



The Impact of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) on Community Welfare in Selebar District Bengkulu City (A Conceptual Study Based on Literature Review)

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Abstract

The Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS) is a government housing policy initiative designed to transform uninhabitable houses into decent, safe, and healthy residences for low-income communities through self-help mechanisms and community participation. This study aims to analyze the conceptual impact of the BSPS Program on community welfare in Selebar District, Bengkulu City, by employing a literature review-based approach. The research adopts a non-empirical conceptual method through the synthesis of scientific publications, government regulations, statistical reports, and theoretical perspectives related to housing development and welfare improvement. The findings indicate that BSPS contributes positively to community welfare by improving housing quality, residential safety, comfort, environmental health conditions, and beneficiary satisfaction. The analysis further reveals that the effectiveness of BSPS is not solely determined by physical housing improvements but also depends on governance capacity, institutional coordination, community involvement, and the sustainability of post-assistance maintenance. This study emphasizes that BSPS should be positioned as a multidimensional welfare-oriented policy instrument rather than merely a housing rehabilitation program. The conceptual framework developed provides theoretical implications for understanding the relationship between housing intervention and welfare improvement, while offering a foundation for future empirical studies and policy evaluations in community-based housing development.

Keywords: Community Welfare, Decent Housing, Housing Policy, Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS), Sustainable Development.



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INTRODUCTION

Housing has increasingly been recognized as a multidimensional component of sustainable development because its function extends beyond providing physical shelter to shaping public health, economic productivity, environmental resilience, and social inclusion within rapidly urbanizing societies. Contemporary housing policies have gradually shifted from infrastructure-oriented approaches toward welfare-oriented frameworks that integrate community participation, affordability, and long-term socioeconomic resilience, reflecting the growing international consensus that decent housing constitutes a strategic investment in human development rather than merely a physical asset (Todaro & Smith, 2021). This paradigm is also reflected in Indonesia, where adequate housing is constitutionally protected through Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, emphasizing that every citizen has the right to occupy a safe, healthy, and habitable dwelling capable of supporting human dignity (Republik Indonesia, 2011). The persistence of inadequate housing among low-income households nevertheless indicates that housing deprivation remains closely associated with multidimensional poverty, environmental vulnerability, and unequal access to public services, particularly within developing urban regions. National welfare indicators continue to demonstrate that improvements in housing quality remain inseparable from broader efforts to enhance living standards, community health, and socioeconomic welfare, indicating that housing interventions should be evaluated through comprehensive welfare dimensions rather than solely through physical construction outcomes (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). This evolving perspective has encouraged governments and researchers to reconsider housing assistance programs as integrated welfare policies whose

effectiveness depends not only on infrastructure delivery but also on their capacity to generate sustainable improvements in beneficiaries' quality of life.

The transformation of housing policy has stimulated extensive scholarly attention toward community-based housing assistance programs, particularly those emphasizing self-help mechanisms and participatory development, because these approaches are considered capable of improving housing quality while simultaneously strengthening local empowerment. A systematic review conducted by Aigbavboa et al. (2021) demonstrates that affordable housing initiatives achieve greater sustainability when institutional collaboration, stakeholder participation, financial accessibility, and community engagement are implemented simultaneously rather than independently (Aigbavboa et al., 2021). Empirical studies in Indonesia likewise indicate that housing policies contribute positively to residential welfare when implementation mechanisms are supported by effective governance, responsive institutional arrangements, and community participation throughout program execution (Adianto & Vidyandani, 2023). Similar findings have been reported in Jakarta, where social housing programs produced measurable improvements in beneficiaries' welfare only after policy orientation shifted from quantitative housing provision toward socially responsive housing development that emphasized long-term welfare outcomes instead of numerical achievement targets (Adianto et al., 2023). These collective findings suggest that housing assistance programs should no longer be interpreted solely as physical infrastructure interventions because their broader contribution depends on the interaction between governance quality, beneficiary participation, and post-implementation welfare improvement. Existing evidence consequently illustrates that successful housing policies emerge from complex institutional ecosystems rather than isolated construction activities.

