

The Role of Housing and Settlement Areas Department of Gayo Lues Regency in the Implementation of a Healthy Housing Environment for the Community of Kutapanjang District

Emmil Mohd Arief Matondang¹, Isnaini², Adam³, Rudi Salam Sinaga⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

emmilarief77@gmail.com

Abstract

The Government of Gayo Lues Regency needs to create a healthy housing environment for the people of Kutapanjang District so that the predicate as a slum area does not grow. One of the efforts is to create a healthy housing environment through the livable housing program. This study aims to describe the role of the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency in implementing a healthy housing environment for the people of Kutapanjang District through the habitable housing program. Problems in implementing the livable housing program are complex. This is due to various obstacles, such as: 1) lack of coordination between existing SKPKs; 2) The minimum amount of available budget; and 3) the existence of nepotism/proximity factor in program implementation and participating activities become obstacles in its implementation. This research uses the theory of Biddle and Thomas. The method used is qualitative research, where data collection techniques are through observation, interviews and documentation studies. The results of this research indicate that the role of housing and settlement areas department of gayo lues regency in the implementation of a healthy housing environment for the community of Kutapanjang District has not run optimally

Keywords

role; perkim service;
decent house



I. Introduction

One form of health services is to create a healthy environment as a place for residents to live. Humans or community members as living beings cannot be separated from the environment, because human life comes from their interactions with the natural environment, so it is necessary to maintain that these interactions take place comfortably and in harmony without causing negative impacts on public health. By creating a healthy environment, the living environment becomes comfortable, and can create an essential harmony between the environment and the people who inhabit it.

The most important healthy environment for the community is the residential environment. According to Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, what is meant by a house is a building that functions as a place to live or stay as well as a means of fostering a family. While housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment and a residential environment equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure. Thus housing as a community environment is a place to live and carry out daily activities so that it really needs attention from the government. This is because most people spend most of their time doing activities at home and the surrounding environment (housing), so that the housing environment is very influential on the physical and mental health of the community. Therefore, the government needs to create a healthy housing environment, namely by creating clean air, avoiding air pollution, and preventing soil and water pollution. In addition, the residential environment must also be far from

noise so that it does not interfere with community activities, which is accompanied by controlling the air temperature to the tolerance limits of the human body.

Various efforts that can be made by the government to create a healthy housing environment are:

- Strive for livable houses for residents
- Managing waste
- Keeping the air clean by creating a green and beautiful environment
- Providing clean water for residents
- Managing household waste
- Providing public facilities for community fitness

The implementation of a healthy housing environment in Gayo Lues Regency is the task of the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency or abbreviated as the Housing and Settlement Areas (Perkim) Office. But from the author's observation that the Perkim Office has not been fully able to provide healthy housing environmental services for its citizens, especially in terms of seeking livable houses for the poor/low-income (MBR). Various obstacles faced by the Perkim Office also participate in influencing the implementation of a healthy housing environment for the people of Gayo Lues Regency. To narrow the scope of the research, the author specifically examines prospective recipients of livable houses in Kutapanjang District.

The problem that has occurred so far is how the role of the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency in organizing a healthy housing environment for the people of the Kutapanjang District, so that there are still facts found in the field that there are still many houses in residential areas that do not meet the criteria and requirements from the category of healthy housing environment and in its distribution are also felt to be inappropriate and not on target. Then, what are the obstacles faced by the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency in implementing a healthy housing environment for the people of the Kutapanjang District.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Role Theory

Role is the behavior expected of someone who has a status. Each person may have a number of statuses and is expected to fill roles that are appropriate to those statuses. In a certain sense, status and role are two aspects of the same phenomenon. Status is a set of rights and obligations and roles are the roles of those sets of obligations and rights.

According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2015: 751), the role is a set of behaviors that are expected to be possessed by people who are domiciled in society. According to Biddle and Thomas in the book Sarwono (2016: 224), roles are a series of formulations that limit the behaviors expected of certain position holders. Role according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary as well as the disclosures of Biddle and Thomas above, the role is more focused on a person's behavior and interactions in social life where role ownership is based more on a person's position in his social life environment and the behavior shown in the process of interaction with others.

