

Implementation of The Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction in Cilimus Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran Regency

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ABSTRACT

The issue of poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that is consistently applicable to be concentrated without stopping and demands the interests of all parties jointly and facilitated. The Family Hope Program or Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) provides non-cash assistance to The Very Poor Family or Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin to meet mandatory needs. However, the implementation of PKH still has many shortcomings. This study aims to find and analyze the reality of the extent of the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction in Teluk Pandan, Pesawaran Regency. The strategy used is an expressive technique with a subjective methodology, with strategies for gathering information on perceptions, meetings and documentation. The results show that the implementation of PKH has not been effective, there are still many poor people who have not received PKH benefits, and PKH recipients do not have the awareness not to accept PKH for people who are already prosperous. Thus, the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan is considered not yet ideal in assisting the government for all residents in Cilimus Village.

Keywords: Family Hope Program, Poverty Reduction



INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an important problem that is of concern to all parties, especially the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Republic of Indonesia is a country that has vast land and abundant natural resources, but basically Indonesia is inseparable from the problem of poverty. The high poverty rate illustrates the ineffectiveness of the efforts of public authorities in reducing the needs and prospering the poor.

The issue of poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that is consistently applicable to be concentrated without stopping. This very dizzying poverty issue requires the cooperation of all parties jointly and facilitated. According to Dunn (2003:17) the approach is an overview of a selection of interrelated activities collected by a government organization or authority, considering the areas of protection, welfare, instruction, government assistance, error control, and metropolitan change of events.

According to Anderson, (2005:17) policies are policies developed by government agencies and officials. However, the handling so far tends to be partial and unsustainable. The poor population has increased from year to year, this can be seen in terms of the quantity or number of people, both in the city and in the village. The poor are described as someone who cannot fulfill their basic needs, including clothing, food, and housing. Lack of income is something that greatly affects the quality of life. The poor also have a low quality of life. Thus, it is difficult for the poor to access adequate health services, obtain education and decent jobs. It is difficult for the poor to be able to change their fate from poor conditions to better conditions without assistance from other parties, especially from the government.

According to data from Cilimus Village, the population of Cilimus Village in 2020 is 2,236 people and with a total of 568 families with details of Male 1150 souls Female 1,086 souls. The number of The Family Hope Program or Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) recipients is 143 families, who have independently graduated or have withdrawn from PKH membership are 15 families, and naturally leave participation because there are no components totaling 5 families for the 2020-2021 period.

According to Tangkilisan, (2003:29) Implementation relates to various activities that are directed to realize the program, where in this position the executive regulates how to organize, interpret and implement the selected policies. In efforts to reduce poverty there are two main strategies that must be taken by the government.

First, protect poor families and groups of people through fulfilling their basic needs. Second, empowering them to have the ability to do business and prevent new poverty. Therefore, the government of the Republic of Indonesia issued a policy to reduce poverty by issuing Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan concerning the Family Hope Program whose main objective is to improve the living standards of Beneficiary Family or Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) through access to education, health and social welfare services. Reducing the burden of spending and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families as well as reducing poverty and inequality, introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Family or Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM).

According to Winarno, (2002:102) the implementation of public policy as actions taken by individuals or groups of government and private which is directed to achieve the goals that have been set in the previous policy decisions. PKH is one of the programs to accelerate poverty reduction and the development of a social security system by providing conditional non-cash assistance to Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin in an effort to improve the quality of Human Resources, especially in the fields of health and education. (Permensos Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan).

PKH benefits are also intended for persons with disabilities and the elderly with the aim of maintaining their social welfare in accordance with the constitutional mandate and the President's Nawacita. In particular, PKH has 5 (five) basic objectives (Pasal 2, Permensos No 1 Tahun 2018) as follows:

1. Improving the standard of living of KPM through access to education, health and social welfare services;
2. Reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families;
3. Creating changes in the pattern of behavior and independence of KPM 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 KPM.

PKH provides non-cash assistance to Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin with a record of following the mandatory requirements. The targets of PKH in the health sector are pregnant women, postpartum, have toddlers, pre-school children and in the education component, namely school-age children at the elementary, junior high, high school and equivalent levels or who have not completed 12 years of compulsory education.