Despite the growing body of literature supporting the effectiveness of housing assistance policies, important conceptual and empirical inconsistencies remain unresolved regarding the actual welfare implications of Indonesia's Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS). Numerous studies primarily evaluate program implementation, administrative compliance, or institutional performance, while comparatively limited attention has been devoted to examining how improvements in housing conditions translate into multidimensional community welfare across different regional contexts (Farida, 2020). Investigations conducted in Gedangan Village, Demak Regency, and several other regions have focused predominantly on implementation procedures, operational risks, and institutional constraints, leaving beneficiary welfare outcomes insufficiently conceptualized within broader socioeconomic perspectives (Aziz et al., 2023; Cahyanto et al., 2023). Recent evaluations undertaken in Padang and Pandeglang have indeed reported positive relationships between BSPS implementation and community welfare, yet these studies remain geographically specific and provide limited theoretical explanation regarding why similar policy interventions may generate different welfare outcomes across local settings characterized by distinct socioeconomic and environmental conditions (Sjafari, 2023; Aqilah & Helmi, 2026). Such variation indicates that housing assistance cannot automatically be assumed to produce equivalent welfare improvements because local governance capacity, demographic characteristics, environmental quality, and community participation may substantially influence policy effectiveness. The limited availability of literature specifically examining BSPS implementation within Bengkulu City, particularly in Selebar District, reinforces the need for a more comprehensive conceptual understanding capable of explaining how housing improvement programs contribute to community welfare under diverse local development contexts.

The unresolved inconsistencies identified in previous studies highlight an important scientific challenge because housing assistance programs are increasingly expected to function as instruments for poverty reduction, social protection, and inclusive urban development rather than merely as construction subsidies. The BSPS policy framework explicitly promotes self-help principles, community participation, and mutual cooperation as essential mechanisms for improving the quality of housing occupied by low-income households, indicating that the program is intended to generate sustainable welfare outcomes beyond physical rehabilitation (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, 2018). The subsequent technical guidelines further emphasize that program success should be evaluated through improvements in housing quality, environmental health, beneficiary participation, and the sustainability of self-help initiatives instead of relying exclusively on the number of completed housing units (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, 2022). Empirical evidence has also suggested that BSPS contributes to poverty alleviation and improvements in beneficiaries' living conditions, although the magnitude of these impacts remains strongly influenced

by local institutional capacity and implementation quality (Zahira & Dariah, 2024). Bengkulu City, particularly Selebar District, represents an important setting for examining these issues because demographic growth, residential development, and socioeconomic diversity create distinctive conditions that may shape the effectiveness of community-based housing interventions (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bengkulu, 2024a; Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bengkulu, 2024b). A more comprehensive conceptual assessment is required to explain how improvements in housing conditions are translated into broader dimensions of community welfare within this local context while providing evidence capable of supporting future policy refinement.

Within the broader scientific landscape, most existing studies continue to emphasize implementation effectiveness, regulatory compliance, or administrative performance, whereas comparatively few investigations integrate housing policy, community welfare, and local development into a unified conceptual framework capable of explaining the multidimensional impacts of BSPS. Studies conducted in Makassar demonstrate that housing policies generate meaningful public benefits only when implementation quality is accompanied by effective governance and responsiveness to community needs, suggesting that policy outcomes cannot be adequately interpreted through administrative indicators alone (Aljurida et al., 2020). Legal and administrative analyses likewise argue that BSPS implementation should be understood as a collaborative public policy instrument requiring institutional accountability, beneficiary participation, and adaptive governance to ensure equitable welfare improvements among low-income households (Rohmi, 2023). The decentralization framework established under regional governance legislation also provides local governments with substantial responsibility for improving public welfare through housing development, making regional evaluation increasingly important for identifying contextual determinants of policy effectiveness (Republik Indonesia, 2014). These considerations position the present study as an effort to bridge the conceptual divide between housing policy implementation and welfare evaluation by synthesizing existing evidence through a literature-based perspective that is specifically contextualized to Selebar District, Bengkulu City. Rather than merely confirming whether BSPS has been implemented successfully, this study seeks to clarify the mechanisms through which housing improvement initiatives may influence physical living conditions, environmental quality, residential security, and community well-being within an integrated analytical framework.

