

Actor Collaboration in the Governance Of Rutilahu Development in Majalengka Regency

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Abstract

An essential program in the fight to improve the housing conditions of low-income individuals (MBR) is Uninhabitable Houses (rutilahu). In Majalengka Regency, the rutilahu program is overseen by a number of different players, and this research intends to examine their roles and the dynamics of their partnership. The researchers in this study used a descriptive qualitative approach and used a purposive sampling technique to identify their respondents. Using the theory put forward by Ansell and Gash (2007), we examined the collaborative governance process that took place between the PKPP Office of Majalengka Regency, the TJSLP Forum of Majalengka Regency, TFL, LPM, and the beneficiary communities. This process included engaging in face-to-face dialogue, building trust, committing to the process, understanding each other, and reaching intermediate outcomes. In all, five persons served as informants for the research. Based on the findings, three stages of collaboration between the Majalengka Regency PKPP Office, the Majalengka Regency TJSLP Forum, TFL, LPM, and the beneficiary community were deemed successful: face-to-face dialogue, trust building, and intermediate outcome. Departments of Social Services, Health, Public Works, and the Environment do not participate in the commitment to process or share understanding phases of the partnership process. The neighborhood still has a skewed view of the Rutilahu program's help; for example, they believe that the program paid for the house's construction in whole.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Program, Uninhabitable Houses

Introduction

Development is an important aspect in the development of a country. The background of development includes various factors that encourage the need to develop and improve the social, economic, and environmental conditions of a region or country.

In essence, the goal of development is to make people's lives better and more prosperous in a country. Increasing the quantity of productive human resources is important for the process of improving the quality of life, therefore the implementation of development is very important. The essence of development is anticipating changes in people's lives.

Ilhami (2024: 14) added that "Development is a planning process carried out by bureaucrats to improve people's welfare." This is the definition of development according to him. In addition to per capita income, income equality, poverty alleviation, and improving the quality

of life in general are other metrics used in evaluating welfare. A better life for the entire population is the goal of this comprehensive concept of progress.

Housing is defined as any building that functions as a decent place to live and provides the means to support a family, as stated in Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlements. Valuable assets that reflect the values of the owner and the respect of its occupants for each other. However, there are still many houses in Indonesia that are not fully habitable. Using information collected in 2020 by BPS (Central Statistics Agency). Uninhabitable housing is inhabited by up to 39.1% of Indonesian families. From last year which reached 40.46%, this percentage has decreased by 1.36 points. The percentage of the population whose houses are considered uninhabitable is at 39.34% in 2022. In 2023, the proportion will drop to 36.85% of the population living in housing that is considered uninhabitable. Families living in buildings that are considered uninhabitable due to factors such as floor area per capita below 7.2m².

The problem of uninhabitable housing must be addressed immediately to prevent the creation of slums and residential areas. If this is resolved, it will have an impact on other things such as quality of life, institutions and the comfort of the social environment. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out an equalization according to the number of uninhabitable houses in each region spread across Indonesia.

In collaborative governance, various stakeholders such as the community, business sector, and government work together to implement government policies and programs (Ansell and Gash, 2007). There is a new school of thought in public administration called "Collaborative Governance" which emphasizes partnerships between public and private organizations and the general public in implementing policy making. Involving various parties in decision making is important for collaborative governance.

According to Eppel (Sudarmo, 2015: 196), Collaborative Governance combines two concepts: "Collaboration and Governance. Collaboration means working together to achieve common goals and carrying out the same activities based on mutual values. While Governance is an institutional process that influences decisions and institutions in the government, institutional, and private sectors. The government plays a role in governance, but it is not the only institution. The statement also emphasizes that governance does not only include top-down understanding, but also bottom-up, outside-in and inside-out understanding. This refers to the understanding of the decision-making process that involves various parties, both government, non-governmental organizations, and other parties involved, and is carried out collectively and comprehensively"

Based on discussions with experts, the author concludes that collaborative governance is about institutions working together to achieve common goals, assess progress, and make necessary adjustments. Political, legal, social, economic, and ecological systems, as well as collaborative governance regimes, all contribute to and are influenced by the larger system that includes cooperation in collaborative governance. Throughout the duration of the partnership, dynamics are influenced by the context of this system, which presents many choices and constraints.

