

INFORMATION SYSTEM POLICY INNOVATION FOR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM (SIGAP- RTLH) IN GRESIK REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The existence of poverty conditions results in inequality in the quality of life such as inadequate nutrition, equitable distribution of health, education and lack of comfort in the places they live in. Uninhabitable houses are those that do not meet the requirements and standards. So, the Gresik Regency Government made a policy in the form of an innovation of the Uninhabitable House Data Collection Program Information System (SIGAP-RTLH) which is an information system for the RTLH Data Collection Program based on the web so that it is able to see the distance and time of data collection as well as updating the data up to date. locus in Gresik Regency. The research process is by collecting secondary data through observation, research results that have been published in indexed journals, credible census data and mass media reports that have valid credibility, such as the official website of the Kemenpan-RB, DJPB Ministry of Finance, Housing and Settlement Areas. The innovation of SIGAP-RTLH includes how to collect data, how to submit and product data collection for RTLH which can be accessed through a website that can be accessed anywhere at any time at <http://sigaprtlh.gresikkab.go.id/index.php/login>. The data product resulting from the SIGAP-RTLH update can be accessed as data collection material at the relevant government agencies as a way to facilitate data collection and follow-up to facilitate the handling of RTLH in the issuance of Building Construction Permits. Another benefit is to produce complete, valid, disaggregated, centralized, identified, integrated, uptodate, and accountable data collections. Policy Innovation The SIGAP-RTLH program is easy to implement or redesign for other agencies by developing services using the concept of an information system and has been proven to be accurate and precise and effective because it has received an innovation award at the national level.

Keywords: *Digital Innovation, SIGAP-RTLH, Program policy*

A. INTRODUCTION

The goal of development is to execute good, prosperous, and prosperous policies that will increase the quality of life in a nation. Development becomes a

critical task in the formation and creation of productive human resources. The anticipated change in the facets of social life is what constitutes development. The fulfillment of all fundamental requirements is essentially what the community expects from growth, yet there are still a lot of people who are unable to do so. This phenomena happens because there are still people who live in unprosperous circumstances, including poverty (Nawi & Lestari, 2018).

Due to one of these factors—namely, the existence of economic, natural, social, structural, and cultural conditions—there are current origins of poverty in Indonesia (djpb.kemenkeu.go.id, 2021). The condition of poverty is economically and naturally caused by limited resources both of human and natural, budgetary or other, so that productive activities are minimal and play no role in contributing to development (djpb.kemenkeu.go.id, 2021). The condition of structural and social poverty is also caused by uneven development, ineffective institutional arrangements, less than optimal management, and inadequate human resources due to a perceived lack of educational background. Another thing is conditional poverty in a cultural sense, where it is caused by attitudes or life habits that feel sufficient so that a person continues to be in poverty and there is a lazy and unproductive attitude so that production and results become less than optimal (djpb.kemenkeu.go.id, 2021).

Figure 1. East Java Province's Poor Population in 2019- 2021

Regency	2019	2020	2021
Lamongan	157,11	164,68	166,82
Gresik	148,61	164,05	166,35
Bangkalan	186,11	204,00	215,97
Sampang	202,21	224,74	237,23
Pamekasan	122,43	129,41	137,12
Sumenep	211,98	220,23	224,73
Kota Kediri	20,54	22,19	22,55
Kota Blitar	10,10	11,10	11,33
Kota Malang	35,39	38,77	40,62
Kota Probolinggo	16,37	17,72	17,91
Kota Pasuruan	12,92	13,40	13,97
Kota Mojokerto	6,63	8,09	8,37
Kota Madiun	7,69	8,83	9,06
Kota Surabaya	130,55	145,67	152,49
Kota Batu	7,89	8,12	8,63
Jawa Timur	4 112,25	4 419,10	4 572,73

Sources: *Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur*

Gresik Regency, which is geographically located on the side of the Capital City of East Java Province with a high per capita income, has not been able to reduce the poverty rate with one of the success indicators that requires attention, namely the housing sector, when compared to other regencies/cities with low or comparable per capita income, livable. The persistence of these conditions of poverty results in inequitable quality of life, including poor nutrition, equity in health and education, and a lack of comfort in terms of housing amenities or living environments for the community.