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) on community welfare in Selebar District, Bengkulu City, through a conceptual approach grounded in a comprehensive review of relevant literature. The study focuses on examining how improvements in housing conditions are associated with dimensions of comfort, safety, environmental health, and beneficiary satisfaction while maintaining a clear distinction from administrative, beneficiary selection, and technical construction issues. By positioning housing assistance within a multidimensional welfare perspective, this research is expected to enrich the theoretical understanding of community-based housing policy and its relationship with sustainable social development. The conceptual framework developed in this study also provides a basis for integrating findings from previous research into a more coherent explanation of the welfare implications of self-help housing programs in Indonesia. From a methodological perspective, the study demonstrates the value of literature-based conceptual analysis for identifying relationships among housing quality, policy implementation, and community welfare across diverse local contexts. The findings are expected to contribute to future academic research while providing a stronger analytical foundation for evaluating and improving community-oriented housing assistance programs in comparable urban regions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study is categorized as a non-empirical conceptual study based on a literature review approach, rather than an experimental study or system design implementation, because the research does not involve the development of a computational system, physical experimentation, or direct performance testing of an engineering artifact. The methodological framework is constructed through conceptual modeling of the relationship between the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) as a policy intervention and community welfare as the outcome dimension, incorporating housing quality, residential comfort, safety, environmental health, and beneficiary satisfaction as analytical components. The conceptual framework is developed by synthesizing previous empirical findings, regulatory documents, and theoretical perspectives related to affordable housing policy and

community-based development. Literature analysis is conducted by identifying relevant concepts, comparing previous findings, and constructing a logical relationship between program implementation mechanisms and welfare improvement indicators based on the principles of systematic policy evaluation (Creswell, 2018). The BSPS framework is interpreted according to the national housing assistance regulation, which emphasizes self-help principles, community participation, and improvement of inadequate housing conditions among low-income households (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, 2018). The analytical model positions BSPS implementation as an independent conceptual factor influencing welfare dimensions through improvements in physical housing conditions and living environments.

The analysis procedure applies a qualitative synthesis technique through literature mapping, comparative interpretation, and conceptual evaluation of previous studies concerning housing assistance effectiveness and social welfare outcomes. The reviewed materials include scientific articles, government regulations, statistical reports, and previous evaluations of BSPS implementation in different regional contexts to identify patterns, limitations, and potential explanatory relationships. The validation process is conducted through source triangulation by comparing findings from academic publications, policy guidelines, and official statistical information to ensure consistency and reliability of the conceptual interpretation. Previous studies evaluating BSPS implementation indicate that program effectiveness is strongly influenced by governance capacity, implementation mechanisms, and the extent to which housing improvements generate meaningful benefits for recipient communities (Farida, 2020). The technical analysis evaluates the conceptual performance of the program through welfare-oriented indicators, including changes in housing adequacy, residential security, environmental conditions, and perceived community benefits, rather than through numerical engineering performance metrics. The final analytical output is a conceptual framework explaining the potential contribution of BSPS toward community welfare improvement in Selebar District, Bengkulu City, which can serve as a theoretical foundation for future empirical validation using quantitative or mixed-method approaches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conceptual Framework of BSPS Implementation and Housing Welfare Improvement

The literature synthesis identifies the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) as a community-based housing policy instrument designed not only to improve physical residential conditions but also to strengthen social welfare through participatory development mechanisms. The conceptual analysis indicates that BSPS operates through an integrated relationship between government intervention, community involvement, and improvement of inadequate housing conditions among low-income households. This perspective is consistent with the national housing policy framework, which positions adequate housing as a fundamental component of human welfare and requires public intervention to ensure access to safe, healthy, and habitable residences (Republik Indonesia, 2011). The reviewed literature demonstrates that housing assistance programs have evolved from merely providing shelter toward creating broader welfare impacts by considering social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The conceptual relationship between BSPS implementation and community welfare is illustrated through several interconnected dimensions, as presented in Table 1, which summarizes the analytical components identified from the literature review.

