

Implementation of the Slum-Free City Policy to Increase Infrastructure Development in Tangerang City

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the implementation of the Slum-Free City Policy in increasing infrastructure development in Tangerang District, Tangerang City. This research method uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, while this type of research uses a case study. The research carried out was descriptive qualitative research. Conclusion: Implementation of the Slum-Free City Policy program is an interest that can influence the implementation of the program. Supervision carried out by the BKM chairman for each sub-district implementation in the City without Slums program is in the interests of BKM. In carrying out an evaluation of the level of usefulness for the community regarding the City Without Slums program in Tangerang District. Most of it can be explained by the presence of the City Without Slums Program, which has not been implemented comprehensively

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, City without Slums, Development

1. Introduction

Graphically, the location of Tangerang City is located at position 106 36 – 106 42 East Longitude (BT) and 6 6 – 6 South Latitude (LS). The area of Tangerang City is ±184.24 km² (including Soekarno-Hatta Airport measuring ±19.69 km²) or around 1.59% of the area of Banten Province and is the second smallest area after South Tangerang City. [Amiruddin, Ahmad. \(2016\)](#). To the north it borders Teluk Naga District and Sepatan District, Tangerang Regency, to the South it borders Curug District, Serpong District to DKI Jakarta, while to the West it borders Cikupa District. Administratively, the area of Tangerang District is ±15,875 km² with 8 sub-districts with 220 Rukun Warga (RW) and 540 Rukun Tetangga (RT).

The position of Tangerang District is experiencing rapid growth. On the one hand, the Tangerang District area is an overflow area for various activities in the National Capital DKI Jakarta. On the other hand, the Tangerang District can become a collector area for the development of the Tangerang region as a productive area. The City Without Slums Program is one of several government efforts to accelerate the handling of slums in Indonesia and

supports the 100-0-100 movement, namely 100% access to drinking water, 0% slums, and 100% access to adequate sanitation. [Basuki, A.T. and Prawoto, N. \(2017\)](#). The Kotaku program is implemented in 34 provinces spread across 269 regencies/cities in 11,067 villages/sub-districts. Based on the Slum Decree (SK) issued by the regional head of each Regency/City, the slum settlements located in the target location of the Kotaku Program are 23,656 hectares in area.

As an accelerated implementation of slum management, the Kotaku Program will improve the quality, management, and prevention of the emergence of new slum settlements, with activities at Village/Subdistrict, regional, and Regency/City entities. [Chaerunnisa, D.N. \(2014\)](#). This slum management activity includes infrastructure development as well as social and economic assistance to ensure a better sustainable life for the community in slum settlement locations.

This program aims to increase access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum settlements to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. In this general objective, two are contained. First, improve community access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slum settlements. [Wulandari, Meta. 2015](#). The second is to improve community welfare in urban areas through community-based prevention and improvement of slum settlements and local government participation. Achievement of program objectives is measured by formulating performance indicators of success and program achievement targets that will contribute to achieving the target of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM), namely the eradication of urban slum settlements.

In principle, policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its objectives. Each policy program can run well. [Supriadi, A.R. \(2018\)](#). To implement public policy, there are two steps available, namely implementing it directly in the form of a program or through formulating derivative policies or derivatives of the public policy. The sequence of policy implementation can be observed, starting from program to project activities.

According to Merilee S Grindle (Ed) 1980, implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be researched at a specific program level. Grindle added that the implementation process will only begin if the goals and objectives have been determined, the activity program has been arranged and funds are ready and have been distributed to achieve the targets. [Winanda, A.A. \(2016\)](#). The success of implementation can be influenced by large variables, namely the content of the policy and the implementation environment (context of implementation). The variables above include the interests of the target group and the extent of the desired changes in a policy, whether the location of a program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned its implementers in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

The City Without Slums Program is perceived as a form of policy that is right on target as an effort to realize community welfare, however, the community's role in maintaining the program being implemented is not yet optimal. If the community's role is optimized this can help accelerate the handling of slum settlements. [Suminar, H. A., at al. \(2016\)](#). Because the activities of this program are to develop the capacity of the government for the community, it must be carried out in joint stages. This includes encouraging behavioral changes in the use and maintenance of good infrastructure in settlements.

2. Research Methods

The research method used was a descriptive qualitative approach. According to [Kirk and Miller \(1989:9\)](#), qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally relies on observations of humans, the environment, and its terminology.

2.1. Data source

In research, data subjects come from informants, namely people who respond or answer questions either in written or verbal ways. The data source is in the form of an object, movement, or process.

A research instrument that makes the researcher's instrument itself a tool for obtaining the data and results that you want to research. [Sugiyono, \(2018\)](#). For research development, clarity can be ensured by researchers whose function is to determine the location to be researched, determine the source of the data to be obtained, and analyze search results during field observations. (Sugiyono, 2018). Such as research focus, research procedures, hypotheses used, problems, and even expected results, all of which cannot be determined with certainty and clarity beforehand.

2.2. Data collection technique

This research uses the data obtained, including the following:

- a. Observations from the research field did not take part in the implementation of activities in the Central Government program, the researcher only observed the Implementation of the Slum-Free City Program Policy in Increasing Community Infrastructure Development in Tangerang District, Tangerang City.
- b. Interviews, this research was carried out using in-depth interviews, namely by meeting directly with the subjects who were used as informants to obtain valid, correct, and reliable data on the problems found in the field.
- c. Documentation study, this research uses laws and complete data related to the City Without Slums Program, then uses it as a reference for writing this research.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on data obtained in the field through informants. Regarding the Sub-Sector of Inter-Institutional Relations and Field Development in Tangerang City, the implementation of this program is seen from the perspective of the Community Self-Reliance Agency and Community Self-Reliance Groups as organized community organizations and social observers.

