

IMPLEMENTATION OF BSPS PROGRAM POLICIES IN POVERTY

REDUCTION IN TIBAWA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study are: 1) to identify and analyze the implementation of bsp program policies in poverty alleviation in tibawa district; 2) to find out what are the factors that determine the success of implementing the bsp program policy in poverty alleviation in tibawa district

This study uses a research conducted using a qualitative approach while the type of research used in this thesis research is qualitative descriptive research.

The results of this study indicate that: 1) the implementation of the bsp program policy in poverty reduction in tibawa district has not run optimally. In measuring the success of the implementation of the bsp policy, it can be seen from 3 indicators, namely: a) it is seen that the planning has been carried out optimally; b) the implementation of the bsp program has been running but is not yet optimal. One of the non-optimal programs of this bsp is the absence of a clear soup. In addition, the availability of materials also affects the implementation of the bsp program. The availability of materials provided by suppliers or material stores is limited or does not match the demand for goods needed by the recipient community of the bsp program. In addition, the price of materials that are suddenly expensive so that they are not in accordance with the drpb and rab that have been made by the recipients of the bsp program; c) judging from the supervision process has been carried out properly. Supervision is carried out in a preventive and repressive manner. Preventive supervision is carried out before the start of an activity or before the occurrence of financial expenditures for bsp assistance. Meanwhile, repressive supervision is carried out by evaluating financial and operational accountability report documents. This inadequacy can be seen from the fact that there are still some people who do not fully understand and utilize the bsp assistance funds according to their designation; 2) the factors that determine the implementation of the bsp program policy in poverty reduction in tibawa district consist of resources, communication, and disposition.

Keywords: Implementation, BSPS, Poverty Reduction

PENDAHULUAN

A decent life is the desire of everyone in the world. The problem of poverty which is currently the main problem that exists among the community, where to achieve this level of social welfare needs special

handling by the government in order to reduce poverty in the community, to achieve the target of reducing poverty, many things must be done, namely knowing the problems that arise. exist in the community so that

through government programs poverty can be overcome.

In Gorontalo Regency, the poverty rate in Gorontalo Regency until 2020 is at 21.03 percent. Although inclined has fluctuated over the past four years, the poverty rate in Gorontalo Regency is higher than poverty regencies/cities throughout Gorontalo Province and Nationally. Here's an overview development of the poor population of Gorontalo Regency for 6 years (2015-2020):. This data presents a challenge for the Gorontalo Regency government in reducing poverty or improving the welfare of the community, whose social life is still far from being capable.

In this regard, various policies have been set by the government, the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) so that people can experience livable houses and a healthy living environment. Based on the data collected by the researchers where the number of 717 units. Referring to the 1945 Constitution, it is clear that in the fourth paragraph, it is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia to promote public welfare. And article 27 paragraph 2 every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity apart from that article 28 paragraph 1 states 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 environment and have the right to obtain health services.

This BSPS program has been running since 2015 until now. The purpose of this BSPS program is to improve the welfare of the community or to help people who have uninhabitable houses so that people can get decent housing. This program is implemented by the Gorontalo Regency Government, namely through the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas (Disperkim) and as the implementer

or those who run this BSPS program are the Housing and Settlement Areas SKPD.

Based on data on the number of people who received the Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program in Gorontalo Regency 2018-2020, people who received the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance program in Gorontalo Regency in 2020 were 717 houses, and 2019 510, in 2018 there were 414 houses. Furthermore, the recipients of this BSPS program assistance are based on the distribution of the number of poor people spread over several sub-districts in Gorontalo Regency.

Furthermore, the data found by researchers in the field showed that specifically in Tibawa District, the data on the proposals from the community who received BSPS assistance submitted to the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing were not entirely approved due to budget constraints, so this was carried out in stages.

Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance, hereinafter abbreviated as BSPS is government facilitation in the form of stimulant assistance for the construction/improvement of the quality of houses for Low-Income Communities. Low-Income Communities, hereinafter abbreviated as MBR, are people who have limited purchasing power so that they need government support to obtain livable houses. Construction of new houses, hereinafter abbreviated as PB or Total Repair, hereinafter referred to as PT, is the activity of constructing habitable houses on mature land.

