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THE CONCEPT OF SLUM MANAGEMENT BECOME A TOURISM ZONE IN KENDARI CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess to find out how the public views the handling of slums in the Kendari City Coastal Area and how the sustainability of slum handling. This research is classified as a qualitative research type, by analyzing the area to be studied because this research is classified as an exploratory research type, by describing the condition and situation of the area that is the object of research. To answer the first research objective related to the pattern of slum handlers, a survey was conducted to find out the pattern of handling slums in Kendari City, carried out by analyzing data sourced from literature and reports on the results of treatment. and for the second problem an analysis will be carried out on the next plan for handling slums. In this case the researcher will conduct a qualitative analysis, by describing based on the documentation materials of the results of the research. The results of the study show that sustainability by the community is carried out by the community beneficiaries of the program, with the existence of a Planning Document made by the Community through BKM which aims to make the implementation of Slum Management sustainable. Analysis of the impact received by the community by comparing the conditions of the settlements before and after the implementation of the slum management program based on the determinants of the criteria (physical and non-physical) and the established indicators obtained an illustration that the community received a significant impact. Analysis of increasing knowledge, even though the nuances of the project are very thick, but the principles of measurable empowerment with predetermined achievements are carried out in accordance with existing regulations, so that clashes of thought between empowerment goals versus project goals can be minimized and Community capacity building analysis can be it was found that increasing community capacity was described by the preparation of a Settlement Environmental Management Plan (RPLP) document which was compiled as a guideline based on the aspirations, needs and ideals of the community to improve the environmental conditions of their settlements. In particular, the results of this study illustrate that in an effort to turn slum areas into tourist areas, the pattern of handling slums is shown by emphasizing the need for an intensive program in handling slums in Kendari City, in an integrated, comprehensive and holistic way, namely: Integrated pattern of handling, which is integrated by applying the concept of community-based development (CBD) development, Redevelopment, Revitalization (physical, environmental, social, economic, cultural), as well as efforts to apply the principles of Urban Sustainable Development, so that slum areas can maintain their environment and at the same time have economic value tourist area.

Keywords: *Continuity, Tourism Area, Slum Area*

INTRODUCTION

Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and residential areas article 1 paragraph 13, explains that slum settlements are settlements that are unfit for habitation because of the disorder of buildings, the high level of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. And, slum housing is housing that has experienced a decrease in the quality of its function as a place to live. A slum area is an area with a high population density in a city that is generally inhabited by poor people. (Rindroyono, 2013)

In the concept of slum handlers, one of the foundational efforts is institutional capacity building and organizational strengthening which focuses on development resources almost entirely on issues of human resources, processes and organizational structure (Aminah & Prasetyo, 2018; Anantanyu, 2011). Modern approaches examine all dimensions of capacity at all levels (strategic mission, culture, management style, structure, human resources, finance, information assets, infrastructure) including interactions within the wider system especially with other existing entities, shareholders and customers . In general, the concept of capacity building or institutional capacity can be interpreted as a process of building individual, group or organizational capacity (Parsons and Beauchamp, 2011).

Capacity building can also be interpreted as an effort to strengthen the capacity of individuals, groups or organizations which is reflected through the development of abilities, skills, potential and talents as well as mastery of competencies so that individuals, groups or organizations can survive and be able to overcome the challenges of change that occur quickly and unexpectedly.

METHODS

This research method begins by analyzing the area of the area to be studied because this research is classified as an exploratory research type, by describing the conditions and situation of the area that is the object of research. To answer the first research objective related to the pattern of handling slums, a survey will be carried out using questionnaires collected during the FGD, the desire to know the Planning Model for Slum Handling in Kendari City, will be seen from the description of the state of handling slums will be carried out by analyzing data sourced from literature and report handling results. and for the second problem an analysis of the next plan for handling slums will be carried out. In this case the researcher will carry out a qualitative analysis, by describing based on documentation materials from previous research results and answering problems using the Triangulation method., in (Sugiyono, 2013) by emphasizing the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete so that the data is saturated. Activities include data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display) and drawing conclusions (verification).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Housing and settlements are one of the basic human needs and are important factors in enhancing human dignity and quality of life for a prosperous life in a just and prosperous society. Housing and settlements are also part of national development that needs to be continuously improved and developed in an integrated, directed, planned and sustainable manner (Joko Tri Brata, 2019).

