

# ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY

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**ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM (PKH) IN PARANGJORO VILLAGE**

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<sup>18</sup>  
**Abstract:** The purpose of this research is to identify the implementation of the distribution of funds for the family hope program. The research method is descriptive qualitative and the analysis techniques of Miles, Huberman and Saldana, this study will describe the stages of determining the participants who are declared deserving of poverty and also the obstacles in their implementation. Poverty is an important problem for Indonesia until now, so that it is the government's responsibility in the context of community welfare. Therefore, the Indonesian government must allocate a lot of expenditure for these poverty reduction programs and activities. One of the programs that has been carried out by the Indonesian government is the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is a conditional program whose target is to improve public welfare in the health and education sectors. Parangjoro Village is one of the villages in Indonesia that has received PKH program assistance. The results of the study revealed that the determination of PKH participants was based on existing data in the Integrated Social Welfare Data System (DTKS), but it was still carried out to check the truth of the participant's condition until it was re-verified by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Meanwhile, the obstacle in the implementation is still difficult to gather all the participants together every month for checking and coaching, but it was still carried out to check the truth of the participant's condition until it was re-verified by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Meanwhile, the obstacle in the implementation is still difficult to gather all the participants together every month for checking and coaching, but it was still carried out to check the truth of the participant's condition until it was re-verified by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Meanwhile, the obstacle in the implementation is still difficult to gather all the participants together every month for checking and coaching.

**Keywords:** *Poverty; Implementation Analysis; Family Hope Program*

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country that has a poverty problem to this day. The problem of poverty in Indonesia became greater when economic turmoil occurred caused by fluctuations in the rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies, resulting in the emergence of the worst economic crisis in 1998 with average economic growth falling from 7 percent to 13 percent (Bappenas, 2003). Since the crisis, Indonesia has been hit by the worst problem of poverty in its entire life. Even though up to 2019 there have been very significant changes in the poverty rate, it is still Indonesia's main problem, especially in development.

The number of poor people in Indonesia in 1996 was 22.5 million people. Meanwhile, in 1998, after the economic crisis, the number of poor people reached 49.5 million (BPS, 2015). However, the number of poor people has now decreased significantly. Based on records from the Central Statistics Agency (2019), the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2018 was 25.67 million people and in 2019 it decreased again by 0.44% to 24.79 million people. However, there was another increase in the number of poor people in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of poor people in Indonesia in 2020 was 26.42 million people or a percentage of 9.78% (BPS, 2020).

Poverty, which is an obstacle to development, is characterized by limitations, lack of ability and also many shortcomings. Limitations include, for example, in obtaining the freedom to live according to the level of life expectancy, inability to obtain education, access to adequate health and experiencing deficiencies in fulfilling basic needs, both clothing and food (Lestari, 2008). The limitations and inability of the community to fulfill their basic living needs are generally due to limited business opportunities and employment opportunities, lack of skills and knowledge and lack of proper job protection.

Poor people are a very important topic so the government needs special attention in dealing with it. This is because one of the goals of development is to create prosperity for the Indonesian people as a result of the 2015 declaration of The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) on the sustainability of the 2000 global level declaration of The Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). So to achieve this goal, the Indonesian government needs to allocate expenditure to finance various development programs and activities every year (Birowo, 2011).

The Indonesian government has made various budget allocations for programs and activities aimed at reducing poverty. Not only focusing on helping the poor, the government also analyzes the causes of poverty and solves problems. One of them that is directly related to poverty is a program known as the Family Hope Program (PKH). This social protection program is known as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) in the world (Larasati, Muda, Batubara, & Suharyanto, 2019; Suharyanto, 2015). This program is a form of social

protection and social welfare implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The form of this program is to provide assistance to poor communities so that they obtain basic needs such as education and health (Dulkiah, Sari, & Irwandi, 2018; Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020).

The PKH program is a conditional social assistance program. This means that every community member who is a target participant in the program has obligations determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a condition for receiving assistance. The aim of this program is not only to reduce poverty, but also to open access for pregnant women and toddlers, the elderly and disabled to the benefits of health services and facilities. School age children benefit from educational services. With this assistance, there is no reason why Indonesian people cannot receive health or education facilities.

PKH has always strived to continue to increase the number of beneficiaries every year since it was first launched in 2007. Until 2022, the age of PKH will reach 12 years, the number of PKH recipients will be 9,841,270 families. This increased sharply compared to 2007, namely only 387,947 families. By caring for pregnant women and toddlers and improving their nutrition, then sending the children to education, it is hoped that it will have a long-term impact on breaking the chain of intergenerational poverty (Ekardo, Firdaus, & Elfemi, 2014).

