

ABSTRAK

IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN BANTUAN STIMULAN PERUMAHAN SWADAYA (BSPS) DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Program bantuan stimulan perumahan swadaya (BSPS) merupakan upaya pemerintah dalam meningkatkan kualitas hunian masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah (MBR) melalui bantuan stimulan berbasis partisipasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi kebijakan BSPS di Kota Bandar Lampung serta mengidentifikasi faktor penghambatnya dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, serta berlandaskan teori implementasi kebijakan Van Meter dan Van Horn (1975). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi BSPS telah berjalan sesuai regulasi dan berkontribusi dalam pengurangan rumah tidak layak huni (RTLH), didukung oleh struktur kelembagaan yang jelas dan peran penting tenaga fasilitator lapangan (TFL). Namun, efektivitas program belum optimal akibat keterbatasan anggaran, proses verifikasi data yang rumit, kendala teknis distribusi material, serta hambatan sosial-politik berupa kecemburuan warga dan intervensi aktor lokal. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penyederhanaan prosedur administratif, perbaikan sistem verifikasi berbasis data, peningkatan literasi masyarakat, fleksibilitas anggaran, dan penguatan koordinasi lintas sektor agar bantuan stimulan perumahan swadaya (BSPS) lebih efektif, inklusif, dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi, Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS), Rumah Tidak Layak Huni (RTLH).

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SELF-HELP HOUSING STIMULANT ASSISTANCE (BSPS) POLICY IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

By

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The Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) represents a government initiative to improve the quality of housing for low-income communities through participatory-based stimulant assistance. This study aims to examine the implementation of the self-help housing stimulant assistance program (BSPS) policy in Bandar Lampung City and to identify the factors that hinder its effectiveness. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, utilizing interviews, observations, and documentation, and analyzed using Van Meter and Van Horn's policy implementation theory. The findings reveal that the implementation of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) has generally complied with existing regulations and contributed to the reduction of uninhabitable houses (RTLH), supported by a well-structured institutional framework and the crucial role of field facilitator officers (TFL). Nevertheless, the program's effectiveness remains suboptimal due to budget limitations, complex data verification processes, technical barriers in material distribution, and socio-political challenges such as community jealousy and local political interference. The study suggests the need for simplified administrative procedures, an improved data-driven verification system, enhanced community literacy, flexible budget allocation, and stronger cross-sectoral coordination to ensure that Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) implementation becomes more effective, inclusive, and sustainable.

Key Words: Implementation, Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS), Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH).