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Characteristics of community readiness in the slum area on the edge of the Sulang Saling channel, Medan Denai District regarding relocation plans to flats in Medan City

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ABSTRACT

The 2023 Medan Municipal RPKPP lists the Medan Denai District in the Medan Municipality of North Sumatra as a priority area for addressing slum areas. Slum settlements are being moved to the city's the margins, specifically to apartments in compliance with the City Government's 1000 Towers program, as one of the strategies employed by the government. Relocating to apartments has been implemented poorly, though, with numerous failures. The government's ignorance of the characteristics of the individuals who would be moving to live in apartments and their lack of understanding led to this failure. This research was conducted by conducting a social survey of the people on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel located in Medan Denak District, Medan Municipality, North Sumatra by conducting interviews, observations and distributing questionnaires. Following data sorting and processing based on the research findings, data analysis will be conducted. The Sulang Saling Channel community's traits and preparedness were used to evaluate this study. Three community assessment variables demographics, economic status, and physical attributes are derived from the characteristics. In the meantime, the community's loyalty, involvement, and trust in an organization serve as the assessment variables for community readiness, which includes willingness and readiness. It is evident from the examination of the community's features that the residents of Channel Sulang Saling are suitable to move into apartments. Despite their readiness, only 26.56% were ready to move into flats. This was triggered by their lack of trust in the Government. Meanwhile, their attitudes towards their environmental organizations, their involvement and loyalty towards the organization are quite good, which will later become important when they relocate to an apartment. The results of this research can be used as a reference for relocating people on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel for relocation to flats.

Introduction

Slum areas are residential areas that are situated on marginal land, usually along the banks of rivers and streams. There are no developed amenities, the environment is undeveloped, and the living standards are low. In this instance, the government has implemented a number of slum settlement programs using a variety of strategies in an effort to end slum settlements. Slum settlements can be moved to the outskirts of the city as one method of achieving this. Relocation's ultimate objective is to transfer people to new communities with infrastructure and supporting services in the hopes that their welfare may improve.

One of the Central Government's policies in overcoming the need for houses and limited land, the government issued the "1,000 Tower Rusunawa and Rusunami" program by building thousands of flats intended for low-income people. Ironically, after five years since it was introduced in 2007, only 20 percent of the 20 thousand flat units are occupied. The rest is not maintained or taken over by middle-income people.

The RPKPP, one of the plans that includes strategic program action plans for managing settlement issues and creating innovative infrastructure, is the current policy in North Sumatra. Regarding its execution, the RPKPP must make reference to the current Regional Housing and Settlement Development and Development Plan (RP4D), the Urban Settlement and Infrastructure Development Strategy (SPPIP), and the City Development Strategy (SPK), which are all based on strategic priorities for city development. The primary sources of information for identifying priority areas and providing guidance on how development issues in priority residential areas should be handled are the SPPIP and RP4D.

Medan Denai District has been identified as a priority area for managing settlements in Medan City based on a number of criteria and findings from the 2023 Medan City RPKPP (Preparation of Priority Settlement Area Development Plan) assessment. There are plans to relocate this community to apartments. Thus, in this instance, the researchers attempted to assess the residents of Medan Denai District's preparedness for moving into apartments. In order to determine whether residents of slums are prepared to move into apartments in the end and prevent apartment failure in the future.

Meanwhile, the thing that needs to be considered when relocating people to flats is the community's readiness to move to flats. According to Potter (1982:23) in Kuntjoro, readiness is the relative strength of an individual in identifying his involvement in the organization. This can be characterized by three things, comprising of: 1. Acceptance of the organization's values and goals; 2. Readiness and willingness to make serious efforts on behalf of the organization; 3. The desire to maintain membership in the organization.

