

Slum Spatial Planning Concept Seen from the Sympathy of the Community of Batu Bara Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the irregularities in slum spatial planning, both housing and the lack of initial foundation facilities and infrastructure in Tanjung Tiram Village, Batu Bara Regency. One of the reasons is the high and uneven population density, especially in terms of land availability. The impact of this condition is poor environmental sanitation, which has the potential to affect environmental sustainability. Low public knowledge and understanding of sanitation can be seen in environmentally unfriendly behavior. One basic example is a lack of awareness of preserving rivers, which can be useful for daily life as a source of clean water due to the high rate of waste disposal into rivers, which can increase the risk of disease spread. The Batu Bara Regency Government is trying to improve the situation with the concept of slum spatial planning through community empowerment programs. The programmed is not running optimally due to a lack of community sympathy for the environment. Therefore, this research aims to examine the extent of community sympathy for the concept of spatial planning with the environmental sanitation improvement programmed in Tanjung Tiram Village, as well as the components that influence this sympathy. The research method used is qualitative with a rationalistic approach. The research began with a literature analysis to understand the research variables. Then, research was carried out in the field to describe the specifications of community sympathy in sanitation management, identify patterns of change in community behavior, and analyze the components that influence community sympathy. The findings show that community sympathy is reflected in responsibility and attention to the interests of others. The community is involved in the entire sanitation improvement process, from initiation to monitoring the use of bathing, washing, and toilets (MCK++). Community motivation comes from cadre intervention, which provides understanding, increases sympathy and responsibility, and strengthens community foundations in sanitation management. In this research, it is hoped that there will be increased cooperation and outreach to the community regarding the importance of slum spatial planning through community empowerment programmed by managing healthy environmental sanitation, developing integrated planning, and social supervision in implementing sustainable activity programmed.

Keywords:

Spatial Planning Concept; Community Sympathy; Slum Space; Batubara Regency

Introduction

Slum space has become a serious challenge for almost all regions, both in big cities to remote areas in Indonesia. The region is often overlooked in the process of urban development, creating complex root causes. Components such as neglect of urban marginal spaces, weak urban management, lack of understanding of housing needs, and lack of development of housing provision systems are part of the problems that complicate Malau, Miraza Hidayat et al, Rahmadani et al & Sarui. Many urban problems are rooted in spatial areas, such as the uneven provision of space infrastructure, the lack of a decent spatial environment, and so Hartini et al & Sinar et al. The impacts of the existence of slum spaces include dirty and unhealthy environments, unofficial land use, as well as issues that not only impact the region itself, but also affect the surrounding area and the overall urban infrastructure of Bangun, Damayanti and Djalal. (Malau Y., 2006) (Miraza B., 2005) (Hidayat, Milanie, Nuraini, Azhari, & Sugiarto, 2023)(Rahmadani, Nuraini, Abdiyanto, Sugiarto, & Millanie, 2023)(Sabari H. , 2005)(Hartini, Nuraini, Milanie, Abdiyanto, & Sugiarto, 2023)(Sinar, Milanie, Nuraini, Abdiyanto, & Azhari, 2023)(Bangun D. , 2005)(Damayanti, 2012)(Djalal., 2008)

In a sense, slum space is defined as an area that is not suitable for living, with unstructured buildings, high density of bandungan, and inadequate facilities Nugroho et al, and Abdiyanto. The use of space that does not fit its original function, such as pockets of space in border areas or misused land, shows the inability of residents to buy or rent expensive urban homes Erlina, and Abdiyanto. As is known, handling the problem of the community housing environment must consider the existence of the community itself Nuraini, Nuraini et al, and Nuraini. (Nugroho & R, 2004) (Abdiyanto, 2015)(Erlina., 2011) (Abdiyanto, Ekonomi Kemiskinan: Katalog dalam Terbitan (KDT). , 2016)(Nuraini, Room Arrangement Concept: The Sacred-Profane of Heirloom Houses In Hutagodang Vilalage Mandailing, 2017)(Nuraini, Walid, & Handayani. M.F., 2018)(Nuraini, 2024) Areas such as Extra High Voltage Air Line (SUTET) lines, riverbanks, railway lines, under toll bridges, and lakes are often the site of slum spaces. This problem mainly occurs in Tanjung Tiram Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batubara Regency, is a major issue that is difficult to overcome. This challenge not only has social and cultural impacts, but also threatens the image of the government because it is considered unable to overcome this problem for decades of Coal Regional Regulation, PUPR Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2018. Communities living in slums, generally made up of poor and low-income people, can lead to degradation in social order and community discipline. Therefore, efforts to tackle slum space require a holistic and collaborative approach to achieve significant change, Hariyanto & Mulyanto. (Coal Bylaw, 2020) (Permen PUPR Nomor 14/PRT/M/2018) (Hariyanto, 2007)(H.R, 2008)