As done by the Majalengka Regency Government, it has initiated various development programs to address the problem of uninhabitable houses with the aim of improving the quality of life of the poor. This program is designed to create a healthier, safer, and more productive living environment.

The Majalengka Regency Government through the Decent Housing Program (Rutilahu) has succeeded in contributing to realizing the right to life of Majalengka residents by providing decent housing. The existence of the uninhabitable house program has made many residents live better. In this program, all elements must unite, starting from government institutions, the private sector and the community must be able to work together with each other.

Evidence from various sources and direct reports show that individuals or groups are participating in the Rutilahu Program in Majalengka Regency. Collaborative efforts can be initiated by the Housing, Settlement, and Land Agency (PKPP) of the Majalengka Regency Government together with other interested parties, including the TJSLP Forum (CSR) of Majalengka Regency, Field Facilitators (TFL) of West Java Province, Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM), and communities that will benefit from the initiative.

Literature Review

Public Administration

Pasalong (2012: 56) quoted David H. Rosenbloom's statement that public administration is the legislative, executive, framework, regulation, and service activities of government that use management theory and procedures, policies, and laws to implement government intentions.

In public administration, a large number of individuals or groups work together to carry out community needs assessments and other government functions efficiently and effectively. This information comes from

Harbani Pasolong (2010: 8). In an interview with Harbani Pasolong (2010: 8), Nicholas claims that

"Public Administration is a complex combination of theory and practice, with the aim of promoting an understanding of government in its relationship with the governed, and also

encouraging public policy to be more responsive to social needs. public administration as a process of implementing decisions or policies for the benefit of the state, citizens, or society. We need to know together that public administration is like other administrations that are carried out with the aim of public interest." public administration is a process of implementing decisions or policies for the benefit of the state, citizens or society".

The following are some of the main issues about the function of public administration as stated by Gray (1989: 15-16) in his book "Public Administration Theory" (2017: 9).

1) In accordance with the idea of justice, ensuring a fair distribution of state income, especially to those who are economically disadvantaged.

2) Guaranteeing the freedom of the people to be responsible for important service sectors including health care, education, and services, especially for the elderly, and protecting the people's right to have money.

3) Maintaining the old principles of a culturally diverse society while simultaneously ensuring their development in line with contemporary times and in harmony with neighboring cultures through the provision of various forms of assistance and guarantees.

A number of authorities have reached a consensus that public administration is the science and art of planning and implementing a country's policies and programs. The goal is to deal with public problems, including providing public services.

According to the study, every person or organization whose activities have an impact on society as a whole is involved in public administration. Decisions are made by everyone involved in public administration in accordance with public rules and regulations.

Collaborative Governance

According to Mukti & Efendi (2020) in (Ilhami & Achmad, 2023) Understanding Collaborative Governance is also very important for all levels of society. This is because people involved in development plans often work alone due to lack of support from the community.

In line with this, Balogh et al. (Subarsono, 2011) Collaborative Governance as a process and structure in managing and formulating public policy decisions Collaborative Governance in managing and formulating public policy decisions. Both involve the constructive involvement of actors at various levels to achieve public goals that cannot be achieved if implemented by one party.

Robertson and Choi (2010) define Collaborative Governance as a collective and egalitarian system where each participant has the authority to make decisions and each stakeholder has an equal opportunity to determine the objectives of the process under consideration. Bobardo

defines partnership between the government and the private sector simply as a work arrangement based on a shared commitment that goes beyond what is stipulated in the contract between a public sector organization and an organization outside the public sector (Dwiyanto, 2011).

From the definition put forward by Bobardo, it is clear that partnership is a form of cooperation that is more than just a cooperation agreement. The concept of partnership between the public and private sectors explained in is a cooperative relationship where each party has interests that go beyond what is stated in the contract.