According to Danisworo in Komarudin (1997), we also have to acknowledge that the emergence of slum settlements and spontaneous settlements is an essential component of the urbanization process. The quality of the environment is declining due to unplanned space use in many places, including residential areas and densely populated urban areas, as well as areas next to business and industrial areas, beaches frequented by families of fishermen, river banks, and railroad tracks (Marwati 2004). An area classified as a slum is one where the housing and living conditions of the local population are appalling. Houses and existing facilities and infrastructure do not comply with applicable standards, including standards for needs, building density, requirements for healthy homes, requirements for clean water facilities, sanitation and requirements for completeness of road infrastructure, open space and other social facilities (Kurniasih 2007). Management of slum settlements must seriously identify the origins of the growth and development of slum settlement environments in order to help reconstruct the socio-cultural values that exist and apply therein, including the relationship with the configuration of the city's socio-cultural structure (Emil Salim 1999).

In terms of environmental management, slum settlements are characterized by very little or nonexistent environmental infrastructure and facilities, making them vulnerable to disease and flooding. They are additionally prevalent in areas that are forbidden by law, such as those that are close to markets, terminals, rivers, or other places where people are gathered. laws that are relevant (Komaruddin 1996). Slum settlements generally arise as a result of impoverished people's restricted access to community capital. In addition to the natural environment, this community

capital also consists of built, individual, and social capital (Hamid 2001). Information, roads, public utilities buildings, open space, market housing, drainage systems, electricity networks, and so forth are examples of built capital. Individual capital includes, among other things, education, health, abilities and skills. Social capital, among other things, includes connectivity within a community, the way humans interact and relate to others. Meanwhile, natural environmental capital includes natural resources, ecosystem services and natural aesthetics (Hamid 2001; Kwanda 2001).

A slum settlement is defined as a residential area, house, and its surrounds that serve as a place to live and a way for families to grow, but are unsuitable for habitation due to factors such as population density, community infrastructure, health, and sociocultural amenities, and infrastructure.

The main causes of the emergence of slum settlements from an economic aspect are lack of capital, low income, generally working in the informal sector due to limited access to existing employment opportunities. Low-income levels cause low purchasing power or limited ability to access basic facilities and infrastructure services, thus further worsening the physical development of settlements (Sugandy 1991; Komaruddin 1996). Thus, the income level of slum residents is low, which is a problem that can hinder the improvement of a settlement. Socio-economic problems are one of the drivers of the increasing flow of urbanization from villages to cities, from peripheral areas to centers of economic activity, thereby giving rise to new slum residential environments (Redjeki 2002).

Methods

This study combines descriptive research techniques with a qualitative research methodology. Specifically, by applying social survey methodologies that quantify the relationship between the government and the community under study. This study is conducted through the collection of pre-existing information or data, encompassing both specific and general data, with a greater focus on survey research.

This research was carried out in 2 ways, namely:

1. Identification
   This identification tries to find things that are determining factors for the relocation of slum communities to live in flats.
2. Investigation
   The investigation was performed first by conducting a direct survey of the slum settlements around the canal area.
   Second, by creating a questionnaire that contains questions developed from existing identification and allegations by taking into account: (a) Technical elements, encompassing matters relating to technical design issues, such as health, security, sanitation, building durability and others; (b) Functional elements, comprising of matters related to operations that have an impact on efficiency and effectiveness; (c) Behavioral elements, encompassing aspects related to psychology, sociology and attitude levels.

Research variable

The research variables in this study are: (1) Looking at the characteristics of the Sulang Saling channel community for relocation to flats based on the theory of Widianingrum 1999 from community demographics with assessing factors: number of family heads, age, education level, ethnicity and several related things to determine social status, which are length of residence and family attachment; (2) Viewed from the economic status based on the theory of Community Readiness to live in flats based on Turner's opinion in (Panudju 1999), namely carrying out an analysis of employment, community income, community expenditure, land and building status and distance from the house to the location Work; (3) Look at the physical building based on Widianingrum theory, 1999 by analyzing the condition of the house, building area, space in the building, quality of the house; (4) Judging from readiness based on the theory of Community Readiness to live in flats according to Teers (1985; 80) in Kuntjoro by analyzing trust, involvement and loyalty.

