

Policy Network in Implementing the City Without Slums (Kotaku) Program in Cimahi City

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Abstract. Cimahi City, as one of the cities included in the Greater Bandung metropolitan area, faces complex challenges related to slum problems and rapid urbanization. To overcome this problem, the Cimahi City Government launched the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program which aims to create a livable and sustainable urban environment. This research aims to analyze and understand the policy network involved in implementing the Kotaku program in Cimahi City. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The research results show that in research related to the implementation of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City, it was found that the success of the program really depends on effective collaboration between various actors, including the Central Government, Regional Government and the Business World. In addition, it was found that a well-organized bureaucratic structure and an adequate level of institutionalization were also key factors in supporting the success of the program. Rules of the game consistently followed by actors and judicious use of power also help create a productive work environment. By utilizing policy networks as a strategy for interdependence, related actors are able to achieve common goals and improve the quality of the urban environment and community welfare in Cimahi City.

1. INTRODUCTION

Slum settlements are a classic problem that has existed for a long time and have developed in big cities, resulting in one of the main factors hindering city development (Robo & Purwati, 2022). The very rapid rate of city development makes land use increasingly competitive, and on the other hand, city development becomes an attraction for urbanization which ultimately causes high levels of demand for housing in the city (Dahlan, 2018). Slum settlements also cause various problems, if seen from a health perspective, slum settlements can cause disease. From a social perspective, slum settlements can give rise to various social problems, including influencing behavior patterns, thinking patterns, and giving rise to unhealthy living habits (Christiawan, 2017).

A slum settlement is an area with an unstructured, patternless form of housing and is included in the criteria for slum settlements based on PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 14 of 2018 (Nuribadah, 2023): (1) buildings, (2) neighborhood roads, (3) infrastructure and clean water facilities, (4) environmental drainage, (5) waste water management, (6) waste management, and (7) security/fire protection. Urban slum settlements have emerged due to the inability of the community, especially residents, most of whom belong to the Low Income Community (MBR). In 2016 alone, there were still 35,291 Ha of urban slum settlements spread across almost all regions of Indonesia based on data collection carried out by the Directorate General of Human Settlements (Wulan, 2020).

"The problem of housing and slum areas will not be solved just by building infrastructure, but must be balanced with social and economic management," (Ponto et al, 2022). In general, housing development and urban residential areas face the problem of low quality and quantity of residential infrastructure which results in a low quality of life for its residents (Andini, 2023; Achmad et al., 2023). Based on Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas and Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for the 2015-2019 period mandates the handling of Water Security, basic infrastructure and connectivity and the environment.

Decisions taken by stakeholders are often based on reliable analysis results, which depend on valid data. However, to date, the lack of reliable data continues to be a challenge that affects many parties (Nurfatriani et al, 2015). Limited access to accurate data often hampers transparency and

hinders the possibility of effective collaboration. When insufficient information is accessible, the level of mutual trust between stakeholders can be compromised (Qatrunnada et al, 2023; Achmad, 2023).

Therefore, additional efforts are needed to reach agreement on data categories and their operational definitions. In this context, the importance of a forum or forum for stakeholders becomes increasingly clear (Mungkasa, 2020). This kind of forum can be a forum for related parties to discuss and reach agreement on data and information related to slum settlements. This is expected to facilitate the process comprehensive and reliable data collection, which in turn will strengthen the basis for strong collaboration (Sulaiman, 20210).

In fact, the widespread problem of slum settlements has detrimental impacts, especially related to the increased risk of social conflict and community vulnerability. Slum settlements also significantly affect the quality of life of the community because they reduce the level of public health and adequate infrastructure and settlement facilities (Karisoah et al, 2020). The problem of inadequate infrastructure in housing development and urban settlements is also a major source of dissatisfaction, resulting in a decline in the quality of life for residents. Therefore, increasing access to reliable data and the availability of accurate information will play a key role in resolving the complex problems associated with slum settlements (Surtiani, 2006).

Top of Form

Slums are a common problem in big cities, including Cimahi City, West Java. The emergence of this problem has become the main focus that requires resolution, and involves many parties who must be involved in handling it. The slum problem in Cimahi City is spread across several locations and requires serious attention and effective intervention. Slum areas in Cimahi City are designated based on Cimahi Mayor Decree No. 653/Kep.68-PU/2015. Based on the decree, the size of the slum area is around 75.80 hectares, spread across 8 (eight) sub-districts including Melong, Cibereum, Leuwigajah, Cigugur Tengah, Karangmekar, Setiamanah and Padasuka.