Improving the quality of houses, hereinafter abbreviated as PK, is the activity of repairing house components and/or expanding houses to improve and/or meet the requirements for livable houses. Self-help housing are houses built on the initiative and efforts of the community, either individually or in groups, which

include repairs, restoration/expansion or construction of new houses and their environment [2]

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is the after-before approach as part of this type of qualitative research. This means that this study tries to draw a conclusion based on the phenomena that occur to the recipient of the assistance, in the sense that the researcher will assess the condition of the recipient from the aspect of his welfare [3]. Before and after receiving the assistance, how?

This situation is the core of the evaluation that will be carried out in this study. Based on the purpose of this study to evaluate government policies in the field of poverty alleviation, as well as the types of data in qualitative research consisting of words and actions, writing. The techniques used in data collection are divided into three techniques, including; observation, interview and documentation [4]

C. Research result

1. Implementation of BSPS Program Policies in Poverty Reduction in Tibawa District.

a. Planning

Planning is a continuous process that includes two aspects, namely planning formulation and implementation. Planning can be used to control and evaluate the course of activities, because the nature of the plan is to guide the implementation of activities. Furthermore, the planning referred to in this study includes: data collection of BSPS recipients and budget distribution. The results of the researcher's interview with the Tibawa sub-district head with the initials LS stated that:

The construction of houses has gone through selection and recommendations from the village head and previously data collection on habitable houses and uninhabitable houses has been carried out in Tibawa District. Furthermore, the Perkim Office,

assisted by a facilitator, conducts verification beforehand so that the assistance provided is truly on target. They also saw which houses should be given priority due to budget constraints, not all of the uninhabitable houses in the village could be given assistance. "For the standard of the BSPS program, the implementers have followed the standards given by the Ministry of PUPR by verifying so that the objectives of the BSPS Program are achieved. (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

The results of this interview indicate that the construction of houses through the BSPS program is through selection and recommendations from village officials. Furthermore, the results of this data collection by the Perkim Office assisted by a facilitator conduct verification beforehand so that the provision of assistance is truly on target. For the standard of the BSPS program, the implementers have followed the standards given by the Ministry of PUPR by verifying so that the objectives of the BSPS Program are achieved. This is in line with what was conveyed by the informant as Administrator with the initials ABB who said that:

As recipients of uninhabitable housing assistance in the BSPS program, people who are the object or target of assistance designed by the government must meet the specified requirements, where as a community we must be able to be self-sufficient and by completing the requirements in the form of family cards, identity cards from wives and husbands. , deed of grant from parents or origin of land and SPORODIK (Results of interview, January 16, 2021)

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the planning has been carried out optimally. Planning includes data collection and location determination. Viewed from the perspective of collecting data on the people who are the object or

target of the assistance designed by the government, it must meet the specified requirements, where as a community we must be able to be self-supporting and by completing the requirements in the form of a family card, identity card from wife and husband, grant certificate from parents or origin of soil and SPORODIK. In addition, the standard for recipients of assistance in the self-help housing stimulant assistance program (BSPS) must meet the criteria or applicable rules because they are surveyed directly by those associated with the village government, only to be reported to PRKP.

The requirements to get the program are that you have to be a resident here such as an ID card, family card, there are separate criteria. The process that is carried out before the community receives the survey assistance program is about five months, the target given for the village must be 100%, meaning that the recipient is not suitable for habitation. Meanwhile, it is seen from the determination of the location of the BSPS recipient. What begins with the assessment is that the land where he built the house is land own property, not someone else's land, of course with proof of official ownership deed, because if land belongs to someone else there will definitely be a dispute in the future, so it must be confirmed first, then the second house of the prospective recipient can be reached by motorized vehicles and the last one is the house is no longer available. worth living again.

