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Impact Of The National Program For The City Without Slums (Kotaku) On The Economic Aspect Of The Community Of Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of the National Program for Cities without Slums (KOTAKU) on the economic aspects of the people of Somba Opu sub-district, Gowa Regency. This type of research is qualitative research. The results of this data were taken directly at the secretariat of the Kotaku Coordinator and the slum community in 14 Kelurahan in Somba Opu District. The results showed that the program implemented in Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency experienced the fastest reduction in slum area through improving the quality of the environment by building residential infrastructure. The development is expected to bring positive changes to the economic aspects of the community because this aspect is one of the indirect causes of the emergence of slum settlements. The results of this study are the KOTAKU program has a positive impact from the economic aspect, namely increasing income and increasing community employment. Income is the impact that benefits the most when implementing the development of the KOTAKU Program. Utilization of infrastructure development and economic activities from the KOTAKU Program needs to be increased to provide more impact on the economic aspects of the community.

1. PRELIMINARY

Housing and residential areas are a unified system consisting of fostering, administering housing, administering residential areas, maintaining and repairing, preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, providing land, funding and financing systems, as well as the role of the community, in accordance with the Law. -Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas Article 1 paragraph (1). Slums are settlements that are unfit for habitation due to irregularity of the building, high building density, and quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements (stated in Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas).

Current development focuses on basic needs, one of which is development in the housing and settlement sector. One of the problems that generally exist in urban areas is slum settlements. There are two main factors that cause slum settlements, namely, the first is the high growth of the city but it is not matched by sufficient income, namely the city government which is late in planning and building urban infrastructure, especially on roads in the area of new settlement development (Sadyohutomo in Sadana, 2014).

The central government in overcoming this problem by creating a city program without slums or commonly called KOTAKU in general. KOTAKU is one of the strategic efforts of the Directorate General of Human Settlements of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the handling of urban slums and support the "100-0-100 Movement", namely 100 percent access to safe drinking water, 0 percent slum settlements, and 100 percent access to clean drinking water. proper sanitation. The Kotaku program in its implementation uses a collaboration platform between the central government, provincial governments, cities/districts, communities and other stakeholders by positioning the

community and district/city governments as the main actors (masters). With the KOTAKU program, the government can quickly deal with the problems of urban slums, and this program can create livable and affordable settlements sustainable.

Gowa City is an area directly adjacent to Makassar City which is very likely to appear in the area as slums because as a community gathering area on the outskirts of Makassar City which has a very large population, Somba Opu sub-district is an area directly adjacent to Makassar City so that slum settlements are very large. widespread in the Somba Opu sub-district. Because slum settlements are widespread in Gowa City, the KOTAKU Program was assigned to handle slums. Since 2015 Kotaku has been in Gowa district, although initially KOTAKU was named PNPM Mandiri which only focused on empowerment Public rural. City Gowa on year 2015 .

196.15 hectares in area spread over 14 urban villages. The KOTAKU program is indicated to have succeeded in helping to reduce slum settlements in the Somba Opu sub-district in 2019 with an area of 172.26 ha and the remaining area of 23.89 ha.

Table 1.1 Initial slum area and slum reduction area

Ward	slum area beginning	Slum reduction			Total deduction slum	Remaining area slum
		2017	2018	2019		
View	10.57	0.00	4.62	5.95	10.57	0.00
ktangka	21.13	0.00	14.00	2.05	16.05	5.08
Sungguminasa	10.02	0.00	6.00	1.42	7.42	2.60
Tompo Balang	10.11	0.00	5.77	1.33	7.10	3.01
Kaluku Trunk	21.47	0.00	14.78	1.8	16.58	4.89
Samata	10.12	0.00	8.82	0.6	9.42	0.70
Romang Pods	10.25	0.00	9.00	1.25	10.25	0.00
Button	20.54	2.70	17.84	0.00	20.54	0.00
Pacinongang	10.55	0.00	8.36	2.19	10.55	0.00
Tamarunang	22.24	0.00	17.46	0.00	17.46	4.78
Mawang	10.18	0.00	7.35	0.00	7.35	2.83
Bonto-Bontoa	19.92	0.00	10.92	0.00	10.92	0.00
Kalegowa	10.80	0.00	10.80	0.00	10.80	0.00
Bontoramba	17.25	0.00	17.25	0.00	17.25	0.00
Amount	196.15	2.70	152.97	16.59	172.26	23.89

Source for the 2017-2019 KOTAKU Gowa Program.

