



Implementation of the Assistance Policy for Building Livable Homes to Improve the Welfare of Low-Income Communities

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ABSTRACT

This research assistance aims to identify and analyze the implementation of livable housing development policies in improving the welfare of low-income people in Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province, and explore the factors that hinder the performance of these policies. This research was conducted on stakeholders at the Housing and Settlement Area Office of Gayo Lues Regency and the community with a total of 5 (five) research subjects using purposive sampling with the consideration that informants had complete and relevant information by the research objectives.

The method used in this research is descriptive with qualitative analysis. Data collection was obtained from interviews, observation, and documentation studies analyzed data using Interactive Model Analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the research conducted were tested using Charles O Jones's theory, namely (1) Organizing, (2) Interpretation, and (3) Application.

The results of the research analysis show that the Implementation of Livable Housing Development Assistance Policies in Improving the Welfare of Low-Income Communities in Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Province, has been implemented but has not run optimally because it still faces several obstacles, including from (1). In aspects of community organizing where they do not know the implementing structure, human resources are still minimal in quantity, financial resources in the form of a budget are also still minimal, the community does not know the completeness of the requirements file, and community support is still low in the program, namely only moral support, (2) Aspects interpretation related to socialization that has not been carried out thoroughly to the community, limited assistance and political influence and power in setting priority scales for beneficiaries, and technical instructions that the provisions have not fully implemented, (3) Implementation Aspect regarding the unavailability of standard SOPs, not there is information or explanation from the executor relating to the implementation of the program to the community and there is no definite schedule for the implementation of activities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem in all developing countries, such as Indonesia. Poverty is an unresolved problem that prevents people from meeting their basic needs, including physical, mental, and social, for themselves and their families. Failure to meet basic needs leads to family neglect and social disability. According to Dzakiri (2022), poor countries usually have low per capita income and high population growth rates (more than 2% per year). This opinion is also supported by data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in March

2022; the poverty rate in Indonesia is 9.5% or around 26.16 million people, which shows that the poverty rate in Indonesia is still relatively high (1).

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency for 2022, Aceh's poverty rate is 15.53% in 2021 and will decrease to 14.46% in March 2022. Complete poverty reduction will likely solve poverty problems in the housing sector. As one of the districts in Indonesia, Gayo Lues District, like other districts in Aceh, is not free from the pain of poverty. The poverty rate in Gayo Lues was 19.87% in 2019 but decreased to 19.32% in 2021 and then increased again to 19.64% in 2022 (BPS: 2022). Most of the people of Gayo Lues Regency are farmers; some still need their own homes, or their homes are far from the standard criteria for decent.

Based on this data, poverty impacts the inability to fulfill human needs, such as inadequate housing. From an economic perspective, explained by BPS, poverty is the inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing, and education to live and work. Budihardjo (2009) said that one of the problems in Indonesia's housing and settlement sector is that the poor people's need for excellent and affordable housing still needs to be met, so building houses that are considered livable becomes very difficult (2). As stated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, having a decent place to live is a fundamental right of the Indonesian people. This article says that "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to receive health services." Therefore, housing is a basic human need to improve dignity, quality of life, livelihood, and the right to a healthy life and environmental health maintenance. This reflects an increase in the level of the individual and its manifestation in shaping the character and personality of the nation. The house substantially functions for individuals and families, covering physical, mental, and social aspects. The absence of a decent home for the family will impact the neglect of family members and lead to social disability. To support the function of the house as an excellent place to live, it must meet physical requirements, namely being safe as a shelter, fulfilling mental well-being, and maintaining the privacy of each family member socially. In the practice of guidance and family education.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of uninhabitable houses in Indonesia in 2016 was around 2.51 million, with 2.18 million reported to be vulnerable and 330 thousand homes uninhabitable. As a government institution, the government seeks to eradicate poverty through systematic, integrated, and sustainable efforts. Poverty reduction programs aimed at reducing the existing poverty rate, including through sustainable empowerment, have been implemented. The programs implemented by the government do not only focus on assistance to increase productive economic businesses in the form of cash assistance such as the National Independent Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri), People's Business Credit (KUR), or Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) and Raskin. However, the construction of livable houses for people experiencing poverty also remained with the government's attention.

