

## EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM FOR HANDLING UNINHABITABLE HOUSES IN SUKABUMI CITY

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### ABSTRACT

The title of this research is "Effectiveness of The Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City". The purpose of this research is to find out how the Effectiveness of Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City. The background of this research is the uneven distribution of the aid program, and the lack of public understanding of the assistance program. This research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach and data collection techniques using observation, questionnaires, interviews and documentation. This study uses the theory according to Duncan (1973:274-275) which is influenced by 3 dimensions. The population in this study were people who received assistance in handling uninhabitable houses with a sample of 87 respondents. In analyzing the data, the researcher conducted a validity test, a reliability test, and to test the hypothesis, the researcher used a one-sample t-test. The results of the research show that overall this program can be said to be effective. Based on the answers of the respondents, the researchers found that the beneficiary communities had been given an understanding of this program through socialization and then the attitudes of implementers who already knew the policies correctly. However, this socialization process needs to be further improved so that all people can receive information as a whole and evenly without exception.

**Keywords:** *effectiveness, assistance, uninhabitable houses*

### A. INTRODUCTION

A livable house is a house that meets the building safety requirements and the minimum adequacy of the building area and the health of the occupants. A livable house is also a house that has sufficient facilities to meet basic needs, starting from clean water, lighting, adequate sanitation, adequate drainage,

adequate air circulation, and is safe for the activities of its occupants to achieve productivity. This is also the basis for creating an increase in the quality of life and the welfare of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The provision of livable houses is regulated in *Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2011*.

Based on this, every family always strives to have a livable home. However, in reality building a livable house is not easy, because objectively not all families can realize their wishes. This is caused by several factors, especially economic factors due to poverty. Poverty is something that is not wanted by someone. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Sukabumi, the number of poor people in the City of Sukabumi has increased every year. In 2019 the number of poor people was 21,870 people with a percentage of 6.67%, then in 2020 it increased to 25,420 people with a percentage of 7.70% and in 2021 the number of poor people was 27,190 people with a percentage of 8.25%.

With the large number of poverty rates in Sukabumi City, it is difficult for people who are classified as underprivileged to meet their needs in creating livable homes. Therefore the government created an assistance program for handling uninhabitable houses for the less fortunate. The assistance program for handling uninhabitable houses is supported in the narrative of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning the Sukabumi City Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2018-2023. Based on the PERDA it can be stated that the government is also responsible for fulfilling livable housing. Program efforts to handle uninhabitable houses by the government for the community are prioritized for people with low incomes.

In the table below there is data on uninhabitable houses in which the government has a role in handling it so that low-income people get livable houses.

**Table 1.1 Data on Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City**

| Year | Number of Uninhabitable Houses |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2018 | 5,393 Units                    |
| 2019 | 2,841 Units                    |
| 2020 | 2,450 Units                    |
| 2021 | 1,502 Units                    |

(Source: PUTR Office, Sukabumi City, 2021)

Based on table 1.1, it can be seen that since 2018 the government of Sukabumi City through the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Sukabumi City has made repairs to houses that are not suitable for habitation. Even though this program has been running for a long time, based on the results of initial observations related to the program for implementing uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City, there are still a number of problems that occur, including:

First, the uneven distribution of the uninhabitable housing assistance program in Sukabumi City, this occurs because the assistance provided by the government has not been fully felt by the people in need. Considering that there

are still quite a lot of uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City, so there are still many people who live in uninhabitable houses.

Second, the lack of public understanding of this uninhabitable housing assistance program. The level of education, knowledge and understanding of the community is still lacking regarding the technical requirements and administrative procedures needed so that there are still many people who do not understand the administration process in the assistance program for uninhabitable houses.

Based on the description of the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City". Then the purpose of this study is to find out how the Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of each person has a different meaning, according to their respective perspectives and interests (Edi Sutrisno, 2010: 123). According to Silalahi (2011: 416) in his book management principles defines that Effectiveness is the ability to choose the right goals or objectives and achieve them. Therefore effectiveness refers to the relationship between output or what has been achieved or actual results achieved with the goals or what has been set in the plans or expected results and can be said to be effective if the output produced can meet the expected goals. Meanwhile, according to Dunn (2003: 429) suggests that effectiveness with regard to whether an alternative achieves the expected result (effect), or achieves the goal of taking action

Based on the definitions of several experts above regarding effectiveness, it can be interpreted that effectiveness is a measurement of an activity or program in achieving predetermined goals within the organization. So in this case the program for handling uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City can be said to be effective if it has achieved the goals and objectives that have been set previously.