Referring to the various definitions that have been discussed related to Collaborative Governance, it can be explained that the need for collaboration basically arises from the interdependence that exists between parties or stakeholders. Collaborative Governance can be described as a process that involves shared norms and mutual benefit, interaction between Governance actors. Through the Collaborative Governance perspective, the positive goals of each party can be achieved "(Irawan, 2017).

Uninhabitable Houses

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was established to achieve prosperity and justice for all its people. The realization of social justice for all Indonesian people is one of the ideals that has been initiated by the nation's founders (founding fathers) as expressed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution after the fourth amendment states that the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state.

The duties and objectives of the government regarding the welfare of its citizens are to advance the welfare of society as a whole. Public welfare includes the needs of society in the fields of health, education, culture, and entertainment (Pandjaitan, 2002: 2).

According to Pandjaitan, poverty is defined as a low standard of living, namely the existence of a level of material deprivation among a large number of people compared to the general standard of living that applies to the society concerned (Nugroho, 2003: 7).

The government's efforts to eradicate poverty and improve public welfare are carried out by issuing policies that include the provision of social assistance. Social assistance is the provision of support in the form of money or goods to a community with the aim of improving community welfare (Ritonga, 2009: 188).

Methods

In this study, the research method used by the researcher is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. This study describes events, situations, phenomena, and conditions that occur at the time the study is conducted.

According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011: 73), qualitative descriptive research aims to explain and represent existing phenomena, both natural and human, and emphasizes the characteristics, quality, and relationships between activities. In addition, descriptive research does not provide treatment, manipulation, or modification to the variables studied, but rather describes the conditions as they are. The treatment covered is only the research itself, which is carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation.

In addition, Sugiono (2012: 9) explains qualitative research as a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques with triangulation, data analysis is inductive or qualitative and qualitative research results where the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning more than generalization.

Based on the statements of several experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that qualitative descriptive research is a series of activities that capture data as it is, not in certain conditions, and the results highlight the importance of the data. Here the author uses a qualitative descriptive research method that can be used to understand social interactions, for example by conducting in-depth interviews to find clear patterns.

Results and Discussion

In the results of this study, the researcher will present the results of the research that the researcher has conducted along with its presentation. The researcher will present and analyze what the researcher has done regarding Actor Collaboration in Rutilahu Development Governance in Majalengka Regency. Before the discussion stage regarding Actor Collaboration in Rutilahu Development Governance in Majalengka Regency, the researcher will describe the results of observations made since the initial stage of the study on July 10 - August 5, 2024. The results of this study used interview techniques to obtain information from sources related to Actor Collaboration in Rutilahu Development Governance in Majalengka Regency, and conducted in-depth observations of the Housing, Settlement Area and Land Service of Majalengka Regency. In addition, the researcher also used several techniques such as searching for various data through books, journals and understanding concepts by analyzing them back using the stages of data analysis techniques, namely, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Several informants who have been interviewed by the researcher are the Head of the Housing, Settlement and Land Agency (PKPP), Head of the Economic and

Development Section and Secretary of the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Forum (TJSLP), Head of LPM Babakan Jawa Village, TFL West Java Province and the beneficiary community. The five informants helped the researcher in collecting information related to Actor Collaboration in Rutilahu Development Governance in Majalengka Regency.

In this discussion, the researcher will explain the collaboration of actors in the governance of uninhabitable housing development in Majalengka Regency, using the theory of collaboration processes explained by Ansell and Gash, there are 5, namely: (1) Face to face dialogue, (2) Trust building, (3) Commitment to process, (4) Shared understanding, (5) Intermediate outcome.

Face To Face Dialogue

Meetings held frequently by the Housing, Settlement and Land Agency (PKPP), TJSLP Forum, LPM, TFL and the community are often held to discuss activity plans, strategies and designs for the development of uninhabitable houses. Routine meetings provide a forum for all parties involved to discuss and resolve problems that arise during the implementation of development. Routine meetings are also important in order to routinely assess the progress of development. This allows stakeholders to provide constructive feedback, both in terms of work quality, use of resources, and community involvement.