One village that received the allocation of hope family aid funds was Parangjoro Village, Parangjoro District. The population of Parangjoro Village is 1,800 families (KK), of which 1,789 families receive assistance for poor families from the government. Of the various government assistance, as many as 404 families received PKH assistance. The PKH program in this village has been around since 2015 with the previous number of families being around 580 families. However, due to the occurrence of families receiving more than one type of government assistance, in 2020 the number of families receiving PKH will be 404. This family of hope is aimed at poor communities with the criteria of pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, toddlers and school children from primary to elementary school level. above, then for the elderly and people with disabilities. However, what is of concern is that out of a total population of 1,800 families, 1,789 families receive government subsidy assistance, one of which is PKH. In fact, what was seen during pre-research observations was that many PKH participants were considered not poor if seen based on the criteria for the beneficiary participant's home.

Researchers saw that in this village, on average, the residents' houses had ceramic walls and floors. Apart from that, the situation is that all school children can go to school and some even go to college. Having a vehicle in good condition and so on. This indicates that the majority of the population is poor. Apart from that, PKH, which has been running for more than 5 years, should have helped people get out of the poor category, in fact there

are still many families who receive this assistance. This has led to researchers' interest in conducting further research regarding the implementation of PKH fund distribution, especially identifying poor criteria that meet the requirements for PKH participants. The aim of this research is to find out how the process of implementing the family hope program in Parangjoro Village, Parangjoro District begins with determining PKH participants, the stages of disbursement of PKH assistance, and to identify the obstacles found in the PKH implementation process. Therefore, this research focuses on the process of determining PKH participants, the process of implementing PKH and the obstacles faced in implementing PKH.

## 2. Research Method

This research was carried out in Parangjoro Village, Parangjoro District, Sukoharjo Regency. The initial consideration in determining the location was because the author felt that the distribution of PKH funds was inappropriate considering the condition of the houses of the people of Parangjoro Village which was far from inadequate. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. (Iskandar, 2009) states that the qualitative research approach is a research and understanding process based on methods that investigate social phenomena and human problems, by means of complex descriptions, examining words, detailed reports from respondents' views and carrying out studies on specific situations. experience. (Lexy J. Moleong, 2000) also explains that qualitative research means research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people being observed. In this case, this research will finally describe the process of implementing the Family Hope Program.

The data collection techniques used were interviews and observation. The interview targets in this research were village officials, village assistants and also the community as PKH participants. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis based on theory (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014), which consists of 4 stages, namely: a. Collection of data obtained from interview techniques, observation and documentation; b. Data condensation or selection, simplification and transformation of raw data that has been previously collected and then expressed in the form of a structured and detailed description or report. Next, summarize and select points that are in accordance with the research focus; c. Presentation of data which is a presentation of previously compiled information; and d. Drawing conclusions.

## 3. Research result

### Determining Targets for the Family Hope Program

The Family Hope Program is one of the programs providing social assistance to poor and vulnerable families by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia with

various conditions. This program was carried out with the aim of accelerating poverty reduction. Internationally, providing assistance to poor people like this is called Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). This means that this assistance takes the form of providing a certain amount of money in cash from the central government to every poor person. Some of the targets of this family hope program consist of 3 aspects, namely first, the health aspect aimed at pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, children under five from 0 to 6 years old. The second is the educational aspect, where the target is school children from elementary school to high school level.

The determination of the selection of families who will become PKH participants is carried out and determined centrally by the Director of Social Security for Families of Hope, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia through poverty data for each region. Poverty data used as consideration for determining participants comes from Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Based on this data, the Ministry of Social Affairs then made invitations to be given to the families of prospective participants through the PKH Coordinator of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the Regency/City. The invitation is still in file form which is then printed by the PKH Administrator and given to each PKH companion. After that, the PKH facilitator reports and gives an invitation to the District and then through the District, the invitation is handed over to the Village Apparatus. After the invitation arrived at the village, then the Village Apparatus together with the PKH Facilitator will validate the data. Data validation is carried out by village officials together with village assistants in the form of directly reviewing the conditions of families included in the data for prospective PKH participants. This aims to ascertain whether the registered prospective participants are indeed poor.

The considerations for implementing the validation are based on the poverty criteria issued by the Central Statistics Agency, namely looking at the condition of the house and the family's income. In Parangjoro Village, the validation team checked the condition of prospective participants' houses, at least not privately owned (rented), with dirt floors, solid walls and a tin roof. Then prospective PKH participants will also see a minimum income amount of under 1 million rupiah. During this validation process, if families are found who are not eligible to receive PKH assistance, a process of collecting evidence in the form of photos is carried out to strengthen validation. After the facilitator and village officials have completed reviewing the eligibility of prospective participants, the validation data will be submitted back to the Ministry of Social Affairs. However, there is still a verification stage by the Ministry of Social Affairs for data that has been validated by PKH facilitators. This means that the number of prospective participants who have been validated will not necessarily be fully approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Based on the results of verification, of the 50 families validated by PKH facilitators, only around 30 families were verified by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Finally, this verification is the final stage in the process of determining PKH participants. So that the verification results then create an account book for each participant. Based on the results of verification, of the 50 families validated by PKH facilitators, only around 30 families were verified by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Finally, this verification is the final stage in the process of determining PKH

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#### **1 Implementation of the Family Hope Program**

The implementation of the Family Hope Program in Parangjoro Village, Parangjoro District has started since 2016. After the participants have been identified and an account book has been made, the community receives PKH funding assistance 4 (four) times a year, namely every January, April, July, and October. At the beginning of PKH in this village, village assistants or village officials had a role in supervising people who did not understand the process of collecting aid funds. However, as time goes by, people are starting to get used to it and understand how to take it upon themselves.