### **Effectiveness Measurement**

According to Edi Sutrisno (2007; 125-126) suggests there are five indicators in measuring effectiveness, namely: 1. Understanding the program, understanding the program meant by this indicator is how the program is implemented in such a way that it is easy to understand. This means that the implemented program is easily and effectively implemented. Then in practice all parties involved in the program must understand it. 2. Right on target, targets are things that need to be reviewed directly with the existence of the program. Because the program that was set from the start was in accordance with the existing rules. And the program can be said to be effective if the program is in accordance with the provisions that have been made from the start. 3. On time, being on time in an activity is very important. Because the existence of timeliness can be a benchmark in activities. A program will be said to be effective if its implementation is in accordance with the set time rules. The more precise the implementation, the more effective the program will be. 4. Achievement of goals, in this case it can be used as a benchmark for the effectiveness of a program and to find out what goals have

been set from the start can be achieved. 5. Real Change, in the last indicator, namely real change after the program becomes the point of effectiveness of a program. meaning that the rules that have been determined from the start in this program can be carried out properly according to plan.

While the measurement of effectiveness can be seen in the explanation below according to Tangkilisan (2005: 141), namely 1. Target Achievement, this means how a program can be realized properly according to the targets that have been determined from the start. 2. Adaptability (flexibility), an organization can be said to be successful if it can adjust to the circumstances that occur or existing changes. 3. Job Satisfaction, is a condition that is felt by all members and is able to provide enthusiasm and motivation to improve overall organizational performance to achieve organizational effectiveness. 4. Responsibility, the organization can carry out the responsibilities that have been assigned and can then solve problems that occur according to their responsibilities from the start.

Furthermore Duncan (1973:274-275) suggests a measure of the effectiveness of the implementation of a program consisting of three indicators, namely: 1. Achievement of goals, achievement of goals, namely the overall effort to achieve goals must be viewed as a process. Therefore, in order to ensure the achievement of the final goal is guaranteed, phases are needed, both in the sense of the stages in the achievement of its parts and in the sense of its periodization. Achievement of objectives consists of several indicators, namely work plans, length of time for program implementation and achievement of targets which are concrete targets and evaluation of work programs. 2. Integration, namely the measurement of the level of ability of an organization to carry out the activities of the agreed work program and conduct socialization with other parties. Integration consists of several indicators, namely the process of socialization, use of resources, implementation of predetermined programs and systems of supervision or control. 3. Adaptation, namely the ability of the organization to adapt to its environment. Adaptation consists of several factors, namely renewal of resources, especially increasing the competence of human resources owned and increasing the availability of work facilities and infrastructure that are adapted to the times or existing needs.

From the expert opinion above regarding the measurement of effectiveness, it can be interpreted that effectiveness leads to the achievement of goals, with measurements in the sense of achieving these predetermined goals. Thus the government issued a policy of assistance for uninhabitable houses in order to achieve a good quality of life. The measurement of effectiveness that can be used to measure the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses is that proposed by Duncan (1973: 274-275) with three indicators, namely: 1. Goal Achievement, 2) Integrity, 3) Adaptation. Therefore, with indicators of measuring effectiveness, researchers want to see how effective the handling of uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City is.

### **Public Policy**

Public policy is a process of formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies that are continuous and mutually bound by the government and stakeholders in regulating, managing and resolving various public affairs, public

problems and existing resources for the benefit of the public. Of course, a public policy cannot be directly implemented, because there must be formation of ideas and then concretization into action (program). Because in this formation, every person or group of people in government has different views and interpretations of public policy. Likewise, when a public policy can be implemented also depends on the person or group of people who understand the policy. According to Suharto (2006: 7) The word 'policy' is equated with English, namely policy which is distinguished from the word wisdom (wisdom) and virtue (virtues). Meanwhile, if you look at the opinion of Tahir (2011: 47) public policy is synonymous with regulations or rules or can be interpreted as a legal product issued by the government which must be understood completely and correctly. Based on some of the definitions of public policy above, it can be interpreted that public policy is used to show someone's behavior in this case public officials systematically make directives or policies in the form of rules with the target being the community with the intention of achieving predetermined goals. Public policies that are used to organize people's lives in many aspects of life are policies that are oriented to the public interest (society) not individuals or certain groups. Therefore, if it is related to the research of the current researcher, the program policy for handling uninhabitable houses is made as a form of responding to problems that exist in the community.

