



## Implementation of the Aladin Program for Repairing Uninhabitable Houses in Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency

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### Abstract

*A decent house is a dream for all people to have a healthy and safe life. Bojonegoro Regency has many uninhabitable houses, especially those owned by the poor. This has become the focus of the Bojonegoro Regency Government to overcome the problem of uninhabitable houses by forming the Aladin Program. The purpose of this research is to find out the Implementation of the Aladin Program to Repair Uninhabitable Houses in Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The focus of the research uses David C. Korten's program implementation theory with three elements, namely the program, implementing organization and target group. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique used the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village has been implemented quite well although there are still some obstacles in the program elements and target group elements.*

## Introduction

Poverty is a common problem in many cities and regencies in Indonesia. Poverty conditions that occur in every individual or community are unable to meet basic needs, namely physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs. This has hampered the welfare of the community, which should have the right to obtain basic rights in realizing a dignified life (Unafti & Salam, 2022). Poverty hampers the welfare of the poor. According to Ritonga (2003) cited by (Desyra et al., 2021) the welfare of people's lives can be measured by the reduction of community poverty in an area. A person or household is said to be poor if they live in a deprived condition and cannot fulfill basic needs such as getting a decent place to live. In accordance with Law Number 1 of 2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas, the state has the responsibility to organize healthy, safe, peaceful housing and settlement areas so that people can have a decent home. That means people have the right to have a place to live, be physically and mentally healthy, and be in a decent environment.

According to Central Statistics Agency (BPS) East Java year 2022, the largest number of poor people in the first place in Indonesia is in the province of East Java with 4.1 million people. This is spread across several districts or cities in East Java. Bojonegoro Regency is one of the regencies in East Java with a population according to BPS East Java of 1.3 million with 153.40 thousand poor people. With that, it makes a focus for the Bojonegoro Regency Government to eradicate poverty which has also had an impact on the housing owned by the people in Bojonegoro Regency (Milania, 2022).

According to data from the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency, many people in Bojonegoro Regency have uninhabitable houses,

especially the poor. The inability of the people of Bojonegoro Regency to meet the needs of livable housing is closely correlated with their income. This makes uninhabitable housing conditions one of the implications of poverty. Uninhabitable houses have several adverse impacts, starting from the health impact, which is easy to get sick due to lack of lighting and air circulation in the house and the presence of infectious diseases (Ridza, 2003). The security impact is a house that is less able to provide protection from heat and rain and the danger of building construction that is feared to collapse. The impact of harmony is that with the condition of the house that is not habitable the feelings of residents can be uncomfortable and ultimately cannot control emotions which can eventually trigger household quarrels (Sari et al., 2022).

The Bojonegoro Regency Government mandates Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, that every Bojonegoro Regency community has the right to live in prosperity, which has a decent, healthy, and peaceful place to live. The Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Bojonegoro Regency for 2018-2023 also mentions infrastructure development and sustainable development regarding public housing and residential areas where there is still a high number of uninhabitable houses in Bojonegoro Regency. With that, the Bojonegoro Regency Government established the Aladin (Roof, Floor and Wall) Program which aims to repair uninhabitable dwellings or houses for the poor who are unable or have no income. The Aladin Program also aims to improve the standard of living of the community to have a comfortable, safe, and healthy life.

The Aladin program is one of 17 priority programs of the Bojonegoro Regency Government for 2018-2023. Bojonegoro Regency Government targets to complete the Aladin program in 2023. The Aladin program runs through the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency as the person in charge of the program. Regarding the mechanism for applying for an uninhabitable house, it can be through the Village Government. Furthermore, the Village Government makes a proposal along with the condition of the proposed house and the identity of the homeowner. The criteria that are prioritized to receive this Aladin program are elderly people who have no income or people whose monthly income is below average. The land is owned (there is proof of ownership), the land is not problematic, and the land does not belong to the village government, state-owned companies, or other people. Meanwhile, the condition of the houses includes severely damaged roofs, dirt floors, fragile bamboo or plank walls, and lack of air ventilation and light.