b. Implementation

The BSPS program is implemented in several provinces, districts/cities in Indonesia. Gorontalo Regency, especially Tibawa District, is one of the areas implementing the BSPS program. Tibawa District runs the BSPS program in order to improve the quality of habitable housing for low-income communities. Basically, the BSPS program is an aid from the government as a stimulus for low-income

people to be able to be efficient in an effort to improve the quality of their homes. In the implementation, what is considered is the procedure and the clarity of the soup. In this case, the workings and standard operating procedures carried out must be clear in their work so that the implementation of the self-help housing stimulant assistance policy in West Bajeng District is in accordance with what is desired. The working procedure of self-help housing stimulant assistance is as follows: 1) Coordination with interest figures 2) Socialization with potential beneficiaries 3) Verification of houses for prospective beneficiaries 4) Organization of prospective beneficiaries 5) Preparation of proposals (administrative files) 6) Approval of proposals by technical team 7) Propose proposals to the central government 8) Determination of beneficiaries 9) Preparation of technical plans 10) Procurement of building materials 11) Construction 12) Inspection and reporting This is as obtained by the researcher from the results of interviews with informants with the initials LS who said that:

“I think the procedure for this assistance program is not yet clear. There are still several stages that have not been carried out in accordance with the established procedures. Some even seem to be entrusted by the policy holders (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

This expression explains that in the soup that has been set, the implementation of the BSPS assistance program begins with outreach activities, proposals, disbursement and assistance to house construction activities. However, it was found that in the implementation of the BSPS program in Tibawa District it was still not in accordance with the SOP stage, even though it was impressed that BSPS recipients were directed by policy holders. This is in line with what was conveyed by the district

administrator with the initials ZP who said that:

I think the procedure for this assistance program is not clear. We do not accept official Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). So we only work based on our experience in other programs and I also see that there are an average of people who understand all programs (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

The same thing was conveyed by the results of interviews with other administrators with the initials WP who said that:

“Standard Operating Procedures do exist, but no written procedures have been given, so it's still unclear. Like how the procedure is carried out, we just follow what we are told (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

Based on the results of the informants above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the BSPS program has been running but has not been optimal. One of the non-optimal programs of this BSPS is the absence of a clear soup. Implementation The BSPS program is strongly influenced by the economic and political situation in the area that is the target of the assistance.

In addition, the availability of materials also affects the implementation of the BSPS program. The availability of materials provided by suppliers or material stores is limited or does not match the demand for goods needed by the recipient community of the BSPS program. In addition, the prices of materials are suddenly expensive, so they are not in accordance with the RAB that has been made by the recipients of the BSPS program. Based on all the assumptions of the informants, a conclusion was drawn that the Tibawa District is a District with environmental conditions flowing by a large river that is

prone to natural disasters, thus hampering the process of building houses.

Meanwhile, to make this program a success, the contribution of funds from the regional government budget is needed. Furthermore, some people have an understanding that the target of the BSPS program is aimed at the poor but basically the program is aimed at low-income people.

c. Supervision

Self-help housing stimulation assistance is one of the Central Government's social assistance programs under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing as a form of government concern in organizing the construction of livable houses for low-income people (MBR) by providing financial assistance in the form of building materials. Stimulation assistance is government facilitation in the form of a number of funds given to MBR beneficiaries of stimulant assistance to assist the implementation of self-help housing development.

Self-help housing is a house or housing built on the initiative and effort of the community, either individually or in groups, which includes repair, restoration/expansion or construction of a new house and its environment. Through this assistance program, it is hoped that it can help the community meet their basic needs, because people with low incomes or poverty in general make people only meet their food and clothing needs. Therefore, there is a need for strict supervision from the Government in supervising the distribution of aid and determining the recipients of this BSPS assistance so that really reached the target community. This is as conveyed by the Subdistrict Head of Tibawa who explained that

Supervision and control activities are carried out using 2 (two) methods, namely direct control and indirect control. Direct

supervision is carried out by administrative officials by going directly to the housing construction site in the Tibawa District. While indirect supervision is carried out through reports provided by the Facilitator Coordinator every month (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

