

Implementation of the Rehabilitation Program for Unliable Housing in the Sub-District of Medan Tuntungan

Nanda Gusti Pratomo¹, Rudi Kristian P. Manurung²

^{1,2}Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

nandagustipratomo2@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine and describe how the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District. Implementation is an action by individuals, officials, groups of government or private bodies directed at achieving the goals that have been outlined in a particular decision. This research uses implementation models according to Van Meter and Van Horn. The Implementation Model According to Van Meter and Van Horn includes, policy standards and objectives, resources, communication between implementing agencies, characteristics of implementing agencies, social, economic, and political environment, and attitude of implementers. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The research location is in Medan Tuntungan District. The sample in the study was 16 informants, where the determination of the informants used purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques with interviews, field observations, and documentation. Data analysis using qualitative techniques. The results showed that the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses (R-RTLH) in Medan Tuntungan District had been going well and was in accordance with the theory the model of implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn.

Keywords

policy implementation; poverty; rehabilitation of uninhabitable homes



I. Introduction

Poverty is a condition where people are unable to meet their basic needs, including housing needs. The condition of poverty is one of the causes of families not being able to meet the needs of decent housing (Suradi, et al., 2012). However, everyone has the right to live in a livable house in a healthy and safe area (Hikmawati and Gutomo, 2016). One of the government programs to alleviate poverty is the housing assistance program for the poor (Ismi, 2021). The government is responsible for providing facilitation to the community so that they can live in decent, healthy, safe, secure, accessible and affordable houses that include supporting facilities and infrastructure. Local governments have an important role in housing development. The local government is the party that knows how much the community needs for housing.

In addition to providing new houses, repairing uninhabitable houses is a good enough solution to meet the housing needs of the poor. The program to repair uninhabitable houses is called the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses. The rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses is a stimulant assistance in order to reduce uninhabitable houses for the poor (Putra. et al, 2020). According to Nastiti (2016) that the Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses aims to help low-income people to have decent houses. In addition, it can improve people's living standards for the better and provide a

decent life, clean and healthy life so that the benefits of the assistance can be felt in the long term.

To ensure the success of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses, it is necessary to pay attention to how the local government implements the program. Implementation according to Nugroho (in Setyawan, 2017: 92) implementation of public policy is a way for a public policy to achieve its goals. This implementation process takes place after going through a number of certain stages such as the stage of ratification of laws, then policy outputs in the form of implementing decisions and so on until the improvement of the policy in question. The success of the program implementation can be seen by looking at the aspects of the policy implementation model. The implementation model according to Van Meter and Van Horn (in Hiplunudin, 2017) is, policy standards and targets, resources, communication between implementing agencies, characteristics of implementing agencies, social, economic and political environment, and implementing attitudes. Based on the results of research (Nawi & Lestari, 2018), the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses has several obstacles in its completion due to insufficient funds and the inaccuracy of implementation time. Further research (Hamdy., et al, 2021), the obstacles found in the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses are limited human resources and the attitude of program organizers who are indifferent to the implementation of tasks. Based on several previous studies, it can be said that the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses still often experiences problems. Human Resources (HR) is the most important component in a company or organization to run the business it does. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired (Shah et al, 2020). The development of human resources is a process of changing the human resources who belong to an organization, from one situation to another, which is better to prepare a future responsibility in achieving organizational goals (Werdhiastutie et al, 2020).