A neighborhood near the Sulang Saling channel served as the study's sample. where Neighborhood V and Neighborhood X are the two neighborhoods that make up this community. But not every individual in Neighborhood V and Neighborhood If you calculate a percentage, only 10% of people live outside of the Sulang Saling

Channel. Therefore, it is possible to determine the chosen sample size from the population in Environments V and X, which is as follows: The population of Ward V is 971 families; The population of Ward X is 843 families; So, the total population is 1814 families; The population on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling channel is:
10% x 1814 KK = 181.4 KK or 181 KK
So, the sample size taken is:

$$n = \frac{181}{181(0{,}10)^2 + 1}; n = 64$$

Or the sample taken was 64 respondents.
Data processing is carried out after secondary data collection activities are completed. This data collection technique can be used to support studies in the analysis stage according to data needs. In data processing there are several things that must be conducted, which are: (1) Editing, namely researching/re-selecting the completeness and correctness of the required data; 2) Coding, that is by classifying the frequency of data in each group/category according to the needs in the analysis, namely by coding the data so that the data is easier to find; 3) Tabulation, that is grouping data to simplify the analysis process; 4) Classification, that is data that is sorted based on the needs of the analysis to be carried out; 5) Analysis, that is data calculations based on existing data and analysis models that have been developed based on the aims and objectives of the study that have been prepared.

After the data is processed and classified, it is then presented in certain forms such as tables, diagrams, graphs, etc., to make reading and understanding easier.

Results and discussion

Medan Denai District is one of 21 sub-districts in Medan City, North Sumatra, Indonesia. In this sub-district, there is a densely populated residential complex which was built around 1976 and began to be inhabited around 1978.

Figure 1. Map of Medan City and Medan Denai District

Medan Denai District is one of the sub-districts in Medan City with an area of approximately 10.08 km^2 or around 4.22% of the area of Medan City. Medan Denai District consists of 6 sub-districts divided into 82 neighborhoods and 347 census blocks. Based on data from Medan Denai District in Figures for 2011, the population density in Medan Denai District is 14,268 people/km^2. If we look at each sub-district, of the six sub-districts in Medan Denai District, Tegal Sari Mandala III Sub-district has the greatest density, that is 29,231 people/km^2. Meanwhile, Medan Tenggara Subdistrict has the lowest density, namely 8,601 people/km^2.

The Sulang Saling Channel is located in Tegal Sari Mandala III Village, where along the border of the Sulang Saling Channel there are many slum settlements. The area around the Denai River border and the Sulang Saling Channel has a high density and is horizontal. If population growth increases rapidly in the medium-term period, it will have an impact on environmental degradation. It can be concluded that the main problems in the Sulang Mutual Channel Corridor are:

1. There is a high density of settlements on the channel border.
2. The channel is not maintained due to difficulty in accessing the channel/because there is no inspection road along the channel.
3. There is no domestic waste processing, so the burden on the canal body is getting heavier due to domestic waste and rubbish being thrown into the canal.
4. There is still very limited green open space (RTH) in areas/corridors along the Sulang-Saling Channel.

In this case, the best course of action is to increase density vertically in order to create more open space and enhance a more suitable standard of living. Relocating the densely populated and

impoverished communities surrounding the Sulang Saling Channel was the action taken to accomplish the goals of this strategy. Therefore, observing the residents of Tegal Sari Mandala III Village was the first thing to do. Five (5) of the 15 neighborhoods are densely populated and slum areas, according to observations conducted in the Tegal Sari Mandala III Subdistrict. These neighborhoods are neighborhood 4, which has 515 families, neighborhood 5, which has 971 families, neighborhood 7, which has 688 families, and neighborhood 10, which has 843 families, neighborhood 12 has 559 families. The results of identifying slum settlements can be seen at:

Table 1. Identification of slum and dense settlements

No	Target	Source	Identification	Environment				
				4	5	7	10	12
1.	Aspek Sosial Budaya	Komarudin (1996),	Population density exceeds 500 people/ha	√	√	√	√	√
		DEPKIMPRASWIL	Low socio-economic level of life	√	√	√	√	√
			Education is dominated by junior high school and below	√	√	√	√	√
			Livelihoods rely on the informal sector	√	√	√	√	√
			Citizen discipline is low	√	√	√	√	-
2.	Environmental Aspects	Komarudin (1996)	Prone to floods, Prone to disease	-	-	-	√	-
3.	Facilities and infrastructure	Sinulingga (2005)	The narrow roads cannot be passed by 4 wheels	-	√	-	√	-
			Inadequate drainage or even no drainage	-	√	-	√	-
			Disposal facilities for dirty water are very minimal	√	√	-	√	√
			Clean water supply facilities are very minimal	-	√	-	√	-
			Irregular building arrangements are generally not permanent	√	√	-	√	-
4.	Location	Observation	Some of the residents' houses are located along the Sulang Saling Channel	-	√	-	√	-
			Narrow Neighborhood Road	-	√	-	√	-
			The population in 1 neighborhood is 500 families	√	√	√	√	√
Score Total	**8**	**13**	**6**	**14**	**6**			

Thus, Neighborhood V and Neighborhood X are the priority slum settlements based on the results of identifying slum and dense settlements around the Sulang Saling Channel. Therefore, the subjects of this research are the residents of Neighborhood V and Neighborhood the Mutual Sulang Channel border.

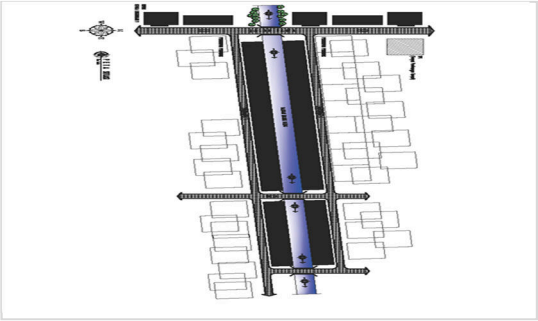

Figure 2. Map of Mutual Sulang Channel

Condition of housing and infrastructure along the Sulang Mutual channel

a. Utilization of house plots

Nearly 80% of the environmental land area is devoted to residential construction. Mosques, prayer rooms, and neighborhood roads with an average width of 100–200 cm occupy the remaining space. The pattern of sporadic development of pedestrian roads is reflected in the distribution of built land use. Land use develops in accordance with how landowners lay out their properties for their heirs or to occupy as rental properties. As a result of the division of inheritance, the area of land formed is very small and irregular, making it extremely difficult to shift the land if the layout is to be established.

Figure 3. Condition of the house seen at the back of the Sulang Saling channel (a) and the edge of the Sulang Saling channel (b)

b. Utilization of space in people's homes

People tend to use almost 100% of their land to build houses. Even though the quality of the house uses permanent materials, the internal spatial arrangement does not yet follow the requirements for a healthy house, because it is possible to make openings only from the front and back, it is no longer possible to make openings not from the side. The Sulang Saling channel is the back of people's houses. They build their houses only 50 cm apart, sometimes even just bordering the back wall of their house.

They simply make the window openings facing the interlocking channels. The distance between buildings is very close, only 60-80 cm wide which also functions as a neighborhood road, and this condition is dangerous for the safety of children and other pedestrians because this road is passed by 2-wheeled vehicles. The distance between the eaves of the building roofs is very close, and the house has no other way out other than the front door, this condition is very dangerous if a fire occurs, so the safety quality of the house is very low.

Figure 4. Residents' houses along the Sulang Canal are visible building together with KDB almost 100%

c. Condition of household waste disposal system

Some residents have constructed homes above this wastewater channel due to the irregularity of current house construction, which renders it extremely difficult to dredge the channel in the event of a blockage. Blockages in the Mutual Feed Channel are caused by residents' households disposing of their solid and liquid waste. The Sulang Saling Channel overflows with a lot of household waste. Even some of the neighborhood's roads flooded as a result of this obstruction. In order to prevent flooding during periods of heavy rain, the government is proposing to dredge the Sulang Mutual Channel.

Figure 5. Drain pipe directly to the Sulang Saling Ditch

d. Solid waste conditions

People living along the Sulang Mutual Channel throw their rubbish directly into the river. This is what makes the Sulang Saling Channel dirty and causes flooding. Throwing their waste anywhere, especially in the Sulang Saling Channel, is their habit which has become their daily lifestyle. People collect rubbish in front of their houses and in narrow alleyways. There are lots of piles of rubbish in empty areas.

