

## Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Social Rehabilitation Program

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### Abstract

Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Social Rehabilitation Program (RSRTLH). In its performance, several problems were found. First, there are large numbers of individuals without adequate housing. In addition, the distribution of beneficiaries of the RS-RTLH program has not been fully optimal, and the construction and renovation of houses have not been completed. This study aims to examine and describe the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program implementation. In implementing the program delivered by Merilee S. Grindle, the tone of the program is appropriate, and the program objectives have been achieved. The research method uses a qualitative approach. The research results show that the program's implementation has not reached its target, indicating that the performance has not been by the observed impacts, and the level of change has not been running optimally as stated in the regulations that have been set. The inhibiting factors include the lack of involvement of related parties, budget constraints, and lack of community participation, so the program's implementation aims to be completed but has not yet obtained maximum results.

**Keywords : Implementation, Program, Adequate housing, Construction and renovation**

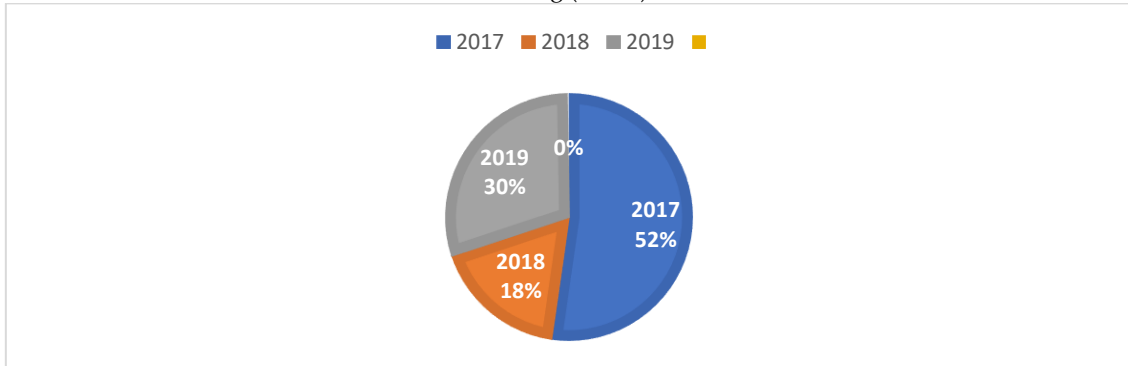
### Introduction

The new implementation process begins after clear goals and objectives are set, the program of activities is well structured, sufficient funds have been prepared and allocated, and the use of the facilities provided is used effectively. With proper preparation and proper organization, implementation has a greater chance of achieving the desired success. (Grindle, 2017), after the goals and objectives have been set, the program of activities needs to be well prepared. This program includes specific and detailed action plans that must be taken in order to achieve the stated goals. In compiling an activity program, it is necessary to consider the allocation of time, resources, and concrete steps that must be taken. With a structured program of activities, implementation can be carried out in a more organized and efficient manner. In Webster states that the implementation (to implement is, to provide the means for carrying out and to give practical effect to). According to [5] "The state of policymaking between the establishment of a policy (such as the passage of a legislative act, the issuing of an executive order, the handing down of a judicial decision, or the promulgation of a regulatory rule) and the consequences of the policy for the people whom it affects." , which is the indicator ; (1) communication (2) resources (3) disposition and (4) bureaucratic structure (Edward, 1980; Nazaruddin, 2021).

Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) is a social welfare program given to poor households (RTM) or the poor who own a house that does not meet the standards to live in. This activity does not only focus on the physical aspects of the house, but is far more important on how to build the capacity of these poor groups to understand and realize the importance of a livable place from a social aspect within the family environment. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Nomor 20 Tahun 2017 on Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) and Environmental Infrastructure Facilities this program aims to restore social functioning and improve the quality of housing for the poor

through improving the condition of houses and/or environmental infrastructure both in whole and in part by using the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and the value of social solidarity in the community.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure. One of the areas implementing the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses is the Aceh Singkil District Social Service. The reason for the Social Service implementing the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses is as an effort to overcome and reduce the poverty rate in Aceh Singkil District. Assistance for Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses is a social assistance program intended for poor, low-income people whose houses are not suitable for living. This assistance was financed by the Aceh Singkil APBK with the source of the Aceh Special Autonomy Fund (DOKA) carried out by the Aceh Singkil Social Service and Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Office.



In 2017, there were 228 units of socially rehabilitated Non-Habitable Houses (RS-RTLH) in Aceh Singkil District. In 2018, the number decreased to 77 units, and in 2019, there were 130 units from 11 sub-districts. Social Rehabilitation Assistance for Non-Habitable Houses is provided in the form of funds amounting to IDR 15,000,000 per housing unit.