### **Program Concept**

The program is the elaboration of existing plans in a predetermined public policy. Then the program as an implementation in order to achieve the goal. According to Tachjan (2006: 31) that the program comes from policies that are still composed of general questions that contain goals, objectives, and various kinds of means. In order to be implemented, it needs to be translated into an operational program. Therefore, in essence, policy implementation is program implementation. Meanwhile, according to Nugroho (2014: 657) explaining the implementation of policies in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals, not less and nothing more. To implement public policy, then there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing in the form of programs or through derivative policy formulations or from these public policies. According to the *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 8 Tahun 2008*, the Program is a policy instrument that contains one or more activities carried out by the Regional Working Units to achieve goals and objectives and to obtain budget allocations or community activities coordinated by the Regional Development Planning Agency. The program created by the Government is an effort to realize the policies that have been made before. The program is also interpreted as a collection of related projects and then to be implemented so that the policy objectives can be achieved as a whole. Based on some of the opinions above, then it can be understood that the program is a form of activity carried out based on policies or rules that have been made before in order to achieve a goal that has been set together. Therefore, the existence of a program for handling uninhabitable houses is a form of elaboration and implementation of the policies that have been made.

### C. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. The quantitative research method is a type of research whose characteristics are systematically structured clearly from the beginning to the results of the research. According to Sugiyono (2018: 7) states that the quantitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used to research certain populations and samples by collecting data randomly using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical with the aim of test the hypothesis that has been set. The descriptive understanding according to Sugiyono (2018:35) is to find out the existence of an independent variable either only on one variable or more (self variable or independent variable) without making comparisons of the variable itself and looking for relationship with other variable.

Furthermore, the population is a general area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2018: 126). The population in this study are people who receive assistance for handling uninhabitable houses in the city of Sukabumi in 2021. The sample is part of the characteristics possessed by this population. Due to the large population, it is impossible for researchers to study the whole. Therefore, due to limited funds, manpower and time, the researchers used samples taken from this population to apply to all populations (Sugiyono, 2018: 127).

The sampling technique in this study uses probability sampling. According to Sugiyono (2018: 81) probability sampling is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each member of the population to be selected as a sample. Then the sampling technique used for this research is using simple random sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2018: 81) it is said to be simple (simple) because the taking of sample members from the population is carried out randomly without regard to the strata in that population. Based on these calculations, there were 87 respondents in this study. Furthermore, data collection techniques were carried out by interviews, questionnaires, observation and a combination of the three.

And Research Instruments According to Sugiyono (2018: 157) states that in quantitative research, research data is obtained from research instruments. The research instrument is a tool used by researchers to obtain data collected and processed by researchers themselves. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Questionnaires are data collection techniques that are carried out by providing questions or written statements to be answered by respondents. Questionnaires are an efficient data collection technique if researchers know with certainty the variables to be measured and know what is expected of respondents (Sugiyono, 2018: 199). In this study using a Likert scale measurement. The Likert scale is used with the aim of measuring attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group about the problem phenomenon. The instrument used on the Likert scale has a very positive to very negative gradation, which consists of five alternative answers, namely strongly agree, agree, doubt, disagree, strongly disagree (Sugiyono, 2018: 93).

The next stage after all the data has been collected is to conduct data analysis. In this study using descriptive statistics, namely a method that explains the value of a variable by processing existing data into a number and at the data analysis stage using descriptive statistics to prove whether the research hypothesis proposed by the researcher is proven acceptable or not rejected. In analyzing the data, the first thing to do is to test the validity with the aim of measuring the validity or invalidity of a questionnaire. Tests were carried out using the Pearson product moment correlation method which was processed with the help of the SPSS for Windows software program with a significant level = 5%. For the reliability test is a tool used to measure the consistency of the questionnaire which is an indicator of the variable. Reliability test using the Cronbach Alpha method. The instrument can be said to be reliable, reliable or consistent if the Cronbach Alpha value  $>$  r table is 0.7. Then test the one sample t-test (one sample t-test) which is used to test the descriptive hypothesis of one or more variables whose data are in the form of intervals or ratios.