This statement illustrates that the supervision of the BSPS program assistance is carried out by two (2) methods, namely direct supervision and indirect supervision. Furthermore, in carrying out BSPS activities, many parties are involved and play a role, starting from the central government, provincial governments, district/city governments, facilitators, BSPS recipient communities, shops/providers of building materials, and village heads. However, in BSPS activities, the community is the main actor. In development activities that rely on community groups, the community becomes the main and decisive actor, where all development decisions and actions are based on the aspirations, interests, abilities, and efforts of the community, the government acts as a facilitator, catalyst, and at the same time as a supervisor and controller of development by the community group, while the private sector functions as a supporter of the group's business.

The results of this interview are in accordance with the results of the researcher's observations, it was found that supervision has not been carried out optimally, both preventively and repressively. Preventive supervision is carried out before the start of an activity or before the occurrence of financial expenditures for BSPS assistance. Meanwhile, repressive supervision is carried out by evaluating financial and operational accountability report documents. In addition, at this stage of supervision, the community considers that the supervisors have not carried out their duties optimally because

there are still many people who do not understand correctly about the use of BSPS Assistance funds according to their designation.

2. Factors Affecting the Implementation of BSPS Program Policies in Poverty Reduction in Tibawa District.

a. Resource

The success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources. Humans are quality resources in accordance with the work required by the policies that have been implemented apolitically determined. In addition to human resources, financial and time resources are important calculations in the success of policy implementation.

The results of interviews and data obtained related to human resources contained in the implementation of the self-help housing stimulant assistance program in Tibawa District, the quality of human resources (HR) of the existing implementers is still inadequate because they are still unable to carry out their duties according to their duties and functions. Implementers are non-governmental organizations that are less skilled in operating computers, therefore the work cannot be completed properly and is then handed over to community assistants (TPM). So the existing implementers still have low human resources.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, it is found that the resources in the BSPS program have not been able to support the implementation of the BSPS program. In terms of the amount of the budget that has been set, it still cannot fulfill the construction of new buildings because in the new development stage, the community is required to have other funds to increase the assistance funds received by the community. Of the 3 types of BSPS assistance provided to realize habitable houses, for In Tibawa District, the program

that is running is improving the quality or different houses with a budget of Rp. 17,500. In addition, seen from human resources, competency improvement needs to be carried out to support knowledge to administrative officials in implementation of counseling and outreach in the field in order to invite the poor to be creative and innovate.

b. Communication

Communication here is communication between implementers and the community in question, namely how the socialization is carried out to implementers and to the community in notifying about the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance program. In the implementation of this assistance program, fellow implementers must always coordinate regarding the extent to which the program has been achieved, and how the implementers can convey what the purpose of the program is to the community of potential beneficiaries. This was conveyed by a resource person with the initials LS as the Camat in Tibawa District who explained that:

There must be outreach and we have already done that. Even if there are residents who do not know about this assistance program, I think it is impossible because in the sub-districts and villages it has also been socialized to the community (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers, it was found that the form of communication carried out in the context of implementing the BSPS program was the implementation of program socialization to the community. There are two socializations carried out in this sub-district, namely village socialization carried out at the village hall and direct socialization in which the implementer went directly to residents' homes to collect data. The Village Head who always communicates and coordinates with the

existing Community Assistance Personnel regarding the implementation of the assistance program and the extent of its development. The socialization carried out by the village government and implementers has not been comprehensive to the community because it is only partially people who know about this assistance. And what is socialized is only to residents who are considered entitled to receive assistance because the socialization is carried out at the same time registering the people who want to be submitted

3. Disposition

Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) is a government facilitation to assist the implementation of the construction of decent houses or housing in a healthy and safe environment independently. The implementation of the BSPS requires community involvement to achieve its main goal of providing decent housing. In line with this, the implementation of the BSPS program is influenced by disposition. Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature.