The definition of role according to Soekanto (2014: 212), the role is a dynamic aspect of the position (status). If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role. From this definition, it can be concluded that the role is the rights and obligations of a person's position. Roles function as tasks that should be done and are things that should be obtained from the ownership of their duties, and both things must be done in a balanced way so that it can be said to have carried out their roles.

It is this diversity of personalities that is actually one of the toughest challenges to be faced by every leader and the ability to face those challenges is also one of the most important indicators, not only of the effectiveness of one's leadership but also of the toughness of the organization he leads.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the role is a pattern of attitudes, values and goals expected from a person based on his position in society. While the position is an identification of a person's status or place in a social system and is a manifestation and self-actualization. Role is also defined as a set of behaviors expected by the social environment related to individual functioning in various social groups.

2.2 Settlements and Housing

In Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning housing and settlement areas, namely settlements are part of a residential environment consisting of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and has supporting activities for other functions in urban areas or rural areas. . While housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill livable houses.

Settlement According to Hadi Sabari Yunus (1987) in Wesnawa (2015:2) can be interpreted as a formation either man-made or natural with all its accessories that are used by humans as individuals and groups to reside either temporarily or permanently in order to organize their lives. Meanwhile, according to Sadana (2014: 19) that housing is known as housing. Housing comes from English which means group of houses. Housing is a collection of houses that function as a residential environment. As a residential environment, housing is equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities. According to Budiharjo (2012: 148) housing is a building where humans live and carry out their lives, besides that the house is also a place where the socialization process takes place in an individual introduced the norms and customs that apply in a society. As a place for human life, it is not only about technical and physical aspects but also social, economic and cultural aspects of its inhabitants. According to Sadana (2014: 20) the real difference between settlements and housing lies in their function. In residential areas, the environment has a dual function, namely as a place to live and at the same time a place to earn a living for some of the residents. In housing, the environment is only a collection of houses that function as a place to live for its residents. The function of housing is only as a place to live, and does not double as a place to earn a living.

2.3 Clean Water Facilities

a. Definition of Clean Water

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2017, water for sanitation and hygiene purposes is water of a certain quality used for daily needs whose quality is different from the quality of drinking water. Water is used to meet daily needs (bathing, washing, cooking, etc.) and also for other purposes (agriculture, industry, transportation, etc.). RI Law No. 7 of 2004 and the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 907 of 2002 states that the definition of clean water is water used for purposes whose quality meets the requirements and can be drunk when it has been cooked. In other words, clean water is one type of good quality water-based resource and is commonly used by humans for consumption or in carrying out their daily activities, including sanitation. Soetiman, stated that every person for their health needs approximately 60 liters of water per day with details: 30 liters for bathing, 15 liters for washing, 15 liters for drinking, food processing and defecation (Untari, 2017:12).

b. Requirements for Sanitation and Hygiene Needs

1. Water is protected from sources of pollution, disease-carrying animals, and vector development sites.
 - a) Not a place for vector development and disease-carrying animals
 - b) If using a container as a water reservoir, it must be cleaned periodically at least once a week
2. Safe from possible contamination
 - a) If the water is sourced from a piped water facility, there should be no cross-connection with the wastewater pipe below ground level.
 - b) If the groundwater source is non-piped, the facilities are protected from sources of contamination, both domestic and industrial waste
 - c) If doing water treatment chemically, then the type and dosage of chemicals must be right.

c. Water Source

Water found on the surface of the earth can come from various sources. Based on the location of the source, water can be divided into 3, namely:

1. Space water (rain), is a source of water on earth. Although at the time of precipitation it is the cleanest water, it tends to be polluted when in the atmosphere. Pollution that takes place in the atmosphere can be caused by dust particles, microorganisms, and gases, for example, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and ammonia.
2. Surface water, which includes bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, swamps, waterfalls, and surface wells, mostly comes from rainwater that falls to the earth's surface.
3. Ground water comes from rainwater that falls to the ground on the earth's surface which then percolates or absorbs into the soil and undergoes a scientific filtration process.