The improvement of environmental quality is expected to have a positive impact, thereby increasing the productivity of citizens (economic aspect). Environmental changes will be influenced by the environment itself, humans and their activities (Bintarto, 1989; Indarto and Rahayu, 2015). Improvements in quality or changes in the environment are expected to enable people to lead comfortable lives. One of the elements to achieve comfortable settlements is the economic element, namely the availability of employment opportunities (Firdaus and Nuraini, 2015; Gultom and Sunarti, 2017). The economic aspect is a factor indirect causes of slum settlements, which include community income, community work and construction of non-permanent houses (Sadana, 2015). It is hoped that by developing or improving the quality of the slum environment, non-physical aspects (such as economic aspects) are also expected to be improved. Therefore, this study aims to determine the economic impact of the development of the KOTAKU program. Based on these objectives, the title adopted by the author is "The Impact of the National Slumless City Program (KOTAKU) on the Economic Aspects of the Community of Somba Opu District, Somba Opu Regency. Gowa."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Economy Public

Community economy is all economic activities and community efforts to fulfill their *basic needs* , namely clothing, food, health and education. Thus, it can be understood that community economic empowerment is an effort to increase the ability or potential of the community in economic activities in order to meet the needs of life and improve their welfare and have potential in the national development process.

In Indonesia, people's economic activities are diverse. Some are agrarian and non-agricultural. The following are the types of community economic activities:

a) Agriculture

Agriculture is a production activity that uses land as the main factor. The result is food. The results obtained are rice, corn, beans, soybeans, sago, or tubers. Agriculture is a source of livelihood for many people in Indonesia Indonesia.

b) Farm

Livestock is a business activity by raising animals, then taking the results and selling them. Livestock products are like chicken eggs, chicken meat, goat meat, or milk cow.

c) Fishery

Fishery is an activity related to the management and utilization of fish. Fisheries are related activities such as fishing, fish farming, and aquaculture.

d) Trading

Trade is a business activity that distributes manufactured goods from producers to consumers. Goods sold are different, can be the result of agriculture, fisheries, or plantations.

e) Industry

According to the KBBI, industry is an affair or everything related to industry. Industry is a business activity that processes raw goods into semi-finished goods and finished goods. Usually they process in large quantities then sell themselves or through intermediary.

The indicators that can be concluded from the economic impact of the community from the national program for cities without slums are:

a) Income

Revenue is one of the most important elements of the formation of an income statement in a company. Many are confused about the term income. This is due to income can be interpreted as revenue and can also be interpreted as income, then income can be interpreted as income and the word revenue as income or profit. Income is very influential for the whole life of the company, the greater the income earned, the greater the company's ability to finance all expenses and activities that will be carried out by the company. In addition, income also affects the company's profit and loss which is presented in the

income statement, so income is the lifeblood of a company. (A Maulana 2018).

According to Soemarso SR 2009 Revenue is the amount charged to customers for goods and services sold.

The opinion according to BN. Marbun 2003 income is money received by individuals, companies and other organizations in the form of wages, salaries, rent, interest, commissions, fees and profits.

b) Work

In human life always hold various activities. One of these activities is manifested in movements called work. Work implies carrying out a task that ends with the fruit of the work that can be enjoyed by the person concerned. An important driving factor that causes people to work is the need that must be met. Activities in work contain elements of a social activity , produce something, and ultimately aim to meet their needs. However, behind the goal that no Directly, people work to get rewards in the form of wages or salaries from the results of their work. So basically people work, not only to maintain their survival, but also to achieve a better standard of living (As'ad, 2002:46).

2.2 City Without Slums (KOTAK)

The City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) intends to build an integrated system for handling slums, where local governments lead and collaborate with stakeholders in planning and implementation and promote community participation. Slums are settlements that are not suitable for habitation due to various aspects ranging from irregularity of buildings, high levels of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements, while slum housing is housing that has decreased the quality of its function as a place to live. occupancy.

a. Program goals MY CITY

The purpose of the KOTAKU program is to improve access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums to support the realization of livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements.

indicators in the achievement of program objectives (*outcomes*):

1) Increased public access to infrastructure and the environment, including (drainage, clean/drinking water, waste management, waste water management, security fire).
2) The decrease in the area of slum settlements due to better access to infrastructure and urban services good.
3) Beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of infrastructure and service.
4) Increasing community welfare by encouraging sustainable livelihoods in the region slum.
5) The implementation of joint rules as an effort to change people's clean and healthy living behavior and prevention slum.

The achievement of program objectives is measured by formulating performance indicators of success and program achievement targets that will contribute to the achievement of the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) target, namely the alleviation of urban slum settlements to 0 percent. Broadly speaking, the achievement of objectives is measured by the following " *outcome " indicators* :

1) Increase public access to infrastructure and urban services in slum settlements in accordance with established slum settlement criteria (drainage, clean/drinking water, waste management, waste water management, fire protection, public open spaces)
2) The decrease in the area of slum settlements due to better access to infrastructure and urban services good.
3) The formation and functioning of the institution, namely the Pokja PKP at the district/city level to support the program MY CITY
4) Beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of urban infrastructure and services in settlements slum.
5) Increasing community welfare by

encouraging sustainable livelihoods in the region slum.

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1) Increase public access to urban infrastructure and services in slum settlements in accordance with established slum settlement criteria (drainage, clean/drinking water, waste management, waste water management, fire protection, open space public)
2) The decrease in the area of slum settlements due to better access to infrastructure and urban services good.
3) The formation and functioning of the institution, namely the Pokja PKP at the district/city level to support the program MY CITY
4) Beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of urban infrastructure and services in settlements slum.

b. Program targets MY CITY

According to the data base line, the KOTAKU program has a target named 100-0-100 , namely:
100% for access to drinking water 0% slum area 100% access to sanitation

c. Program Strategy MY CITY

1) Strategy Base

Collaborating with all development actors in handling slum settlements.

2) Strategy Operational

Operational strategies in program implementation are as follows:

a) Organizing the handling of slum settlements through prevention and improvement of the quality of settlements slum.
b) Increase capacity and develop institutions that are able to collaborate and build networks for handling slum settlements from the central level to the local level Public.
c) Implement participatory planning and integrated multi-sectoral budgeting and multi-actor.
d) Ensure that the slum settlement plan is included in the agenda of the Regional RPJM and other formal plans.
e) Facilitate collaboration of existing plans, including
f) settlement *baseline* data that will be used as a common reference in planning and control.
g) Increase access to basic environmental services that are integrated with the system city .

d. Principles of the Program MY CITY

The basic principles applied in the implementation of the KOTAKU Program

1) Local government as skipper. There is collaboration between the local government and the sub-district/village level government as well as involving the community or other concerned groups in settlement management activities. slum. Comprehensive and *outcome -oriented planning* (achievement of program objectives) Settlement planning activities are carried out with a comprehensive mindset and are oriented towards achieving goals.
2) Synchronization of planning and budgeting The slum settlement plan is synchronized with the vision of the district/city in the RPJM.
3) Participatory Development by combining *top-down* and *bottom-up* planning, so that community-level planning will become an integral part of more urban-level planning.
4) Creative and Innovative. The creative principle in handling slum settlements is an effort to always develop ideas in seeing the problems and opportunities needed in

handling slum settlement activities to realize mutual prosperity and create a decent residential environment. inhabit.

5) Environmental and social management to ensure from continuity program must prioritize the principles of sustainable development.
6) Good Governance (*Good governance*).
   This principle aims to enable local and village governments and communities to be able to carry out and manage their own regional development by implementing good governance.
7) Investments in the handling of slums must support the development of the city and must also be able to increase the capacity and carrying capacity environment.
8) Revitalizing the role of BKM, emphasizing on increasing the role of BKM from poverty alleviation to prevention and improvement of settlement quality slum.

e. Program impact MY CITY

The impact of development on the economic aspect in general can be seen from the indicators of employment, the development of the economic structure, the increase in people's income and changes in employment (Suratmo, 1990 in Wahyuni, 2019).

1) Impact economy

The impact of development on the economic aspect in general can be seen from the indicators of employment, the development of the economic structure, the increase in people's income and changes in employment (Suratmo, 1990 in Wahyuni, 2019). One of the economic variables to see welfare the result of economic and social development of the community is the level of income (Supartono et al., 2011). Looking at the quality of life indicators of slum settlement efforts, the slum management program should improve the community's economy as indicated by the existence of new jobs that will increase people's income (Manurung et al., 2019). As a form of development, every regional economic development is expected to increase job opportunities and increase people's income (Teja, 2015).

