

## A Program to Provide Decent Housing as Social Support for Improving the Education of children In Underprivileged Families.

Royanto Manupassa<sup>1</sup>, Petronela Sahetapy<sup>2</sup>, Mike J Rolobessy<sup>3</sup>, Dortje L. J. Lopulalan<sup>4\*</sup>  
Pascasarjana Universitas Pattimura<sup>1</sup>, Fisip Universitas Pattimura<sup>234</sup>

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received: 12 February 2026

Publish: 3 March 2026

---

#### Keywords:

Assistance Program;  
Decent Housing.

---

### Abstract

*Housing that is far from decent is still widely used as a place of residence. People in SBB district who are less fortunate do not have land to build a house, especially since land currently has high economic value. The purpose of writing as an indicator in analyzing the extent of the Livable Housing Assistance Program at the Housing and Settlement Area Service of West Seram Regency Policy implementation theory is used to answer problems with a qualitative research approach as a form of approach method to conduct in-depth studies on natural object conditions. The results show 1. The resource aspect in the PERKIM field of SBB Regency is quite available in terms of skills and abilities, besides that they are given the opportunity to develop knowledge capacity in improving personality abilities through further education at a higher level. 2. The attitude of the implementer is greatly influenced by the level of knowledge and understanding of the policy and the level of problematic issues that must be resolved as a priority. 3. Communication channels are a form of information used in the interaction of policy implementers and subordinates, namely vertical communication built between leaders and subordinates and coordinative communication with the community receiving the policy. However, what is of serious concern is that communication must be carried out intensively and with full concern and empathy. 4. There is a division of tasks based on SOP, starting from proposals for the construction/repair of RTLH from the Village/Sub-district, RTLH Management, RTLH Verification, Preparation of Recipient Decrees for Assistance, Preparation of RTLH Assistance Administration Documents, Supervision and Distribution Process of Assistance, Implementation of Supervision of RTLH Activities and Construction or Repair, as well as evaluation and reporting.*

*This is an open access article under the [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Dortje L. J. Lopulalan,

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Pattimura University, Maluku – Indonesia

Email: [nor\\_lopulalan@yahoo.co.id](mailto:nor_lopulalan@yahoo.co.id)

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The essence of poverty is the powerlessness of a person in a situation of adversity, resulting from the inability to meet the necessities of life, or the inability to meet the social protection provided by the state to its citizens. (Edi Suharto, 2009:16)

Poverty is a condition that shackles and severely disrupts the well-being of people in any region. Very low employment opportunities result in many people's incomes being unstable, and their skills and abilities being very limited, making them one of the factors contributing to the inability to fulfill the basic right to own a decent home. Given the conditions experienced by the underprivileged, the government has implemented various programs to address them as solutions. The problem of poverty within a community includes uninhabitable housing, despite the crucial function of housing for individuals and families. (Dicky Pradana Putra, 2015; Wabula et al., 2024)

Housing is a priority for the government, from the central to the regional levels, and is a major issue because slum areas are increasingly prevalent in Indonesia. Housing needs, such as housing, clothing, and food, are not directly proportional to people's knowledge of livable housing, as are incomes that are below the minimum standard (Rahmawati Zania, 2017).

Housing for the underprivileged is often built without considering the physical criteria for a habitable home. The government is prioritizing the right to housing, aiming to provide the poor with the basic right to decent housing, thus easing their burdens (Abu Bakar, 2015). By providing decent housing, the government can provide protection to all Indonesian citizens, ensuring they have a safe, healthy, and affordable place to live. These steps will not only improve the lives and well-being of the community but also support environmental sustainability and sustainability, as well as the principles of democracy and regional autonomy.

The implementation of a decent housing program is also underway in West Seram Regency. This program began in 2017. The regency government implemented the decent housing program to improve community welfare and ensure equitable development across the region. Implementing the decent housing program is the government's responsibility to create a just, prosperous, and prosperous society.

The assistance provided is in the form of housing construction on land owned by low-income residents. Funding for the affordable housing program comes from the West Seram Regency Regional Budget (APBD) and the Village Budget (APBDES). The objective of the affordable housing program is to assist low-income residents who do not yet own a suitable home, or who own their own land or have it donated.

According to data from the Housing and Settlement Agency (PERKIM) of West Seram Regency (SBB), there are 7,421 uninhabitable housing units (RTLH) spread across 11 sub-districts.

Residents are in dire need of this assistance, as many housing units are still occupied by people who are far from adequate. Based on field observations, the author found that the implementation of the affordable housing program is characterized by a phenomenon in the acceptance and requirements for the program, requiring ownership of their own land to support housing construction. Furthermore, many residents in SBB Regency are low-income and lack land to build a house, especially since land currently has high economic value. This issue is crucial in the implementation of the affordable housing program.