2.4 Human Waste Disposal Facilities

a. Latrine

A family latrine is a building that is used to dispose and collect human waste or najis which is commonly called a latrine or WC so that the dirt is stored in a certain place and does not cause or spread disease and pollute the residential environment (Chandra, 2015: 33). In this context, what is meant by human waste is all objects or substances that can no longer be used by the body and must be removed from the body, these substances that must be expelled are in the form of feces, urine, and CO₂ (Notoatmodjo, 2011:18).

b. Family Latrine Requirements

According to Chandra (2015:34) the requirements for healthy latrines for rural areas are as follows:

1. Do not contaminate the surface soil around the latrine
2. Do not contaminate the surrounding surface water
3. Cannot be reached by insects especially flies and cockroaches
4. No smell
5. Easy to use and maintain
6. Simple design
7. Inexpensive
8. Acceptable by the user.

c. Types of Family Latrine Facilities

The following types of latrines according to rural technology include:

1. Cemplung latrines are types of latrines that are often found on the island of Java. The thing to note is that the cemplung latrine should not be too deep, because if it is too deep it will contaminate the groundwater below.
2. The ventilated cemplung latrine is almost the same as the cemplung latrine, the difference is that it is more complete, namely using pipe ventilation. For rural areas this ventilation pipe can be made of bamboo.
3. The pond latrine is a latrine that is built on a pond. In the latrine system, this pond is called recycling, which means that the feces can be eaten directly by the fish.
4. Fertilizer latrines are, in principle, like latrines, only shallower in excavation. In addition, the latrine is also used to dispose of animal waste and leaf litter.
5. The septic tank, namely the latrine goose, is the most qualified method, therefore, this kind of feces disposal method is highly recommended.

d. The Relationship between Waste Disposal and Health

If human waste is not stored properly or isolated properly, the germs or worm eggs will transmit the disease to other healthy humans. If the disposal of human waste in the open will greatly affect the cleanliness of the surrounding environment and the health of the environment, unpleasant odors will interfere with comfort.

2.5 Waste Management Facilities

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 paragraph 1 point 1, waste is the remains of daily human and/or natural processes in solid form, while waste processing is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity that includes waste reduction and handling.

The waste referred to here is solid waste, according to Chandra's book (2015: 35), there are several stages in good solid waste management, including the collection and storage stage at the source, the transportation stage, and the destruction stage.

Garbage on the surface of the earth can come from the following sources:

1. Residential settlements, garbage in a settlement is usually produced by one or several families living in a building or dormitory located in a village or city.
2. Public places and places of commerce, allowing many people to gather and carry out activities, including places of trade.
3. Government-owned public service facilities, which are referred to here include, among others, entertainment and public places, public roads, parking lots, health service facilities (eg hospitals and health centers), military complexes, conference halls, vacation beaches, and government facilities provided by the government. other.
4. Heavy and light industry, in this sense includes the food and beverage industry, wood industry, chemical industry, metal industry, sewage and drinking water treatment plants, and other industrial activities, whether distributive in nature or processing raw materials only.
5. Agriculture, waste generated from plants or animals. Agricultural locations such as gardens, fields, or rice fields produce rotting food ingredients, agricultural waste, fertilizers, and plant insect repellents.

The experts have poured many ideas related to development which are expected to achieve the balance of nature and human needs. Various environmental ethics have become studies that are often voiced in efforts to preserve environmental ecology (Pandapotan and Silalahi, 2019).

In the current new paradigm, waste is not completely solid objects that can no longer be used, there are types of waste such as inorganic waste that can be recycled and have economic value. Garbage is disposed of in a trash can made of plastic or woven, in a trash can or a garbage disposal hole in your own residence. If the waste is disposed of properly, the benefits include avoiding the incidence of diseases caused by vectors and bacteria that grow in the waste, a clean condition that creates pride and satisfaction.

