

**IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSE UNFITABLE FOR LIVING
(RUTILAHU) IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN SUKABUMI REGENCY
(THE CASE STUDY OF SUKARAJA DISTRICT)**

Rina Shofiawati Rahayu

Public Administration Department,
University of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi,
rinasr042@ummi.ac.id;

Ike Rachmawati

Public Administration Department,
University of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi,
ike_rachmawati1@yahoo.com;

Tuah Nur

Public Administration Department,
University of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi,
tuah309@gmail.com;

ABSTRACT

RUTILAHU is a program aimed at low-income people, who have homes that do not meet the standards to live in. With the intention that they can improve their living standards reasonably and have housing that meets the standards. This activity aims to improve social welfare for the poor and low-income communities. This study was conducted to determine the extent of RUTILAHU program implementation in Sukabumi, especially in Sukaraja District. This study uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. Data validation in this study using triangulation methods and data analysis using interactive models. In analyzing the findings, this study uses the implementation theory of Van Meter and Van Horn which explains the success indicators of an implementation looking at Policy Size and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, communication between organizations, Economic, Social, and Political Conditions & Tendency of the Executor/Implementor. The results showed that each variable of the policy implementation has been appropriate where the RUTILAHU program is appropriate target for low-income communities. In its implementation, there is cooperation between the government, private sector and other stakeholders, physical evidence of the proposal for the non-habitable House program is carried out in accordance with the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021* and the existence of socialization between the government and the private sector and the community in this uninhabitable house program.

Keywords: *Policy, Implementation, RUTILAHU*

A. INTRODUCTION

Livable housing is one of the basic needs that must be met by every family, including poor families. Inhabited houses not only meet the human need to rest, shelter and Share situations from threats such as rain, wind, waves and solar heat. Home is a place of fulfillment of various needs and the implementation of roles in the family. The home becomes a medium for social interaction, carries out family education, and even becomes a status symbol. This is as mandated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2011* on housing and residential areas that everyone has the right to live in prosperity, reside, and get a good and healthy living environment, which is a basic human need, and which has a very strategic role in the formation of the character and personality of the nation as one of the efforts to build.

As a developing country, Indonesia still faces the problem of poverty. Where the problem of poverty has always been an obstacle to a successful life. according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of poor people in September 2021 was 26.5 million out of Indonesia's population of 272.68 million (bps,2022).

The main problem faced by low-income people in Sukabumi is the limited access to healthy and decent housing. Low quality of residential environment, weak protection to get and inhabit a decent and healthy home. This indicates that the need for homes for low-income people to become habitable homes is still very much, but to realize the construction/improvement of uninhabitable homes into habitable and healthy homes need to be built by involving all components of society (stakeholders) both government, business, society, and other elements. (*Perbup Nomor 33 Tahun 2021*).

In the *Peraturan Bupati Sukabumi Nomor 45 Tahun 2020* on guidelines for the implementation of the unfit for habitation Home Improvement Program (Sukabumi Regency regional news of 2020 Number 45). The government as the organizer of the government has made programs that seek to overcome the problem of poverty, by providing empowerment and sustainability. In the fulfillment of habitable homes seen from the number of uninhabitable homes, especially in the Sukabumi Regency through home improvement programs are not habitable.

RUTILAHU Program can not be separated from several sources of funding or budgeting, namely: 1) Ministry Funds, 2) APBD funds (regional budget District, 3) Banprov funds (provincial aid), 4) CSR funds (Corporate Social Responsibilities). The four kinds of funds are used in the form of efforts to improve uninhabitable homes into habitable homes.

Stimulant assistance from the government for efforts to improve the condition of RUTILAHU both partially and completely carried out by mutual cooperation and / or arouse the participation of the community and the business world in order to create decent home conditions as a place to live. Participation in question can be realized in the form of funds, labor, goods and others. The distribution of funds in The Uninhabitable Home Improvement program (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi Regency has the following provisions:

Table 1 Distribution of funds in the Home Improvement program is not livable in Sukabumi

O.	Types of Chanelling	Direct Community Assistant
.	Allocation of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the needs of building materials feasibility survey results and verification for home improvement according to the value of assistance - According to the results of citizen participation or other self-help in the location that gets help
.	Components of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For building materials - Work wages (coolies)

Source: District Housing and residential areas Office 2021

The *Peraturan Bupati Sukabumi Nomor 109 Tahun 2021* concerning the translation of changes in the regional income and expenditure budget for Fiscal Year 2021 (the *Berita Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Tahun 2021 Nomor 109*) regarding the amount of social assistance targeted by the unfit for habitation Home Improvement Program for homeless families in fiscal year 2021 is Rp. 15.000.000, - (Fifteen Million rupiah) for every 1 (one) housing unit. With the details of the allocation of its use is the cost of building materials of Rp.14,000,000 (fourteen million rupiah), the cost of working wages (1 Person X 7 days X Rp. 100.000, -) of Rp. 700.000, - (seven hundred thousand rupiah), and bop administration of Rp. 300.000, - (three hundred thousand rupiah).

Based on the results of initial observations about the implementation of Home Improvement program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi is still not optimal. There are some problems, among others:

The purpose of the RUTILAHU improvement program is to improve the quality of life and the degree of public health through habitable houses by paying attention to safety, adequacy of space and health, realizing a healthy, safe and comfortable habitable house for its residents, preserving the values of social solidarity, self-help, initiatives and community participation in development, motivating people to improve the quality, foster the spirit of mutual cooperation behavior of the community in the handling of uninhabitable homes through The Uninhabitable Home Improvement program, and implement the right quality, timely and appropriate/targeted uninhabitable Home Improvement program.

Sukabumi Regency has 47 subdistricts with 381 villages spread widely in Sukabumi Regency.(bps, 2022). Sukabumi Regency is in second place in the category of uninhabitable houses in West Java province out of 27 cities/districts in West Java province. (Diskominfo Jabar, 2021). With the high number of uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi Regency in 2021, there is a need for an uninhabitable home improvement program so that there are no more people who occupy uninhabitable houses to become habitable houses. Uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi Regency in 2021 amounted to 33,415 out of 679,163. Beneficiaries of

the uninhabitable houses program in Sukabumi Regency are only 613 units out of 33,415 uninhabitable houses in the Regency. Approximately only 2% of the total uninhabitable houses receive rutilahu Improvement program benefits sourced from the district budget. Beneficiaries of RUTILAHU TA improvement program.2021 Sukaraja district with a total of 60 units that passed the verification of RUTILAHU Improvement program beneficiaries made Sukajara District the largest recipient of RUTILAHU program benefits.

In the RUTILAHU program in Sukabumi Regency run by the Department of Housing and residential areas are not reviewed directly to each beneficiary RUTILAHU program. However, the Department of Housing and residential areas recruited a team of facilitator coordinators and a team of facilitators. The facilitator coordinator of Sukabumi regency is only 2 (two) people, and the facilitator team is 18 (eighteen) people totaling 20 people. Each sub-district should be facilitated by one person. With resources that are not qualified so that the RUTILAHU program from each district is not optimal.

Proposals submitted by prospective beneficiaries a lot of unverified due to unqualified caused by ignorance of what people should be prepared and procedures for the submission due to lack of socialization to the public from the Department of Housing and residential areas. Socialization carried out by the Department of Housing and residential areas only once a year. Socialization organized by the Department of Housing and residential areas regarding RUTILAHU is carried out when there is already data on beneficiaries, not before the program plan at the beginning of the year, only socialization on how to disburse funds. Invited in the socialization are only some parts of the government such as: Sub-District Heads, village heads, Village Community Empowerment institutions (LPMD). Even the beneficiaries of RUTILAHU were not invited to the socialization of the disbursement of Rutilahu funds. There is no synchronization between the implementation of the RUTILAHU program and the theory of policy implementation, one of which is contained in the policy objectives where the mismatch is due to the existence of poor, low-income families who have an unfit place to live but do not receive Rutilahu assistance. Economy and housing conditions can not be achieved. The facilitator resources of one Sukabumi Regency are only 2 (two) people, and the facilitator team has 18 (eighteen) people totaling 20 people. Each sub-district should be facilitated by one person. With resources that are not qualified so that the RUTILAHU program from each district is not optimal. On the characteristics of the implementation agent of the RUTILAHU program submission is very complicated, it can be seen from the number of implementing agents that must be passed with a very wide area coverage. So that not all proposals submitted can be verified.