Figure 6. Heaps of rubbish in front of residents' houses, where communal waste disposal for residents is placed on empty land, channels full of household waste

e. Rainwater discharge/drainage conditions

Inundation and flooding occur because:

The overflow of water in the Sulang Saling Channel is due to silting, which drains the water behind the area. There were blockages in several canal sections due to lack of maintenance by the community and accumulation of rubbish which clogged the water flow. Drainage filled with rubbish by the community. Drainage that is covered by the front of the house. The drainage channel is cut off, so waste water does not flow. Drainage only on one side of the road.

Figure 7. In some parts of the road drainage is covered by parts of residential buildings. Meanwhile, it can also be seen that the drainage is not running smoothly

f. Environmental road conditions

The residential neighborhood roads along the Sulang Saling Channel are very narrow, with roads < 2m wide between the heights of residents' houses, it feels like being in a labyrinth environment. On some roads there are neighborhood roads 50 cm apart which follow the direction of the Sulang Saling Canal which connects houses and the Sulang Saling Canal.

Figure 8. Neighborhood road 50 cm away following the Sulang Saling channel (a), neighborhood road 200 cm or 2 meters away (b)

Research findings on behavioral patterns of the Sulang Saling suburb community

Community behavior patterns are important in the community's readiness to adapt to a new environment. Another obstacle in achieving the objectives of implementing the program concerns the issue of the readiness of the people or community itself to change their behavior that they have been doing or undergoing. This is the result of every human being tending to adapt to the environment so that what is around them can be achieved. useful. While this spirit of habit has existed for a while, the community's way of life has developed into a habit that will persist from generation to generation, making it challenging for people who have settled in a particular area to quickly alter their typical way of life. They will therefore be hesitant to relocate to a new setting. Because of this, it is crucial to talk about the lifestyle patterns of the people who live in the Sulang Saling neighborhood's outer areas. These patterns include the custom of getting together and having meals with neighbors, the practice of hanging clothes to dry outside, and the careless disposal of trash.

Figure 9. Community behavior patterns

1. Analysis and concept of research results

Analysis of the Characteristics of the Channel Sulang Mutual Community for Relocation to Flats

This indicates that the people's backgrounds influence the traits of the people living in the Sulang Saling Channel suburbs. Thus, the following analysis was conducted to ascertain the traits of the Sulang Saling Channel community: 1. Demographic analysis; 2. Analysis of Economic Status; 3. Physical Analysis.