According to the Decree (SK) of the Regent of Batu Bara Regency, which determines the location of residential neighborhoods and slum spaces in Batu Bara Regency, it was revealed that the area of slum space in Tanjung Tiram District reached 60.1 hectares. Facing the continuous growth of increasing community needs, especially in terms of facilities and infrastructure such as affordable housing, adequate social services, efficient transportation, and sufficient clean water supply, the local government has taken the first step by arranging slum areas in several locations in Coal Regency. The move aims to improve the quality of life of the population as well as strengthen infrastructure and public services in the region. The Batubara District Government has taken decisive steps to initiate a series of extensive efforts in developing the city's infrastructure as well as improving the quality standards of its physical infrastructure. In accordance with the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) of

Tanjung Tiram District, Tanjung Tiram Village has been designated as a prioritized area for various activities in the fields of space, trade, and services. This signifies a serious commitment to creating a dynamic and thriving hub of activity in the region. But (Hariyanto, 2007) according to Jois, the centralization of trade activities could have caused structural problems in Lubis' urban planning in Jois and Sugiarto & Ramadania.(Jois., 2006)(Lubis L. , 2004)(Jois., 2006)(Sugiarto & Ramadania, 2023)

It is known that Tanjung Tiram Village experiences rapid and dense space growth, with a diversity of land functions. The main challenge is the lack of land availability that is not proportional to the development of the number of dwellings, causing a tendency to ignore the basic rules of building procurement of the Batubara Regional Regulation. The use of the river border side for residential buildings also contributes to slum conditions and the lack of orderly spatial atmosphere, resulting in changes in the physical quality of the Area. In the middle of the city, residents in Tanjung Tiram Village took the opportunity by opening a business in their homes because of limited land and expensive business premises costs. This has resulted in a change in land use, where the area that should be used for residence becomes a mixed area, where houses are used as places of business such as shops, small industries, stalls, and street vendors. As a result, physical problems arise in slum spaces in Tanjung Tiram Village, including building irregularities, building density, lack of environmental facilities, and a decrease in overall environmental quality. Strategic steps need to be taken to overcome these challenges in order to improve the quality of life and welfare of the people in the region Ova et al, Siregat et al, Rangkuti et al and Simbolon. (Coal Bylaw, 2020) (Ova & Suhaila, 2018)(Siregar, Nuraini, Sugiarto, Azhari, & Millanie, 2023)(Rangkuti M. T., Nuraini, Abdiyanto, Sugiarto, & Milanie, 2023)(Simbolon, 2011)

Areas such as Extra High Voltage Air Lines (SUTET), river banks, railway lines, under toll bridges and lakes are often places where slum spaces occur. This problem mainly occurs in Tanjung Tiram Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batubara Regency, and is a major issue that is difficult to overcome. This challenge not only has a social and cultural impact, but also threatens the government's image because it is considered unable to overcome this problem for several decades. Regional Coal Regulation [18], PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2018 [19]. Communities that live in slum spaces generally consist of poor and low-income people, which can cause degradation in the social order and discipline of society. Therefore, efforts to deal with slum spaces require a holistic and collaborative approach to achieve significant change Hariyanto [20] & Mulyanto [21].

Research Methods

This study uses a research approach to determine the concept of slum spatial planning in terms of community sympathy in Coal Regency. In this study, the model used was a qualitative method and Abdiyanto's racist approach. Research variables include:(Abdiyanto, 2020).

Stakeholder intervention is very influential, stakeholder intervention is quite influential and stakeholder intervention is less influential.

