

Community Motivation and Enthusiasm for the Development of Muncan Village in the Housing Stimulant Grants Program Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted in Muncan Village, Karangasem, Bali. The implementation of the new normal order amid the Covid-19 pandemic has changed people's life structure. The purpose of this study is three folds: first, to find out what kind of motivation the people of Muncan Village have in coping with the pandemic; second, to figure out situation and the reasons for receiving the aid from the Indonesian government for Muncan Village; and third, to find out the strategies for field officers in performing their duties during the pandemic. More specifically, this study focuses on studying how 100 uninhabitable housing units that received home rehabilitation assistance amid the Covid-19 utilized the assistance. We expect that the results of this research could provide lessons on how to distribute the assistance such that it goes to the right target and thus could yield maximum benefits to the community. Primary data was taken from the level of community self-sufficiency in the Housing Stimulant Grants Program (BSPS) by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of Indonesia during the pandemic for Muncan Village.

Keywords: motivation, self-subsistence, home, BSPS, Bali, Covid-19.

1. Introduction

A house with a decent category is everyone's hope and the proper classification of a house has conditions that must meet as parameters. Housing is also one of the three human needs and must also meet the comfort and health aspects of its occupants. The feasibility aspect of a building refers to the rules issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) and, particularly in Indonesia, relates to government regulations through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat/PUPR) of Indonesia regarding housing feasibility.

PUPR, with the allocation of Housing Stimulant Grants Program (Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya/BSPS), is a program to improve the quality of housing from unfit for habitation to habitable. This assistance is intended for low-income people who find it difficult to build their own houses to be affordable. The BSPS program implements a home rehabilitation strategy through the cooperation of beneficiaries by maximizing funds to build through house rehabilitation.

One of the areas in Bali that received an allocation for BSPS house rehabilitation is Muncan Village in Selat District, Karangasem Regency. Muncan Village received a rehabilitation allocation for 100 quality improvement housing units for BSPS in 2020 from 3000 housing rehabilitation assistance units throughout Bali in two stages (PUPR, n.d.). All ongoing processes are accompanied and supervised by a consultant called a Field Facilitator (Tenaga Fasilitator Lapangan/TFL) with an assignment from a Specific Non-Vertical Unit (Satuan Non Vertikal Tertentu/SNVT). The income of the people of Muncan Village primarily comes from agriculture, trade, livestock, and transport labor. In terms of the impact of the pandemic, it is only felt by limiting social activities and this will relate to the discussion of housing.

Two major issues will be discussed, namely from the motivation and enthusiasm of the community in the development process. TFL, as a supervisory officer and assistance to aid recipients, ensures that the process runs according to the rules amid a pandemic and observes field conditions from various perspectives, including social interactions during the pandemic. The next issue is

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measuring the level of self-help of beneficiaries which impacts the enthusiasm element in the process.

The collaboration of all elements of village society and government will also have a positive impact on various lines, especially on a small scale, namely development in Muncan Village. The synergy of all these elements will undoubtedly have an effect on the village economy so that this pandemic does not break hopes of having decent housing. In addition, another main reason for this social research is to gather information on the enthusiasm of the beneficiary community in carrying out the obligations and responsibilities that must be resolved.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Home Eligibility

The eligibility criteria for a house in the discussion refer to the basic rules of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2011 concerning buildings that function as habitable dwellings as a place for family development, a reflection, and dignity of the residents. (Nasional, 2011). Based on WHO rules, it is said that a house is a physical structure or building as a place for shelter which is useful for body and spirit, as well as, the state of the social environment for family and individual health (Lingkungan, 2001). Another reference is law number 4 of 1992 concerning housing, which states that housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment equipped with the facilities and infrastructure (Pusat, 1992). A proper house should have access to the fulfillment of necessary daily life activities such as clean water and facilities for bathing, washing, latrines, use of permanent materials, good air circulation, and spaces that are not too close together (Juniartini, Juniartha, & Setiawan, 2020). A decent house can provide comfort for its residents, not only as a shelter, but also as one of the most essential means for humans (info graphically in figure 1).