Based on the phenomenon of the above problems, regarding the program of Home Improvement is not habitable (RUTILAHU), the researchers are interested to take the title "implementation of Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi"

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

To carry out the government's agenda, programs are needed that can be applied and implemented in Government life. From the agenda emerged the idea of a program carried out by political actors (stakeholders). Ultimately, programs can improve people's well-being. Agenda means public order and morality. Public policy cannot always be enforced directly. Of course, it is necessary to realize the idea (program). The word 'policy' is coupled with the English word 'policy' which is distinguished from the word wisdom (wisdom) and 'virtue' (virtues)" (Suharto, 2014:). As well as Fredrich, Anderson in (Agustino, 2016) also explained that public policy, namely:

“A set of activities that have a specific purpose or purpose followed and carried out by an actor or a group of actors related to a problem or a matter of concern”. (Agustino, 2016)

While (Suharto, 2014) explained that “there are stages contained in formulating public policy. These stages include identification, implementation, and evaluation

Policy Implementation

The implementation of public policy is a very important stage in the implementation of policies formulated by the government. Policies implemented by the government are usually programs, which are recognized as programs and benefit the community. The policy implementation stage can also be defined as the concrete and tangible actions taken by the government as a result of the formulation made during the formulation stage. In practice in the field, the implementation of policies can affect the objects to be implemented. Therefore, it is expected that this impact will have a positive impact on the community, especially regarding welfare issues.

Policy implementation is described as a process for implementing policies to achieve their results or objectives, nothing more or less. The series of policy implementation starts with a mission that determines where to go provides a reference for leaders to formulate a vision by the capacity of the leader to make a mission accomplished through their capacities and advantages (Muazansyah & Sudirman, 2020).

The study of implementation is a study of policy studies that lead to the implementation process of a policy. After a policy is formulated and approved, the next step is how the policy can be achieved. Explanation of the implementation study according to Jens skin in (Agustino, 2016) is a study of change. How change happens, how change can happen. It is also the study of the microstructure of political life, how organizations outside and within the political system conduct their affairs and interact with each other, and what motivates them to act as such. According to Van Meter and Horn in (Agustino, 2016) defines the implementation of policies as:

“actions taken either by individuals / officials or government or private groups aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in the policy decision”.

While (Nugroho, 2012) explained “policy implementation in principle is the way that a policy can achieve its goals. Nothing more and nothing less. To

implement public policy there are two choices of steps that exist, namely directly implementing the form of the program or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies.

Van Meter & Van Horn Implementation Model

“This Model is the most classic implementation model. The use of the model formulated by Meter and Horn is called a Model of the Policy Implementation. This means that in the implementation process, an abstraction or performance of an existing policy implementation is deliberately carried out to achieve high public policy implementation performance that takes place in the relationship of various variables.

This Model presupposes that policy implementation runs linearly from public policy, implementors, and Public Policy performance. It is argued that the path that connects between wisdom and work performance is separated by a number of interrelated variables (Ali et al., 2012). There are six variables according to Van Meter Van Horn that affect the performance of public policy, namely

1. Policy size and objectives
2. Resources
3. Implementation activities and Interorganizational communication.
4. Characteristics of the implementing agent / implementor.
5. Economic, social and political conditions.
6. Tendency of the executor/implementor.

C. METHOD

The research method used in this study is to use descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2017:2) research methods are basically a scientific way to obtain data with certain purposes and uses while according to Creswell explains that:

“Qualitative methods have diverse approaches in academic research. Qualitative procedures rely on data in the form of text and images, have unique steps in data analysis and are sourced from diverse research strategies. In qualitative research, the researcher as a key instrument (researcher as key instrument)”. (Creswell, 2019)

Data collection in this study was conducted in natural settings (natural conditions), primary data sources, and more data collection techniques on participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation.” (Sugiyono, 2018). In finding the validity for the validity of research data using a triangulation model. Triangulation in credibility is defined as checking data from shared sources in various ways, and various times. Thus there is a triangulation of sources, triangulation of data collection techniques, and time.