2) Impact social

According to Bintarto (1989:31) , changes in in something surround influenced by environment that alone, human and pattern activity. Change into the development , change location The explanation of these changes is as follows:

a) Developmental Changes, namely changes that occur local where those changes can still be held in that place without the need to make a move
b) Changes in the location of an activity unit , namely changes in which occurs in a place that results in the existence of a plan or symptom of the transfer of some form of activity or the displacement of a number of residents from that area to the area other.
c) Changes in Behavior This change includes changes in the behavior or behavior of the local population in an effort to adapt to developments that occur in the area.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Technique Analysis

Milles and Huberman (1984), in Adipura (2011), argued that the activities and analysis of qualitative data were carried out interactively and continuously until they were completed, so that the data was saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely:

a. Data reduction (*DataReduction*)

The data obtained in the field is quite a lot, for that it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary ones. The data that has been reduced will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it when needed.

b.* Data Presentation (*Data Display)

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. Data in qualitative research

can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and so on. Miles and Huberman (1984), stated that the most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text. Apart from being in the form of a narrative, display data can also be in the form of graphs, matrices, networks.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The next step is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However , if the conclusion has indeed been supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusion put forward is a credible conclusion (can be trusted). The conclusions in qualitative research are expected to be new findings that were previously unclear, so that the research becomes clear.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Presentation (Result Study)

Gowa City has 14 locations of slum areas. The KOTAKU program covers all of these areas, but not all kelurahan areas have slum settlements, only a few points in each kelurahan, so the priority areas of the KOTAKU Program area are really slums. This slum area is carried out handling activities called quality improvement. Somba Opu sub-district has a slum area located in Gowa City which is directly adjacent to the capital city of South Sulawesi province, which greatly affects the distribution of slum settlements. The following is the location and extent in Somba Opu District.

Table 4.1
Initial Slum Area and Reduction Area seedy

Ward	slum area beginning	Slum reduction			Total deduction slum	Remaining area slum
		2017	2018	2019		
View	10.57	0.00	4.62	5.95	10.57	0.00
ktangka	21.13	0.00	14.00	2.05	16.05	5.08
Sungguminasa	10.02	0.00	6.00	1.42	7.42	2.60
Tompo Balang	10.11	0.00	5.77	1.33	7.10	3.01
Kaluku Trunk	21.47	0.00	14.78	1.8	16.58	4.89
Samata	10.12	0.00	8.82	0.6	9.42	0.70
Romang Pods	10.25	0.00	9.00	1.25	10.25	0.00
Button	20.54	2.70	17.84	0.00	20.54	0.00
Pacinongang	10.55	0.00	8.36	2.19	10.55	0.00
Tamarunang	22.24	0.00	17.46	0.00	17.46	4.78
Mawang	10.18	0.00	7.35	0.00	7.35	2.83
Bonto-Bontoa	19.92	0.00	10.92	0.00	10.92	0.00
Kalegowa	10.80	0.00	10.80	0.00	10.80	0.00
Bontoramba	17.25	0.00	17.25	0.00	17.25	0.00
Amount	196.15	2.70	152.97	16.59	172.26	23.89

Source TEAM KORKOT 04 KOTAKU Kabupaten Gowa Year 2017-2019.

Gowa City in 2015 based on the results of data collection on the KOTAKU program, namely the area of slums in Somba Opu District covering an area of
196.15 Ha spread over 14 urban villages. The KOTAKU program is indicated to have succeeded in helping to reduce slum settlements in the Somba Opu sub-district from 2017 to 2019 covering an area of 172.26 ha and the remaining area of 23.89 ha.

a. Program Activities MY CITY

The activity of the KOTAKU Program in an effort to improve the quality of slums in Somba Opu District is to build and improve the quality of environmental infrastructure functions. This activity sourced from BDI or investment fund assistance from the central government. The KOTAKU program was implemented in 14 Kelurahan Somba Opu Subdistrict, received development activities in 2017 and 2019 and was carried out in that year. The infrastructure is environmental roads, drainage, WWTP, and MCK, procurement of clean water sources, as well as waste facilities, namely garbage carts. Environmental road construction and drainage activities are carried out in all slum settlements in Somba Opu District. The activities carried out by the KOTAKU program in improving the economy are the provision of revolving fund loans which are intended as a form of community initial capital in building small businesses.