The frequency of meetings between the PKPP Agency, TJSLP Forum, LPM, TFL and the beneficiary community is fairly good because from the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, all parties involved in the collaboration on uninhabitable house development are very compact and agree that direct face-to-face meetings must be held frequently. This routine meeting of the parties involved in the development of uninhabitable houses is mandatory because everything related to development will be discussed and discussed regarding the uninhabitable house development program. There is a special schedule for the beneficiary community, namely socialization regarding assistance, socialization of determining beneficiaries and socialization of determining development.

From here it can be concluded based on observations that the frequency of meetings with all parties involved is good and good. Thus, the right frequency of meetings in the collaboration of rutilahu development is the key to ensuring that this program is implemented effectively, efficiently and in line with the needs and expectations of the community in need.

Participation

The researcher concluded from the results of direct observations in the field that participation in the collaborative program for the construction of uninhabitable houses has been running with the involvement of many parties such as the RT head, RW head, LPM, TFL

and the surrounding community working together in this uninhabitable house program. The PKPP Service and the TJSLP Forum welcomed the community participation in this program because in the context of the uninhabitable house development program, community participation is a very important element to ensure that the program being implemented meets the needs and desires of the local community. Community involvement can help increase local acceptance of the project and ensure that the benefits of the project can be felt by those who need it most.

It can be concluded that participation is not just a formality, but a vital component that determines the success and sustainability of a program. The active involvement of all stakeholders ensures that the process is more inclusive, responsive, and adaptive to changes and challenges that may be faced..

Trust Building

Building trust is the key to the success of the uninhabitable housing (rutilahu) development program. Trust among all stakeholders, including the government, community, and non-governmental organizations, is the foundation for the program to run smoothly and achieve its goals.

Trust is the glue that binds the various stakeholders of the rutilahu program. Without trust, the program can face obstacles in terms of community support, cooperation between institutions, and effectiveness of implementation. Building trust gives all parties the confidence to collaborate, share information, and work towards mutual success. This not only accelerates program implementation, but also ensures that the community that needs the program the most will feel the long-term impact.

Commitment to Process

In this dimension, there are subdimensions of presence and contribution that complement each other, ensuring that commitment to the collaboration process is not just a formality, but real and impactful. Without presence, the contribution will not be fully realized and without contribution, existence becomes less important. The combination of the two ensures that the collaboration process runs smoothly and efficiently and that the goals that have been set are achieved.

Commitment to the process means that each party is fully involved in every step of the collaboration, from planning to implementation, evaluation, and maintenance. Among them are seriousness in adhering to the agreed plan, punctuality in fulfilling responsibilities, honesty and transparency in communication.

Shared Understanding

In development collaboration, including programs such as Uninhabitable Houses (rutilahu), shared understanding is essential because collaboration involves various actors with different backgrounds, interests, and expertise. Without mutual understanding, collaboration will not be effective and can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, or failure to achieve goals..

Intermediate Outcome

In the context of the uninhabitable housing program (rutilahu), it is the result or impact that occurs during the implementation of the program before the final result is achieved. Intermediate outcomes are important to assess the success of the program stages before achieving the main results, namely improving the quality of housing and improving the welfare of beneficiaries..

Conclusion

Collaboration is a process in which two or more parties actively work together to achieve a common goal. When working collaboratively, each party contributes according to their abilities, expertise, and resources and shares responsibility for achieving better results than when working individually. Collaboration differs from ordinary cooperation because it usually involves deeper involvement, shared decision-making, and a focus on achieving more innovative and sustainable results. In effective collaboration, success is achieved through the integrated contributions of all parties involved. The Uninhabitable House (rutilahu) program relies on close collaboration between various stakeholders to achieve its main goal, which is to provide decent housing for low-income communities (MBR). The collaboration of the rutilahu program in Majalengka Regency involves many actors, namely

the PKPP Office of Majalengka Regency, the TJSLP Forum of Majalengka Regency, TFL, LPM and beneficiary communities, each of whom plays an important role in implementing the program.

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