The Medan City Government has a target in 2022 that Medan City is free from uninhabitable houses so that the Medan City Government holds several programs for handling uninhabitable houses, namely repairing uninhabitable houses, rejuvenating slums, simple rental flats and housing assistance for workers/laborers. These programs are carried out in order to deal with the problem of uninhabitable houses and to organize slum settlements in the city of Medan. The R-RTLH program assistance carried out by the Medan City Settlement and Spatial Planning Housing Office, the source of the funds comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). This assistance program is a stimulus in which all funds come from the government and are implemented by the government and the community only receives the clean implementation of the R-RTLH program. The Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program (R-RTLH) in Medan City has been run since 2014 by the settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City. In Medan City the number of uninhabitable houses is still quite large. Based on data from the settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City, the number of uninhabitable houses in Medan City in 2019 was 5,249 houses. The number of uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District in 2019 was 143 houses/household. From the results of the data collection, there are still uninhabitable houses that have not been repaired. Every year the quota of aid recipients increases, adjusted to the Medan City APBD. This number can be said to be quite large, thus it is necessary to eradicate slum locations in Medan City to reach 0% slums. Based on these problems, it is necessary to

pay attention and analyze how the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District is so that the program is carried out properly.

II. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Bungin (2008) in this study that the descriptive method, which aims to describe, summarize various conditions, various situations, or various phenomena of social reality that exist in the community that is the object of research, the qualitative approach emphasizes the analysis on the process of inferring the relationship between research phenomena. observed with scientific logic. This study collects information and data according to the theory used such as policy content (interests of target groups, types of benefits, degree of change, location of decision making, program implementation, resources involved), and policy environment (how much power, characteristics of institutions and authorities) , level of compliance and responsiveness (responsiveness) of the target group) to try to analyze the truth based on the data obtained in the field.

Sources of data in this study were collected through interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling technique. Sugiyono (2017), purposive sampling is a technique of taking data source informants with certain considerations. This consideration is for example the person who is considered to know the most about what is the focus of research. Research informants are employees at the settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City as the responsible agency and the community who are directly involved in the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses as research triangulation. This research is holistic (holistic), and dynamic, in line with the aim of the study in viewing and providing a clear picture and information on how to implement the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District.

III. Result and Discussion

The Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program (R-RTLH) is a social empowerment program to realize livable houses for low-income people, said to be low-income people, namely people who have very low incomes so that in meeting their needs they experience shortages or are said to be poor people. So that with the R-RTLH program in the end the dignity of the poor can be raised. This activity does not only focus on the physical aspect of the house, but it is much more important how to build the capacity of these poor people to understand and realize the importance of a decent place to live from the social aspect in the family environment. The main objective of this program is to overcome the problem of poverty that is felt by some people.

Every government program certainly has obstacles in its implementation, as well as the R-RTLH program. In the city of Medan, the R-RTLH program was first implemented in 2014. The determination of recipients who received the program was based on the results of administrative verification and field verification of the Medan City Settlement and Spatial Planning Housing Office. Since 2014, the implementation of the R-RTLH program has always encountered problems starting from the socialization of the program itself, implementation, schedule, coordination, and others.

To find out how the implementation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation (R-RTLH) program in Medan Tuntungan District, the researchers conducted an assessment of

the implementation of the policies proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn (in Hiplunudin, 2017) including, policy standards and targets, resources, communication between implementing agencies, characteristics of implementing agencies, social, economic and political environment, and attitude of implementing agencies.

Standards and policy targets, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District has been right on target, namely given to people who have low income, have uninhabitable houses whose walls are made of boards or *tepas*, have complete files such as identity cards (KTP). and a family card (KK) and have a certificate of own land in accordance with the Decree of the Mayor of Medan Number 648/1086 K of 2018 concerning Home Improvement Assistance to the Community in the City of Medan and the Decree of the Head of the Department of Housing for Settlement and Spatial Planning in the City of Medan. The rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses is in accordance with the established indicators, where the condition of the houses of low-income people who have received this assistance are appropriate and have houses that can be said to be uninhabitable.