#### **D. EXPLANATION**

Based on the questionnaires that were distributed to the beneficiaries who were the sample, the researchers obtained the characteristics of the respondents based on gender, age, last education, and occupation. The characteristics of respondents based on gender from the results of the analysis show that the number of respondents who are male is more dominant with a total of 57 respondents or 66%. Then for respondents with female sex, there were 30 people or 34%. So it can be concluded that the people who receive the most assistance are men. Furthermore, the characteristics of respondents based on age from the results of the analysis showed that the majority of respondents were dominated by the age of 41-50 years by 27 respondents or by 31%. Then there are 3 respondents or 3% of respondents aged 20-30 years. Respondents aged 31-40 years and 71-80 years each had 11 people or 13% of the total number of respondents. Then the ages of 51-69 years were 20 respondents or 23%, and the ages 61-70 years were 15 respondents or 17%. Respondent characteristics based on recent education from the results of the analysis show that there are three levels of final education, namely elementary, junior high, high school/vocational school. The dominating level of education is elementary school with 61 respondents or 71%. Then for the last level of junior high school education there were 24 people or 27%. As for the last education level SMA/SMK there were 2 people or 2% of the total number of respondents. The characteristics of respondents based on work from the results of the analysis showed that there were 3 respondents or 4% of the 87 respondents who worked as drivers. Jobs that occupy the most types of work are casual daily laborers with a total of 53 people or 61% of respondents. While the number of respondents who have jobs as traders and entrepreneurs has the same number of 8 respondents or 9%. Then the type of work as a farmer is 4 people or 5%. Furthermore, the type of work as honorary employees is the type of work that is the least in number, namely 2 people or 2%. And the last type of work is as a housewife with a total of 9 people or 10% of the total number of respondents.

The validity test is used to show the level of validity of the research instrument (questionnaire), meaning that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. Decisions on a question item can be considered valid if  $r\_count$  (Pearson's correlation coefficient)  $>$   $r\_table$  0.213. Validity test using the pearson product moment method using SPSS version 25. Validity test is presented in the following table:

**Table 1. Results of Testing the Validity of the Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City**

| Item No | r_count | r_table | Validity |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1       | 0.419   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 2       | 0.392   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 3       | 0.323   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 4       | 0.354   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 5       | 0.351   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 6       | 0.616   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 7       | 0.468   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 8       | 0.581   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 9       | 0.450   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 10      | 0.426   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 11      | 0.307   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 12      | 0.551   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 13      | 0.523   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 14      | 0.509   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 15      | 0.297   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 16      | 0.310   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 17      | 0.457   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 18      | 0.387   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 19      | 0.390   | 0.213   | Valid    |
| 20      | 0.515   | 0.213   | Valid    |

*Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023*

Based on table 1, it can be stated that all 20 items are valid from the total item effectiveness instrument program for handling uninhabitable houses, because each item above the  $r\_count$  value exceeds the  $r\_critical$  value of 0.213.

Reliability test shows the extent to which measurement results can be trusted, reliable and consistent in measurement. Reliability testing was carried out with internal consistency using Cronbach alpa. If the Cronbach alpha value is  $>$  0.7, the instrument is said to be reliable. The results of testing the reliability of the research instrument are presented in the following table:



**Table 2. Variable Reliability Test for the Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses.**

**Reliability Statistics**

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| .772             | 20         |

*Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023*

Based on table 2, it is known that Cronbach's alpha value obtained a value of 0.772. Where the score is above the  $r_{critical}$  0.70 so that it can be declared reliable, reliable, or consistent in measurement.

