

## Women's Participation Model in Regional Programs No Slums (KOTAKU) in Bireuen District

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### Abstract

This study aims to examine and analyze women's participation in the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program in Bireuen District, the fact is that women's involvement in the KOTAKU program is still very minimal. The method used is qualitative research with a sociological empirical / juridical approach. Research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words or observed behavior. Research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words or observed behavior. The results showed that the Model of Women's participation in the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen District, has been implemented in three villages, namely: Meunasah Capa, Meunasah Dayah and Meunasah Jangka Mesjid, involved in the preparation of kotaku program plans in a deliberative manner, active in program discussions and waste handling. Meanwhile, the obstacles are generally due to household tasks. In addition, socialization only reaches the sub-district level. However, at the village stage and by village officials in general, there is a lack of response. It is suggested to the government to eliminate stereotypes to women, involve women in the process of formulating policies of various sectors both in politics, social, culture, for the advancement of village development in the future so that the achievement of a city without slums in Bireuen District is realized.

**Keywords:** Women's Participation Model, City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program, Bireuen Regency

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### 1. Introduction

This research is motivated by the KOTAKU (City Without Slums) Program, a program implemented nationally in 269 cities/regencies in 34 provinces that become a "platform" or slum handling base that integrates various resources and funding sources, including from the central government, provinces, cities/regencies, donors, private sector, communities, and other stakeholders. The City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Aceh Province there are 23 regencies (18 regencies and 5 cities), the implementation of the city without slums in sixteen (16) gampong in seven (7) assisted cities / regencies kotaku program, infrastructure built by the community ranging from road access, drinking water access, drainage channels, waste management installations, waste management centers, people's snack centers to production house facilities have begun to be utilized by and for community residents. Women as members of society have a much-needed role in the successful implementation of this National program.

However, the fact is that the involvement of women is still very minimal, this results in the goal of (KOTAKU) has not been carried out optimally. In general, the level of effectiveness of an activity, program, or work plan should involve all lines of society, especially women. In the kotaku program without slums, women are expected to increase success to the maximum, so that the government's goals in this regard can be carried out properly.

In general, there are three conditions that are often used to assess whether a settlement is categorized as slum or not, namely the physical condition, social, economic and cultural conditions of the community, and the impact of both conditions. *First*, the physical condition of the building. In terms of the physicality of the building, it looks very tight / close together, as well as the low quality of building construction. In addition, the road network is not patterned, and it is not hardened, sanitation and drainage are not working and garbage is still not managed properly. *Second*, the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the people. In terms of socioeconomic conditions of people located in slum areas, low income levels of the population (MBR), loose social and cultural norms, apathetic behavior. *Third*, the impact of both conditions. The impact of these conditions will result in many other problems, such as poor health conditions, sources of pollution, sources of disease spread and deviant behavior, where all of these conditions will have an impact on the lives of the community as a whole.

Based on the Minister of Public Works and Human Rights Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums, which consists of 7 aspects and 16 criteria for slums. The goal of the Program is, *first*, to improve public access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slums. *Second*, improving the welfare of people in urban areas through the prevention and

improvement of the quality of slums, should be based on women's participation and local government participation. The legal umbrella of the City Without Slums through the Decree of the Regent of Bireuen No. 478 on the Determination of Slum Housing Locations and Slums Within the Territory of Bireuen Regency states that the locations of slum housing and Slums include 29 Locations in 17 sub-districts with a total area of 1,031.72 hectares. The entire location is divided into two levels based on the environmental quality conditions in each location, namely high slums and low slums.

However, in this case, the Government is committed to implementing the complete and sustainable improvement of the quality of Slums and Slums as a priority for regional development in the field of housing and settlements, together with the Government of Aceh and the City Government so that it is necessary to increase the capacity and *participation of women* as a process that can improve the ability of a person, an organization or a system to achieve goals that aspired Brown (2001:25).