The analysis of data in this study using interactive models. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out at the time of data collection and after completion of data collection in a certain period. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, (Sugiyono, 2018) suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Qualitative analysis techniques are carried out with the presentation of data starting with examining all available data, analyzing,

structuring them in a unity, which is then categorized at a later stage and checking the validity of the data and interpreting it with an analysis in accordance with the research reasoning ability to conduct research (Moleong, 2017)). The interactive model consists of: 1) Data Collection, 2) data reduction, 3) presentation of Data; and 4) drawing conclusions.

D. EXPLANATION

To find out how the implementation of Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU), researchers tried to analyze it by using Van Meter Van Horn implementation theory as an analysis material in this study. In Van Meter Van Horn's theory, there are four dimensions that can indicate political implementation, namely the size and purpose of the political base, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, and communication between organizations. The reason researchers use this theory is because it fits the needs of this study. The following research results are based on the results of interviews and research analysis, of course related to the implementation of The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) in the Sukabumi Administrative Region in 2021 with a case study in Sukaraja Regency.

According to Van Meter Van Horn, the implementation is called the political implementation model. This means that in the implementation process, the abstraction or implementation activity of existing policies is carried out deliberately in order to achieve high efficiency of public policy implementation that occurs in relation to various variables. Policy implementation depends linearly on public policy, the implementers and implementers of Public Policy. It has been suggested that the pathway linking wisdom and work performance is characterized by several interrelated variables (Ali et al., 2012) According to Van Meter Van Horn, there are six variables that influence public policy, but in this study the researchers only used four variables, namely: basic steps and policy objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing agencies and communication between organizations. Explanation of the four variables.

Policy size and objectives

The performance of policy implementation can only be measured by its success if the scope and objectives of the policy are really realistic at the level of policy implementers with dominant socio-culture. When political policies or goals are too idealized to be implemented at The Citizen level, it is quite difficult to implement public policies on a scale that can be said to be successful. Basic measures and policy objectives are the first variables of the implementation variables. This dimension assesses the extent to which existing policies contain issues that can actually solve the problem. Secondly, the policy is formulated in accordance with the nature of the problem to be solved. Third, whether the policy is made by an institution that has competence (institutional mandate) in accordance with its political objectives.

To get answers to questions about the basic measure variables and policy objectives, researchers asked three questions that were then combined with The Uninhabitable Home Program: i) what is the purpose of the program, ii) addressed to whom, iii) guidelines were created according to the problems that arise in this

area. Researchers asked the three questions to informants 1 and 2 ie. H. Non-habitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU), d. H. Rumah swadaya dan pemimpin Program Perbaikan Rumah habitable (RUTILAHU).

The basic size and purpose of the policy, ie. Uninhabitable house Program (RUTILAHU), based on the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021* concerning guidelines for the implementation of The Uninhabitable House Program (RUTILAHU) in 2021 in Sukabumi Regency. efforts to improve the quality of life and health status of the poor and poor in the city of Sukabumi through habitable houses according to health and social standards of low-income communities (MBR), where there are still many uninhabitable houses. information described by the researcher. Low-income people, hereinafter abbreviated as MBR, are people whose purchasing power is limited so that they need government support to obtain a livable house. Implementing the RUTILAHU improvement program:

1. Providing stimulant assistance for the construction/improvement of uninhabitable houses to the poor and low-income communities in order to improve the quality of life and health status of the poor and low-income communities in Sukabumi.
2. Implementing the Sukabumi Regent's policy in overcoming uninhabitable houses.

And for the purpose of implementing the Rutilahu Improvement program, namely:

1. Improving the quality of life and the degree of public health through habitable homes with attention to safety, adequacy of space and health.
2. Realizing a healthy, safe and comfortable habitable home for its residents.
3. Preserving the values of social solidarity, self-help, initiatives and community participation in development.
4. Motivate people to improve the quality of uninhabitable homes.

Resources

The second variable in the implementation variable is resources. This variable is one of the benchmarks in assessing the implementation of a policy. Resources relating to policy implementation actors. A policy or program in its implementation will certainly involve many actors, including The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) which also involves many actors in its implementation. In the resource variable there are three institutions that can be actors in implementing policy implementation, namely: (i) the government, (ii) cooperation between the government and the public/private sector, or (iii) the implementation of privatized policies (Privatization or contracting out).

