



Analysis of the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in an Effort to Reduce Poverty in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District, In 2023

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan yang disebabkan karena pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) yang dilakukan di Desa Simandraolo, Kecamatan Gunungsitoli, Kota Gunungsitoli belum dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya. Hal ini terlihat dari beberapa permasalahan yaitu : 1). Masih ada warga Desa Simandraolo yang tidak menerima PKH yang seharusnya layak menerima. 2). Ada keluarga yang tidak memiliki data lengkap. 3). Masih terdapat keluarga yang belum di data atau diverifikasi datanya dari Dinas Sosial padahal jelas tujuan secara khusus PKH adalah untuk menanggulangi kemiskinan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan dengan jumlah informan sebanyak 10 orang. Hambatan-hambatan yang ditemukan antara lain : 1). Sebagian warga tidak memiliki data lengkap. 2). Sebagian kecil belum pernah di data oleh petugas dari Dinas Sosial. 3). Proses pengambilan dana bantuan PKH butuh jarak yang agak jauh dari Desa Simandraolo sehingga warga harus mengeluarkan uang transportasi. Untuk mengatasi berbagai hambatan tersebut, maka dilakukan upaya sebagai berikut: 1). Kepala Desa dan perangkat desa bekerjasama dengan pendamping PKH untuk melakukan pendataan ulang bila terdapat warga yang belum menerima PKH yang seharusnya layak menerima PKH. 2). Bagi warga yang memiliki data tidak lengkap perangkat desa memfasilitasi untuk melengkapi data tersebut. 3). Pendamping desa atau Dinas Sosial selalu melakukan update data. 4). Pendamping desa rutin melakukan kunjungan rumah dan kegiatan sosialisasi PKH. 5). Sebagai masyarakat harus memberikan data asli ke Dinas Sosial serta menggunakan dana PKH khusus kesehatan dan pendidikan anak.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Implementasi, Program Keluarga Harapan

Abstract

This research is motivated by problems caused by the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) carried out in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District, Gunungsitoli City has not been implemented properly. This can be seen from several problems, namely: 1). There are still residents of Simandraolo Village who do not receive PKH who should be eligible to receive it. 2). There are families who do not have complete data. 3). There are still families who have not been data or verified data from the Social Service even though it is clear that the specific purpose of PKH is to reduce poverty. The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach and with a total of 10 informants. The obstacles found include: 1). Some residents do not have complete data. 2). A small part has never been data by officers from the Social Service. 3). The process of collecting PKH assistance funds requires a distance from Simandraolo Village so that residents have to spend money on transportation. To overcome these various obstacles, the following efforts were made: 1). The Village Head and village officials work together with PKH Facilitators to recollect data if there are residents who have not received PKH who should be eligible to receive PKH. 2). For residents who have incomplete data, village officials facilitate to complete the data. 3). Village assistants or the Social Service always update data. 4). Village assistants routinely conduct home visits and PKH socialization activities. 5). As a community, they must provide original data to the Social Service and use PKH funds specifically for children's health and education.

Keywords: Analysis, Implementation, Family Hope Program

INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is a major concern that is related to the government's efforts to improve the social welfare of the community. Realizing the welfare of society is a noble aspiration of every nation. True independence is not only feeling free from colonialists, but the realization of a just and prosperous society and free from the grip of poverty. As stated in the constitution, namely in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution which states about efforts to reduce poverty itself is a form of protection for the entire Indonesian nation as well as all Indonesian blood spills, advancing general welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. Indonesia as a developing country is still experiencing a development process, especially in the economic sector. However, Indonesia experienced a monetary crisis in 1997 which resulted in a more serious poverty rate in Indonesia and a decline in the quality of people's lives including low health levels, deteriorating nutrition, and educational backwardness.

Poverty is one of the factors that causes underdevelopment and inhibits the development of a nation itself. Poverty is a social phenomenon and problem that continues to be processed and studied by the government both from the center and also the local government. The existence of the problem of poverty is the center of all other social problems, besides causing various effects that spread (multiple effects) for the order of social life.