This study aims to examine and analyze the participation model of women and organizers of City Without Slums (KOTAKU) in Bireuen Regency. Each District and City has a problem of settlements and slums or spaces that are not in accordance with the laws and regulations related to spatial planning. Bireuen District, for example, has a declining democracy marked by a lack of involvement of women or communities in development, The city government's policy of neglecting city services, especially on basic services. Waste management is the thing that makes the city dirty and the cause of slums. Where every city space is filled / used by the community to make a place to sell. Livable urban settlements are still far from the dream of all parties, productive and sustainable even the community, as well as technical assistance to support the achievement of the 2015-2019 RPJMN target, namely the alleviation of urban slums to 0 percent. Based on the above background, the issue can be formulated as follows: What is the Model for Women's participation in the Slumless City Area (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen County? What are the obstacles and efforts in implementing the Model of women's participation in the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen Regency?.

## 2. Research Methods

This research is qualitative research, the approach in this research is empirical legal research / sociological legal research to obtain data based on information from the Social Service and informants as a source of data through research activities with interviews, whether structured or not. The data collection techniques used in this study are of three types, namely observation, interview, and documentation (Herdiandyah, 2011). The observations referred to in this study are non-participant observations. While interviews with informants are conducted in-depth, in an unstructured way. The documentation data in this study is books, journals, articles, and websites related to this research (Khotijah, 2018) The results of data collection and information in this study through a literature study of the initial assumptions or hypotheses used in answering the problem. Then tested in a verifiive inductive inductive manner on the facts contained in the model of women's participation in the slum-free urban area program in Bireuen district.

### a. Women's Partispation and *Capacity Building*

Women's empowerment is important to continue to increase the self-capacity of women so that they can have self-confidence so that women can participate and take part in all lines of development in Indonesia, including in environmental development.

According to Rahman (2002:120) "Participation is the determination of the attitude and involvement of each individual's desires in the situation and conditions of his organization, thus ultimately encouraging the individual to participate in any joint accountability.

Participation is literally interpreted as part-taking or participation (Echols, 1996:419). Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his book *The Social Contract* says, participation is very important for the self-development and independence of citizens. This is also affirmed by John Stuart Mill in Miriam Budiarjo (1982), that without participation almost everyone will be swallowed up by personal interests and the satisfaction of their personal needs in power. Here participation in other words becomes a measure of the existence of independence and maturity (citizens) in seeing the boundaries between private and public interests. Public affairs have their own laws and values that cannot be mixed with private affairs. *Capacity building* terminologically and from the opinion of experts, According to *Wikipedia*, the word "Capacity" comes from the Dutch language; *capaciteit* which can mean: 1) carrying capacity, absorption capacity, 2) available space or facilities, 3) ability (maximum).

It is also in line with what is written in the *kamusbesar.com* that capacity can mean: 1) available space; capacity; (*noun*), 2) absorption (heat, electricity, etc.); (*noun*), 3) maximum output; ability to produce; (*noun*), and 4) the ability of the capacitor to collect electric charge (measured in units of farad); (*noun*).

Experts say, *capacity building* as a process that can improve the ability of a person, an organization or a system to achieve the goals aspired to, Brown (2001: 25), *capacity building* as a process to do something, or a series of movements, multilevel changes in individuals, groups, organizations and systems in order to strengthen the adaptability of individuals and organizations so as to be responsive to the changing environment, Morison (2001:42).

In the book "*The Capacity Building For Local Government Toward Good Governance*" written by Prof. Dr. H.R. Riyadi Soeprapto, MS, also said that The World Bank emphasizes the attention of *capacity building* on:

- 1) Human resource development; training, recruitment and termination of professional, managerial and technical employees,
- 2) Organization, that is, the arrangement of the structure, processes, resources and management style,
- 3) Network, in the form of coordination, organizational activities, network functions, as well as formal and informal interactions,
- 4) The organizational environment, namely rules and laws (legislation) governing public services, responsibility and power between institutions, policies that are obstacles to development tasks, as well as financial and budgetary support.
- 5) Other broader activity environment, including political, economic and situation factors affecting performance

Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) focuses on three dimensions, namely:

- 1) Labor (human resources dimension), namely the quality of human resources and the way human resources are utilized,
- 2) Capital (physical dimensions), concerning material means, equipment, necessary materials and space / buildings,
- 3) Technology, namely the organization and management style, planning functions, policy determination, control and evaluation, communication, and management information systems. (See Edralin, 1997:148). Based on the various opinions of these experts, capacity building talks more about human resources, management systems and functions.