The implementation of the Aladin program starts at the village stage. The village government is the first intermediary for program recipients with the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency as the program implementer. Jatiblimbing Village is the village with the lowest implementation of the Aladin program, with a total of 37 Aladin program recipients from 2017-2022. The following table 1 shows the implementation of the Aladin program in Dander District from 2017-2022.

Table 1. Implementation of the Aladin Program in the District Dander 2017-2022

No.	Village	Total
1.	Sumberagung	139
2.	Sendangrejo	88
3.	Karangsono	66
4.	Kunci	50
5.	Growok	50
6.	Mojoranu	46
7.	Sumberarum	45

8.	Ngunut	44
9.	Sumbertlaseh	44
10.	Sumodikaran	43
11.	Ngumpakdalem	42
12.	Ngraseh	42
13.	Dander	41
14.	Ngablak	39
15.	Ngulanan	39
16.	Jatiblimbing	37

Source: Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency, 2022

With the priority program by the Bojonegoro Regency Government according to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2018-2023 which targets that in 2023 the Aladin program has been completed, there should be no uninhabitable housing conditions in 2023. But the conditions in the field, precisely in Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency, there are still many uninhabitable houses. From the data obtained by the researchers, in 2023 there will still be around 33 uninhabitable houses in Jatiblimbing Village. There is also dissatisfaction with the target recipients of the Aladin program regarding the budget in renovating the house. Because the budget provided by the government is less to meet the complete needs in renovating the house. So that program recipients must add funds with their own funds. The budget provided by the government for each house to be renovated is very limited. This is not in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 84 of 2022 that budgeting provided to the community pays attention to reasonableness in achieving program goals and in accordance with the needs to achieve targets. The Aladin Program budget should be able to meet all housing construction needs to produce optimal development and be able to create prosperity for the people who receive assistance.

In addition, there was a delay by the executor in renovating the house during the middle of the house repair. The repairs per house were supposed to be completed in 7-10 working days, but in practice they were completed in more than 30 working days. This is not in accordance with one of the indicators of public service responsiveness according to Zeithaml, namely regarding timeliness in providing services. This made researchers to conduct research in Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency related to the implementation of the ongoing Aladin program to meet community welfare and improve the quality of life of the community. Researchers used David C. Korten's theory. In this theory that in program implementation, David C. Korten provides three elements in achieving successful program implementation, namely the program, implementing organization, and target group.

## Methods

This type of research uses descriptive qualitative research methods, which try to explain in detail the symptoms, events, and occurrences that occur during the implementation of the Aladin program. The research location is Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency. The focus of this research uses the theory of program implementation put forward by David C. Korten cited by (Bahri et al., 2020) with three elements, namely the program, implementing organization and target group.

Data sources can be obtained through primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation (Hardani et al., 2020). The technique of determining informants in sampling data sources uses purposive and snowball (Siyoto, 2015). The data analysis technique used in this research follows the approach

described by Miles & Huberman (1984) as in (Miles et al., 2014), namely data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusions drawing/verifying. Data validity in ensuring the relevance and reliability of data using triangulation, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation (Moleong, 2018).

## **Results and Discussion**

Policy implementation, according to (Winarno, 2007) in (Zethary & Purnaweni, 2019) is an important step in the public policy process. To have the desired impact or achieve goals, a policy program must be implemented. In this study, researchers want to know the implementation of the Aladin program that runs in Jatiblimbing Village, Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency by describing the results of the research in the form of the author's findings in the field. These findings will be in accordance with the results of direct observation, interviews, and documentation that refer to the focus of research according to David C. Korten quoted by (Bahri et al., 2020) which consists of three elements. the three elements are interrelated and bound to each other, so it is possible that one element will affect other elements if one element does not run optimally. The factors of program success elements consist of the program, implementing organization, and target group.

### **Program**

The program element has a role to ensure that the program and its beneficiaries are aligned, by ensuring that what the program offers matches what the target group needs. Ensuring the alignment of the program with the needs of the target group is very important, because this is directly related to the benefits that the target group will get from the Aladin program. There are three sub-elements in this program element, namely the existence of clear objectives, a clear budget, and a strategy in program implementation.

