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The Influence of Supervisory Roles and Distribution Duties on Community Satisfaction Recipients of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS)

Suriyanti R.[1], Dewi Nusraningrum[2]

[1.2.] *Master of Management, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia*
Correspondence Authors: Suriyanti R. (suriyanti@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The implementation of housing policy in the form of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) in Indonesia is still not fully in line with expectations. The aim of this research is to analyze the effect of supervision and distribution on the satisfaction of people receiving the BSPS program in Cakura Village. The method used in this research is multiple linear regression with the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation technique. The results of the research conclude that there is a positive influence from supervision (X1) on the level of satisfaction of the community receiving the program (Y) in Cakura Village. However, this influence is very small and not significant, with a correlation coefficient value of 0.343 and a significance level of 0.206. There is a positive influence from distribution (X2) on the satisfaction of program recipients (Y) in Cakura Village. Like the influence of the PPK supervisory role, the influence of the TFL distribution task is also very low as indicated by the correlation coefficient value of 0.477 and the significance level of 0.035. There is an influence of supervision and distribution together on community satisfaction with a coefficient of determination value of 0.578. This means that changes that occur in variable Y (community satisfaction) can be determined by changes that occur in variables X1 (supervision) and X2 (distribution) amounting to 57.8%. Meanwhile, the remainder, amounting to 0.422 or 42.7% of the change in variable Y is determined by other variables that are not included in the regression equation model.

Keywords: *BSPS, Distribution Duties, Supervisory Roles, Satisfaction.*

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INTRODUCTION

In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, there is an affirmation that the state guarantees basic needs as a right of its citizens, including a guarantee of residence. This is clearly stated in Article 28 letter C of the 1945 Constitution that "every person has the right to develop himself by fulfilling his basic needs, has the right to receive education and benefit from science and technology, art and culture, in order to improve the quality of his life and for the welfare of humanity"; Article 28 letter H states that "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to obtain health services"; Article 34 paragraph 2 states that "The State develops a social security system for all people and empowers the weak and incapable in accordance with human dignity."

The implementation of housing policy in the form of Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) in Indonesia is still not fully in line with expectations. The results of research conducted by Mamangkey (2019) concluded that the lack of supervision from the relevant agencies resulted in delays in the implementation of house construction and the supply of materials from material distributor shops which did not comply with the agreement. Likewise, research conducted by Zulkarnain (2019) resulted in the conclusion that the implementation of BSPS in South Parigi Regency has not been effective due to several factors. First, aspects of communication and socialization that are not carried out at the KPB level result in public ignorance. Second, the sanctions given to violators by the relevant agencies are not strict. Third, TFL's irresponsible and transparent attitude, because it levies outside its duties and responsibilities so that the distribution of building materials is delayed.

The United Nations (UN) also considers that homes are very important in supporting the lives of individuals and families, so that they have designated the right to a home as part of Human Rights (HAM), as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which announced by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, through Resolution 217 A, Article 25 Paragraph (1) (Prayitno, 2012: 13). The irony of this housing problem, whether it is unfit for habitation or people without a home at all, is in large quantities in rural and peripheral areas in Indonesia. Some of the causes include the low quality of human resources living in villages, the high flow of urbanization from year to year and the low level of productive economic activity in a number of peripheral areas.

Based on predictions from the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, urbanization in Indonesia in 2025 will reach 68 percent, and even in four provinces on the island of Java it will reach 87 percent (Central BPS, 2019). Even though it is guaranteed by the state and included as part of Human Rights (HAM), the issue of housing and housing as a basic need for every citizen in this country is still a crucial issue to this day. As reported by Ekonomi.bisnis.com, based on data from the PUPR Ministry, the housing backlog reached 7.64 million housing units as of early 2020, consisting of 6.48 million housing units for low-income people (MBR) with non-fixed income characteristics, 1 .72 million housing units for MBR fixed income and 0.56 million housing units for non-MBR (ekonomi.bisnis.com, 2020). Likewise, the housing backlog in Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) is 2.36 million housing units consisting of the 2015 RTLH and RTLH backlogs from 2015 to 2019. For the RPJMN target and the PUPR Ministry's Strategic

Plan for 2020 - 2024, the target is direct intervention. The government reached 5 million, consisting of SMF of 50,000 units, BP2BT subsidies of 100,000 units, Tapera of 500,000 units, FLPP/SSB – SBUM housing subsidies of 900,000 units, and collaboration between the central, regional, private and community governments of 3.45 million units. (Petriella, 2020).

Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia, based on data from the poverty alleviation commission, Office of the Minister for People's Welfare in 2004, to date there are still 38 million Indonesians who are below the poverty line. More than 70 percent of the total poor population is in rural areas, while the rest is in urban areas (Waluyo, 2006). There is a housing problem in many areas in Indonesia, especially in rural areas which are generally low-income communities. In fact, villages on the other hand are agricultural development machines that are directed at maintaining and ensuring food availability for all levels of society, especially in urban areas. People with diverse backgrounds and varying capacities collectively create economic dynamics based on variations in capabilities, operations, resources, knowledge, personal drives, leadership, and political awareness. This modality should be able to be utilized optimally when the village is organized efficiently through a combination of spatial planning and resource planning together. This planning is carried out by taking into account the various existing components and various existing economic processes, both primary and secondary, creators or drivers of change (Prayitno, 2012: 17).

Based on data from the Takalar Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS Takalar), there were at least 295,892 residents per year 2018 and this has increased to 298,288 residents per year 2019. The population density level in 2018 was 522.31 (People/Km2) and also experienced increased along with the increase in population to 527 (People/Km2). This increasing population density is growing in line with the increasing need for adequate housing and settlement facilities for the residents of Takalar Regency. To answer the issue of basic housing rights, the government of the Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi-JK Working Cabinet (2014-2019), through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) launched the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program. Self-help housing is a house or housing that is built on community initiative, either individually or in groups, in the form of restoration, repair or construction of new houses with government assistance. The program plan is then outlined in the form of a ministerial regulation, as the basis for implementing the program.