One of the sub-districts implementing the RS-RTLH programme in Aceh Singkil District is Kota Baharu. This sub-district consists of 10 villages with a population of 7,459 thousand people in 2017-2019. Based on the researcher's initial observations in the field, there are phenomena in Kota Baharu Sub-district that include several problems, namely: First, there are still many people who do not have livable houses, with uninhabitable houses such as floors in the form of soil or damaged plaster, walls in the form of wooden or brick walls that are brittle / cracked, and roofs in the form of fibre or damaged / defective roof tiles, which can endanger and interfere with the safety of its inhabitants.

No	village	RLTH Amount
1	Butar	12 unit
2	Danau Bungara	17 unit
3	Samar Dua	7 unit
4	Ladang Bisik	0 unit
5	Lapahan Buaya	0 unit
6	Lentong	4 unit
7	Muara Pea	0 unit
8	Mukti Lincir	1 unit
9	Silakar Udang	1 unit
10	Sumber Mukti	1 unit
RLTH Amount		41

Based on the table above, it shows that the recipients of uninhabitable housing rehabilitation assistance have not been evenly distributed. As for the realization of the social rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency in 2017-2019 received RS-RTLH assistance for 41 housing units. Based on the description of the background, the implementation of the social rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in the Kota Baharu sub-district found identification of problems at the research location, including :

1. There are still many people who do not have decent houses to live in;
2. The recipients of the social rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses (RS-RTLH) are not yet evenly distributed;
3. The construction of rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses is still not optimal because it is found that the construction/renovation of houses has not been completed.

Based on these various problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a more in-depth study or research on the Implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency.

## Methodology

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach using descriptive research methods. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observable people. These data can be obtained from interviews, field notes, photographs, video tapes, personal documentation, notes, or memos and documentation ([Bogdan & Biklen, 1997](#)).

## Leteratur Review policy implementation

Implementation is an activity carried out with planning that refers to certain rules and is one of the important processes or stages that influence the success of a policy to solve public problems (Sutton, 1999). Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of orders or decisions of the judiciary ([Horowitz, 2010](#)). Typically, the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, clearly states the goals/objectives to be achieved, and various ways of structuring/managing the implementation process.

Understanding what actually happened after a program was declared effective or formulated is the focus of attention on policy implementation, namely events that arise after the guidelines for state policy have been ratified, which include both efforts to administer them and to have real consequences or impacts on society or incidents ([Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984](#)). the implementation process as actions taken either by individuals/officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions ([Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975](#)), therefore policy implementation is a very important stage in the implementation of a policy that has been made by the government which concerns three things, namely: the existence of policy goals or objectives, the existence of activities or activities to achieve goals; and the results of the activity, and Policies implemented by the government are usually in the form of a program that has been formulated, planned and determined to achieve organizational goals which then the program can be felt and benefit the community. there is an implicit assumption in most models that once a policy has been "made" by a government, the policy will be implemented and the desired results of the policy will be near those expected by the policymakers ([Smith, 1973](#)).

**Policy Implementation Model**

Implementation model put forward by Ripley and Franklin which states that the success of implementing a program or policy is seen through three dimensions, including:

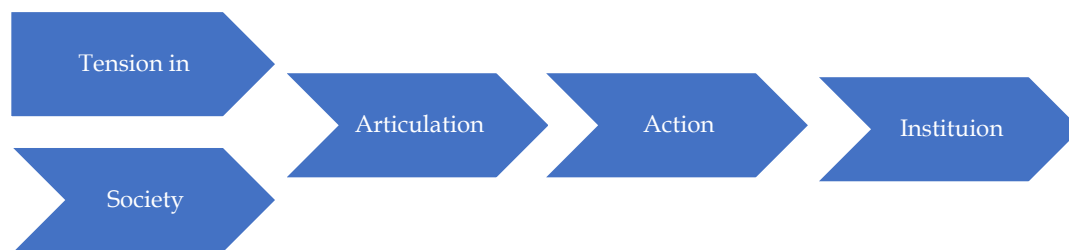
1. The compliance perspective measures implementation through the compliance of the implementing apparatus. Public policy implementing apparatus (implementors) are required to have an attitude and mentality that results in obedience and obedience to the contents of the policy in implementing every public policy. In this case, it can be seen from the suitability of the implementation of online learning with applicable regulations, and the teaching and learning process in accordance with government directives;
2. The success of the implementation is measured by the smoothness of the routines and the absence of problems (smoothly function routines). Public policy implementers minimize any problems encountered in the process of implementing public policy as much as possible. Every executor becomes a Problem Solver and not a problem maker. In this case, it can be seen from the smooth implementation in carrying out its main tasks and functions.
3. Successful implementation leads to desired performance in and impacts that satisfy all parties, especially the program beneficiary group. In implementing the policy, in the end it will be seen whether the implementation process of the policy is effective or not. The effectiveness of the policy implementation process will certainly result in the optimization of policy performance, but the effectiveness and optimization of policy performance is also determined by the performance of individuals and the executors of public policies themselves. While the impact itself is the achievement of implementation results for the long term. In this case, it can be seen from the effectiveness of online learning ([Ripley & Franklin, 1986](#)).

