

---

## QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD AND PUBLIC FACILITIES IN FOUR KAMPONGS IN SURABAYA DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Nany Suryawati,  
Christian Wahyu Adi

Program Studi Ilmu Hukum Universitas Katolik Darma Cendika Surabaya  
nany.suryawati@ukdc.ac.id,  
christian.adi@student.ukdc.ac.id

### Abstract:

Indonesia has made a number of policies, from PSBB to PPKM-Mikro, to deal with Covid-19. All activities are supposed to be done from home by means of a wireless network. This causes an indirect impact on the people's lifestyle. Customary face-to-face social interaction had changed in form to an online communication. Moreover, the impact of these policies on our neighborhood can be seen from the idle public facilities that left unused since the Covid-19 pandemic. Restriction of outdoor activities has prevented local officials, especially those who live in the inner-city kampong, from doing routine community services. The KKN-PM (Student Community Service) program is expected to bring changes to our condition and to help enliven the atmosphere in our neighborhood. As for the methods, we held some discussions with the neighborhood leader on the needs and the implementation of the program. Local people enthusiastically welcomed our program, and some of them even voluntarily join our activities.

**Keywords:** Neighborhood, facilities, inner-city kampong, Covid-19 pandemic

### Situation Analysis

Inner-city kampongs are dense urban areas with permanent and semi-permanent houses built so close together that there are almost no space left for yards and for adequate public facilities (Widjaja, 2013). Every citizen activity takes place in the limited land, open areas and public facilities. Surabaya has begun to enliven the inner-city areas under a program known as *Kampung Hijau* or Green Kampong. The citizens are invited to grow plants in the limited lots and to manage their household waste. Participation can be seen, at the first sight, from their voluntary contribution to the community service program, their involvement in decision making and program implementation, and the benefit they enjoyed from the development program (Fadil, 2013).

As a metropolitan city, Surabaya has a duty to improve the conditions in its inner-city kampongs. The current Student Community Service Program (subsequently abbreviated to KKN-PM) put the focus on our neighborhoods, which include Semanggi Mangrove RT 06, Semampir Tengah 4-A/ RT 2, Semampir Tengah Gg. 6/ RT 09 and Simo Sidomulyo VIII/63-A/ RT 7. Urban development of this city paid less attention to its systemic impact on the environment. Such a situation has contributed to global warming, climate changes, habitat loss, water scarcity, pollution and floods (Yuniarto, 2013). Environmental aspects often left without government's attention, especially those related to neighborhood conditions. From the perspective of social system, inner-city kampongs are complex social systems. Varied religious affiliation, income, education level, occupation, ethnicity, and political affiliation mingled in one area. This requires citizens to understand each other. Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stated that every person shall have the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity. Clean and comfortable kampongs will have a positive impact on the residents in their daily activities. Participation is a deliberative process that allows for better interaction between stakeholders so that agreements and innovative actions are more likely to be created (Fadil, 2013).

*Gotong royong*, or communal work, in kampongs is a typical culture in Indonesia that can be found all over the country. This culture reflects the community's concern for the condition of the neighborhood. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in many restrictions on public activities. The government has issued various policies to break the chain of COVID-19 transmission under the slogan "dirumahaja" or "stay at home". This policy is, certainly, intended to get people used to living and doing activities at home. It has been disseminated through online media available at schools, workplaces, or online seminar platform. The new habits that have been formed in the last few months have an impact on kampong areas. Public facilities in kampongs were poorly maintained. Therefore, efforts need to be made to gradually restore residents' awareness of their neighborhood condition. Government's advice to the people, as is known to all, is that people should be concerned with their neighborhoods.

## Solution And Target

From the situation analysis and identification of inner-city kampongs, we can see that the pandemic has stopped people's activities such as communal clean up works. Inner-city kampongs reduced their residents' activities as mandated in the government guidance on preventing crowds. We offer a solution to repair unusable public facilities in kampongs with the permission from the neighborhood leaders. Local people can see the work we were doing and some of them showed an interest in joining us. The target of our community service program is increasing public awareness of the neighborhood conditions and restoring the functions of damaged public facilities. We can still care for our neighborhood condition while complying with health protocols.

We also provide local people with ideas for neighborhood beautification by painting local properties with attractive colors. This improvement of public facilities is meant to increase their use in the daily lives of local residents. Our activities include redecorating the RW meeting hall, repairing the garden, and repairing other supporting facilities.