One of the government programs currently being implemented by Gayo Lues Regency is the Housing Assistance Program for underprivileged/low-income communities through the Gayo Lues Province Housing and Settlement Service following Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for implementing assistance for the construction of livable housing for low-income communities. Low in Gayo Lues Regency. Housing assistance to low-income households is the government's way of increasing housing security and providing social protection to target families, intending to improve welfare and equitable development of the Gayo Lues Regency community in realizing a prosperous society. In 2020, the Gayo Lues Government, through the Housing and Settlement Service, received 236 applicants for Livable Home Assistance, but this could not be realized due to the Covid-19 pandemic that hit. There were 186 applicants for livable housing assistance while constructing decent houses. Only 30 units can be recognized, and for 2022, the number of applicants for livable housing assistance is 180 applicants who are currently in the field verification process. For more details, the construction of comfortable houses in Gayo Lues Regency can be seen in the table 1.

Table 1. Recapitulation of Number of Applicants and Number of Realized Development Livable House in Gayo Lues Regency

NO	Nama Kecamatan	Jumlah Pemohon			Jumlah Realisasi		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
1	Blangkejeren	30	24	54	-	17	-
2	Blangpegayon	28	30	13	-	2	-
3	Blangjerango	21	23	5	-	2	-
4	Dabun Gelang	18	13	8	-	1	-
5	Kutapanjang	22	14	21	-	3	-
6	Pantan Cuaca	22	17	22	-	1	-
7	Pining	16	6	3	-	1	-

IJHES		ISSN: 2685-6689				□	347
8	Putri Betung	1	1	5	-	0	-
9	Rikit Gaib	18	10	16	-	0	-
10	Terangun	29	18	19	-	0	-
11	Tripe Jaya	31	30	14	-	3	-
Total		236	186	180	0	30	0

Source: Dinas Perumahan dan Permukiman Kab. Gayo Lues Tahun 2022

From the table above, it can be seen that the construction of livable houses in Gayo Lues Regency was mainly carried out in Blangkejeren District, with a total of 17 housing units, and minor construction was carried out in Dabun Gelang, Pantan Suhu, and Pining Districts with the number of livable houses being built respectively. One team each for differences in the number of comfortable house developments in each sub-district based on various criteria determined according to regulations. There are still many internal and technical obstacles in implementing the livable housing program in the Gayo Lues Regency, such as unexpected natural factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, financial resource problems, and so on.

The reason is that a housing assistance program is considered successful if it is right on target, the correct quantity, the right price, the right time, the right quality, and the proper administration. This is a problem that must be addressed immediately because it can impact the implementation of livable house construction in the Gayo Lues Regency. Another problem is that the policy of building comfortable houses has yet to reach all communities in the Gayo Lues Regency. Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research related to policies for building livable houses, so this research aims to analyze the implementation of policies for assistance in building comfortable homes in improving the welfare of low-income people in Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Province.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Public Policy Implementation

Many experts have proposed forms of public policy based on their perspectives. James Anderson, quoted by Suharno (in Abdal, 2015), conveys the following types of public policies: 1) Substantive versus procedural policies. 2) Substantive policies are policies related to what the government will implement. Meanwhile, procedural policies are how substantive policies can be implemented. 3) Distributive policy versus regulatory policy versus redistributive policy. Distributive policies involve the distribution of services or benefits to society or individuals. Regulatory policies limit or prohibit the behavior of individuals or groups in society. Redistributive policies regulate the distribution of wealth, income, ownership, or rights among social groups. 4) Material policy versus symbolic policy. Material policies are policies that provide complex resource benefits to target groups. Symbolic policies are policies that offer symbolic gifts to the target group. 5) Policies related to public goods and private goods. A public goods policy is a policy that regulates the provision of public goods or services. Meanwhile, private goods policy is a policy that governs the provision of goods or services to the free market (3).

2.2. Policy Implementation Model

An implementation model is a presentation both abstractly and operationally, but its use is necessary for research analysis purposes; the value of a model will depend significantly on the complexity of the problem, the policy topic being researched, and the objectives of the analysis model itself. This means that the more complex the political issue, the deeper the analysis, and the greater the need for relatively operational theories or models. These models can explain the causal relationships between the variables that are the focus of the analysis (4).

