

Effectiveness of RTLH Development in Madiun District

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Abstract

The house (place to live) is one aspect of social welfare that must be fulfilled. Because the house is the main need for human life apart from clothing and food, where humans can shelter, maintain and also improve the quality of their life. The house not only has strategic value for the lives of its residents. This strategic value is reflected in the position of the house as a center of activity in carrying out its functions, especially the function of educating children and developing family members. Based on this, every family always strives to have a house that is livable, even though objectively not all families can afford it. make his wishes come true. This is caused by various factors, especially family economic factors due to poverty.

Recipients of RTLH rehabilitation assistance are MBR/or poor people who meet the following requirements:

1. Indonesian citizens who are married.
2. Own or control land based on legal rights, not disputed land and in accordance with regional spatial planning
3. Do not yet own a house or own and occupy the only house in an uninhabitable condition
4. Have never received RTLH rehabilitation assistance or government assistance for housing programs
5. Earn the maximum income equal to the UMR of Madiun Regency
6. Willing to be self-sufficient.

Aid recipients who have been registered in the DTKS are the Integrated Social Welfare Data and/or Madiun Regency RTLH Data base for 2015 and or the village head's proposal which is then forwarded to the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service. The implementation of the RTLH development program from 2018 to 2021 has been running effectively, this can be seen from the accuracy of the targets where those who receive this assistance are communities who have the RTLH requirements and are registered in the 2015 PBDT, with 9,010 RTLH being eradicated. And it is hoped that it will be implemented in 2015. 2022 can also be completed according to the specified time.

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1. Introduction

Housing issues are one of the important things in life and receive more attention from the Government at various levels, from the central government to regional governments. The need for shelter (shelter), clothing (clothing) and food (food) is not directly proportional to people's income or people's knowledge.

The house (place to live) is one aspect of social welfare that must be fulfilled. Because the house is the main need for human life, including clothing and food, where humans can shelter, maintain and

also improve the quality of their life. The house not only has strategic value for the lives of its residents. This strategic value is reflected in the position of the house as a center of activity in carrying out its functions, especially the function of educating children and developing family members. Based on this, every family always strives to have a house that is livable. although objectively not all families can realize their wishes. This is caused by various factors, especially family economic factors due to poverty.

In Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas it is stated that a house is a building that functions as a habitable residence, a means of raising a family, a reflection of the dignity of its occupants and an asset for its owner. However, currently there are still many houses to be found. -houses that do not meet habitable house standards are spread throughout almost all regions of Indonesia.

The Central Government then established the Social Assistance policy program for uninhabitable houses (Bansos-RTLH) as an effort to deal with housing and settlement problems for low-income people. The Madiun Regency Government has been implementing the Bansos-RTLH program for several years as a manifestation of the Madiun Regency Government's concern in improving the quality of housing and organizing the construction of livable houses for the poor. In 2020, the Regent of Madiun issued Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Rehabilitation Assistance for Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) in Madiun Regency as a guideline for determining potential recipients of assistance. Criteria or conditions for houses that can be designated as uninhabitable houses in this program. This includes the condition of the house, location and status of the house and the owner of the house. Recipients of RTLH rehabilitation assistance are MBR/or poor people who meet the following requirements:

No	Subdistrict	Number of RTLH
1.	Mejayan	116
2.	Saradan	128
3.	Wungu	56
4.	Kare	80
5.	Gemarang	80
6.	Wonoasri	103
7.	Geger	87
8.	Jiwan	100
9.	Sawahan	208
10.	Madiun	143
11.	Balerejo	46
12.	Pilang Kenceng	206
13.	Dagangan	40
Total Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS)		1.393

In Madiun Regency, based on the database of the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service in 2021, a total of 42,618 houses were unfit for habitation. In 2022, a total of 1,638 houses were unfit for habitation. Divided into two (2) categories namely

1. Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) amounting to 1,393 RTLH,
2. Social assistance for RTLH APBD funds amounting to 245.

The remaining 40,980 RTLH is budgeted for the following year, due to limited funds used for the RTLH development program in the following year.

In implementing the RTLH rehabilitation activities, the Madiun Regency Government through the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas will be carried out from January to November 2022. Meanwhile for 2018 to 2021 they are as follows:

No	Description	Number of RTLH
1.	Years 2018	2.269
2.	Years 2019	3.274
3.	Years 2021	1.553

For materials that are fully tailored to the needs of aid recipients, in accordance with the RAP submitted by residents so that one resident and another receive different types of material assistance depending on the residents' own requests. In 2020, if the budget is from BSPS and DAK, the comparison will be approximately 85% is given in the form of materials and 15% is used to pay craftsman fees. If the source of APBD funds is a comparison of approximately 75% given in the form of materials and 25% used to pay labor costs.