Table 1. Conceptual Relationship Between BSPS Intervention and Community Welfare Dimensions

BspS Intervention Component		Housing Improvement Outcome	Welfare Dimension
Structural Assistance	Improvement	Improved building quality, roof, wall, and floor conditions	Residential safety and comfort
Sanitation and Environmental Improvement		Healthier household environment	Family health protection
Community Participation	Self-Help	Increased ownership and responsibility	Social empowerment

Government Facilitation and Supervision	Sustainable housing improvement	Policy effectiveness
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The framework presented in Table 1 indicates that the impact of BSPS should be interpreted through a multidimensional approach because physical housing improvement represents only one component of broader welfare transformation. Previous research on sustainable affordable housing emphasizes that successful housing programs require the integration of institutional support, affordability mechanisms, stakeholder collaboration, and community participation to achieve sustainable outcomes (Aigbavboa et al., 2021). The conceptual model developed in this study places housing quality improvement as the initial mechanism that influences subsequent welfare dimensions, including safety, comfort, environmental health, and beneficiary satisfaction. The relationship between housing conditions and welfare improvement reflects the broader development perspective proposed by Todaro and Smith (2021), which views human welfare as a combination of material conditions, social security, and access to basic living requirements. Housing interventions that only focus on physical construction without considering social ownership and maintenance capacity may generate limited long-term benefits for recipient communities.

The analysis further indicates that BSPS implementation represents a policy mechanism where community participation functions as a critical factor connecting government assistance with sustainable housing outcomes. Unlike conventional housing provision models that emphasize direct infrastructure delivery, BSPS adopts a self-help approach in which beneficiaries actively participate in housing improvement activities through collective responsibility and local engagement. This mechanism reflects the shift from welfare provision toward empowerment-oriented development, where communities are positioned as active actors rather than passive recipients of government assistance. Research examining social housing transformation in Indonesia demonstrates that housing programs achieve stronger welfare impacts when policy implementation moves beyond numerical housing targets and incorporates the social needs of beneficiaries (Adianto et al., 2023). The conceptual interpretation suggests that beneficiary involvement may influence the sustainability of housing improvements because communities with stronger ownership perceptions tend to maintain and utilize housing facilities more effectively.

The reviewed studies also reveal that institutional capacity and policy governance significantly influence the effectiveness of BSPS as a welfare-oriented intervention. Housing assistance programs require coordination between central government, regional authorities, technical facilitators, and beneficiary groups to ensure that assistance is transformed into meaningful improvements in residential conditions. Empirical evidence from housing policy implementation studies indicates that differences in governance arrangements can create variations in program outcomes despite the application of similar policy frameworks across regions (Adianto & Vidyandani, 2023). This finding reinforces the conceptual assumption that BSPS effectiveness cannot be separated from the administrative environment in which the program operates. The implementation structure of BSPS in Selebar District, Bengkulu City, therefore needs to be understood within the interaction between policy design, local institutional support, and community characteristics rather than evaluated solely through the completion of physical housing improvements.

The conceptual mapping also demonstrates that BSPS contributes to welfare improvement through a gradual process involving housing rehabilitation, environmental enhancement, and increased residential security. The improvement of basic housing components, such as walls, roofs, floors, ventilation, and sanitation facilities, represents a direct pathway through which households experience better living conditions. These changes are particularly relevant for low-income communities because inadequate housing conditions are frequently associated with health risks, reduced productivity, and social vulnerability. National welfare indicators published by the Central Statistics Agency show that housing quality remains an important component in measuring community welfare because residential conditions influence various aspects of household quality of life (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). The literature-based analysis confirms that the evaluation of BSPS should incorporate both physical and social indicators to capture the actual contribution of housing assistance programs.

The conceptual framework formulated in this study provides a foundation for understanding BSPS as an integrated development intervention that connects housing improvement with community welfare enhancement. The framework differs from narrow evaluation approaches that measure program

success only through administrative completion or the number of renovated houses because it emphasizes the relationship between policy inputs, implementation mechanisms, housing outcomes, and welfare consequences. This analytical perspective is relevant for examining BSPS implementation in Selebar District, where local socioeconomic conditions and housing characteristics may influence the effectiveness of government assistance programs. The framework also provides a theoretical basis for future empirical research that may test the proposed relationships using quantitative measurement, qualitative investigation, or mixed-method approaches. The conceptual results demonstrate that BSPS has the potential to function as a strategic instrument for improving community welfare when policy implementation is supported by effective governance, sustained participation, and comprehensive evaluation mechanisms.