In general, the purpose of capacity building is of course so that individuals, organizations and existing systems can be used effectively and efficiently to achieve the goals of these individuals and organizations. If we relate it to the program, of course, it refers to the objectives of the KOTAKU Program, which is to increase access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums to support the realization of livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements, with the following objectives: first, the decrease in the area of slums to 0 (zero) Ha. Second, the establishment of a PKP Working Group at the district/city level in handling slums that function properly. Third, the preparation of a slum handling plan at the district/city level and the institutionalized community level through the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). Fourth, increasing the income of Low Income Communities (MBR) through the provision of infrastructure and activities to improve people's livelihoods to support the prevention and improvement of the quality of slum areas. And fifth, the implementation of joint rules as an effort to change the behavior of clean and healthy living of the community and the prevention of slums. (Prof. Dr. H.R. Riyadi Soeprapto, MS: 2019)

#### **b. City Area Without Slums (KOTAKU)**

The Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program is one of a number of strategic efforts by the Directorate General of Cipta Karya of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the handling of slums in Indonesia and support the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. (KemenPU 2015). Ginanjar said the layout is a building that is neatly and well arranged and comfortable and nourishes the residents and the environment. Article 1 number 2 of Law Number 26 of 2007 formulates that what is regulated by spatial planning is the form of spatial structure and spatial patterns.

As for what is meant by the form of space utilization structure is the arrangement of elements that form the hue of the natural environment, social environment, artificial environment that are hierarchically related to one another. While what is meant by spatial utilization patterns includes location patterns, the distribution of settlements, workplaces, industry, agriculture, as well as urban and rural land use patterns, the spatial layout is a planned spatial layout, while the spatial layout that is not planned is a naturally formed spatial layout, such as river flows, caves, mountains and others.

The arrangement of the City Area Without Slums (KOTAKU) needs participation or community participation, because community participation is a determination of the attitude and involvement of everyone's desires in situations and conditions of the environment and organization which can then guide the person concerned to participate in the achievement of organizational goals, as well as take part in any joint accountability.

The above opinion confirms that participation is one of the important factors in the attitude carried out by individuals in an organization be it a governmental organization or other organization, which can encourage a person to achieve goals to be achieved by as a common goal and is the thinking of several individuals for the progress of the organization that overshadows it, because it is necessary to have a shared responsibility of each of these goals.

In connection with the above, Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 states that: "Everyone has the right to live a prosperous life born and mentally, to live, and to get a good

and healthy environment and to obtain health services Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas states that slums are uninhabitable settlements due to the irregularity of buildings, the high level of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure are not qualified, while Slum Housing is housing that has decreased the quality of function as a residential place.

The general objective of the program is to improve access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slums to support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. In the general objectives, two purposes are contained, firstly to improve public access to infrastructure and service facilities in urban slums and the second is to improve the welfare of people in urban areas through prevention and improvement of the quality of slums, community-based, and local government participation. The elaboration of Kotaku program objectives is to improve public access to settlement infrastructure in accordance with 7+1 slum indicators, strengthen the capacity of local governments to develop collaboration with stakeholders, and improve the level of community welfare through the development of sustainable livelihoods.

In accordance with the Minister of PUPR Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums, which consists of 7 aspects and 16 criteria for slums. The indicators are: Building Buildings, Lingkungana Roads, Environmental Drainage, Wastewater Management, Waste Management, Fire Security, Public Open Spaces.

### 3. Results and Discussions

#### a. Model of Women's participation in the No Slum City Area (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen County.

Based on Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, it is explained that what is meant by slums is uninhabitable settlements due to building irregularities, high levels of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that are not qualified, while Slum Housing is housing that experiences a decrease in the quality of function as a residential place.