III. Research Methods

This research was conducted at the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency in one District, namely the Kutapanjang District which consists of 12 villages concerning underprivileged/low-income people (MBR) who do not have decent housing that meets the criteria and requirements of the category of healthy housing environment. Data collection techniques are the methods used by researchers to obtain data in a research. In this study, the researcher chose the type of qualitative research, so the data obtained must be in-depth, clear and specific. Furthermore, it is also explained by Sugiyono that data collection can be obtained from the results of Observations, Interviews, and Documentation Studies. In this study, researchers used data collection techniques by means of Observation, Interview, and Documentation Study.

IV. Results and Discussion

Based on the Qanun of Gayo Lues Regency Number 6 of 2016 concerning the establishment and organizational structure of the Gayo Lues Regency apparatus, the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency has the task of carrying out some of the tasks of the district government based on autonomy and assistance tasks in the Housing and Settlement Areas which include development, maintenance in the Field of Human Settlements, development and management of clean/drinking water networks, settlements as well as construction of rural facilities and infrastructure and carrying out the affairs of Housing and other Settlement Areas.

The Department of Housing and Settlement of Gayo Lues Regency was formed based on the Qanun of Gayo Lues Regency Number 6 of 2016 concerning the Establishment of the Gayo Lues Regency Apparatus (Gazette of Gayo Lues Regency of 2016 Number 84), and Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 25 of 2012 concerning Details of Main Duties and Functions of Structural Offices of Gayo Lues District Offices. To that end, the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency has the duty of assisting the Regent in carrying out some of the regional authorities in the Housing and Settlement Areas. In carrying out these duties and obligations, the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas has the following functions:

1. Formulation of technical policies, implementation and guidance and control in the housing and settlement areas;
2. Implementation of development control in the field of settlements and regional infrastructure which includes work on infrastructure and settlements;
3. Implementation of supervision, control, development, rehabilitation, improvement and development of operational facilities, infrastructure and population settlements;
4. Arrangements for the implementation of housing development, settlements, conservation of building architecture and their preservation;
5. Carry out other tasks assigned by the Regent in accordance with his/her field of work.

Based on Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 42 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Gayo Lues Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service (Gayo Lues Regency News Year 2016 Number 274), the Gayo Lues Regency Housing and Settlement Service Office is included in Type B which is the implementing element of government and development which has the main task in the field of housing and settlement areas which are the authority of the district based on the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks.

In carrying out its duties and obligations, the Department of Housing and Settlements of Gayo Lues Regency has the following functions:

1. Formulation of technical policies in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
2. Formulation and stipulation of strategic plans, annual work plans according to regional and national development priorities to support the District's Vision and Mission and the Regent's Policy;
3. Formulation, stipulation and implementation of norms, standards, procedures, and service criteria in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
4. Management of ASN affairs, finance, equipment, administration, household and state property;
5. Implementation of policies in the field of Copyright;
6. Implementation of policies in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
7. Implementation of service innovations in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
8. Guidance, coordination and control in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
9. Implementation of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
10. Implementation of cooperation in meeting the needs for the development of Housing and Settlement Areas, Infrastructure, Public Facilities and Utilities and Human Settlements;
11. Implementation of service administration activities; and
12. Carrying out other tasks assigned by the Regent in accordance with his duties and functions.

With the formation of the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency, it is hoped that it can help meet the needs of the community, especially in the activities of Liveable Houses, MCK. In this study, it is known that one of the efforts of the Regional Government of Gayo Lues Regency, namely through the Office of Perkim of Gayo Lues Regency in handling slum areas is through the implementation of a healthy housing environment. It is known that the prevention of the development of slum settlements is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas and the Government Regulation of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas. The term slum settlement has been regulated in "Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas which states that slum settlements are uninhabitable settlements due to building irregularities, high levels of building density, and insufficient quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure. terms ". Slum settlements often appear in areas where buildings should not be allowed, such as in watersheds (DAS).

Slum settlements in the watershed can damage the face of the city, more fatally it can cause flooding (Aldhila et al, 2021).

As a developing region, Gayo Lues has an area based on Law no. 4 of 2002 covering an area of 5,549.91 km², located in the central part of Aceh Province. In the north, it is bordered by the districts of Central Aceh, Nagan Raya and East Aceh. To the south, it is bordered by the districts of Southeast Aceh and Southwest Aceh. In the east it is bordered by Aceh Tamiang Regency, Langkat Regency (North Sumatra Province) and from the west it is bordered by Southwest Aceh.