In this variable, then the researcher made a question that was associated with The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU), the researcher asked one question to informants 1 and 2 the question was which implementing actors were involved in implementing the uninhabitable Home Improvement Program in 2021 in the District/Sub-District/village, the question the researcher asked at the district level was Kasi Rumah Swadaya dan Rumah Khusus and physical supervisor and Coordinator of physical Supervisor of settlements. The researcher also asked 3 questions to informants 3,4, 5 and 6, namely 1 informant in Sukaraja sub-district, namely Kasi Sosial Budaya and 1

informant as a field facilitator (TFL), and 1 informant at the village level, namely the village head, is the implementing unit for the village level and beneficiaries the questions are i) who oversees RUTILAHU at the Sub-District and village levels, ii).

Variable resources implementing the program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) is implemented based on the cooperation of the government, private sector, and other stakeholders. This is evidenced by the involvement of the community and is listed in Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021 concerning guidelines for the implementation of the unfit for habitation Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi Regency in 2021, part of the RUTILAHU Program organizer. The supervisory team from the District, which is supervised by Field facilitators (TFL), is evidenced by the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021* on the part of the organizer with the main tasks and functions as follows:

- a. Facilitate village or urban village and LPM in determining prospective recipients of benefits as provided.
- b. Facilitate LPM in the preparation of proposals for disbursement of Social Assistance for improvement of uninhabitable houses for the current year and proposals for application for financing assistance for improvement of uninhabitable houses for the following year.
- c. Facilitate LPM in encouraging the movement of participation and self-help.
- d. Facilitate and supervise LPM in the implementation of RUTILAHU improvement.
- e. Facilitating assistance to the preparation of LPJ that has been spent by LPM.
- f. Facilitate LPM in preparing LPJ and LPD which will be submitted to the Department of Housing and residential area Sukabumi no later than 2 (two) weeks after the physical work is completed or completed.
- g. Prepare monthly reports on the progress and progress of RUTILAHU implementation to be submitted to the facilitator coordinator.
- h. Perform other duties ordered by the Office of the committer/authorized user of the budget.
- i. Documenting program socialization activities and all stages of non-habitable home improvement activities.

In addition, supervisors from the village, namely there is a village Mansyarakat empowerment institution (LPMD) with the main tasks and functions as evidenced in the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021*, namely:

- a. Propose an application for financing assistance for the repair of uninhabitable houses and an application for disbursement of social assistance funds for the repair of uninhabitable houses.
- b. Carry out the operation of repairing uninhabitable houses with field facilitators.
- c. Making the priority scale of beneficiaries to the proposed disbursement in accordance with the scheme determined by the Department of Housing and settlement Sukabumi.
- d. Conduct a survey of stores / provision of building materials, at least 3 (three) took.

e. Motivate and explore non-governmental organizations and invite community participation and or the business world to jointly help succeed in the construction of uninhabitable houses;

f. Prepare LPJ and LPD.

Based on the description above, the researcher can interpret that the resources involved in the implementation of The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) are appropriate and can perform their basic duties and functions well.

Based on the above questions, the results of the study explained that the implementing actors involved in the implementation of the program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) is the Department of Housing and Settlement Area, Forum Silaturahmi Sukabumi Sehat, BPKAD, District, Village, Community.

Characteristics of the implementing agent/implementor

The third variable in the implementation variable is the characteristics of the implementing agent. The center of attention on implementing agencies includes formal organizations that will be involved in the implementation of Public Policy. This is very important because the performance of policy implementation will be very much influenced by the right characteristics and matches with the implementing agents. In addition, the scope or area of policy implementation needs to be taken into account when determining the implementing agent. The wider the scope of policy implementation, the larger the agents involved should be.

In this variable the researcher asked the question associated with the third implementation variable is the characteristics of the implementing agent. The researcher asked one question to informants 1 and 2, namely whether the program proposal could be sent by e-mail. The researcher also asked one question to informants 3,4,5 and 6, namely how the attitude of Supervisors in overseeing the RUTILAHU program.

The characteristics of the implementing agent of The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program in Sukabumi Regency are carried out by the housing and Residential Area Office requesting that any proposal for The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) must be given directly in the form of a hardcopy or original physical evidence, therefore all districts, namely 47 districts in Sukabumi Regency, must come directly to the housing and residential area office located at Jalan Pasanggrahan No.1 Village Cimanggu Palabuhanratu Sukabumi Regency. Related to field facilitators (TFL) have carried out their duties properly in accordance with Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2021 concerning guidelines for the implementation of the unfit for habitation Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU). Based on the description, it can be interpreted that the characteristics of the implementing agent are quite good in carrying out the main tasks and functions in accordance with the variables of the characteristics of the implementing agent.

Communication between organization

Communication between organization is the fourth variable in variables implementation that researchers use. Communication between organizations is a

powerful mechanism in the implementation of Public Policy. The better the Coordination of communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, then the assumption of errors will be very small to occur. And vice versa.

In this variable the researchers asked two questions to 6 informants, namely 2 informants from the District Level, 2 informants from the District Level, 1 informant from the village level, and 1 informant from the beneficiaries of the program. The questions that the researchers asked Were i) how many times the socialization was held to the public in one fiscal year, ii) who was invited to the socialization of the RUTILAHU program.

In the variable of communication between organizations of uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi implemented by the Department of Housing and Settlement Area, District, village, and other stakeholders including the community. The program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) is carried out only by the government and the related private sector, but the lack of socialization to the public is evidenced by the socialization letter held by the Sukabumi Housing and Residential Area Office, that there is no socialization to the whole community but there is only a discussion about the program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi that has been determined by the beneficiaries of the program, and also the beneficiaries are not invited to the meeting.

Based on the above two questions asked to 6 informants, the results of the study explained that there was no socialization or introduction of the RUTILAHU program to the community before the implementation of the RUTILAHU program, but the beneficiaries were only most of the prospective beneficiaries submitted by the village apparatus which were then reported to the sub-district and submitted to the Sukabumi Housing and Residential Area Office, which would then be selected from several prospective beneficiaries submitted by the village through the sub-district. Prospective beneficiaries only know when his name has come out as a beneficiary, so do not know other people in this RUTILAHU program in each budget year.

In this study, the researcher stated that the program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) can not specifically help in reducing poverty this is because the aspect of poverty is broad, and the program of improvement of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) only focuses on overcoming poverty from only one aspect, namely the fulfillment of home needs for low-income people. Meanwhile, in 2021 Sukaraja sub-district received the most assistance in Sukabumi Regency, namely 74 units with a regular of 60 units, 14 program loci. This program locus is a program that synergizes and supports The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) which is a program that also prioritizes the needs of a decent home, healthy living and prosperous life. The program locus in the District of Sukaraja, namely:

1. RUTILAHU Program assistance comes from Social Services as many as 10 units
2. RUTILAHU Program assistance sourced from BAZNAS as much as 4 units

The existence of locus assistance program is because in the District of Sukaraja there is a program to increase the role of women towards a healthy prosperous family (P2WKSS) which focuses on Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency as many as 14 housing units beneficiaries of the program. Therefore, Sukaraja Sub-District is the beneficiary of The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program in 2021.

Economic, Social, and Political Conditions

The fifth variable is the economic, social and political environment. In this variable yaitu in order to assess the performance of the implementation of the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been set. Social, economic, and political environment that is not conducive can be the culprit of the failure of policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conductivity of external environmental conditions.

Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) related parties in overseeing and reviewing directly to the field that there is a field facilitator (TFL) as program supervisor Perkim Sukabumi district coordinating with the district, village for assistance provided that is, only repair the house that is a priority part of the House. For the roof to be replaced if it is damaged or leaking, the same is the case with the floor, if the base is already in the form of cement floor it will not be replaced, the provision of plaster and painting only on the front, the door with the same color for all beneficiaries of the program. And all purchases on this assistance are in the form of material which is spent directly to the store in accordance with the needs of the beneficiaries.

From the description above, it can be interpreted that the economic, social, and political environment variables are in accordance with these variables.

Tendency of the Executor/Implementor

The sixth variable is the disposition variable of the implementers in this variable the attitude of acceptance or rejection of the implementers will greatly affect the success or failure of the performance of public policy implementation. This is very likely to happen because the policies implemented are not the result of the formulation of local citizens who really know problems and problems they feel. But the policy will implementor implementation is a policy from above (top down) that very decision makers may never know even unable to touch the needs, desires, or problems that citizens want to solve. In this variable, the researcher asked questions to informants 1, 2,3,4, and 5, namely what are the requirements or criteria for uninhabitable houses for low-income people in Sukabumi Regency.