In PUPR Ministerial Regulation number 39/PRT/M/2015 article 1 paragraph 1 it is explained that "Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance, hereinafter abbreviated to BSPS, is government facilitation in the form of stimulant assistance for the construction/improvement of the quality of houses for Low Income Communities". Then in paragraph 2 it is explained that "Low Income Communities, hereinafter abbreviated as MBR, are people who have limited purchasing power and therefore need government support to obtain a habitable house."

This program is implemented throughout Indonesia in stages in each current fiscal year. Takalar Regency and South Sulawesi Province in general are areas that have received the BSPS program since 2014. Although several sources report that South Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces that is classified as capable of implementing this program well, and is worthy of being used as a pilot area, despite

its achievements In this context, researchers also found various gaps in data & information in the field, especially those that occurred in Takalar Regency. This leaves a question mark regarding the achievements and performance benchmarks implemented regarding organizational governance and implementation programs. Based on data obtained by researchers, one of the crucial issues in the BSPS program is related to the operational process and distribution to beneficiaries. From data and information collected by researchers from various sources, at least two forms of deviation were found in the distribution process.

First, allegations of misuse of the building materials budget by Field Facilitators (TFL) were discovered. This is based on the number of BSPS beneficiary residents who complained that the value of the goods and materials received did not match the actual value of the assistance. It's not just a question of the value of goods, another thing that is also a problem is that the BSPS assistance received by beneficiaries from TFL is not based on need. From the results of interviews with Dg. Kebo on the same day as Zaenal Dg. Tutu gained recognition, even receiving help that was not needed at all. Dg. Kebo which needs cement and a roof, but instead gets stone and sand. As a result, the item cannot be used. Second, TFLs, who are actually tasked with assisting beneficiaries in utilizing aid, are rarely found in the field. As a result, many house developments have been hampered. This situation is often found by researchers in Cakura Village. According to Dg. Maro, a recipient of BSPS building materials assistance met by researchers on June 11 2018, it was very difficult for facilitators to be found, let alone come to accompany the recipients directly. As a result, Dg. Maro felt confused about the work on his house which could not be completed on time. As witnessed directly by researchers, it was not just Dg. Maro, the same thing was also experienced by other beneficiaries in the village.

From the phenomenon above, researchers are interested in making further observations regarding the role and strategy of the Commitment Making Officer (PPK) in the BSPS aid distribution process. Bearing in mind that there is a provision that the PPK's role is to supervise and control this program, starting from the selection of potential aid recipients to the distribution process. The occurrence of deviations in the distribution of BSPS by TFL as shown above, of course cannot be separated from the weak supervisory role of PPK. In the interest of fulfilling the required data and information, researchers took Cakura Village as a case study using a quantitative approach to measure the level of success or failure of policies in implementing the BSPS program. Success or failure in implementing the BSPS program, in this study, is measured based on objective assessments based on the level of satisfaction of the beneficiary community. Weak supervision carried out by Commitment Making Officials (PPK) through monitoring/field visits is due to limited funds and the large number of villages that need Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) in Takalar district.

METHOD

2.1. Definition of Operational Variables

Research uses a multiple linear regression method (multivariate linear regression) which consists of two independent variables, namely supervision (X1) and

distribution (X2) and one dependent variable, namely community satisfaction (Y). The concept of satisfaction adopts the definition of Kotler & Armstrong (2002, 74), the concept of supervision uses the definition of Nawawi (2007: 8), and the concept of distribution refers to the definition of Widyarto (2012). Each of these variables is defined as follows: (1) Satisfaction is a person's feeling after comparing their perceived performance or results with their expectations. In the context of this research, the object of research is the beneficiary community. (2) Supervision is a process of monitoring, checking and evaluating which is carried out efficiently and effectively by the leadership of a small organizational unit of the work organization regarding work resources to be improved or recommended by the competent leadership at a higher level in order to achieve the goals that have been set. formulated. (3) Distribution is an integrated approach that covers the entire material management process, providing orientation to the process of providing, producing and distributing products to consumers. Consumers in this research are the beneficiary communities.

Table 1 Operational Variable

No	Variable	Dimensions	Indicator	Data Type	Data Collection Techniques
1.	Satisfaction (Y)	Satisfaction	1. The supervisory role of Commitment Making Officials (PPK) in the BSPS distribution process in Cakura Village 2. What is the level of openness of the Field Facilitator Team (TFL) in distributing BSPS program assistance in Cakura Village 3. What is the level of satisfaction in implementing the BSPS program in Cakura Village	Primary	Interview
2.	Supervision (X1)	Supervision	1. The supervisory role of Commitment Making Officials (PPK) in the BSPS distribution process in Cakura Village 2. What is the level of openness of the Field Facilitator Team (TFL) in distributing BSPS program assistance in Cakura Village 3. What is the level of satisfaction in implementing the BSPS program in Cakura Village?	Primary	Interview
3.	Distribution (X2)	Distribution	1. The supervisory role of Commitment Making Officials (PPK) in the BSPS distribution process in Cakura Village 2. What is the level of openness of the Field Facilitator Team (TFL) in distributing BSPS program assistance in Cakura Village 3. What is the level of satisfaction in implementing the BSPS program in Cakura Village?	Primary	Interview

2.2. Population and Sample

2.2.1 Population

It cannot be known with certainty how many recipients of the BSPS program were in Takalar Regency in 2015 due to limited sources of information that can be obtained. However, for Cakura Village, which is the research location, based on information from TFL, it is known that the number of program recipients is 30 people from all areas of South Polombangkeng District. Thus, all recipients of the program became the population of this study.

