

ABSTRACT

Most of the slums are located in coastal areas because the coastal areas are strategic locations which are close to the main livelihoods as fishermen. For their strategic locations, the fishermen choose the coastal areas as their places to live. The problem of slum is cannot be separated from the dynamics in community life and the government policy to manage housing and settlements. Agung Ridlo, from Sultan Agung University, conducted a study in 2002 about slum areas in Semarang and found out 13 points of slum areas located in North Semarang district in which one of the locations is Kelurahan Tanjungmas. The same study also resulted in the conclusion that North Semarang has a specific attraction for migrants because its location is the center of trade and industry that can attract people to come and to work here. The migrants came and looked for places to stay near their factories or beaches. Thus, slum areas were formed gradually (www.suaramerdeka.com/42 titik jadi sasaran permukiman kumuh). The increasing number of slum areas in Semarang cannot be separated from the government policy in managing settlements. The solvency of slum problem in Semarang City is a part of poverty alleviation program as stated in The Local Regulation of Semarang City Number 4 Year 2008. The research question is “what are gaps between poverty alleviation policy and its implementation to manage slum problem in coastal area of Kelurahan Tanjungmas?”

This research is aimed to examine the gaps between the poverty alleviations in managing slum upgrading and their implementation in coastal Semarang City, Kelurahan Tanjungmas. Objectives that are aimed to be achieved in this research are to identify slum characteristics, to analyze implementation of slum upgrading program, to analyze the stakeholders, to analyze policy evaluation, to analyze gaps between policy and its implementation, and to formulate conclusions and recommendations. The research method is qualitative method with the use of qualitative descriptive analysis technique. Data will be collected through interviews with the related local government agencies using purposive sampling and the affected local community using snowball sampling.

This study finds gaps between the policy and implementation of houses improvement program were caused by unsuccessful implementation of the program. The policy implementation has been conducted in accordance with existing regulation, but during the implementation process, obstacles which could not be managed occurred. These obstacles were influenced by three external factors namely physical condition, lack of input, weakness in one of the stages. Overall, gaps between the policy and implementation of houses improvement program made the program cannot achieve its significant objectives and made the community feel disappointed with the program implementation.

Key word: Policy, Implementation, Gaps, Coastal area