Fig. 1. Infographics of livable housing from PUPR

2.2. Motivational Approach

This study will raise it from a motivational point of view which can then predict the enthusiasm of the object under study. In difficult times in a pandemic, of course, even the slightest preventive action taken together will be significant and related to motivation. Referring to Hisbuan, motivation is often equated with an impulse or energy which is the movement of the soul or body to act so that the motive that is owned gives motion to human behavior and has a specific purpose and opinion about motivation is an impulse also supported by an action to build and maintain towards a goal (Sutrisno, 2009). Another reference by French and Raven states that motivation is something that drives a particular behavior in a person (Sule, Ernie Tisnawati & Saefullah, 2006).

The motivational relationship in the discussion is the community's encouragement of their limitations and the self-help action they take. This provision refers to limited funds to improve the feasibility assessment which then becomes a big motivation for taking self-help action to achieve this eligibility. Indication of motivation is evident in the real action of the enthusiasm of the Muncan Village community towards the running of the BSPS process.

2.3. Desa Muncan, Karangasem dan Penyuluran BSPS

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Karangasem Regency in 2019, the Muncan Village area in the official administration belongs to the Selat District area with a population density of 8,327 people (Karangasem, 2019).

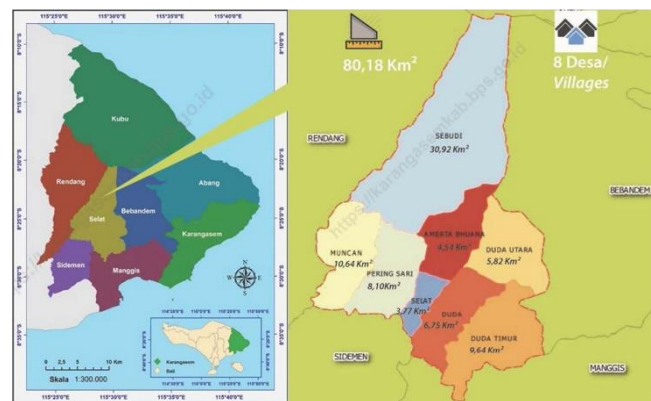


Fig. 2. Map of Muncan Village, Selat District, Karangasem Regency

Whereas in Muncan Village, there are 13 hamlets namely Kaja, Manik, Pendem, Mount Biau, Meranggi, Muncan, Kawan, Susut, Gede, Pemunuhan, Pakudansih, Benakasa, and Yangapi (Muncan, 2015). In the focus of the review, Muncan Village is one of the villages receiving BSPS 2020 assistance (for 100 housing units/aid recipients) from many villages in Bali (figure 2). One of the considerations for verification of aid recipients is concerning low-income communities.

3. Method

3.1. Data Collection and BSPS Mechanism

Collecting data through field data comparisons based on procedures and regulations for the distribution of aid and previous studies. The existing data is then sorted again according to the criteria and has quality and solutions without having to violate the rules using a positive way of determining the informants by considering the basics of applicable criteria (Sugiyono, 2009). In the data with general criteria, namely, the community residing in Muncan Village with ownership of the only house and in the unfit category and having low income or below the minimum wage. Income reference refers to the Karangasem regency minimum wage (Upah Minimum Kabupaten/UMK) data, which is Rp. 2.355.054 (US \$ 158.30) per month (Ermalia, 2019).



Fig. 3. BSPS mechanism from SNVT

Meanwhile, the other criteria for prospective beneficiaries (Calon Penerima Bantuan/CPB) of BSPS is to oblige to state their ability to carry out self-help coordinated in the group of beneficiaries (Kelompok Penerima Bantuan/KPB) with a joint responsibility system. In the flow, in general, the process goes through procedures that have been regulated by the government through a particular non-vertical work unit (Satuan Non Vertikal Tertentu/SNVT) PUPR and can be seen in Figure 3. while in the process must consider the applicable regulations as described in the following points.