Uninhabitable House (RTLH), that is, a house that does not meet the requirements and standards stated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2011*

concerning Housing and Residential Areas and the *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2016* concerning the implementation of Housing and Residential Areas. Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) are dwellings that do not meet the requirements for building safety, adequacy, or occupant health (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, 2016). According to the *Peraturan Menteri Urusan Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2017* concerning the Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure, a house that is "not fit to live in" is one that does not meet health, safety, and social well-being requirements. (Oktaviranti & Oktariyanda, 2021). The purpose of this program is to assist in the eradication of poverty and the improvement of people's welfare in the life of the nation and state so as to create regional resilience that is resilient in the face of a variety of threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges; realizing proper housing and settlements in a healthy, safe, harmonious, and orderly environment for the poor in the province of East Java, particularly the Gresik district (Ismowati & Subhan, 2018; Oktaviranti & Oktariyanda, 2021).

As in Gresik Regency, the inability of the community to construct livable houses has resulted in a large number of residents living in Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH). There are 6,835 units of RTLH that have not been treated. This results in the development of slums, produces social and economic issues, and has an effect on public health. In addition, there are a number of issues that require care in Gresik Regency, including: 1) Housing and Slum Areas planning for managing settlements by growing the population in rural areas where public service facilities and basic service infrastructure are essentially unaffordable. 2) Backlog for housing needs, a record of real-world computations comparing the number of shortages in housing demands to the total number of occupied homes. 3) Houses unfit for habitation, Management of community settlements with the goal of enhancing the functionality of houses so that they can meet the physical and mental demands of the community in order to promote security, comfort, protection, and family welfare. 4) Rapid expansion of residential areas; handling of slums so that they are equipped with adequate sanitation facilities and waste management. As a buffer zone for Surabaya City, Gresik Regency is one of the residential location options for Surabaya City's urban community. Gresik Regency has a housing backlog of 16,482 units in 2018, and it is anticipated that this backlog will increase to 1,700,708 units in 2035, given the supply of houses with landed dwelling types (Ardiansyah & Rahmawati, 2021).

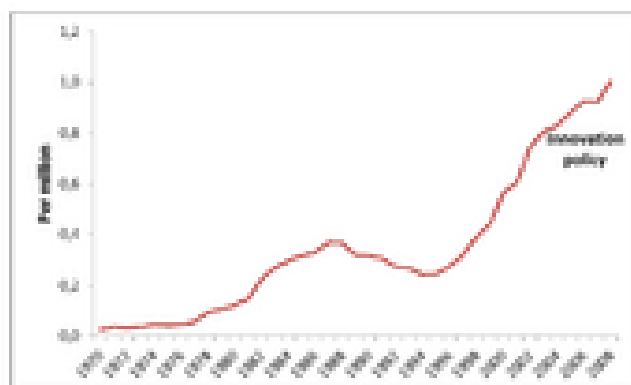
Therefore, the Gresik Regency Government, via the Housing and Settlements Office, enacted a policy in the form of an innovation Information System for Uninhabitable Houses Data Collection Program (SIGAP-RTLH), which is a web-based RTLH Data Collection Program information system that allows for the distance and time of data collection and online data updating to be viewed. Gresik Regency difficulties are referenced in a current document that is anticipated to become one of the innovation initiatives.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

For academics and policy experts, who are developing it in many nations, the concept of contemporary policy innovation is not new. Researchers,

academics, and policymakers are presently concentrating on developing novel policies that help communities function economically better and offer solutions to various issues in specific regions (Edler, 2016). The development of policy innovation itself can be seen in the graph below:

Figure 2. The Frequency of the term “innovation policy” according to google



Source: (Edler, 2016)

As seen in the graph above, innovation policy started to grow significantly around the year 2000. However, according to Edler (2016), innovation policy did really exist before 2000 but had a different concept. The definition of policy innovation or innovation policy can begin with the word "innovation" itself. Innovation is thought to be a phenomenon that's frequently linked to technologically advanced environments, utilizing urban development, and science (Edler, 2016). If innovation is defined in this way, it is certain that new policy innovations developed in the 2000s. However, if innovation is seen as a new perspective of solutions to stagnant problems, then innovation can become a phenomenon that is as old as the development of humanity itself (Edler, 2016).