The area with the nickname 'The Land of a Thousand Hills' consists of 11 Districts, 25 Mukim and 145 villages and has a population of 94,100 people (Source: Gayo Lues Profile, 2020).

Table 1. Area of the District in Gayo Lues Regency, 2019

No.	Districts	Area (km ²)	Mukim	Village	Total Population
1	Kutapanjang	269.53	2	12	8.708
2	Blangjerango	382.42	2	10	7.569
3	Blangkejeren	166.06	3	21	28,808
4	Putri Betung	996.85	2	13	7,814
5	Dabun Gelang	444.71	2	11	6.230
6	Blangpegayon	272.18	2	12	5.996
7	Pining	1350.09	2	9	5.110
8	Rikit Gaib	264.08	2	13	4.472
9	Pantan Cuaca	295.06	2	9	4.133
10	Terangun	671.80	4	25	9,420
11	Tripe Jaya	437.13	2	10	5840
	Amount	5,549.91	25	145	94,100

Source: Gayo Lues Profile, 2020

Kutapanjang District is one of the slum areas in Gayo Lues Regency as stated in the Gayo Lues Regent's Decree Number 663/516/2014 concerning the Determination of Slum Housing Locations and Slums in Gayo Lues Regency. Kutapanjang is one of the Districts in Gayo Lues Regency, which consists of 12 villages, namely Tampeng, Bener, Ulun Tanoh, Kuta Ujung, Beranang, Rikit Near, Rema, Rema Baru, Cike, Harmony Kutapanjang, Tampeng Musara and Kong Paluh.

The implementation of a healthy housing environment is one of the elaborations of the programs and activities of the Gayo Lues Regency Perkim Office in 2020. This activity aims to compile a database of healthy housing environments while updating existing housing data (uninhabitable houses) located in Kuta Panjang District. This activity is a response from the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency as the organizer in improving a healthy housing environment as well as preventing the development of slum settlements in Kutapanjang District.

The data collection (database) of livable houses is one part of the activities of organizing a healthy housing environment. The goal is that there are still many people in Kutapanjang District who do not yet have a house and occupy uninhabitable houses. This is because the economic factors of the people who live there are unable to repair their houses.

The implementation of a healthy housing environment is an activity to collect data (database) for people who do not own a house and occupy uninhabitable houses as well as updating existing housing data so that they do not overlap with other SKPKs. This activity

also aims to help ease the burden of low-income people in improving their quality of life through the livable housing program.

This is in accordance with the statement of the Head of the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency, Mr. Jakaria, S.Hut, MP who was represented by the Head of the PSU Office of the Gayo Lues Regency Perkim Office, Mr. Eris Diansyah, ST, that through the program and the activity of livable housing is expected to reduce poverty and for that, prospective recipients of livable housing assistance must have gone through a feasibility survey first conducted by the Office of Perkim of Gayo Lues Regency.



Figure 1. Interview with Head of Service and Head of PSU Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency year 2021

Source: Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Gayo Lues Regency, 2021

As the main function of the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency in handling slum areas is through the implementation of a healthy housing environment, one of which is by running programs and activities for livable houses. The construction of habitable houses that have been completed by the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency from 2017 to 2021 can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Recapitulation of the Database for the Construction of Liveable Houses Implemented by the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency for Fiscal Years 2017 to 2021

No.	Districts	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount per District
1	Kutapanjang	40	0	0	0	3	43
2	Blangjerango	20	0	0	0	2	22
3	Blangkejeren	40	0	0	0	17	64
4	Putri Betung	20	0	12	0	0	35
5	Dabun Gelang	20	0	5	0	1	26
6	Blangpegayon	20	0	0	0	2	22
7	Pining	20	0	0	0	1	21
8	Rikit Gaib	10	0	13	0	0	23
9	Pantan Cuaca	10	0	0	0	1	11
10	Terangun	20	0	0	0	0	20
11	Tripe Jaya	20	0	20	0	3	43
	Total number	230	0	50	0	30	310