Jones (1994) states that policy implementation is an activity to make a program run by considering three main activities, namely: 1) Organization, namely the formation or reorganization of resources, units, and methods to enable policies to produce results or impacts. Organizing activities are efforts to identify and rearrange resources, departments, and techniques that lead to efforts to implement strategies or translate them into results following the goals and objectives of the process. Regarding policy implementation, the organization can be linked to the determinants of existing work units and the division of responsibilities of each organizational team regarding human resources, finance, facilities, and infrastructure. 2) Interpretation or understanding of the language of the policy as plans and directives that are appropriate, acceptable, and implemented. Interpretation is explaining the procedure's contents in an operational and understandable language so that the policy content can be implemented and accepted by the actors and the policy's objectives, in line with this thought. 3) Implement service provisions. Other services or activities adapted to program objectives or equipment (5).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design in this study is a qualitative research method with a descriptive form. This qualitative research process includes asking specific questions, collecting data from participants, and analyzing the data (6). Sources of data used are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques consist of interviews, observation, and document study. The selected informants were: 1) Head of the Housing and Settlements Office of Gayo Lues Regency. 2) Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Section. 3) Field workers for the construction of livable houses. 4) Recipients of decent housing assistance programs. 5) People who do not agree to receive reputable housing assistance.

Meanwhile, the data analysis technique uses the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (2009), which consists of data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion (7).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nugroho (2003) explains that public policy is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. It consists of two methods of implementing the general policy itself, namely in the form of a program or through policy formulation or derivatives of the public policy. Based on the definitions mentioned above, it can be concluded that the assistance program for building livable houses for low-income people is part of public policy because it is a series of government activities to respond to, identify, and solve problems that exist in society, where all actions taken are stated in targets and government goals for the public interest, especially for people who do not have a home (8).

The Livable Housing Assistance Program is intended for low-income or poor communities by not focusing on physical development alone but also building the capacity of low-income communities regarding the importance of adequate housing in the social and health aspects of the family. In Gayo Lues Regency, the Livable Housing Assistance Program Policy to Improve the Welfare of Low-Income Communities began to be implemented in 2014 with the issuance of Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2014, which is currently amended by Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Development Assistance Livable Houses for Low-Income Communities in Gayo Lues Regency.

Another research conducted by Rohaniati et al. (2021) entitled Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Program in Kerawang Regency. This research shows that the implementation of the Livable Homes Program in Kerawang Regency has gone well. However, there are still obstacles to meeting the required criteria, making it impossible to achieve equitable development. The results of this research are different from the results of the study conducted by current researchers, where the implementation of the policy of assistance in building livable houses for low-income communities in Gayo Lues Regency has not run optimally due to the many obstacles faced, which are analyzed using Charles O Jones' theory, namely related to organization such as human resources. Minimal financial resources (budget) are limited; community support still needs to be improved in interpretation. Namely, there is still minimal socialization, while in the aspect of implementing SOPs, which still need to be made available, there is no schedule and clarity regarding the construction of livable houses (9).

For more details regarding the results of the researcher's analysis regarding the Implementation of Livable Housing Program Assistance Policies for Low-Income Communities in Gayo Lues Regency using Charles O Jones Theory, the researcher can describe as follows:

4.1. Organizing

Organizing is the division of leading tasks and functions according to the work to be carried out. In the organizational structure, it must be clear what will be done by each implementing organization involved; this is done so that what will be done follows its main tasks and functions. According to O Jones, the organizer is related to the organizational structure, the existence of quality human resources as implementing staff, facilities, and infrastructure, which include completeness and precise work tools and support from the government and citizens. Based on research that has been carried out on organizing indicators, they can be described as follows:

4.1.1. Organizational Structure, Duties and Implementing Functions

From the results of interviews regarding organizational aspects, it is known that the implementation of the livable housing assistance program is only carried out by the Housing and Settlement Areas Department, with the number of implementers only numbering 5 (five) people consisting of the Head of the Service, Head of the Utilities Infrastructure Division, Head of the Monitoring and Evaluation Section and 2 (two) PSU staff plus 1 (one) supervising consultant who assisted during the construction of livable houses. With regard to the duties and functions of each executor, namely: 1) The Head of Service is responsible for implementing the assistance policy for building livable houses and give orders and dispositions to the Head of the PSU Division to follow up on requests for assistance from the community. 2) Head of the Infrastructure and

Utilities Division whose duties and functions are 1) to socialize the livable house assistance program to the community, 2) give orders and dispositions to the Head of the Monitoring and Evaluation Section to check the administration of livable house assistance applicants and check/validate data to the applicant's location. 3) Head of the Monitoring and Evaluation Section, his duties and functions are: 1) verifying the administrative files of applicants for livable housing assistance, 2) creating a database of potential aid recipients, 3) conducting visits to land locations/field surveys to assess suitability of criteria, 4) prepare decrees for aid program recipients and 5) coordinate with supervisory consultants. 4) The Implementing Staff's duties and functions are 1) assisting the head of the monitoring and evaluation section in inputting data on aid applicants, 2) assisting the section head in carrying out visits to the applicant's location, and 3) assisting in the preparation and administration of the livable housing assistance program. 5) Supervisory consultant, duties and functions, namely 1) Supervising the implementation of the construction of habitable houses, 2) Coordinating with the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas regarding developments and obstacles in the process of building habitable houses, 3) Making reports on the progress and implementation of development activities livable home.

In carrying out the assistance program policy for the construction of livable houses in improving the welfare of low-income people, the executors of the activities have carried out their duties and functions following existing provisions. Still, the problem in the community is that generally, the community does not know the existence of an implementing organizational structure for this assistance program because the community has received no information regarding who the implementers are and what the duties and functions of the implementers are in the program. So far, the district has only contacted and coordinated with local village officials in submitting requests for assistance.

4.1.2. Human Resources and Financial Resources

Resources are a potential value that is owned by a specific element. Resources can be in the form of human resources or financial resources. Human Resources in an organization are people involved in the program, namely people or implementers with reasonable competence in their respective fields. At the same time, financial resources are financial resources that support program implementation. On the Human Resources indicator, the adequacy of human resources is seen by how many parties are involved in the program. Still, many or few human resources do not guarantee a significant influence on the success of a program because the most important thing is that the executor can implement the policy. From the research results, it is known that implementing Human Resources (HR) needs to be improved in quantity or quality. Still, the available HR can carry out its duties and functions to the fullest, also supported by an educational background that follows their duties and the experience of implementers in carrying out tasks so far. In terms of financial resources, it is known that there are obstacles faced in carrying out the livable housing assistance program policy, namely the lack of budget or the minimal availability of the existing budget because it only relies on DAU APBK funds which are limited, so that the target of realizing the construction of livable houses cannot be realized.

4.1.3. Work equipment, facilities and infrastructure and operational costs

The equipment used in the assistance program for the construction of livable houses are facilities to support the implementation of the executor's tasks and administrative requirements for submitting livable housing assistance. Equipment for work tools needed for the performance of the Livable House Assistance program policy is divided into two parts, namely administrative equipment and field equipment. Administrative completeness, namely application completeness and other required administrative requirements such as KK and KTP, land ownership certificate, certificate of inadequacy, and others, all of these administrative completeness will be verified and validated in the field by the Head of the Monitoring Section and staff. Field equipment is owned by executors in the area, such as GPS and cameras for documentation, while for supervisory consultants, work completeness is in the form of a Work Order (SPK). In the indicators for equipment for work tools, facilities and infrastructure, and operational costs, so far, the needs for equipment for field work have been fulfilled with the budgeting system available at the Housing and Settlement Area Office as the executor of the assistance program for the construction of livable houses, while administrative completeness is still lacking. There are obstacles, namely that many people still need to learn the totality of the requirements that must be prepared in submitting requests for assistance.