No	Variabel	Sub Variables
1.	Components of Community Activities	Gender, Type of Occupation, Education Level, Tidal conditions, Community attitudes towards slum issues
2.	Components of Community Sympathy for Slum Spatial Planning in Improving Environmental Sanitation	Government and stakeholder cooperation, equitable motivation and socialization, Cultural Level, Personal intervention, and responsibility for slum spaces.
3.	Classification of Community Sympathy for Slum Spatial Planning in Environmental Sanitation Improvement	High Public Sympathy, Lack of Public Sympathy and Low Public Sympathy.
4.	Stakeholder intervention on slum spatial planning in improving environmental sanitation	Activists play an active role, Implementation of targeted activities, community empowerment, Providing, managing, and supervising slum spatial processes, Improving partnerships.
5.	Component which affects slum layout in improving environmental sanitation	Level of Education, Level of Science and Technology related to slum layout, Level of Welfare, Type of Work, Social level of society.
6.	The Effect of Stakeholder Intervention on Slum Spatial Planning in Improving Environmental Sanitation	The Effect of Stakeholder Intervention on Slum Spatial Planning in Improving Environmental Sanitation.

Source : Author's Analysis, 2024

The research will be conducted in Tanjung Tiram Village from August 2023 to December 2023. Primary information is obtained through direct observation and interaction (perimer data), while additional data are obtained from official documents and literature reading sources (secondary data). Key informants involved community leaders, government officials, and managers of Bath, Wash, Toilet (MCK++). Data analysis is carried out with the reduction stage, then analyzing and presenting the data, and the final stage is to conclude the data of Umar & Hussein. The analysis process is carried out from pre-survey to presenting data in matrix form to facilitate data reduction and drawing conclusions Aguswin (Umar & Hussein., 2003) (Aguswin, 2021), Simbolon (Simbolon, 2011), Rangkuti et al , Marwazi et al (Rangkuti N. , Nuraini, Millanie, & Sugiarto, 2023)(Marwazi, Nuraini, Abdiyanto, Sugiarto, & Millanie, 2023), Sinar and Suhaila (Sinar, Millanie, & Nuraini, ANALISIS PENGEMBANGAN JARINGAN TRANSPORTASI DARAT KABUPATEN PADANG LAWAS, 2023)(Suhaila, 2019).

The process of selecting key informants is based on certain criteria of knowledge and understanding relevant to the research objectives. Data analysis was carried out through two separate stages: the first stage was to analyze the characteristics of community behavior related to environmental sanitation,

while the second stage was to analyze the components that determine the level of community sympathy for the concept of slum spatial planning. The data analysis method involves the pre-survey, survey, and data presentation stages. The results of data collection, both primary and secondary, are reduced and presented in matrix form to facilitate analysis. This study uses qualitative descriptive analysis methods to explain phenomena related to research variables. The analysis process starts from pre-survey to the completion of data collection, focusing on people's behavioral characteristics and components that influence their sympathy for Suhaila's environmental sanitation (Suhaila, 2019).

Theoretical Study

The importance of changing people's behavior towards environmentally friendly attitudes and actions to achieve sustainable development. The development paradigm has shifted away from the approach Top-down to bottom-up, with a focus on community empowerment and participation. Sustainable development considers the needs of the poor and environmental limitations to meet the needs of present and future generations. The daily behavior of the community becomes background knowledge that is brought to the place of the community itself, thus forming an ideal environment according to the community itself Nuraini et al (Nuraini, Walid, & Handayani. M.F., 2018).

Community intervention in managing a clean place is very important, and Law No. 23 of 1997 emphasizes the community's obligation to maintain environmental sustainability Law No. 1 of 2011. Community empowerment through socialization, training, and coaching approaches is key in changing behavior and increasing environmental awareness. Stakeholder intervention in spatial sanitation management. Environmentally sound sanitation management must involve various parties, including the government, NGOs, the private sector, and the community. Partnerships between stakeholders are considered important in achieving sustainable development. People's sympathy for the environment is reflected in their daily attitudes and behaviors. Components such as social relationships, personal motivations, practical reasons, responsibility for the environment, and cultural norms can influence people's sympathy. Changes in environmental sound behavior can be realized through the formation of habits, understandings, and examples of the model adopted by the Rizka et al community (UU RI No 1 Th 2011)(Rizka, Purwoko, & Rujiman, 2018).

The importance of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector interventions as facilitators and supporters in creating a sustainable environment is also emphasized. Awareness and participation of all parties, both from the government and the community, are considered crucial in realizing sustainable development that prioritizes a balance between economic, ecological, and social interests Amian and Ova et al (Amian, 2017)(Ova & Suhaila, 2018).