Innovation is generally interpreted as the transformation of new ideas as solutions to economic and social problems. Innovation takes various forms, it can be in the form of new programs for implementation to make it more efficient, this refers to more effective use of resources. Products in the form of goods or services and new processes for significant improvement purposes (Carlos et al., 2016). Innovation is a priority scale for all policy agendas (Wanzenböck & Frenken, 2020). The main stakeholders in policy innovation are, of course, policymakers, who are the government. Currently, governments in various countries are members of the European Union and the OECD (Wanzenböck & Frenken, 2020) Village governments, as well as regency and city governments, This division of labor raises questions about what kind of innovation policy should be regulated at the subnational (OECD, ASEAN, and so on), national, and supranational (regional) levels (Wanzenböck & Frenken, 2020). The conclusion from research conducted by Wanzenböck and Frenken (2020) is that innovation policies carried out for societal problems related to climate change should be carried out by subnational and regional governments, given the nature of problem identification and contextual problem solving. Regional policy innovation is related to the

formulation of concrete community goals that are adapted to the context of the local community. Meanwhile, the role of the central government is to encourage inter-regional learning and provide complementary policies related to policy innovation through R&D results. (Wanzenböck & Frenken, 2020).

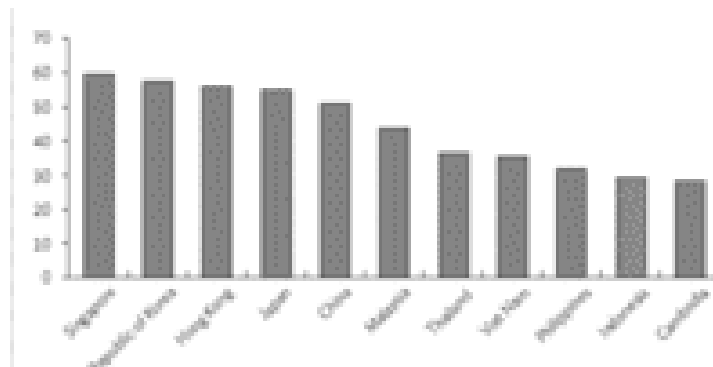
The explanation in the first paragraph has explained the two perspectives on defining innovation that are developing. There is research that supports the concept of innovation that was put forward earlier. The concept of policy innovation itself is formed by three things, namely the framework of science, technology, and innovation (STI) (Schot & Steinmueller, 2018). Furthermore, Schot and Steinmueller (2018) explain, among other things, two emerging policy innovation frameworks:

1. The first framework, identified as the beginning of the development of policy innovation, developed in the post-World War II era, where the focus of the contribution of policy innovation was on growth and overcoming market failures in the provision of new knowledge by the private sector.
2. The second framework, developed in the 1980s, where world globalization had begun with an emphasis on the competitiveness of the national system and the commercialization of knowledge.
3. The third framework is policy innovation that places more emphasis on contemporary social and environmental challenges, such as an emphasis on sustainable development issues, and calls for transformative changes based on the two previous frameworks.

In general, public innovation to support gender and innovation division is defined as new products, services, processes, or business models that will be used both commercially and non-commercially. (Edler & Fagerberg, 2017). Policy innovation also includes interventions designed and managed by the government, including various government vertical and horizontal institutions.

For instance, in Indonesia, during the old order and new order eras, policy innovation did not significantly contribute to the country's economic progress. Indonesia's innovation performance at the time might be characterized as being subpar compared to neighboring nations (Rizal et al., 2018). Indonesia just increased its emphasis on policy innovation in 2000 while drafting its economic and other policies. There are, however, a number of issues with Indonesia's policy innovation process. These issues include the absence of explicit mentions of initiatives to boost innovation in development planning papers and more aggressive, competitive, and knowledge-based economic targets (Rizal et al., 2018). Additionally, Indonesia is one of the ASEAN nations that is falling behind in terms of innovation. This is depicted in the illustration below:

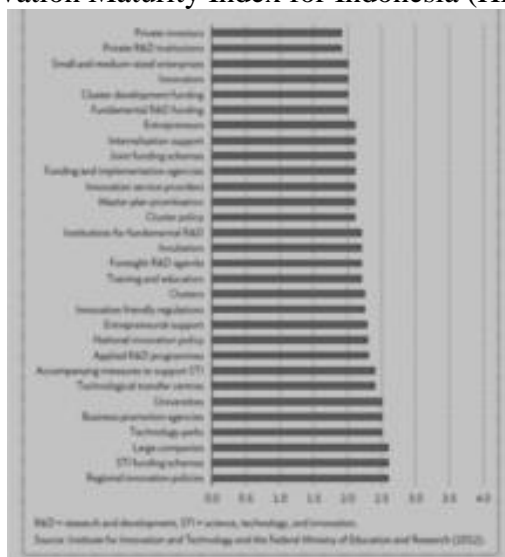
Figure 3. Global Innovation Index 2016 Score for Selected Asian Countries (Higher is Better)



Source: (Rizal et al., 2018)

In general, Indonesia is ranked 88th out of 128 countries in the 2016 Global Innovation Index and 6th out of 10 countries in Southeast Asia. Through research conducted by the Ministry of Education, Indonesia's score is generally related to the innovation maturity index, equivalent to the average lower middle-income country. This is based on the index sub-category related to the low involvement of the private sector in research and development (R&D) activities (Rizal et al., 2016). More details can be seen in the graphic below:

Figure 4. Innovation Maturity Index for Indonesia (Higher is Better)



Source: (Rizal et al., 2016)

In addition to analyzing policy innovation, this research also covers Rehabitable Temporary Low-Rise Housing (RTLH) and policy innovations for reducing it through the SIGAP-RTLH program. RTLH is described as a residence that does not adhere to the standards for building, safety, and the adequacy of the

minimum building area as well as the health of its occupants (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). There are 7 criteria for RTLH, among others:

1. Building construction is dangerous
2. The standard area of the room is less than 9m² per person
3. Lack of natural lighting (dim or dark during the day)
4. Poor ventilation (poor ventilation or no ventilation)
5. high humidity (due to ventilation and lighting)
6. Located in a dangerous area
7. Clean water has not/does not meet standards and poor sanitation

Furthermore, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (2020), further explains the provisions for the degree of uninhabitable houses, among others:

1. If at least three of the seven criteria are met, then the house is considered uninhabitable
2. If only two criteria are met, then the house is categorized as almost uninhabitable
3. If only one or none is included in the category of Livable House.

In order to achieve the provision of livable housing by 2020, the government and the community must fulfill the RTLH data collecting aim, which was started in 2003 when Indonesia was in a backlog position (unable to provide housing). (Mardhanie, 2020). The RTLH data collection activity itself is an implementation of a central government program that has been echoed since 2000. (Mardhanie, 2020).

C. METHODS

This method of study is qualitative. This study's location is the Gresik Regency. Gresik district is one of the places that operates the Web-based Uninhabitable House Data Collection Program (SIGAP-RTLH) Information System Program, hence this locus was chosen by the researcher. The research process involves collecting data from secondary data sources through observation, interviews, and documentation, as well as research results published in journals with existing indexes, credible census data related to research, and credible mass media reports, such as the official website of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the official website of the Gresik Regency government, and the official website of the Gresik Regency government. Supporting the data in the Information System Program article are the official website of the Gresik Regency Housing and Settlement Area Office, Google Mobility, and Google Trends, where the terms "Uninhabitable Houses, Gresik Regency program, and poverty reduction" are utilized. This Gresik district's Uninhabitable Houses Data Collection Program (SIGAP-RTLH). determining the eligibility of data sources based on the following criteria: (1) the data's compatibility with the topic and research questions; (2) the data's provenance from credible sources; and (3) the data's non-expiration or continued availability within five years of 2021 or maximum publication in 2015. according to these criteria The collected data is subsequently reduced and analyzed using descriptive methods derived from diverse sources. The obtained data is subsequently studied through reduction, data display, and conclusion.