4.1.4. Executor's Motivation

Motivation is defined as the urge that arises within a person to do or think with a specific purpose. The aim is to move or arouse someone so that they consciously and deliberately raise the desire and ability to do something to get results and achieve the desired goals. Concerning the motivation of policy implementers of the assistance program for building livable houses, it can be concluded that the motivation of the implementers in implementing the assistance program for comfortable homes is good; the implementers try to carry out work following their responsibilities and authority and carry out activities as well as possible

with the aim of ensuring that people can own homes. Appropriate as soon as possible.

4.1.5. Government and Citizen Support

Support from the government and citizens is necessary for achieving the goals of a policy program because, with consent, the purposes of a policy will be easier to implement and realize following expectations. This assistance program for building livable houses has received support from both the government and residents or the community, and this can be seen from the existence of a comfortable house assistance program which has been implemented since 2014 to help low-income people get livable houses even though there are still obstacles related to support—more budgeting to achieve planned targets. Meanwhile, support from the community is more about moral support in the form of concern for the activity implementers by assisting the implementers in transporting materials to the construction site. Still, it needs support in helping to add building materials, such as in the self-help housing assistance program.

4.2. Interpretation

4.2.1. Communication Between Executors and Communities

Communication between executors and the community, namely how the relationship and communication between executors and also how the socialization is carried out. Based on research conducted by researchers, it is known that socialization of the assistance program for the construction of livable houses has been carried out. There are two types of socialization carried out, namely socialization through the village musrenbang, which is carried out at the village hall, and direct socialization to the community in several sub-districts such as Pining District, Dabun Gelang District, Blangkejeren District, and Kutapanjang District. On the other hand, communication between executors in the form of coordination between executors has also been carried out. Based on informants' information regarding coordination, the Head of the Housing and Settlement Service Office is known to continually communicate and coordinate with executors in the agency or with executors in the field. And how far it has progressed. Even though the socialization of the assistance program for the construction of livable houses, according to the executors, has been carried out, the community still feels lacking because the socialization has yet to be fully carried out to the community.

4.2.2. Conformity of implementation with the Program

In this indicator, it will be seen how compatible the implementation is with the program being run. What will be looked at is with the aims and targets contained in the Gayo Lues Regent's Regulation Number 10 of 2014 in conjunction with the Regent's Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Construction of Livable Houses for Low-Income Communities which is a reference for implementing the program, namely as follows:

Objectives, the implementation of the assistance program for the construction of livable houses in improving the welfare of low-income people in Gayo Lues Regency is following the program objectives contained in Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2014 which has been amended to become Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018 namely empowering low-income communities to have a decent house.

Goals, the aid recipients have met the target, namely the criteria for underprivileged families and those who do not have a house. Still, the problem is due to limited aid and political influence in preparing the priority scale for aid recipients, so many people who meet the criteria have yet to be helped.

4.2.3. Compatibility of Implementation Guidelines with Technical Instructions

The technical guidelines used by implementers in carrying out activities are the Regulation of the Minister of Public Housing Number 07 of 2018, where in Article 27 paragraph (2), it is stated that the program's technical instructions contain at least preparation, implementation, and reporting. In terms of conformity of the implementation instructions with the technical education from the results of the research, it is known that the performance has not been fully adapted to the existing technical instructions by going through three stages based on the regulation of the Minister of Public Housing, namely proposing applications to determining the SK of prospective beneficiaries, followed by the second stage, namely the implementation of development and the third stage or the end that is reporting. This is based on information from those who submitted requests for livable housing assistance, not all of which had been verified by documents and conducted field surveys. So that people do not know whether they pass the criteria as potential beneficiaries.

4.3. Implementation

4.3.1. Work Procedures and Clarity of Standard Operating Procedures

This Standard Operating Procedure is needed so that program implementation has a precise program mechanism that does not deviate and that program implementation is orderly and has a clear direction. In terms of work procedures, implementers at the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas and supervisory

consultants already know the SOPs in the livable house construction assistance program, namely 1) There is a request from the community, 2) Disposition of leadership to technical implementers (PPTK), 3) Implementation of data verification and validation and field survey. 4) Determining Aid Recipients, 5) Preparing Technical Plans, 6) Development, and 7) Evaluation and Reporting. However, for the community, the SOP or mechanism for the flow of the livable housing assistance program mentioned above is not yet clearly known; the community only knows that the application can be submitted to the village head or the Housing and Settlement Area Service by attaching the minimum requirements. After that, other processes are just waiting for information. From the executor.