In connection with the legal umbrella mentioned above, the government also issued Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 mandating the development and development of urban areas through handling the quality of the settlement environment, namely improving the quality of slums, preventing the growth and development of new slums, and sustainable livelihoods. Sustainable development is development that includes environmental inequality (LH) in development policy so that development not only solves the problem of improving present-day welfare but also improving long-term welfare. (A. M. Yunus Wahid, 2014: 11)

As one of the steps to realize the 2015-2019 RPJMN target, namely a city without slums in 2019, the Directorate General of Cipta Karya initiated the construction of a collaboration platform through the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program. The KOTAKU program supports local governments as the main actors in handling slums in realizing livable settlements, based on Circular Number 40/se/dc/2016 concerning General Guidelines for the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program. (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Directorate General of Cipta Karya, General Guidelines for the No Slums Program (Kotaku),:2016)

The KOTAKU program was designed together with the Local Government as the skipper in realizing livable settlements in its territory, which includes:

- 1) Capacity building in planning and implementing the handling of slums at the district/city level because the role of local government is very important in providing infrastructure and services at the district/city level).
- 2) Preparation of a city-level slum handling plan including an investment plan with financing from various sources (central, provincial, regency/city, community)
- 3) Improvement and operation and maintenance of city-level infrastructure (primary or secondary) directly related to solving problems in settlements.
- 4) Provision of technical assistance to strengthen information systems and monitoring the handling of slums, review options for solving land/land problems, and so on.

The Directorate General of Cipta Karya in accelerating the handling of slums and supporting the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. As the development policy direction of the Directorate General of Cipta Karya is to build systems, facilitate local governments and facilitate communities (community-based), KOTAKU will deal with slums by building a collaboration platform through increasing the role of local governments and the role of the community. (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Directorate General of Cipta Karya, General Guidelines for the No Slum Program (Kotaku),:2018)

Based on the Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Cipta Karya Number 40 / se / dc / 2016 concerning General Guidelines for the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program, the KOTAKU Program supports local governments as the main actors in handling slums in realizing livable settlements, kotaku's main actors at the city level are the city government, the City PKP Working Group, and the City Task Force.

The Aceh government has issued a regulation on slums as outlined in the Qanun of Aceh Province Number

19 of 2013 concerning the Aceh Regional Spatial Plan. Based on the Qanun in Article 13 paragraph (4) it has been explained that in carrying out spatial planning development, the government must pay attention to the environmental problems of community living areas, one of which is the environmental problems of slums.

The location of Slums and Slums is determined based on the results of data collection carried out by the Bireuen Regency Regional Development Planning Agency, the Location of Slum Housing and Slums in Bireuen Regency is designated as the basis for the preparation of an action plan to improve the quality of slum housing and slums of Bireuen Regency, which is the commitment of the Bireuen Regency Government in supporting the national program of alleviating slums including in terms of it's a national target of settlements without slums.

Based on the decree, one of the things built from the KOTAKU program is roads and irrigation or drains, roads as part of the national transportation system have an important role, especially in supporting the economic, social, cultural and environmental fields. With the equitable distribution of road construction, it is hoped that a balance of development between regions will be achieved and support the smooth distribution of goods and services from one region to another. So that the national economy can run stable all the time.

Based on the program carried out in 3 other Gampong anatar: (Safrizal, Kotaku Coordinator Mns. Capa: 2022). what has been carried out by the Bireuen Regency government, is a program to build infrastructure, including paving roads in the village including their covers, sewers and pavement improvements as well as city hygiene with women in charge of sweeping roads (broomshades), concentrating on transporting and cleaning waste from oil palm or community waste, the most of which is community household waste coordinated by their respective village heads so that they do not was thrown into the river but there were male officers who bought garbage with BENTOR or motor rickshaws.by paying 20 thousand per head of the family, who had no vehicles worked by alternating female laborers who came from the town of Bireuen who were accompanied by their husbands and children at night. (Azhari, DLHK secretary:2022)

Models of Women's participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen Regency include:

a) Preparation of KOTAKU program plan by Deliberation

Women's empowerment is an effort to involve women in development which is seen from all aspects of women's lives and all the work done by women; productive, reproductive, private and public work. (Azhari, S.T : Secretary of DLHK, 2022)

The issues and problems of women and children are complex and cross-cutting. It is said to be complex due to the many interrelated factors that cause the low quality of life of women and children. Meanwhile, it is called a cross-cutting issue because the problem exists in almost all sectors, and therefore, the handling of the problem must involve the entire development sector.

