



Implementation of Family Hope Program (PKH) in Palopo

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Employee Performance
Hope Family Program
RTSM

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the application of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Poverty Reduction in Telluwanua District. The research method used is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Data collection is done through observation, interviews and literature study. The theoretical approach used in this research is the policy implementation approach of Daniel Mazmanin and Paul Sabtier. The results showed that the implementation of PKH in Telluwanua District regarding the knowledge and socialization of the PKH Program carried out by officers was only carried out between PKH Program Recipients and their officers. The data collection process in determining the recipients of the PKH Program has been carried out with program procedures and provisions. However, there are still many people who should be included in the criteria as recipients of the PKH Program, but have not received it. The assistance that must be carried out by the Facilitator or PKH Officer has been carried out properly. The distribution process and PKH to PKH or RTSM recipients, experienced difficulties that were felt directly by PKH participants. In addition, there is still a lack of support from parties who are not directly involved in the program or public support.

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1. Introduction

The problem of poverty is the main problem experienced by most countries in the world. Although it is not said entirely, with different levels and numbers of poor people in each country, almost no one country can be free from problems. Poverty is a complex problem with many factors causing it, but at least from the many government programs to overcome and overcome it, the results must be seen. According to Cahyono & Iryani (2018) poverty is a condition in which people's inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health occurs [1]. In line with Citra's opinion 2019 that poverty is a complex and chronic problem, because That's how to solve it requires the right solution, includes all the components of the problem and requires a good management strategy.

Faulana and Indri (2021) describe that Social problems that arise as a negative effect of poverty affect economic development. The high poverty rate causes the expenditures from the government to be used for the process of economic development as well. So far, poverty reduction programs have not been able to overcome the high poverty rate in Indonesia, and this must be evaluated immediately [2].

Saddam Rafsanjani (2018) describes one of the causes of poverty in Indonesia due to the occasional inflationary shock. On the one hand, statistically the number of poor people has decreased but the number of poor people in Indonesia in general is still very high even though various subsidies through the Social Protection program have been launched. Free from the problem of poverty in Indonesia, the problem of poverty is still our main focus so that the government continues to seek things to improve the social welfare of the community. In line with this, the problem of poverty reduction has been instructed and emphasized in Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2015

concerning amendments to presidential regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning acceleration of poverty reduction. Based on the Presidential Decree, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) was formed in order to increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts [3]. In the context of poverty alleviation efforts, it is necessary to have a policy from the government. Policy is one form of application in fulfilling the performance of the government bureaucratic system. That way, the policy regulation will give birth to the subject of real work implementation for the community. Such as, economic policy, people's welfare, education and so on. All of these aspects lead to one common goal, namely good government management.

In general, policy is concerned with planning, making and formulating decisions and evaluating the impact of implementing these decisions on many people who are the target of the policy (target group). According to Carl Friedrich (1963) said public policy is a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the proposed policy is useful. in overcoming them in order to achieve the intended goals [4]. Heriani et al (2019) defined that the effects of policies and programs implemented in an effort to improve people's welfare can be formulated as the level of target realization that shows how far the target is achieved [5].

Putri and purnaweni (2021) describe that in the context of accelerating the reduction of poverty and to improve the quality of human resources as well as welfare and social protection for the community, the Indonesian government created the Family Hope Program (PKH) whose main focus is to reduce poverty based on the health and education components of Very Poor Households (RTSM). PKH which is a CCT (Conditional Cash Transfers) program is considered effective in overcoming poverty in Indonesia by the World Bank [6].

This program is regulated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) where the objectives are: a. to improve the standard of living of Beneficiary Families through access to education, health and social welfare services; b. reduce the burden of expenditure and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families; c. create changes in the behavior and independence of Beneficiary Families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare; d. reducing poverty and inequality; dane. introduce the benefits of formal financial products and services to KPM Beneficiary Families. Liberti et al (2021) describe the reason Poverty alleviation through the Family Hope Program is a government priority and at the same time it is a mainstay program as the government's effort to alleviate poverty which is very high in Indonesia [7].

Pratiwi et al (2022) defined that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a National Program, the Ministry of Social Affairs Program in the form of providing conditional social assistance to poor families and/or someone who is registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) by focusing on two components, namely education (increasing the level of education) and health (improve the nutritional health status of pregnant women, postpartum mothers, children under five) with severe disabilities and the elderly over 70 years. This aid program aims to help poor families to be able to improve their quality of life and be able to break the chain of poverty [8].

Sofianto in (2020) defined that PKH aims to open access for poor families to various facilities such as health services and education services, as well as access to efforts to improve welfare for vulnerable groups. It is hoped that with this program, poor families in the future can escape poverty through improving generations in terms of health and education, as well as providing guaranteed access to services for non-productive groups, namely the elderly and severe disabilities [9]. Based on research conducted by Sulkarnain et al (2021) every year the number of PKH beneficiary families shows an increase in the number of KPM this is due to an increase in the target of beneficiary families and budget allocations that increase every year [10].

