



ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON THE SUCCESS OF THE HOUSE RENOVATION PROGRAM IN SOUTH BANJARMASIN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Development essentially aims to improve the quality of life of a country in order to create a prosperous life. This study aims to analyze the influence of community participation on the success of the house renovation program in South Banjarmasin District. This type of research is qualitative and quantitative. Data sources are divided into primary data and secondary data. Data was collected through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis was carried out descriptively. The research results show community participation influences the success of the house renovation program in South Banjarmasin District. This can be seen from the existence of community participation in decision making, community participation in the implementation of house renovations, community participation in taking benefits from the results of house renovations and community participation in participating in supervising house renovation activities.

Keywords: Community participation, House Improvement Program, South Banjarmasin District.

INTRODUCTION

Development essentially aims to improve the quality of life of a country in order to create a prosperous life (Nawi & Lestari, 2019; Rusmiwari, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Abraham Maslow, the needs that exist in humans are innate, and are arranged according to levels or levels (Situmorang, 2016). Human needs are arranged in stages, namely basic physiological needs, needs for security, needs for love and belonging, needs for self-esteem and needs for self-actualization (Muhibbin, 2020). According to Maslow, needs that are at the most basic level are needs whose satisfaction is more urgent than those at the top (Rostanawa, 2019).

All housing and settlement development policies must be adjusted in line with the passing of Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning areas and settlements which states that the state is responsible for protecting the entire Indonesian nation through the implementation of housing and residential areas so that people are able to live and live in decent and affordable houses. in healthy, safe, harmonious and sustainable homes throughout Indonesia.

Home is one of the basic needs that must be met for everyone, the absence of a home for families has implications for neglecting family members and causing social disability (Arnawa et al., 2019; Hakim, 2020). The existence of a house has a very important function for human life both individually and in the family covering physical, psychological and social aspects (Sabaruddin, 2018). The house does not only function as a place to live, but also as a place of protection from the heat of the sun and rain, threats of disease, and animal attacks (Noviana, 2013). The house also functions as a place for childcare, guidance and education as well as a place to socialize, interact as a channel of affection between family members (Musyarofah, 2021).

The house as a shelter must meet physical elements or requirements that are strong, safe and healthy, psychologically it must be able to fulfill a sense of comfort and self-esteem, while socially it can maintain the privacy of each family member (Kamal et al., 2022). A good house is a healthy house or often called livable, which must be strived for (Nursyahbani & Pigawati, 2015; Hikmawati & Gutomo, 2016). A livable house is a place to live that meets health, safety and social requirements (Roebyantho & Unayah, 2014). Fulfilling the needs for livable housing is expected as an effort to achieve family resilience, on the other hand if it is not fulfilled it will cause problems, such as neglect or family social welfare problems (Arnawa & Karmini, 2019).

Creating a good or livable house is not easy, because it requires a lot of money, so it must be planned and prepared properly (Ari, 2019). Communities with lower middle incomes generally have limitations in realizing their needs for livable housing, especially for people who are classified as poor having a house is only a beautiful dream which may be difficult to realize if there is no intervention from other parties (Sinarta et al., 2022).

The main function of the house for poor families is as a shelter or place to live, regardless of eligibility or physical, psychological and social requirements due to various limitations, such as low income which is only enough to meet basic needs for food making it very difficult to create decent housing. Limited knowledge about the function of the house is not important for the poor, but the main obstacle is the lack of funds due to poverty, so they are powerless to build a decent house.

Characteristics of uninhabitable houses is an indicator of poor families, covering a residential building area of less than 8 square meters per person; This type of building has floors made of earth, bamboo, low quality wood; Types of walls made of bamboo, thatch, low quality wood or walls without plaster; Do not have defecation facilities or share with other households; Water sources come from wells or unprotected springs (rivers, rainwater); Lighting sources do not use electricity; Type of fuel for daily cooking using firewood, charcoal, kerosene;

Only eat meat chicken and milk once a week; Only able to eat one or two a day; Only able to buy new clothes once per year; Only able to pay for medical expenses at the health center or polyclinic; The income of the head of the family is not more than IDR 600,000; Education of the highest family head only graduated from elementary school or did not finish; Do not have savings or assets that can be easily sold for IDR 500,000.