2.2.2 Sample

The sampling technique used in this research is Purposive Sampling, which is a technique with a clear objective basis related to the representative aspect of data in the population. According to Sugiyono (2019), purposive sampling is a type of sampling technique by determining certain criteria which are commonly used in scientific research. Purposive sampling which is also called judgment or expert sampling is a type of non-probability sample. The main goal of purposive sampling is to produce a sample that can logically be considered representative of the population. Taking into consideration that the total population of program recipients in Cakura Village was 30 people, it was determined that the entire population would be used as the research sample. The determination of the sample size is included in the saturated sample category because the population is limited. So that all of them become respondents in collecting data.

Table 2. Profile of BSPS Recipient Respondents in Cakura Village, South Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency, 2015

No.	Name	Address (Hamlet)	BSPS Recipient Age (Years)	Work	Average Income/Month (Rp)
1	With Kebo	Buakang	62	Casual Labor	3,250,000
2	Zaenal with Tutu	Buakang	57	Casual Labor	3,100,000
3	With Maro	Buakang	64	Farmer	2,500,000
4	With Rurung	Buakang	67	Farmer	2,750,000
5	With Please	Jenelimbua	38	Farmer	3,000,000
6	Manni and Sutte	Jenelimbua	41	Fisherman	2,640,000
7	Sumung with Sarro	Jenelimbua	58	Fisherman	2,300,000
8	Sahawa with Jime	Jenelimbua	44	Fisherman	2,700,000
9	With Flame	Jenelimbua	40	Farmer	2,850,000
10	With Lili	Jenelimbua	46	Casual Labor	3,250,000
11	A With Nakku	Bontocamba	39	Casual Labor	3,000,000
12	Nani and Ngai	Bontocamba	66	farmer	2,500,000
13	Basse Dg Sunggu	Bontocamba	58	Farmer	2,700,000
14	With Sanging	Bontocamba	71	Farmer	2,500,000
15	K Dg Nginga	Bontocamba	69	Fisherman	2,500,000
16	Helmiana	Bontocamba	37	Casual Labor	3,000,000
17	With Ati	Bontomaka	43	Farmer	3,500,000
18	Do'ding	Bontomaka	56	Fisherman	2,250,000
19	Buoyantly	Bontomaka	63	Casual Labor	2,700,000
20	S With Tutu	Bontomaka	52	Farmer	2,150,000
21	With Tia	Bontomaka	49	Farmer	1,750,000
22	J. With Kanang	Pangkajene	73	Farmer	1,700,000
23	With Ganyu	Pangkajene	56	Farmer	1,800,000
24	S Dg Taba	Cakura	48	Fisherman	1,500,000
25	Hamzag with Tutu	Cakura	32	Fisherman	1,700,000
26	Amiruddin Dg Ngola	Cakura	40	Fisherman	2,000,000
27	Sharif and Tutu	Cakura	38	Casual Labor	1,850,000
28	A. With Tutu	Buakang	32	Farmer	2,250,000
29	With Emba	Jenelimbua	37	Farmer	2,750,000
30	With Iji	Jenelimbua	33	Farmer	2,500,000

2.3. Research design

The type of approach used in this research is quantitative descriptive research. Quantitative descriptive research design is research that has the aim of describing a phenomenon, event, symptom and occurrence that occurs factually, systematically and accurately. Phenomena can take the form of activities, relationships, characteristics as well as similarities and differences between phenomena. Quantitative descriptive research aims to explain a phenomenon using numbers that describe the

characteristics of the subjects studied. According to Sugiyono (2019), quantitative methods are called traditional methods, because this method has been used for a long time so that it has become a tradition as a common method for research. This method is called a positivistic method because it is based on the philosophy of positivism. This method is a scientific method (scientific), because it meets scientific principles, namely concrete/empirical, objective, measurable, rational and systematic.

2.4. Types, Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The type of data used in this research is a compilation of primary data and secondary data. According to Sugiyono (2019) primary data is data that is directly obtained by researchers first hand and secondary data is data that is not directly obtained by researchers, for example through other people, publications from official institutions or official documents. In this research, primary data was obtained through direct interviews and secondary data was obtained from official publications from relevant sources and internet media.

2.5. Technical Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used in this research is the multiple linear regression method with the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation model. Regression analysis is a method used to determine the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Using the OLS method requires several classical assumptions to be met. If these classical assumptions are not met, then the resulting estimator is biased and the interpretation of the results provided will be invalid. One of the causes of not fulfilling the classical assumptions in the OLS method is the existence of outliers. An outlier is an anomaly and indicates a data point that is different compared to the average of other data (Draper & Smith, 1992: 146). To determine the influence of the supervisory role of Commitment Making Officials (PPK= X1) and the distribution duties of Field Facilitators (TFL= Regression), formulated with the following equation model:

$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + \mu$ ....(1)

Information:

Y = Community Satisfaction

X1 = Supervisory Role

X2 = Distribution Task

a = Intercept/constant

b1 = Supervision regression coefficient (X1)

b2 = Distribution regression coefficient (X2)

2.5.1. Classic Assumptions of the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) Regression Model

This research uses the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) analysis method and processing using SPSS software. 24. The regression formula or formula is derived from an assumption and basic basis in various previous research as well as supporting literature reviews. Not all data can be tested using the regression method. If the data on the research variables do not meet classical assumptions, then applying regression will produce biased estimates. According to Gozali (2001), the estimation results (β) can be said to be good, when they fulfill the characteristics of the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE). BLUE estimation results mean that: (1) Best means the best, in the sense that the regression line is a good estimate or prediction from a data distribution.

Regression lines are a way to understand the pattern of relationships between two or more data series.

The regression line is best if it produces the smallest error. The error itself is the difference between the observed value and the value predicted by the regression line. If the best is accompanied by unbiased properties, the regression estimator is called efficient. (2) Linear; The β estimator is called linear if the estimator is a linear function of the sample (Mean X). (3) Unbiased, that is, an estimator is said to be unbiased if the expected value of the estimator β is the same as the true value of β. This means that Average β = β). Meanwhile, bias means the estimation result of the regression coefficient β ≠ β. (4) Estimator; This means that the OLS method formulated above functions as an expected estimator which has BLUE properties. OLS will have BLUE properties if it meets the four classical assumptions in its testing. The four classic assumptions are the normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test. Each of the classic assumptions in OLS estimation is described as follows:

2.5.1.1. Normality test

The normality test is used to measure whether data taken from a population is normally distributed or not. In this research, the normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using SPSS 24.0 software. If the research variable has a significance level greater than 0.05 or 5%, it can be concluded that the variable is normally distributed.

2.5.1.2. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is used to test the correlation between independent variables in the regression model. This test is carried out on a regression model that has two or more independent variables. A good regression model should have no correlation between independent variables. If there is multicollinearity in the regression model, then the model has a large standard error, causing the coefficients to not be estimated accurately. To detect a relationship between variables, this is done by looking at the Tolerance and Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) values. If the Tolerance value is greater than 0.10, it means that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. On the other hand, if the tolerance value is smaller than 0.10, it can be concluded that there is multicollinearity in the regression model.

2.5.1.3. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to test whether there is a correlation between data in variables in period t and the previous period (t-1) in the regression model. If there is correlation, then there is an autocorrelation problem. A good regression equation is an equation that does not have autocorrelation problems. This autocorrelation generally occurs in time series data. The consequence of autocorrelation in the model is that the estimator is inefficient and the usual t test and F test are invalid even though the estimation results are not biased (Gujarati, 2003). If autocorrelation occurs, then the equation becomes unfit to be used for prediction (Danang, 2013:97). The autocorrelation test in this study uses the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) with the following conditions:

Table 3. Durbin-Watson Test Value Criteria

No.	Durbin-Watson Values	Conclusion
1.	1.65 < DW < 2.35	No correlation
2.	1.21 < DW < 1.65	No conclusions can be drawn
3.	2.35 < DW < 2.79	No conclusions can be drawn
5.	DW < 1.21	There is autocorrelation
6.	DW > 2.79	Autocorrelation occurs

Source: Wahid (2004)

Several previous studies also stated that if the DW value < DL or > (4-DL) then the null hypothesis is rejected, which means there is autocorrelation. If the DW value lies between dU and 4-dU then the null hypothesis is accepted, which means there is no autocorrelation. However, if the DW value lies between dL and dU, or between (4-dU) and (4-dL) then no conclusions can be drawn.

2.5.2.4. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether there is a deviation or not. In other words, this test aims to determine whether there is an inequality of variance from the residual data from one observation to another observation in a regression model. This test is carried out to determine whether the regression model is homoscedastic or heteroscedastic. Homoscedasticity is a condition where the variance from the residual of one observation to another observation is constant. If the variance of the residuals is different, then the model is heteroscedastic. One way to determine whether there is heteroscedasticity or not is to use the Glejser test. The Glejser test was carried out with SPSS 24.0 software to regress the absolute value of the residual on the independent variable (Gujarati, 2003 in Imam Ghozali, 2011: 142). The decision making criterion is that if the significance of the independent variable is greater than 0.05 or 5%, then there is no heteroscedasticity problem. (Ghozali, 2011:143).

2.5.2. Statistical Criteria Testing

2.5.2.1. Data Validity Test

The validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions in the questionnaire are able to reveal something that the questionnaire will measure. In other words, the data and information obtained are able to represent the situation that actually occurred. So validity can measure whether the questionnaire questions that have been created can really measure what we want to measure (Ghozali, 2018: 51).

2.5.2.2. Reliability Test

Ghozali (2018:45) states that reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire can be said to be reliable or reliable if the respondent's answers to the questions in the questionnaire are consistent or stable over time. The reliability measurement used in this research is One Slot or one-time measurement, which means measuring only once and then the results are compared with other questions or measuring the correlation between answers to questions. SPSS provides facilities for measuring reliability with the Cronbach Alpha (α) statistical test.

2.5.2.3. Correlation Coefficient (R)

Correlation is a statistical technique used to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables and also to determine the form of the relationship between the two with quantitative results. The strength of the relationship between the

two variables in question is whether the relationship is strong, weak or not strong. Meanwhile, the form of the relationship is whether the form of the correlation is linear positive or linear negative.

$$R = \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{(N\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2)(N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}} \quad \text{.....(2.1)}$$

R value = correlation coefficient, a value that shows whether the linear relationship between 2 variables is strong or not. The correlation coefficient also determines the direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable in a regression model. Guidelines for providing an interpretation of the correlation coefficient are as follows:

Table 4. Correlation Coefficient Interpretation Guidelines

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0.00 – 0.199	Very low
0.20 – 0.399	Low
0.40 – 0.599	Currently
0.60 - 0.799	Strong
0.80 – 1.00	Very Strong

Source: Sugiyono (2018: 184).

2.5.2.4. Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) is a value in a particular presentation that shows the level of accuracy or explanatory power of the independent variables regarding changes that occur in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination test aims to measure how far the model's ability is to explain variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The coefficient of determination value is located at 0 and 1. The classification of the correlation coefficient is, 0 (no correlation), 0-0.49 (weak correlation), 0.50 (moderate correlation), 0.51-0.99 (strong correlation) , 1.00 (perfect correlation). A small R2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018:97).

2.5.2.5. t Test (Partial Test)

The t test (t-test) was carried out to test the significance level of each independent variable separately, namely the partial influence of the monitoring variable (X1) on community satisfaction (Y) and the distribution variable (X2) on community satisfaction (Y). The t test can be formulated with a hypothesis statement as follows: (1) If t count > t table then Ho is automatically rejected, and H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. (2) However, on the contrary, if t -count < t-table then H1 is automatically rejected, and Ho is accepted, which means there is no influence from each independent variable on the dependent variable partially.

- Ho: $\beta = 0$ / H1: $\beta \neq 0$
- Ho: $\beta \leq 0$ / H1: $\beta > 0$

- Ho: β ≥ 0 / H1: β < 0

Information:
Ho = Null Hypothesis
H1 = Alternative Hypothesis
β = correlation coefficient (b)
The t-count value in the regression equation is obtained using the following formula:

$$T_{hitung} = \frac{bj}{Sbj} \text{ .....(2.2)}$$

Information:
bj = coefficient value (β) of correlation of certain variables
Sbj = Standard error of a certain coefficient
Se = Standard error estimate

$$Sb = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum (Y - \hat{Y})^2}{n-k}}}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}}} \text{ .....(2.3)}$$

2.5.2.6. F Test (Simultaneous Test)

To test whether supervision (X1) and distribution (X2) together have a significant influence on community satisfaction (Y) in Cakura Village, the F test is used with the following formula:

$$F = \frac{R^2/(k-1)}{1-R^2/(n-k)} \text{ .....(2.4)}$$

Information:
F = Calculated Value
k = Number of variables
n = Number of samples
R2 = Coefficient of determination

This F test is carried out to see whether the independent variables simultaneously have a real and significant effect on the dependent variable. The F test is used to test the accuracy of estimates in the regression equation model, whether the predicted values are able to describe the actual conditions. By using a real level (level of significance) of 5% (α= 0.5), the hypothesis in the F test (f-test) is formulated as follows:
Ho: Accepted if F is calculated ≤ F table
Ha: Accepted if F count > F table

RESULTS AND DUSCUSSIONS

3.1. Data analysis

3.1.1. Primary data

Note: Measurement uses a 1-5 Likert scale for each PPK variable: 1 = Not Active, 2 = Not Active, 3 = Quite Active, 4 = Active, 5 = Very Active TFL: 1 = Not Open, 2 = Not

Open, 3 = Fairly Open, 4= Open, 5= Very Open. KM: 1= Not Satisfied, 2= Not Satisfied, 3= Quite Satisfied, 4= Satisfied, 5= Very Satisfied.

Table 5. Questionnaire processing results

No.	Name	Address (Hamlet)	Age of BSPS Recipient (Years)	Occupation	Average Income/Month (Rp)
1	Dg Kebo	Buakang	62	Casual Labor	3.250.000
2	Zaenal Dg Tutu	Buakang	57	Casual Labor	3.100.000
3	Dg Maro	Buakang	64	Farmer	2.500.000
4	Dg Rurung	Buakang	67	Farmer	2.750.000
5	Dg Sila	Jenelimbua	38	Farmer	3.000.000
6	Manni Dg Sutte	Jenelimbua	41	Fisherman	2.640.000
7	Sumung Dg Sarro	Jenelimbua	58	Fisherman	2.300.000
8	Sahawa Dg jime	Jenelimbua	44	Fisherman	2.700.000
9	Dg Nyala	Jenelimbua	40	Farmer	2.850.000
10	Dg Lili	Jenelimbua	46	Casual Labor	3.250.000
11	A Dg Nakku	Bontocamba	39	Casual Labor	3.000.000
12	Nani Dg Ngai	Bontocamba	66	farmer	2.500.000
13	Basse Dg Sunggu	Bontocamba	58	Farmer	2.700.000
14	Dg Sanging	Bontocamba	71	Farmer	2.500.000
15	K Dg Nginga	Bontocamba	69	Fisherman	2.500.000
16	Helmiana	Bontocamba	37	Casual Labor	3.000.000
17	Dg Ati	Bontomaka	43	Farmer	3.500.000
18	Do'ding	Bontomaka	56	Fisherman	2.250.000
19	Dg Apung	Bontomaka	63	Casual Labor	2.700.000
20	S Dg Tutu	Bontomaka	52	Farmer	2.150.000
21	Dg Tia	Bontomaka	49	Farmer	1.750.000
22	J. Dg Kanang	Pangkajene	73	Farmer	1.700.000
23	Dg Ganyu	Pangkajene	56	Farmer	1.800.000
24	S Dg Taba	Cakura	48	Fisherman	1.500.000
25	Hamzag Dg Tutu	Cakura	32	Fisherman	1.700.000
26	Amiruddin Dg Ngola	Cakura	40	Fisherman	2.000.000
27	Syarif Dg Tutu	Cakura	38	Casual Labor	1.850.000
28	A. Dg Tutu	Buakang	32	Farmer	2.250.000
29	Dg Emba	Jenelimbua	37	Farmer	2.750.000
30	Dg Iji	Jenelimbua	33	Farmer	2.500.000

3.1.1.1. Data Normality Test

In this study, the normality test used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using SPSS 24.0 software. If the research variable has a significance level greater than 0.05 or 5%, it can be concluded that the variable is normally distributed.