In addition to the problem of poverty, if you look at the goals of the Family Hope Program (PKH), in fact there are still many problems that occur. For example, the inaccuracy of the criteria for recipients of assistance does not comply with existing provisions, meaning that there are problems when data collection is not based on criteria. In addition, in terms of education, there are still many children who benefit from receiving a warning from the school due to lack of attendance at school. The

Family Hope Program (PKH) is aimed at poor families, if the performance and role of the facilitator is not good then it is certain that this program is not right on target (Heriani, matiaz, humaizi, 2019).

Mahmud et al (2020) describe that the inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Pkh program are the lack of community understanding, the distance from the companion location is far so it is not optimal and there is social jealousy in the community about the people who receive the PKH program [11]. Another problem in the implementation of PKH in the research conducted by Chasanah et al (2021) found that there were extortion in the implementation process [12].

Basically, the Family Hope Program includes 3 aspects, namely economic, health and education aspects. Its implementation also involves stakeholders and non-governmental organizations starting from the stages of socialization, validation to verification. Rasyidand Dulkiah (2020) defined that the problem is that recipients still have dependence on the sustainability of this program but on the one hand this program is only a stimulant and companion [13].

In addition, in terms of utilization of aid funds, there are still many who use aid funds not on target. This indicates that there is still a lack of monitoring from facilitators regarding the use of funds. Then in terms of health, there are still many beneficiaries who do not participate in monthly posyandu activities due to various reasons for their respective activities.

Based on the many problems, the authors formulate problems regarding how to implement the Policy for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Telluwanua District, Palopo City, and what factors influence the implementation of the Family Hope Program.

2. Research methods

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research describing in detail about the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Policy in Telluwanua District, Palopo City. Data was collected through unstructured interviews, observation and documentation. The technique used in interpreting the data in this study uses analytical techniques from Miles and Huberman (2014) with the analysis stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing and verification [14].

3. Result and Discussion

The results of this study are described with an analysis of the PKH Program Implementation in Telluwanua District by referring to the policy implementation model proposed by Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (1983) which reveals that the success of public policy implementation is influenced by at least three variables, are: 1. problem characteristics, 2. policy characteristics, 3. policy environment [15].

3.1 Characteristics of the problem related to the level of difficulty faced in implementing the policy carried out in the Telluwanua District which includes the following:

a. Technical Difficulties in the Implementation of the PKH Program.

Technical difficulties in this case include the socialization process, the data collection process, and the distribution of aid funds. First, Socialization; the socialization of the PKH program carried out by PKH officers in Telluwanua District was not maximal. Meanwhile, the socialization carried out to Community Leaders, District Officials, Village Officials and RT Officials was not carried out properly. For this reason, the PKH Program is not yet fully known by all stakeholders of the Mancani District community. Second, data Collection Process for PKH Program Recipients; The data collection process in determining the recipients of the PKH Program in Telluwanua District has been carried out with the procedures and provisions of the PKH Program. However, there are still many people who should be included in the criteria as recipients of the PKH Program, but have not yet received it. If you look at the condition of this phenomenon, it means that data updating needs to be done correctly, so that participants must get according to the target of the PKH program, namely to improve the quality of human resources. Third, In addition, there are

many residents who do not have a NIK, and the problem is that it is not in sync with existing data at the Population and Civil Registration Service (Disdukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

b. The Diversity of Behavioral Assistance for the PKH Program,

The diversity of behavioral assistance illustrates that the mentoring behavior that must be carried out by the Facilitator or PKH Officer has been carried out properly. The mentoring process is the basis for updating the data for the next PKH recipient or participant. If there are complaints from the community, if the facilitator is always present, the facilitation process to resolve the complaint case will be easier. The mentoring process is carried out by visiting the homes of PKH participants to ensure that the progress of the PKH program objectives is going well or not perceived by PKH participants. The drawback of the assistance provided by the PKH Program Facilitator in Telluwanua District is the lack of coordination with local officials and education and health service providers. In this case, it is rarely done by the companion or facilitator.

3.2 Policy Capability Variables Structuring the Implementation Process

a. Accuracy and Clarity of Purpose

The main objective of PKH is to reduce poverty by improving the quality of human resources in the very poor community. In the short term, this assistance helps reduce the expenditure burden on the RTSM, while in the long term, by requiring recipient families to send their children to school, immunize children under five, check the womb for pregnant women, it is hoped that it will break the intergenerational poverty chain. Based on its implementation, the PKH program in Telluwanua District through the health sector is considered not to have provided a change in the quality of life in RTSM in accordance with the goals of PKH due to the high rate of stunting or malnutrition in children with a total of 134 cases in 2021. The education sector has made progress where school children beneficiaries have an average school attendance of 80% and above

b. Source Allocation Accuracy

Regarding the process of distributing and allocating PKH funds to PKH or RTSM recipients, PKH participants have experienced the convenience directly felt by PKH participants who previously had to queue at the village/district office, now have used ATMs after previously receiving notifications. In terms of the use of PKH funds by participants often used not in accordance with the provisions of its designation. PKH funds should be used for the educational needs of school children and health, but they are often used for other needs outside the provisions. The funds are also used for the daily needs of parents due to economic pressure.