Every year, the Cimahi City Government always tries to eradicate slum areas in Cimahi City through various activities in several related Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) as well as assistance from the central and provincial governments. Programs implemented include the Kotaku Without Slums (Kotaku) program. The KOTAKU program is a strategic initiative to accelerate the handling of slum areas and support the 100-0-100 movement in the urban context in the 2016-2020 period. The number 100 represents the Government's efforts to realize 100% of settlements that have access to adequate sanitation, while 0 represents the goal of achieving 0% of residential areas classified as slums. Meanwhile, the number 100 also reflects efforts to ensure that 100% of residential areas have access to clean water (Handika & Yusran, 2020). In 2018, Cimahi City received assistance of up to IDR 5.1 billion, even in 2020 the budget increased to IDR 3.5 billion (BPS, 2020). Apart from that, there is also the Uninhabitable House Building Program (Rutilahu) from the Governor of West Java Province and the Community Sanitation Program (Sanimas) as another effort to reduce slum areas.

The role of the Regional Government in handling housing and urban slum areas must of course be supported by other parties, so that slum management can be integrated and become a joint movement. Support from the community is obtained from the active involvement of the community. Considering the scope of work and scale of achievement, this target cannot possibly be carried out by the Government alone, so a policy network of all parties and all actors between Regional Government, Community and other Stakeholders is needed so that this target can be achieved. Considering the importance of the housing and slum settlement problem as stated above, the author chose the research: "Policy Network in Implementing the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Cimahi City.

2. METHOD

Moleong (2014) defines a qualitative approach as a research method that generates descriptive data in the form of words or statements from individuals, as well as observed behavior. Moleong (2014) and Yulianah (2022) defines qualitative data sources as comprising of verbal or written expressions observed by researchers, as well as items that are examined thoroughly to gather the

transmitted meaning in the document or item. The researcher employs an observational method for data gathering, specifically utilizing systematic observation and documentation of the symptoms under investigation. An interview is a verbal exchange of questions and answers between two individuals. Documentation, however, refers to the process of retrieving information that has been gathered from written records. The documentation method typically gathers secondary data, whereas observation and interview procedures typically gather primary data, which is data gained directly from the source.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the research on policy networks in the implementation of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) Program in Cimahi City, the policy network theory from Frans Van Waarden (1992) will be used, using seven variables, namely Actors, Functions, Structures, Institutions, Rules of Action, Power Relations and Strategy Actor.

1) Actor

In the policy formulation process, the role of actors is closely related to the number of individuals or groups involved in making the policy. The amount of participation then influences the complexity and scope of the network formed. In addition, the characteristics of policy networks are also influenced by the types of actors involved, considering the diverse backgrounds and interests among them. Although actors in policy networks are often individuals, organizations can also be an integral part of the network, representing the interests and goals of the particular groups or parties involved.

In the context of the KOTAKU program in Cimahi City, actors or human resources consist of the Government, Community and Business World. The Central Government has an important role in providing budget allocations and being the party that drives the empowerment process. On the other hand, the Regional Government functions as program controller, responsible for program implementation at the local level, while the Business World makes an important contribution in providing added value through financial and technical support. Collaboration between these three actors is the key to the successful implementation of the KOTAKU program in Cimahi City, because the synergy between them is able to ensure program continuity and sustainable results in efforts to create a more livable urban environment.

2) Function

In the context of a policy network, the network functions as a communication medium which has an important role in the policy formation process. Its functions depend greatly on the needs, intentions, resources and strategies adopted by the various actors involved in it. This concept of function connects the perspective between network structure and the role of individuals or groups in the network. The main function of a policy network is as a tool to increase the intensity of relations between parties who have an interest in a public policy, both at the formulation and implementation stages of the policy.

In implementing the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City, program actors from the three tripillaries must function well. They must be able to establish effective communication with various Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) and other related agencies. This ability to establish effective communication will show a strong level of support for the formation of an effective policy network in implementing the program. With good collaboration between related parties, the Kotaku program in Cimahi City can be implemented more efficiently and successfully achieve its main goal of creating a clean, healthy and sustainable urban environment.

3) Structure.

Policy network structure refers to the pattern of relationships between actors involved in the policy-making process. In this context, the program hierarchy and bureaucratic structure of the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas (PKP) in Cimahi City have shown a very clear division of duties and authority. This is proven by the fact that not all fields within the service carry out tasks and functions related to handling and preventing slum settlements, but rather these tasks are regulated

according to the main tasks and functions of each field. With this clear division of tasks, efficiency is created in carrying out the functions of each field, and avoidance of overlap in the implementation of tasks. Thus, this well-organized bureaucratic structure shows a significant level of support for the implementation of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City.

In a broader context, this indicates that bureaucratic structural factors play an important role in supporting program success. By having a clear and specific division of tasks according to the main tasks and functions of each field, the department can work efficiently without any overlap or conflict in carrying out its duties. In this way, coordination between units within the department can run smoothly, ensuring that all parts of the department contribute effectively to efforts to overcome slum settlements in Cimahi City. This provides a strong foundation for improving the quality of policies and implementing programs more effectively and efficiently.

4) Institutionalization.