**Model pelebagaan Zollschan**

Zollschan identifies three main types of differences that can, alone or in combination, constitute a situation requiring urgent action. ([Smith, 1973](#)):

1. The difference between a legitimate pattern or arrangement and the actual situation.
2. Discrepancies between predictions (or explanations or expectations) and observations.
3. The difference between the desired goal and the actual achievement.

Zollschan postulates that change in society is directly related to urgency (tension) and this tension "should initiate a series of phase processes".



**Model Pelebagaan Zollschan**

According to Zollschan, phase articulation is defined as "the acknowledgment of the presence of the exigency and the formulation of objectives to eliminate, prevent, or improve it.

Once tensions have been articulated and recognised, they can then be referred to as "needs". Zollschan defines action as the responses or steps taken to address these identified needs. "the locomotion towards postulated or unconscious goals." This action involves both physical and mental activities undertaken by individuals to achieve or approach the goals that have been formulated or may exist in their subconscious. In this context, action becomes a means to fulfill the needs generated by the exigencies or tensions perceived in society. Such action can be a direct response to explicit needs or it can involve more complex strategies and planning to address these tensions.

## **Program Implementation**

The program is a design regarding the principles and efforts to be carried out by a person or a certain group. Basically the program is a collection of real activities, systematic and integrated in order to achieve goals and objectives ([Pawson et al., 2005](#)). Programs that are operational in nature are programs whose contents can easily be understood and implemented by implementers ([Tachjan, 2006](#)). The programme not only contains clarity on the objectives/targets to be achieved by the government, but also details the allocation of resources required, then clarity on the working methods and procedures to be followed, as well as clarity on the standards to be followed.

## **Discussion of findings**

### **Implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Programme for Non-Habitable Houses**

Implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Programme for Non-Habitable Houses (RS-RTLH) which aims to see or know and describe the extent to which the program is implemented, in accordance with the established mechanism and on target so that the purpose of holding the RS-RTLH program can really help alleviate difficulties poor people to have a decent house to live in. According to Grindle, There are two variables that affect implementation ([Grindle, 2017](#)).

### **Suitability of Program Implementation**

Based on research conducted in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency, the suitability of the implementation of the RS-RTLH program with Permensos Number 20 of 2017 is in accordance with the established regulations. Seen from the initial stages of the process of data collection, filing, verification, outreach, distribution of funds and implementation of house construction to the final stage of reporting. In the implementation of the social rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in the Kota Baharu sub-district, the program's targets or targets met the criteria, seen from the recipients of the RS-RTLH assistance, namely poor households and elderly people who were registered with the UDB.

### **Achievement of Program Objectives (Impact or Benefit on society individually and in groups)**

Based on research conducted in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil District, it is known that the people in Kota Baharu District have experienced the effects or benefits of the RS-RTLH Program. The government implemented the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) to provide assistance to poor communities who generally do not pay much attention to the condition of their homes because meeting their daily needs such as food and clothing is still insufficient for them.

## **1. The Level of Change That Occurs**

Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that the level of change that occurred in the condition of the houses that received RTLH assistance in Kota Baharu Sub-District after receiving assistance was very visible. the house is not livable they can live in a better and livable house that meets building standards. That way people can feel at home that is comfortable and safe from danger. This also has a positive impact in helping to reduce the number of uninhabitable houses in Aceh Singkil District. With the implementation of the RTLH development, beneficiaries feel a change from these activities.

### **The Level of Change That Occurs in the Implementation of RS-RTLH Development**

#### **Before**

The physical condition of the houses prior to rehabilitation, almost all of them suffered damage to the roof (often leaking, there is a possibility of collapse), walls (walls made of planks/wood), and floors (floor with dirt). So uninhabitable.

#### **After**

The physical condition of the house after construction/repair, the roof, walls and floors have changed to be more proper. The roof has no leaks when it rains, the walls are made of cemented bricks, and the ground floors are cemented so that they are fit for habitation.

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Privacy within the family is less secure because the house they live in is cramped, not insulated, the bedroom is one with the child. Privacy within the family is more secure, the house is wider, partitioned off and the bedrooms are separated between the bedrooms of parents and children.