According to Astuti (2016) the house renovation program is to fulfill basic needs, especially housing as a place to live, through increasing the social welfare of the community and repairing or rehabilitating uninhabitable houses (house renovations), so that poor families can live in livable houses in a healthy environment and prosperous. By fulfilling one of the basic needs in the form of a livable house, it is hoped that family resilience will be achieved. A good house is a healthy house or often called livable, which must be sought for its existence, the need for livable housing is expected as an effort to achieve family resilience, otherwise if it is not fulfilled it will cause problems, such as neglect or family social welfare problems (Hikmawati and Gutomo, 2016).

The house renovation program is a government program in an effort to eradicate poverty. Apart from being a poverty alleviation program, the house renovation program is also principally aimed at encouraging mutual cooperation. Gotong royong itself has actually been around for a long time in society, apart from that this culture is indeed preserved to reflect and practice one of the precepts contained in Pancasila. In addition to cultivating mutual cooperation, the house renovation program also aims to create a healthy environment. Because the home environment that is not livable seems damp and less clean. So that after repairing the uninhabitable house, it is hoped that the local environment will also be clean, comfortable and healthy.

Participation in the Livable House development program is important because apart from being a poverty alleviation program it is also to maximize the results of development. The level of participation is directly related to the success or failure of the final development outcome. With participation, work is easier and more is achieved and can be used as a catalyst for subsequent development.

The Directorate General of Housing of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) is again implementing a slum area alleviation program. This time the program was implemented in the City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan Province, which was also implemented with the Directorate General of Cipta Karya. As many as 700 uninhabitable housing units (RTLH) received a stimulant assistance program for self-help housing (BSPS) or house renovations with a total budget of IDR 14 billion. This program is carried out simultaneously between structuring urban slum areas and revitalizing people's homes that are uninhabitable to become healthier and more suitable. Programs like this are carried out in collaboration between organizational units at the Ministry of PUPR so that the impact of programs felt by the community can also be wider and optimal.

According to Iwan Ristiano as the Head of the Banjarmasin City Social Service (Dinsos), he stated that the house renovation program would continue as in previous years. Houses that have been included in the home renovation program must first pass several verifications to field validation. When it's finished, it can proceed to the rehabilitation work stage. In this house renovation program, most of them were included in the beneficiary list, namely most residents of South Banjarmasin who were also recipients of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) (Kalimantanpost, 2021).

Previous research that is the same as the theme of this research as conducted by Slamet Riadi (2020) with the title Community Participation in Implementing the Home Improvement

Program for the Poor in Silae Village, Ulujadi District, Palu City. The results of the study show that community participation in the Silae Village is still relatively low. This is based on three of the four indicators used as a reference in this study, which are considered not optimal. The researcher found that the people in Silae Village still participated a lot in the program implementation stage.

Research conducted by Defi Fradila Sari (2021) with the title Community Participation in the Quality Improvement Program for Uninhabitable Houses in Payakumbuh City. The results of the study stated that the forms of community participation in planning for Quality Improvement for Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Homes were; a) Formation of a group of beneficiaries; b) Open account numbers for beneficiaries; c) Make use of local resources. Forms of community participation in the implementation of the Quality Improvement Program for Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses: a) Participation in the form of assistance from workers; b) Participation in the form of material assistance; c) Participation in the form of skills or expertise.

Research conducted by Muhammad Rusli (2020) with the title Home Improvement Program with a Participatory Model. The research results show that the forms of community participation in the House Renovation Program with a participatory model include community involvement in contributing ideas, especially those who have knowledge and skills related to the program, physical labor by working optimally, carpentry skills where without being asked to work according to their respective skills, building materials, especially those with leftover building materials donated and the necessary equipment to lend for use as well as funds according to ability.

Research conducted by Imron Maulana (2020) with the title Level of Community Participation in Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses in Tangerang City. The results of the study show that the level of community participation at all stages in Tangerang City is high or rebellious where the community is willing to cooperate cooperatively with other stakeholders and they are able to make their own decisions in determining their wishes.

Based on the previous research above, it is known that there are different research results (Research Gap) from Slamet Riadi's research (2020) which states that community participation in the Silae Village is still relatively low. Meanwhile, according to Imron Maulana (2020) states that the level of community participation is relatively high in the rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses in Tangerang City.

The difference in the results of the research above underlies the hypothesis that there will also be differences experienced in other regions, so the title in this study is: "Analysis of the Influence of Community Participation on the Success of the House Renovation Program in South Banjarmasin Sub-District".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a causality approach through surveys, where research goes directly to the field to collect data, this survey is carried out using a list of questions (questionnaires) which are delivered directly to the people who are in South Banjarmasin District. This type of research is quantitative research because the data in this study are in the form of numbers and the analysis uses statistics.

This research is a survey research, namely by taking a sample from a population and using a questionnaire as the main data collection tool. -variables through hypothesis testing.

The research location is the place where the research is conducted. The location was chosen based on uniqueness, attractiveness and suitability for the problem being studied (Hardani, et al, 2020: 273). In this study, researchers took locations in the South Banjarmasin District because that area received the most assistance with the house renovation program.

The data collected is in the form of qualitative data and quantitative data. Source of data is divided into primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The population as well as the sample in this study were the heads of households who received the house renovation program, that is, the total number of residents in South Banjarmasin District were 60 heads of households. Data were analyzed through data quality tests, including validity and reliability tests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

The validity test in this study uses Product Moment correlation, if the observation results are $r_{count} > r_{table}$, then the questionnaire is valid or valid. The calculation results with the help of the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) program are as follows:

1. Test the validity of the community participation variable (X)

Table 1. Community Participation Variable Validity Test (X)

| grain | r count | r table | Information |
|-------|---------|---------|-------------|
| X1 | 0.501 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X2 | 0.685 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X3 | 0.521 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X4 | 0.643 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X5 | 0.647 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X6 | 0.586 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X7 | 0.472 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X8 | 0.588 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X9 | 0.658 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X10 | 0.626 | 0.254 | Valid |
| X11 | 0.651 | 0.254 | Valid |

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on table 4.9. it can be seen that all r counts from statements X1 to X11 (Corrected Item Total Correlation) $>$ the r table number is 0.254, so all data is valid.

2. Test the validity of the success variable of the home renovation program (Y)

Table 2. Variable Validity Test for the Success of the Home Improvement Program (Y)

| grain | r count | r table | Information |
|-------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Y1 | 0.700 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y2 | 0.487 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y3 | 0.547 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y4 | 0.580 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y5 | 0.635 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y6 | 0.526 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y7 | 0.389 | 0.254 | Valid |
| Y8 | 0.801 | 0.254 | Valid |

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on table 4.10. it can be seen that all r counts from statements Y1 to Y8 (Corrected Item Total Correlation) $>$ the r table number is 0.254, so all data is valid.

Reliability Test

The reliability test in this test uses Cronbach Alpha, if Cronbach Alpha $>$ 0.6 then the questionnaire is said to be consistent or reliable. Based on calculations with the SPSS program

for each variable the alpha value appears in the table below, the questionnaire in this study is consistent or reliable.

Table 3. Data Reliability Test

| No. | Variable | Alpha Cronbach | Information |
|-----|--|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | Community participation (X) | 0.884 > 0.6 | Reliable |
| 2 | The success of the home renovation program (Y) | 0.847 > 0.6 | Reliable |

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Classic Assumption Test

1. Multicollinearity test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. If there is a correlation, then there is a multicollinearity problem. Regression that is free from multicollinearity problems if the VIF value is < 10 and the tolerance value is > 0.10, then the data does not have multicollinearity.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | std. Error | Betas | | | tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | -1,169 | .691 | | -1,692 | .096 | | |
| 1 Society participation | .756 | .016 | .987 | 46,243 | .000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: The success of the home renovation program

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

The results obtained in the VIF number for the community participation variable (X) are 1,000. Based on the results of VIF <10, the research data is classified as having no multicollinearity disturbances in the regression model.

