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The PUPR Department's Effectiveness in Managing Slum Settlements in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract

The KOTAKU program seeks to manage 35,291 hectares of slum settlements through gradual adoption throughout local government and community boundaries throughout Indonesia, as well as institutional development, planning, infrastructure enhancement, and basic services at the city and community levels. The establishment of slum communities is inextricably related to the city of Bandar Lampung. Bandar Lampung, the provincial capital, has a land area of 197.22 hectares (197.22 km²), with units consisting of 20 sub-districts and 126 villages dispersed over the province. This study used a descriptive qualitative research design, using sites at the City of Bandar Lampung's

Public Works and Housing Office. The findings of this study reveal that the Public Works and Public Housing Agency's efforts to address slum environmental issues have been successful, but they continue to face challenges. Because of the establishment of these impediments, the government continues to seek solutions to every problem in dealing with these slum regions. The government's facilities and funding are important supporting aspects for the policy of dealing with slum areas. While the main impediment is a lack of community understanding about environmental protection.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Performance, Settlements, Slums

Introduction

Kota Tanpa Kumuh Program (KOTAKU) is a countrywide program involving 271 districts or cities across 34 provinces. Where each current province may become a "collaboration platform" for dealing with slums, with integrated resources and funding from the federal, provincial, district, and local governments, the private sector, funders, and other stakeholders. The KOTAKU program aims to manage 35,291 hectares of slum settlements through gradual adoption throughout local government and community boundaries throughout Indonesia, as well as institutional development, planning, infrastructure enhancement, and basic services at the city and community levels.

The establishment of slum communities is inextricably related to the city of Bandar Lampung. Bandar Lampung, the provincial capital, has a land area of 197.22 hectares (197.22 km²), with units consisting of 20 sub-districts and 126 villages dispersed over the province. The population is 1,051,500, with a population density of 171,541 persons per square kilometer (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022) ^[2]. Given the space and population accumulation in Lampung, particularly in this case, the city of Bandar Lampung has a relatively high population density. The greater the population density, the greater the requirement for infrastructure to support the community's basic necessities.

Bandar Lampung City will see year-on-year population growth based on the percentage of population density from 2016 to 2021. This condition has ramifications for changes in the urban environment's quality. The most fundamental issue is the scarcity of land for restricted living space. This condition will have an impact on the formation of new slum areas in cities. The density of residential buildings in many residential zones is another indicator. If this problem is not resolved, it will result in an unorganized residential area, which will have an influence on the fulfillment of current residential facilities and infrastructure. Looking back over the last four years, the number of slum areas in the Bandar Lampung City region has tended to rise. The increase in the number of slum settlements in Bandar Lampung City is owing to a lack of land accessible for locals to build suitable dwellings and a big number of villages migrating to cities in search of work. As a result, people cannot save their homes for green open areas.

The statistics reveal that slum areas, particularly in Bandar Lampung City, are expanding. This is aimed at data on the presence of drought in slum settlement areas in Bandar Lampung City from 2017 to 2021, with the high category increasing, so that when handling, a special manufacturing strategy is required as one way to reduce the increase in settlements or slums in the

city of Bandar Lampung.

In order to overcome settlements or slum settlements, specific attention from diverse groups is required in supervising the implementation of housing and slum settlements, particularly in the city of Bandar Lampung. As a result, dealing with settlements or slum settlements in Bandar Lampung requires a unique technique.

Method

This study employs qualitative descriptive research. Bogdan and Tylor define qualitative research as a research approach that generates descriptive data from people or observed behavior in the form of written or spoken words (Lexy J. Moleong, 2013: 4). This study was conducted at the Bandar Lampung City Public Works Department. The following factors influenced the location's selection: First, there has been an increase in the slum area in Bandar Lampung City, which is the focus of the Bandar Lampung City PUPR Service's responsibilities. Second, examine study effectiveness and efficiency. Third, consider the simplicity of collecting data sources for research.

The authors of this study documented the research's focus on the factors observed, namely the efficacy of the PUPR service's performance in handling slum settlement monitoring in the city of Bandar Lampung. According to Hasibuan (2016: 132), effectiveness can be assessed immediately through three indicators: Work quality. The attitude demonstrated by employees in the form of work results in the form of neatness, accuracy, and relevancy of results without ignoring the volume of work in carrying out work is referred to as work quality. The following is how work quality is measured: The PUPR Service is responsible for resolving slum-related issues. The PUPR Service's speed and precision in addressing slum environmental problems; Responses from the community.

The quantity of work is the volume of work produced under normal conditions. This can be seen from the amount of workload and the conditions that are obtained or experienced during work. The measures for the quantity of work are: Policies in dealing with slum environments made by the PUPR Service; The number of slum environmental problems handled by the PUPR Service; and the number of PUPR Service personnel working in handling slum environmental problems. Time Utilization. Utilization of time is the use of working periods adjusted to company policy so that work is completed on time. The measures of time utilization are: Time required for problem solving by the PUPR Service; Speed of solving problems according to the target.

