

Analysis of Factors That Affect Community Participation on City without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Percut Sei Tuan District Deli Serdang Regency

Nenny Rosalinda Siburian¹, Erika Revida², Suwardi Lubis³

^{1,2,3}University of Sumatera, Indonesia

Nennysiburian652@gmail.com

Abstract

The City without Slums (KOTAKU) program is one of the government's strategic efforts to accelerate the handling of slums in Indonesia and support the "100-0-100 Movement", which is 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. Efforts to handle slums by the government of Deli Serdang Regency began with the identification of the location of slums and the determination of the location of slums through the Decree of the Regent of Deli Serdang No: 413.23/2347 Year 2015 slum area of 461 ha spread across 56 locations of villages, in 19 districts in Deli Serdang. The problem of community participation shows that the involvement of community participation in the KOTAKU Program is still low, this can be seen from the documentation of the list of attending KOTAKU activities in 2019. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect community participation in the KOTAKU Program in Percut Sei Tuan District. The analysis method used in this study is to use a descriptive quantitative approach. The data source used consists of 2 types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The number of respondents to the study as many as 80 people. The results of this study showed that the factors that influence community participation in the KOTAKU Program in Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict are factors of upper middle age, high school graduation education level, length of work in a week, and understanding positive and significant influence while the factors of long stay and income have a positive and insignificant effect on community participation in the KOTAKU Program.

Keywords

KOTAKU program;
community
participation



I. Introduction

The City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program is one of a number of strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Copyright works of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the handling of slums in Indonesia and support the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent of slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. The direction of development policy of Dirjen Cipta Karya is to build systems, facilitate local government, and facilitate communities (community-based). Kotaku program will handle slums by building a collaboration platform through increasing the role of local government and community participation.

Kotaku program is implemented in 34 provinces, spread across 269 districts/cities, in 11,067 villages/villages. Based on the Decree (SK) of Slums determined by the regional heads of each district/city, the slums located in the target location of the KOTAKU Program is an area of 38,431 ha.

Efforts to handle slums by the government of Deli Serdang Regency began with the identification of the location of slums and the determination of the location of slums through the Decree of the Regent of Deli Serdang No: 413.23/2347 Year 2015 slum area of 461 ha spread across 56 locations of villages/villages, in 19 subdistricts in Deli Serdang. The location of the Slum (Flag - 1) NSUP - IDB is the location handled by the KOTAKU Program for deli serdang district can be read in table 1.

Table 1. List of Slum Locations in 2016-2020 Deli Serdang Regency

District	Village	KEL. SLUM NSU P	SLUM AREA NSU P/Flag-1 (Ha)	Location	Slum Area (Ha)
PERCUT SEI TUAN	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 4	2.30
	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 8	1.50
	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 9	1.50
	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 6	1.50
	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 5	1.70
	Cinta Rakyat	1	11.30	Dusun 7	2.80
PERCUT SEI TUAN	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 3	0.08
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 19	0.17
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 8	0.20
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 15	0.84
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 2	2.78
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 1	2.98
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 12	3.06
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 17	3.28
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 7	3.47
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 11	4.75
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 5	5.00
	Percut	1	31.67	Dusun 9	5.06
LUBUK PAKAM	Lubuk Pakam III	1	5.52	Lingkungan 6	1.32
	Lubuk Pakam III	1	5.52	Lingkungan 7	1.35
	Lubuk Pakam III	1	5.52	Lingkungan 4	1.38
LUBUK PAKAM	Lubuk Pakam III	1	5.52	Lingkungan 3	1.47
	Bakaran Batu	1	5.02	Dusun 1	0.44
	Bakaran Batu	1	5.02	Dusun 4	2.12
LUBUK PAKAM	Bakaran Batu	1	5.02	Dusun 5	2.46
	Cemara	1	2.07	Lingkungan 2	0.18
	Cemara	1	2.07	Lingkungan 1	0.37
	Cemara	1	2.07	Lingkungan 8	0.68
	Cemara	1	2.07	Lingkungan 7	0.83
LUBUK PAKAM	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 6	0.15
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 9	0.29
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 3	0.80
LUBUK PAKAM	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 4	0.91
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 2	1.17
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 5	1.36
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 10	1.51
	Lubuk Pakam I/II	1	7.92	Lingkungan 7	1.73
LUBUK PAKAM	Sekip	1	2.50	DSSDA-00000	0.50
	Sekip	1	2.50	DSPM2-00000	0.93
	Sekip	1	2.50	DSMD2-00000	1.07
SUNGGAL	Kampung Lalang	1	8.87	Dusun 5	0.69
	Kampung Lalang	1	8.87	Dusun 1	1.42