The city's unpreparedness to face urbanization has the potential to cause more unintegrated urban development, which is one of the causes of the growth of urban slum settlements and the limited urban basic services. One of the problems in urban

problems (Rindoyono, 2013). is the problem of slums, where the analogy is a general picture of low attitudes and behavior in terms of living standards and low income. In other words, slums can be interpreted as a sign or stamp given by the upper classes who are already established to the lower classes who are not yet established.

According to Law no. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and residential areas article 1 paragraph 13, it is explained that slums are settlements that are unfit for habitation because of the disorder of buildings, the high level of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. And, slum housing is housing that has experienced a decrease in the quality of its function as a place to live. A slum area is an area with a high population density in a city that is generally inhabited by poor people (Ministry of PUPR, 2011).

Overview of Research Results

The samples for the coastal area of Kendari City are Lapulu Sub-District, Poasia Sub-District and Bungkutoko Sub-District.



Figure 1. Lapula village



Figure 2. Poasia Cillage



Figure 3. Bungkutoko Village

Table 1. Age of Respondent

No	Age	Lapulu		Poasia		Bungkutoko		Result total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	20-30	6	0,24	6	0,24	2	0,04	12	17,39
2	31-40	2	0,08	8	0,33	7	0,30	16	23,19
3	41-50	7	0,28	8	0,33	13	0,57	27	39,13
4	51- above	10	0,4	3	0,10	3	0,09	14	20,29
Total		25		25		25		75	100

Source: Author, October 2022.

From the table above, it shows that the age of the largest respondent is in the age range of 41-50 years (39.13%) and the lowest age is at the age of 20-30 years (17.39%), with this description confirming that all respondents are of the same age. productive and understand the implementation of the program being carried out.

Table 2. Gender

No	Lokasi	Jenis Kelamin				Result Total	
		Pria	%	Wanita	%	Frek	%
1	Lapulu	18	72,00	7	28,00	25	100
2	Poasia	15	60,00	10	38,10	25	100
3	Bungkutoko	18	72,00	7	30,43	25	100
Total		51		24		75	

Source: Author, October 2022.

From the table above, it shows that the sex of the largest respondents is those who are male or male with 51 people who confirm that the respondents are the average head of the family.

Table 3. Responden Work

No	Work	Lapulu		Poasia		Bungkutoko		Jumlah total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	PNS	1	0,24	2	0,08	5	0,20	8	10,67
2	Self Employed	12	0,48	9	0,36	11	0,44	32	42,67
3	Fisheman	4	0,16	-	-	16	0,24	10	13,33
4	Housewife	4	0,16	11	0,44	2	0,08	17	22,67
5	Teacher	4	0,16	-	-	-	-	4	5,33
6	Student	-	-	3	0,12	1	0,04	4	5,33

Source: Author, October 2022.

From the table above, shows that the largest number of respondents were entrepreneurs, 32 people (42.67%) and the smallest respondents were teachers and students, 4 people (5.33%).

Description of Slum Handling in the Coastal Area of Kendari City

With regard to the handling of slums in the coastal area, it is reviewed from the perception of the community in the sample area regarding the existence of a slum management planning document and the impact of the Slum Management Program in the Coastal Area of Kendari City.

Table 4. Perceptions of the Importance of Planning

Lapulu		Poasia		Bungkutoko		Jumlah			
A	B	A	B	A	B	Total A	%	Total B	%
23	2	22	3	25	0	70	93,33	5	6,67
21	4	22	3	20	5	63	84,00	12	16,00
23	2	21	4	22	3	66	88,00	9	12,00
24	1	23	2	22	3	69	92,00	6	8,00
23	2	20	5	22	3	65	86,67	10	13,33
24	1	20	5	22	3	66	88,00	9	12,00

The results of distributing the questionnaires explained that, (1) in all Kelurahan there were RPLP documents, where (2) the community had also heard of activities to review planning documents on slum management, and (3) in compiling RPLP documents the community was always involved, and (4) relating to references for handling slums,

it is explained that (5) RPLP documents are documents that are used as references in handling slums, and what is no less important is (6) RPLP documents are very intersecting and synchronous with Village Planning Documents which are also made by the community as a whole.