2. Autocorrelation test

The autocorrelation test with Durbin-Watson is carried out by comparing the Durbin-Watson value formed from the calculation results compared to the table value, if the Durbin-Watson value lies between -2 and +2 then it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation and the regression model is feasible to use. The results of the autocorrelation test with Durbin-Watson can be seen in the table below:

Table 5 Durbin-Watson Statistics

Summary Model^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .987 ^a | .974 | .973 | .856 | 1,286 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation

b. Dependent Variable: The success of the home renovation program

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

The table above shows that the Durbin-Watson value obtained in this test is 1.286. Because the calculated Durbin-Watson value is between -2 and +2, it can be concluded that the regression model indicated there was no autocorrelation problem.

3. Heteroscedasticity test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals or observation to other observations using the Scatteplot graph. A good regression model is that there is no heteroscedasticity. If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then there is no heteroscedasticity.

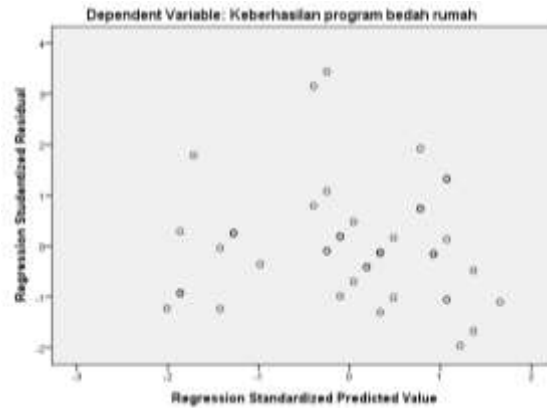


Figure 1. Scatterplot Graph
Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based onIn the picture above, it can be seen that the points formed spread randomly and are scattered both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so the regression model is feasible to use.

4. Normality test

This assumption test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent and independent variables have a normal distribution or not.

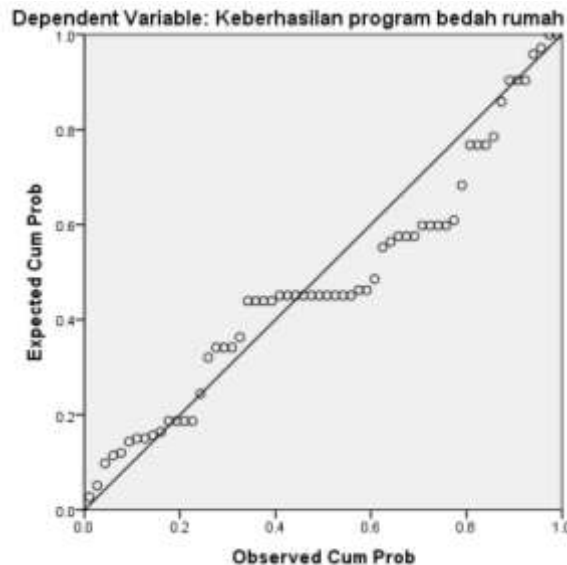


Figure 2. Normal PP of Regression Standardized Residual
Source: Primary data processed, 2023