An uninhabitable house has an unclean and unhealthy environment. So that it has the potential to cause various diseases. After the house is repaired/built, the environment automatically becomes cleaner, healthier and pleasing to the eye. So the potential for disease to occur is low.

Feeling inferior in social relations with other communities because their housing conditions are not suitable for habitation. Social relations in the community are more open after the house is rehabilitated.

There are still many poor people who own houses that are unfit for habitation in Aceh Singkil District. Reduction of uninhabitable houses in Aceh Singkil District.

**Factors and Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of the RS-RTLH Programme**

**1. Supporting factors**

The factors that support the implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency are:

**Clear legal basis;** The clear foundation in question is the existence of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 20 of 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure and the issuance of Regent Decree No. 205 of 2017 regarding the determination of recipients of RS-RTLH assistance funds and assistants as well as the procedures for carrying out social rehabilitation of uninhabited homes. livable in Aceh Singkil District.

**There is Supervision;** It is known that the mechanism for channeling RS-RTLH funds in Kota Baharu District has been running smoothly because no irregularities and irregularities were found, because each recipient of this assistance went directly and took the money by bringing predetermined conditions and buying building materials. in accordance with what was previously submitted accompanied by the District Social Worker (TKSK).

**2. Obstacle factor**

Not all parties related to the RS-RTLH program, such as those from the sub-district and village, are involved in the implementation. Based on observations made in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil District, it is known that the implementers of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses in Kota Baharu District are the Social Service (Survey and Monev Team), District Social Worker (TKSK), Village Government, and the community. Limited Budget Funds, resulting in delays in activities that should be carried out.

Based on the results of observations made in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency, the use of assistance funds for each housing unit was Rp. 15,000,000 (fifteen million thousand rupiah) provided that the use of funds must be spent on materials in the amount of Rp. 12,500,000 (twelve million five hundred thousand rupiahs) and a labor fee of Rp. 2,500,000 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah), and shopping purchases are no later than 1 (one) month after the assistance is disbursed.

**Conclusion**

From the results of the conducted research, utilizing appropriate methods and comprehensive data collection, highly significant conclusions can be drawn. These findings have great potential to bring about positive changes in this field and provide a deeper understanding of the investigated phenomenon.

The research has unveiled new insights and opened doors for further studies in the future. Throughout the process, the researchers have encountered various challenges, yet their determination and dedication remained unwavering. Through meticulous data analysis and careful interpretation, they have successfully portrayed a clear and convincing picture., the following is the conclusion;

**1. Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Social Rehabilitation Program (RS-RTLH);**

- a. The Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency has gone through stages which include data collection, submission, verification, socialization, distribution of funds, and implementation of house construction until the final reporting stage. In its implementation, this

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- program has succeeded in meeting the targets and targets set, namely poor households and elderly people registered with the UDB.
- b. Achievement of objectives, Communities in Kota Baharu District have felt the impact and benefits of the RS-RTLH Program. Although the changes that have occurred are not very significant, it can be seen from the improvement in housing conditions and the provision of better infrastructure. Thus, the RS-RTLH Program plays a role in reducing the number of uninhabitable houses in Aceh Singkil District.
2. Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program (RS-RTLH)
    - a. The implementation of the Uninhabitable House Social Rehabilitation program (RS-RTLH) in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil Regency is supported by several factors. One of them is the existence of a clear legal basis that regulates the implementation of this program. This provides a structured framework and ensures that the rehabilitation process for uninhabitable houses is carried out properly and in accordance with applicable regulations.  
In addition, another supporting factor is the supervision carried out in the implementation of the construction of rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses. This supervision aims to ensure that each stage of development is carried out properly, according to standards, and meets predetermined requirements. With supervision, mistakes and violations can be detected and followed up in a timely manner, so that the RS-RTLH program can run effectively and efficiently.
    - b. In the implementation of the Uninhabitable House Social Rehabilitation Program (RS-RTLH) in Kota Baharu District, Aceh Singkil District, there were several factors that hindered it. First, all related parties, including sub-district and village officials, have not been involved in implementing the program. Involvement that is not yet optimal can hamper coordination and synergy between related agencies. Second, the limited budget is an obstacle in implementing this program. Funding constraints can limit the number of houses rehabilitated and affect the quality of housing construction. Finally, the lack of community participation is also an inhibiting factor. This lack of participation can prolong development implementation time and reduce program effectiveness. As a result of these factors, the construction of house rehabilitation has not achieved optimal results, with houses that have not been renovated or built yet.

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***Research Original Article /Literature Review:***

***DOI:***

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