- 1) Indonesian Republic Constitution article 1 of 2011 about Housing and residential area.
- 2) The decree of President article 11 of 2020 about the establishment of citizen emergency state over the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).
- 3) The decree of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform article 35 of 2012 about the Guidance of Government Administration’s Standard Operational Procedure establishment.
- 4) The decree of the Minister of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia article 03/PRT/M/2019 about organization and job description in the Ministry of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia.
- 5) The decree of Minister of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia article 07/PRT/M/2018 about the Stimulant Program of Self-subsistent Housing.
- 6) The decree of the Minister of Health article 9 of 2020 about the social distancing guidance and the Accelerated Preventive Action onto Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).
- 7) The instruction of the Minister of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia Article 02/IN/M/2020 about the Accelerative Prevention onto Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in the Construction Services establishment.
- 8) A Circular of Director General of Housing article 3 of 2020 about the Operating Procedure of Construction Working on Directorate Technical in Directorate General of Housing’s environment during the Pandemic of COVID-19.
- 9) The Prevention Protocol on COVID-19 in Construction Project of Construction Directorate General.

4. Findings

4.1. Socio-Cultural Identification of Muncan Village

In general, it can be assumed that there are two crucial problems in data collection related to field conditions. These problems are the initial verification process and the pandemic situation in the middle of the aid distribution process. The initial verification, which is the mapping of the conditions of the community and sorting out potential beneficiaries, was started from November 2019 to April 2020. Data collection encountered problems during the emergence of a pandemic, but verification was still carried out by implementing health protocols recommended by the government.

Field officers, who are called field facilitators (Tenaga Fasilitator Lapangan/TFL), were tasked as survey verifiers by following predetermined procedures. The findings from the TFL data and field analysis found three conditions that were predicted to cause problems in the BSPS process. The

three conditions can be seen in table 1, which is called the socio-cultural identification of Muncan Village.

Table 1. Socio-Cultural of Muncan Village

Social Conditions	Educational Conditions	Situation Conditions
Disputes over the political views of the village head election.	Misconceptions about distributing aid.	Less supportive access to field facilities and infrastructure.
Disputes between family members.	Lack of awareness of potential beneficiaries about fulfilling mandatory requirements.	The position of each CPB is far apart with heavy access and gets heavier in the rainy season.
Special community status, such as not married or having no family.	Indication of related person intervention.	
Lack of awareness of self-identity	Limited knowledge of habitable buildings	

4.2. Further Process of Distribution of Assistance

In mid-2020, it turned out that the Covid-19 pandemic had severely limited all activities, including the process of distributing aid. However, TFL, who was in charge in Muncan Village, was very responsible for the task by prioritizing the rules and legal basis issued by PUPR through the Directorate General of Housing (Direktorat Jenderal Perumahan, 2020):

Based on the regulations that have been published, it has a list of executive qualifications, implementation of health protocols, tools and equipment, and various matters related to duties, obligations, and recommendations for field officers. TFL as the front guard in BSPS activities, has a dual role, apart from being a companion to aid recipients and as an officer in educating the public in carrying out the process during the pandemic period. The dual role of TFL raises three necessary actions, as shown in table 2. The first action is a mandatory TFL task, the second action is guiding public understanding by TFL, and the third action is a TFL initiative action to expedite the other two actions. The third action is a zone of initiative, in its implementation it strongly supports different activities (outside of written procedures) and facilitates approaches and builds the enthusiasm of beneficiaries (Beneficiaries / PB) in implementing the BSPS. Apart from the three actions, TFL must also provide personal protective equipment independently to stay safe while on duty during a pandemic.

Table 2. Three actions on duty amid the pandemic

First Action (TFL)	Third Action (Initiative Zone)	Second Action (PB)
Carry out all BSPS procedures in accordance with predetermined stages.	Donate masks to beneficiaries.	Ensure all procedures are followed and carried out.
Run health protocols.	Donation of foodstuffs to the elderly and orphans at the start of the pandemic.	Ensure health protocols are implemented in all activities
	Education about public health protocols.	
	In addition to ensuring the BSPS SOP is running, ensuring that health protocols are implemented at all times, especially face to face.	

4.3. Synergy of Society and TFL

The Covid-19 pandemic can be said to have affected various lifelines daily, especially in paralyzing the village economy. But in reality, in Muncan Village, the impact was not felt because the community was initiated from the customary structure to also support the prevention of the pandemic by establishing a Covid-19 officer unit (Satuan Petugas/Satgas) for area security and monitoring. Another significant role is played by village officials who care about the community by providing stimulus funds to alleviate the impact of the pandemic. This is following the recommendation of the central government to accelerate the handling of the pandemic. The initiation of the Muncan Dinas village apparatus had a positive impact on the situation by seeing that agricultural and livestock activities could still run even though they were limited. At least the real actions taken by village officials still gave breath to the village's economic life even though the scope was limited in Muncan Village.