Table 1. Sources of Funds for the R-RTLH Program in Medan City

Year	Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget in Medan City	Home Improvement Program R- RTLH
2018	3.5 billion	140 units
2019	6 billion	120 units
2020	12.353 billion	363 units
2021	25 billion	800 units

Source: Settlement and Spatial Planning Agency in Medan City

Resources, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan Sub-district has resources including community funds in Medan Tuntungan District, no funds were asked for in the form of home improvement assistance provided in accordance with the procedures for implementing the R-RTLH program because it came from the APBD (table 1) and human resources involved in the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses are program managers from settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City as a whole, namely the KPA (Budget Making Authority), PPK (Commitment Making Officer), PPTK (Activity Technical Making Officer), Program Supervisor and The program implementer is a contractor appointed by PPTK from settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City. Human Resources (HR) who have been appointed by PPTK (Activity Technical Maker Official) have carried out their respective duties and functions related to program implementation in selecting policy targets and have carried out their duties effectively so that in choosing houses that are said to be included in the criteria, they are in accordance with those stipulated in the implementation procedure. However, even so in the performance of human resources for the supervisory part of the R-RTLH program, there are still obstacles, namely the number of human resources is still said to be lacking in handling the running of the program so that the achievement of the targets that have been set in each year has not been fully achieved. The reason is that the number of personnel appointed in the supervision of the program is small so that they find it difficult to achieve the home improvement targets set each year.

Communication between agencies, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District has established good communication. Communication

between implementers went smoothly and there were no obstacles when communicating. Settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City as the person in charge as well as the manager of the R-RTLH program coordinates with the ward, the Head of the Environment, and the Village Staff. The coordination between the settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City and the neighborhood head of Medan Tuntungan was notified regarding the administrative requirements that must be completed if the people registered had met the criteria that had been set as potential beneficiaries. The data collection on prospective beneficiaries is recorded by neighborhood head and then proposed to the settlement and spatial planning Agency in Medan City for verification so that later it can be surveyed as a recipient of assistance. But if people who have participated in socialization activities at the village head office, then of course the community knows this assistance and can automatically propose to get this house rehabilitation assistance.

Characteristics of the implementing agency, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District has the characteristics of the implementing agency or agency that has been well implemented. The agency or agency involved in its implementation refers to the provisions that have been regulated by the government but have their own characteristics, roles and functions. ward, neighborhood head, village staff act as assistants, and collect data, and assist the community in completing administrative requirements. Settlement and spatial planning Agency in Medan City plays the role of program manager as well as informing the provisions that have been set as policy targets through socialization with the village head for the delivery of ongoing programs. Meanwhile, the part of the house that will be repaired is also in accordance with part of the criteria that have been determined by the executor himself.

In the social, economic, and political environment, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District has social conditions in the Medan Tuntungan community that do not affect the implementation of this program, while the effect is not too much on the community because the status of social conditions is not much different before or after this policy runs. The economic conditions felt by the community after receiving home rehabilitation assistance did not affect the community's economy, but if you look at the health conditions, it is certainly very influential, the community is more protected from weather conditions that are not always favorable, and people feel safer and no longer feel afraid of the crime conditions in their environment. The community is satisfied with the R-RTLH program because the community has the opportunity to live in a more decent house and is satisfied with the assistance received, it's just that there is a desire from the community so that development can be improved, such as giving plaster not only on the front but also on the inside so that the community can no longer think to further beautify his house. But if there are people who want to add doors, windows, and plaster to their houses, the funds are issued by the community themselves, only for the work wages, the community is no longer given to the program implementers, the wages for program implementers are borne by the settlement and spatial planning agency in Medan City.

The attitude of the implementer, the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Medan Tuntungan District has the attitude of the implementer that it has run optimally. Carrying out its duties and functions is in accordance with what is stipulated in the SK Program Implementation, it can be seen that the achievement of policy targets has been carried out well. The response given when checking the houses of the beneficiaries by the program supervisor was very kind, friendly and willing to answer questions asked by the community regarding filing equipment and home repairs carried out. For the ward and

districts parties, it cannot be said to be good because there is no control carried out when repairing houses that are accepted by the community, while for neighborhood head and village staff it can be said to be optimal and very enthusiastic in choosing the community as recipients of assistance, so that the achievement of policy targets can be said to be successful.