Communities who have been registered as PKH participants who become beneficiaries will be given a PKH membership card which will include the name of the mother/woman who takes care of the children, not the head of the household. (Permensos Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan)

According to Fathoni (2006:30) supervision is a process to determine the apparatus or unit to act on behalf of the leadership of the organization and is tasked with collecting all data and information needed by organizational leaders to assess progress and setbacks in the implementation of work. problems and constraints such as the lack of assistants in the implementation of PKH, making it less effective in carrying out the socialization process, monitoring and assisting beneficiaries in fulfilling their obligations. There are still some KPMs who do not understand what their rights and obligations are as recipients of PKH assistance. This resulted in the recipient of the assistance being inappropriate in using the aid funds.

People's mindset that tends to be consumptive so that they are dependent on assistance from the government, lack of entrepreneurial spirit. There are several households that are PKH participants whose quality of life is considered to be good but are still beneficiaries of PKH. Meanwhile, there are still many The Very Poor Family or Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin that have not been registered as PKH participants due to the data of PKH recipients based on the 2007 DTKS data that has not been updated, the lack of supervision by the organizers in determining prospective PKH participants and evaluating new KPM PKH participants. So that

it can create a gap between people who receive assistance and those who do not. This information was obtained from the Head of Cilimus Village, the head of the KPM PKH group in Cilimus Village. With the emergence of the above problems, it can be seen that the implementation is not in accordance with the theories and rules with those in the field, the lack of awareness of the community in complying with the rights and obligations of the Program Keluarga Harapan. Should be with strict organizers from the government related to problems like this can be resolved.

The implementation of the organizers is considered not to be effective because the mechanism for implementing PKH has not been fully implemented properly. Based on the problems above, the authors are interested in conducting research by choosing the title: "Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction Cilimus Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran Regency".

Based on the above background, the problems in this research are: How to Implement the Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction for Cilimus Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran Regency?

Examination mostly intends to discover, create or concentrate on reality. The reason for this exploration is to find out the degree of Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction Cilimus Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran Regency.

METHOD

Based on the problems studied, the method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. As for in this study the author uses an inductive approach. Thus, it can be said that descriptive qualitative research with an inductive approach is a method that describes problems or cases that are presented based on existing facts based on specific facts and then researched to solve problems and draw general conclusions.

Qualitative research according to Bogdan and Taylor (in Kaelan, 2012:16) is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of spoken words, notes related to the meaning, value and understanding of people or observable behavior. This research model is descriptive.

The data collection techniques carried out by the author in this qualitative research are:

1. Structured interviews as a data collection technique carried out by asking various basic and in-depth questions to respondents face-to-face with reference to interview guidelines that had previously been prepared.
2. Documentation studies are data collection techniques through documentation studies of reports related to secondary data sources.
3. Observational study is a form of data collection through direct observation in the field by looking directly at the reality as it is in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interaction in the Provision of Information and Outreach

In carrying out a policy objective such Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia nomor 1 tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan, interaction between individuals or groups must be carried out.

As stated by Majone (2007:8) the implementation of public policy interaction and cooperation between an organization and other organizations is needed in achieving a goal, and how the organization interacts with other organizations in order to achieve its goals. So, cooperation between local governments and PKH implementers, namely PKH Coordinators and Facilitators, collaboration between PKH coordinators and PKH assistants and also collaboration between PKH coordinators and the community is needed in carrying out the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia that have been made.

The collaboration between Cilimus Village and the implementing party, namely the PKH coordinator and assistant, already exists and is well established, there is always good and smooth communication from the coordinator to the Village party whenever there is information and any affairs, especially regarding PKH, cooperate in implementing this program and provide direction so that goals can be achieved. As well as informing policies and controlling them. And the collaboration between the Cilimus Village and the community is that there is no significant interaction, but the Village always cooperates with the community if the occurrence of obstacles in matters relating to PKH does not prevent them from achieving their goals. Such as accommodating the aspirations of the community if there are complaints or suggestions regarding the implementation of PKH.

Meanwhile, according to the coordinator, the cooperation that was carried out went well, always asking for opinions and directions from the village. Because it really requires cooperation to achieve goals. This is also done while running as well as learning in the future for the implementation of this PKH. The two parties also exchanged information related to PKH. There are no problems that are too serious, it's just that so far the village has not had much time to take care of PKH, because the PKH coordinator and assistant have been appointed as PKH implementers.