	Kampung Lalang	1	8.87	Dusun 6	1.61
	Kampung Lalang	1	8.87	Dusun 2	1.72
	Kampung Lalang	1	8.87	Dusun 4	3.43

The problem of community participation in PercutSei Tuan Subdistrict shows that the involvement of community participation in the KOTAKU Program is still low, this can be seen from the documentation of the list of subdistrict attending KOTAKU activities in 2019.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Regional Planning

Planning often gives too little access to local knowledge that may not actually have been caught as a devout planning, or in accordance with the environmental behavior of the community. Planning also often benefits short, low fairness, and does not arouse local multipliers. Planning products are often also difficult to accept, difficult to understand and difficult to implement. (Widiarto, 2001). Planning also requires related stakeholders to always monitor and evaluate the running of the plan. The concept of planning concerns the future, especially in a plan is: 1) Welfare 2) Social justice; 3) Equality (Rashid, 2015).

Sirojuzilam and Mahalli (2010) stated that regional planning concerns two main aspects, namely something related to space and activities above the space. These two main things are then related to space developing into spatial planning and related to activities related to development planning both economic, social, institutional and ecological.

2.2 Community Participation

Participation means the participation of a person or community in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by giving input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and or materials, as well as to participate in utilizing and enjoying development results (Sumardi, 2010). Community participation according to Isbandi (2007) is the participation of the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community, elections, and decision making about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementation of problem-solving efforts, and involvement in the evaluation process that occurs.

Factors that affect community participation, namely internal factors are derived from within the community itself (Slamet, 1994: 137-143), and these external factors can be said bettors (stakeholders), namely all interested parties and have an influence on this program Sunarti (2003).

2.3 Participation in Development

Supriatna (2000), stated that without participation, development would disturb people in their efforts to gain their dignity and independence. The importance of community participation was also expressed by Kartasasmita (1997), it is necessary to increase the participation of the people in the decision-making process that concerns themselves and their communities. Community participation in the development planning process is basically intended to enable individuals, groups and communities to improve their own circumstances, because they themselves know what they need. In addition, they feel owned and responsible about what they have produced and what has been utilized. This is seen in the terms "bottom up planning", involvement in "grassroots" (up to the bottom of society), "democratic planning" and "participatory planning".

2.4 KOTAKU Program (City without Slums)

The City without Slums (KOTAKU) program which is a program of the Directorate General of Copyright Works of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia. The policy basis of KOTAKU Program is based on Law No. 1 of 2011 on Housing and Residential Areas. Based on the policy, it is included in the RPJMN 2015 – 2019 movement of 100-0-100 (100% access to drinking water, 0% of slums, 100% access to sanitation). To meet the target of 0% of the slums, the Directorate General of Copyright Works of the Ministry of PUPR created the Kotaku Program. The implementation of Kotaku Program in regions in Indonesia is based on the Circular Letter of the Ministry of PUPR Directorate General of Copyright Works No. 40 of 2016 on General Guidelines for Cities Without Slums.

The characteristics of slums and slums are based on the physical aspects as follows:

1. Is a unit of settlement and housing entity;
2. Condition of building infrastructure that does not complete the requirements, has high density and irregular;
3. The physical condition of facilities and infrastructure is not in accordance with the requirements of facilities and infrastructure. Especially for the field of limitations of infrastructure and engineering, are as follows:
 - a) Access roads in the environment;
 - b) Drainage in the environment;
 - c) Availability of drinking water and clean water in the environment;
 - d) Management of the waste produced;
 - e) Management of wastewater;
 - f) Safeguard against fire and fire;
 - g) Public open space.

