

EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES IN CIJULANG VILLAGE PANGANDARAN DISTRICT

Fatimah Nurul Azizah¹, Abdul Mutholib², Budi Setiadi³

¹⁾²⁾³⁾Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia

e-mail: fatimahnurulazizah29@gmail.com¹, amutolib798@gmail.com²,
boeset1965@gmail.com³

Received: 13-03-2023; Accepted: 16-03-2023; Published: 31-03-2023

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to evaluate of rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU program) in Cijulang village, Pangandaran district with the problems is limited provision of livable housing, an increase in the number of households occupying houses that are unfit for habitation, and not supported by adequate environmental facilities and infrastructure, and also the increasingly widespread slum settlements. Therefore, this research focuses on the Evaluation of Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, which, in 2020 Cijulang Village received 3 (three) repaired housing units and is a Low-Income Community. This research used the descriptive qualitative method and also the data and data sources using primary and secondary data. The data aggregation techniques are interviews, observation, and documentation. Additionally, data analysis techniques used are data reduction, presentation of data, conclusion, and verification. The results of this research showed that the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program was helpful once and very effective in eradicating uninhabitable houses, especially for low-income people (MBR). This research states that the evaluation of rehabilitation programs for uninhabitable houses in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency becomes important attention for stakeholders in handling the problems of uninhabitable houses and can provide recommendations for the improvement in the future.

Keywords: *Evaluation, The Uninhabitable, House Rehabilitation, Program, Village*

Introduction

The settlement describes part of a residential area as an urban or rural area that acts as a residential area consisting of many residential areas. Housing and

settlements are basic human needs that involve the feasibility and s community welfare level. In improving the dignity, quality of life, and livelihood, the house is a basic need for humans and a

reflection of oneself to increase the standard of living and the formation of character, and nation personality. Therefore, the development of housing and settlements is not only based on physical development but must be related to the social, economic, and cultural dimensions that sustainably support community life.

The prime rights of the community are still not all fulfilled. One of the reasons is that there is a gap in meeting housing needs which is still relatively big. the results in the lack of purchasing power of residents, especially low-income people (MBR) in full of the need for housing. The Provincial Government held a program for handling uninhabitable houses for West Java Province, while according to the Central Statistics Agency in September 2018 the percentage of the number of poor people was 7.25%. The high number of poor people in West Java Province reflects that there are still many populations houses that are still in the category of improper homes. Therefore, the West Java Provincial Government 2019 began implementing the Uninhabitable Home Rehabilitation Program is intended for Low-Income Communities in 26 Regencies/Cities in West Java and 15,000 beneficiaries in urban and rural areas.

The Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in 2019 is a program of the West Java Provincial Government through the Public Works Department of Public Housing and Settlement Areas of Regency

Pangandaran and the program evaluation was carried out by the Pangandaran district inspectorate.

From the evaluation results, in Indonesia, the RUTILAHU program has important attention with the publication of the RUTILAHU program PP No.30/2006 Regarding Procedures for Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Development Plan.

The legal protection for the RUTILAHU program evaluation program on West Java Governor Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor Regulation Number 34 of 2016 concerning Budgeting Procedures, Implementation, Administration, Accountability, Reporting, and Monitoring and Evaluation of Grant Expenditure and Social Assistance Expenditure Sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of West Java Province.

Regarding information about the value or benefits of the program, evaluation provides valid and trusted information about the performance of a program, that is how far the need is, values, and opportunities that are accomplished through action. In addition, the evaluation also contributes to the clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets, with evaluation contributing to the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem formulation and recommendations. So although it

concerns the entire policy process, evaluation is more concerned with the performance of the policy, especially the implementation. Dunn (2013:601) said that: Evaluation contributes to clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets. grades can also be criticized by systematically asking about the appropriateness of goals and targets to the problem at hand. From the above explanation, it can conclude evaluation activities to find out whether the implementation of a program is by the main objectives, which further evaluation activities can become a benchmark for whether a policy can be said to be worth activities continuing, needs to be repaired or discontinued activities. The village head essentially has a leadership function in administration (Nursetiawan, I., Ratnasari, T., & Sihabudin, A. A., 2022).

