

Cities Without Slums (Kotaku) Program in the Perspective of Community Empowerment in Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau Batam

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Abstract

Urban slums arise due to the inability or failure of the community to be able to compete to reach and have all the needs to support their needs. The Kotaku program is carried out as an effort to strengthen elements of universal accessibility, resilience to disaster risk, and/or environmental sustainability, especially with regard to drinking water and/or sanitation consisting of solid waste, domestic wastewater, and drainage by facilitating pilot locations. become a learning model to be adopted, adapted, and replicated by local governments in other locations. The Kotaku program intends to build an integrated system for slum management, where local governments lead and collaborate with stakeholders in planning and implementation, and promote community participation. Empowerment is an important aspect in the development of the Kotaku Program. This is because village development takes a lot of resources owned by the community. The community has an important role to support the success of the development of tourist villages so that people who are powerless need to be empowered to create independence and economic prosperity for the community. This research method is qualitative research using data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation and literature study. Interview is one method of collecting data with data sources either directly or indirectly. From the research results, it was found that the Kotaku program has many empowerment opportunities for the community, with income opportunities for the community and reducing unemployment as well as making the latest creations and being able to open their own jobs. With the Kotaku program, Tanjung Riau can become a place that supports improving the environmental image for the city of Batam.

Keywords

kotaku program; empowerment; old village; tanjung riau



I. Introduction

In line with the policies of the President and the Minister of PUPR, the Kotaku Program is to support the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM), which is to support the realization of livable, inclusive, and slum-free cities.

The objective of the Kotaku Program is to support the Kotaku Program objectives according to the Kotaku General Guidelines, namely: "Improving access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum settlements to support the realization of livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements".

The condition of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau at the beginning of its development was quite deserted by visitors, inadequate infrastructure and poorly maintained cleanliness so that it damaged the aesthetic value and turned off the potential of the area. Therefore, a facial development will be planned for Tanjung Riau Old Village. This aims to build the

potential of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau as a maritime tourism place, namely a tourist spot located in the coastal area so that it can attract visitors/tourists.

Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is one of the Malay villages located on the coast in the Sekupang area. This village has been occupied since before 1970, so it has a lot of Malay cultural values. However, over time, the developments that occurred in this village caused the arrangement of the settlements to become untidy, thus making the village look slum, unkempt and not characterized by Malay architecture.

Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is one of 37 old villages in Batam City which is located in the Sekupang area which is located on the coast of the city, an area that is generally inhabited by indigenous Malays. Batam was originally inhabited by ethnic Malays with the main job as fishermen, it was due to the position of the Batam area around the ocean.

In the Malay language, the protruding coastal area is called Tanjung, then because it is in the territory of the Riau Province (before finally splitting itself into the Riau Archipelago Province in 2002). Tanjung Riau Old Village, namely RW 001 and RW 002, has existed for several hundred years with the name Tanjung Riau which has a majority population of Malays who come from Tanjung Pelanduk (now the Tanjung Uncang Industrial Estate) and Tanjung Batu (now Marina City) who fled to Tanjung Riau (Kampung Tua) after being evicted because the two areas would be converted into industrial areas.

1.1 Location map

Tanjung Riau Village has an area of ± 16.00 Km² with regional boundaries:

- To the West: District Behind Padang
- East Side: Batu Aji District
- To the South: Tanjung Uncang Village
- To the North: Sei Village. Hope



Source: <https://www.waze.com/id/live-map>

Figure 1. Tanjung Riau Old Village Area, 2021

1.2 Area Condition

General description in Tanjung Riau Village which includes general condition of the area, population condition, condition of facilities and infrastructure, general description of cultural heritage, general description of the maritime industry

1.3 Area and Boundary

Tanjung Riau Village is one of the Villages located in Sekupang District. Administratively, it has the following boundaries: - North side: Kelurahan Sei-Harapan-
South side: Kelurahan
Tanjung Uncang- East : District
BatuAji- West : District
Back of the Field

II. Review of Literature

2.1. Area Overview in Cape Riau

Tanjung Riau Village, is the first and oldest fishing area in Batam City. This village has a typical landscape of fishing communities. Wooden houses, fishing gear lined up around the house and pompons (traditional boats) that are docked can be found in every corner of Tanjung Riau. Rows of wooden houses, lined up randomly on the sea water. By the Batam City government, the existence of fishermen's settlements in Tanjung Riau is included in the category of cultural heritage. Because before Batam developed, these fishing villages already existed. The people of Batam usually refer to these fishing villages as Kampung Tua. Compared to other areas, Tanjung Riau Village is an area that has many abandoned houses; therefore, the Batam City government considers Tanjung Riau to have the largest indigenous community and these old villages continue to be inventoried. There are several ethnic cultures currently living in the area, namely Malay, Bugis, Minang, Javanese, and Batak. Until now, residents of Tanjung Riau still inherit the original culture of Batam in their daily lives. Poetry tropes and the use of Malay accents are often found in every corner of the area.