In 2021 until now there has been an increase in the budget for both BSPS and DAK funding sources as well as APBD by 33%. This is good for the residents because the residents are not overwhelmed. The implementation time for this rehabilitation construction takes 2-3 weeks. For this report on the implementation of RTLH assistance, the source of funds from BSPS is assisted by field facilitators who are recruited by the East Java regional settlement infrastructure center. Meanwhile, if the source of DAK and APBD funds is recruited by the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service.

2. Method

Based on the problems discussed and the objectives to be achieved, the research design used was a combination research method (Mix Method). The researcher took the research area in Madiun Regency. The object of research is the level of effectiveness of RTLH development in Madiun Regency. The subject of this research is the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas of Madiun Regency. Data collection techniques are the method used by researchers to obtain data in a study through primary data and secondary data. There are 25 samples used for research. To find out what the results are of the effectiveness of implementing the program, class intervals are determined as a measurement, namely.

$$I = \frac{NT - NR}{K}$$

$$I = \frac{4 - 1}{4} = 3 = 0.75$$

- a. A value of 1 to 1.75 means the program is not effective
- b. A value > 1.75 to 2.5 means the program is less effective
- c. A value of > 2.5 to 3.25 means the program is effective and
- d. A value of > 3.25 to 4 means the program is very effective

3. Results and Discussion

Analysis of RTLH development in Madiun Regency, which targets the rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses, is carried out by the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas, the implementation of which is handed over to community groups as field implementers. With surveyors from the Madiun Regency Housing and Residential Area Service. In 2022, the funding sources used will

be APBD and Social Assistance-RTLH funds. Meanwhile, from 2018 to 2021, there are sources of funds from DAK. According to the following table.

No	Description	Number of RTLH
1	Years 2018 Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) = 1,640 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 227 RTLH social assistance APBD funds = 402	2.269
2	Years 2019 Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) = 2,347 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 173 RTLH social assistance APBD funds = 754	3.274
3	Years 2020 Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) = 1,307 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 207 RTLH social assistance APBD funds = 400	1.914
4	Year 2021 Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) = 1,332 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 109 RTLH social assistance APBD funds = 112	1.553

Effectiveness of Program Implementation

After analyzing the indicators of the effectiveness of the implementation of the social assistance program for uninhabitable housing, which includes program socialization, program understanding, accuracy of targets and program objectives, actual changes and program monitoring. The following is a recapitulation of the effectiveness values for each of these indicators:

Description of measuring the effectiveness of RTLH development in 2018-2021 in Madiun district using five indicators including:

1. Socialization and understanding of the program

Socialization is the first step that determines the success of a program in achieving its goals. Program socialization must be carried out so that all information can be conveyed and absorbed well so that the beneficiary community in particular can clearly understand the meaning and objectives of the program.

No	Description	Available	No
1	Socialization of the program obtained	√	
2	Socialization of understanding after receiving information	√	
3	Socialization of types of assistance	√	
4	Socialization of the stages of receiving assistance	√	

Accuracy of program targets

The accuracy of this program's targets can be seen from the level of satisfaction of the people who receive the assistance.

No	Description	Available	No
1	Are people satisfied with this program?	√	
2	Is the program implementation on schedule?	√	
3	Are there any delays in implementing this program?		√

Program Objectives

To find out whether the program objectives have been achieved for the communities receiving RTLH assistance

No	Description	Available	No
1	Does this program meet community expectations?	√	

2	Is the development of the RTLH on time?	√
3	Do recipients of this program meet the RTLH criteria?	√

Real Change

To find out how much real change there has been after implementing this program in the communities receiving assistance.

No	Description	Available	No
1	Has anything changed after receiving housing assistance?	√	
2	Does the house have ventilation after receiving assistance?	√	
3	Can it be occupied after receiving assistance?	√	

This monitoring is to determine the implementation of assistance during the implementation of this program according to the schedule set in the RTLH development

No	Description	Available	No
1	Is there any assistance in implementing the program?	√	
2	Is there supervision during program implementation?	√	
3	Is there a plan in implementing the program?	√	

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the RTLH development program from 2018 to 2021 has been running effectively, this can be seen from the accuracy of the targets where those who receive this assistance are communities who have the RTLH requirements and are registered in the 2015 PBDT, with 9,010 RTLH being eradicated. And it is hoped that it will be implemented in 2015. 2022 can also be completed according to the specified time.

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