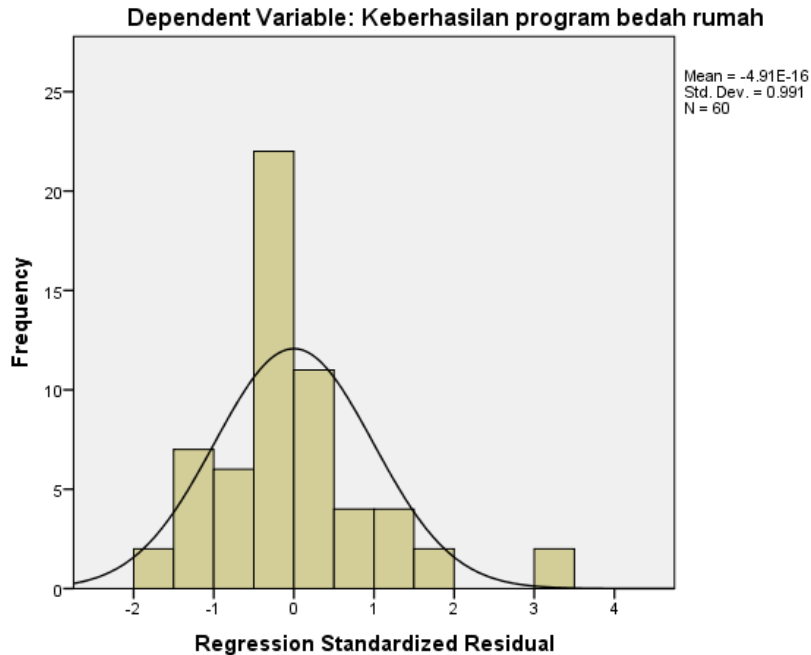


Figure 3. Histograms
Source: Primary data processed, 2023

In the histogram image, it gives a distribution pattern that is close to normal and in the normal probability plot image, it can be seen that the dots spread around the diagonal line, and the distribution follows the direction of the diagonal line. These two graphs show that the regression model is feasible to use because it meets the assumption of normality.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 6. Simple Linear Regression Analysis
Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | std. Error | Betas | | | tolerance | VIF |
| 1 (Constant) | -1,169 | .691 | | -1,692 | .096 | | |
| Society participation | .756 | .016 | .987 | 46,243 | .000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: The success of the home renovation program

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results of the SPSS program, the following results are obtained:
 $Y = -1.169 + 0.756 X$

Information:

- The constant value obtained is 1.169 (negative) which means that if the value of the community participation variable is equal to zero then the success of the home renovation program will decrease by 1.169.
- Community participation variable coefficient value(X) from the calculation of multiple linear regression of 0.756 is positive. This means that if community participation increases, the success of the house renovation program will also increase, assuming other variables are constant or fixed.

Hypothesis Testing t-test

Table 7. Hypothesis Test t-test
Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | std. Error | Betas | | | tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | -1,169 | .691 | | -1,692 | .096 | | |
| 1 Society participation | .756 | .016 | .987 | 46,243 | .000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: The success of the home renovation program

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results of the SPSS program, it was obtained by testing the hypothesis t-test with the hypothesis proposed in this study as follows:

Ho : Pcommunity participation did not affect the success of the house renovation program in South Banjarmasin District.

H1 : Pcommunity participation influences the success of the house renovation program in South Banjarmasin District.

Based on the calculations of the SPSS program, it is known that the significant number of the influence of community participation (X) on the success of the home renovation program (Y) is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ so it is significant. While the $t \text{ count} = 46.243 > t \text{ table} = 2.002$ ($df = nk - 1 = 60 - 1 - 1 = 58, \alpha = 0.05$, two-party test). Thus, H1 is accepted, meaning that community participation influences the success of the house renovation program in South Banjarmasin District.

Community participation in this study consists of several indicators, namely First, Participation indecision-making related to the determination of alternatives with the community in the form of ideas or ideas concerning common interests. Second, participation in implementation which includes mobilizing funding resources, administrative activities, coordination and program elaboration. Third, participation in taking benefits cannot be separated from the implementation results that have been achieved both in terms of quality and quantity. Fourth, Participation in the evaluation which aims to determine the achievement of the previously planned program.

According to Muhammad Rusli's research results (2020) forms of community participation in the Bedah Rumah Program with a participatory model include community involvement in contributing ideas, especially those who have knowledge and skills related to the program, physical labor by working optimally, carpentry skills where without being asked to work according to their respective skills, building materials especially those who have donated the remaining building materials and the necessary equipment to lend for use as well as funds according to their respective abilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study analysis and discussion, the conclusion in this study is that community participation influences the success of the home renovation program in South Banjarmasin District. This can be seen from the existence of community participation in decision making, community participation in the implementation of house renovations, community participation in taking benefits from the results of house renovations and community participation in participating in supervising house renovation activities.

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