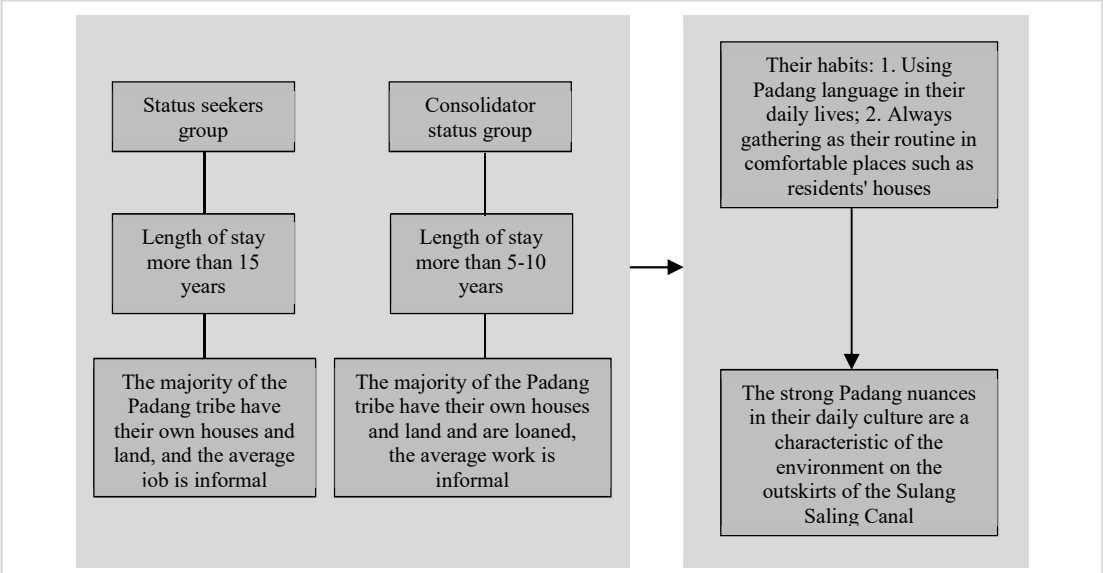

Figure 10. Diagram of community demographic characteristics

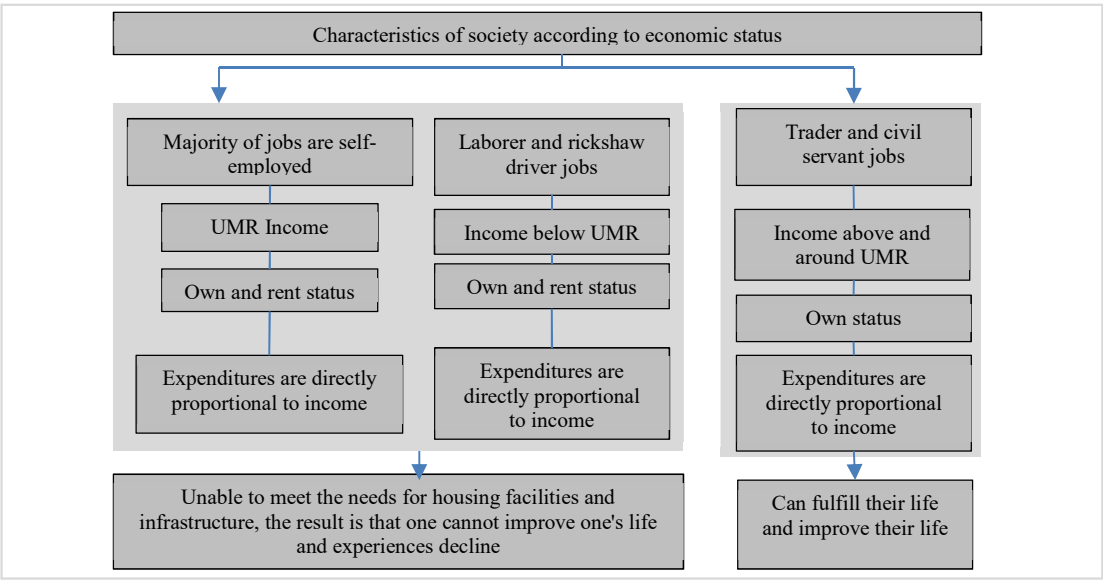

Figure 11. Community characteristics according to economic status

A permanent construction already exists in the physical homes of most residents on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel. Nevertheless, some people still live in board-and-batten houses. Their house's state, shared wall with their neighbors. Their house is between twenty and fifty square meters in size. When building partitions are the only thing limiting the area of a room. Their entitlement to land and building status already justifies their decision to remain in the house. Reimbursing land and building values based on current market rates is one way to resolve this. However, based on the state of the house, it can be inferred that the building standards are no longer met. Even though the building has used brick wall construction, by building a house with 100% KDB, they cannot make openings on the left and right sides.

2. Readiness analysis study based on the theory of community readiness to live in flats

Some obstacles for them relocating to flats, namely:

1. The readiness factor is seen from their involvement and desire or loyalty to an organization. In this environment, they actually join environmental organizations. But their involvement is only as members of the organization. Only a few of them have full involvement in the organization. Their desire to be fully involved is also lacking. This is evident from their answers to questions that they want to be involved but do not want to have full involvement.

Table 2. Number of environmental organizations in Suburban Slum Communities
Mutual toast channel

Organisation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
0-1	42	65%
2	10	16%
3	4	6%
<3	8	13%
Total	64	100%

2. Their lack of trust in the Government. This is because they hear a lot about the Government's performance. For example, there are many evictions, deliberate fires. So, their fear is that when they live in flats with rental status, the government can do whatever it pleases.