Poverty makes the community weak and has limitations both in terms of economics, namely meeting the needs of life and is very behind in carrying out socio-economic activities, resulting in not being able to have competitiveness against other communities that have higher potential. The low quality of people's lives, lack of knowledge because it is

difficult to get proper education, deteriorating health, low economy are signs of poverty itself.

There are many difficulties experienced by the people of Indonesia due to poverty, including difficulties in meeting the basic needs of life ranging from clothing, food, shelter, health and education. Poverty does not only occur in developing countries but also occurs in developed countries, it's just that poverty occurs a lot in developing countries because of the unstable development in developing countries. The problem of poverty continues along with the age of humanity itself because this poverty problem involves all aspects of people's lives.

There are several government policies that have been implemented to reduce poverty, including expanding employment opportunities, organizing economic and infrastructure development and providing revolving funds. But on the other hand, these activities are still lacking and have not overcome the problem of poverty that occurs in Indonesia.

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2009: 321) states:

Poverty here is defined as a situation where a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and is also unable to utilize his mental and physical energy in the group.

With the growing problem of poverty, other policies are needed as a manifestation of the duties and responsibilities of the state to achieve the goals of development itself. The government held a program called the Family Hope Program (PKH) which began to be implemented in 2007. This program is one of the efforts made in tackling household-based poverty. PKH is specifically designed to help the lowest poor in the form of conditional assistance (Director General of Social Assistance and Security, Ministry of Social Affairs, 2010). The objectives of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are to reduce the number of extreme poor and hunger, to have basic education, gender equality, to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates and to reduce maternal mortality rates, which are

expected to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a social protection to meet basic needs whose policies have been formulated by the government to reduce poverty in Indonesia. In its implementation, there are various aspects and parties involved in it and it is possible that sometimes mistakes occur in the implementation of the program, both from the central and local levels. PKH is included in the family-based integrated social assistance program.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (9) of Law No. 11/2009 concerning Social Welfare determines that "Social protection is all efforts directed at preventing and dealing with the risks of social shocks and vulnerabilities".

In a broad sense, the scope of social protection itself is all policies or actions taken by the government, private sector and society, especially the poor who are very vulnerable in protecting and fulfilling basic needs and improving social status in every country. Therefore, from this, researchers know that social protection is protection aimed specifically at the poor, the elderly, people with disabilities, families and children.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is implemented for poor families who meet the requirements in improving the quality of their human resources both in terms of education and health. According to Suleman & Resnawaty, 2018, "The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides donations or assistance directly to the community, making it easier to access education and health". The Family Hope Program (PKH) is also a form of manifestation of the implementation of Law No. 40 of 2004 concerning social security.

According to Putri (2019) "The Family Hope Program (PKH) is conditional social assistance for poor families, especially pregnant women and children, which can be used in meeting education and health needs".

The main target of this PKH is the Very Poor Family (KSM) based on data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). PKH has an effect on its recipients, namely for Very Poor Households (RTSM) or Very Poor Families (KSM) who are able to reduce household expenses themselves. The difficulty of the community in meeting their needs is due to the lack of income earned. PKH in the education sector also aims to reduce the school dropout rate, while in the health sector it has the aim of reducing infant mortality and meeting the nutritional needs of toddlers and children.

Based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1/2018 Article 1 Paragraph 1, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional assistance provided to the poor who are included in the data of the poor handling program, which is processed from the Social Welfare Data and Information Center and confirmed as a PKH Recipient Family. The short-term impact of the existence of PKH is to reduce household expenses, which with PKH assistance can be used to meet educational needs so that families no longer think about where children's school fees are obtained. Meanwhile, the long-term impact of PKH is to cut the poverty chain.