With field studies conducted on various phenomena that occur, the formulation of the problem in this study is "to what extent has the program for assistance with decent housing been implemented at the Housing and Settlement Areas Service of West Seram Regency?"

## 2. METHOD

Qualitative research methods were used in this study to gather specific data from the participants. The researchers reasoned for using qualitative methods because they wanted to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the research focus, thus producing a more comprehensive study of the phenomenon within the research subject.

A crucial part of the research is the data analysis stage, as this stage yields various findings, both substantive and formal, from primary and secondary data sources. Data processing is then conducted to conduct a more in-depth study. Data processing in qualitative research involves data collection, data reduction, data identification and sorting, data presentation, and drawing conclusions from the data (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono 2010: 337). These data processing stages are characteristic of interactive qualitative data

analysis, where data presentation is unrelated to statistics, and conclusions are interpreted in the form of statements.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. Programs Reviewed from a Resource Aspect**

Howleyt and Ramesh Howleyt in Mutiarin (2014:10) state that resource components include the number of staff, the expertise of implementers, relevant and sufficient information to implement policies and the provision of related resources for program implementation, the authority to ensure that the program is directed as expected, and the availability of supporting resources, namely funds and infrastructure used to carry out program activities.

Syamsuddinnor (2014) states that the primary capital in an organization, which is able to contribute to various programs, is an unavoidable resource in the strategy for achieving organizational goals.

Research findings from the resource aspect in the PERKIM field of SBB Regency are sufficient in terms of skills and abilities, in addition they are given the opportunity to develop knowledge capacity in improving personality abilities through further education at a higher level. Other resources to implement program policies are also met such as the suitability of the office for use. The availability of funds and equipment is sufficient. The reality in the field is that every program implementer is required to comply with government regulations so that the smoothness of activities and accountability can run well and in harmony. Programs in their implementation, besides requiring abilities and skills, what is important to do for policy implementers is balanced information as part of the resources. Information can be described in the meaning of how the program can be completed, as well as what actions are known and must be carried out by program implementers and supporting data on government regulations and laws as part of information on compliance with government policies.

#### **3.2. Programs Reviewed from the Attitude of Implementers**

The attitude of program implementers is an aspect that influences the effectiveness of policy implementation. Leadership support significantly influences program implementation, ensuring that program objectives are achieved as effectively and efficiently as possible. Leo Agustino (2008: 138)

Meter and Horn (2012: 67) state that leadership disposition reflects the psychological spirit of implementers, who strive to implement policies with genuine will and intention.

Leadership disposition reflects the implementer's attitude and commitment to the program, as policy implementation is a complex process that is often politically charged with the intervention of various interests.

The implementer's attitude reflects the implementer's commitment to the program. Successful and compatible policy implementation is influenced by the implementer's ability to take responsibility for the program.

Field conditions demonstrate that policy implementers possess a positive disposition, as they can implement policies that meet the urgent needs of the community, ensuring a decent standard of living.

The findings illustrate that the implementer's attitude is greatly influenced by the level of knowledge and understanding of the policy and the level of problematic issues that must be resolved as a priority.

### 3.3. Programs Reviewed from a Communication Aspect.

Public administrators rely heavily on communication to implement policies, particularly to achieve program effectiveness. Effective communication can occur through the use of appropriate communication channels. Commands issued by superiors, in the form of instructions, can evolve dynamically, and program implementers' decisions are highly focused and consistent. (Howleyt and Ramesh in Mutiarin (2014:10)

Communication is crucial in carrying out various responsibilities, especially in policy implementation. The communication process through various information channels must be carried out effectively so that the intended message, in the form of information, is received and understood by the entire public, especially in implementing each policy. Information can be conveyed through two communication channels: communication with fellow leaders and subordinates, and communication with the public who benefit from the policy.

Research findings illustrate that communication can be established through the process of delivering messages in the form of information that must be conveyed to all levels of society so that it can be received and understood clearly so that misunderstandings do not occur, especially in the implementation of each policy. Communication channels are a form of information used in interactions between implementers and subordinates, namely vertical communication built between leaders and subordinates as well as coordinative communication with the community receiving the policy. However, what is of serious concern is that communication must be carried out intensively and with full care and empathy. This is done so that the policies that have been made can be received and clearly understood by field implementers and they are able to carry out their duties properly in accordance with the policies that have been made. This is very important for residents who receive assistance so that they do not assume that the government in implementing policy programs contains elements of injustice, favoritism, and many interests. Even though during the program socialization it was clearly known that the government would provide assistance to people who own private land.

