

Management of the Harapan Family Program (PKH) in Poverty Reduction Efforts

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Abstract: PKH is a social assistance and protection program that is included in cluster I of poverty reduction strategies in Indonesia related to education, health and basic fulfillment for the elderly and people with severe disabilities. The implementation of PKH also supports the achievement of the Millennium Development goals. The five components of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that will be assisted by PKH are: reduction of the poor and hunger, basic education, gender equality, reduction of infant and under-five mortality, reduction of maternal mortality. In fact, in the implementation process, there are often discrepancies in the distribution of PKH funds, both by officers and recipients who are not on target. This is because the management system carried out by PKH organizers is not optimal, one of which is poor management, so that PKH recipients are not on target. The management function that is carried out must be properly planned in order to minimize the risk of errors and maximize the program.

1 INTRODUCTION

One of the problems of social welfare that is developing today is that there are still citizens whose rights to their basic needs are not properly fulfilled because they have not received social services from the state, as a result there are still citizens who experience obstacles in the implementation of social functions so that they cannot live a decent life. and dignity, lack of opportunity to gain access to education and health, low ability to express aspirations and lack of guarantees from powerlessness that cause conditions to be very poor.

Development is closely related to meeting the needs of the community in order to create a welfare. In realizing a social welfare, the government must also pay attention to the problem of poverty. Because poverty is something that can not be separated from the problem of meeting the needs of life. Community welfare can be measured by the community's ability to meet their daily needs. The low quality of life of the poor results in low levels of education and health so that it can affect productivity. With conditions like this, it can increase the burden of dependence on the community. People who are still below the poverty line include those with low income, no fixed income

or no income at all. Thus, poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation that are being pursued by various parties are expected to raise the standard of living of the poor.

Efforts in overcoming the problem of poverty that have been carried out by the government have been many from regime to regime. In fact, the government's efforts to overcome poverty have been supported by many regulations, for example Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System, Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Social Welfare, and Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor. Poor, as well as other rules in support of it. However, its implementation requires holistic testing and evaluation, because in reality the phenomenon of poverty is still visible in plain sight. Several social protection programs were launched by the Government of Indonesia as a measure to reduce poverty in promoting community welfare. One of the flagship programs claimed by the government is PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan). PKH is one of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs which is also known in the world in tackling chronic poverty, as a form of social management. This program provides financial assistance to RTSM (Very Poor Households). As an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, since 2007 the Government of

Indonesia has claimed to implement the Conditional Cash Assistance Program (BTB), known as the Family Hope Program (PKH).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) was implemented on a household basis, then turned into a family basis. This change is because it is based on the condition of the eyes of the Indonesian people, where in a matter of one household, it is possible for several families to gather. In addition, initially, the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance as an incentive to change the actions and behaviors required of recipients of assistance, has not directly touched the focus of poverty alleviation although in its implementation, PKH has other impacts besides that, namely a gradual reduction in the poverty rate, although not yet significant (Yusriadi, et al 2020).

The main objective of PKH is to increase accessibility to education, health, and social welfare services to support the achievement of quality of life for poor families. PKH is expected to reduce the burden of spending on poor families in the short term and break the poverty chain in the long term. The target recipients of PKH are Poor Families (KM) who meet at least one of the criteria consisting of children 0-21 years, pregnant/postpartum mothers, elderly over 70 years and Severe Disabilities. PKH beneficiaries are mothers or women who take care of children in the household in question (if there is no mother, then grandmother, aunt, aunt, or older sister can become beneficiaries).

The implementation of PKH is a solution from the government to fix education and health problems. This hopes to have implications for poverty reduction so that every family has the freedom to reach resources such as education and health (Brown & James, 2020). However, there are many research findings related to the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy, there are still many problems, even though the family of hope program has a positive relationship to poverty alleviation. This is because, in the implementation process, there are sometimes imbalances in the distribution of PKH funds, both by officers and recipients who are not on target. This is because the management system carried out by PKH organizers is not optimal, one of which is poor management, so that PKH recipients are not on target. With management, all activities will be directed and can minimize the risk of errors and can maximize the agreed plan (Usman, 2014).

As we know, there are currently many recipients of aid that are not targeted, some people claim that they are not capable even though they are able and do not deserve to receive social assistance but participate in registering as candidates for PKH members.