Table 6. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		30
Normal Parameters [a, b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,68902795
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,179
	Positive	,179
	Negative	-.098
Statistical Tests		,179
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,126 [c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on table 6. above, it is known that the Assymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.126 is greater than 0.05. Therefore, in accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test which was previously explained, it can be concluded that the data used in this study is normally distributed. Thus, the classic assumption regarding data normality requirements in the regression model has been fulfilled. If depicted using a normal distribution curve, the following display will be obtained:

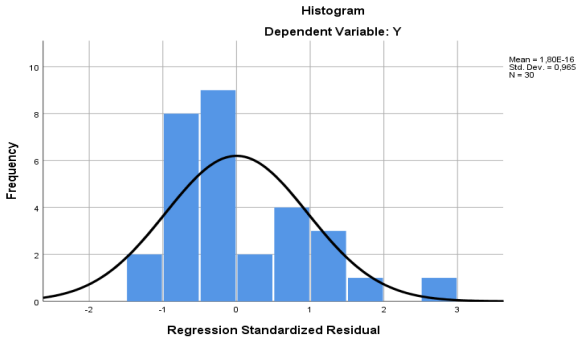

Figure 1. Normal Distribution Curve of Research Data
Source: SPSS 24.0 output.

3.1.1.2. Multicollinearity Test

A good regression model should have no correlation between independent variables. If there is multicollinearity in the regression model, then the model has a large standard error, causing the coefficients to not be estimated accurately. To detect a relationship between variables, this is done by looking at the Tolerance and Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) values. If the Tolerance value is greater than 0.10, it means that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. After processing the data using SPSS 24.0 software. The following output is obtained:

Table 7. SPSS 24.0 Multicollinearity Test Output

Coefficients [a]

Model		95% Confidence Interval For B		Collinearity Statistics	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,043	2,154		
	X1	,265	,637	,717	1,394
	X2	,063	,465	,717	1,394

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the SPSS 24.0 output which can be seen in table 7 above, it can be seen that the tolerance value for the two independent variables, namely Supervision (X1) and Distribution (X2) is 0.717 or greater than 0.10. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression equation that has been formed.

3.1.1.3. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test in this research uses the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) with the conditions as explained in chapter three. The test output for autocorrelation is as follows:

Table 8. SPSS 24.0 Autocorrelation Test Output.

Model Summary [b]

Change Statistics				
F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
6,764	2	27	,004	2,186

b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1
c. b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

One of the test conditions for detecting that there is no autocorrelation is if 1.65 < DW < 2.35. Based on the data processing output in table 8 above, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson (DW) value in this regression model is 2.186. This value is greater than 1.65 and smaller than 2.35. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the data used in the regression equation.

3.1.1.4. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether there is a deviation or not. In other words, this test aims to determine whether there is an inequality of variance from the residual data from one observation to another observation in a regression model. This test is carried out to determine whether the regression model is homoscedastic or heteroscedastic. Heteroscedasticity detection in research was carried out using the Glejser test. The Glejser test was carried out with SPSS 24.0 software to regress the absolute value of the residual on the independent variable (Gujarati, 2003 in Imam Ghozali, 2011: 142). The output for heteroscedasticity detection in the regression equation in this research is as follows:

Table 9. SPSS 24.0 Heteroscedasticity Test Output.

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,763	,279		2,734	,011
	X1	-,162	,144	-,249	-1.122	,272
	X2	,080	,117	,153	,687	,498

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

The decision making criterion is that if the significance of the independent variable is greater than 0.05 or 5%, then there is no heteroscedasticity problem (Ghozali, 2011: 143). The new variable that is the dependent variable in the Glejser test is Abs_Y. Based on table 9, the output above shows that the significance value (Sig.) for the monitoring variable (X1) is 0.272 and the distribution variable (X2) is 0.498. Because the significance value of the two independent variables above is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no problem of scedasticity in the model in this study.

3.1.2. Statistical Criteria Test

3.1.2.1. Validity test

The validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions in the questionnaire are able to reveal something that the questionnaire will measure. This test is carried out by comparing the r-count and r-table numbers.

Table 10. SPSS 24.0 Data Validity Test Output

Correlations

		X1	X2	Y
X1	Pearson Correlation	1	,532 **	,460 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,002	,011
	N	30	30	30
X2	Pearson Correlation	,532 **	1	,541 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,002		,002
	N	30	30	30
Y	Pearson Correlation	,460 *	,541 **	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,011	,002	
	N	30	30	30

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

Provided that, if r-count > r-table then the question items in the questionnaire can be said to be valid, and vice versa. Table 10 above shows that with a sample size of 30 and a calculated r-value of the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation) on variable Y of 0.541** and a Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.002. Meanwhile, the r-table value for N 30 is 0.296. Because r-count (0.541) > r-table (0.296), it can be concluded that the data validity requirements have been met.

3.1.2.2. Reliability Test

A questionnaire can be said to be reliable or reliable if the respondent's answers to the questions in the questionnaire are consistent or stable over time. The reliability measurement used in this research is One Slot or one-time measurement, which means measuring only once and then the results are compared with other questions or measuring the correlation between answers to questions. The test was carried out by looking at the Cronbach alpha number in the SPSS 24.0 output. If the Cronbach alpha value is > 0.6 then it can be concluded that the data is reliable, and vice versa. The research data reliability test output can be seen in the following table:

Table 11. SPSS 24.0 Data Reliability Test Output

Case Processing Summary

		N	%	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Cases	Valid	30	100.0		
	Excluded [a]	0	,0		
	Total	30	100.0	**,748**	3

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

Table 11 above shows that the Cronbach's alpha value of the data reliability test output is 0.748 > 0.60 as the minimum value for determining the reliability of data. Thus, it can be concluded that the data used in the research meets the requirements and is reliable so that further testing stages can be carried out.