a. Socio-Cultural Conditions

In a society there are various elements of culture such as language, social organization and others. The everyday language used by the residents of this village is Malay. The national language, namely Indonesian, is not used by the community in everyday life, although some people have started to know it. This language is used only at certain times, for example during village meetings or community meetings giving direction by government agencies to the community. However, its use is not entirely in the original Indonesian language, but mixed with the Malay language, this is usually done to make it easier for the public to accept the content of the message to be conveyed. This mixed Indonesian also has a familiar and communicative impression compared to the use of Indonesian which is actually

b. Village area policy Old in Batam

According to the Batam City Regional Spatial Plan for 2004-2014, the historical and cultural heritage area in Batam City is a heritage area of the Japanese army in Sembulang. In addition, in Batam City there are also the old village that must be maintained to protect the existence, customs, culture, architecture of buildings, cemeteries, and the environment where the original inhabitants of Batam City lived before 1970 when Batam was built. The protection of the old villages is intended to protect the existence, customs, culture, architecture of buildings, cemeteries and cemeteries the neighborhood where the original residents of Batam City lived when Batam was being built. To provide legal certainty for efforts to protect old village areas, activities need to be carried out inventory and determination of the old village area by Decision Mayor.

The Kotaku program is carried out as an effort to strengthen elements of universal accessibility, resilience to disaster risk, and/or environmental sustainability, especially with regard to drinking water and/or sanitation consisting of solid waste, domestic wastewater, and drainage by facilitating pilot locations. become a learning model to be adopted, adapted, and replicated by local governments in other locations.

To support Kotaku, community participation is needed. Empowerment is a “process of becoming”, not an “instant process”. It can be said that empowerment is a comprehensive process, an active process between motivators, facilitators, and community groups that need to be empowered through increasing knowledge, skills, providing various facilities, as well as opportunities to achieve access to social welfare resource systems in improving people's welfare. Community empowerment is a development capital with populist roots and is an effort to increase the dignity of some of the people trapped in poverty and underdevelopment.

The Kotaku program will deal with slums by building a collaboration platform through increasing the role of local government and community participation. The Kotaku program is implemented in 34 provinces, spread over 269 regencies/cities, in 11,067 villages/kelurahan. Based on the Slums Decree (SK) determined by the regional head of each district/city, the slum settlements located in the target locations of the Kotaku Program are 23,656 hectares. As an implementation of accelerating the handling of slums, the Kotaku Program will improve the quality, management and prevention of the emergence of new slum settlements, with activities for village/kelurahan entities, as well as areas and districts/cities. These slum handling activities include infrastructure development as well as social and economic assistance for the sustainability of a better community life in slum areas. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out periodically to ensure the accuracy of the quality and targets of activities, so as to help accelerate the handling of slum settlements. Capacity building activities for local governments and communities will be carried out in conjunction with the activity stages. This includes encouraging behavioral changes in the use and maintenance of basic residential infrastructure.

The Kotaku program has been socialized to local governments on 27 April 2016 in Jakarta. BKM will be a factor that can accelerate the achievement of livable and sustainable settlements because they have experience in planning and implementing poverty reduction activities. This BKM is "revitalized" from previously focused on poverty alleviation, is now oriented to dealing with slums. The funding source for the Kotaku Program comes from foreign loans from donor agencies, namely the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. In addition, the contribution of the regional government is allocated from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as well as non-governmental organizations, which will become a single unit of financing in order to achieve the expected target of improving the quality of slum management.

The general objective of this program is to increase access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slums to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. In this general purpose contained two purposes. First, improve public access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slum settlements. The second is to improve the welfare of people in urban areas through prevention and improvement of the quality of slum settlements, community-based, and local government participation.

The elaboration of the objectives of the Kotaku Program is to improve community access to settlement infrastructure in accordance with the 7 + 1 slum indicator, strengthen the capacity of local governments to develop collaboration with stakeholders, and improve

the level of community welfare through sustainable livelihood development. The indicators are:

1. Building:

- a. Irregularity in terms of dimensions, orientation and shape;
- b. High density is not suitable with the provisions in the plan spatial;
- c. Non-compliance with the technical requirements of the structural system, security lightning, air conditioning, lighting, sanitation, and building materials.

