

# ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SELF-HELP HOUSING STIMULANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (BSPS) POLICY FOR LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES IN LANGSA CITY , ACEH PROVINCE

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## ABSTRACT

Humans as social beings have 3 (three) basic needs which are often also called primary needs, namely clothing, food and shelter. The efforts made by the government cannot be separated from the state's goal of creating livable homes for its people as mandated by the 1945 Constitution, especially Article 28 H paragraph (1) which states that everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity. The implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) has not been optimal due to the lack of socialization, which has an impact on the lack of understanding of procedures/requirements, both administrative and technical. The driving factors in the implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) consist of Strengths ( There is a legal umbrella for BSPS , Availability of funds from the APBN , Establishment of Central-Regional Coordination and Opportunities (The existence of a Technical Team from the Ministry, Availability of Companion Personnel, Companion Funds for field operations). Meanwhile, the Inhibiting Factors are the Existence of Weaknesses (Limited Socialization of the BSPS Program; Distribution of materials and materials, Minimal knowledge of recipients regarding accountability) and Threats or Obstacles (High rainfall during construction, Changes in policies regarding BSPS, Continuity of the BSPS program). The implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) in the future will be carried out with an Aggressive Strategy , namely the Strategy of Using STRENGTHS by taking advantage of OPPORTUNITIES. Using Strengths, namely: There is a legal umbrella for BSPS , Availability of funds from the APBN , Establishment of Central-Regional Coordination by Utilizing Opportunities, namely: The existence of a Technical Team from the Ministry, Availability of Companion Personnel. Field operational Companion Funds. The government needs to improve public awareness of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) program to make it easier for potential recipients to understand. Likewise, local community conditions need to be adjusted to the technical requirements so that prospective BSPS recipients who do not yet have land titles in accordance with applicable regulations can simply obtain a Certificate of Land Title. The government can then facilitate the acquisition of land titles in accordance with statutory provisions.

**Keywords: *Implementation, Program, Public Housing***

## INTRODUCTION

Humans, as social beings, have three basic needs—often referred to as primary needs—namely clothing, food, and shelter. In this context, shelter refers to a house that is suitable and habitable for the community within a particular region. To fulfill housing needs, especially for low-income communities, the government

undertakes various efforts to provide housing by involving multiple stakeholders to ensure that houses meet livability standards.

These governmental efforts are inseparable from the state's obligation to guarantee decent housing for its citizens, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly Article

28H paragraph (1), which states that every person has the right to live in physical and mental prosperity, to have a place to live, and to enjoy a good and healthy environment. In practice, however, achieving adequate and livable housing remains a significant challenge for low-income communities.

Empirical conditions show that the basic rights of citizens have not been fully fulfilled, primarily due to the limited purchasing power of the community, especially low-income households (MBR), in meeting their housing needs. Several factors contribute to this condition, including limited employment opportunities and low skill levels, which ultimately widen the gap in purchasing power and prevent vulnerable communities from fulfilling their basic needs, particularly access to decent housing.

To address these challenges, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), as part of national development implementation, has adopted a vision of realizing reliable public works and public housing infrastructure to support a sovereign, independent, and cooperative Indonesia. This mandate is stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of PUPR No. 3 of 2019 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of PUPR. Within this framework, the Directorate of Self-Help Housing is tasked with implementing stimulant assistance programs to encourage community self-reliance in achieving livable housing conditions (Munir et al., 2025).

The Directorate of Self-Help Housing provides assistance to low-income communities to enhance self-reliance in improving housing quality and constructing new homes. The housing model developed under this initiative is referred to as a Self-Help House, defined as a house built through the initiative and active participation of the community.

This approach aligns with the nation's development philosophy, which emphasizes that development is not solely

the responsibility of the government but a collective effort involving all levels of society. The government's role is to facilitate development in the public sector, particularly for basic infrastructure and facilities that support community welfare, especially among disadvantaged populations. Beyond food and clothing, adequate housing constitutes one of the most essential needs for a decent quality of life.

Decent housing development is realized through collaborative government–community initiatives, notably the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS). This program aims to enable communities to obtain livable housing and a healthy residential environment. The BSPS program has been implemented since 2015 and has been running for approximately seven years, with expectations for continued implementation in response to ongoing housing challenges (Ristianah et al., 2024). The BSPS program provides government assistance in the form of financial support allocated to low-income communities. In practice, the program generates both positive and negative impacts depending on regional conditions. In Langsa City, Aceh Province, the implementation of the BSPS program requires systematic evaluation, commonly referred to as implementation evaluation. Various field phenomena related to program effectiveness, efficiency, goal attainment, and accountability necessitate assessment to provide feedback for future policy improvement, particularly in Langsa City. Field observations in Langsa City indicate that a significant number of residents remain categorized as low-income and lack access to decent, healthy, safe, and comfortable housing. These conditions prompted the formulation of housing policies as a response to pressing societal problems.