The next section focuses on elements that help and hinder. Factors that help and hinder. Factors that help. Anything that can be used to help a program or policy run smoothly is referred to as a supporting element. The following are the sizes of the supporting factors: Means and facilities; financing Factor of difficulty. Inhibiting factors are anything that can prevent a software from functioning properly. Internal and external challenges; Resource distribution and allocation; Budget utilization are the extent of the impediments.

Results and Discussion

Based on the findings of interviews and observations of work quality indicators, the Public Works and Public Housing Office has made significant efforts to execute the

policy. However, the researcher discovered a contradiction between the notion and the conditions discovered. This is because, despite the fact that the handling process's implementation has been regulated in technical guidelines and technical operational guidelines, the implementation time is considered less effective due to frequent changes in the implementation and completion times depending on the conditions and obstacles that arise in handling it. Looking back four years, the number of slum areas in the high category for the area or area of the City of Bandar Lampung has a tendency to grow. The area of slums would expand to 297.25 ha in 2021, from the 246.91 ha the previous year.

According to research conducted by Siti Lam'ah Nasution (2020) ^[6], work quality is a systematic effort in organizational life through the way in which employees are given the opportunity to play a role in determining the way they work and the contribution they make to the organization in order to achieve its goals and objectives. In this case, the PUPR Service has performed well in implementing policies to address slum environmental problems through various efforts, including planning, determining activities, and identifying related problems along with solutions to overcome these problems.

Every action taken by the Public Works and Public Housing Agency of Bandar Lampung City in dealing with slum housing in the city of Bandar Lampung must be based on policies outlined and stipulated by the mayor of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2017 concerning Prevention and Improving the Quality of Slum Housing and Slums in the City of Bandar Lampung. The most significant aspect of this law to consider is Article 19, which states that "supervision and control of compliance with technical requirements are carried out on: 1) buildings; 2) environmental roads; 3) provision of drinking water; 4) environmental drainage; 5) waste water management; 6) waste management; 7) fire protection; and 8) green open space.

According to Yang, J. S., Hernawan, D., and Seran, G. G. (2020) ^[7], the amount of work indicates how much time is spent to get the desired goals. Based on this, every action taken by the Bandar Lampung City PUPR Service in dealing with slum housing in the city of Bandar Lampung has been carried out in accordance with policies outlined and stipulated by laws and regulations of the mayor of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2017 concerning the prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and Slums in the city of Bandar Lampung. Environmental issues, particularly in carrying out environmental management and oversight laws outlined in Article 19.

The government's efforts in dealing with slum areas are adjusted to seven indicators of slums, such as improving cleanliness, building or repairing drainage, making block roads, environmental roads, installing lights, and Reduce Reuse Recycle (TPS3R). 3R, the purchase of garbage carts or motorcycles, and the quest for new property for residents of contested slum areas Slum management improves not just physical or infrastructural conditions, but also clean lives and the community's environment.

According to Ramdhanti R.'s (2021) research, the utilization of time is related to timeliness in implementing policies and solving problems. Based on this, the PUPR Service, in collaboration with the Kotaku facilitators, has attempted to address the issue of slum environments as best as possible

using the seven markers of slums.

According to studies, the Public Works and Public Housing Agency's attempts to address slum environmental issues have been successful, although they continue to face challenges. Obstacles to dealing with slum settlement areas include land inhabited by the community, some of which is illegal land, land acquisition, ego-sectoral issues, such as the split of authority between the city and the federal government, and government land. Participation of the community in addressing this issue is still fairly limited. The community's lack of understanding of appropriate growth, as well as its lack of reactivity to problems that arise in their own surroundings. According to Apriliana (2018) ^[1], community participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh Program (Kotaku) in the Drainage and Sanitation Development Program is critical because how involved is the community in the process of preparing and implementing development programs, and how much support does the community provide. The contribution of ideas in the form of development proposals can help to ensure that the program is implemented as planned.

In addition to hurdles from the community, there are obstacles from the government itself, specifically that the government's handling or repairs are repeated in the same region whereas, in fact, other places have not received any treatment at all. Nonetheless, the government's efforts are regarded as extremely effective. As a result of the establishment of these impediments, the government has continued to seek solutions to every problem in dealing with these slum regions.

Conclusion

The Public Works and Public Housing Agency has been doing a good job of tackling slum environmental problems, but it is still facing challenges. Because of the establishment of these impediments, the government continues to seek solutions to every problem in dealing with these slum locations.

Supporting factors for the policy of dealing with slum environments are the facilities and funds provided by the government. While the inhibiting factors are high-rise buildings and the rejuvenation of slum areas, which are large projects, there is dualism between environmental rejuvenation and environmental restructuring. Many slum rejuvenations do not go through social surveys about the characteristics of the population that will be evicted, and many slum refurbishments pay little attention to the completeness of the environment, such as parks, open spaces, recreation areas, trash, fire departments, and children's playgrounds.

Because this requires a large amount of money, the staff involved in the slum rejuvenation program are not professionals, and squatter clearance is often interpreted as bad, even though the government is trying to rejuvenate the environment and resettle residents to a better environment. In carrying out the rejuvenation of the slum environment, one must choose the right location and adapt it to its goals and the consumers who will occupy it, and togetherness between residents is still minimal.

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