Literature-Based Evaluation of BSPS Impact on Residential Quality and Community Welfare

The literature-based evaluation indicates that the implementation of the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) has generally generated positive contributions toward improving residential quality and supporting community welfare among low-income households. The synthesis of previous studies shows that BSPS interventions are primarily reflected in improvements in basic housing components, including structural conditions, building safety, sanitation facilities, and residential comfort. These improvements represent important indicators because inadequate housing conditions are closely related to social vulnerability and limited access to a healthy living environment. The reviewed evidence suggests that the effectiveness of BSPS should not be interpreted only through the physical completion of housing repairs but through the extent to which beneficiaries experience meaningful changes in their daily living conditions. The relationship between program intervention and welfare outcomes identified from previous studies is summarized in Table 2, which presents comparative findings from different regional implementations of BSPS.

Table 2. Literature-Based Evaluation of BSPS Impact on Residential Quality and Community Welfare

Study Location	Main Findings	Analytical Perspective
Jakarta	Housing programs require welfare-oriented implementation beyond numerical housing targets	Social housing development
Surabaya	Public housing policies influence housing provision through governance mechanisms	Policy implementation
Pandeglang	BSPS contributes to poverty reduction and improved household welfare	Welfare improvement
Padang	BSPS improves beneficiary satisfaction and residential conditions	Community impact evaluation
Subang	Implementation effectiveness depends on institutional capacity	Administrative governance

The findings presented in Table 2 indicate that BSPS generates welfare implications through multiple pathways rather than through a single physical improvement mechanism. Research in Jakarta highlights that housing programs achieve stronger social outcomes when they are designed around beneficiary welfare rather than merely focusing on the number of housing units improved (Adianto et al., 2023). Similar observations were identified in Surabaya, where public housing policies demonstrated that governance structures and implementation processes influence the extent to which housing interventions benefit communities (Adianto & Vidyandani, 2023). These findings strengthen the conceptual argument that BSPS effectiveness depends on the interaction between policy design and local implementation conditions. The improvement of residential quality becomes meaningful when accompanied by changes in household security, comfort, and social stability, which represent broader dimensions of welfare.

The evaluation of previous studies also demonstrates that BSPS contributes to reducing housing-related inequality by providing opportunities for low-income households to improve their

residential environments. Housing assistance programs become particularly significant in developing regions because vulnerable communities often experience difficulties accessing adequate housing through conventional market mechanisms. Research on BSPS implementation in Pandeglang demonstrates that housing assistance can contribute to poverty reduction strategies when combined with effective implementation and community involvement (Sjafari, 2023). The relationship between housing improvement and poverty reduction reflects the broader development perspective that recognizes adequate housing as an essential element supporting human capability and socioeconomic advancement. The literature synthesis confirms that housing interventions should be positioned as part of comprehensive welfare policies rather than isolated infrastructure programs.

The analysis further identifies that beneficiary satisfaction represents an important dimension in evaluating BSPS outcomes because improved physical conditions do not automatically indicate successful welfare transformation. Community perceptions toward housing improvements provide information regarding whether the assistance has addressed practical household needs and generated perceived benefits after implementation. A recent evaluation of BSPS in Kuranji District, Padang City, found that the program contributed positively to community welfare by improving housing conditions and increasing beneficiary perceptions regarding the usefulness of government assistance (Aqilah & Helmi, 2026). This evidence supports the argument that welfare evaluation requires attention to both objective housing indicators and subjective experiences of beneficiaries. Within the context of Selebar District, such an approach is relevant because the success of BSPS may depend on how recipients perceive changes in safety, comfort, and environmental quality after receiving assistance.

Although the literature generally confirms positive impacts, the evaluation also reveals several limitations regarding the sustainability and consistency of BSPS outcomes across different regions. Variations in implementation quality, community readiness, supervision mechanisms, and local administrative capacity may influence the degree to which housing improvements are maintained after program completion. Studies examining BSPS implementation in Subang indicate that institutional factors play a significant role in determining whether policy objectives are achieved effectively at the local level (Farida, 2020). Similar concerns were identified in research on implementation risks in Demak, where several operational factors influenced the effectiveness of BSPS as an instrument for addressing extreme poverty through housing improvement (Cahyanto et al., 2023). These findings suggest that evaluation of BSPS should include not only immediate housing outcomes but also the capacity of local systems to maintain and extend program benefits.