The executor of the program of uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi Regency is the Office of Housing and residential areas of Sukabumi Regency. This implementation pointer is a guideline in determining the recipients of home improvement assistance to low-income people in Sukabumi Regency in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. In the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021*, there are administrative requirements for home improvement activities for low-income people, Criteria for uninhabitable houses such as; Light damage is damage to non-structural components such as filler walls, frames, roof coverings, ceilings and floors,

moderate damage is; damage to non-structural components and one of the structural components such as foundations, poles or columns, beams, roof trusses, heavy damage is; damage to most building components, both non-structural capable structures, from the criteria of this uninhabitable house will later be determined as beneficiaries.

Information based on the results of observation interviews that; there are also Criteria for prospective beneficiaries (CPM), home aid recipients are low-income people who meet the requirements; 1.) Residents / residents of Sukabumi Regency who have families, 2.) Own or control the land, with the provision, physically controlled land and has legality, 3.) Not in dispute, 4.) The location of the land is not in the protected zone of the local protection sub-zone according to RDTR, 5.) Do not have a home, or have a home and occupy the House of the only house with a condition unfit for habitation, 6.) Have never obtained home improvement assistance from the Central/Regional/City Government. Those earning the most in the value of the local provincial minimum wage, especially those who already have self-sufficiency and plan to build or improve the quality of their homes, are willing to make a stamped written statement. The implementation mechanism is; 1. Filing A Petition, 2. Prospective beneficiaries must submit an application letter to the head of the Public Housing Office of residential areas equipped with: 1. Photocopy of Identity Card (KTP) and Family Card (KK), 2. Certificate of income from the place of work for those with fixed income, 3. Photocopy of land certificate or proof of ownership of land tenure from an authorized official or known to the local village head or a statement of no cross-dispute known to the village head, 4. And attachment format to be completed as a beneficiary.

Based on the description, it can be interpreted that the attitude/tendency of the implementers is in accordance with the *Peraturan Bupati Nomor 33 Tahun 2021* and is in accordance with the attitude/anxiety variables of the implementers.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that researchers have previously described regarding the implementation of The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi Regency with a case study in Sukaraja District in 2021 based on consideration of the implementation analysis of four variables according to Van Meter Van Horn (2008), here are the conclusions of the results of this study:

1. Policy Size and Objectives

The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi Regency in 2021, this program is organized for low-income people (MBR) who still occupy many uninhabitable houses based on the data that researchers have described. It can be said that The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) has been in accordance with the variables in implementation, namely the basic size and purpose.

2. Resources

The program to improve uninhabitable houses (RUTILAHU) is carried out based on the cooperation of the government, private sector, and other

stakeholders. The supervisory team from the District, which is supervised by Field facilitators (TFL) and supervisors from the village, namely the village Mansyarakat empowerment institution (LPMD), this is evidenced in Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2022 for the implementation section. In the implementation of Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) in the variable resources are appropriate and can perform basic tasks and functions well.

3. Characteristics Of Implementing Agents

The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program in Sukabumi Regency is carried out with the housing and Residential Area Office requesting that any proposal for The Uninhabitable Home Improvement Program (RUTILAHU) must be given directly in the form of hardcopy or original physical evidence, therefore all districts, namely 47 districts in Sukabumi Regency, must come directly to the housing and Residential Area Office to be verified, and for field facilitators, they have carried out their main duties and functions in accordance with Perbup No. 33 of 2021. In the implementation of Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi in the variable characteristics of the implementing agent is appropriate.

4. Communication Between Organizations

Home Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) in Sukabumi only held socialization between government and private organizations, not socialization to the public. In Rmah Improvement Program is not habitable (RUTILAHU) on variable communication between organizations can be said to be appropriate.

5. Economic, Social, and Political Conditions

From this variable goes well, looking at the social and political factors in which the Sukabumi District Perkim office coordinates with the Sukaraja district to prioritize the program of uninhabitable houses to people who experience economic shortages.

6. Tendency of the Executor/Implementor

As for the implementation of kencendurugan, where in this RUTILAHU program conducted selection according to the SOPs that had been previously determined. Where the implementor is very careful about the requirements that will be proposed by RUTILAHU beneficiaries in the administrative selection.

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