The level of institutionalization refers to the formal nature of a policy network and its stability in the policy-making process. This level depends on the characteristics and form of the existing network structure, and the higher the level of institutionalization of a network, the more effective the policy network will be. In the context of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City, existing institutions in the community, such as Community Self-Help Groups (KSM) and POKJA Implementers (Pokja Pokja) in the field of slum management and prevention, show inadequate figures.

Likewise, supporting facilities such as a temporary secretariat and operational vehicles also show that they are inadequate. However, the existence of the PKP Working Group which is supported by a Decree (SK) from the Mayor and Chair of the POKJA who is the Regional Secretary (Sekda) of Cimahi City, can help in strengthening the existing policy network. With formal support from the local government, it is hoped that the policy network can operate more effectively in the context of handling and preventing slum settlements in Cimahi City. Therefore, efforts to strengthen the level of institutionalization of policy networks, both through improving facilities and human resources and increasing formal support from government institutions, are very important in achieving the success of slum reduction programs.

5) Rules of Conduct.

The policy network that is formed is also influenced by habits or rules of the game that regulate interactions between actors in the network. These rules include guidelines governing the exchange of information, resources and cooperation between the actors involved. The rules of this game originate from the role perceptions, attitudes, interests, and social and educational backgrounds of the actors involved in the network. In the context of the PKP Working Group between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in Cimahi City, it is important for each actor to follow the rules that have been mutually agreed upon. By complying with existing regulations, it is hoped that the policy network can operate efficiently and without interference from sanctions or penalties that may be imposed by the government.

In a broader scope, compliance with the agreed rules of the game is an important key in ensuring the orderly and effective performance of the policy network. By understanding and respecting the roles and responsibilities of each actor, it is hoped that collaboration between OPD agencies can run well, without obstacles that could hamper the efficiency and effectiveness of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City. Awareness of the importance of the rules of the game followed by firm and consistent action by every actor in the PKP Working Group will encourage the creation of a productive, integrity and sustainable work environment for handling slum problems in the city.

6) Power Relations.

One of the main characteristics of a policy network is power relations which are reflected through the distribution of power between the actors involved. This process involves the function of distributing resources and needs among the actors and organizational structures involved, especially when organizations are involved in implementing policies. In the context of implementing the

KOTAKU program at the local government level, Work Units (Satker) and Commitment Making Officials (PPK) act as public administrators who are responsible for implementing the program. In leadership positions, it is important for individuals who have power to use that power effectively and responsibly. This includes making repairs to things that are not working well as well as carrying out maintenance on things that are working well.

In situations where power has been given to a leader, the responsibility to ensure that that power is used for good and productive purposes is essential. It involves the ability to make best use of available resources to achieve set goals. Moreover, this responsibility also involves awareness of the importance of protecting community interests and ensuring that implemented policies benefit the entire community. By using power wisely and responsibly, leaders can ensure that the implementation of the Kotaku program runs efficiently and effectively, and contributes positively to improving the quality of the urban environment and community welfare.

7) Actor Strategies.

In the context of policy networks, actors use networks as a strategy to manage their interdependencies. They actively create or utilize networks to meet needs, realize interests, and achieve common goals. At the local government level, Mayors and Cross-Actor Forums or Concern Groups are examples of actors who have succeeded in making good use of policy networks. In this case, they have demonstrated solid and consistent abilities in carrying out their duties and functions, which in turn provides significant support for the implementation of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in the area.

The success of this policy network can be seen from the effective coordination between various stakeholders, including local governments and community groups. By utilizing this policy network, various resources and information can be exchanged, thereby enabling the creation of a holistic and integrated strategy in dealing with slum city problems. The involvement of important actors in this policy network has encouraged the creation of solid and synergistic collaboration, which will ultimately have a positive impact on efforts to improve the quality of the urban environment and the welfare of the people in the city.

4. CONCLUSION

From the description previously presented, several important conclusions can be drawn regarding the implementation of the City Without Slums (Kotaku) program in Cimahi City. First, this program involves various important actors, including the central government, regional governments, communities and the business world, who work together to achieve a cleaner and livable urban environment. The involvement of these actors in policy networks and cooperation networks has proven to provide strong support for the success of the program. Second, the bureaucratic structure and clear level of institutionalization within the relevant agencies shows the importance of effective division of tasks and good coordination between various work units. This allows for the implementation of more focused and efficient policies in dealing with slum city problems. Third, in the context of policy networks, mutually agreed rules of the game play an important role in ensuring the orderly and effective performance of the network. Compliance with the rules of the game by policy network actors, including in terms of the use of power, enables the creation of a productive work environment and integrity. Through collaboration between various actors, a clear bureaucratic structure, and disciplined rules of the game, the Kotaku program in Cimahi City has shown significant progress in efforts to improve the quality of the urban environment. The importance of good coordination between various related parties and awareness of collective responsibility is the key to success in achieving the goal of more sustainable and better city development.

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