III. Research Methods

This type of research is descriptive quantitative. The nature of this research is descriptive explanatory (Sugiyono, 2004). Data collection technique is primary data by disseminating questionnaires to research respondents as many as 80 people. Data analysis is performed using multiple linear regression tests. The data analysis method is done with multiple regression analysis. This research was conducted in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Age Factors in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

Age factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation. Age factor is a factor that influences one's attitude towards existing community activities. The study showed that respondents in the upper middle age group with a moral attachment to the values and norms of society were more likely to participate than those from other age groups. This condition indicates that the age of respondents in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict who participated in the KOTAKU Program has the same involvement and there is no difference in participating, such as giving proposals if they are meeting the KOTAKU Program, implementing KOTAKU Program activities, receiving the results of KOTAKU Program activities, and assessing kotaku program activities.

4.2 Educational Factors in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

Educational factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation. Educational factors affect the participation of the community in the KOTAKU Program, this is because the level of public education determines because the highly educated have broad insights so when arguing, the community is more confident in conveying its ideas. The results showed that out of 80 respondents, high school graduates as many as 61 people (76.20%), junior high school graduates as many as 15 people (18.80%) and D1/D3/S1 graduation of 4 people (5.00%). One can actively participate in development if one has a good education because knowledge, attitudes, and skills are closely related to education. This result is due to the higher education of community members will also increase on various things including the KOTAKU Program. With the increasing knowledge of the community about the KOTAKU Program, its participation in regional development efforts is likely to increase.

4.3 Employment Factors in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

Work factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation in the KOTAKU Program. According to Plumerin Suryawan (2004) community work usually people with a certain level of work will be able to spend more or not even spend the slightest time to participate in a particular project, often the fundamental reason in society is a conflict between commitment to work and the desire to participate.

4.4 Long Stay Factor in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

The long-stay factor has a positive effect and does not significantly affect community participation in the KOTAKU Program. Groups that live less than 5 years and residents who live more than 20 years have a high active participation as well. This is possible because residents have the same interests so that kotaku program activities can be carried out in the area properly so that their residence can be avoided from slums.

4.5 Income Factors in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

Income factors have a positive effect and do not significantly affect community participation in the KOTAKU Program. The results of this study showed no difference in the income of the people who participated in the KOTAKU Program. Income factor is an indicator of one's economic status, this factor has a tendency that a person with high economic status in general high social status as well. With this kind of condition has a big role to play in the community and there is a tendency to engage in various activities especially these symptoms are dominant in rural communities. Economic influence when measured in the magnitude of contributions in development activities there is a greater tendency to contribute in the form of energy.

4.6 Understanding Factors in Influencing Community Participation in KOTAKU Program

The understanding factor has a positive and significant effect on community participation. This result means that the more intensive understanding provided by the village apparatus, the more community participation in the KOTAKU Program will also increase. Ngustomo (2015) stated that the better a person's understanding of an activity will be the higher the participation rate they do. This understanding is also related to the level of education and public knowledge on community participation in the KOTAKU Program, so that these two factors run together, meaning that the public knowledge about community participation related to the KOTAKU Program will be higher if the intensity of understanding given to the community is more intensive. The success of kotaku program of

an area is determined by the level of participation of the community and the level of participation will be expected if the community has known about its rights and obligations to the KOTAKU Program. People who do not know their rights and obligations will find it difficult to demand and expect their participation.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that:

1. Age factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation in kotaku program.
2. Educational factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation in kotaku program.
3. Work factors have a positive and significant effect on community participation in Kotaku program.
4. The long-stay factor has a positive and insignificant effect on community participation in the KOTAKU program.
5. Income factors have a positive and insignificant effect on community participation in the KOTAKU program.
6. The understanding factor has a positive and significant effect on community participation in kotaku program.

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