With the benefits that will be obtained by the Beneficiary Families (KPM) and the socialization carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs, of course the Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Program increase every year. Gunungsitoli City first implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 2008. According to BPJS Gunungsitoli City data in 2016, the number of poor families amounted to 32,170 people (23.43%). Simandraolo Village is one of the PKH recipient villages with 50 households out of 177 households (BPS Simandraolo Village, 2021).

METHODS

The approach used by researchers to conduct research is a descriptive approach with qualitative methods. In this research, the type of research used is interactive (interconnected), and participatory (participation) and

understanding the way of life from the views of the people involved in it (Moleong, 2013:04).

A research variable is an attribute or trait or value of people, objects, or activities that have certain variables set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2014). The research location chosen by the researcher is in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District, this village is located on the border of Gunungsitoli City and Nias Regency.

The data collection techniques used by researchers are observation, interviews, and documentation.

Results and Discussion

How is the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an effort to reduce poverty in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District in 2023?

The PKH program can be categorized as a program policy formulated by the government to overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia. In the implementation of family-based social protection, according to government policy, it is part of a family-based integrated social assistance program. This program is a social protection policy in the context of fulfilling basic rights. As a centrally planned program. Money is very easy to collect using an ATM card and can be used to fulfill family needs.

So far, PKH recipients have met the requirements for receiving PKH according to the conditions set by the center and have been right on target in using these funds to help meet the needs of children both in terms of education and health. Researchers found that in Simandraolo Village the achievement of PKH implementation was not 100% because there were still many residents in Simandraolo Village who deserved to receive social assistance from the government.

Several factors why there are still residents in Simandraolo village who have not received assistance from PKH who should be eligible to receive social assistance from the government including PKH funds, among others:

a. The duties of the village head / village apparatus are limited

Based on Law No. 13 of 2011 and Permensos No. 3 of 2021, all government assistance and empowerment programs in the context of handling the poor must be based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), proposing proposals to become Beneficiary Families (KPM) This means that each village head can propose residents who are unable and in need in their area to enter DTKS and access assistance through the social service. If the proposal has been made from the village, then there will be a home visit in order to verify the family's eligibility according to the criteria determined by the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs.

The final approval is the authority of the Minister of Social Affairs. A person will be declared valid as a KPM if the proposed data has gone through the validation process and verified as eligible to become a recipient of social assistance. It can be concluded that the reason some people do not receive PKH assistance who should be eligible for social rocks from the Government is because the central government does not give authority to local governments who understand the situation or the immediate situation of the community.

b. There are still people in Simandraolo Village who do not receive social assistance from the government who should be eligible for assistance.

Not all people in Simandraolo Village receive social assistance from the government, there are several reasons why families do not receive social assistance, for example: Incomplete occupation data, just moving from another area, just forming a family and never being data by Ministry of Social Affairs officers. This is very influential in receiving social assistance from the government. Therefore, the local government or village government conducts data collection again and proposes the names to

the village facilitator to be continued to the social service office.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the family hope program in an effort to reduce poverty in Simandraolo village has been carried out according to a procedure in which the Village Head provides data or submits the names of residents who are eligible to receive social assistance at the Social Service, and the Social Service assigns PKH assistants to validate data from the village, after which the Social Service determines families who are eligible to receive PKH, where PKH recipients have met the requirements set from the center. For Simandraolo villagers who have not received PKH funds and should be eligible to receive PKH, according to the results of the researcher's interview, the village government and PKH assistants re-collect data and propose again so that no one is harmed.

The hope for the central government in determining PKH recipients in handling the poor should be in accordance with applicable laws and in accordance with the needs of the community and give authority to local governments in determining recipients because the village government understands the situation or direct situation of the community. So that for new residents in an area who are less capable and need access to social assistance, they can report to the Social Service and propose themselves through the Village Head according to the address of the Identity Card.

What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an effort to reduce poverty in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District in 2023?

PKH has a very positive impact on improving health and education, as well as improving social welfare, and can also help reduce the burden of expenses and income, as well as changes in behavior and independence of PKH participant families.