Data sources are processed; District Court Office. Gayo Lues 2021

Based on Table 2 above, the data shows that livable houses that have been completed by the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency from 2017 to 2021 are 310 housing units, with the highest number of houses built in Blangkejeren District as many as 64 housing units and the smallest number being built in Blangkejeren District. Pantan Weather District as many as 11 housing units. In 2017, Kutapanjang received the construction of 40 housing units, but in 2018 to 2020 there are none, and there will only be 3 units in 2021. This, of course, cannot make Kutapanjang get out of the slum area title, because the construction of livable houses which is one of the criteria for a healthy housing environment does not run optimally and even seems modest.

Table 3. Population, Population Growth Rate per Year, by District in Gayo Lues Regency, 2019

No.	districts	Population (thousand)	Population Growth Rate per Year 2018 – 2019 (%)
1	Kutapanjang	8.708	2.06
2	Blangjerango	7.569	1.95
3	Blangkejeren	28,808	1.30
4	Putri Betung	7,814	1.63
5	Dabun Gelang	6.230	1.45
6	Blangpegayon	5.996	0.99
7	Pining	5.110	1.59
8	Rikit Gaib	4.472	1.80
9	Pantan Cuaca	4.133	2.05
10	Terangun	9,420	1.79
11	Tripe Jaya	5840	2.22
	Gayo Lues	94,100	1.62

Source: Gayo Lues Profile 2020

Kutapanjang is also ranked second after Blangkejeren District, which has the highest population density per km². As we can see in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Distribution of Population Percentage, Population Density, by District in Gayo Lues Regency, 2019

No.	Districts	Percentage of Population (%)	Population Density per km ²
1	Kutapanjang	9.25	32.31
2	Blangjerango	8.04	19.79
3	Blangkejeren	30.61	173.48
4	Putri Betung	8.30	7.84
5	Dabun Gelang	6.62	14.01
6	Blangpegayon	6.37	22.03
7	Pining	5.43	3.78
8	Rikit Gaib	4.75	16.93
9	Pantan Cuaca	4.39	14.01
10	Terangun	10.01	14.02
11	Tripe Jaya	6.21	13.36
	Gayo Lues	100.00	16.96

Source; Gayo Lues Profile, 2020

The fairly rapid growth rate coupled with a fairly high population density, clearly makes the existing population settlements quite close to each other. Economic factors and age factors often affect the houses occupied by residents far from the criteria for a healthy housing environment. The livable housing program is highly expected for the people of the Kutapanjang District. The dream of owning a livable house is what they really hope for and have been waiting for from year to year.



Figure 2. Interview with the Village Head of Beranang, Kuta Panjang District Gayo Lues Regency Fiscal Year 2020

Source: Housing Healthy Environment Database, 2020

Mr. Zulkarnaen as the head of Beranang Village really hopes that the assistance for the construction of habitable houses can soon enter his environment. In addition to improving the quality of life of the community in the housing sector, it can also improve the economy of the community. Through the existence of livable houses, indirectly the surrounding environment will also be maintained and far from the impression of slums. Research was also conducted on one of the community members named Mr. Karim from Aji Hamlet, Beranang Village.



Figure 3. Documentation with Mr. Karim Residents of Aji Hamlet, Beranang Village, Kuta Panjang District Gayo Lues Regency Fiscal Year 2020

Source: Housing Healthy Environment Database, 2020

Mr. Karim is a farmer who lives in a house measuring 6 x 8 m² which is shared with his 1 wife and 3 children. The house occupied by Mr. Karim is far from the criteria for a healthy housing environment. With his job as a farmer and his young age (60 years), Mr. Karim finds it very difficult to find a decent house to live in. For this reason, Mr. Karim really hopes that the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency can help him get housing assistance. Various applications for housing assistance from both central and regional sources and various skpk have also often been submitted by Mr. Karim, but until now Mr. Karim has not received them. Mr. Karim is very much looking forward to getting the assistance for this livable house.