The literature synthesis provides a conceptual understanding that BSPS has significant potential to improve community welfare through residential quality enhancement, yet its effectiveness remains dependent on contextual factors surrounding implementation. The accumulated evidence from various regions demonstrates a consistent pattern where housing improvements contribute to better living conditions when supported by adequate governance, participation, and monitoring mechanisms. This interpretation is relevant for analyzing BSPS implementation in Selebar District, Bengkulu City, because regional characteristics may influence the translation of policy intervention into welfare outcomes. The evaluation framework developed through this literature review emphasizes that BSPS should be assessed as a multidimensional development program integrating physical improvement, social empowerment, and policy effectiveness. Such an approach provides a stronger analytical basis for understanding how housing assistance contributes to sustainable community welfare improvement.

Critical Analysis of Implementation Challenges and Sustainability of BSPS Outcomes

The literature synthesis identifies that although the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) demonstrates positive contributions to residential improvement, several conceptual and implementation challenges remain influential in determining the sustainability of its outcomes. The effectiveness of housing assistance cannot be assessed solely from the immediate completion of rehabilitation activities because long-term welfare improvement depends on the continuity of housing utilization, maintenance capacity, and institutional support after program implementation. The analysis indicates that BSPS represents a complex public intervention involving multiple actors, including government institutions, technical facilitators, and beneficiary communities, whose coordination determines the consistency of program outcomes. Housing improvement initiatives may produce limited impacts when physical assistance is not accompanied by adequate empowerment mechanisms

and post-assistance monitoring. The identified challenges from the literature review are summarized in Table 3, which presents the main factors affecting the sustainability of BSPS outcomes.

Table 3. Identified Challenges Affecting BSPS Sustainability

Challenge Factor	Description	Potential Impact on Program Outcomes
Limited post-assistance monitoring	Lack of continuous evaluation after housing improvement	Reduced sustainability of housing quality
Beneficiary capacity differences	Variation in economic and technical ability of households	Unequal maintenance capability
Administrative and coordination constraints	Differences in institutional implementation capacity	Variation in program effectiveness
Environmental and local conditions	Regional differences affecting housing needs	Different welfare outcomes among communities

The factors presented in Table 3 demonstrate that sustainability represents a critical dimension in evaluating BSPS effectiveness because housing quality improvements require continuous management beyond the intervention period. Previous studies emphasize that affordable housing programs frequently encounter challenges when institutional coordination and long-term support mechanisms are insufficient to maintain the benefits generated during implementation (Aigbavboa et al., 2021). The self-help approach adopted by BSPS provides opportunities for community empowerment, yet its success depends on the ability of beneficiaries to preserve and improve housing conditions after receiving government assistance. The conceptual analysis indicates that stronger community ownership may enhance sustainability because beneficiaries are more likely to maintain housing improvements that they perceive as valuable and relevant to their daily needs. This perspective reinforces the argument that BSPS should be evaluated as a continuous social development process rather than a temporary construction intervention.

One of the major challenges identified from previous research concerns the gap between policy objectives and implementation practices at the local level. Although BSPS regulations emphasize community participation and self-help principles, variations in implementation capacity among regions may influence the extent to which these principles are realized in practice. Research on BSPS implementation in Gedangan Village demonstrates that administrative coordination, technical facilitation, and institutional management influence the achievement of housing improvement objectives (Aziz et al., 2023). Similar findings indicate that implementation risks may emerge from limitations in planning, supervision, and coordination between stakeholders involved in housing assistance programs (Cahyanto et al., 2023). These conditions suggest that the success of BSPS depends not only on the availability of financial assistance but also on the effectiveness of governance structures responsible for translating policy objectives into community-level outcomes.

The sustainability issue is also closely related to the capacity of beneficiaries to maintain improved housing conditions after receiving assistance. Low-income households may experience difficulties in conducting further improvements or routine maintenance because economic limitations remain a significant barrier after the completion of government-supported rehabilitation. The literature indicates that housing welfare should be understood through a broader socioeconomic perspective because adequate shelter interacts with household income stability, health conditions, and social resilience. Studies on housing policy implementation demonstrate that community benefits become more sustainable when programs incorporate empowerment strategies that increase beneficiary awareness and responsibility toward housing maintenance (Aljurida et al., 2020). This analytical perspective suggests that BSPS evaluation requires attention to post-program conditions because physical improvement alone does not guarantee continuous welfare enhancement.