Table 3. Ethnic analysis of community readiness

Tribe (people)	Environmental organization	Organizational involvement	Desire for involvement in flat development	Trust in government
Padang (45)	>3	There is	Fully involved	Lack of trust or don't believe it
Java (9)	0-1	There isn't	Not fully involved	believe
Batak (8)	0-1	There isn't	Not fully involved	Lack of trust
Mandailing (3)	1-2	There is	Not fully involved	believe
Malay (1)	0-1	There isn't	Fully involved	It's better for someone else to do the work

3. Their building is permanent, the status of their house as having ownership rights is an obstacle. Even with the compensation that the Government will provide, they are afraid that the compensation will not be commensurate with the existing price, so they feel they have suffered a loss.

Based on the aforementioned factors, it can be concluded that the reasons they are moving to apartments are the same reasons that prevent them from moving there; therefore, the reasons they are moving to apartments are more numerous than the reasons they encounter. The people living on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel are suitable and need to be prepared for relocation to apartments, according to the findings of the analysis that was performed and the examination of the issues that are currently being faced.

3. Characteristics of people whose attitudes are willing to live in flats

Concept of flats for communities on the edge of the Sulang Saling canal

Individuals develop daily routines based on their behavioral patterns, which helps them avoid losing their cultural identity when they move into apartments. Their habits are the aspect of flats that must be considered.

The idea of housing for those living outside the Sulang Saling Channel can lessen the impact of failure on the relocation of apartments in order for people to barely adjust to their new surroundings.

4. Characteristics of people whose attitudes are not willing to live in flats

The characteristics of the people who are not willing to live in flats, in general are the people living on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel, of Padang ethnicity, long lived > 15 years with private ownership of their land and houses, income around the minimum wage and below the minimum wage, who reject the slum planning policy plan to relocate to flats. The reasons they do not want to live in flats are because: 1. People's distrust of the Government so that they do not want the Government to eviction or relocate to another place at any time because the rental-only flats do not become property rights; 2. Ownership of rental flats; 3. The location of the flat is increasingly far from their place of work even though it is actually still

located in the same sub-district; 4. Laziness in adapting to new environments.

The intended settlement arrangement includes constructing shared septic tanks, enhancing clean water networks, organizing environmental roads, and improving drainage, all in accordance with the community's expectations regarding the regional planning policy plan, which calls for regional planning without altering the regional structure.

Based on the description above, three alternatives can be used to overcome slum settlements in the Sulang Saling Channel area, namely: 1. Intervention on community land does not occur in regional planning that leaves the residential area's structure intact. In addition to the low ownership of community assets, the government and the local community are mapping the area and working to empower the community. This is because addressing slum planning requires more than just arranging physical buildings; it also requires social and economic development. Community involvement in regional planning is aimed at bringing the choice of arrangement or program realization closer to the aspirations and hopes of the community so that its utilization can be optimal. In addition, community involvement should be conceptualized as a community development process and a learning process for development management, all of which is aimed at making the community an asset for actors and development resources. Regional planning's shortcoming lies in the fact that, despite the comparatively low costs of physical structuring activities, they are unable to address environmental issues over a prolonged period, leaving the area with limited carrying capacity. Issues that still need to be addressed include the restricted access to roads for emergency evacuation, subpar household management, the comfort and health of residents, and the ongoing flooding caused by disorganized drainage; 2. Restructuring the area by slightly changing the area structure in certain places which reduces community land. The physical activities in this arrangement are widening neighborhood roads, placing communal septic tanks, building mini IPALs, widening waste and drainage channels, demolishing and repairing residences. This activity can be conducted if the community agrees and is willing to give up a little of their land to be sacrificed for the development of structuring the area; 3. Redevelopment of the area while preserving its primary infrastructure, including neighborhood roads and RW borders. This model area's layout needs to be followed by a land/community consolidation and subsequent redistribution based on the previous land assets' values. Public and social facilities, community homes (maisonettes, apartments, and shophouses), and regional infrastructure are all included in redevelopment. Programs for community economic empowerment are implemented in tandem with regional development to ensure the local population's survival. This configuration has the benefit of increasing the area's carrying capacity, making it more ideal. Physically, the area structure is more orderly, more accessible, infrastructure networks such as clean water, waste water and rain water are more organized. Based on better physical conditions, the level of comfort, security and health in the area will be better, which will have an impact on the quality of life of the community, both economically and socially.