Result And Discussion

The analysis process begins with an evaluation of community behavior practices related to the concept of slum spatial planning through community sympathy with sanitation improvement programs, which is then followed by identifying components that affect the level of community sympathy for efforts to improve environmental sanitation. It should be noted that changes in people's behavior towards a more environmentally friendly attitude do not occur instantly, but with a long process of forming behavior driven by strong and sustainable motivation. This motivation influences behavior which further influences community actions and efforts in maintaining the sustainability of activities.

Behavioral Intervention and Community Sympathy as a Slum Spatial Concept.

MCK++ management activities in Batu Bara Regency as part of community efforts to improve sanitation. The involvement of the community in the management reflects their intervention in the maintenance of MCK++. This behavioral practice analysis begins by explaining community interventions and actors involved in improving environmental sanitation, followed by an explanation of the implementation mechanisms. The process of community engagement begins with initiation through socialization, training, and comparative studies to transfer knowledge. The formation of field facilitators (TFL) and recruitment of community cadres are the next steps. Facilitators and community cadres are given technical training and financial administration in order to become pioneers who can spread knowledge to the surrounding environment. Community involvement in Tanjung Tiram Village was represented by community leaders, neighborhood heads, PKK cadres, LPM Chairmen, and village officials. Socialization, engagement, and distribution of questionnaires were carried out by accompanying consultants, TFLs, community cadres, and village interventions to understand community understanding and needs related to sanitation. The results of the questionnaire distribution provide motivation to the community to participate in improving sanitation. Through socialization and participation in understanding sanitation issues, the community becomes more active. The MCK++ development process involved KSM Pembina, led by Mr. Khairul Mukhlis, with active participation from the community in its implementation. After the construction was completed, the Management KSM Intervention was transferred to the community. The community becomes a social supervisor to maintain the sustainability of MCK++. Despite facing obstacles, such as the habit of littering and wasteful use of water, the community managed to overcome them through supervision and guidance carried out by Mr. Khairul Mukhlis as the supervisor of KSM Management. Further explained in the following figure :