2. Environmental Road:

- a. The condition of the road surface not passable by vehicle safely and comfortably
- b. Inadequate Road width; Inadequate Road equipment adequate.

3. Provision of Drinking Water:

- a. Unavailability of water access drink;
- b. Not meeting the drinking water needs of each individual;
- c. Water quality is not fulfilled drink according to health standards.

4. Environmental Drainage:

- a. Inability to drain rainwater runoff;
- b. Gives off an odor;
- c. Not connected to the system urban drainage.

5. Wastewater Management:

- a. System unavailability waste water management;
- b. Unavailability of quality waste according to the standard applies;
- c. Pollution of the surrounding environment.

6. Waste Management:

- a. System unavailability waste management;
- b. Unavailability of facilities and equipment infrastructure management waste;
- c. Polluted the surrounding environment by trash.

7. Fire Protection;

- a. System unavailability active security and passive;
- b. Unavailability of water supply for the blackout adequate
- c. Unavailability of access for fire engines.

8. Public Open Space:

- a. Unavailability of land for green open space (RTH);
- b. The unavailability of lan for non-green open space/spacepublic open (RTP)

The problem of urban slum settlements is something that cannot be avoided and is something that must be experienced by every city. The existence of slum settlements could be caused by the development of the city. Urban slums arise due to the inability or failure of the community to be able to compete to reach and have all the needs to support their needs. The cause of the powerlessness of the community in responding to and dealing with the existing situation in the environment will encourage an attitude of ignorance, indifference, lack of confidence and only relying on outside assistance to overcome the various problems faced. In addition, the factors of community conditions that are related to

one another and the low socio-economic conditions of the community make them unable and do not know how to maintain and improve their quality of life. To deal with the phenomenon of housing and slum settlements, the government's involvement in it is needed. The involvement of the government by making an integrated program of activities, including efforts to increase the role of the government, which is more able to mobilize community participation. Therefore, community empowerment can be an alternative solution to deal with the problem of slum settlements in Indonesia.

III. Research Method

This research is research with survey method and observation with literature description. In this study, there are two sources of data used in the study, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data sources are obtained through interviews with resource persons who are directly related to the research topic and secondary data obtained through observation, documentation and through reading both articles, journals and similar research.

IV. Result and Discussion

The City Without Slums (Kotaku) program is one of the strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the handling of slums in urban areas and support the “100-0-100 Movement”, namely 100 percent access to safe drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. The Kotaku program in its implementation uses a collaboration platform between the central government, provincial governments, cities/districts, communities and other stakeholders by positioning the community and district/city governments as the main actors (masters).

The general objective of this program is to increase access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slums and prevent the emergence of new slums in order to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements.

To achieve the above objectives, it is carried out through the following activities:

- (a) Construction/rehabilitation of settlement infrastructure, both environmental and regional scale;
- (b) Strengthening the capacity of the community and local government and
- (c) Development of community livelihood support infrastructure.

The Process of Implementing the Slum-Free City Program

a. Preparation phase

The preparatory stage is carried out to build the capacity, role and contribution of the Kelurahan/Village government, the community and Kelurahan/Village development stakeholders in organizing collaborations; and mobilizing volunteers to be involved in prevention activities and improving the quality of settlements. The preparation stage includes two main activities, namely:

- (1) socialization and building community commitment through various activities including orientation workshops at the Village/Kel level,
- (2) Formation/Strengthen TIPP.

b. Planning Stage

The planning stage is a key process in formulating joint problem solving and building stakeholder commitment in dealing with slum settlements. The planning stage begins with the stage of formulating the conditions of livable settlements desired by the

community in the future which are poured into the vision and mission of developing settlements at the kelurahan/village level. Then proceed with self-help mapping to map conditions with a baseline database of 100-0-100 which is then sharpened into each aspect including livelihood, disaster, gender and environmental and social impacts. Self-help mapping is carried out by TIPP with the community at the RT/RW/Dusun level until an agreement is made on the condition of the problem, the potential and proposals / ideas of the community in an effort to realize the vision and mission of the community. The method used in this self-help mapping can be done by means of interviews, censuses, mapping in thematic thematic forms as well as community meetings at the kelurahan/village level in agreeing on the results of the study which will be used as material for TIPP in preparing the Settlement Plan for the Settlement Environment (RPLP).

c. Implementation Stage

The implementation stage is the implementation of activities both social, economic and infrastructure activities that have been compiled in the RPLP document. The implementation of all activities must be carried out in a transparent and accountable manner. The activities carried out are priority activities for handling slum settlements that have been previously determined.

d. Sustainability Stage

The Sustainability Phase actually aims to carry out maintenance and maintenance of what has been done through the Kotaku Program. Without care and maintenance, the infrastructure built will be neglected and damaged quickly.