Test one sample T-test using a test with an alpha value of 5% (0.05). The results of the one-sample T-test are presented in the following table:

**Table 3. T test results**

**Tests of Normality**

|      | Statistics | Kolmogorov-Smirnova |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       | Si |
|------|------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|----|
|      |            | St                  | df g. | St           | df g. |    |
| T    | .1         | .0                  | 20    | .7           | 20    | .0 |
| TEST | 78         | .0                  | 98    | .72          | 00    |    |

*Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023*

Based on the calculation results above with a significance level of 0.05, it shows that the effectiveness variable with a calculated t value is obtained by a value of 0.098 or a significance value of t calculated is greater than t table 0.05. Then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_i$  is accepted and normally distributed. This shows the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in the city of Sukabumi is stated to be effective.

**Respondents' Responses**

The real form of the government in meeting the needs of the community in the form of a decent place to live has been carried out through the uninhabitable housing assistance program. The fulfillment of this right in the form of proper housing is in accordance with *Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2011*. This program is aimed at people with low incomes and people who meet the terms and criteria that have been determined. This study uses effectiveness theory according to Duncan (1973:274-275) which consists of three dimensions, namely goal attainment, integration and adaptation.

The accumulation of respondents' responses to the questionnaire or questionnaire statement items on the variable Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City is presented in the following table.

**Table 4. Respondents' Responses to Questionnaire or Questionnaire Statement Items**

| NO. | DIMENSIONS                | INDICATOR   | SCORE | SCORE | TOTAL |
|-----|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.  | Achievement of objectives | 1. There is a work plan made related to the implementation of development   | 370   |       |       |
|     |                           | 2. The program for handling uninhabitable houses has a set schedule/agenda  | 388   |       |       |
|     |                           | 3. The development implementation process is carried out in accordance with a predetermined work plan and time schedule | 356   | 3,476 |       |
|     |                           | 4. this assistance program is deemed sufficient to reduce the growth of uninhabitable houses                            | 407   |       | 7,340 |
|     |                           | 5. The beneficiaries of this assistance are people with low incomes   | 398   |       |       |
|     |                           | 6. This program eases the burden on the community in fulfilling the need for proper housing                             | 409   |       |       |
|     |                           | 7. This program has a positive impact in the form of improving the quality of life in the community                     | 344   |       |       |
|     |                           | 8. The program for handling uninhabitable houses that is implemented can  | 416   |       |       |

|                |   |     |       |
|----------------|---|-----|-------|
|                | provide benefits to the target beneficiaries  |     |       |
|                | 9. Recipients of house assistance are unfit for habitation according to predetermined criteria                                    | 388 |       |
| 2. Integration | 10. The government has conducted outreach to the public both directly   | 401 |       |
|                | 11. There is dissemination of information regarding assistance for uninhabitable houses in the city of Sukabumi                   | 379 |       |
|                | 12. Providing information regarding the terms and criteria for beneficiaries has been carried out by the government               | 393 | 2,782 |
|                | 13. The government provides an understanding regarding assistance for uninhabitable houses, both administratively and technically | 388 |       |
|                | 14. Availability of adequate human resources in the development process   | 287 |       |
|                | 15. Availability of sufficient funding for the development implementation process to completion                                   | 203 |       |

|    |            |  |     |       |
|----|------------|--|-----|-------|
|    |            | 16. All resources involved work together in implementing the program for handling uninhabitable housing assistance | 338 |       |
|    |            | 17. There is supervision either from related offices, village officials or from local officials                    | 394 |       |
| 3. | Adaptation | 18. There is an understanding activity given about the importance of public awareness of livable housing           | 373 | 1,082 |
|    |            | 19. This program can improve clean living behavior in the community and affect better health conditions            | 345 |       |
|    |            | 20. Availability of space/ forum for discussion regarding this uninhabitable housing assistance program.           | 364 |       |

*Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023*

Based on table 4, the highest total score is found in item statement number 8, namely the dimension of achieving goals regarding the indicators of the program for handling uninhabitable houses that are implemented to provide benefits to beneficiaries with a total score of 416. And the lowest total score is found in statement item number 15, namely dimension integration of indicators of the availability of sufficient funding for the development process to completion with a total score of 203.