If the implementor has a good disposition, then the implementor can carry out the policy well as desired by the policy maker. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policy maker, the policy implementation process will also be ineffective. The results of the researcher's interview with the informant as the Subdistrict Head of Tibawa who said that:

As a form of the government's commitment to poverty alleviation in the form of following up on local government programs in the field of poverty alleviation which are forwarded to the villages, the sub-district government does not have a program, the sub-district only has operational activities and the program is in

the villages. The sub-district government facilitates as well as oversees what are local government programs related to poverty alleviation (Interview results, January 16, 2021)

Based on the results of interviews and observations, it can be concluded that disposition is a variable that can affect the implementation of the BSPS program. One form of disposition is the assistance of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) which is carried out in the context of empowerment to increase community independence in the construction of self-help housing. In assisting the recipients of this assistance, it is carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL). The provision of TFL is carried out by the Regency/City Government. Assistance in receiving Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) by Field Facilitators (TFL), is carried out at the planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and post-activity stages of independent development.

D. Discussion

1. Implementation of BSPS Program Policies in Poverty Reduction in Tibawa District.

a. Planning

One of the programs created by the Government regarding the fulfillment of basic needs is the program to revitalize uninhabitable houses through the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS). Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) is a government facility in the form of stimulant assistance for the construction/improvement of housing quality for Low-Income Communities (MBR). MBR are people who have limited purchasing power so they need to get government support to get decent housing. To see the success of this program, the most important first step is planning. This research includes: data collection of BSPS recipients and budget distribution.

The results showed that based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the planning has been carried out optimally. Planning includes data collection and location determination. Viewed from the perspective of collecting data on people who are the object or target of the assistance designed by the government, it must meet the stipulated requirements, where as a community we must be able to be self-supporting and by completing the requirements in the form of a Family Card, Identity Card from wife and husband, grant certificate from parents or origin of soil and SPORODIK.

The requirements to get the program are that you have to be a resident here such as an ID card, family card, there are separate criteria. The process that is carried out before the community receives the survey assistance program is about five months, the target given for the village must be 100%, meaning that the recipient is not suitable for habitation. Meanwhile, judging by the determination of the location of the BSPS receiver. What begins with the assessment is that the land where he built the house is his own land, not someone else's land, of course with proof of an official title deed, because if the land belongs to someone else there will definitely be a dispute in the future, so it must be confirmed first, then the second candidate's house the recipient can be reached by motorized vehicle and finally the house is no longer suitable to live in.

This is reinforced by the theory that the success of a policy is assessed through a planning perspective and an evaluation perspective⁵. From a planning perspective, it is said to be successful if its implementation is carried out according to the agenda that has been prepared.

Planning is a continuous process that includes two aspects, namely planning formulation and implementation. Planning can be used to control and evaluate the

course of activities, because the nature of the plan is to guide the implementation of activities. Furthermore, the planning referred to in

b. Implementation

Poverty is a multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem with various characteristics, which is a condition that must be addressed immediately to maintain and develop a dignified human life, poverty also causes the inability of the poor to obtain decent and affordable housing and meet environmental standards that are healthy, safe, harmonious and sustainable. This is due to limited resources including information related to land and housing. The house is a very basic need apart from clothing and food which has not been fulfilled by the whole community.

The house does not have to look luxurious to just meet the standards of a healthy and livable house, and meeting these needs is not an easy thing for the majority of people belonging to poor families, the house is just a family place to stay without seeing the physical, mental and social feasibility. Housing and settlements are one of the basic human needs, which also have a very strategic role as a center for family education, cultural nurseries, and improving the quality of future generations. Housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill livable houses.

In order to fulfill housing needs, the government undertakes housing development efforts by involving various parties. This government effort is inseparable from the state's goal to create people's welfare. In order to create decent housing for Everyone, the government is responsible for providing facilities to the community so that they can live in decent and healthy homes. For this reason, the

government needs to prepare housing development programs, especially for low-income people to get decent housing. Of the many government programs regarding housing for low-income people, there was a program issued at the end of 2015 namely the BSPS program (Stimulant Assistance for Self-Help Housing), based on the regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Number 13/PRT/M/2016 concerning Self-Help Stimulant Housing Assistance. improve the initiative of Low-Income Communities (MBR) in building/improvising the quality of houses and infrastructure, facilities, public utilities (PSU) so as to make housing healthy, safe, harmonious, orderly and sustainable.