Incidents like this often occur in the implementation of the Family Hope program policy. Although the criteria for 9 PKH recipients have been determined, many are said to be able to become one of the PKH recipients. This causes a lot of data on the poor that are still in doubt so that it will have an impact on the inappropriate targeting of PKH funds for people who are entitled. So that it is no longer the poor who receive and even other people can receive PKH.

2 DISCUSSIONS

2.1 The Legal Basis of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Alleviation

The Family Hope Program, which is abbreviated as PKH, is a program of providing social assistance to families/or someone who is categorized as poor and vulnerable with the conditions according to the components and obligations in the program, and the beneficiaries are registered in the official system, namely the Integrated Social Welfare Data. (DTKS) program for handling the poor, which is managed by the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information and then designated as the recipient family of the PKH program.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is one of the government's efforts in accelerating poverty alleviation and specifically aims to break the intergenerational poverty chain. This program is known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). Since its launch in 2007, PKH has contributed to reducing poverty and encouraging the independence of social assistance recipients, hereinafter referred to as Beneficiary Families (KPM).

The legal basis for providing family hope programs is Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the Social Security System, Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor, Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2010 concerning equitable development programs, Appendix 46 on the transparency of the distribution of Conditional Direct Cash Assistance for Very Poor Families (KSM) as participants in the Family Hope Program (PKH).

The basis for implementing the family of hope program is the decision of the coordinating minister for poverty, No. 31/KEP/MENKO/KESRA/IX//2007 concerning the "control team for the family program of hope" dated September 21, 2007. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of

Indonesia No. 02A/HUK/2008 “2008 Family Hope Program Implementation Team (PKH)” dated 08 January 2008, governor's decision on “Provincial Family Hope Program (PKH) Technical Coordination Team/TKPKD (Regional Poverty Reduction Technical Coordination Team)”. Decision of the Regent/Mayor regarding “Regency/City/TKPKD Technical Team for Family Hope Program (PKH).

The main objective of PKH is to reduce the burden of spending in the short term and break the intergenerational poverty chain in the long term. This goal is directly related to efforts to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets. Other objectives of PKH in particular, namely:

- a. Improve the standard of living of beneficiary families through access to education, health and social welfare.
- b. Reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families
- c. Creating behavioral changes and independence of beneficiary families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare.
- d. Reducing poverty and inequality
- e. Introduce formal financial products and services to PKH beneficiary families.

As a conditional social assistance program, PKH aims to open access to KPM for pregnant women and early childhood in utilizing health facilities/services (faskes) and school-age children in utilizing educational facilities/services (fasdik) available near their place of residence. The current PKH benefits are also directed to cover people with disabilities and the elderly with the aim of maintaining their social welfare in accordance with the mandate of the constitution and the Nawacita of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

In addition to encouraging KPM to utilize basic social services for health, education and social welfare, KPM PKH is also assisted to obtain complementary programs on an ongoing basis. PKH is directed to be a center of excellence in efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesia. The synergy between social protection and empowerment programs is an ongoing effort to achieve the welfare of the PKH KPM ((PKH Guidelines, 2021).

The programs implemented in poverty alleviation efforts so far have not been able to have a major impact so that until now the goals of national development related to the problem of equity and improving community welfare are still a protracted problem. Therefore, in the context of household-

based poverty reduction, the Government launched a special program called the Family Hope Program (PKH).

The direction of alleviating the poor through PKH in accordance with Law No. 11 of 2009 and Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 concerning the acceleration of Poverty Reduction are: Changes in behavior/attitudes and perspectives of the community itself which becomes solid for the development of independent community welfare through poverty alleviation so that the poor are able to act in accordance with their dignity as noble human beings who are able to apply noble values in social life so that people are truly able to become healthy and intelligent people who will then get them out of poverty. With a healthy and intelligent society, it is not impossible that the current poverty rate in Indonesia will quickly fall and people will be able to socialize with the wider community. And it is not impossible for the poor to be able to provide their aspirations to influence the decision-making process related to public policies at the local level so that they are more oriented towards the poor and realize good governance. The PKH development policy is based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 10 of 2017 which was later refined by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning PKH.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) policy, based on Article 3 of Law No. 13 of 2011 concerning Poor Parking Management states that “The poor have the right to obtain adequate food, clothing, and housing, obtain health services, and obtain education that can increase their dignity”, in this article it is regulated that the poor or the poor have the right to obtain health and education services in order to improve the welfare of life quickly in order to break the poverty rate. Law No. 13 of 2011, followed by Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) As a basis for implementation whose main goal is to improve the living standards of Beneficiary Families through access to health services, education, and social welfare. 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 Families.

