

Evaluation Program in Handling Cities without Slum Settlements (Kotaku) in Sukabumi City

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Abstract. This study focuses on evaluating the city program policy without slums (kotaku) in Sukabumi City. In evaluation theory there are indicators to regulate the course of the program or program implementation in a good and comprehensive manner by producing programs for reducing slums in cities without slums in the city of Sukabumi. The results of the study show six indicators, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, responsiveness, and accuracy in solving the problems of the city program without slums in Sukabumi City. In implementing the city program without slums in Sukabumi City, this program policy has not been fully realized 100% considering that the overall progress of implementing activities in Sukabumi City still has slum areas remaining. Economic, social and political environmental conditions have a significant effect on the performance of the KOTAKU program. High participation can increase the effectiveness of program implementation and support strong public policy sustainability related to the KOTAKU program which is the most important factor in program implementation so that it can produce significant changes.

Keywords: Public Policy; Poverty Areas; KOTAKU

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INTRODUCTION

Settlements that are not livable or can be called slums are slum areas or areas with high population density, for example, in cities usually inhabited by middle to lower-class people, (Suhardi, 2018). The problem of slum settlements in Indonesia is still a very important issue, because efforts to deal with slum settlements have actually been handled by the local government from time to time and this handling will continue to grow so that the number of slum settlements in Indonesia will continue to decline, (Sulaiman, 2021). The impact of slum settlements will create an unfavorable model for public administrators and create a bad or negative image because the government does not regulate the provision of decent living conditions for its citizens, (Andini, 2021) .

In article 28 H paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution. The article guarantees that the Indonesian people have the right to get a good, proper and healthy place to live. The government has a big responsibility with the existence of unresolved slum settlements. Of course the government in this case, regarding residential areas that are said to be healthy and good, the

government can provide residential land, decent, affordable and sustainable housing. In Article 1 of Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas, slums are defined as settlements that are unfit for habitation because of the irregularity of the buildings, the high level of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure. that do not meet the requirements, and housing. Slum settlements are housing that has experienced a decrease in the quality of its function as a place to live (Ervianto, 2019) . Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas has one of its scopes, namely the prevention and improvement of the quality of housing and slum settlements.

The Kotaku Program is a government program that aims to build an integrated slum management system led by the local government and planned or implemented in collaboration with stakeholders, (Zulyanti, 2017) . As well as prioritizing community participation because this program can be called multisectoral cooperation, so that this program results in cooperation when the government, community organizations, community groups and community members unite to jointly solve problems that befall the entire community. For the purposes of this program, controlling slums as referred to in the Kotaku program not only eliminates existing slums, but also prevents the growth of new slums.

In the Kotaku development program plan, local governments work together through working groups or known as Pokja, (Jufri et al., 2021) . The formation of this working group is to assist in the construction of housing and settlements. Perwal Pokja (Mayor Decree 188.45/235-BAPPEDA/021). The Working Group itself can form housing developments and residential areas, especially in the Sukabumi City Area with a composition of personnel. After the government issued the Kotaku program, which aims to reduce slum areas, Sukabumi City is one of the cities that has implemented the program. The city of Sukabumi has a population of 353,455 in 2021, (Alpriansyah, 2004) .

Based on the results of determining population growth for 2016 – 2021, this figure shows that every year the City of Sukabumi experiences an increase in population. This will result in an increase in the number of densely populated slums every year. It is not only the problem of population growth that causes slum settlements, but also poverty. In terms of reducing slum areas in Sukabumi City, it can be seen that in 2020 there will still be a reduction in slum areas in Sukabumi City which will reach 17.5 Ha. It can be seen that there are still slum areas remaining or have not been handled, because the target of the Kotaku program must be completed in 2019 but there are still several slum areas that have not been resolved so that development is still in the unfinished stage. properly realized. Obstacles in the implementation of this program cannot

deal with slum areas directly due to budget constraints so that the implementation is carried out in a priority and gradual manner, there are still slum areas that need to be addressed so that this implementation has not been fully realized and as a result is the remainder of the program target . (Syamsiar et al., 2021)

From the description of the research background, it can be seen that the City Without Slums or Kotaku Program in Sukabumi City has slum areas that have not been handled, namely there are several problems encountered in the implementation process at the community level. Seeing the various problems faced by the City of Sukabumi in the implementation of a City Without Slums, it is necessary to formulate management related to more appropriate public policies so that Kotaku's goals can be felt by the community, especially the middle and lower class people. Waste Management Aspect Conditions such as waste facilities and infrastructure that do not meet technical requirements and waste management systems that do not meet technical standards. (Nurmandi, 2001) .