3.1. Implementation of Slum-Free City Policy to Increase Infrastructure Development

In the implementation of the City Without Slums Policy program, it is also seen that there are interests that can influence the implementation of the program. The interest in something broader is to improve the quality of the Tangerang City area, both in terms of resources and the environment. [Suminar, H.A., Hanim, A. at al. \(2016\)](#). The interest is clear for Tangerang City to become a good and advanced city. The interest in the field is that some assessments and assessments influence things such as a Clean City or a Healthy City. This assessment becomes an award or an achievement for us in the City of Tangerang.

The Coordinator of the City Without Slums Forum assumes that the interests in the City Without Slums Program influence its implementation, namely. [Sukirno, Sadono. \(2016\)](#). In general, the interests that influence this program are based on the need to achieve the goal of a harmonious environment, achieving a healthy and beautiful environment, facilitating public access to economic sectors, a beautiful environment and good facilities, orderly and more comfortable for the community to carry out their activities.

3.2. Supervision of Slum-Free City Policies to Increase Infrastructure Development

The supervision carried out by the BKM chairman, in each sub-district and as the implementer of the City without Slums program, which occurs in the field is assumed to be in the interests of BKM. [Danim, Sudarwan. \(2017\)](#). As a representative of the community coordinator, he can supervise activities to control infrastructure development and environmental areas in slum areas of the City in the Tangerang City PERKIM Service. In this service, there is an activity called eradicating slum areas, which requires reorganizing city areas that were previously seen as uninhabitable areas into beautiful areas in all areas of the city.

In terms of the benefits of the City Without Slums Program for field and sub-district managers, according to Informant 4 H. [Ghozali, Imam. \(2016\)](#). The BKM Kelapa Indah Subdistrict, this program is very influential in reducing slum areas and ensuring community comfort, increasing public awareness of their environment.

Meanwhile, the benefits assume that this program is very beneficial for the local community because the location of Mrs. Siti Aisyah's house is across from the Cisadane River, so if it overflows, we usually get flooded, but thank God, with this City Without Slums program, the drainage system has been built neatly, [Istiqomah, Solehatunisa. \(2018\)](#). so the water channels are running smoothly, so now it's Sudan. there are no floods, and it becomes a sustainable development that can develop the potential of their environment so that they can increase the economy of their environment.

In principle, the City Without Slums program implemented by the Tangerang City government has been implemented well, but more effective evaluation is needed to measure the comprehensive level of the program being implemented and running well. Starting from the accuracy of program targets or related to the level of community satisfaction. [Dewi Zulyanti \(2022\)](#). The stages in program formulation as stated by Dunn, (1994), are agenda preparation, policy formulation, policy making, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. Practical policy evaluation can be better understood at the policy implementation stage. This is understandable because it is at the implementation stage that the implementation of technical program activities can be seen and felt directly by the community. However, at the implementation stage, it can be agreed that a good implementation starts with good planning, and when the program is implemented well, optimal evaluation steps are needed.

3.3. Evaluation of Slum-Free City Policies to Increase Infrastructure Development

Implementation of an evaluation related to the level of benefit to the community from the Slum Free City program in Tangerang District. Most can be described as the presence of the City Without Slums Program. [Norlita, Vela. \(2018\)](#). It has not been implemented comprehensively, maintained, and cared for by the community. This can be seen from the explanation given that the City Without Slums program is more synonymous with community infrastructure facilities. If we refer to program indicators that describe livable cities.

Based on the level of community satisfaction with the City Without Slums program, according to the informant's assessment, it was stated that programs run by government pillars such as the City Without Slums Program have provided satisfaction to the community, but perhaps not yet completely. [Putri, N.S E. \(2017\)](#). Two things indicate that the program provides satisfaction to the community. First, satisfaction is expressed in the development of infrastructure that does not yet exist in the sub-district. Second, satisfaction with the types of programs that are indicators of the City Without Slums program.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1. Conclusion

The implementation of the slum-free city program in Tangerang District, Tangerang City has been carried out well and has gone through the planning stages carried out by the leadership level as policymakers. However, the stages of agenda preparation, policy formulation, policy making, policy implementation, and policy evaluation, in practice each has a different role. In the process of agenda preparation, policy formulation, and policy making, the dominant role is that of the leader as policy maker.

The level of public understanding of the Kotaku program needs to continue to be increased because it will provide enormous benefits for the community, by participating in the implementation of the Kotaku program without damaging the development of good community facilities so that the actors involved are more consistent in implementing the Kotaku program.

The benefit obtained from the Kotaku program is that slum areas in Tangerang City have been reduced. The degree of change to be achieved from the implementation of the Kotaku program is by changing the mindset of the beneficiary community so that they always preserve the environment so that it remains beautiful. The location for decision-making regarding the implementation of this program is carried out by the government pillars. The program regulations are carried out by the Perkim Service and the Kotaku Forum, guided by Tangerang Mayor Regulation No. 61 of 2016.

4.2. Suggestion

- a. For the Tangerang City government, in formulating the City Without Slums program, it is best to optimize the socialization of policies and programs in a clear, comprehensive, and gradual manner to all stakeholders and community elements involved in this to optimize participation so that the Kotaku Program can run effectively and efficiently. Role of the Government and BKM as an Element of Society
- b. The community must be able to understand the importance of maintaining and caring for the environment so that the environment remains beautiful and well-maintained, which can provide benefits to people's lives.
- c. Supervisors should carry out systematic and measurable Monitoring and Evaluation of the City Without Slums Program so that it can run sustainably and can have a positive impact on the development of slum area management funds in the City of Tangerang.

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