Infrastructure development activities are carried out by KSM and UPL-BKM in each kelurahan. KSM has a very important role in every development process. Prior to implementation, deliberation is held to agree on the types of infrastructure activities to be built and the formation of an activity committee or KSM. During implementation, if there are problems or obstacles, the BKM must overcome them by conducting deliberation with the constrained parties. After the construction has been carried out, the KSM reports to the BKM and the BKM submits the results of their work to the City Coordinator Team individually transparent.

d. Program Economic Impact MY CITY

The impact of development on the economic aspect in general can be seen from the indicators of employment, the development of the economic structure, the increase in people's income and changes in employment (Suratmo, 1990 in Wahyuni, 2019). One of the economic variable to see the welfare due to economic and social development of the community is the level of income (Supartono et al., 2011). Looking at the quality of life indicators of slum settlement efforts, the slum management program should improve the community's economy as indicated by the existence of new jobs that will increase people's income (Manurung et al., 2019). As a form of development, every regional economic development is expected to increase job opportunities and increase people's income (Teja, 2015).

From the interview results, it is known that the economic impact provided by the KOTAKU Program occurs both in terms of income and employment. This is known from the results of the content analysis of interviews with respondents with a recording unit. We can see the impact more clearly by referring to the two indicators that is:

c. Income

The condition after the KOTAKU Program was that the community experienced changes, one of which was an increase in income. When the KOTAKU Program conducts development activities, KSMs are formed according to their respective development activities. Members of KSM as an activity committee carry out the development needed according to regional problems. Residents who are members of KSM are given honorariums, although the amount is not large. In addition, KSM members are also covered for food and drinks. Funding for the provision of wages to KSM members is based on a mutual agreement between the community and transparent in detailing the use of funds . Thus, the impact in increasing income is only felt by residents who participate in development or are members of KSM.

Income is an impact that is classified as large in benefits because based on the analysis of the contents of interviews with respondents or interviewees, many mention that income increases with KOTAKU fostered businesses by providing revolving fund capital so that people's incomes increase and are able to be more advanced, as well as this program can be classified as a program that long-term. According to Mrs. Riski, the community of Sungguminasa Village who is also the recipient of the revolving fund , explained that: that:

'' Kotaku has had a good impact such as improving the infrastructure of slums and also providing revolving fund assistance and I myself am the recipient and the business that has been running, namely selling beauty cosmetics online and its business has been increasing since its establishment in 2018'' This interview took place on 23 August 2021. This plan is a sustainability program in community livelihoods from the KOTAKU Program which was previously handled by PNPM. According to Mr. Lukman as the financial ASKOT in the KOTAKU program, he explained that:

''This revolving fund program has been taking place in several areas of Somba Opu Subdistrict since 2008 which was initially implemented by the PNPM program until now followed by the KOTAKU program, which is especially the slum area community''

So it is known that the existence of a revolving fund program has a large positive impact on the sustainable economic aspects of the community.

d. Work

Employment is an impact that does not have a major impact on society after the KOTAKU program. Because the opportunity to work in only one type of work, namely construction experts. Quality improvement activities require construction experts but not all residents have expertise in the building sector. Therefore, it is possible that these work opportunities are obtained by people outside the development area or using development services from outside parties. Meanwhile, in this study, the respondents were people living in development areas. According to Mr. Sumardi, the people of Tamarunang Village explained that:

“Community work after KOTAKU has had a good impact because local infrastructure work is carried out by people who have expertise in the field of development but not all people participate because only those who are experts in their fields are employed in building the slums themselves but only in the short term, in terms of people's income. also received a good impact because the revolving fund assistance was able to help the community increase income from business results but not all people accepted it'' interview was conducted on August 20, 2021

The explanation from Mrs. Hasmawati, the Samata Village community explained that:

''The KOTAKU program has a great impact on the local community by improving infrastructure which also provides jobs because infrastructure development is carried out by several local communities, and has a good impact with the provision of revolving capital funds '' interview was conducted on August 20, 2021 . Likewise, the explanation from Mrs. Herlina, the community of Kuncio Village, explained that:

''KOTAKU does have a good impact on the community because it provides guidance for groups of housewives who are able to be creative again, and the income of the people here increases with the provision of business capital and infrastructure work in the area here, only a few people join to do it and if work such as painting paintings is done from a foreigner from the Kuncio area'' This interview took place on 21 August 2021''.