Basically, the BSPS program is an aid from the government as a stimulus for low-income people to be able to be efficient in an effort to improve the quality of their homes. In the implementation, what is considered is the procedure and the clarity of the soup. In this case, the workings and Standard Operating Procedures carried out must be clear so that the implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Policy in Bajeng Barat District is in accordance with what is desired. The working procedure of the Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance is as follows: 1) Coordination with interest figures 2) Socialization with potential beneficiaries 3) Verification of the houses of prospective beneficiaries 4) Organization of potential beneficiaries 5) Preparation of proposals (administrative files) 6) Approval of proposals by technical team 7) Submission of proposals to central government 8) Determination of aid recipients 9) Preparation of technical plans 10) Procurement of building materials 11) Construction 12) Inspection and reporting

The results showed that the implementation of the BSPS program had been running but not yet optimal. One of the

non-optimal programs of this BPS is the absence of a clear soup. The implementation of the BPS program is strongly influenced by the economic and political situation in the area that is the target of the assistance.

In addition, the availability of materials also affects the implementation of the BPS program. The availability of materials provided by suppliers or material stores is limited or does not match the demand for goods needed by the recipient community of the BPS program. In addition, the prices of materials are suddenly expensive, so they are not in accordance with the DRPB and RAB that have been made by the recipients of the BPS program. Based on all the assumptions of the informants, a conclusion was drawn that the Tibawa District is a District with environmental conditions flowing by a large river that is prone to natural disasters, thus hampering the process of building houses.

This research is strengthened by the theory which states that implementation is a dynamic process, starting from planning, implementation to the stage of supervision. The planning stage is in the form of policy socialization actions⁶. The socialization is carried out in order to convey information on the implementation of the stipulated policies. The stages of implementing the policy are carrying out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. While in the monitoring stage to see how effective it is implementation of policies that have been implemented.

The results of this study are in line with previous research which results in that the results of this study indicate that the implementation of the BPS program has not been maximized, starting from planning in the form of data collection that is not in accordance with the beneficiaries, and the

number of beneficiaries who do not comply with the established criteria⁷

Meanwhile, to make this program a success, the contribution of funds from the regional government budget is needed. Furthermore, some people have an understanding that the target of the BPS program is aimed at the poor but basically the program is aimed at low-income people.

c. Supervision

Poverty is a multidimensional problem that involves not only economic factors, but also social, cultural, and political factors. A poor person or family can be caused by several interrelated factors, such as having a disability, having low education, not having the capital or skills to do business, unavailability of employment opportunities, exposed to layoffs (PHK), lack of social security. retirement, health, death), or living in remote locations with limited natural resources and infrastructure. The problem of poverty is considered as one of the obstacles to the development process of a city and district. Therefore, one of the Government's efforts to reduce poverty is the BPS program. BPS is a stimulant assistance for low-income people to be able to meet their needs to have decent housing. The implementation of this BPS program cannot be said to be successful if: monitoring activities are not carried out properly. Supervision is a process in determining performance measures and taking actions that can support the achievement of the expected results in accordance with the performance that has been created.

Supervision is a systematic effort to set performance standards in planning, to design information feedback systems, to compare actual performance with predetermined standards, to determine whether a deviation has occurred, and to take corrective action necessary to ensure that all sources the power of the problem or

government has been used as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve the goal.

The results showed that the supervision had been carried out properly. Supervision is carried out in a preventive and repressive manner. Preventive supervision is carried out before the start of an activity or before the occurrence of financial expenditures for BSPS assistance. Meanwhile, repressive supervision is carried out by evaluating financial and operational accountability report documents. This inadequacy can be seen from the fact that there are still some people who do not really understand and utilize the BPS Assistance funds according to their designation

This research is strengthened by the theory which states that implementation is a dynamic process, starting from planning, implementation to the stage of supervision. The planning stage is in the form of policy socialization.⁸ Socialization is carried out in order to convey information on the implementation of the stipulated policy. The stages of implementing the policy are carrying out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. Meanwhile, in the monitoring stage, see how effective the implementation of the policies that have been implemented is.

2. Factors Affecting the Implementation of BPS Program Policies in Poverty Reduction in Tibawa District.

a. Resource

The implementation of a policy will depend on the condition of the resources themselves, even though implementation orders are continued (transmitted) carefully, clearly and consistently, if they lack the resources needed by the implementer to carry out the policy, it will cause problems in the implementation process. The BPS program is a social assistance program aimed at reducing poverty⁷

Resources are a potential value possessed by a certain material or element in life. Resources are not always physical, but also non-physical. Resources in the BPS implementation process are very important because they include adequate officials and good skills to carry out tasks -their duties, authorities and facilities that can support the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance in Pallangga District. In the process of implementing the BPS Program, Human Resources (HR) is the subject of this implementation process. As for the Human Resources in this case, the Social Assistance Coordination Team (TIKOR BANSOS) from the central level to the sub-district level, BPS Facilitators, and local governments related to the BPS Program. Furthermore, other resources that support the process of implementing the BPS program, in terms of: This refers to the budget and facilities/tools used during the distribution of the BPS Program.

The results of the study indicate that the resources in the BPS program have not been able to support the implementation of the BPS program. In terms of the amount of the budget that has been set, it still cannot fulfill the construction of new buildings because in the new development stage, the community is required to have other funds to increase the aid funds received by the community. The program that is running is to improve the quality or different houses with a budget of Rp. 17,500. In addition, seen from human resources, competency improvement needs to be carried out to support knowledge to administrative officials in the implementation of counseling and socialization in the field so that they can invite the poor to be creative and innovate.

b. Communication

Communication has a very important role in the delivery of a policy, therefore the policy to be conveyed must be well understood by the implementer. Thus the

policy can be communicated and disseminated clearly, accurately and consistently and does not cause contradictions. Communication here is communication between implementers and the community in question, namely how the socialization is carried out to implementers and to the community in notifying about the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance program. In the implementation of this assistance program, fellow implementers must always coordinate regarding the extent to which the achievement of the program, and how the implementers can convey what the intent of the program is to the community of potential beneficiaries⁸

The results showed that the form of communication that was carried out in the context of implementing the BSPS program was the implementation of program socialization to the community. There are two socializations carried out in this sub-district, namely village socialization carried out at the village hall and direct socialization in which the implementer went directly to residents' homes to collect data. The Village Head who always communicates and coordinates with the existing Community Assistance Personnel regarding the implementation of the assistance program and the extent of its development. The socialization carried out by the village government and implementers has not been comprehensive to the community because only some people know about this assistance. And what was socialized was only to residents who were considered entitled to receive assistance because the socialization was carried out at the same time collecting data on the people who wanted to be submitted.

c. Disposition

The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create real obstacles to the implementation of the policy if the existing personnel do not implement the desired

policy. Therefore, policy implementers must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set. The maximum or not of an implementation policy is also determined by the attitude of the implementer and the local government, the existence of a support provided by the government or a high level of willingness owned by the implementing party will help maximize the process of running an implementation.

The process of distributing Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is very much needed good service and friendly attitude from the implementing party to the Beneficiary Families (KPM) in this case are the poor who are participants in the BPNT program. For a social assistance program, the community will of course submit complaints or problems to the implementing party and the local government to find a solution.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that it can be concluded that disposition is a variable that can affect the implementation of the BSPS program. One form of disposition is the assistance of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) which is carried out in the context of empowerment to increase community independence in the construction of self-help housing. In assisting the recipients of this assistance, it is carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL). The provision of TFL is carried out by the Regency/City Government. Assistance in receiving Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) by Field Facilitators (TFL), is carried out at the planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and post-activity stages of independent development.

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