D. EXPLANATION

One of the regencies in Indonesia's East Java Province is Gresik. Gresik Regency covers around 1,194 km², has a population of about 1,311,215, and has a density of 1,098 inhabitants per km². Gresik Regency is bordered to the east by the City of Surabaya and the Madura Strait, to the west by Sidoarjo Regency, to the north by the Java Sea, and to the south by Mojokerto and Sidoarjo Regency. Gresik Regency is well-known for the abundance of enterprises situated nearby. Gresik Regency has been declared as a Special Economic Zone under the *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 71 Tahun 2021* concerning the Gresik Special Economic Zone (KEK) (jdih.maritim.go.id, 2022). The designation of SEZ Gresik is based on several considerations that Gresik Regency itself is considered to have potential and advantages regarding investment and job creation (jdih.maritim.go.id, 2022). The areas that are the focus of investment include: 1) production and processing, 2) logistics and distribution, 3) research, digital economy, and technology development, and 4) energy development (jdih.maritim.go.id, 2022). Gresik Regency is also considered to have an economically productive regional capital because it has a location that is not far from the port, close access to the Surabaya-Jakarta toll road and the north coast national route and the Surabaya-Jakarta railway. In terms of infrastructure, Gresik Regency has complete areas that support the export-import-oriented industrial and technology development sector (jdih.maritim.go.id, 2022).

Gresik's potential in the economic sector is quite bright it seems a bit ironic when you look at the data on the number of poor people for 2019-2021. Based on data from gresikkab.bps.go.id the number of poor people has increased successively. In 2018 the poor reached 148.61 thousand people, in 2020 the poor reached 164.05 thousand people, and increased again in 2021 which reached 166.35 people (gresikkab.bps.go.id, 2022). Furthermore, the Cipta Karya, Housing and Settlement Area Office of Gresik Regency explained that in Gresik Regency alone there are around 6000 houses that fall into the category of unfit for habitation (RTLH) (Azmi, 2022). In to address these issues, the Gresik Regency government created a number of programs. The Gresik Regency Government collaborates with private businesses and non-governmental organizations throughout the process to use corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding to achieve community housing projects (Azmi, 2022). Previously in 2021, the Gresik Regency Government had also made a breakthrough to alleviate the RTLH problem in Gresik Regency. This breakthrough was through the Uninhabitable Houses Data Collection Program Information System (SIGAP-RTLH) initiated by the Housing and Settlements Office (gresikkab.go.id, 2021).

The SIGAP-RTLH innovation carried out by the Government of Gresik Regency is used as a solution and strategy in responding to RTLH problems and also as a poverty alleviation solution for low-income people who live in the RTLH area of Gresik Regency (gresikkab.go.id, 2021). The Regent of Gresik stated that the SIGAP RTLH function is to gather information and update integrated RTLH data so that community support for home repairs can be targeted (gresikkab.go.id, 2021). The Gresik Regency Government also has a target of

completing the construction of livable houses, which is 500 houses per year (menpan.go.id, 2022). RTLH is a catalyst for social and economic issues and also has an impact on the public medical context, rendering this problem significant (menpan.go.id, 2022). The SIGAP-RTLH innovation which has been implemented by the Gresik Regency Government has brought Gresik Regency into the ranks of the TOP 45 Public Service Innovations in 2021, which was organized by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN-RB) (menpan.go.id, 2022).

Under the authority of the Gresik Regency Housing Office, the self-help housing sector is a component of implementing housing-related duties as well as implementing the function of creating policies for developing self-help housing programs. Gresik Regency Housing and Settlement Area Office developed the SIGAP-RTLH Innovation to simplify the data collection stages in synchronizing, verifying, and validating data on proposed data on uninhabitable houses with Village/Kelurahan officials as well as providing easier, valid, and transparent data. On line (Ilmu et al., 2019). SIGAP-RTLH is an innovation in the Uninhabitable Houses program that is based on a website or application that can be accessed by Village or Kelurahan officials and the internal Office. Its purpose is to consolidate the data collection program, which was initially unclear, too scattered, and invalid, so that there was no follow-up mechanism. Implementations tend to be less exact and less optimal due to limitations imposed by the data collection procedure. The online SIGAP-RTLH Innovation program policy, whose implementation began in January 2021, includes a novelty-valued innovation for communicating information on uninhabitable housing data based on the most recent data to the Self-help Housing Sector at the Gresik Regency Housing Office. This updated innovation pertains to data entry by the RTLH data collecting consultant, followed by village or subdistrict officials communicating the evolution of data collection in real time, and then updating or adding RTLH data to a web-based program or application, namely SIGAP-RTLH. This innovation is anticipated to give information on the evolution of data collection and preparation for RLTH processing in a centralized, real-time way, as well as ease of access and disclosure of information by not only internal apparatus, but also ease in implementing community services. The application for the SIGAP-RTLH Innovation was evaluated based on the five criteria for innovation in public services outlined in the *Peraturan Menteri Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 5 Tahun 2019*, which are as follows: a. Possessing Novelty Value An innovation must have a new value or be the outcome of a modification to an existing technique in order to improve the delivery of public services.