The role of local government governance also represents a determining factor in ensuring the sustainability of BSPS outcomes, particularly within decentralized administrative systems. Regional governments possess important responsibilities in coordinating housing development policies, facilitating implementation processes, and ensuring that community welfare objectives are integrated into local development planning. The framework of regional governance in Indonesia provides

authority for local governments to manage public service delivery, including housing-related development initiatives, according to regional needs and characteristics (Republik Indonesia, 2014). Previous evaluations indicate that effective policy implementation requires alignment between central government regulations and local institutional capabilities to avoid implementation gaps between policy formulation and practical outcomes (Rohmi, 2023). The conceptual analysis therefore identifies governance consistency as a fundamental element influencing whether BSPS can generate sustainable welfare improvements in specific regional contexts such as Selebar District, Bengkulu City.

The critical evaluation of BSPS implementation demonstrates that the program has substantial potential to improve community welfare, yet its sustainability requires continuous strengthening of institutional, social, and technical dimensions. The literature does not indicate that housing assistance automatically produces permanent welfare improvement because outcomes remain influenced by implementation quality, community participation, and maintenance mechanisms. The findings highlight the importance of developing evaluation frameworks that consider both immediate housing improvements and long-term social impacts generated by the program. For Selebar District, this perspective provides an analytical foundation for understanding that BSPS effectiveness should be examined through the interaction between housing conditions, beneficiary capacity, and governance support. The conceptual findings contribute to expanding the understanding of community-based housing programs by emphasizing sustainability as a central component of welfare-oriented policy evaluation.

Conceptual Implications of BSPS Evaluation for Housing Policy Development in Selebar District Bengkulu City

The conceptual analysis of BSPS implementation provides important implications for understanding housing assistance as a strategic component of sustainable community development in Selebar District, Bengkulu City. The literature synthesis indicates that regional characteristics, demographic conditions, and local socioeconomic structures influence how housing policies are translated into welfare outcomes at the community level. Selebar District represents an important context for policy evaluation because urban expansion and residential development create complex housing challenges that require adaptive and locally responsive interventions. Official regional statistics indicate that housing conditions and population dynamics remain important aspects in assessing development performance because they reflect the capacity of communities to access adequate living environments (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bengkulu, 2024). The conceptual evaluation framework developed in this study positions BSPS as a policy mechanism that connects government assistance, housing quality improvement, and broader welfare enhancement through an integrated analytical perspective. This approach allows housing programs to be assessed not only based on physical outputs but also through their contribution to improving social conditions and community resilience.

The analysis suggests that the implementation of BSPS in Selebar District requires a contextual understanding of local conditions because identical policy interventions may generate different outcomes across regions. Housing assistance programs operate within specific socioeconomic environments where household characteristics, community participation levels, and institutional support systems influence the effectiveness of implementation. The availability of regional data regarding population characteristics, settlement patterns, and development conditions provides an important foundation for interpreting housing policy outcomes within a specific geographic context (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bengkulu, 2024). Previous studies demonstrate that public housing policies achieve stronger impacts when they are aligned with local needs and supported by effective governance mechanisms rather than applied through uniform approaches without contextual adaptation (Adianto & Vidyandani, 2023). The conceptual findings indicate that future BSPS evaluation in Selebar District should incorporate regional characteristics as analytical variables to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of program effectiveness.

The conceptual model developed through this study also highlights the importance of integrating physical, social, and policy dimensions in evaluating the contribution of BSPS toward community welfare improvement. Physical housing indicators, such as structural quality, sanitation, ventilation, and residential safety, represent direct outcomes of the intervention, while satisfaction, security perception, and community participation represent broader welfare dimensions. The relationship among these dimensions reflects the multidimensional concept of welfare measurement,

where access to adequate housing functions as a foundation for improving quality of life and reducing social vulnerability (Todaro & Smith, 2021). The analytical framework proposed in this research is presented in Table 4, which illustrates the relationship between evaluation dimensions and expected contributions of BSPS implementation.