The research was also continued to one of the community members named Mr. M. Ali from Temangar Hamlet, Tampeng Village. Mr. M. Ali. is a farmer who occupies a house with a size of 5 x 7 m² which is shared with 1 wife and 4 children. The house occupied by Mr. M. Ali is also far from the criteria for a healthy housing environment. With his job as a farmer and his young age (55 years), Mr. M. Ali finds it very difficult to find a decent house to live in.



Figure 4. Documentation with Mr. M. Ali (represented by his wife) Residents of Temangar Hamlet, Tampeng Village, Kuta Panjang District Gayo Lues Regency Fiscal Year 2020

Source: Housing Healthy Environment Database, 2020

The economic pressure and increasing family needs have made it very difficult for Mr. M. Ali to find a decent place to live for his family. For this reason, Mr. M. Ali really hopes that the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency can help him get housing assistance. Various requests for housing assistance from both central and regional sources and various skpk have also often been submitted by Mr. M. Ali, but until now Mr. M. Ali has not received them. Mr. M. Ali really hopes that the Perkim Office of Gayo Lues Regency makes his dream come true.

The Department of Housing and Settlement Areas (Perkim) of Gayo Lues Regency in carrying out the implementation of a healthy housing environment for the people of Kutapanjang District through the habitable housing program is known to have problems related to the programs in the annual work plan, both from the planning stage to most of the implementation. Running as expected, although some of the obstacles occurred during its implementation, both in the implementation of the program, budget and procedures.

Table 5. Realization of the Budget Ceiling for Habitable Houses in Gayo Lues Regency, Fiscal Year 2021

No.	Districts	Number of House Units	Budget Ceiling Realization, 2021
1	Kutapanjang	3.00	286,758,000.00
2	Blangjerango	2.00	191.172.000,00
3	Blangkejeren	17,00	1,624,962,000.00
4	Putri Betung	0	0
5	Dabun Gelang	1.00	95,586,000.00
6	Blangpegayon	2.00	191.172.000,00
7	Pining	1.00	95,586,000.00
8	Rikit Gaib	0	0
9	Pantan Cuaca	1.00	95,586,000.00
10	Terangun	0	0
11	Tripe Jaya	3.00	286,758,000.00
	Gayo Lues	30.00	2,867,580,000.00

Source: DPA Perkim Office for Fiscal Year 2021

Realization of the budget for the construction of livable houses in the amount of Rp. 2,867,580,000, - (Two billion eight hundred sixty-seven million five hundred and eighty thousand rupiah) as many as 30 housing units spread over 8 Districts, namely Kutapanjang, 3 units; Blangjerango 2 units; Blangkejeren 17 units; Dabun Bracelet 1 unit; Blangpegayon 2 units; Pins 1 unit; Pantan Weather 1 unit; and Tripe Jaya 3 units.

V. Conclusion

The Role of Housing and Settlement Areas Department of Gayo Lues Regency in Organizing a Healthy Housing Environment for the Community of Kutapanjang District, through the Healthy Housing Environment Program which begins with preparing a Work Plan, Planning and Budget Allocation, Appointment of PPK, Data Collection, Field Survey, Verification of Applicant Files, Determination prospective beneficiaries who really fit the criteria and are right on target. Then the DED (Detail Engineering Design) process will be carried out, and then the Housing and Settlement Area Office of Gayo Lues Regency will immediately arrange the stages of Implementation, Supervision, Control and Delivery of livable houses in accordance with the criteria as determined by the applicable Regional Regulations.

Constraints on the Role of the Housing and Settlement Service Office of Gayo Lues Regency in the Implementation of a Healthy Housing Environment for the Community of Kutapanjang District, include 3 things, namely: First, the lack of coordination between SKPK and the related SKPK team (Perkim Office) for data collection, in this case providing real data the truth is that if there is assistance from other budget sources and different SKPKs, they do not overlap with each other; Second, the limitations of the available regional budgets; Third, the influence of the relationship of interests with each other that still occurs frequently, so it is not uncommon and it is found in the field that the prospective recipients of livable housing assistance have a close relationship with the incumbent or stake holder.

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