009 to 2018 is by making improvements to the area scale and the environmental scale. Referring to the map document on the integration of the Kotaku program and the results of the field, the implementation of improving the quality of settlements carried out is in the form of improving roads, drainage channels, communal Ipal, repairing toilets. This form of handling is carried out based on a priority scale compiled together with the community and is considered the most contributing to slums in the area.

c. Application of Economic Aspects

An increase in the economic sector is also related to the management and maintenance of infrastructure built through the Kotaku program. In implementing infrastructure maintenance, the program establishes a User and Maintainer Group (KPP) whose task is to manage and maintain the built infrastructure. Based on the results of interviews with the head of KPP, it was stated that the unavailability of funds for the maintenance of existing infrastructure was because the KPP had no source of income and the infrastructure built (roads and drainage) could not generate money. So that maintenance funds are carried out through community self-help fees and the role of KPP is more towards monitoring development results. The program itself also includes economic activities through revolving loans owned by BKM (Community Self-Help Agency).

d. Application of Institutional Aspects

The institution for the Kotaku Program for handling slum settlements at the Kelurahan level is the Community Self-Help Agency (BKM). BKM is in charge of program manager and controller, especially in the implementation of environmental scale handling. BKM is selected and formed directly by the community at the time of deliberation, inside the BKM Bandarharjo contains various elements of society such as community leaders and women's representation. According to Veblen, institutions are a set of norms and ideal conditions (a subjects of dramatic change) that are imperfectly reproduced through the habits of each subsequent generation of individuals (Yustika: 2013: 43).

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2006) suggest that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Descriptive research is defined as research that attempts to describe a symptom, event, and incident that is happening at the present time (Sujana and Ibrahim, 1985).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The village of Kampung Bugis which is the object of the research has an area of approximately 35.42 km² / 1,967 hectares, which is divided into 06 RW and 19 RT. The total population in the Kelurahan Kampung Bugis is 5,326 people and 1,106 families including 353 poor families. Meanwhile, the area of slum areas in Kampung Bugis sub-district has been improved by the quality of slum settlements according to the Slum Decree No. 377/2014 covering an area of 18.92 hectares and according to the slum change decree No. 514 of 2019 to 7.14 hectares.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
SLUM HANDLING	4.3800	.49031	50
SOCIAL ASPECT	4.2800	.45356	50
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	4.6800	.47121	50
ECONOMIC ASPECT	4.6800	.47121	50
INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS	4.2200	.46467	50

Table 2 Determination Coefficient Table

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.532 ^a	.283	.219	.43326	.283	4.439	4	45	.004

a. Predictors: (Constant), INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS, SOCIAL ASPECT, ECONOMIC ASPECT, ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT
b. Dependent Variable: SLUM HANDLING

The table above explains the value of the relationship, the correlation value (R) is 0.532 and the coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.283, which contains the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable by 28%.

Table 3 Test Table F

ANOVA ^a							
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	3.333	4	.833	4.439	.004 ^b	
	Residual	8.447	45	.188			
	Total	11.780	49				

a. Dependent Variable: SLUM HANDLING
b. Predictors: (Constant), INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS, SOCIAL ASPECT, ECONOMIC ASPECT, ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT

The significant influence between the prospects for handling slum settlements from the social, environmental, economic and institutional aspects sig 0.004 <0.05 means that it is significant.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, seen from social aspects, environmental aspects, economic aspects and institutional aspects of the handling of slum settlements in Kampung Bugis Village are very influential in its implementation.

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