Regarding the availability of SOPs, it is known that there is no written/printed standard SOP regarding the flow of implementation of the assistance program for building livable houses at the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas. Currently, the reference used is only Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018, an amendment to Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Construction of Livable Houses for Low-Income Communities in Gayo Lues Regency.

4.3.2. Work Program and Program Clarity

In the work program and clarity of the work program, it is seen whether the work program is running well and clearly and is well understood by the public. From the results of the research carried out, it is known that the work program indicators and the clarity of the work program in the assistance program for building livable houses are considered to be quite good because the work program implemented is apparent in the planning at the beginning and has clear objectives, namely to help low-income people get decent houses. The clarity of this program can be seen from each implementation of the activity; there will be reporting on how far the program has been implemented and how far its performance has progressed. However, for the public, there has yet to be an explanation from the activity implementers about the program's implementation. And who will implement it, including the financing aspect, so many people need to understand how the program will be implemented and only accept what the implementer does.

4.3.3. Schedule of Activities and Clarity of Schedule

The activity schedule and schedule clarity are intended to determine whether the implementation follows the previously prepared time plan and certainty regarding the implementation time. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the stages of implementing the assistance program for building livable houses are as follows: 1) The Preparation Stage in January to April, 2) The Selection Stage in April to June, 3) The Verification Phase in June to July, 4) Development Stages from July to September. 5) Reporting stages include building maintenance from November to December.

From the description above, it is known that the planned schedule for the implementation of activities already exists. Still, in practice, the time needed can be longer due to different conditions in the field. There is no definite schedule of activities because they are waiting for the process of determining the DPA for activities, so implementers in the area and beneficiaries have to wait for information and directions from the Office of Housing and Settlement Areas; beneficiaries are not given certainty of the program schedule because of the process and the long time gap between submissions data or requirements files collected by the implementation of the development.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the problems and objectives of the research and linked to the results of the research analysis conducted on the Implementation of Livable House Development Assistance Policy in Improving the Welfare of Low-Income Communities in Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province, it can be concluded that the Implementation of Livable House Development Assistance Policy in Improving People's Welfare Low Income in Gayo Lues Regency has been implemented but has not run optimally. This can be seen from the indicators of successful policy implementation based on Charles O. Jones' theory, namely:

Organizational Aspect In the organizational structure indicators, it is known that the executor already has a structure at the Housing and Ward Area Service and the executor also already knows their duties and functions. Still, this structure has yet to be widely known in the community itself. In the Human Resources (HR) indicator, the executor already has competent/qualified humans, still minimal in quantity, but in terms of financial resources, there still needs to be more budgeting. In the indicators of equipment for work tools, facilities infrastructure, and operational costs, the needs for field work equipment have been met with a budgeting system available at the District Housing and Settlement Area Office. Gayo Lues. Concerning motivation, the implementer has high motivation in carrying out the livable housing assistance program. The executors try to do the work following their responsibilities and authorities. The government support indicator can be seen from a livable housing assistance program implemented in 2014 to help low-income people get a comfortable house. Meanwhile, support from the community is more about moral support in the form of concern for executors of activities by assisting executors in transporting materials to construction sites.

Interpretation Aspect Socialization has been carried out in two forms, namely socialization through the village musrenbang conducted at the village hall and direct socialization to the community in several sub-districts such as Pining District, Dabun Gelang District, Blangkejeren District, and Kutapanjang District. Communication between implementers in the form of coordination has also been carried out regarding program implementation and development. In the indicator of compliance with the program, it was found that the program objectives were by existing regulations, and the targets were by the provisions contained in Gayo Lues Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018.

Implementation Aspect The SOP indicator already refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Housing Number 07 of 2018 and the Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2018. On the work program's indicators and the work program's clarity, the assistance program implemented is evident in the initial planning, and the explicit goal is to help low-income people get a decent house. The clarity of this program can be seen in each activity implementation. There will be reporting on the extent to which the program has been implemented and the progress of its implementation. There is a planned schedule for implementing the activities, but the time required for implementation may be longer due to the different conditions in the field.

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