IV. Conclusion

The implementation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program (R-RTLH) for Low-Income Communities (MBR) in Medan City has generally been going well, but there are still some obstacles that hinder the implementation process. Policy standards and targets have been running optimally because this program is right on target and has clear standard regulations in implementing the program. Resources consist of funding resources and human resources, in terms of funding resources have been carried out optimally but in human resources there are obstacles, namely the number of human resources is still said to be lacking in handling the running of the program so that the achievement of the targets that have been set in each year has not been in its entirety. achieved. The reason is that the number of personnel appointed in the supervision of the program is small so that they find it difficult to achieve the home improvement targets set each year. Communication between implementing agencies went smoothly and there were no obstacles when communicating. The characteristics of the implementing agency or agency have been implemented properly. The social, economic, and political environment has progressed quite well. The attitude of the implementers in carrying out the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation program (R-RTLH) already has a good attitude, but the ward and districts cannot be said to be good because there is no control that is carried out when repairing houses that are accepted by the community.

References

- Bungin, B. (2008). *Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Hamdy, Achmad., Badaruddin, & Humaizi. (2021). Implementasi Program Rumah Tidak Layak Huni di Kabupaten Asahan Tahun 2019. *Perspektif*, 10(1), 280-292.
- Hikmawati, Eny., & Gutomo, Tri. (2016). Bedah Rumah Sebagai Bentuk Pengetasan Kemiskinan House Rehabilitation as Poverty Elimination Form. *Jurnal PKS*, 15(2), 131-144.
- Hiplunudin, Agus. (2017). *Kebijakan, Birokrasi, dan Pelayanan Publik*. Yogyakarta: CALPULIS.
- Ismi, Anisa. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Bantuan Rumah Layak Huni untuk Masyarakat Miskin di Kecamatan Long Kali. *eJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 9(2), 103-112.
- Keputusan Walikota Medan Nomor 648/1086 K Tahun 2018 tentang Bantuan Perbaikan Rumah Kepada Masyarakat di Kota Medan
- Nastiti, Lawuning. (2016). *Implementasi Program Rehabilitasi Rumah Tidak Layak Huni di Kabupaten Magetan Tahun 2014*. Skripsi. FISIP UNDIP.
- Nawi, Ahmad. & Lestari, Asih Widi. (2018). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Rehabilitasi Sosial Rumah Tidak Layak Huni Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Sumbergondo Kecamatan Bumiaji Kota Batu. *JISIP Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 7(1), 11-16.
- Niati, D. R., Siregar, Z. M. E., & Prayoga, Y. (2021). *The Effect of Training on Work*

- Performance and Career Development: The Role of Motivation as Intervening Variable. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences, 4(2), 2385–2393. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i2.1940>
- Putra, Adimas Wisnu., Syahriani, & Prakoso, Cathas Teguh. (2020). Evaluasi Program Rehabilitasi Rumah Tidak Layak Huni di Kecamatan Loa Kulu Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara (Peraturan Bupati Kutai Kartanegara Nomor 46 Tahun 2011). *eJournal Administrasi Negara*, 8(1), 8812-8824.
- Setyawan, Dody. (2017). *Pengantar Kebijakan Publik*. Malang: Intelegensia Media.
- Shah, M. M., et al. (2020). The Development Impact of PT. Medco E & P Malaka on Economic Aspects in East Aceh Regency. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No 1, Page: 276-286.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suradi, dkk. (2012). *Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Perkotaan: Studi Evaluasi Rehabilitasi Sosial Rumah Tidak Layak Huni Bagi Keluarga Miskin di Perkotaan*. Jakarta: Puslitbang Kesejahteraan Sosial.
- Werdhiastutie, A. et al. (2020). Achievement Motivation as Antecedents of Quality Improvement of Organizational Human Resources. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No 2, Page: 747-752.