Meanwhile, the highest dimension score, which is 3,476, is found in the dimension of achieving goals, and the lowest score, which is 1,082, is in the adaptation dimension. Based on the results of the answers in the questionnaire, the results of the calculation of the variable effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses based on the answers of the respondents as a whole got a

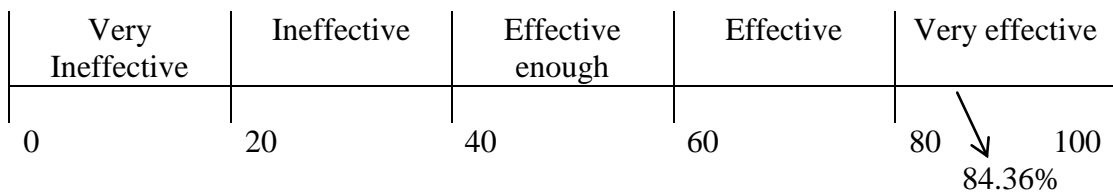
score of 7,340. To find out the level of effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses is as follows.

$$\frac{\text{Achieved score}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{7,340}{8,700} \times 100$$

$$= 84.36\%$$

The continuum can be described as follows:



Based on the continuum line in the figure with the total effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses of 7,340, it is included in the very effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City is very effective.

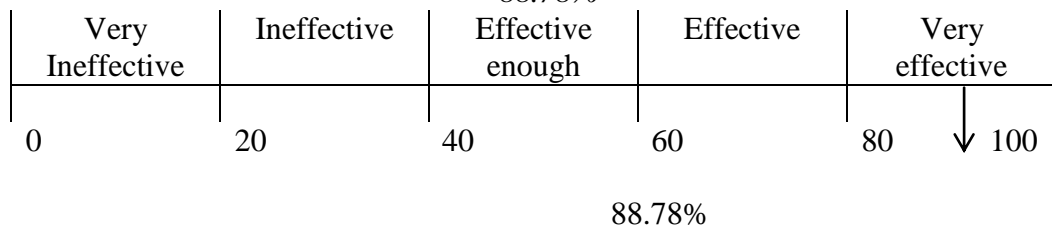
**Achievement of objectives**

The results of the calculations based on the answers of respondents on the dimensions of achieving the overall goal got a score of 3,476. To find out whether the dimensions of achieving the goals are effective or not are as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Achieved score}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{3,478}{3,915} \times 100$$

$$= 88.78\%$$



Based on the continuum line in the figure with a total score of 3.476 dimensions of achieving goals, it is included in the very effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City on the dimensions of achieving goals is very effective.

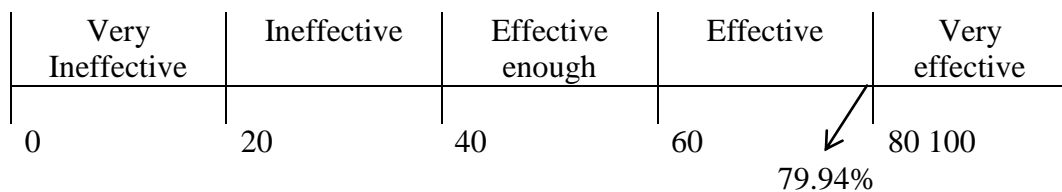
On the dimension of achieving goals with regard to the overall effort to achieve the goal itself through a process. Therefore, in order to ensure the achievement of the final goal is guaranteed, phases are needed, both in the sense

of the stages in the achievement of its parts and in the sense of its periodization. Achievement of objectives consists of several indicators, namely work plans, length of time for program implementation and achievement of targets which are concrete targets. In the effectiveness of implementing the program for handling uninhabitable houses, it obtained a success rate on the dimensions of achieving the goal of 88.78%. Where the highest score obtained on this dimension is found in the indicators of the program for handling uninhabitable houses that are implemented to provide benefits to beneficiaries. Because the recipients of this assistance are people who have low incomes and do not yet have proper housing, this program is really felt by these people. While the acquisition of the lowest score on this dimension is found in the program indicator which has a positive impact in the form of improving the quality of life in the community. This happens because even after receiving assistance, the community still applies the same bad lifestyle habits as usual, so they still do this until now. The government made this program, of course, has aims and objectives, including increasing the quality of houses that are not livable to become livable based on healthy and livable housing standards, then the growth of the role of community self-reliance,