What is also very influential is the impact of the slum management program in the three sub-districts that were used as research samples, as explained in the following table.

Table 5. Participatory Observation Results regarding the Impact of the Slum Program

Lapulu		Poasia		Bungkutoko			Jumlah				
A	B	A	B	A	B	Total A	%	Total B	%	%	
25	0	23	2	23	2	71	94,67	4	5,33	75	100
25	0	25	0	24	1	74	98,67	1	1,33	75	100
23	2	24	1	19	6	66	88,00	9	12,00	75	100
23	2	24	1	24	1	71	94,67	4	5,33	75	100
15	10	25	0	17	8	57	76,00	18	24,00	75	100
18	7	19	6	21	4	58	77,33	17	22,67	75	100
15	10	21	4	13	12	49	65,33	26	34,67	75	100
22	3	25	0	16	9	63	84,00	12	16,00	75	100

Source: Author, October 2022.

From the results of observations through questionnaires, it was obtained that for the Lapulu Village;

1. The community considers this program very good and very difficult to do with their own funds
2. Very in touch directly with the community
3. Local people know best about their situation
4. There is a clean life lesson in it
5. Because in general people are still below the poverty line
6. There is a lesson about protecting the environment and the area
7. It can be continued with the provision that it must also pay attention to community aspirations and community involvement as in the previous slum management program

For the Poasia Sub-District, an illustration is obtained that;

1. Because the environment now is better than before the program was implemented
2. Because the slum management program is very important for the community
3. Can be continued with collaboration

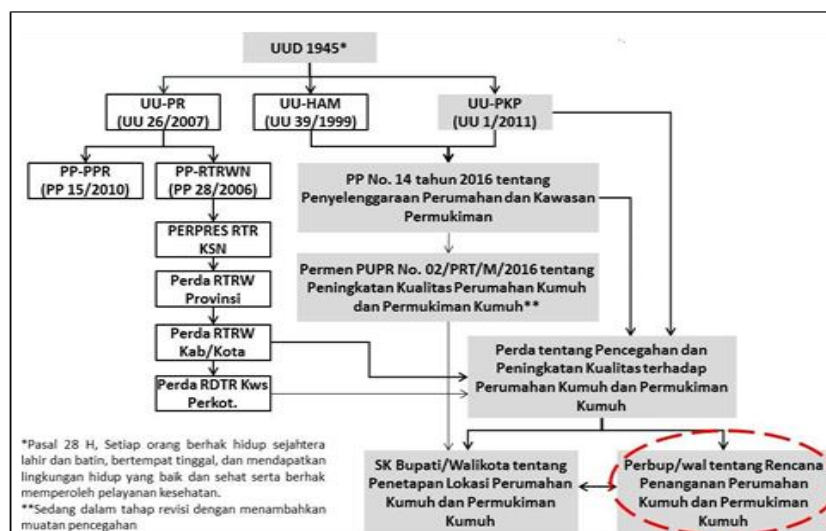
4. Because it can increase public knowledge
5. It must be continued by the community, because many settlements are not yet organized, and other environmental facilities are not well organized.
6. If it is not continued, this excellent program will be wasted
7. By continuing with community service so that the environment becomes clean and comfortable

Meanwhile for Bungkutoko Village, it was found that;

1. Very important and directly affects the community
2. Continued with other programs from the government such as the house renovation program
3. Can improve people's standard of living
4. Can be continued by juxtaposing with existing Planning Documents.
5. Because the environment is well organized
6. Can improve the mindset The environment is now better than before the program was implemented

To complement this, the following will be explained in depth through the Summative Evaluation of the Slum Management Program in Kendari City.

In general, the handling of slums in Kendari City is based on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, emphasizing the establishment of a regional head regulation which is a very important part of implementing residential areas in the regions, especially in efforts to achieve the SDGs target, namely towards livable and sustainable cities in year 2030. The legalized Mayor Regulation will become a binding legal guide in the implementation of improving residential areas, especially in finalizing slum areas in Kendari City, as described below;



In the following, the evaluation of slum handlers in Kendari City will be explained in accordance with the research objectives, where when synchronizing with the results of the summative evaluation, the Program for Handling Slum Areas in Kendari City is

carried out using a summative evaluation by comparing the conditions before and after the implementation of the program (single evaluation program before-after) Handling of slums, taking into account aspects; (1) whether the program is continued by the community; (2) is there a multiplier effect from the program; (3) whether there has been a transfer of knowledge/technology; and (4) whether capacity building has taken place.