Employment is only an indirect impact on the community due to the infrastructure development of the KOTAKU Program. This can be said because after the development, the community can make a living faster and easier than before because the roads are much better. Thus, it can be classified as an impact on the employment aspect, even though it does not create a lot of job opportunities, but at least it

can increase the effectiveness of the community to work work.

Economic facilities can be a source for other than business actors, the surrounding community can take advantage of activities around these economic facilities to become new businesses or economic activities. Production houses or galleries can have other effects, such as other buying and selling activities that support activities within the production house, such as culinary businesses.

Thus, the development can open up business opportunities or community livelihoods. According to Rahman, the Bonto Ramba Village Community explained that:

''After the Kotaku program in the economic field, the impact was good, although it was still low in economic impact, the biggest impact was on the slum environment such as road and drainage construction and the provision of clean water sources, as for the form of economy provided by the KOTAKU program, namely the provision of revolving funds that have been there has been since 2008 which has been continued until now by KOTAKU and not all recipients of revolving funds are running smoothly in managing their business there are some that are no longer running but more are still running'' this interview took place on august 21 2021.

The impact that is felt by the existence of KOTAKU is the cleanliness and construction of drilled wells for clean water sources that are able to flow through all slum communities who need it. According to Mrs. Nasma, the Pandang-Pandang Village community that is:

''The impact on the local community is good because there are several developments such as road construction, drainage , provision of waste transport equipment which has been very much needed, and construction of clean water sources for the community'' This interview took place on 24 August 2021.

4.2 Discussion

The KOTAKU program is generally understood by development actors and beneficiaries as a development program that produces and improves infrastructure in residential areas. This development makes the community happy, grateful, and gives a positive value to the development activities of the KOTAKU Program. No words/sentences were found by the respondent as a negative response, not happy, or sad after the KOTAKU Program, therefore there is no negative indication of the KOTAKU program for the community.

The existence of infrastructure development makes the community more comfortable than before. This means that residents are quite satisfied with the existence of this development activity because access to basic services is better than before. The quality of the residential environment is also better, namely reducing the intensity of flooding, being cleaner, and reducing unpleasant odors. Thus, making the residential environment more organized and comfortable than previously.

Likewise, the community's economy has a very positive impact because with infrastructure improvements, the community is able to manage businesses that are precisely located in slum settlements and the community has also received financial assistance or business capital called a revolving fund which has a very large impact because previously the community did not have a business. to earn income, but after the provision of revolving funds the community is able to earn more income than before. There are several businesses in slum areas, such as tailors, vegetable sellers, online cosmetic sellers, mixed ingredients sellers, and other businesses other.

In accordance with previous researchers, Della Juliatum Maharani and colleagues, 2020, the results of the research show that the Economic Impact of the KOTAKU Program on the community has not been felt in the long term. The economic impact on income, namely the increase in income, is temporary or occurs only when there are activities. Meanwhile, in terms of work, quality improvement has an impact on workers who actually work in their fields such as construction experts and are also temporary or occur only when there are development activities. However, it is different

from the results of the research that I have revealed because in the area of the KOTAKU program, Gowa district, it has a long-term positive impact due to a program called a revolving fund that provides the community with initial capital to open a business so that currently the results are many new businesses that have taken place and community income increases and this program can be called long term.

5. CLOSING

5.1 S conclusion

After the author conducted the research, the conclusion of this research is the Impact of the National Program for Slum-Free Cities (KOTAKU) on the Economic Aspects of the Community of Somb Opu District, Gowa Regency, namely:

1. In general, infrastructure development activities and results have a positive impact. The economic impact that occurs is the existence of new jobs on income because they have participated in working on development. Even so, it can be seen that the impact on community work is still not too big because it is only for people who have expertise in development infrastructure.
2. The impact on income is that there are many small businesses that appear. Due to the provision of revolving capital funds , people are currently feeling the increase in their income. Thus it can also be concluded that the impact on income is very large for the slum community and is able to be implemented in the long term long.

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestions from this research are;

1. The need for creative business development for housewives so that income can be greater again.
2. Provide socialization to the community so that they are able to maintain and care for all the facilities that have been provided provided.
3. The need for prevention and supervision of all urban settlements so that in the future slum settlements do not increase as the number of people increases city.

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