**Integration**

The results of calculations based on the answers of respondents on the integration dimension as a whole got a score of 2,782. To find out whether the integrity dimension is effective or not is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Achieved score} \times 100}{\text{Expected score} \times 100} = \frac{2,782}{3,480} = 79.94\%$$



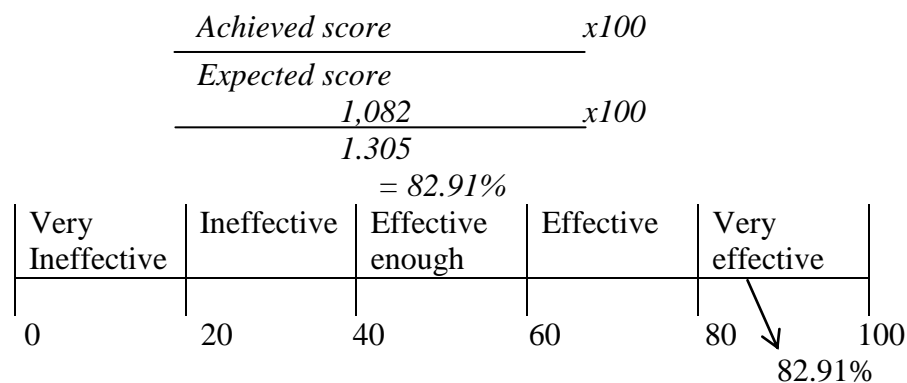
Based on the continuum line in the image with a total integration dimension score of 2,782. then it is included in the effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City on the integration dimension is effective.

The dimension of integration relates to measuring the level of ability of an organization to carry out activities from agreed work programs and to socialize with other parties. Integration consists of several indicators, namely the process of socialization, use of resources, implementation of predetermined programs and monitoring systems. In this dimension, the actors involved are not only the government, but there are three elements that can become executors, namely: the government, cooperation between the public/private government or the implementation of privatized policies (privatization or contracting out). In terms

of the effectiveness of the implementation of the uninhabitable house handling program, the success rate on the integration dimension was 79.94%, where the highest score obtained on this dimension is found on the indicator that the government has carried out outreach to the public, either directly or through non-governmental organizations. While the lowest score obtained on this dimension is found in the indicator of availability of funding which is indeed insufficient for the construction process to completion. The government or PUTR Office has conducted outreach to the community regarding this program, the socialization is carried out through field facilitators directly or through summons and then gathers at the respective sub-district offices. That way the program for handling uninhabitable houses can run as it should because there is synergy between all parties.

**Adaptation**

The results of calculations based on the answers of respondents on the overall adaptation dimension get a score of 1,082. To find out whether the adaptation dimension is effective or not is as follows:



Based on the continuum line in the figure with a total adaptation dimension score of 1,082, it is included in the very effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in Sukabumi City on the adaptation dimension is very effective.

The adaptation dimension relates to the organization's ability to adapt to its environment. Adaptation consists of several factors, namely renewal of resources, especially increasing the competence of human resources owned and increasing the availability of work facilities and infrastructure that are adapted to the times or existing needs. In the effectiveness of the implementation of the program for handling uninhabitable houses, the success rate was obtained on the adaptation dimension of 82.91%, where the highest score obtained on this dimension was found in the indicator of understanding activities given to the community about the importance of public awareness of habitable houses.

Overall, the effectiveness of the program for handling uninhabitable houses in the implementation process has been running effectively, although there are still problems as mentioned in the background, but based on the respondents' answers, it shows good results, including that the community has been given an understanding by the government with good socialization directly or through non-

governmental organizations. However, this socialization process needs to be further improved so that all people can receive information as a whole and evenly without exception.

## E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of an analysis of the Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Uninhabitable Houses in Sukabumi City, the researchers drew the conclusion that the program for handling uninhabitable houses implemented by the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Sukabumi City as a whole has been said to be effective. The Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Sukabumi City has implemented an assistance program for uninhabitable houses in accordance with the theory put forward by Duncan which has 3 dimensions, namely goal attainment, integration and adaptation. In this case it can be interpreted that the government has participated and is responsible to the community in fulfilling livable housing as stated in Law no. 1 of 2011 article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2.

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