

Hope Family Program (PKH) for Poor of Family in Pekalongan Regency

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Abstract

The problem that is happening almost in every country is poverty. Some policies have been taken by the government for poverty alleviation, such as the Hope Family Program (PKH) that has existed since 2007. The problem in the case study is (1) what is the form of PKH assistance? (2) what is the role of PKH's human resources? (3) the effect of PKH aid on poor families? The aim is to analyze the forms of PKH assistance, the role of PKH's human resources and the impact of the PKH in Wonopringgo, Pekalongan Regency. The research method used is qualitative with the research design of the case study. The population in this study were PKH's KPM, PKH's human resources, the village government. Data collection techniques through observation, interview and documentation. Validation of data through triangulation techniques. The results show that PKH's KPM not only receives cash assistance but also complementary assistance. The role of PKH is to examine the various commitments of PKH participants as obligations that must be met. As a result, on the one hand it can make people realize their independent life, but on the other hand there are still people who are mentally poor.

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic requirements for a decent living. Poverty is defined as economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by expenditure. Thus, the poor are the population with the average per capita income per month below the poverty line (BPS, 2019).

Poverty can be attributed to the variables of economic growth, income per capita and significant proportion of the population to the poor (Marmujiono, 2014).

Important factors affecting household poverty are dependence rates, household members, households' education level, and households' occupational sectors. Households with more than 4 household members, dependence rates of over 100 percent, households with primary education and working in the agricultural sector, thus the probability of poor households (Astuti, 2018).

Poverty alleviation programs are influenced by the government's authority in implementing and implementing such programs. In addition, the government does not marginalize the poor in this country and every program or assistance should be evaluated for betterment (Yesudian, 2007).

The poverty alleviation program provided by the government so far has affected the dependency of the poor. Examples are BLT or Direct Cash Assistance. Social assistance is provided to people categorized as poor by the government, in the form of cashless commitments and beneficiary obligations. As a result, the government evaluated the program by devising a new program.

The government launched a poverty alleviation program called the Hope Family Program (PKH) in 2007. The Hope Family Program is a government program adopted from another country called the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program.

The CCT program has been successfully implemented in Brazil since 1995. Positive results

can be achieved in terms of meeting some of the poorer needs (Pereira, 2015).

PKH is the result of the BLT program evaluation. In contrast to direct cash assistance that only provides cash, PKH is a poverty alleviation program with many commitments and obligations to be made by a recipient called the Beneficiary Family.

The poverty alleviation program is not just run by the federal government. Home industry activity in building materials can also help reduce poverty. This activity contributes to family income of 55.75% and 44.44% (Hardati, 2006).

The government of a country in managing the country, not only controls the direction and purpose of the country, but also manages the country become more valuable through so-called public policy. This is the job of the government or the real situation (Handoyo, 2012).

Each policy is overseen by other institutions that are more or less preventive but sometimes can also be oppressive (Suyahmo, 2011).

Poor people can come out of poverty if they can survive and adapt to the environment. Several methods are implemented using values and selection and adaptation in accepting services and adaptation to existing social systems and ecosystems. The ability to adapt to the socio-ecosystem system produces a model of historical sociological-ecological survival strategies (Sunarjan, 2018).

Hope Family Hope Program is considered a poverty alleviation program that has succeeded in reducing poverty in Pekalongan District. The Hope Family Program (PKH) has been run for five years. One of the sub district that implement the PKH is the Wonopringgo. The implementation of the PKH is spread in 14 villages with a different number of the beneficiary families in each village.

This study was conducted to analyze the forms of PKH assistance received by the beneficiary families, the role of PKH's human resources and to analyze the impact of PKH on poor families in Wonopringgo sub District, Pekalongan Regency.

METHODS

The research approach is use a qualitative research approach. The qualitative approach was used through case studies to explore the impact of poverty alleviation program to the beneficiary families in Pekalongan Regency, Wonopringgo Sub District.

The aim is to analyze in depth the implementation of the hope family program as a national poverty alleviation program by taking a case in Wonopringgo Sub District, Pekalongan Regency.

Data collection tools and techniques are a way for researchers to collect research data. The research techniques used are observation, interview and documentation.

The test validity of the research data is used with triangulation techniques, namely resource triangulation and triangulation techniques. Resource triangulation is done by interviewing population such as the beneficiary families, PKH's human resources, teachers, health's workers, district's government and village's government.

The next test of validity of the data used was the triangulation technique. Several data sources are tested for data from a variety of techniques, such as partisan observation, in-depth interviews and documentation to obtain valid data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Hope Family Program has been in the Wonopringgo Sub District since 2013. The beneficiaries of this program are the poor families included in the Wonopringgo's sub district Integrated Database. However, not everyone in BDT acquired PKH that same year. The government provides programs in stages and beyond. That is, when PKH's beneficiary families do not have a component, capable or independent, they can be excluded from PKH membership.