4.1 Slumless City Program as an Empowerment Process

In its implementation, the Kotaku program prioritizes community involvement to solve slum problems in their area, accompanied by consultants or companion teams and local governments. According to Sudjatmoko, 1983, development activities can be carried out in 2 approaches, namely a top-down approach and a bottom-up approach. Development with a Top-Down approach means that all development processes from planning, implementation and types of activities are determined by the government. Placing the community to be passive because they just receive everything from the center. Development with the Bottom-Up approach itself is where the community shows its role more because it can provide ideas from the planning stage to the evaluation of the empowerment program. The ideas from the community are more visible in the Bottom Up approach because the community knows all the empowerments that are carried out in which the community is not only the object of the empowerment itself but also the subject of the empowerment. Based on what the researchers found in the field, it can be concluded that the Kotaku Program has both top-down and bottom-up approaches. The top-down nature can be seen from the program regulations where this program is a national program which is a derivative of the RPJMN which was followed up by the Ministry of PUPR. The implementation of the Kotaku program also has procedures that must be obeyed by every kelurahan/village as well as city/regency. There are criteria and procedures that must be met in order for an area to become a target and implement the program. However, in the process, the researchers saw that the bottom-up approach was more dominant in the Kotaku program because the program execution in the field started from the stages of preparation, planning, implementation, and sustainability/maintenance, always involving the community. the role and participation of the community is more dominant than the role of the Kotaku consultant and the role of the local government which is taken over by the Public Works Department. The function of the Kotaku secretariat is only as a companion

and where standards and other provisions for program eligibility are determined by the Pokja PKP.

4.2 Obstacle

The biggest obstacle in the Kotaku program in Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is the problem of limited funds. The next factor that hinders the Slumless City empowerment program in Tanjung Riau Old Town is public awareness. Public awareness here is the inconsistency of the community or the fluctuating (fluctuating) enthusiasm of the community to be involved in the Kotaku program process. Furthermore, this awareness problem can also be seen from the dominance of a group of people who are very dominant so that it can be said that people who have an active role are just that. Not only that, the participation of young people is also very less in the kotaku program. The emergence of this phenomenon is certainly not surprising, basically the obstacles faced by empowerment programs are certainly related to community participation. Infrastructure Implementation Strategy Concept.

Implementation of infrastructure as a support for the Special Economic Zone for the community in Tua Tanjung Riau village, Batam in:

1. The existence of the village area Old Tanjung Riau has been protected by the policy of the Mayor of Batam through the Old Village Bylaw
2. From comparison with area others such as Yogyakarta and Bali, local wisdom is one people's economic power Very large.
3. When an area is developed specifically according to its regional potential, there will be harmonization between Malay Local Wisdom and the development of the Batam City area.
4. Expected City Development
Batam will be more reliant on local wisdom so that the Hinterland / Kampung Tua community in general and the Malay village community can play a role in development through a People's Economy
5. It is necessary to do an academic study
for the area, together with related institutions from the City Government, the Batam City Malay Customary Institute to get the development concept to the master plan
6. Infrastructure development that
Currently, it is felt that it is running without a concept of regional development that is not directed by the Batam City Government, so that it can become an 'Icon of People's Economic Development that can be used as an example for the Kampung Tua area / hinterland in Batam City and in the Riau Islands Province.
7. It is necessary to have a Center for the Study of Malay Local Wisdom, so that Malay Local Wisdom can be maintained in a sustainable manner for economic growth, including industry, tourism and trade so as to create jobs.

Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is one of the old villages in Batam, Riau Islands, precisely in Sekupang District which has cultural and historical heritage of Malay architecture and its potential as a maritime / marine tourism area because of its location directly adjacent to the sea and has close access to Singapore and Malaysia, so Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau indirectly becomes the face of Batam City.

4.3 Measures to protect the Old Town area in Batam City, including:

The management of the old city area is in accordance with its respective protection objectives. Prohibition of any cultivation activities, except activities related to cultural tourism activities that do not change their functions, landscapes, land use conditions, forms and architecture of buildings and natural ecosystems. · Protect and prevent theft or destruction of historical heritage sites. · Empowerment of people living around cultural heritage areas to actively protect and maintain existing historical heritage.