Evaluation usually aims to assess the extent to which the effectiveness of a program is accountable to its constituent, in addition, to seeing how far the goals have been achieved and to see the gap between expectations and reality. The purpose of an evaluation is not to blame, but rather to see how big the gap is between the achievements and expectations of a program and how to reduce or close the gap. So evaluation programs must be understood as something positive. The evaluation aims to find deficiencies and cover this deficiency.

Therefore, to address the issue of providing decent housing, the central government coordinates with local governments through the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program is intended for Low-Income Communities in Cijulang Village as stated in Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the 4th amendment: Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live and have a good and healthy living environment.

The purpose of being contained in the Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program is social assistance for the West Java Provincial Government for low-income communities, especially in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency so that it can encourage and increase self-sufficiency in improving the quality of houses by meeting building safety requirements.

The Cijulang Village Government, Pangandaran Regency acts as a facilitator in the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation program as a form of social responsibility. In Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency registered as many 320 people in 2019, in 2020 registered as many 382 people, while in 2021 registered as many 487 320 people with the status of the poor/low income. For people with uninhabitable housing status, as many as 30 housing units in 2019. and, as many as 25 housing units in 2020. The purpose of this research was to find out how the evaluation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses (R-

RTLH) for low-income communities (MBR) in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency was carried out.

Literature Review

a. Definition of Evaluation

A public policy can not be released just like that. Policies must be monitored, and one of the monitoring mechanisms is program evaluation. Evaluation is usually intended to assess the extent to which the effectiveness of a program is accounted for and the extent to which a program has been achieved. Therefore, evaluation is needed to see the gap between expectations and reality.

The premise developed here is that every program must be evaluated before being replaced, so there needs to be a clause that can be replaced after an evaluation in every public policy. In Indonesia, the issue of policy evaluation has become an important concern with the issuance of PP No. 30/2006 concerning Procedures for Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of Development Plans. Widoyoko (2013:6) states: Evaluation is a systematic and continuous process to collect, describe, interpret and present information about a program to be used as a basis for making decisions, formulating policies, and developing further programs.

Meanwhile, William N. Dunn in Nugroho (2014: 670) defines that: The term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment. Evaluation is concerned with the

production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, namely how far needs, values, and opportunities have been achieved through public action; evaluation contributes to the clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets, and evaluation contributes to the application of other methods of policy analysis, including problem formulation and recommendations. Thus, although it is concerned with the entire policy process, policy evaluation is more concerned with the performance of the policy, especially in the implementation of public policy. Evaluation of the "formulation" is carried out on the post-action side, which is more on the "process" of formulation than the content of the policy which usually "only" assesses whether the process is by the agreed procedure.

From the theoretical statement above, it can be said that evaluation is essentially a "post-activity activity". Assess an activity that has been completed. The term "evaluation" used "at the time of implementation" is not the evaluation itself, but supervision, and within the supervision, there is an assessment task. Evaluation is always carried out post-implementation because performance exists after implantation is complete. It is not fair if the evaluation is done before the work is finished.

b. Program Definition

A program is a form of plan that will be carried out, if this program is directly related to the evaluation of the program, the program is defined as a unit or unit of activity which is the realization or implementation of a policy, and takes place in a continuous or continuous process, and occurs in an organization that involves a group of people and with a long period and is not a single but continuous activity.

Wirawan (2012:17) states that programs are: “activities designed to implement the policy and carried out for an indefinite period”. Meanwhile, Jones in Praditia (2017:37) says that: A program is a legitimate means to achieve a goal, and certain characteristics can help a person to modify activity as a program or not.

Based on the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that the program can be regarded as a collection of real, systematic, and integrated activities that can involve various parties such as several governments, private, and community agencies that work together and form organizational structures and have their budging order to stated goals. has been determined.

c. Definition of Rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU)

Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses (R-RTLH) is a social welfare program for the poor or people with very low incomes to create livable houses. The target of the Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses (RRTLH)

only focuses on the physical aspects of the house but also on the need for livable and healthy houses for poor families, anto d increase na g the health status of the community through the cultivation of clean and healthy living behavior. This is done to achieve store and has an impact on improvements in social and health aspects. West Java Province Disparkim (2019:2) defines that: An uninhabitable house is a house that does not meet the requirements for building safety, occupant health, and the minimum adequacy of the building area. Meanwhile, Khorl (2013: 19), says that: An uninhabitable house is a dwelling or place of residence that is unfit for habitation because it does not meet the requirements for occupancy, both technically and non-technically.