The new data collection mechanism required the self-help housing sector to submit information on uninhabitable housing data online using the website or the SIGAP-RTLH application, which can be accessed at <http://sigartlh.gresikkab.go.id/index.php/login>. Users can access the website by entering the username and password given to village/kelurahan officials by the regional administration during the socialization event.

Figure 5. Main page of the SIGAP-RTLH website



Source: website SIGAP-RTLH 2022

The preceding is the homepage of the SIGAP-RTLH website, displaying the most recent implementation mechanism in the RTLH Program Policy, which has a renewal value that may be spoken of an RTLH innovation, as seen in the image below.

Figure 6 The Value of Novelty Innovation of the SIGAP-RTLH Program



Source: Dinas Perumahan dan Kawasan Pemukiman Kabupaten Gresik

SIGAP-RTLH includes an integrated poverty database from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and current urban/rural planned RTLH data. The SIGAP-RTLH Innovation program policy is an adaptation and modification of the innovation of the Ministry of PUPR, e-rtlh, which the Gresik Regency Government then carried out and implemented. Currently, SIGAP-RTLH has been merged with MORSE-RTLH in the form of identity data and the existing condition of beneficiary dwellings for use in the implementation and evaluation of activities. This invention is able to perform identity checks that are integrated with demographic data possessed by the Gresik Regency Dispendukcapil to present accurate data on prospective beneficiaries and a categorized database to distinguish RTLH data that has or has not been properly

handled.

Because the SIGAP-RTLH website/application is synchronized with data at the Gresik Regency Population and Civil Registration Office, updating data collection with distance and time limitations in performing synchronization, verification, and validation can begin to be handled. This is intended to make it possible to revise the RTLH proposal by incorporating BNBA (by name by address) in order to obtain a validated priority of severe damage. In addition, the updated SIGAP-RTLH data product is accessible as data collection material at Bapelitbangda, the Communication and Information Service, the Social Service, and the Health Service, among others, in order to facilitate data collection and follow-up, such as facilitating the handling of RTLH in the issuance of Building Permits (IMB). in Gresik Regency. (Oktaviranti & Oktariyanda, 2021)

E. CONCLUSION

Finding the outcomes and debate regarding the SIGAP-RTLH Program Policy Innovation in Gresik Regency, one may conclude that the SIGAP Innovation has been effectively implemented. New value, effectiveness, utility, the ability to be repeated, and sustainability are the five criteria for innovation. In accordance with the Novelty criterion, the SIGAP-RTLH Innovation includes novelties such as how to conduct the data collection stage, how to submit data collection, and RTLH data collecting items in Gresik Regency that are accessible via a website and can be viewed anywhere and at any time. In terms of policy innovation, the SIGAP-RTLH initiative can provide relevant local government agencies in Gresik Regency with useful benefits. The perceived benefit is that it can create full, valid, disaggregated, centralized, identifiable, integrated, current, and responsible data collections. The SIGAP-RTLH Program Policy Innovation is easily re-implemented or re-designed for different agencies by building services based on the concept of an information system. It has also been demonstrated to be accurate, exact, and effective, since it got a national award for public service innovation. In accordance with the criterion that innovation must be sustainable, the SIGAP-RTLH invention has the potential to be continued in accordance with the desires of the Self-Help Homes Sector and Village/Kelrahan officials for this service to continue. In addition to the SIGAP-RTLH Innovation, the Gresik Regency Government also ranks among the Top. This year, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform will once again host KIPP for central and regional agencies, in addition to BUMN and BUMD.

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