Based on the stages of disbursement of PKH funds which consist of four months a year, every second, third and fourth stage there is always an update. This update is carried out by village assistants, with the help of village officials. This updating activity is a review of the conditions of communities that have received PKH. The aim is to verify the social status of the family, whether there is a change in status from poor to not poor, or whether the condition of participants who are divorced or deceased can stop the distribution of aid.

Another role in updating, the Rantang City Village assistant also carries out evaluations every month in the implementation of PKH both in terms of health, education and social welfare aspects. Every month the assistant holds meetings with all PKH participants to assess whether each participant's obligations have been fulfilled. In the health aspect, checks were carried out on the KIA (Mother and Child Health) book for pregnant women, as well as the KMS (Card to Health) book for toddlers. This aims to see whether pregnant women routinely check their health and the same goes for children under five who are always given immunizations and have regular health checks. During 2022, pregnant women and toddlers in Rantang City will always have their health checked regularly, both at the posyandu and at the health center.

In the education sector, village assistants carry out evaluations by visiting schools where participating children receive PKH assistance. Both from elementary school, middle school and high school levels, it can be seen through their presence. This indicates that the education aspect has been running according to the Ministry of Social Affairs policy, where the minimum level of participation or attendance of school children is 85%. Meanwhile, PKH evaluations on the social welfare aspect are carried out by directly visiting the elderly and people with disabilities. The companion checks their health. The elderly and people with disabilities are required to have their health checked every month by providing proof

in the form of check-up data that has been carried out.

#### **Obstacles in Implementing the Family Hope Program**

SeEvery month there is always a meeting of PKH participants to be coached and guided so that the community can improve their family's abilities. This is done so that PKH assistance does not become the main source of income for the family that will be received throughout life. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the aim of PKH itself is actually the government's assistance efforts so that poor people can get initial capital to improve the welfare of their families. Based on field studies, it was found that there had been a large increase in children attending school in Parangjoro Village until finally these children were able to graduate and work. So this has an impact on the welfare of his family. Therefore, in Parangjoro Village, it is actually rare to find people who are truly poor with houses that have no floors, with straight walls.

Saat this time, many people in Parangjoro Village have built houses as decent places to live. On average, houses in the village have ceramic floors, and all the houses have stone walls. So actually, if we look at the poverty of the people of Parangjoro Village according to poverty factors, it can be seen from 4 things, namely: 1) low level of education; 2) low levels of health and poor nutrition cause low physical endurance; 3) limited employment opportunities; and 4) conditions of isolation, which means remote or isolated areas from the world economy. Judging from this view, the people of Parangjoro Village are actually no longer poor. However, if we look at the income of the head of the family compared to the number of family members, the average is still less. Because most of the village people are farmers. Moreover, during the Covid-19 pandemic, many residents of Kota Rintang Village were affected by losing their jobs. So they get social assistance from the central government.

There are two obstacles that occur during the implementation of PKH, the first is the difficulty of scheduling group meetings once a month. This happens because the participants are busy at work, resulting in free time. Sometimes meetings are not attended by all participants. So this makes it difficult for assistants to guide and direct PKH participants. The second obstacle is related to the disbursement of funds which is sometimes not evenly distributed to all participants. This can occur due to constraints from the bank and can also occur due to changes in participant status that the participant is not aware of. So this had an impact on the emergence of protests at the Parangjoro Village office

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the conditions of poverty and the condition of housing suitability, PKH participants in Parangjoro Village are actually not eligible because they have built a decent house. However, based on the amount of family income, PKH participants are eligible to receive PKH assistance, especially during the pandemic, many people have been affected by job loss. However, there have been many changes, namely a reduction in the number of



families receiving PKH assistance in Parangjoro Village because they are no longer considered to be in the category of poor families.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program, both in the aspects of health, education and social welfare, has gone well. Because every month meetings are always held to guide efforts to improve community welfare, even though each meeting is not attended by all participants, they can take turns at the next meeting. The existence of PKH assistance has had a positive impact on the people of Parangjoro Village. Pregnant mothers can maintain the health and growth of children under five can increase, as well as children who can go to school until they graduate and get jobs. Some families are no longer PKH participants because they are deemed unfit. However, In terminating the status of PKH participants, it is best to convey the results of the evaluation to the participants concerned so that they can know and understand. That way, there will be no more protests against village officials.

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