Gender Mainstreaming continues to be pursued by governments from various development sectors with the aim of realizing gender equality and justice, this intention can be implemented with gender-responsive planning, gender responsive budgets in accordance with the Decree of the Regent of Bireuen Number: 13 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Bireuen Regency.

Based on this, Qanun Number 7 of 2013 concerning the Bireuen Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2012 - 2032, Article 67 concerning the Implementation of spatial planning is carried out by the government by involving various elements such as the community, the private sector, the business world, professional groups, NGOs which are hereinafter referred to as the role of the community, have rights and obligations in spatial planning, both at the stage of preparing spatial plans, space utilization, as well as the stage of controlling space utilization. Article 68 In spatial planning, everyone in spatial planning has the right to:

- 1) enjoy the increase in the value of space as a result of spatial arrangement.
- 2) obtain proper reimbursement for losses arising from the implementation of development activities in accordance with the spatial plan.
- 3) raise objections to authorized officials against development that is not in accordance with the spatial plan in its territory.
- 4) submit demands for cancellation of permits and termination of construction that are not in accordance with the spatial plan to the competent authority. And
- 5) file a claim for compensation to the government and/or permit holders if development activities that are not in accordance with the spatial plan cause losses.

b) Participation and activity in the discussion of the Program

Gender issues are problems caused by gender inequality which has implications for the emergence of discrimination against one of the parties that can happen to women or men. Gender issues exist in various regional development sectors. The improvement of gender equality is marked by an increase in the quality of life of women, especially in the fields of education, health, economy, including access to control of political resources.

One of the opportunities for both men and women under the auspices of the environmental agency, which is prioritized is the cleanliness and neatness of the city which is arranged clean from market waste, both organic

and non-organic waste. Hazardous material waste is also and often requested with palm oil people, urban valleys, hence the levy money is charged Rp. 20,000.00 per month. The department usually calls every village need for socialization. Tukan g night hygiene from 02 am to dawn, the driver is paid Rp. 1,900,000.00, female laborers or road sweepers Rp. 1,200,000.00, kernet / garbage takers Rp. 1,600,000.00, sometimes by children or husbands for workers who are unable to do so. Guidance regarding cleanliness and waste management is provided by the lingkungan office to related parties including village heads.

In general, the program participation model in the KOTAKU program in Bireuen Regency through control / supervision, it can be in the form of materiel for the smooth running of tasks or programs (goods / money) such as stationery, books, pens, computers, and nonmaterials to increase hr capacity through training provided to men and women there is no difference. However, based on the conditions on the ground, nonmaterial assistance is still more widely accessed by men because the Kota Kumuh program in the two Gampong namely Meunasah Capa and Meunasah Dayah is to build infrastructure. (Mahmuddin, Geusyik meunasah Capa: 2022).

This happens because there are still gender stereotypes that consider women as shy figures, their intelligence is still below that of men, and are not good at managing programs. With such stereotypes, women's access to opportunities to increase hr capacity is very limited. In many cases, men tend to be preferred to be given access to information in the form of training and other assistance. (Sukma Torida, Women's journal: 2022). Even so, in terms of increasing human resource capacity, women's participation is lower than that of men, such as when attending e-learning training or comparative studies.