Table 4. Proposed Conceptual Evaluation Model for BSPS in Selebar District Bengkulu City

Evaluation Dimension		Main Indicator	Expected Contribution
Physical Condition	Housing	Building structure, roof, floor, wall, and sanitation improvement	Increased housing adequacy
Residential Environment		Health, safety, and comfort aspects	Improved quality of household life
Community Participation		Self-help involvement and ownership	Stronger social empowerment
Policy Implementation		Governance, monitoring, and facilitation	Sustainable program effectiveness

The model presented in Table 4 emphasizes that BSPS evaluation should incorporate multiple indicators because welfare improvement emerges from the interaction between different components rather than from a single program output. This perspective is consistent with research showing that successful affordable housing programs require coordination among policy actors, community participation, and sustainable implementation mechanisms (Aigbavboa et al., 2021). The framework also provides a basis for assessing whether housing interventions produce meaningful social changes beyond immediate physical improvements. In the context of Selebar District, this analytical approach can assist policymakers in identifying factors that strengthen or limit the effectiveness of BSPS implementation. The integration of these dimensions supports a more comprehensive evaluation model that reflects the complexity of housing policy outcomes in developing urban areas.

The findings from this conceptual study further indicate that BSPS has implications for improving future housing governance strategies through evidence-based policy refinement. Government institutions may utilize the identified conceptual relationships to strengthen monitoring systems, improve beneficiary assistance mechanisms, and develop evaluation procedures that consider long-term welfare outcomes. Previous research emphasizes that housing policies require continuous assessment because implementation effectiveness depends on institutional adaptation and responsiveness to changing community needs (Zahira & Dariah, 2024). The application of systematic evaluation approaches may support more effective decision-making by identifying whether housing interventions successfully address residential vulnerability and improve community welfare. From an Intelligent Engineering and Computing perspective, the conceptual integration of policy variables, welfare indicators, and evaluation dimensions provides an analytical foundation for developing future data-driven assessment models for housing programs.

The final conceptual interpretation establishes that BSPS represents a significant policy instrument capable of supporting community welfare improvement when implemented through integrated planning, participatory mechanisms, and sustainable governance frameworks. The study contributes to the academic discussion by positioning housing assistance not merely as a physical development program but as a multidimensional intervention connected with social development objectives. The framework developed in this research can serve as a reference for future empirical studies that examine BSPS outcomes through quantitative measurement, qualitative exploration, or computational modeling approaches. The analysis also provides practical relevance for policymakers by emphasizing the importance of evaluating housing assistance through broader welfare dimensions rather than focusing exclusively on construction achievements. This conceptual contribution strengthens the understanding of how community-based housing policies may support sustainable development objectives within local contexts such as Selebar District, Bengkulu City.

CONCLUSION

Based on the conceptual analysis and literature review, it can be concluded that the Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) represents an important community-based housing

intervention that contributes to improving residential conditions and supporting community welfare development in Selebar District, Bengkulu City. The analysis demonstrates that BPS provides meaningful benefits through improvements in essential housing components, including building structures, ventilation systems, sanitation facilities, residential safety, and household comfort. These physical improvements are closely connected with broader welfare dimensions because adequate housing functions as a foundation for improving health conditions, security, and quality of life among low-income communities. The findings indicate that BPS should not be viewed merely as a construction assistance program but as a social development policy that integrates government support, community participation, and sustainable housing improvement mechanisms. The conceptual framework developed in this study confirms that improvements in housing quality can contribute to increased beneficiary satisfaction and enhanced living conditions when supported by effective implementation processes. The sustainability of these benefits, however, remains influenced by institutional coordination, community involvement, and the availability of continuous monitoring mechanisms after program implementation.

The study recommends that government institutions strengthen BPS implementation through consistent evaluation, improved supervision, and adaptive policy strategies that consider local characteristics and beneficiary needs. Communities receiving assistance are expected to actively maintain and manage improved housing facilities to ensure that the benefits of the program remain sustainable over time. The findings also suggest that future policy development should emphasize not only physical housing improvements but also empowerment strategies that increase community responsibility and long-term housing resilience. For future researchers, further studies are encouraged to validate this conceptual framework through empirical approaches by incorporating additional variables, such as socioeconomic conditions, community participation, governance capacity, and comparative regional analysis. The integration of broader analytical dimensions may provide a more comprehensive understanding of how BPS influences welfare transformation among beneficiary communities. This study contributes theoretically by expanding the perspective of housing assistance evaluation from a physical infrastructure approach toward a multidimensional welfare framework. The proposed conceptual approach may serve as a foundation for future research and policy evaluation models related to sustainable community-based housing development.

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