Description of Management of Slums to Become Tourist Areas

The Bungkutoko and Petoaha slums in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province (Southeast Sulawesi) will now become new tourist destinations with the concept of a waterfront city (water tourism). This follows the completion of the arrangement of the area through activities to improve the quality of slum settlements on the banks of the river.

Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Basuki Hadimuljono said, restructuring riverside areas not only improves physical infrastructure, but also invites people to improve their quality of life and environment. This is possible because planning is carried out together with the City Government (Pemkot) and the community. "For further utilization, it remains to be seen what is the role of the municipal government in community empowerment so that it can develop the potential of the area," Basuki said as quoted from the PUPR Ministry website, Saturday (03/07/2021). Deputy Chairman of Commission V DPR RI Ridwan Bae hopes that this area can be properly maintained, especially for the City Government after the handover of assets. "One note, so that the drainage system is improved so that puddles do not occur when it rains," explained Ridwan.





a. Jalan Lingkungan lebar > 2 Meter	2.459 Meter
b. Jalan Lingkungan lebar < 2 Meter	864 Meter
c. Pemasangan Lampu Penerangan Jalan	48 Tolk
a. Pembuatan Saluran	3.355 Meter
b. Pembuatan Duker	2 Unit
c. Normalisasi Sungai	2.000 Meter
Sarana dan Prasarana Air Minum	
a. Pembuat SPAM Sederhana	- Unit
b. Pemasangan Instalasi Air Minum	4.560 Meter
c. Pemasangan Sambungan Rumah (SR)	114 Unit
Sarana dan Prasarana Air Limbah	
Pembuatan Septic tank Komunal	33 Unit
a. Pembuatan TPS	22 Unit
b. Penyediaan Sarana Penerimaan 3R	1 Unit
c. Pengadaan Motor Sampah	2 Unit
a. Pelebaran Rumah Hunian	80 Unit
b. Pengadaan IMB	154 Unit
a. Pembuatan Tegel/Dinding Perahan	2.016 Meter
b. Penimbunan Lahan Reklamasi	100.800 M ³
a. Pengadaan tanah untuk RTH	2 Ha
b. Pembangunan Fasilitas RTH	2 Paket
Penyediaan Sarana Proteksi Kebakaran	2 Unit



Konsep Penanganan Kawasan Pesisir Kota Kendari



CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the sustainability analysis by the community is carried out by the community beneficiaries of the program, with the existence of a Planning Document made by the Community through BKM which aims to make the implementation of Slum Management sustainable. Analysis of the impact received by the community by comparing the conditions of the settlements before and after the implementation of the slum management program based on the determinants of the criteria (physical and non-physical) and the established indicators obtained an illustration that the community received a significant impact. Analysis of increasing knowledge, even though the nuances of the project are very thick, but the principles of measurable empowerment with predetermined achievements are carried out in accordance with existing regulations, so that clashes of thought between empowerment goals versus project goals can be minimized and Community capacity building analysis can be it was found that increasing community capacity was described by the preparation of a Settlement Environmental Management Plan (RPLP) document which was compiled as a guideline based on the aspirations, needs and ideals of the community to improve the environmental conditions of their settlements.

In particular, the results of this study illustrate that the results of a thorough evaluation combined with the assessment of a number of expert informants on the problem of patterns of handling slums indicate the need for an intensive program in handling slums in Kendari City, in an integrated, comprehensive and holistic way, namely: an integrated pattern of handling, which integrated with the application of the concept of development based on Community-based development (CBD), redevelopment, revitalization (physical, environmental, social, economic, cultural), as well as efforts to apply the principles of Urban Sustainable Development.

Handling of slums can be solved by implementing the principles of collaboration between communities by implementing all efforts to encourage the role of all parties in

overcoming poverty through the Slum Management Program by streamlining the roles of parties at the community level.

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