In connection with the above, Qanun Number 7 of 2013 concerning the Bireuen Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2012 - 2032, Article 68 and article 71 in the use of everyone's space in spatial planning must:

- 1) comply with the established Bireuen County RTRW.
- 2) utilize the space in accordance with the space utilization permit from the authorized official.
- 3) comply with the provisions set out in the requirements of the space utilization permit. And
- 4) provide access to areas that by the provisions of the Laws and Regulations are declared as public property
- 5) Control/surveillance

Furthermore, the model of Women's Partisanship in the KOTAKU Program in Bireuen Regency is through Control/supervision as a member of the KOTAKU program has control over work plans within the village. In the preparation of work plans (short, medium, and long) along with determining the needs of the KOTAKU program in the village, it is made based on the results of deliberations with all gampong apparatus involved in the program. Furthermore, geusyik and responsible for leading the implementation of the program. In addition, women as financial holders or treasurers also encourage cooperation. However, women's control is very limited because of their role as members. (Ningsih, Member of KOTAKU Mns. Capa Bireuen:2022).

#### c) Waste Handling

Various efforts continue to be made by the government in overcoming the waste problem that continues to increase every year, including the addition of medical waste caused during this pandemic. Increasing waste recycling through the National Policy and Strategy for Managing Household Waste and Similar Household Waste (JAKSTRANAS) is a recommendation issued by the government in reducing the waste problem in Indonesia.

Environmental impacts caused by landfills include air pollution that emits methane gas and leachate water that has not been processed so that it enters the soil (many occur in open dumping sites). In addition, the increasingly massive pollution of lakes, reservoirs, rivers and oceans by plastic and microplastic waste. The low concern and empathy of the community towards the existence of waste around their environment is a social impact caused.

The condition of waste in Bireuen Regency is inevitably directly proportional to other regencies/cities in Indonesia. Since its inception in 1999, Bireuen Regency has grown rapidly and has also affected the growth of new settlements, especially in the Regency Capital City (IKK). It requires fairly accurate planning in handling waste as a whole to the sub-district. In general, waste handling is quite good, it's just that it is still constrained by minimal facilities and infrastructure so that it interferes with routine operations. This circumstance led to obstacles to the mobilization of the periodic transportation of garbage. ( Azhari, S.T : Secretary of DLHK, 2022)

Waste management, waste and recycling along with water procurement accounted for a 9 percent share of the sectors supporting the economic growth of Bireuen Regency in 2019. This figure can be a support in the fulfillment of infrastructure and waste facilities that are increasingly needed.

The amount of waste produced has increased every year. The most volume of waste produced occurred in 2018 as much as 234 m3. This condition is inversely proportional to what happened in 2019, where there was a decrease in the volume of waste produced by the community by 114 m3.

#### **b. Constraints and efforts in implementing the Model of women's participation in the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Bireuen Regency**

The obstacles experienced in implementing the model of women's participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh

(KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen Regency are: (Saiful Karim, Bappeda: 2022)

- 1) Lack of a sense of concern for women to participate in development;

The lack of sensitivity of men and women lacks a sense of care between individuals and because it has become a habit since childhood and ethics and morals are increasingly eroded. There are several factors that influence female partisanship (Ross, 1997) are: Age, Gender, Education, Occupation and income, Length of stay. Qanun Number 7 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Bireuen Regency in 2012 – 2032 article 70 concerning the form of community roles in regional spatial planning at each stage of spatial planning, including: Spatial planning, Space utilization. And Control of space utilization.

- 2) The demands of taking care of the Household;

Generally because of household duties, because half of the child's housewives are not yet adults, but for housewives whose children have grown up, most of them are already quite active. In addition, socialization only reaches the sub-district level. However, at the village stage and by the village apparatus in general it is lacking in terms of response. In addition, one example that has occurred in Bireuen, a resident who was caught littering was fined by paying a certain amount of levy money to the authorities. (Rosnina, Member of KOTAKU Mns. Capa Bireuen: 2022)

- 3) There is no Regulation regarding the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR);