The increase in the number of PKH recipients depends on the number of PKH participants integrated and how much the central

government publishes an additional number of participants at a particular time. That is, not every year the central government provides additional PKH participants depending on the available quota.

The increase in the number of PKH participants in the Wonopringgo Sub District has been increasing and decreasing. The development of MOE can be seen in the following diagram.

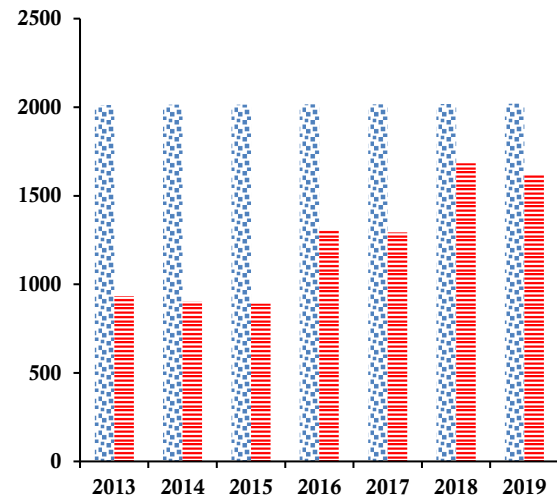


Figure 1. Growth of The Number of PKH Participants in the Wonopringgo District

The diagrams show that the number of PKH participants in Wonopringgo sub District is different every year. 2013 marks the beginning of the PKH year in Wonopringgo sub District with a total number of PKH participants, 933 recipient families. Then in 2014, that number dropped due to natural disasters, where 31 recipients' families no longer had the PKH component, meaning they no longer had school children. While in 2015 decrease with 10 PKH's beneficiary families had no component.

The PKH policy was formulated as the basis for eradicating family-based poverty. Families as a measure of society are said to be poor or not. Clearly, the main requirement for PKH beneficiaries is poor families and have component. If there are people who are poor but live alone, they cannot get PKH social assistance.

PKH social assistance is divided into two forms, namely PKH cash assistance and complementary assistance. Both forms of assistance must be accepted by PKH participants.

However, this is not the case because the government, both structural and regional, does not yet know that PKH recipients also receive other assistance.

The forms of social assistance that PKH participants must receive are as follows.

Table 1. Forms of PKH Social Assistance

Pkh social assistance forms	Description	Total aid benefits
Cash Aid PKH	Conditional Cash Assistance, in the form of cash with the terms and conditions applicable	1622 KPM
Compliance Assistance	National Health Insurance	1559 KPM
	Social Aid prosperous rice	1622 KPM
	Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT)	1610 KPM
	Smart Indonesian Program (PIP)	1116 KPM
	Joint Venture Group (KUBE)	29 KPM
	Subsidiary gas	1622 KPM
	Age-Related Associations (Aslut)	0
	Social Disability Association (ASPDB)	0
	Certificate of Ownership of Land (National Land Agency)	0
Subsidized Electricity	1485 KPM	

PKH can be implemented as a friend of PKH as an extension of the Social Ministry. Wonopringgo sub district has 6 PKH facilitators spread across 14 villages. The division work area is not based on the number of villages but the number of KPM PKH that each facilitator will attend. The role of the PKH facilitator in the Wonopringgo sub district is directly related to the PKH business process. The results indicate that the facilitator has role that performed in the assisted area, namely:

1. assist the distribution of cash assistance and non-cash food assistance,
2. being the facilitator of P2K2 (Family Development Session) activities in each group that is regularly done each month with available materials,
3. verify the education and health in some educational and health facilities to check the attendance of children of PKH beneficiaries at both educational and health facilities,
4. update the data periodically to update the beneficiary family's data as it relates to the components and the amount of assistance to be received,
5. validate the KPM PKH's candidates with coordinate directly to the village government. The goal is to target those who are eligible for PKH assistance.

Usman (2013) says that PKH can have a positive effect on poverty alleviation. Again (2013) found that PKH is very effective in

reducing poverty. This can be detailed in the target accuracy indicator of about 80.54%, guidance for program socialization at 77%, program goals at 84% and monitoring of about 80%.

The results show that the effect of PKH in Wonopringgo Sub District is positive and negative. Some of the positive effects of PKH are:

1. assist the beneficiary families to fulfill the nutrition and education needs of the KPM PKH's children,
2. provide the knowledge of health, child protection and family economics,
3. motivate the beneficiary families to out from the poverty with start the business,
4. stimulate KPM PKH to start clean and healthy life, change the mind about myth that can not do or eat by pregnant women, healthy food for infants and children, child care, health and education,
5. help the beneficiary families who have not received PKH complementary assistance.

