

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) di Kota Jambi dalam menangani rumah tidak layak huni. Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah masih banyaknya rumah tidak layak huni yang belum tertangani secara optimal meskipun program telah berjalan selama beberapa tahun. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi, dengan teknik purposive sampling terhadap penerima manfaat dan pihak pelaksana program. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program BSPS belum optimal dalam meningkatkan kualitas hunian masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah, khususnya melalui pendekatan stimulan yang mendorong partisipasi aktif dan swadaya dari penerima bantuan. Namun, keterbatasan anggaran serta keterbatasan akses terhadap lokasi tertentu, seperti kawasan sempadan sungai, juga menjadi kendala dalam pemerataan manfaat program. Program ini juga didukung oleh budaya gotong royong masyarakat yang mempercepat proses renovasi dan meningkatkan solidaritas sosial. Kesimpulannya, meskipun terdapat beberapa kendala, Program BSPS tetap menjadi salah satu model penanganan rumah tidak layak huni yang layak dipertahankan dan dikembangkan di Kota Jambi.

Kata kunci: Program BSPS, rumah tidak layak huni, efektivitas, evaluasi kebijakan, swadaya

ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) in Jambi City in handling uninhabitable houses. The background of this study is that there are still many uninhabitable houses that have not been handled optimally even though the program has been running for several years. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation, with a purposive sampling technique for beneficiaries and program implementers. The results of the study indicate that the BSPS Program has not been effective in improving the quality of housing for low-income communities, especially through a stimulant approach that encourages active participation and self-reliance from beneficiaries. However, budget constraints and limited access to certain locations, such as riverbank areas, are also obstacles to the distribution of program benefits. This program is also supported by the culture of community mutual cooperation which accelerates the renovation process and increases social solidarity. In conclusion, despite several obstacles, the BSPS Program remains one of the models for handling uninhabitable houses that is worthy of being maintained and developed in Jambi City.

Keywords: BSPS program, uninhabitable houses, effectiveness, policy evaluation, self-help