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**The Role of The City of Langsa Regional Government on The  
Empowerment of Terasi Production Houses in Reduce The  
Unemployment Rate (Research Study on Terasi Production  
House Business at Gampong Lhok Banie Langsa City)**

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# **The Role of the City of Langsa Regional Government on The Empowerment of Terasi Production Houses in Reduce The Unemployment Rate (Research Study on Terasi Production House Business at Gampong Lhok Banie Langsa City)**

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## **Abstract**

Indonesia is a state of law, this has been explained in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states: The State of Indonesia is a state of law. This is based on the explanation of the 1945 Constitution that the State of Indonesia is based on law (rechtstaat) and is not based on mere power (machstaat). The mandate of Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that "Village development aims to improve community welfare and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources. nature and the environment in a sustainable manner. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan, it mandates the development and development of urban areas through handling the quality of the residential environment, namely improving the quality of slum settlements, preventing the growth and development of new slums, and sustainable livelihoods.

This study aims to identify and explain the role of the Langsa City Government in the implementation of the empowerment of shrimp paste production houses in reducing unemployment through the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Lhok Banie Village, as well as to identify and explain the obstacles and efforts of the Langsa City Government towards the implementation of the empowerment of shrimp paste production houses. in Gampong Lhok Banie in reducing unemployment. The method that the researcher uses is the empirical juridical method with qualitative analysis. Data obtained through library research activities and field research. Data analysis was carried out from the beginning and continued throughout the research process, namely data collection, data reduction, data assessment, and data collection. The results showed that research on the role of the Langsa City Government in implementing the empowerment of the Langsa shrimp paste production house in reducing unemployment is the main person in charge of this implementation. and One-Stop Service for Langsa City, the Health Service, the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) Service, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office and the KOTAKU Office. However, the obstacle is the unavailability of equipment for processing and drying in a modern way because the shrimp paste production house has not changed the amperage to a larger one and the City Government has not been able to send the tool, it is feared that there will be a power outage at the shrimp paste production house. The next obstacle is that the manager of the shrimp paste production house has not taken the qualification test to get a certificate from the Health Office.

## **Keywords**

Role, Langsa City Government, Small Business Empowerment, Unemployment

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a state of law, this has been explained in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states: The State of Indonesia is a state of law. This is based on the explanation of the 1945 Constitution that the State of Indonesia is based on law (*rechtstaat*) and is not based on mere power (*machstaat*). The state must not carry out its activities on the basis of mere power, but must be based on law.<sup>1</sup>The mandate of Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that "Village development aims to improve community welfare and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources. nature and the environment in a sustainable manner". Therefore, rural development should lead to improving the welfare of rural communities through community empowerment seeking to improve the quality of human resources (HR), especially in shaping and changing people's behavior to achieve a better life and a higher quality standard of living.<sup>2</sup>

Based on Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is determined that: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and to obtain health services". This can be interpreted that good and healthy housing and residential areas are basic rights for every citizen that must be guaranteed by the state and are the responsibility of the state.

Slum areas are often synonymous with the existence of the poor. This perception is not always correct because in slum areas there are also people who are not categorized as poor. This is indicated by the condition of the houses and facilities they have in the slum area. There are two things that characterize this area as slum.<sup>3</sup> The area is not or is underserved with regional supporting infrastructure such as road networks, drainage, sewerage and others, so that the area tends to experience degradation. Occupancy in the area looks unfit for habitation which is characterized by a lack of ventilation and lighting, in addition to the quality of the building materials that are not suitable for use as building materials for a dwelling and inadequate sanitation management.

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan, it mandates the development and development of urban areas through handling the quality of the residential environment, namely improving the quality of slum settlements, preventing the growth and development of new slums, and sustainable livelihoods. Meanwhile, sustainable development is development that incorporates environmental (environmental) inequality in development policies so that

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<sup>1</sup> C S T Kansil, *Constitutional Law of the Republic of Indonesia*, Bina Aksara, Jakarta, 1986, page 86

<sup>2</sup> <https://ejournal.ipdn.ac.id/JTP/article/view/618>

<sup>3</sup> Basri H, *Slum Settlement Handling Model (Case Study of Slum Settlement, Pontap Village, Wara Timur District, Palopo City)*. *Journal of Architecture Ten Institute of Technology National Seminar on Housing and Settlement in Cities*, 2020, p. 1.

development does not only solve the problem of increasing present-day welfare but also increasing long-term welfare.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, as a step towards realizing the 2015-2019 RPJMN target, namely a city without slums in 2019, the Directorate General of Human Settlements initiated the construction of a collaboration platform through the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU). The KOTAKU program supports Local Governments as the main actors in handling slum settlements in realizing livable settlements, based on Circular Number 40/se/dc/2016 concerning General Guidelines for the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program.<sup>5</sup>

The development of a city cannot be separated from the population that always increases every year. This increasing number of people certainly raises the need for adequate housing, facilities and infrastructure. The impact of the increasing number of residents is the difficulty of meeting housing needs. The limited ability to build decent housing and the increasingly limited urban land to build adequate and fulfilling settlements have resulted in the emergence of slum settlements.<sup>6</sup> One of the interesting phenomena to study related to this topic is the role of the Langsa City government towards empowerment in Gampong Lhok Banie. Langsa City is one of the urban areas located between Aceh Tamiang Regency and Aceh Timur Regency, Aceh Province, which is the result of regional division of East Aceh Regency which was definitively formed on June 21, 2001 based on Law Number 3 of 2001 concerning the Establishment of Langsa City.

Langsa City has 5 sub-districts, namely, East Langsa District, Langsa Kota District, Langsa Lama District, Langsa Baro District, and West Langsa District. The West Langsa sub-district consists of 12 (twelve) villages, namely, Kuala Langsa, Matang Seulimeng, Paya Bujok Beuramoe, Paya bujok Teungoh, Seuriget, Simpang Lhe, Pauh River, Pauh Firdaus River, Pauh Pusaka River, Pauh Tanjong River, Telaga Tujuh, and Lhok Banie. Gampong Lhok Banie is one of the gampongs that includes slum settlements, handling the city level and unemployment problems. Through the KOTAKU program to build a shrimp paste production house which will have an effect on reducing unemployment and the spread of slum areas in Gampong Lhok Banie. This terasi production house, located in Gampong Lhokbanie, is a policy of the City Government to anticipate slum areas in the area. The government's role in empowering these businesses is necessary so that the shrimp paste business can develop more rapidly and the slum areas in Lhok Banie Village can be overcome. This empowerment is intended so that this sector can act as a source of sufficient income for business owners and for the community in reducing unemployment problems.

Based on the description in the background above, the authors are interested in conducting more in-depth research, the results of which will be poured into a thesis with the title "The Role of the Langsa City Local Government in Empowering Terasi Production Houses

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<sup>4</sup> A. M. Yunus Wahid, Introduction to Spatial Law, Jakarta, Prenadamedia Ground, 2014, p.11.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Directorate General of Human Settlements, General Guidelines for the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU), Jakarta, 2016

<sup>6</sup> Rasti Suryandani, Cities and the Environment, A New Approach to Communities with Ecological Insights, 2003, p. 1

in Reducing Unemployment Rates (Research Study of Gampong Terasi Production House Business). Lhok Banie Langsa City)".

The role of the Langsa City Government in the implementation of the empowerment of shrimp paste production houses in reducing unemployment through the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Gampong Lhok Banie

Astronomically, Langsa City is located between 04024'35.68" - 04033'47.03" North Latitude and 97053'14.59" - 98004'42.16" East Longitude. The boundaries of the Langsa City area are bordered on the north by East Aceh Regency and the Malacca Strait, in the east by Aceh Tamiang Regency, in the south by East Aceh Regency and Aceh Tamiang Regency, and in the west by East Aceh Regency. Langsa City also has low and undulating plains and rivers, with an average annual rainfall in the range of 1,850-4,013 mm, where the air temperature ranges from 28C-33C and is at an altitude between 0-29 m above sea level, Langsa City's relative humidity is on average 75%.

Topographically, Langsa City is located on a coastal alluvial plain with an elevation of about 8 m above sea level in the southwest and south, bounded by moderately wavy folds of mountains, with an elevation of about 75 m, while in the east is swampy sediment with a fairly wide distribution. Langsa City consists of 5 (five) sub-districts with 66 assisted sub-districts, with a population of 185,971 people from the 2020 Census, consisting of 93,408 men and 92,536 women and a sex ratio of 100.91 percent.<sup>7</sup>

The Terasi House built through the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) is an allocation of Government Assistance to the Community (BPM) based on the Decree of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing. As an implementation of accelerated development, the City Government will improve the quality, management and prevention of the emergence of new slum settlements, with activities in village/kelurahan, as well as regional and district/city entities. Handling activities include infrastructure development as well as social and economic assistance for the sustainability of a better community life. As an implementation of accelerated development, the City Government will improve the quality, management and prevention of the emergence of new slum settlements, with activities in village/kelurahan, as well as regional and district/city entities.

The implementation of public policies is carried out in two forms, namely the form of programs and additional public policies.<sup>8</sup> The implementation of this policy is a form of program that is used as a project for various implementation activities. Public policy implementation is usually manifested in the form of a law or regional regulation policy, which is a type of policy implementation that needs to be explained or is often termed an implementing regulation. The operational implementation of these policies includes presidential decrees, presidential instructions, ministerial decisions, regional head decisions,

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<sup>7</sup> Langsa City Central Statistics Agency

<sup>8</sup> Agustinus Subarsono, *Analysis of Public Policy Concepts, Theories and Applications*, Student Library, Yogyakarta, 2005, p. 101.

service decisions and so on. The implementation of this policy is basically a form of program that is used as a project for various implementation activities.<sup>9</sup>

Lester and Stewart stated that policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as a stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of the Act. Then Lester and Stewart also mention implementation on the other hand is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, an output (output) or as an impact (outcome).<sup>10</sup> In this study, researchers only conducted research on the role of the Langsa City Government towards the Empowerment of Terasi Production Houses in Reducing the Unemployment Rate, which activities were carried out in 2021 in Lhok Banie Village. In determining the location of the implementation of the Langsa City Government program, it is divided into 2 (two) scales, the first is the regional scale, which is the scale in which the implementation of the Langsa City Government program involves one village. While the second scale is the environmental scale, where in the implementation of the Langsa City Government program there is only one Gampong.