4.4 Potential development area

1. Tanjung Riau Old Village, which is located in Sekupang District, has now turned into a new tourist destination.
2. Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is located on the coast adjacent to the Sekupang International Port and Teluk Senimba Port which is the entrance to Batam City.
3. Because of its position on the headland, there are many various marine tourism located in Tanjung Riau, so that here there are many beautiful beaches, one of which is Marina Beach.
4. Most people work as fishermen, trade and factory workers. In addition, Malay culinary and seafood are the main attraction for outsiders to come to Tanjung Riau.
5. Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau really respects Malay culture, one of which is still preserved to this day, namely the annual routine event, namely the Beach Children's Party and the plug-in lamp party in the month of Ramadan which is a tourist attraction to Tanjung Riau.

4.5 Region constraints

Tanjung Riau village is located on the coast so that it becomes a separate problem for the residential environment such as semi-permanent buildings that are not feasible.

1. The number of buildings that continues to grow so that they protrude into the sea, wooden boardwalks, inadequate environmental drainage, lack of fulfillment of drinking water, less support for waste management,
2. Houses on water that do not have a septic tank, wooden house materials that are prone to fire and are not equipped with proper fire protection infrastructure.

So, from this problem there are 19.62 hectares of slum settlements in the Tua Tanjung Riau village area.

4.6 Regional Development Results

It was initiated by the Batam City Government Housing, Settlement and Parks Service together with the City Without Slums Program to organize the Slum area of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau.

The arrangement was carried out thoroughly in the area. The structuring activities were carried out in a participatory manner with the community, by forming a KOTAKU structuring team in the Tua Tanjung Riau village consisting of RT, RW and Community Leaders,

1. The arrangement was carried out starting from the entrance to the old Kampung Tanjung Riau which was previously chaotic, now there is a very nice gate and signed, making the old village area like an elite area.
2. Before arriving at the pier, we will arrive at a roundabout adjacent to the mosque, provided a garden and public toilets which were built with a modern touch. About 100 meters we will arrive at the pier and
3. The circular platform is 469 meters long, the connecting platform is 329 meters.



Figure 2. Pelantar Ring Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau, 2021

3. Widening the entrance to 384 meters with 500 meters pedestrians on the left and right adds to the beauty when we walk into this village on the side of the road we can enjoy snacks



Source: @rky/GoWest.id, 2022

Figure 3. The road as access to the Circle Platform

3. Stalls such as roti prata, nasi lemak, lakse, gomak/sago noodles which are typical of Malay.



Source: Tribune Batam 2021

Figure 4. A food stall serving Malay food

5. The arrangement includes increasing the sea view public open space area



Source: Doc 1 @kemenpupr,2022

Figure 5. Aerial photo of Tanjung Riau Old Town

6. Arrangement of the Ring Road



Source :Doc 3 @kemenpupr,2021

Figure 6. Playground over the sea in Tanjung Riau Old Town

7. Construction of a port platform so that it can make it easier for people from other islands to come to Batam



Source: Ministry of Public Works/youtube, 2021

Figure 7. Tanjung Riau Harbor

8. Arrangement and painting of residents' houses to make it more attractive



Source: Kemenpupr/youtube, 2021

Figure 8. People's houses that have been painted

V. Conclusion

Conclusion The implementation of the Slumless City Program in Tanjung Riau Old Town consists of four stages, namely the preparation stage, the planning stage, the implementation stage and the sustainability stage.

Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is one of the old villages in Batam which still has relics of cultural objects of Malay architecture so it needs to be maintained and preserved. The condition of preserving Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau is not only limited to beautifying but also needs public awareness to always maintain cleanliness so as not to damage the aesthetic value of the area.

Success in reviving the potential of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau as a marine/maritime tourism area KOTAKU (City without Slums) really needs attention from the local government in terms of road network infrastructure and sanitation. The City Without Slums (Kotaku) program encourages the Batam City Government to turn Tanjungriau Old Village, located in Sekupang District, into a new tourist destination. in an effort to revive the potential of Tanjung Riau Old Village as a marine/maritime tourism area through a development design that not only functions as an area marker but also forms an image for Tanjung Riau Old Village so that it can attract tourists to visit Tanjung Riau.

visit, so that it will "Raise the value of the characteristic value of the REGIONAL IMAGE of the Riau Islands"

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