Therefore, not all houses become livable houses for their residents, because a house must meet several standards to be able to live in it classified as a livable house as well as a safe and comfortable place to live for residents or owners.

d. Criteria for uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU)

The criteria for uninhabitable houses are assisted through the R-RTLH program according to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2021 concerning Changes to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 20 of 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure, that is :

- 1) Prospective recipients of the Rutilahu Social Rehabilitation Social Assistance must meet the following requirements:
 - a) The Poor who are recorded in the integrated social welfare data
 - b) Never received Rutilahu Social Rehabilitation Social Assistance
 - c) Have a personal identity card or family card
 - d) Owning a house on own land as evidenced by a certificate, deed of sale and purchase, other names, or a certificate of ownership from the sub-district head as the Land Deed Maker Official.
 - e. **Criteria for Low-Income Communities (MBR)**
 Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2021 Article (1) states that: Low-Income Communities, here in after abbreviated as MBR, are people who have limited purchasing power they need government support to get a house.
 The criteria for MBR according to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2021 Article (2) are:
 - 1) A The MBR criteria indicate date A torA s A inAdeterminingining the community that is MBR.
 - 2) The MBR criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) are based on the amount of income.
 - 3) The amount of income as referred to in paragraph (2) is determined based on:
 - a) the income of an individual who is not married; or
 - b) income of a married individual.
 - c) The income of an unmarried individual as
- 2) Prospective recipients of the Rutilahu Social Rehabilitation Social Assistance are prioritized for the elderly and/or persons with disabilities. While the criteria for RUTILAHU according to Khorl (2013: 19) are:
 - a) The per capita area of the city is less than 4 m² and for the village, it is less than 10 m²,
 - b) Unhealthy water sources, limited access to clean water,
 - c) No access to Toilet;
 - d) Non-permanent building materials or roofs/walls of bamboo, planks, thatch;
 - e) Do not have solar lighting and air ventilation;
 - f) Does not have room division;
 - g) Floors made of non-permanent material boards or floors of the earth;
 - h) The location of the house is irregular and close together;
 - i) Condition is damaged, coupled with water sewers that do not meet standards.

- referred to in paragraph (3) letter a is the entire net income sourced from salary, wages, and/or own business results.
- d) The income of married individuals as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b is the entire net income sourced from salaries, wages, and/or the results of joint ventures of husband and wife.
- 4) If the MBR criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) are used for the construction or acquisition of houses with the public housing savings mechanism, the amount of income as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b is determined only based on the income of 1 (one) person.
- 5) The income of 1 (one) person as referred to in paragraph (6) is the entire net income sourced from salary, wages, and/or own business results.

f. Program Implementation

Implementation is often interpreted as a particular business/activity carried out to realize a plan or program in reality. According to Tjokroadmudjoyo (2014:7), the implementation is: The process is in the form of a series of activities, which starts with a policy to achieve a goal, then the policy is derived in a program and project.

Meanwhile, according to Mazmanian and Sabatier (2014:68), namely: Enforcement is a basic policy decision, usually in the form of a law, but can also take the form of an order or decision of an important executive body or a judicial decision.

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g. Definition of Village

Etymologically the word "village" comes from the Sanskrit language, namely "deca" which means homeland, homeland, or homeland. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a village is a territorial unit inhabited by several families that have their government system (headed by a village head) or a village is a group of houses outside the city that are a unitary unit. The definition of the village according to Daldjoeni (2011:4) is: Villages in a general sense can be said as human settlements located outside the city and the inhabitants make a living by farming or farming.

Meanwhile, according to Wasistiono and Tahir in Rauf (2015: 10): The village is one of the ancient forms of living together as many as several thousand people, almost all of whom know each other, most of whom live from agriculture, fishing, and so on.

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that the village is the smallest community unit area within the scope of the law which has the authority to regulate and manage its household by its environment, which is led by the village head. Villages are formed by considering community initiatives in the villages, origins, and customs, socio-cultural conditions of the village community, as well as village capabilities and potential. In this study, the village functions as a facilitator in the implementation of the Uninhabitable House program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency.