The empowerment of shrimp paste production houses in reducing unemployment from the Langsa City Government program is a collaborative program for each department in Langsa City, which aims to make this Lhok Banie Village a thematic village, in the future this village will be used as a place to introduce Langsa shrimp paste to other areas because of its potential terasi owned by the village. However, there are several agencies that have carried out collaborations in accordance with their respective roles, such as the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) of Langsa City, the Office of Investment and One Stop Integrated Services of Langsa City, the Office of Community Empowerment and Gampong City Langsa.<sup>11</sup>

Role of the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) of Langsa City.

In the success of the Langsa City Government program, the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises also has a role in providing the tools needed for the shrimp paste production house in Gampong Lhok Banie, but the program is still in the planning or proposal to be implemented in 2022.<sup>12</sup>

The Role of the Langsa City One-Stop Integrated Service and Investment Service

The Office of Investment and One Stop Integrated Services of Langsa City also has a role in providing licensing for the shrimp paste production house business which is managed by

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<sup>9</sup> Riant Nugroho, *Public Policy Formulation, Implementation, and Evaluation*, Lex Media, Jakarta, 2003, p. 20.

<sup>10</sup> Winarno, *Public Policy Theory, Process, and Case Studies*, CAPS, Yogyakarta, 2012, p. 101-102

<sup>11</sup> Marzuki Hamid, Deputy Mayor of Langsa City, interview Monday, March 14, 2022, at 9.30/10.30 WIB.

<sup>12</sup> Mahlil, Head of the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) of Langsa City, interviewed on Monday, July 25, 2022, at 12.00 WIB.

Mr. Saiful Bahri whose business funds are from the Langsa City Government, apart from that the Office of Investment and One Stop Integrated Services Langsa City has no connection.<sup>13</sup>

#### The Role of the Langsa City Community and Gampong Empowerment Service

The Langsa City Community and Gampong Empowerment Service also has a role as a bridging party in the implementation of the Langsa City Government program in Gampong. The Community and Gampong Empowerment Service once conveyed to the village community that there is a program called Gampong-Owned Enterprises (BUMG) whose activities are to develop, teach, evaluate each Gampong-Owned Enterprise.<sup>14</sup>

Obstacles and efforts of the Langsa City Government towards the implementation of the empowerment of shrimp paste production houses in Lhok Banie Village in reducing unemployment. The Obstacles of the Langsa City Government in the Implementation of the Langsa Terasi House Empowerment.

In the implementation of this langsa terasi house, there are obstacles, namely that the equipment for processing terasi has not been fully provided by the City Government. The shrimp paste processing is still carried out as usual as in the previous year, it is hoped that the City Government will immediately bring in the shrimp paste processing equipment so that the workers will find it easier and faster to process and process the shrimp paste.<sup>15</sup> As for the next obstacle, the government has prepared and ordered equipment to process and dry the shrimp paste, but the City Government has not been able to provide the shrimp paste production house because the wattage of the equipment provided by the City Government is high while the shrimp paste production house has not switched to installing higher wattage. That's why the equipment has not been given and sent to the shrimp paste house. The City Government is waiting for the installation of a high wattage to the shrimp paste house so that the equipment for processing and drying the shrimp paste can be used immediately.<sup>16</sup>

#### Langsa City Government Efforts In Implementing Langsa Terasi House Empowerment

The government's efforts in implementing the empowerment of the Langsa terasi house are collaborating with various relevant agencies ranging from the Community and Gampong Empowerment Service, the Investment and One Stop Service Office, the Industry, Trade, Cooperative Service (Dispridagkop). Then the government's further efforts to coordinate the acceleration in providing equipment for processing shrimp paste so that shrimp paste processing can be more modern and faster. Previously, the shrimp paste production house could produce up to 1 ton of shrimp paste, with the acceleration of the tool, it would make it easier and also the shrimp paste production house could produce more shrimp paste in a day.

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<sup>13</sup> Rimayanti, Head of Policy and Extension Services of the Langsa City Investment and One Stop Integrated Services Office, interview on Friday 8 July 2022, at 09.30 WIB.

<sup>14</sup> Ernie Yanti, Secretary of the Langsa City Community and Gampong Empowerment Service, interview on Wednesday 27 July 2022, at 16.00 WIB

<sup>15</sup> Saiful Bahri, Manager of Langsa Terasi House, interview on Thursday 17 March 2022, 10.00/11.00 WIB.

<sup>16</sup> Marzuki Hamid, *Op., Cit*, pukul 9.30/10.30 wib.

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