2.2 Quality of Life of Households Recipient of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Policy

The main positive impact of the provision of assistance to the Family Hope Program is the reduction in the burden of expenditure for Very Poor Households. That is the reason they say that the main impact is reducing their burden in terms of accessing their children's education at the elementary, junior high, high school levels where before receiving PKH assistance their children's education was interrupted but after PKH assistance the children can continue again. school to a better level of education.

The second positive impact is increasing participation in health checks for children under five and social welfare to ensure the provision of nutritional intake for the elderly and disabled. From the explanation above, after receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program, the aspects of education and health for Very Poor Households underwent changes. This is proven by the social conditions of PKH participants who are currently experiencing changes in the fields of education and health that are more appropriate. Given that education and health are important aspects of life that must be fulfilled optimally.

PKH is one of the government's efforts in accelerating poverty reduction and specifically aims to break the intergenerational poverty chain. As well as changing the poorest groups, with the PKH social assistance provided by the government for the poor in South Labuhan Batu Regency, they can meet basic needs in daily life and are able to improve welfare due to economic difficulties on household expenses. As we know, many poor people or recipients of aid still complain of economic difficulties, even though the government has made efforts with the existence of PKH which is expected to improve the welfare of the poor. However, many funds or assistance provided by the government to the community have been misused by buying things that are not needed at all.

2.3 Implementation of the Family Hope Program

PKH beneficiary family data is obtained from the processed results of the Social Welfare Data and Information Center, then validated by the PKH Facilitator to determine whether the data is appropriate or appropriate to the conditions of the PKH Program recipient community. Then the targeting accuracy referred to in this study is the accuracy of the targeting of PKH recipients that have

been validated by the PKH Facilitator, whether the PKH beneficiary families are poor families who have PKH membership components such as PKH membership regulations.

As conditional social assistance, the Family Hope Program (PKH) opens access for families classified as poor, especially for pregnant women and children by utilizing various health service facilities (askes) and service facilities for education (fasdik). The problem of the Family Hope Program (PKH) itself has also begun to be accelerated to cover the elderly to people with disabilities while maintaining their level of social welfare. Therefore, this study aims to find out how the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in poverty reduction efforts can be seen through effectiveness indicators, namely:

a. The accuracy of the calculation of the cost of Assistance obtained in each family varies according to the number of dependents in each family, because the components of the recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) from each family are different and the maximum number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is in one family. is four people only.

b. Accuracy of objectives The purpose of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is that in general the Family Hope Program (PKH) focuses on the education and health aspects of the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and empowers people who are considered underprivileged in terms of economy and other aspects. .

c. The accuracy of thinking of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is very influential on the survival of the Beneficiary Families (KPM). If the Beneficiary Family (KPM) is able to meet their daily lives, the person concerned will voluntarily withdraw from participation in the Family Hope Program (PKH).

d. Accuracy of targeting The target beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are vulnerable families registered and classified as poor in the Integrated Data Base for the Poor Handling Program which has several components, such as children aged 0 to 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding mothers are criteria. from the health component, the criteria from the education component such as elementary/MI school children to high school/MA school children and the elderly component have priority criteria, namely people with severe disabilities and elderly people 60 years and over.

3 CONCLUSIONS

Poverty is a phenomenon experienced by every country including Indonesia. There have been many attempts to overcome poverty by the government from regime to regime. In fact, the government's efforts to overcome poverty have been supported by regulations such as Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor. One of the policies implemented is through the Family Hope Program (PKH), which aims to improve the quality of life for Very Poor Families (KSM) with the condition that they access certain health and education services that have been set for Very Poor Families (KSM). The Family Hope Program (PKH) has been running well and has been effective in helping to ease the burden on the underprivileged in the fields of education, health and social welfare.

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