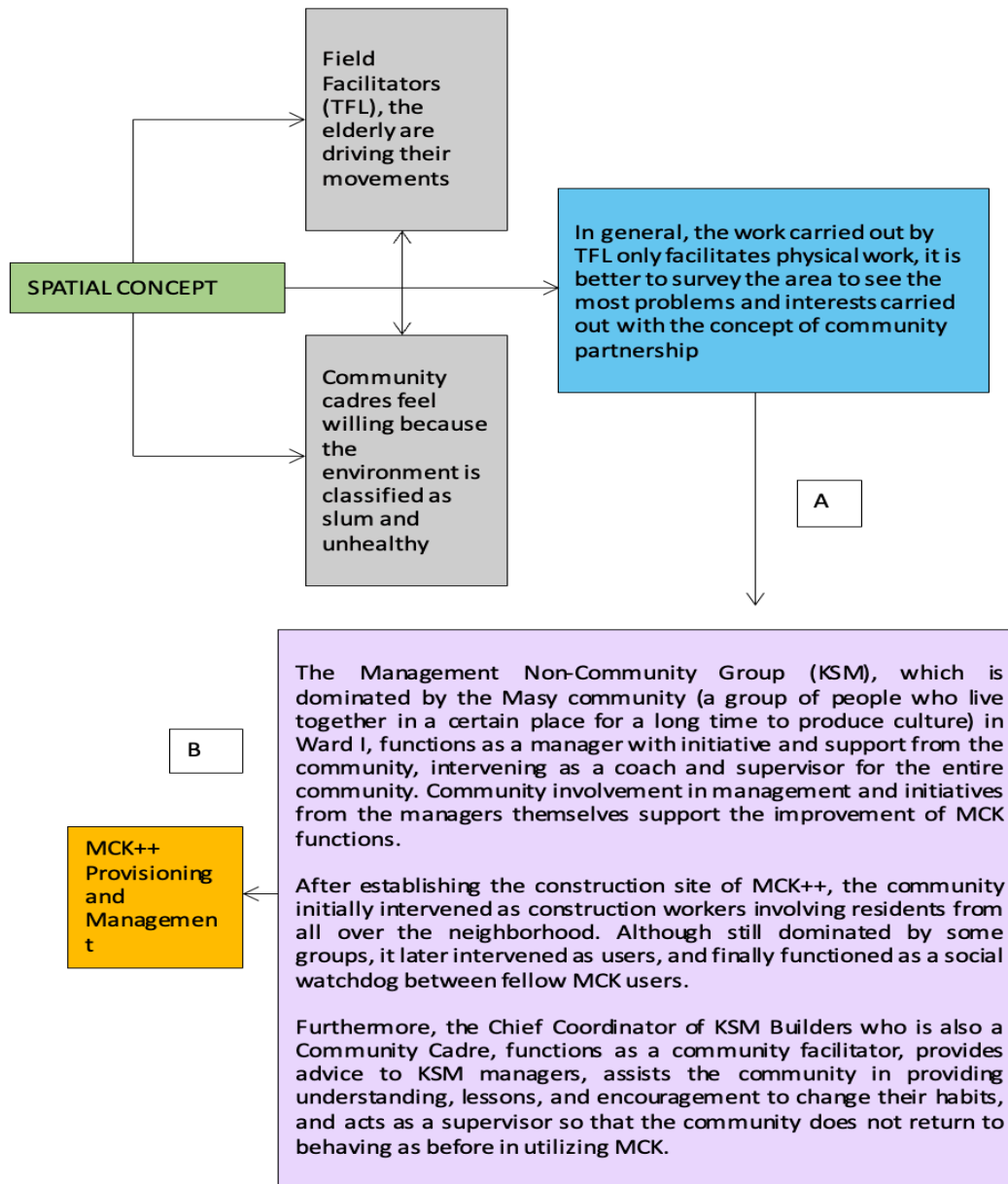


Figure 1. A & B. Community Behavior and Sympathy Intervention in the provision and management of MCK++ as a Slum Spatial Concept

Stakeholder Intervention as a Slum Spatial Concept The essence of the sentence is:

A new idea in development change is the central government's policy to provide community-based settlement, sanitation facilities and infrastructure with a needs approach. Socialization at the provincial and district / city government levels aims to provide initial information to stakeholders. The growing understanding of this socialization creates stakeholder interest and support, including the provision of matching funds arranged through an MOU between Bappenas, the Coal District Government, and NGOs (Kembaga Swadaya Masyarakat) for the Community-Based Sanitation Program (SANIMAS).

Next is the mechanism of practice of improving environmental sanitation of slums which begins several processes including:

1. Initiation and survey process in the village

In the initial stage, basic information about the importance of improving environmental sanitation is conveyed through socialization activities at various levels, including provinces, cities, villages, and directly to the community. This is important to ensure community involvement in environmental management without any overlap between the various efforts involved. Through this socialization activity, public interest in understanding the programs delivered increases. Community engagement begins with surveys and interactive dialogues to understand their knowledge of sanitation. Tanjung Tiram Village was chosen as the location for the construction of MCK++ because of the high motivation of the people there. This initiation phase aims to introduce the concept of improving sanitation and involve the community early. Delivery of clear information about the objectives of the Sanimas Program makes people interested in participating. People's understanding is not only limited to financial benefits, but also social and environmental benefits.

2. Development Process

In the process of selecting a site for the construction of MCK++ in neighborhood I of Tanjung Tiram Village, the community conducted a community meeting to determine participants in the development stage. Guided by accompanying consultants and TFL, the community discussion involved community leaders, neighborhood heads, PKK cadres, and representatives from all five neighborhoods to form a Development Self-Help Group (KSM), demonstrating transparency and participation. The group of workers consists of residents of the five wards, especially from wards I and II where the majority do not have MCK facilities at home. They are trained in technical skills that support sanitation improvements and participate in the design of MCK designs, with their aspirations accommodated in working drawings. Community participation is not only in the construction, but also in the design of MCK design, including the determination of the location of bathrooms, toilets, washing stations, and operator rooms, which are used as development guidelines, reflecting the principles of sustainable infrastructure management. Community involvement is a form of empowerment in voicing suggestions and opinions, as well as handing over the responsibility of development management to KSM Pembina. The motivation of community cadres is not only financial, but also because of a wrong understanding of sanitation, encouraging them to try new approaches. The community's commitment to complete the construction, despite the miscalculation of costs, was triggered by the desire to have good sanitation facilities and an understanding of the benefits of sanitation management. Under the leadership of Mr. Khairul Mukhlis, the working group showed great responsibility and concern despite limited resources.

