

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengkaji tentang Evaluasi Program Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) untuk rumah tidak layak huni di Kota Lhokseumawe. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengevaluasi Program BSPS dan mengetahui kendala dalam melaksanakan Program BSPS. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) untuk rumah tidak layak huni di Kota Lhokseumawe sudah terlaksana sejak tahun 2018, Adapun fenomena yang ditemukan dalam pelaksanaan BSPS di Kota Lhokseumawe adalah kualitas bahan bangunan yang kurang bagus, keterbatasan alokasi anggaran, daya tahan bangunan tidak bertahan lama, penerima bantuan harus menambah biaya tukang dengan menggunakan uang pribadi, pemahaman masyarakat yang kurang mengenai Program BSPS, serta petugas pelaksana kegiatan BSPS merasa kesulitan dalam memberikan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat. Dalam tahapan evaluasi dilakukan monitoring dengan melakukan pelaporan kegiatan BSPS dengan 3 jenis tahapan yaitu melakukan laporan melalui aplikasi E-Monitoring, Laporan Progres Fisik Mingguan, dan Laporan melalui input data aplikasi SIRus. Evaluasi Program Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) untuk rumah tidak layak huni di Kota Lhokseumawe dapat dilihat berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Republik Indonesia Nomor 07/PRT/M/2018 dan Nomor 13/PRT/M/2016 tentang Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) yang didalamnya terdapat bentuk BSPS, jenis kegiatan, syarat penerima BSPS, dan penyelenggaraan BSPS. Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan teori William N Dunn terdapat 4 dimensi dalam melakukan evaluasi yaitu Fokus nilai (*value focus*), Interpendensi fakta- nilai (*fake value interdependence*), Orientasi masa kini dan masa lampau (*present and past orientation*), dan Dualitas nilai (*value duality*).

Kata Kunci: *Evaluasi, Program BSPS, dan Rumah Tidak Layak Huni*

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the Evaluation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) Program for substandard houses in Lhokseumawe City. The objective of this study is to evaluate the BSPS Program and identify the constraints in its implementation. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques involving observation, interviews, and documentation. Based on the research findings, it is evident that the implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) Program for substandard houses in Lhokseumawe City has been ongoing since 2018. The phenomena found in the implementation of BSPS in Lhokseumawe City include the poor quality of building materials, limited budget allocation, short building durability, beneficiaries having to add costs for labor using personal funds, limited public understanding of the BSPS Program, and difficulties faced by program officers in providing socialization to the community. In the evaluation stage, monitoring is conducted through BSPS activity reporting, which involves three stages: reporting through the E-Monitoring application, weekly physical progress reports, and reporting through data input in the SIRus application. The evaluation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) Program for substandard houses in Lhokseumawe City can be viewed based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07/PRT/M/2018 and Number 13/PRT/M/2016 concerning Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS), which outlines the forms of BSPS, types of activities, requirements for BSPS recipients, and the implementation of BSPS. This research is conducted based on William N. Dunn's theory, which identifies four dimensions in conducting evaluations: value focus, fact-value interdependence, present and past orientation, and value duality.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Program BSPS, and Substandard Houses*