

ABSTRAK

Dini Nun Anggraeni, 1218010042: “Evaluasi Kebijakan Program Rutilahu (Rumah Tidak Layak Huni) Di Kelurahan Pasirwangi Kecamatan Ujungberung Kota Bandung”

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya angka RUTILAHU (rumah tidak layak huni) di Kota Bandung, mencapai 5.985 unit pada tahun 2023, termasuk 319 unit di Kecamatan Ujungberung. Program RUTILAHU di Kelurahan Pasirwangi, hadir untuk meningkatkan kualitas hunian masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah, namun terkendala minimnya sumber daya, sosialisasi, lemahnya pengawasan, serta rendahnya pemahaman dari penerima bantuan. Hambatan-hambatan tersebut berdampak pada belum optimalnya hasil program di lapangan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan evaluasi secara mendalam guna mengidentifikasi permasalahan yang ada dan menyusun rekomendasi perbaikan, sehingga program RUTILAHU dapat lebih efektif dalam mewujudkan hunian yang layak serta meningkatkan taraf hidup masyarakat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis terkait evaluasi pelaksanaan kebijakan program RUTILAHU yang dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Pasirwangi Kecamatan Ujungberung Kota Bandung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, dan studi dokumentasi. Informan dalam penelitian ini terdiri atas aparatur kelurahan, penanggung jawab lapangan, dan masyarakat penerima bantuan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program cukup efektif dalam meningkatkan kualitas hunian masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah, terutama melalui perbaikan fisik rumah yang berdampak pada kesehatan dan kenyamanan warga. Namun, efektivitas program masih terkendala oleh kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat, keterlambatan pelaksanaan, dan ketidaktepatan sasaran. Dari sisi efisiensi, pemanfaatan tenaga kerja lokal dan gotong royong menunjukkan nilai positif, meskipun hambatan logistik dan birokrasi memperlambat proses. Kecukupan program juga cukup memadai dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar, namun keterbatasan dana dan kuota bantuan membatasi hasil yang optimal. Dalam aspek pemerataan, ketidakjelasan kriteria seleksi memunculkan persepsi ketidakadilan di masyarakat. Responsivitas program cukup baik, namun belum didukung sistem pengaduan yang efektif. Sementara itu, dari segi ketepatan, program telah menyesuaikan diri dengan kondisi lokal, namun seleksi penerima dan minimnya evaluasi berkala masih menjadi kendala. Secara keseluruhan, Program RUTILAHU memberikan dampak positif terhadap kesejahteraan warga, namun perbaikan pada aspek transparansi, efisiensi pelaksanaan, serta pendampingan berkelanjutan diperlukan agar program lebih optimal dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: RUTILAHU, Evaluasi Kebijakan, Kesejahteraan Masyarakat

ABSTRACT

Dini Nun Anggraeni, 1218010042: “Evaluation of the Rutilahu (Uninhabitable Houses) Program Policy in Pasirwangi Village, Ujungberung District, Bandung City”

This study was motivated by the high number of RUTILAHU (uninhabitable houses) in Bandung City, reaching 5,985 units in 2023, including 319 units in Ujungberung District. The RUTILAHU program in Pasirwangi Village aims to improve the housing quality of low-income communities; however, it faces challenges such as limited resources, inadequate outreach, weak supervision, and low understanding among beneficiaries. These obstacles have hindered the program's effectiveness in achieving optimal results on the ground. Therefore, a thorough evaluation is needed to identify existing issues and formulate improvement recommendations, so that the RUTILAHU program can be more effective in achieving decent housing and improving the standard of living for the community.

This study aims to describe and analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the RUTILAHU program policy carried out in Pasirwangi Village, Ujungberung District, Bandung City. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques were conducted through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and document analysis. Informants in this study consisted of village officials, field supervisors, and beneficiaries of the program.

The research findings indicate that the program is fairly effective in improving the quality of housing for low-income communities, particularly through physical improvements to homes that impact residents' health and comfort. However, the program's effectiveness is still hindered by a lack of community understanding, delays in implementation, and inaccuracies in targeting. In terms of efficiency, the use of local labor and community cooperation showed positive results, although logistical and bureaucratic obstacles slowed down the process. The program's adequacy was sufficient to meet basic needs, but limited funds and assistance quotas restricted optimal results. In terms of equity, unclear selection criteria have led to perceptions of unfairness among the community. The program's responsiveness is adequate, but it is not supported by an effective complaint system. Meanwhile, in terms of accuracy, the program has adapted to local conditions, but recipient selection and the lack of regular evaluations remain challenges. Overall, the RUTILAHU Program has a positive impact on community welfare, but improvements in transparency, implementation efficiency, and ongoing support are needed to make the program more optimal and sustainable.

Keywords: RUTILAHU, Policy Evaluation, Community Welfare