The problem phenomena in the KOTAKU program in the city of Sukabumi include: The effectiveness of this Kotaku program is still unstructured; Efficiency of efforts made to achieve the desired results is still not resolved; The adequacy that the implementation of the city program without slum areas still has some remaining slum areas; The leveling of obstacles in the distribution of slum settlements is the obstacle to the budget; The responsiveness of the implementation of the city program without slum areas has not been maximally fulfilled, and The last that objectives of the city without slums program have not been optimally handled.

With this in mind, the research shows that the City without Slums Program or "KOTAKU" in Sukabumi City has slum areas that have not been handled, namely there are several problems encountered in the implementation process at the community level. Seeing the various problems in its implementation faced by the City of Sukabumi in the implementation of City Without Slums, there is a need for management formulations related to more appropriate public policies so that Kotaku's goals can be felt by the community, especially the community medium to down .

From the description of the research background, it shows that the City Without Slums Program or Kotaku in Sukabumi City has an area of slums that has not been handled, namely with several problems encountered in the implementation process at the community level. Seeing problems in the implementation faced by the City of Sukabumi in the implementation of the City Without Slums, it is necessary to formulate management related to more appropriate public policies so that the goals of this Kotaku can be felt by the community, especially the middle and lower class people, (Azzahra, 2020) . This policy is a major challenge in the implementation of the

City Without Slums which is because the Kotaku Program is a program that collaborates or collaborates with various actors and is different from other policies that tend to involve actors one of the actors in this program including the Official Government, but in the implementation of this program all actors have not been fully and maximally involved with too much leaning towards the Role of the Local Government of the City of Sukabumi so that the implementation of City Without Slums is still not running smoothly. Therefore, it is necessary to have an understanding that sees the importance of policy implementation issues, of course, to be able to evaluate the results of policies made regarding cities without slums in the city of Sukabumi.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method, namely by means of observation, interviews, or document review. This qualitative method is used for several reasons, (Moleong, 2017). This research adjusts to the qualitative method which is easier when dealing with various realities. this method presents directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and respondents. in this method is more sensitive and more adaptive to the many sharpening of joint influence on the pattern of values that will be faced. This is because descriptive qualitative research seeks to describe problem solving based on data and facts regarding the KOTAKU Program in Sukabumi.

This qualitative method is used because there are several considerations that can find the right problem points regarding Policy Evaluation in Handling Slums in Sukabumi City. In determining the informants, the researcher used the snowball sampling technique, namely the technique of taking data sources, which were initially small in number and then enlarged (Sugiyono, 2021) . Data collection techniques used are used through observation, interviews, and documentation. To test the validity of the data in this study, researchers only used source triangulation and technical triangulation techniques, while in technical triangulation there were 3 techniques, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation and time triangulation (Sugiyono, 2021) . Then in data analysis the researcher used data analysis techniques according to Miles et al., (2014) which included data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data collection techniques used are used through observation, interviews, and documentation. To test the validity of the data in this study, researchers only used source triangulation and technical triangulation techniques, whereas in technical triangulation there were 3 techniques, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation and time triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was carried out at the Department of Public Works, Spatial Planning, Housing, Areas, Settlements and Land Affairs of the City of Sukabumi. By using Dunn's theory. It consists of six indicators including:

Effectiveness

The effectiveness indicator explains that the implementation of the city program without slums in Sukabumi City is carried out dynamically and in stages. In its implementation it is in accordance with the plan because there are documents in the slum settlement planning. so that the handling of slum areas is in accordance with what has been determined or planned. The implementation is in accordance with the results of the survey and the needs of the community, especially in the City of Sukabumi, as stated in the Decree of the Mayor of Sukabumi.

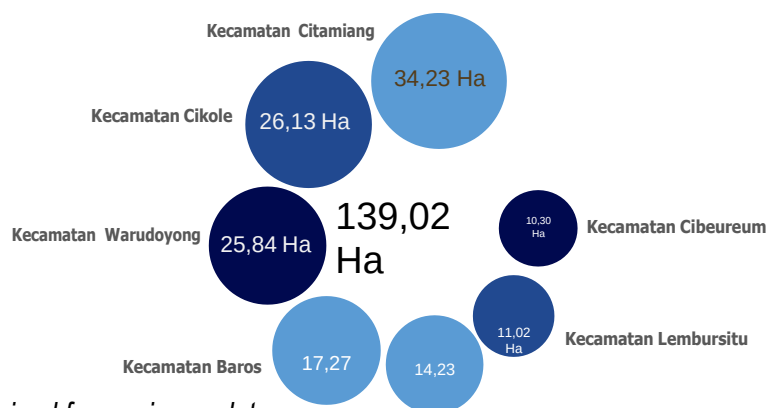
Efficiency

In the efficiency indicator it can be explained that the efforts that may be made to achieve the desired results are seen from two aspects. First, the area being handled must provide assistance so that the facilities and infrastructure that have been rebuilt are damaged and rundown due to the community's indifference to the program.

Adequacy

In the adequacy indicator, it can be explained that the implementation of the KOTAKU program in Sukabumi City has been handled according to the Decree of the Mayor of Sukabumi. However, from year to year in the implementation of the program there are still leftovers in handling this KOTAKU program.

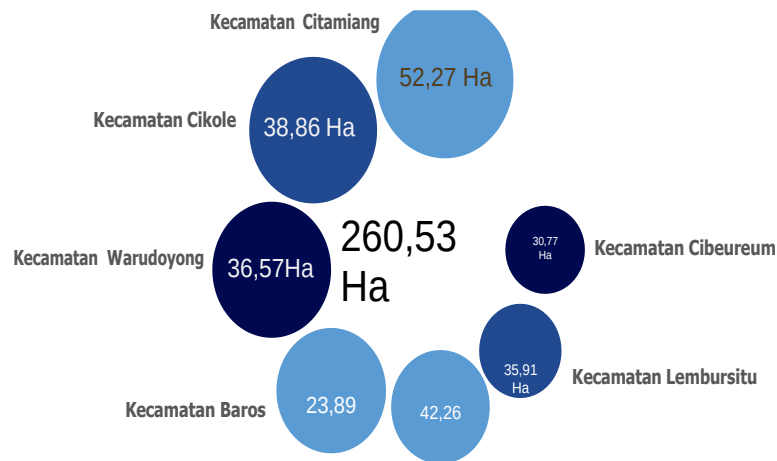
In matter This It can be seen that the achievements of slum areas in 2015 are included in the Decrees of several sub-districts that have been implemented in this program, with the achievements of slum areas including the following:



Source: Derived from primary data

Figure 1. Slum areas in 2015

In this case, it can be seen that slum areas in 2021 are included in the SK from several sub-districts that have been implemented in this program with the achievements of slum areas including the following:



Source: Derived from primary data

Figure 2. Slum area in 2021

In the description in the figure that this program is updated every year, issues development decreases every year. Even though the Decree shows that slum areas are abandoned every year, progress has occurred in the implementation of this program, at least there has been a reduction every year.

Responsiveness

On the Responsiveness indicator it can be explained that the results of implementing the KOTAKU program have provided satisfaction and have met community needs. The facilitator of the program without slums in the city of Sukabumi has several times given directions or socialization that has been given to ordinary people with this program .

Alignment

In the equity indicator, it can be explained that the budget used for implementing this program varies, the budget allocated is based on the level of slums and the area of slum settlements in Sukabumi City. The source of funds for this program is centralized at the Ministry of PUPR in collaboration with local governments using provincial and city budgets.

Accuracy

On the accuracy indicator, it can be explained that the results and objectives that have been achieved from the KOTAKU program in the city of Sukabumi are very beneficial to the community. The community also utilizes the facilities and infrastructure that have been built so

that the community feels more comfortable, healthy and prosperous in an organized environment, (Dunn, 2003). Of the three types of evaluation implementation Dunn (2003), the evaluation used in this study is an evaluation that is carried out when the slum settlement management program has been completed (Ex-post Evaluation). Where this research will later assess the level of success of the slum management program implemented in the City of Sukabumi. Evaluation is done to assess effectiveness (results and impact on objectives), or benefits (impact on requirements) of a program.

CONCLUSION

Study results show that supervision and control in the KOTAKU program is carried out by routine monitoring and evaluation in the field to see the progress of the implementation of activities. Economic, social and political environmental conditions have a significant effect on the performance of the KOTAKU program. High participation can increase the effectiveness of program implementation and support for strong public policy sustainability related to the KOTAKU program is the most important factor in program implementation performance. Program efficiency already done but still leaves slum leveling in this program. The implementation varies because it is seen based on the level and area of the slums each year. One factor The main obstacles to eradicating slum settlements are limited financial resources, lack of public awareness and participation in the implementation of this program, as well as social and economic challenges such as poverty, unstable employment, and low education which can affect the success of slum eradication, (Stamboel , 2012). Accuracy the results of this program are very useful and the benefits can be felt so that with the city program without slums, people feel comfortable with the facilities that have been built by the program.

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