3. Governance and Maintenance Process

At this stage, after receiving guidance and empowerment from relevant parties, the community is tested in its ability to be independent. The intervention of the government as well as accompanying consultants has been completed, so the next stage is that the full responsibility will be handed over to the community, challenging their independent abilities. When MCK++ was launched, the government and accompanying consultants provided final counseling on its use before giving responsibility to the community to form the Management KSM. In the early stages, which is less than optimal will cause problems, including the collection of fee fees and lack of management skills, which causes KSM Management not to operate professionally. Mr. Khairul Mukhlis, who is in charge of MCK++, took the step of closing MCK for three days to provide understanding to the public about the importance of MCK. It encourages awareness of the need for MCK and encourages behavior change to improve

environmental quality. The community then formed the Management KSM, discussed operational costs and created regulations to supervise each other, creating social control. Lessons learned from cadres help in brainstorming and observing management successes elsewhere, increasing their understanding. Changes introduced by cadres, such as the sale of biogas, show that people are not only using MCK++ for basic needs, but also to maintain environmental sustainability and get socio-economic benefits. This confirms the formation of social control and public awareness in protecting the environment in a sustainable manner.

Factors Influencing Community Sympathy in the Slum Spatial Concept.

The factor of people's sympathy for the improvement of environmental sanitation is influenced by their behavior, which does not arise spontaneously, but rather in response to the stimulus received. It is important to understand the Components that influence people's behavior before and after environmental sanitation improvements to assess their level of sympathy. Before there was a program, it was known that according to Walgito's theory (2004) in Aguswin (Aguswin, 2021) & Suhaila the formation of community behavior, including behavior related to environmental sanitation, is influenced by habits, understanding, and example. In Tanjung Tiram Village, community behavior before the environmental sanitation improvement program was formed due to habits, especially in utilizing rivers. Components such as the lack of provision of sanitation infrastructure, low public knowledge about sanitation, weak supervision, and the absence of pilots ((Suhaila, 2019) Voluntary) also contributed to the behavior. Weak economic conditions are the main driver of environmentally unfriendly behavior, because it is difficult for people to provide sanitation infrastructure at home. This habit continues because there are no sanctions or policies that regulate and lack of intervention from the government. Changes in people's behavior require social approaches and examples that can be followed to create a better understanding of environmental sanitation.

Furthermore, after the program, it was known that changes in community behavior in Tanjung Tiram Village towards sanitation were influenced by several factors. One of the main factors is public awareness of the importance of healthy sanitation. This process of change involves encouragement from the government and private sector, public knowledge and understanding of sanitation, the involvement of cadres who set an example, the willingness and intention to change, the example of fellow communities, and the need for sanitation facilities. Social control also plays an important intervention in maintaining good sanitation behavior in the community. This change does not just happen, but through concerted efforts and growing awareness in society.

Correspondence of Perpetrator Intervention, Intervention Activities and Factors Influencing Slum Spatial Planning.

Improving environmental sanitation requires support from individuals or groups involved in various activities, by maintaining consistency between actors and positive goals. The relationship between actors, activities, and motivations will affect the impact on improving environmental sanitation.