Research findings on the characteristics of people living in flats against government policy plans

It is evident from the analysis of people's willingness to live in apartments that the government and the community have not signed a formal agreement. Because of the government's lack of outreach to the community, some of them are actually unaware of this policy.

The majority of them are vehemently opposed to apartments; they believe that living in a horizontal house is more cost-effective and roomier, as the building can be expanded both vertically and horizontally to accommodate multiple family members, while in a flat, they only receive one unit. It is anticipated that it will not have enough room for the typical family size of four people. When it comes to the living conditions of slums, people prefer densely populated areas that are densely constructed. They dislike the term "slums." This is in line with Jones' theory (1984: 23) which states that one of the challenges faced by implementers in implementing a policy is that policy makers sometimes define a problem faced by the community, even though what the community itself actually says is not a problem.

Conclusions

The condition of the Sulang Saling Channel slum community can be seen from two distinct categories, namely demographics and economics. Based on the entire analysis process carried out, at the end of the writing it can be concluded that the characteristics of the community's readiness for relocation to flats can be seen from their suitability and readiness. This suitability is assessed from the characteristics of the community as seen from demographic, economic and physical variables while readiness is based on loyalty, trust and involvement.

The population living on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel is indeed suitable for relocation into apartments, based on the community's economic, demographic, and physical building characteristics. Instances of this include the number of families residing in a single home that is larger than two families, the building's physical state that falls short of standards and is no longer able to house a sufficient number of family members, and the house's proximity to the Sulang Saling Channel, which eliminates the need for this environment. The building site ought to be designated as Green Open Space, as it positively impacts public health as well.

Meanwhile, of their readiness, around 26.56% are ready to relocate to flats. Not all of them are prepared to move into apartments. Government mistrust is the root cause of this. The issue is that the private sector is far more willing to move into apartments when management is made available to them. Though many of them do not wish to be fully involved in the management of environmental organizations, they are nonetheless quite active based on their involvement and loyalty to the environmental organizations they joined while living in this environment. Nonetheless, they could use these environmental groups as a proactive foundation for their apartment organization. To prevent losses while residing in the apartment, they must maintain organization in the space.

Recommendation

Based on the conclusions regarding the readiness characteristics of the people on the outskirts of the Sulang Saling Channel to live in flats, the recommendations from this research are: (1) Medan City Government. The community should be involved in the policy plan for slum area planning, as well as efforts to empower the community, to ensure that the outcomes align with community aspirations and build public confidence in government. The prototype flats should be turned into owned apartments meant for those living in slums, and the management of the apartments can take inspiration from the *Cinta Kasih* Tzu Chi 2 Muara Angke Apartments. Therefore, in addition to setting the standards for potential residents that are targeted for low-income individuals, they can also avoid randomly transferring apartment units and altering their land and homes in accordance with the current land price and the agreement between the government and society; (2) Society. High awareness and participation from the community is needed in regional planning involvement, so that government programs can be useful and optimal; (3) Recommendations for further studies. Based on the limitations of the study and the results of the research findings, the author recommends a follow-up study "Study of the effectiveness of apartment building policies in Medan Denai District".

Suggestion

The analysis of the communities surrounding the Sulang Saling Channel generated the following recommendations for the design of apartment buildings: take into consideration the requirements for the residents; it would be preferable to have three different types of apartment cluster designs: type 21, type 27, and type 36 installment, which are also based on the residents' ability to pay monthly installments; these types of buildings should also have a green open space, a children's play area, a common area, a commercial area, clean water, waste water, electricity, garbage channels, and public hydrants. The most crucial factor is the requirement for a procedure of support to

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