PKH aims to reduce the number and break the chain of poverty, improve the quality of human resources, and change people's behavior, as well as improve the welfare of the poorest groups. In the short term this program aims to reduce the burden in the long term is expected to break the chain of poverty between generations, so that the next generation can get out of the poverty trap.

The obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an Effort to Reduce Poverty Rates in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District are:

- Some residents who are eligible to receive PKH do not receive PKH because they do not have complete data (e.g. KTP, KK, child birth certificate, certificate of transfer from another area).
- A small number have never been collected by officers from the Social Service.
- Some PKH participants misuse the PKH funds that have been given by the government when coordination is carried out, there are still school-age children who are not in school.
- The process of collecting assistance requires a distance from Simandraolo village so that residents have to spend money on transportation.

What are the efforts made in overcoming the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an effort to reduce poverty in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District in 2023?

Based on the results of interviews from several informants, efforts have been made to overcome the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in reducing poverty in Simandraolo Village, namely the Village Head and village officials in collaboration with PKH assistants to recollect data if there are residents who have not received PKH who should be eligible to receive PKH, for residents who have incomplete data, village officials facilitate to complete the data, always update data, conduct home visits and PKH activities for each group, as a community

must provide original data to the Social Service and use PKH funds specifically for children's health and education. PKH has a very good and influential impact on meeting the needs of toddlers and school children and helping the family economy both in the fields of education and health and can reduce poverty in Simandraolo Village.

CONCLUSION

1. The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Simandraolo Village is quite good although there are several families who have not received it. This happens because during validation there are participants who do not have incomplete identity data, have just left from another area, have just formed a family and have never been recorded by Ministry of Social Affairs officers. For Simandraolo villagers who have not received PKH funds and should be eligible to receive PKH, according to the results of the researcher's interview, the village government and PKH assistants conduct recollection and re-proposal so that no one is harmed. PKH assistance funds are distributed in accordance with the amount determined by the government and there are no deductions or illegal levies from various parties involved, including PKH assistants, sub-district, village, and health and education parties, but the distribution of PKH funds is not on time. Fulfillment of obligations in the fields of education and health has not been carried out optimally by all PKH participants, and sanctions for participants who do not fulfill their obligations have not been implemented in accordance with PKH provisions.
2. PKH has a very positive impact on improving health and education, as well as improving social welfare, and can also help reduce the burden of expenses and income, as well as changes in behavior and family independence of PKH participants. The obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Efforts to Reduce Poverty Rates in Simandraolo Village, Gunungsitoli District,

namely: Some residents who are eligible to receive PKH do not receive PKH because they do not have complete data, some have never been recorded by officers from the Social Service, some PKH participants misuse PKH funds that have been given by the Government, the process of collecting assistance requires a distance that is quite far from Simandraolo village so that residents have to spend transportation money. This is a consideration for the Village government and the Social Service.

3. Efforts made in overcoming the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in reducing poverty in Simandraolo Village, the Village Head and village officials collaborate with PKH assistants to recollect data if there are residents who have not received PKH who should be eligible to receive PKH, for residents who have incomplete data, village officials facilitate to complete the data, always update data, conduct home visits and PKH activities for each group, as a community must provide original data to the Social Service and use PKH funds specifically for children's health and education. PKH has a very good and influential impact on meeting the needs of toddlers and school children and helping the family economy both in the fields of education and health and can reduce poverty in Simandraolo Village.

From the findings above, the village community's response to the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Simandarolo Village shows a positive response. According to Muhyadi (2012: 202) everyone will be faced with a stimulus simultaneously, but not necessarily everyone gives the same response. The stimulus is responded to with a positive response because it is considered pleasant for him, while if the negative response is considered troublesome. This shows that the implementation of the Family Hope Program is good so that the community gives a positive response and this program is considered to help alleviate poverty in the fields of health and children's education.

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