RDTR is a plan on the spatial planning of the regency/city area which is equipped with district/city zoning regulations. (Muslem, bappeda:2022). Zoning regulations are provisions that regulate the use of space and the elements of control drawn up for each zone contain provisions that must, may and may not be implemented the basic coefficients of buildings, the coefficients of building floors and the boundary lines of buildings, the provision of Zoning regulations are provisions that regulate the use of space and the elements of control drawn up for each zone contain provisions that must, can and should not be implemented in the zone of basic utilization of green open space, basic coefficient of buildings, coefficients of building floors and building boundary lines, provision of facilities and infrastructure and other provisions needed to realize a safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable space (Safrizal, Kotaku Coordinator Mns. Capa Bireuen: 2022)

In efforts to implement the model of women's participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen Regency are: Efforts to realize spatial structures and patterns in accordance with spatial plans through the development and implementation of the KOTAKU program, as well as its funding, known as space utilization. The use of space by the Bireuen Regency Government in carrying out the KOTAKU program makes efforts including:

- 1) Maintenance and fostering a sense of care

As a form of responsibility for the implementation of duties and functions, the Bireuen Regency Environmental Agency carries out plant maintenance activities. This is in the explanation of the Head of the Bireuen Regency Environment and Forestry Service who said that "In maintaining the City Hygiene room in Bireuen Regency. The government has always involved the community through some laborers to do watering every afternoon on plants such as plants in the Bireuen City monument garden and plants that are on the green line of Bireuen City". (Murzani, Head of DLHK Bireuen District:2022) Because plants need sufficient water intake to carry out photosynthesis in order to get their needs to grow and develop, watering plants is an activity that must be considered when carrying out plant maintenance.

- 2) Security/information/consultation

In the process of structuring public green open space, security is needed as an effort to maintain the quality and quantity of public green open space. Safeguards against work so that it does not come out of what has been feared. In Bireuen Regency, it is the responsibility of all parties including the district government and related agencies and also includes the responsibility of the community. In carrying out efforts to secure the KOTAKU program in Bireuen district, the Environment and Forestry Service carries out security such as conducting regular daily checks on the process of activities carried out. (Murzani, Bireuen District DLHK Chief:2022.

Information Is the lowest level of participation, at this level, related activities are carried out providing complete and clear information about what is planned, while in community activities are not involved. Consultation: at this level, there is feedback in the form of consultation to absorb the aspirations and priority needs of the community, the community has also not been involved in activities.

- 3) Gender Socialization and strengthening

The purpose of organizing socialization to the community related to the implementation of the KOTAKU program (city without slums) is to encourage the participation of related communities in activities from the stage of program preparation, implementation of activities, stage of infrastructure maintenance. At this level, encouragement is given to the community to seek opportunities through mutual decisions, but in community activities tend to be passive. Supporting independent community interests. Supporting independent community interests is the highest level, where people are given the power to do what they want at this level, society plays a very important role at every stage.

Socialization carried out in Gampong Meunasah Capa, Meunasah Dayah and Meunasah term Mosque by

the Village Facilitator (FASKEL) is organized, systematic, and which includes encouraging the participation and involvement of all components of society, including the poor and women through a series of learning activities in the cycle of activities. Facilitators are tasked with transforming knowledge and skills to strengthen and develop the abilities of volunteers/community cadres as agents of community empowerment, as well as strengthening and developing the capacity of KSM as a dynamic group, recognizing business opportunities or developing existing businesses, and managing finances simply. (Sri Hartati, head of spatial management for the PUPR Office: 2022)

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The model of women's participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Bireuen Regency, is in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the model is to prepare the KOTAKU program plan by deliberation, Gender Mainstreaming continues to be pursued by governments from various development sectors with the aim of realizing gender equality and justice, the preparation of the Kotaku program in Bireuen Regency which has been carried out in three villages, namely: Meunasah Capa, meunasah Dayah and Meunasah Jangka Mesjid involve a very minimal number of women with bookkeeping or financial duties, activeness in program discussions, control or supervision, handling slums and handling waste. Meanwhile, the obstacles experienced in the implementation of the model of women's participation in the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Area Program in Bireuen Regency are: maintenance, security, Making gender-participatory regulations regarding the Kotaku Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR). activities from the stage of program preparation, implementation of activities, stage of maintenance of infrastructure.

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