

The Government's Role in the Family Hope Program (PKH) as an Effort for Poverty Alleviation in Kamarian Village, Kairatu District, West Seram Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out the process of implementing the Hope Family program and the impact of the Hope Family program on poor families. The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The data collection technique in this study was interview, which was used to obtain information by asking informants directly using interview guidelines according to the problem under study. Documentation researchers obtained data by collecting data sourced from archived written data and images related to the Family Hope Program (PKH). Kamarian Village is one of the villages that has implemented the PKH program since 2012 until now. The results of the research show that the process of implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) is going well, this can be seen from all the activities in implementing the policy which are being carried out well. the positive impact of implementing the PKH program is improving health, education, and increasing social welfare and can help reduce the burden of income expenditure as well as changes in behavior and independence of PKH families and other poor families.

Keywords: Role, Family Hope Program



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that makes the welfare of its people a goal of the state. The welfare formula is set forth in the opening paragraph of the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, in which there is article 33 concerning the economic system and article 34 concerning the state's concern for weak groups (the poor and neglected children) and the social security system. However, to achieve the welfare of the nation, the Indonesian government must fight against the poverty experienced by the people. Poverty according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary means the condition of a society that can only meet basic needs. Meanwhile, according to Bappenas, poverty is a situation that is completely deficient because of circumstances that cannot be avoided with the power it has.

Poverty is a complex problem that requires special handling and programs in alleviating it. In an effort to reduce the problem of poverty, a humanitarian approach is also needed that emphasizes meeting basic needs, a welfare approach to increasing and developing productive economic enterprises as well as providing social security and protection. The problem of poverty in Indonesia is a challenge faced by the government from time to time, poverty is a complex problem that requires special handling and programs. In order to deal with the problem of poverty in Indonesia, the government uses various programs and stimulus to overcome the problem of poverty. (Bayu Prakoso, Albertus. 2016)

In efforts to reduce poverty, the government has issued various policies and programs called the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is a social assistance and protection program that is included in the class of poverty alleviation strategies in Indonesia. This program is a conditional cash transfer related to education and health requirements as well as social

welfare. The aim of implementing PKH in the long term is to break the chain of poverty, improve the quality of human resources, and change the behavior of beneficiary families which are relatively less supportive of increasing the welfare of the poor. Lindawati, Sri. Saharuddin. (2015)

According to (Hasbi Iqbal.2008) based on the PKH implementing guidelines, the objectives of implementing the Family Hope Program are as follows:

1. To improve the standard of living of beneficiary families through access to education, health and social welfare services;
2. Reducing the expenditure burden and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families;
3. Creating changes in behavior and independence of beneficiary families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare;
4. Reducing poverty and inequality; And
5. Introduce the benefits of formal financial products and services to beneficiary families.

One of the districts in Maluku province that received and implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH) was West Seram District (SBB). This program has been running in SBB district since 2012 with (six) initial sub-districts being targeted, namely, West Seram, Kairatu, Taniwel, East Taniwel, Huamual, and Rear Huamual sub-districts. As one of the PKH target villages in Kairatu sub-district, Kamarian Village is also a village that implements PKH for its people. Since 2012 until now, there has been an increase in the number of PKH beneficiaries in the Kamarian village according to the amount of data on poor or poor and vulnerable families in the integrated social welfare data of the Kamarian village. There are currently more than four thousand people in the community and 250 households (heads of households) who are classified as poor, so this is a requirement for the program to be implemented.

This program was well received by the people of the Kamarian village. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of program recipients who are dominated by mothers attending monthly group meetings led by PKH Facilitators in Kairatu sub-district. By accepting PKH it is hoped that it will encourage changes in the behavior of beneficiaries to go to school and access health facilities. So it is necessary to do research in the village of Kamarian.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a descriptive method, namely a method that uses or describes an event in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the facts or phenomena being investigated. who were the subjects of this study were 28 people consisting of 25 KPM, PKH assistants, village heads and heads of the Kamarian Village welfare section. As for data collection techniques in this study, namely interviews and documentation. the data analysis technique used in this study was a technique that was compiled and analyzed qualitatively, then the data was described descriptively in order to obtain a picture that could be clearly understood and directed to answer the problem.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Process of Implementing the Family Hope Program by the Government in Kamarian Village, Kairatu District, West Seram Regency

One of the social programs developed by the Government is the Family Hope Program. The Hope Family Program is a program that provides cash assistance to very poor households. In return, very poor households are required to fulfill requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources, namely education and health. The main

objective of the Family Hope Program is to help reduce poverty by improving the quality of human resources for very poor groups of people by providing cash assistance.