While the interaction between the PKH coordinator and the PKH Facilitator with the community according to the coordinator, namely the first to ask for help from the neighborhood head to convey who will be the prospective PKH Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) after there is additional data from the center for Verification and Validation, then the community are asked to bring a certificate from the village head, report cards for children if there are children who are still in school and other population files to the lurah office to process data. More or less after the Verification and Validation, the PKH data has been completed and the PKH KPM candidate can become a PKH participant and can withdraw money at the ATM provided.

Then the implementing party held a socialization about PKH regarding complaints and suggestions and maybe there were criticisms. More precisely, P2K2 Family Capacity Building Meeting is a means of discussion between PKH facilitators and PKH KPM. This activity is carried out once a month to 3 months in the homes of the people who become KPM PKH in rotation, there will be socialization of what will be accepted by the community and the policies and obligations that must be carried out by KPM PKH.

From the various statements above, it can be concluded that the interactions carried out in the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan have been going well, but the village does not have much time to directly manage the implementation of PKH. Therefore, the relationship between the Village and the coordinator is not very close. However, this will not hamper the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan, this is stated in interviews that have been conducted with the Cilimus Village party, the coordinator, PKH Facilitator and the Cilimus Village community.

Control by Monitoring and Controlling PKH Activities

Control and monitoring must be carried out by certain parties so that an activity can run according to its objectives. As stated by Pressman and Wildavski (2004: 5), the implementation of public policy is to make people do what they are told and control the sequence of stages in a system and the development of a control program that minimizes conflicts and deviations from the goals that have been set.

Thus there is control to monitor and control PKH activities by the PKH coordinator and the sub-district. So that there are no deviations or continued errors that can cause problems.

In terms of supervision or monitoring of PKH activities, according to the Cilimus Village Party, it is by coordinating and communicating with each other so that what is being done by the party concerned is known to other parties who are collaborating with each other. The supervision of PKH activities is not too monotonous, because the village fully believes in the performance of the PKH coordinator and assistant. It's just that the Cilimus Village Office needs data on people who are KPM PKH. That way the sub-district can assess the work of the PKH coordinator and assistant.

Furthermore, according to the PKH coordinator, *“said that supervision to monitor and control PKH activities is an important thing so that the program does not deviate and is carried out according to applicable procedures. The coordinator carries out the supervision according to the procedure. The monitoring carried out on PKH facilitators is more active than the WhatsApp group where the incoming information is more updated, both from questions and answers, input and existing problems/constraints. This WhatsApp group is also a comfortable discussion space, because all members can express opinions and suggestions. If there are more important matters, we hold meetings and deliberation.”*

From some of the statements above, it can be concluded that in implementing the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan in terms of supervision for monitoring and controlling PKH, it has gone well, but there are few obstacles, namely the lack of cooperation between the Village and the implementing parties in This supervision has resulted in many poor people who have not received PKH benefits. Local governments should cooperate with each other to evaluate PKH participants so that those who receive assistance are not only that and more evenly distributed, and monitor the output of the successful implementation of PKH with the graduation of the Prosperous PKH KPM.

An Action

A form of action taken by individuals or groups in carrying out a policy in which individuals and groups make an attitude of action to carry out the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan, such as the actions taken by the PKH implementing party, namely PKH coordinators and assistants in implementing policies. According to Winarno (2002:102) the implementation of public policy as actions taken by individuals or groups of government and private sector which is directed to achieve the goals that have been set in previous policy decisions.

According to the PKH coordinator and assistant, the actions taken were in accordance with the directions and procedures of the policy, in order to realize the goal of reducing poverty and improving the welfare of the community by good and right actions, and the obstacles experienced by Cilimus Village, namely there is no special operator who handles PKH and updates the beneficiary data from the Village to leave at the Cilimus Village office. Lack of public awareness in fulfilling and applying the obligations of the implementing party.

Meanwhile, the actions taken by the implementing party, namely the PKH coordinator and assistant, were directly related to the community, the actions taken were related to the provision of assistance via ATM. Furthermore, socializing about PKH and what are the rights of PKH KPM. The implementing party also cooperates with the villages in the Teluk Pandan sub-district for the implementation of the PKH. So far, there have been no obstacles faced related to actions in the implementation of PKH. Because the actions we take are in accordance with applicable procedures and policies. Likewise, if there are deviations from actions and responsibilities, there will be sanctions that apply.