In the sub-element of clear objectives, it shows that the Aladin program has clear objectives. The Bojonegoro Regency Government through the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency as the implementing party responsible for running the Aladin Program has a goal to be achieved from the establishment of the Aladin Program. The purpose of this Aladin Program is to empower or improve the welfare of the poor people of Bojonegoro Regency who have uninhabitable houses by rehabilitating or repairing uninhabitable houses into livable houses in accordance with Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Housing and Housing Areas. Based on the results of the research, Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency and the Jatiblimbing Village Government have explained well regarding the objectives of the implementation of the Aladin Program so that the community receiving Aladin Program assistance in Jatiblimbing Village also knows and understands well the objectives of this Aladin Program.

In terms of clear budget sub-elements, the Aladin Program has a budget that is issued every year. The budget spent in the Aladin Program comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Bojonegoro Regency, apart from the APBD it also comes from Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The budget given for each house is 20 million. The budget will then be transferred to the accounts of each provider running the Aladin Program. This budget is given to the beneficiaries of the Aladin Program in the form of goods or materials that will be used in house rehabilitation. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Mr. Nugroho Tri Handoko as Head of Land, Cemeteries, Housing and Settlement Areas that the community does not receive funds in cash, but in the form of goods. However, with a budget of 20 million, the people who received the

program were dissatisfied with the budget provided because the budget was not enough to meet the need for house repairs so that the house results were optimal.

In the strategy sub-element in program implementation, Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency coordinates with the Jatiblimbing Village Government by conducting socialization to program recipients. This socialization aims to make the recipient community of the Aladin Program understand what the benefits are, the requirements for getting this program, how it is implemented, and so on.

With the socialization, the recipient community of the Aladin Program is expected to be able to understand so that the process of implementing the program can run smoothly. The program recipient community is asked for a photocopy of their KTP and KK, then the Village Government takes care of the proposal to be submitted to Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency. The community receiving Aladin Program assistance in Jatiblimbing Village finally understood and was greatly helped by the socialization that was carried out.

### **Implementing Organization**

In the implementation of the Aladin Program, there is an organization that is responsible for implementing policies. There is compatibility between the program and the organization that carries it out, especially the compatibility between the tasks required by the program and the capabilities of the organization. In this implementing organization, there is an implementation team and implementation procedures.

The implementation of program policies requires an implementation team, namely human resources who are sufficient and have the ability in their fields. This implementation team is directly involved in implementing the program in the field by interacting directly with the community. The implementation team is responsible for the smooth running of the program. In this Aladin Program, there is an implementation team from the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency and the implementation team from the Jatiblimbing Village Government.

The implementation team from the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency is tasked with conducting direct inspections in the field related to the work on houses that will or are being or have been completed. The technical team is also tasked with providing direction to the provider regarding the mechanism in the implementation of the Aladin Program. In addition, the technical team provides an assessment of the home improvement workmanship in accordance with the results of direct inspection to the field. Of course, accompanied by the implementation team from Jatiblimbing Village. The village implementation team is also tasked with making proposals to be submitted to the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency. The recipients of the Aladin program in Jatiblimbing Village feel very helped by the existence of the two implementation teams.

The procedure in implementing the Aladin Program is a flow or mechanism carried out from the village stage to the stage approved by the agency. This flow must be carried out consistently and nothing must be skipped as written in the Decree of the Head of the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency on Technical Guidelines for Providing Aladin Social Assistance. The first flow of implementing the Aladin Program is that the implementation team from the village conducts a survey of unfit houses. Furthermore, the village offers the homeowner to get social assistance from the Aladin Program. Then, if the homeowner agrees, the village makes a proposal to be submitted to the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency.

Furthermore, the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency will conduct a survey to the field, by checking the condition of the house. And then, the agency decides to accept or reject the proposal from the village. Of course, not all proposals submitted by the community are approved by the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Copyrights of Bojonegoro Regency. There are many things that need to be checked whether the house is indeed eligible for Aladin Program assistance by field verification and verification of documents for potential recipients of Aladin Program assistance. Of course, it must also go through the approval of the Regent in the form of a Decree (SK) because the grant and social assistance that provides is the Regent.

### **Target Group**

In aspects related to this target group, there must be a congruence between the objectives of the programme and the achievements that have been set by the organisation responsible for managing the programme. This is necessary so that program achievements can benefit the target group. The target group element consists of three achievements, namely program accuracy, implementation accuracy, and target accuracy.

The accuracy of the program in the implementation of the Aladin program refers to the extent to which the program addresses the problems faced. The Aladin Program seeks to overcome the problem of uninhabitable houses owned by the people of Bojonegoro Regency. The implementation of the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village has also had a good impact on the Jatiblimbing Village community. The unfit houses owned by the Jatiblimbing Village community are now more suitable for habitation. From the data that has been obtained, Jatiblimbing Village has received 37 beneficiaries of the Aladin Program. The house to be repaired is 6 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3.18 meters high. The roof, which was originally made of tile, can remain tile or be changed to asbestos and the walls of the house are made of light bricks. This has been carried out in accordance with the provisions provided by the Bojonegoro Regency Government.

The provisions provided by the government must be implemented properly because it is a standard of safety and comfort that must be owned by the community. Poor people with limited income have a house in poor condition. This can affect people's lives in terms of safety and comfort, which is feared that the house will collapse in the event of unexpected conditions such as heavy rain and strong winds. This makes socio-economic factors greatly affect the poor in having a safe and comfortable home. Therefore, the government makes provisions such as the materials used in house repairs, and the size of the house into standards that must be carried out by the implementing parties properly so that the community is fulfilled in having a safe and comfortable home.

The accuracy of implementation in the Aladin program refers to the target time for program implementation carried out by the program implementer. In this Aladin program, the target completion of repairing one house is around 7-10 working days. The implementation of the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village has on average run according to the specified work time. However, there were also some works that were late because of constraints in weather factors such as rain and because the materials were late in arriving. This was conveyed by Ibu Kartini, a community member who received assistance from the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village, who said that the completion took about one month or more because when the house had already been dismantled by the builder, the work was not done immediately because they had to wait for all the materials to be complete. So, the community had to wait a few weeks until the work could be done. This shows that the proper implementation in Jatiblimbing Village has not gone well.

With the obstacles in weather factors such as rain during the middle of home repairs, the government can evaluate the implementation of this Aladin program during the dry season only. To minimize events such as rain during home repairs. In addition, there are obstacles in the material delay factor, this can be optimized by the provider expanding collaboration with product provider partners to optimize the completion time of the Aladin program implementation.

The accuracy of targeting in the Aladin Program is aimed at poor people who have uninhabitable houses. The condition of the house building such as the roof of the house is severely damaged, the floor of the house is still in the form of soil, the walls of the house are made of bamboo or boards that are fragile, and the lack of air ventilation and light. The target of this program is the house that gets this program according to the criteria or conditions in the Aladin Program and the results of this home improvement are in accordance with the provisions given.

The houses that received the Aladin Program assistance were indeed houses that met the existing criteria. For example, the walls of the house above are still using plywood, the floor is made of soil, there is no strong house foundation, and others. By getting help from the Aladin Program, the house becomes more comfortable, such as the roof being replaced with asbestos, there is a strong house foundation, the floor of the house is ceramic, and the walls of the house are made of light bricks. This shows that the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village has been running on target and the results of the housework are in accordance with existing regulations. With the house repairs that have been carried out, making the people who received assistance from the Aladin program have a safe, comfortable life and feel grateful to have a more decent house to live in.

## Conclusion

The implementation of the Aladin Program in Jatiblimbing Village can be said to be successful. This can be seen in the elements of program achievements, implementing organizations, and target groups. In the program element, there are clear objectives, a clear budget but there are not satisfied with the budget, and an implementation strategy by conducting socialization. In the implementing organization element, there is an implementation team that is made and assigned according to their respective duties and there are implementation procedures that have been written in the Aladin Program Technical Guidelines. In the target group element, the accuracy of the program has been running according to the provisions of the program implementation. Target accuracy has also been running according to the predetermined program recipient criteria. However, in the accuracy of implementation there is still a delay in completion. Suggestions that can be given are to review the budget given, providers work with several building shops so that the completion of program implementation can be completed on time, and it is hoped that the Aladin Program will continue until all houses in Jatiblimbing Village are categorized as livable houses.

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