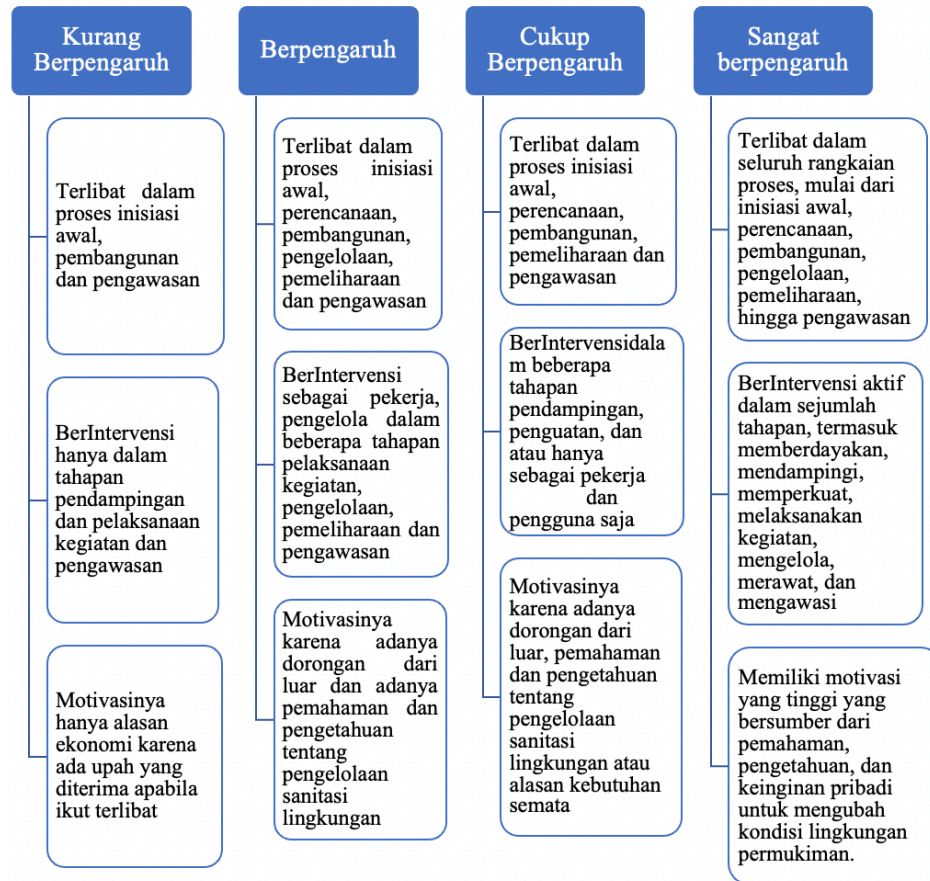


Figure 2. Indicators Influencing Stakeholder Intervention as a Concept Slum Layout

Source : Author's Analysis, 2024

Based on the correspondence of the perpetrator intervention, intervention activities and factors affecting the layout of slum slum the findings of the research study are described in the following figure:

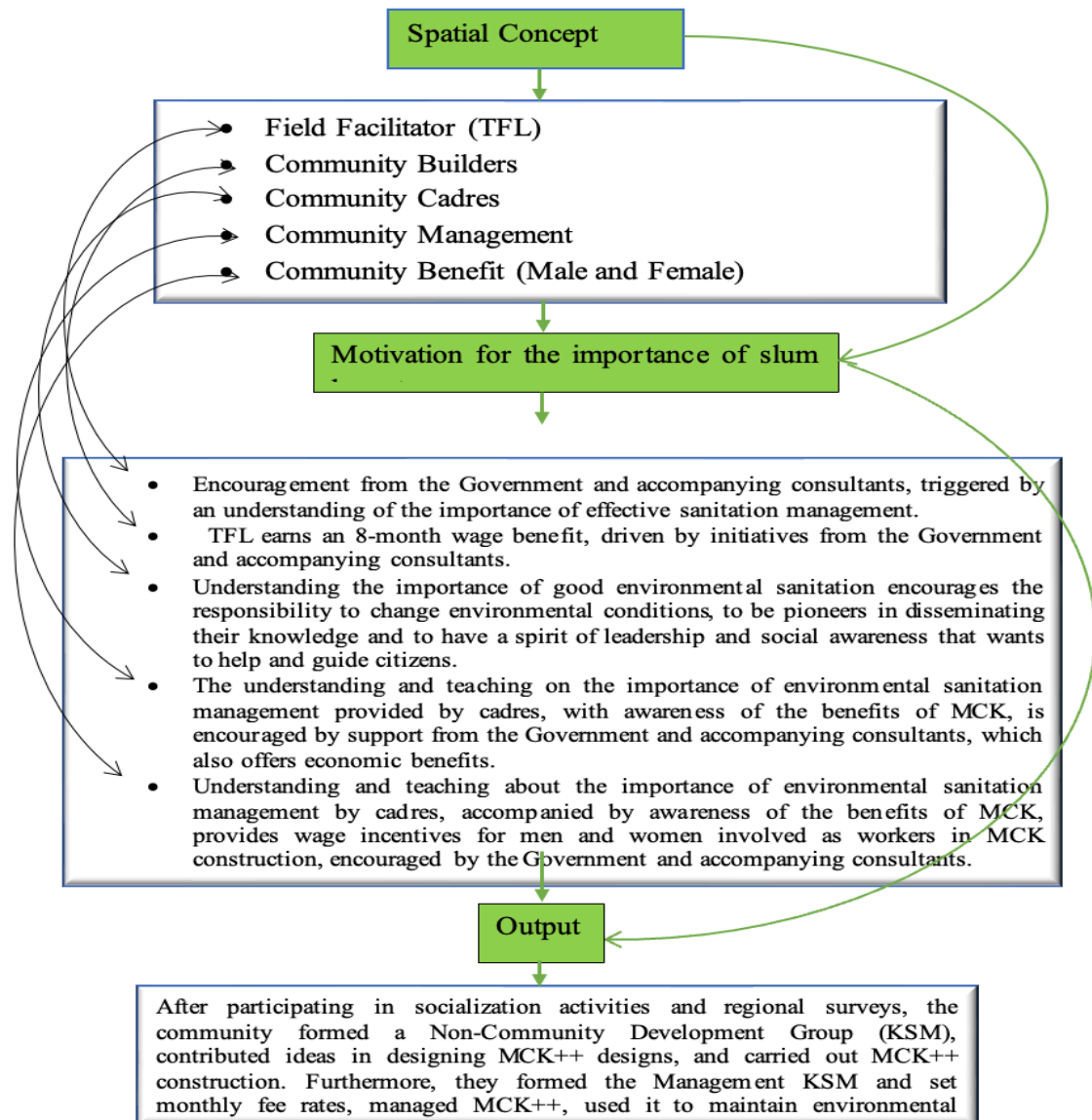


Figure 3. Study Findings
 Source : Author's Analysis, 2024

Discussion

The environmental sanitation improvement program in slums in Environment I of Tanjung Tiram Village through the construction of MCK++ facilities with a participatory empowerment approach has proven successful in realizing the spatial concept. Some important aspects, which are also lessons learned and determining factors in increasing public sympathy for improving environmental sanitation in Tanjung Tiram Village, can be described as follows:

1. Increased Motivation to the Community: With the intervention of cadres, Mr. K.M (pseudonym), has a major impact in shaping community behavior. The closure of MCK ++ for 3 days which was carried out as an example made people realize how important these facilities are. People in ward I and some in ward II responded loudly, indicating that MCK++ has become their primary need.

2. Increased Cooperation Between Government and Consultants: Cooperation between government and consultants plays an important intervention in motivating communities to participate in improving environmental sanitation. The paradigm of sustainable development that emphasizes community participation, partnership among stakeholders, and community empowerment has changed the relationship between the community, government, and private sector. The community is involved from initiation to supervision of MCK++ use, but the government and accompanying consultants only intervene as supporters, not the ultimate owner or manager.
3. The Importance of Level of Awareness and Responsibility: Understanding the importance of MCK++ in improving public health in Environment I of Tanjung Tiram Village has created awareness and responsibility among the community. They involve themselves in the management, maintenance, and supervision of MCK ++ as initial capital in improving environmental sanitation. Cadres such as Mr. Khairul Mukhlis provide guidance to the management community, which overall encourages a more professional management spirit.

This awareness and responsibility encourage the community to independently manage, utilize, maintain, and supervise the use of MCK++. The involvement of community initiatives in determining the location, design, and selection of MCK++ technology shows a high sense of belonging. This awareness is a driver to carry out a sustainable development paradigm that pays attention to social, economic, and environmental aspects, with the aim of creating the sustainability of MCK ++ functions for current and future generations.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of behavior, practices and components that influence public sympathy for improving environmental sanitation in Environment I of Tanjung Tiram Village, it can be concluded that this sympathy is reflected in their active intervention and involvement in every stage of the environmental sanitation improvement process. Some things that show community sympathy include activities such as participating in socialization and regional surveys, the formation of KSM Development, providing input in MCK design interventions, implementing MCK development, forming KSM Management, to daily management and supervision of the use of MCK ++.

Components that contribute to the high level of community support include active participation of cadres, support from the government and accompanying consultants, awareness and responsibility of individuals in the community, strong intentions, urgent need for MCK++, and harmonious relations among fellow communities. All of this is reflected in their collaboration to maintain the cleanliness and continuity of use of MCK++.

Lessons learned from community sympathy in Tanjung Tiram Village suggest updates in the performance of activity programs. In addition to focusing on outputs, it is advisable to consider long-term outcomes and benefits. The renewal proposal involves first, the preparation of plans that are easy to understand, practical, and applicable and the selection of appropriate technology to improve the effectiveness of development will be realized through integrated planning involving various parties. Furthermore, participatory community involvement in sustainable development will increase their independence, partnership, empowerment, and capability. This is achieved through the establishment of non-governmental groups and awareness to contribute through joint dues as support for sustainable development. Finally, from the planning process to development, the establishment of non-governmental groups will strengthen social supervision of the implementation and evaluation of

activity programs. This will facilitate the assessment of program success and give communities an active role in maintaining development outcomes and creating sustainable social monitoring.

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