### 3.4. Programs Reviewed from a Bureaucratic Structure Aspect

In general, a bureaucratic organizational form is synonymous with a hierarchical government organization, with a structure consisting of officials who can assume roles, reflecting a clear division of tasks and an impersonal attitude that fosters well-established relationships. Ripley and Franklin (2018, 33). A fundamental factor in assessing public policy implementation lies in a well-executed bureaucratic structure. Howleyt and Ramesh Howleyt in Mutiarin (2014:10) found that there is a division of tasks based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), starting with proposals for the construction/repair of RTLH (community-owned housing) from the Village/Sub-District, RTLH Management, RTLH Verification, Preparation of Decrees for Aid Recipients, Preparation of RTLH Assistance Administrative Documents, Aid Supervision and Distribution Process, Implementation of RTLH Activity and Construction or Repair Supervision, and Evaluation and Reporting. In order to facilitate the coordination process, the organizational bureaucracy is a hierarchy for the ongoing reporting activities and control of the work system in terms of accountability to whom, what form of accountability, how evaluation is carried out and what form of activity reporting is, so that each activity can be held accountable based on the division of tasks according to the SOP being implemented.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Resources in the PERKIM (Regional Housing and Spatial Planning Agency) of West Nusa Tenggara (SBB) Regency are adequately available, both in terms of capabilities and skills, as they are given the opportunity to develop their knowledge and enhance their personality through further education at a higher level. The office is suitable for use. Adequate funding and equipment are available.

The attitude of implementers is influenced by their level of knowledge and understanding of policies and the level of problematic issues that must be resolved as a priority. Since Perkim of West Nusa Tenggara Regency became independent and has been able to implement various policy programs related to RTLH and disaster management, the implementers' commitment as leaders in decision-making for the benefit of the community is evident.

Communication channels are the forms of information used in interactions between implementers and subordinates, including vertical communication between leaders and subordinates, as well as coordinative communication with the policy recipient community. However, a serious concern is that communication must be conducted intensively, with full concern and empathy. This is done to ensure that the policies made are clearly accepted and understood by field implementers, enabling them to carry out their duties effectively in accordance with the policies.

There is a division of tasks based on SOPs, starting from proposals for the construction/repair of RTLH (household open spaces) from the Village/Sub-District, RTLH Management, RTLH Verification, Preparation of Decrees for Aid Recipients, Preparation of RTLH Assistance Administrative Documents, Aid Supervision and Distribution Process, Implementation of RTLH Activity and Construction or Repair Supervision, as well as evaluation and reporting.

The implications for the recipient communities of the RTLH and disaster assistance programs are that they are expected to make better use of the assistance provided for the suitability of their housing and to always be involved in ensuring the success of government programs.

#### 5. REFERENCE

- Abu Bakar, 2015. Evaluation of the Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) in Poverty Alleviation in Mantang Lama Village, Mantang District, Bintan Regency, 2010. Raja Haji Maritime University, Tanjungpinang. Raja Haji Lalangbuana Maritime University, Bandung, West Java. [jurnal.umrah.ac.id/2015/09/jurnal\\_abu](http://jurnal.umrah.ac.id/2015/09/jurnal_abu),
- Agustino, Leo. 2014. Fundamentals of Public Policy. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- Carl Van Horn and Donal Van Meter, 2012. Models in Policy
- Dicky Pradana Putra, 2015 on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses at the Social Service of Sumenep Regency. E-Jurnal Wiraraja. <https://mail.ejournalwiraraja.com> › FISIP › article › view
- Edi Suharto. (2005). Building Communities, Empowering People. Bandung: Refika Aditama
- Listya, 2010. The Influence of Community Participation on the Success Rate of the Community Empowerment Project in Banyuwangi Regency. Institute of Technology. UNDIP E-Journal. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id> › pwk › article › view
- Mutiarin, Dyah. 2014. Bureaucratic Management and Policy. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta

- Rahmawati Zania, 2017 on the Effectiveness of the Social Assistance Program for Uninhabitable Houses (BANSOS-RTLH) in Tegal City in 2017. UNDIP E-Journal. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id › jpgs › article › viewE>
- Randall B. Ripley, Grace A. Franklin. 2018. Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy; Authors: Randall B. Ripley, Grace A. Franklin; 3rd Edition; Publisher: Brooks/Cole.
- Sakir, A. R. (2024). Application of the Srvqual (Service Quality) Model in Public Services: A Case Study of the LAPPARIAJA Sub-district Office, BONE REGENCY. Darma Agung Journal, 32(2), 845-860.
- Sugiyono. 2011. Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods and R&D. Alfabeta, Bandung
- Wabula et al. 2024. Implementation of the Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program in the Land of Three Houses, Ambon City. Darma Agung Journal. Volume: 32, Number: 3, June: 435 – 448<https://dx.doi.org.10.46930/ojsuda.v32i3.4405>