The Family Hope Program is a set of coordinated projects. So that the project is the smallest unit of an activity. Thus, the project is part of the program. In a program various activities are regulated from various angles, such as when they are carried out, and how the relationship or coordination of these activities or projects is. (Kadariah, 2007: 23). Therefore, the PKH program is to provide better opportunities in accessing proper health and education services. Based on the Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1293 of 2016 concerning Reorganization of Central and Regional PKH Implementation, PKH is allocated to areas that have met the specified conditions. One of them is in Kamarian village, Kairatu sub-district, West Seram district.

After receiving cash assistance from PKH in Kamarian village, the health, economic and educational aspects have changed, and of course they will gradually improve. These changes can be seen in beneficiaries before receiving assistance and after receiving assistance from this Family Hope Program. Beneficiaries not only receive financial assistance, but also receive skills guidance. These skills are given to beneficiaries so they can live independently and not depend on assistance provided by the government.

For details on the implementation of the PKH program, according to the PKH Guidelines (2015: 33) there are several stages of the activities carried out, namely: Setting targets; Area preparation; Initial meeting and validation; distribution of aid; Formation of PKH participant groups; Commitment verification; Suspension and cancellation; Data updating; and Complaints.

The Impact of the Family Hope Program on Poor Families in Kamarian Village, Kairatu District

As stated in the previous description, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program of providing conditional social assistance to families and/or poor and vulnerable persons contained in the integrated data of the program for handling the poor, processed by the social welfare data and information center and determined as PKH beneficiary families. The Family Hope Program is not intended as a continuation of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program which is provided in order to help poor households maintain their purchasing power when the government adjusts fuel prices, but is more intended to build a social protection system for the poor. With this Family Hope program, the government hopes that each participant will have better access to take advantage of basic social services, namely health, education, food and nutrition in accordance with the main objectives of this program, namely:

1. To improve the standard of living of the Beneficiary Families through access to education, health and social welfare services.
2. Reducing the expenditure burden and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families.
3. Creating changes in behavior and independence of Beneficiary Families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare
4. Reducing poverty and inequality; And
5. Introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to beneficiary families.

Judging from the theory of policy impact from James Anderson in Islamy (2006) and the theory of policy impact from Thomas Dye in Winarno (2016), the results of this study indicate that PKH has the expected positive impact on families of PKH participants in Kairatu District, especially in Kamarian Village which is a sample location in this study. PKH has a highly felt

positive impact on improving health and education, as well as improving social welfare, and can also help reduce expenditure and income burdens, as well as change in behavior and independence of families of PKH participants. Through access to the health services provided, families of PKH participants in Kamarian village can take advantage of health service facilities free of charge. That way the health status of PKH participant families can be better or increased.

Likewise, through access to free education services, children from PKH participants in Kamarian village can study for free from elementary, junior high to high school levels, thus reducing children from poor families who do not go to school or drop out of school. Through access to social welfare services, persons with disabilities and the elderly from PKH beneficiary families in Kamarian village can receive health care at provided health facilities (puskesmas) as needed. PKH also has a positive impact in reducing the expenditure burden and increasing the income of poor families participating in PKH. With the disbursement of PKH aid funds in stages 4 times or every three months in one year it can help PKH beneficiary families manage expenses for their living needs. With this it is hoped that it will change the behavior and independence of the family in meeting the necessities of life. PKH policies are also expected to have a positive impact on situations or people or families who are not PKH participants or non-poor families, as well as the impact on the current and future conditions of society.

The results of this study indicate that impacts like this have not been widely felt in Kamarian village because this program has only been in operation for three years. However, based on statements from informants who are not PKH participants, such impacts are already starting to be seen now, and there is a tendency to be bigger in the future. In the future, especially in creating progress in community health and education as well as community economic development in the future. A public policy can also have an impact on direct costs and indirect costs as a result of implementing the policy. The results of this study indicate that PKH has no impact on direct costs and indirect costs that must be borne by the community due to the implementation of this program, because this program does not have negative or unexpected effects that can cause direct costs and indirect costs borne by the community. Thus, this research can show that PKH has a positive impact as expected or as the aim of the program

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results and discussion, the authors can draw the following conclusions: The implementation process of the Family Hope program which was carried out in Kamarian Village, Kairatu sub-district, West Seram Regency went well. This can be seen from all activities in the implementation of the policy that can be carried out properly. PKH has the expected positive impact on beneficiary families in Kamarian village. PKH has a very positive impact on improving health and education and improving social welfare, and can also help reduce expenses and income burdens, as well as change behavior and independence of PKH participant families. By seeking PKH assistance funds in stages 4 times or every three months in one year it can help PKH recipient families PKH policies are also expected to have a positive impact on poor situations or people or families.

Based on the description of the results and discussion of the research, the authors provide some suggestions and input: The village government and BPS officers should cooperate more to obtain more accurate data for the creation of social justice for all Indonesian people. Many people do not really understand the definition of the Family Hope Program, so it is hoped that PKH assistants will provide socialization about PKH to the beneficiary communities.

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