3.1.3. Interpretation of Regression Equation Models

At this stage, the process of interpreting the multiple linear regression equation model is carried out as in the regression equation that was formed in chapter three. This interpretation is based on the data processing output values obtained from SPSS 24.0 which can be seen in the following table:

Table 12. SPSS 24.0 Multiple Linear Regression Model Output

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,033	,511		2,020	,053
	X1	,343	,264	,240	1,296	,206
	X2	,477	,214	,413	2,226	,035

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression using SPSS 24.0 software as shown in table 12 above, estimates for the equation are obtained as follows:

Y = 1.033 + 0.343

Std. error (0.511) (0.264) (0.214)

The estimation results above can be explained that the influence of the constant and independent variables, namely monitoring and distribution, on the dependent variable, namely the satisfaction of the program recipient community in Cakura Village, is as follows.

3.1.3.1. Constant (Intercept)

Based on the results of data estimation in the regression model above (Eq. 2), there is a constant value of 1.033 (positive). This shows that, if the two independent variables, namely supervision (X1) and distribution (X2) are constant or equal to zero, then the satisfaction of the community receiving the program in Cakura Village will be less than optimal because the constant value in the regression equation is very low.

3.1.3.2. Correlation Coefficient (R)

Correlation is a statistical technique used to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables and also to determine the form of the relationship between the two with quantitative results. The direction of the relationship between these two variables can be positively or negatively correlated. The influence of these two independent variables on the dependent variable is explained as follows:

1) Influence of Supervisory Role (X1) on Community Satisfaction (Y)

Based on the regression model that has been formed in the equation above, the positive correlation coefficient value of variable X1 is 0.343. This coefficient value can be interpreted as meaning that, if a Commitment Making Officer (PPK) is consistently able to carry out the supervisory function attached to him in monitoring the operational performance process of the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program, then this will have a positive correlation in increasing the satisfaction of the community receiving the program. on a scale between 1 -5. However, the correlation coefficient value for the supervisory role variable (X1) is very low, even less than 1 on the 1-5 scale. In accordance with the operational definition stated in chapter three regarding the scale for measuring community satisfaction based on the assessment of program recipient respondents. Scale 4 means satisfied and 5 means very satisfied. Thus, the respondents' assessment of the role of PPK supervisors was not as expected. In other words, respondents were dissatisfied with the weak supervision of the PPK in implementing the program.

The position of the PPK is as regulated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) no. 54 of 2010 Article 1 point 7 which states that "Commitment Making Officials, hereinafter referred to as PPK, are officials responsible for the implementation of the Procurement of Goods/Services". In the context of this research, the object of procurement is building materials (goods) and carpentry labor (services) intended for program recipients. These recipients are the Low Income Community (MBR) group with the maximum income limit being the same as the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) at the provincial level.

Some of the authorities attached to a PPK in administering BSPS in Provincial PPK include selecting potential aid recipients, determining BSPS recipients, distributing aid, engaging with BSPS recipients and/or third parties (including banks/distributing posts, goods providers/ services) and carry out supervision and control.

This research focuses on the role of PPK supervision in implementing the BSPS program in Cakura Village, both for New Construction (PB) and Redevelopment (PK) of housing units that will be received by prospective recipients. Of the 30 beneficiaries selected as samples in the research, generally they gave a dissatisfied assessment, and even tended to be close to negative, regarding the supervisory role that had been carried out by the PPK. As has been confirmed by the correlation coefficient value of X1 to Y, which is 0.343.

2) Effect of Distribution Tasks (X2) on Community Satisfaction (Y)
The second independent variable (X2) tested was the effect of distribution on community satisfaction (Y) in Cakura Village. Based on the regression equation (pers. 2) which refers to the SPSS 24.0 output above, it is known that the coefficient value (β) of X2 is 0.477. This correlation coefficient value can be interpreted to mean that there is a positive relationship between the distribution tasks carried out by TFL and the level of satisfaction of the people receiving the program, but it is not satisfactory according to the respondents' assessment. This means that there is a gap between the level of community satisfaction that should be compared to the facts that occur in the field. The beneficiaries selected as respondents assessed that the implementation of aid distribution in the BSPS program was still far from expectations. Referring to the measurement scale that has been determined in chapter three, the value of the correlation coefficient Overall, respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the distribution tasks carried out by TFL in implementing the program, especially at the aid distribution stage.

This finding also confirms the facts found at the preliminary interview stage conducted by the researcher with the respondents. In other words, there is a mismatch between the program design that has been determined and the output to be achieved from the BSPS program. PPK has the authority to appoint regional facilitator coordinators and Field Facilitator Staff (TFL) and is responsible for implementing the procurement of goods/services. TFL is fully responsible to PPK in implementing BSPS, especially in the aid distribution stage. Therefore, the lack of TFL transparency could also be caused by weak PPK supervision due to the large area of work that must be fully controlled by a PPK which covers one province. Based on the existing legal basis, a PPK's work area covers one province, in this case the Province of South Sulawesi. A number of other districts/cities also have recipients of the BSPS program, so it is possible that PPK has paid less attention to the implementation of aid distribution in Cakura Village.

3.1.4. Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination value is located at 0 and 1. The classification of the coefficient of determination is, 0 (no determination), 0-0.49 (weak determination), 0.50 (moderate determination), 0.51-0.99 (strong determination) , 1.00 (perfect correlation). A small R2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable. SPSS 24.0 output for the coefficient of determination in the regression equation can be seen in the following table:

Table 13. Output Coefficient of Determination SPSS 24.0

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	**,578** [a]	,534	,044	,529

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

Based on the output of the SPSS 24.0 coefficient of determination calculation, table 13 above shows an R value of 0.578. This means that changes that occur in variable Y (community satisfaction) can be determined by changes that occur in variables X1 (supervision) and X2 (distribution) amounting to 57.8%. Meanwhile, the remainder, amounting to 0.422 or 42.7% of the change in variable Y is determined by other variables that are not included in the regression equation model.