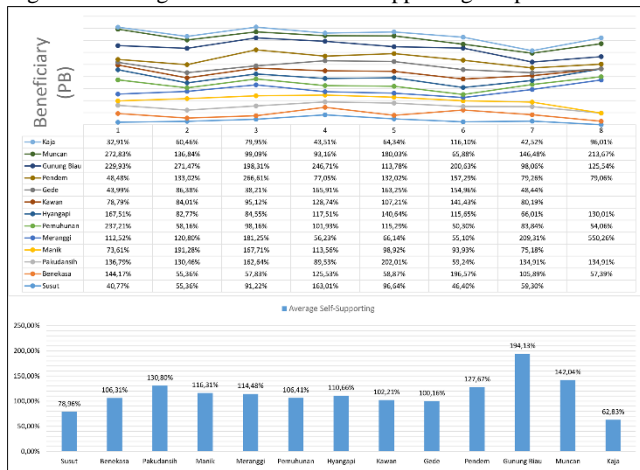
The synergy of village and community skills also impacted the implementation of BSPS, especially the mentoring process that TFL provided to aid recipients. Every regional head was always present in every process and helped ensure the BSPS process runs well. Also, regional authorities provided information and facilitated all TFL activities in the field so that TFL could work well.

4.4. Community Enthusiasm for Self-Help

On the side of the village community, especially aid recipients, the pandemic had paralyzed the family economy, a massive impact on people with low income. The existence of a BSPS distribution from the government gave new hope, especially in terms of housing feasibility, which was very difficult for them to achieve before. Meanwhile, the level of enthusiasm of the community can be seen from the

percentage of recipients of assistance in the BSPS process. The calculation of the level of self-reliance is not only based on the availability of funds from the beneficiaries, which is very limited, but is also based on building supporting materials from productive land belonging to the heirs, such as wood, stone, or labor. As a basis for calculation, apart from the assistance provided by the government, the amount of rehabilitation assistance funds is Rp. 17.500.000 (US \$ 1176.29) per housing unit for 100 units. Based on the data, the recipient's self-help score has an average value of 100% of the total area of Muncan Village. In figures 4 and 5, you can see the community self-help graph at BSPS 2020 as well as some documentation of the recipient's houses.

Fig. 4. Percentage of the value of self-supporting recipients in each



village from TFL data

Fig. 5. Several examples of BSPS house rehabilitation results from



100 units in Muncan Village

4.5. Motivation and enthusiasm analysis of society

The analysis was carried out by looking at the social conditions in Muncan Village with a motivational approach to predict community enthusiasm for implementing the 2020 BSPS during the Covid-19 pandemic. Comparisons are

based on findings of data on conditions and situations in the field, data on actions, and data on community self-reliance in cooperation. These data can be analyzed with the results shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Analysis of the motivation and enthusiasm of Muncan Village

Motivation	Enthusiasm
The desire to have a livable house.	The spirit of building a decent home.
Limited funds for decent housing (without government stimulus assistance).	Opportunity to revive the village economy.
Opportunity to allocate 100 units of assistance to Muncan Village.	Implementation of the process in the spirit of mutual cooperation.
Good assistance from Field Facilitators as consultants.	High self-help for each beneficiary.
Good synergy from various elements of society with TFL.	High self-help for each beneficiary.
Support for supporting actions.	Intensive approach and mentoring by TFL and the Muncan village officials.

5. Conclusions

In distributing BSPS assistance in Muncan Village, several things that are very important in implementation in the field can be observed. These include 1) to always implement the applicable SOPs so that the allocated assistance can be right on target; 2) the initial survey is critical to find out the situation and social situation in the field so that planning and strategies can be carried out to support the BSPS process in Muncan Village, 3) good cooperation from various elements of society with field officers significantly help the solution to the obstacles that arise, 4) motivation in pre-processing to post-processing must continue to maintain good relations from the community and field officers representing the government, 5) intensive assistance as a form of attention will also build enthusiasm for aid recipients in undergoing all processes, 6) various support elements of society, procedures, and government policies must be carried out for the common good, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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