In response, the government—through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing—introduced the Self-Help

Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS), specifically targeting low-income communities (MBR). This program is regulated under the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 07/PRT/M/2018 concerning Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance. The BSPS program constitutes a government facilitation initiative that provides financial assistance for the construction or renovation of uninhabitable houses, with funding sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). In Langsa City, the program has been implemented for more than five years, making comprehensive evaluation necessary in terms of program objectives, accountability, and policy input. Program evaluation assesses whether implementation aligns with initial planning, examines public accountability of implementing officials, and generates recommendations to improve future housing policies.

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Policy Evaluation

Policy evaluation represents one of the final stages in the public policy cycle, conducted after policy implementation. Evaluation analysis is closely related to policy objectives, accountability, and policy input for future improvements. Teguh Yuwono, as cited in Sihombing (2019), argues that evaluation objectives must include at least three elements:

1. Assessing whether the implemented policy has achieved its intended objectives;
2. Demonstrating public accountability for implemented policies; and
3. Providing input in the form of recommendations for future public policy formulation.

#### 2.1.1 Evaluation Objectives

In line with Yuwono, Sihombing (2019) identifies several evaluation objectives, including providing input for program planning, supporting decision-makers in

follow-up actions, guiding program modification or improvement, identifying supporting and inhibiting factors, and strengthening supervision and monitoring mechanisms for program implementation.

#### 2.1.2 Policy Accountability

Policy accountability is an integral component of governance, reflecting the responsibility of government institutions as policy makers. Accountability, derived from the concept of being “accountable,” constitutes a core pillar of good governance. Public demands for transparency and accountability intensified during the reform era beginning in 1998, prompting government institutions to emphasize responsible administrative performance.

#### 2.1.3 Policy Input

Policy input represents the third element of evaluation, following objectives and accountability. It refers to alternative policy options formulated to address future social, economic, political, and physical challenges. Policy input involves defining evaluation criteria, analyzing the impacts of policy alternatives, and selecting the most effective option based on positive outcomes.

### 2.2 Policy Implementation

According to Edwards III (as cited in Sihombing, 2019), successful policy implementation depends on four critical dimensions: communication, resources, disposition (attitude), and bureaucratic structure. Additionally, Abidin identifies five essential policy elements: policy objectives, problems, demands, impacts, and policy instruments.

#### 2.3 Uninhabitable Housing

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 07/PRT/M/2018, the BSPS program aims to facilitate the construction or rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses through financial assistance funded by the national budget. The primary objective of the program is to empower low-income communities to independently improve

housing quality and achieve livable residential conditions.

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## RESEARCH METHOD

### 3.1 Research Location and Time

This research was conducted within the administrative scope of the Langsa City Government, including the Regional Secretariat, Bappeda Office, PUPR Office, sub-district and village offices, as well as community-level institutions such as neighborhood associations (RT/RW). The study was carried out from September 2022 to February 2023.

### 3.2 Research Approach

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach, emphasizing data collection in the form of words and narratives within a natural context. Qualitative research seeks to understand social phenomena experienced by research subjects, including behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions, through holistic and contextual analysis.

### 3.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, literature review, and documentation analysis. These methods allowed for comprehensive data triangulation to ensure validity and reliability.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis involved descriptive analysis, policy analysis, and SWOT analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats affecting program implementation. This analytical framework supported strategic evaluation and policy recommendation formulation.

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the BSPS program in Langsa City has not yet reached optimal performance. Limited program socialization has resulted in insufficient understanding among beneficiaries regarding administrative and technical requirements. While the program benefits from strong legal foundations and funding availability, challenges persist in terms of

community participation, resource utilization, and policy continuity.

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## CONCLUSION

1. The implementation of the BSPS program has not been fully effective due to limited socialization and insufficient understanding of procedural requirements.
2. Supporting factors include legal certainty, budget availability, and coordination mechanisms, while inhibiting factors include weak dissemination, weather constraints, policy changes, and sustainability issues.
3. Future implementation should adopt an aggressive strategy by leveraging institutional strengths and available opportunities to enhance program outcomes.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

The government should intensify program socialization efforts to improve community understanding of BSPS procedures. Land ownership requirements should be adjusted to local conditions through temporary certification mechanisms, followed by facilitation of formal land certification. Program funding should be expanded, operational support for field officers strengthened, and supervision enhanced throughout all implementation stages to ensure accountability and effectiveness.

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