If seen based on the level of determination formed in the regression equation, the figure 0.578 is included in the strong determination category. So it can be concluded that the two independent variables (X1 & X2) are two important factors that greatly influence the level of satisfaction of the people receiving the BSPS program in Cakura Village. These two variables have an important role in becoming the basis for the assessment of respondents in the research. The respondents were able to provide an objective assessment regarding the level of perceived suitability regarding the services provided by PPK and TFL in distributing aid.

3.1.5. Significance Test of the Regression Equation Model

3.1.5.1. Partial Significance Test (t-test)

To test the level of significance of each independent variable separately, a t-test was carried out. Separate tests include the partial influence of the monitoring variable (X1) on community satisfaction (Y) and the distribution variable (X2) on community satisfaction (Y).

If t-count > t-table then Ho is automatically rejected, and H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. However, on the contrary, if t -count < t-table then H1 is automatically rejected, and Ho is accepted, which means there is no influence from each independent variable on the dependent variable partially (separately).

Table 14. Output of Partial Significance Test (t-test) SPSS 24.0.

Coefficients [a]

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2,020	,053
	X1	1,296	,206
	X2	2,226	,035

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

Table 14 above shows the t-calculated value for each variable X1 of 1.296 and X2 of 2.226. The ¬t-table value can be obtained from the t distribution table with the formula df = n – k. The number of samples is 30 (n) and the variables are 3, so the degree of freedom (df) in this model is 27. The t-table value for df 27 is 0.683 at the

significance level α= 0.05 (interval of confidence 5 %). The t-count value for X1 is 1.296 > t-table 0.683, which is significant at the 0.206 level. Likewise, the t-calculated value for X2 is 2.226 > t-table 0.693 which is significant at the 0.035 level. This means that partially there is a significant influence of each independent variable X1 on the dependent variable Y, and the independent variable X2 on the dependent variable Y. However, it should be noted that the significance level of these two variables is very low.

3.1.5.1. Simultaneous Significance Test (F-test)

This F test is carried out to see whether the dependent variables (independent variables) simultaneously have a real and significant effect on the dependent variable in the regression equation model. By using a real level (level of significance) of 5% (α= 0.05), the hypothesis statement that has been formulated in chapter three is Ho is accepted if $F_{calculated} \leq F_{table}$ which means there is no simultaneous influence of the dependent variables on the dependent variable. On the other hand, H1 is accepted if F count > F-table, in other words Ho is rejected or there is a simultaneous influence of the dependent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 15. SPSS 24.0 Simultaneous Significance Test Output

Model Summary [b]

Change Statistics			
F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
6,764	2	27	,004

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 24.0 output, (processed) 2021.

To test whether supervision (X1) and distribution (X2) together have a significant influence on the satisfaction of the program recipient community (Y) in Cakura Village, the F test was used. Based on the calculated f-value in the SPSS output shown in table 15 above, it is known that the calculated f-value is 6.764. Meanwhile, the t-table value with df1 = 2 and df2 = 27 is 3.350. Because the f-count value is 6.764 > f-table 3.350, a decision can be made to reject Ho and accept H1. This means that there is a simultaneous (simultaneous) influence of the two independent variables (X1 & X2) on the dependent variable (Y) at a significance level of 0.004. In other words, the PPK supervision variables and distribution tasks jointly influence community satisfaction as the dependent variable.

3.1.5. Discussion

1) Based on the results of data processing that has been carried out, there is an influence of supervision on community satisfaction with a positive correlation coefficient of 0.343. The results of this research are in accordance with research

conducted by Afifah et. al., (2012), Apriliandi et., al., (2015), Subhan (2017) and Rahman (2019).

2) Based on the results of the data processing that has been carried out, there is an influence of distribution on community satisfaction with a correlation coefficient value of 0.477. The results of this research are also in accordance with research conducted by Purwandren (2008), Kaparang (2014), Annisa & Rushadiyati
(2018) and Martoyo (2018).

3) The results of previous research which were presented in chapter 2, did not use supervision and distribution as independent variables simultaneously. However, several research results provide the same results that partially, there is an influence of supervision and distribution on community satisfaction. This is in accordance with research conducted by Nasruddin & Nurchayati (2019), Wijaya (2019), Suyatmi & Sitio (2019), Zulkarnain (2019) and Hartoyo & Mahardika (2020).

CONCLUSIONS

By referring to the research questions, theoretical framework and literature review, analysis methods and data processing techniques, several conclusions can be put forward, as follows: (1) There is a positive influence of supervision (X1) on the level of satisfaction of the community receiving the program (Y) in the Village Cakura. However, this influence is not significant (2) There is a positive influence of distribution (X2) on the satisfaction of program recipients (Y) in Cakura Village but this influence is significant (3) There is an influence of supervision and distribution together on community satisfaction in Cakura village but the influence is positive and significant.

By referring to the conclusions from the research results that have been obtained, there are a number of suggestions given by researchers. This suggestion is intended to ensure that a number of efforts need to be made to improve the implementation of the program in the future, so that the weaknesses contained in the existing regulatory design can be corrected as well as possible. The suggestions are also intended so that researchers who are interested in studying this topic can have a fairly good foundation. The suggestions from this research are as follows: (1) In the supervisory function, it is necessary to monitor, check and evaluate implementation processes in an efficient manner. (2) Distribution tasks need to be carried out strategically through planning, organizing, operating and supervising in order to achieve company goals. (3) Satisfaction is the result of the difference between expectations and assessed performance. If performance does not meet expectations, the result is disappointment. However, if the performance meets expectations, the result is a feeling of satisfaction. A performance assessment that exceeds expectations will give rise to a feeling of great satisfaction, and vice versa.

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