Furthermore, according to KPM PKH in Cilimus Village, the actions taken by the implementing parties have been good and with the existence of PKH the community is more economically assisted in meeting their daily needs. The obstacle experienced so far is the lack of data updates for the poor who have not received PKH assistance. It is hoped that in the future it can further improve the performance of Village Operators and related stakeholders and increase the number of PKH beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, according to people who did not receive PKH benefits, they said that there was no action from the government for us. The obstacle is that the poor want to get assistance from PKH, but it is not recorded because of the lack of the latest data updates. The government should be more observant in selecting prospective PKH participants, and replacing the PKH KPM whose economy has improved. So that PKH is evenly distributed and there is no more injustice between neighbors.

From the various analyzes above, it can be concluded that the actions taken by the PKH implementers in evaluating PKH KPM candidates have actually been carried out but have not been maximized due to the lack of data updates, and the lack of awareness of people who are already prosperous so that they can get out of PKH participation where there are still many poor people who have not benefit from PKH. In the future, it is expected to be more optimal in implementing PKH obligations and evaluating PKH KPM candidates as well as updating data on potential beneficiaries. So that PKH aid funds can be distributed evenly.

A Purpose

The objectives of this study include reducing poverty and improving the welfare of the community as well as increasing monitoring and evaluation so that PKH is actually

implemented, this is stated in the objectives of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan. According to Winarno (2002:102) the implementation of public policy as actions taken by individuals or government and private groups directed towards achieving the goals that have been set in previous policy decisions.

The purpose of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan according to the Desa Cilimus has reduced poverty in Teluk Pandan District specifically in this Cilimus Village, but it is not optimal because there are still many poor people who have not been recorded due to lack of evaluation and data updates. potential beneficiaries. So KPM PKH who get help-that's all even though the economy has started to improve. There should be a gradual evaluation so that the benefits of PKH are fair and equitable. Constraints faced such as public dissatisfaction with government actions in tackling poverty, there are only negative comments. That's because there are still many poor people who have not received assistance. Funds are also a very influential factor in the government's efforts to implement this policy.

To achieve the goal of reducing poverty and improving people's welfare, according to the implementer, it has reduced poverty, for people who receive PKH benefits. The obstacles we face are, first, funding. Only 15% of the PKH recipients were recorded from the poor. Furthermore, many people who are above the lower middle class still benefit from PKH. They don't want to be said to be rich so that they are still given PKH assistance. So there is an imbalance between other poor people.

According to KPM PKH has reduced poverty. Because the PKH funds help for daily needs. So the income can be used for school fees and electricity/water bills. According to people who are not KPM PKH, they say that they have reduced poverty and made people prosperous for those who receive assistance, because it is sufficient to help with their daily needs. But for those who cannot receive PKH assistance, they feel the opposite, there is an imbalance between those who can and those who cannot. So the performance of PKH implementers has not been optimal because there are still many poor people who do not receive PKH assistance.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the objectives of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan have not been achieved properly in terms of the welfare of the community. Thus, collaboration between local governments and PKH implementers is needed. As well as improving the performance of PKH implementers so that the benefits of PKH are more equitable and fair for the poor.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the examination carried out, the authors concluded that the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan regarding the implementation of management in Cilimus Village has not been implemented as expected, this is confirmed by the four classifications in this review, in particular: 1). The link in providing data and socialization has been done, it's just that the information on PKH recipients has not been refreshed, causing problems because it is not in accordance with what is generally expected, thus raising the question of why this happened. so

or why this does not match what is generally anticipated. Thus, it can interfere with the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan. 2). To complete management by checking and controlling PKH training, it has not been going well because there is no public awareness in fulfilling and training PKH commitments. 3). The implementation of PKH has not really been implemented, there are still many poor people who have not received PKH benefits, and PKH recipients do not have the attention to pass on the interests of PKH to people who are currently prosperous. Therefore, the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan is considered not yet ideal in assisting the government for the entire population in Cilimus Village. 4). This problem described, the target of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan has not been maximally achieved.

The need for expanded supervision in the implementation of the Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan to streamline the presentation of PKH implementers. The need for continuous assessment of the Keluarga Penerima Manfaat Program Keluarga Harapan (KPM PKH) so that the assistance is distributed evenly. The need for coordination and cooperation between partners and strategy producers, both sub-districts and urban villages and PKH implementers, with the aim that PKH can run well and maximally. There must be solid cooperation between the regions and the middle, especially in the utilization of the application for the implementation of the Program Keluarga Harapan, with the aim that PKH can become an incomparable poverty alleviation program both in the regions and at the center.

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