These positive impacts are enough to help alleviate poverty in the Wonopringgo Sub District, but on the contrary it have a negative impact:

1. it is difficult to eliminate the KPM PKH's mind who always think that they cannot survive by themselves and should be assisted by the government,

2. poor families who are constantly in the cycle of poverty make them trapped in their decisions,
3. PKH social assistance is used as a temporary measure by those who receive it,
4. causing jealous for families who feel poor but they do not get the PKH assistance,
6. PKH is not on target because it used old data, so the condition of economic in the data and in reality is not same.
7. make the beneficiary families depend on the government and lazy to try something that can make them prosperous.

From a purely theoretical perspective, PKH is the basis of government. Policies have four key elements, namely goals, problems, demands, and impacts. PKH as a program has specific objectives of eradicating poverty and changing the behavior of poor families, specific issues of poverty, constitutional demands that the country should protect for the poor and refugees.

In addition, the most important part of the policy is the implementation or implementation of the policy. Edward III said that if the policy that the government had decided to implement was in line with its objectives, it would be considered successful.

PKH has become one of the central government's policies as an unsuccessful poverty alleviation program in Wonopringgo Sub District. Poor families tend to depend on government assistance. The realization that they are no longer poor is hard to find because the beneficiary families of PKH refuse to leave PKH membership.

The effort to change the mind of PKH's beneficiary families is cannot be done only by PKH's facilitators. but also there must be collaboration between governments in the region.

The coordination between the government sectors can inform the public so that they know and not to be poor. In addition, local social offices want to facilitate PKH recipients to set up the business groups that are also directly supported by regional governments. The synergy between the government sectors enables the community to grow independently and free from poverty.

Edward III's theory describes the implementation of policies that are considered good, meaning that policy makers' decisions are correct. Various Hope Family research programs have a positive impact on poverty alleviation. PKH policies are considered to be effective because of the right policy design and some PKH recipients can be prosperous and independent.

A case study conducted in Wonopringgo Sub district had the fact that PKH's policy has no significant impact on poverty alleviation. Poor families who receive PKH are increasingly relying on PKH assistance and refusing to out from PKH membership.

Awareness efforts through the Family Development Session (P2K2) did not affect the mind of the beneficiary families to out from the poverty.

PKH participants who resigned because they feel that they have been independent only 17 families of PKH recipients from 1622 KPM in Wonopringgo Sub District in a year. It means that only 1.05% of the PKH's beneficiary families realize that they are no longer poor and can life independently.

Edward III's theory shows that policy implementation will address the transmission, consistency and clarity that lead to communication. It turns out that not all sectors of good service other than social services, local governments know the rules, technical guidelines and forms of social assistance of PKH. So that there is miscommunication between sectors.

For example, health insurance is a complement to PKH, but insurers sometimes do not know it. Similarly, the village government refuses to give all the information about PKH if there are the poor families need that information. so it make the poor families confuse and curious.

The village government does not care to the PKH's facilitator that entering their area for doing verification or P2K2 activities. Especially if they meet the KPM, then the village government would find it difficult to agree that its citizens are independent and non eligible for accepting PKH's assistance.

The awareness to jointly alleviate poverty in Wonopringgo Sub District is not owned yet by

the local government. which is the regional government and village government. Most of the existing communications are limited, only to show the houses of citizens who will receive the PKH's assistance or active PKH's participants. The rest refuse to get involved.

The result show that the PKH runs smoothly and has the maximum impact if there is synergy and cooperation between the stakeholders that fully supports the federal government's efforts to reduce poverty, especially in making people realize that only in mentally they are poor.

The IPS Education Perspective is linked to the research show that most of Indonesians are still lazy and depend on the government. On the other hand, the federal government is getting try to maximize poverty alleviation policies by designing and adopting policies from other countries to be implemented in Indonesia.

However, in its implementation there must be full support for government policy in order to the policy get the function properly. That is why interaction effectively and coordination between the federal and regional governments are needed in alleviating poverty.

The unknowlegde and fear of outing from the PKH, make the PKH policy seems pointless. The core of poverty alleviation, behavioral awareness and independence is taboo as it still has to work harder to make local governments aware of their part in implementing central government's policies.

CONCLUSION

The forms of PKH's social assistance are divided into two, namely PKH's cash aid and PKH's complementary assistance. Both social assistance must be accepted by PKH participants. The role of PKH's Facilitators in the Hope Family Program is to provide the assistance to the receiver of the program. PKH's impact on poor families is to motivate them to be independent and not depend on the government's assistance, but some poor families rely on the government's assistance to fulfill their needs.

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