c. Implementing Rules from Implementing Agencies

Implementing rules from implementing agencies are a clear and consistent goal and target group compliance with the rules that have been set from implementing agencies in implementing the PKH program in Telluwanua District. As explained above, many target groups or RTSM as PKH participants do not comply with the rules that have been set. Violations of the rules in the PKH program are carried out by RTSM. For example, the misuse of PKH assistance funds for daily needs and used outside the provisions. Violations are also committed by PKH assistants who do not carry out their duties and functions properly in the field.

d. Institution Recruitment

The recruitment of candidate companions and PKH operators refers to the guidelines issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs through the Director General of Social Protection and Security. The guidelines aim to ensure that the quality of the recruitment and selection process for PKH facilitators and operators runs in an objective, transparent and accountable manner in accordance with standards in all designated locations. In addition to the Central Government selection team from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, the selection team also involved the provincial and district/city governments through their respective social services. The selection stages consist of

administration carried out online (the RI Ministry of Social Affairs Team), manually carried out by appointed officials at the local social service. Then the psychological test selection stage, written test, practical test and interview. The selection team is appointed and assigned by the Director General of Social Security, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.3 Variables outside the Policy Affecting the Implementation Process

a. Socio-Economic and Technological Conditions

In this indicator, the assessment is an analysis of social, economic and technological conditions that can affect the achievement of the goals of the PKH program in Telluwanua District. Residents in Telluwanua Subdistrict, on average, have a livelihood by farming. Then technology, such as means of communication and information technology, especially the presence of cellphone signals in Telluwanua District, is classified as good, although some areas can only access cellular networks without internet access. In addition, there are still many communication tools for participants who receive assistance from parents who have simple cellphones that don't work. able to access the internet so that many are left out of information.

b. Public Support

Indicators of public support can be seen from the support of citizens or the community and stakeholders involved in the goals of the PKH program in Telluwanua District. Basically, the community fully supports the implementation of the PKH program in their area because the program helps the community, especially those who are categorized as poor, to meet the needs of PKH participants. However, their presence is less involved in the implementation process, because many of them are not aware of the PKH program. So that it is necessary to do socialization so that the power of the community who has been positively supportive can actually encourage it, and information about those who are entitled to receive assistance must be done openly so that there is no social jealousy that occurs. In addition, support from relevant stakeholders, such as from the sub-district administration, needs to be carried out as well as possible, for example, facilitating meetings or meetings between PKH facilitators and the beneficiary community in order to maintain good relations and support.

c. Attitudes and resources owned by the community

The attitude of the community in general so far in responding to the sustainability of the implementation of the PKH program still seems indifferent and does not care to get involved and is only listening to it. Most people don't want to know about this program because they are disappointed with the program, because they think this program is not right on target, causing a passive attitude from community groups who do not receive assistance. In fact, the involvement of community leaders in providing motivation and input to PKH participants is needed to change their quality of life. In addition, the involvement of community leaders also needs to be carried out so that the supervision of the PKH program runs according to its objectives.

d. Agreement and leadership capacity of implementing officials

The agreement of agency officials is a function of the law's ability to institutionalize its influence on implementing agencies through the selection of institutions and their top officials. The officers or assistants have not coordinated thoroughly to involve other parties or related institutions such as sub-district and village officials, community leaders and educational and health institutions. So that the success of the PKH program in Telluwanua District has not been realized properly in achieving the goals outlined, namely helping reduce poverty by improving the quality of human resources in the very poor community.

4. Conclusions

The implementation of the Family Hope Program in Mancani Village which consists of three variables, namely 1) the characteristics of the problem, (2) the characteristics of the policy, (3) the policy

environment. The characteristics of the problems faced in the implementation of the family of hope program are the socialization process that is not optimal and the aid distribution process due to the recipient's data being out of sync at the dukcapil and the ministry of home affairs, while the data collection process carried out by the assistant is maximal. Meanwhile, in the Variable Capability of Structuring Policy Implementation Processes, there are differences in the health and education sectors. The health sector has not met the objectives of the Family Hope Program, which is much different from the education sector, which has an attendance rate of 80%. In addition, there are also several problems with this variable, such as the allocation of funding sources that are not in accordance with the designation and outside the provisions. In the last variable, outside of Policies Affecting the Implementation Process, basically they have received support from the community, but people still tend to be indifferent because they think this program is not right on target which has an impact on the passive attitude of the community. In addition, the relevant stakeholders have not been well coordinated, from officials to community leaders.

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