Research Methods

The method used in this study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This qualitative research method was carried out intensively, this research participated for a long time in the field, recorded carefully what happened, carried out a reflective analysis of various documents determined in the field, and made a detailed research report on how to evaluate the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses. in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency.

In addition, the data and data sources used are primary and secondary data where primary data is obtained from notes from interviews and direct observations in the field obtained through interviews, and secondary data is obtained from library materials, literature, previous research, books, and

reports on activities related to evaluations held by the Pangandaran Regency Inspectorate.

Data collection techniques used in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation as well as data processing/analysis techniques used, using data analysis techniques, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions and verification.

Results and Discussion

This research is motivated by the existence of problems related to the Evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency which has not run optimally. Furthermore, to be able to find out about this, the authors analyzed the Evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency by conducting interviews as a data collection tool so that it is expected to obtain accurate and accountable data.

The Evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, is expected to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of performance and increase transparency and accountability of program management. William N Dunn in Nugroho (2014:728) states that evaluation focuses on six aspects, namely:

- a. Effectiveness;
- b. Efficiency;
- c. Adequacy;

- d. Alignment;
- e. Responsiveness; and
- f. Accuracy.

Thus, in the implementation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation program, the evaluation should pay attention to these six aspects so that the implementation of the program is as expected. Evaluation is essentially a post-activity activity or assessing an activity that has been completed. The term "evaluation" used "at the time of implementation" is not the evaluation itself, but supervision, and within the supervision, there is an assessment task.

Evaluation is usually aimed at assessing the extent to which the effectiveness of a program is accounted for and the extent to which a program has been achieved.

Therefore, evaluation is needed to see the gap between expectations and reality. In addition, evaluation is a systematic and continuous process to collect, describe, interpret, and present information about a program to be used as a basis for making decisions, formulating policies, and developing further programs. Evaluation is always carried out post-implementation because performance exists after implementation is complete. It is not fair if the evaluation is carried out before the work is completed, this is a link between the Evaluation and the Program. In the RUTILAHU rehabilitation program this time some problems or obstacles occurred in the field, namely:

- a. The program has been implemented but is still not by the provisions/criteria (there are still shortcomings)
- b. There is dissatisfaction with the evaluation results because the evaluation is not carried out evenly.
- c. There is no response or consideration and accuracy of the program from the evaluation results that have been carried out by the institution.

The evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency is still not optimal, although several dimensions and indicators are already optimal, such as the Efficiency dimension with indicators.

In Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, and the Evaluation Team made a comparison between the plan and the implementation of the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency. In addition, there is also an Equitable dimension to the indicators. The Evaluation Team Equally Evaluates All Beneficiaries or Assistance for the Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, and the Evaluation Team evaluates the distribution of policy target criteria in carrying out the rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses in the village. Cijulang Pangandaran Regency. It is proven that in these indicators there are no obstacles.

In addition, there are obstacles in the dimensions of Effectiveness, Adequacy, Responsiveness, and Accuracy. The obstacles in question are the absence of MCK in the construction of houses, the timeliness of construction which is influenced by several factors, as well as the response of a policy that has no follow-up.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussions conducted by researchers both through observations and interviews with informants regarding the Evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, it can be concluded that: The evaluation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency so far can be said to have not run optimally. This is known from the Sufficiency dimension which states that there are still buildings that do not meet the criteria (there are still shortages), especially the MCK problem because in the construction of this house the recipient of the assistance did not make MCK, so if you want MCK, you have to spend your capital. Furthermore, in the Responsiveness dimension, there is dissatisfaction with the results of the evaluation because the evaluation was carried out only as a formality and there was no response or follow-up to the problems resulting from the evaluation which stated that the program was not by the provisions/criteria.

The development process and after that, there is no action. The data is only a preview for the future if there are more programs. Then it can be seen from the dimension of Accuracy, there is when the accuracy of this RUTILAHU program, the imprecision that is meant is in terms of time and accuracy of building materials, due to the rainy weather which is sometimes erratic which can result in delays in the time of working on the house and from late delivery of materials. which is caused by the delay in the decline of funds from the center to the regions and sometimes it is also caused by the running out of stock of building materials in the material.

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