## Implementation Methods

The method employed in our KKN-PM activities includes discussion and implementation. This was done by considering the neighborhood situation and condition. The discussion was held with local officials, more specifically the neighborhood leaders. Prior to the discussion, we conducted an observation of our neighborhood. It was then followed by a brainstorming session with neighborhood leaders to optimize the neighborhood improvement. Our topic was the improvement of neighborhood condition and public facilities abandoned since the outbreak of Covid-19.

By implementation method we mean an effort to realize the plans to improve the quality of kampong areas. The method is also intended to increase local people's awareness of their neighborhood condition when they see what we were doing. This will let them know that effort to improve neighborhood condition can be implemented without making a crowd. This implementation method will be described further in accordance with our KKN-PM program held in four locations.

The first location is Green Semanggi Mangrove RT 06 where we firstly installed electricity for street lights. It is an effort to complete unfinished neighborhood association program. We also clean up weedy gardens and beautify them with ornamental plants. Lastly, we handed over the mourning flags to the neighborhood leader to support the activities of local people. The second location is Semampir Tengah 4-A/RT 2, where we fixed partly damaged walls and repaint them to make the area looks clean and beautiful. Furthermore, we transform vacant lots into small sunflower gardens. The beauty of our kampongs is expected to liven up the local people who currently spent most of their time at home. In Semampir Tengah Gg 6/RT 09 we fixed neglected gardens and grow some plants to rejuvenate the gardens in the kampong using a keyhole gardening technique to create a new atmosphere. In Simo Sidomulyo VIII/63-A/ RT 7, we firstly painted the alley wall which serves as a dividing line for roads and gutters. We then painted the benches along the alley to create a refreshing atmosphere. Lastly, we revitalized public garbage bins in the alley. This was done to allow the trash bins to close tightly and to minimize their odors.

## Results and Outcomes

Discussion and implementation are the methods we adopted in our kampong areas as the locations of KKN-PM. Overall, the 4 inner-city kampongs that we live in have problems related to deteriorated public facilities and neighborhood condition since the outbreak of Covid-19. What we were doing on an individual basis in our neighborhood frequently attracts local people's attention.





The above photographs depict a series of activities undertaken in KKN-PM location of Green Semanggi Mangrove RT 06. Our community service works in this location include installing street light in front of citizen houses, rejuvenating the gardens, and handing over mourning flags stocks to the neighborhood leaders or RT leaders



The pictures above show a series of activities in KKN-PM location in Semampir Tengah 4-A/RT 2. Our community service works include repainting the alley wall, removing clinging vines, and planting sunflowers in vacant lots.



The above photographs depict a series of activities undertaken in KKN-PM location in Semampir Tengah Gg 6/RT 09. Our community service work here was rejuvenating small garden located in the alley.



The pictures above depict a series of activities undertaken in KKN-PM location in Simo Sidomulyo VIII/63-A/ RT 7. The community service works we were doing include clearing up weeds, painting the paving blocks, and fixing damaged trash bins. Local people were enthusiastic about joining our activities, especially cleaning up and painting.

### Conclusion

Student Community Service Program (KKN-PM) held in our kampung areas that include Green Semanggi Mangrove RT 06, Semampir Tengah 4-A/ RT 2, Semampir Tengah Gg. 6/ RT 09 and Simo Sidomulyo VIII/63-A/ RT 7 Surabaya were successfully implemented. This program was very much welcomed by every RT leader as a series of activities that increase local residents' awareness of their neighborhood conditions. These include repairing public facilities and handing over equipments for neighborhood association stocktaking. These activities will certainly increase local RT residents' awareness of their neighborhood conditions and make them comfortable in their activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### References

1. Fadil, F. (2013). *Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan di Kelurahan Kotabaru Tengah. II.*
2. Widjaja, P. (2013). *Kampung Kota Bandung* (Edisi Pert). Graha Ilmu.
3. Yuniarto, B. (2013). *Membangun Kesadaran Warga Negara Dalam Pelestarian Lingkungan.* Deepublish.
4. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945

### Acknowledgment

Armadani Rizki Illahi, Matthew Aurellio Yobel,  
Andreas Arysha Putra  
riski.illahi@student.ukdc.ac.id,  
melania.stefani@student.ukdc.ac.id,  
andreas.putra@student.ukdc.ac.id  
Universitas Katolik Darma Cendika Surabaya

Gleven Lee Imanuel, Melania Eugenia Stefani,  
matthew.yobel@student.ukdc.ac.id,  
gleven.imanuel@student.ukdc.ac.id,