



## Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency (Case Study in Bagjasari Village)

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**Abstract.** *Poverty* is a multidimensional problem commonly occurring in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. The government must immediately carry out poverty alleviation and immediately break the chain of causes. One of the steps taken by the government to overcome poverty is the Family Hope Program (PKH). Welfare is the ultimate goal of the Family Hope Program, which is to improve the quality of life for Very Poor Families (KSM). With the implementation of PKH, it is hoped that it can improve people's living standards in the socio-economic, health, and public education fields, especially for people experiencing poverty. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program, the obstacles faced, and the efforts to overcome them in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency. The theoretical approach used is the Saxena effectiveness theory approach. The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Data was collected by observation and in-depth interviews. The results showed that the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency, still needed to be more optimal, as seen from the uneven target of the recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH). Also, the distribution time and the Family Hope Program (PKH) were often hampered.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Poverty, Family Hope Program

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### INTRODUCTION

*Poverty* is a social phenomenon prevalent in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. Poverty is spread in various provinces, districts/cities in Indonesia. Therefore, the government, as the holder of the highest state power, seeks to regulate and take care of the state and its people. The poverty rate in Indonesia is increasing, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). According to data released by BPS based on the National Economic Survey in September 2020, the percentage of poor people rose to 10.19%, an increase of 0.14% in March 2020 and 0.97% in September 2019.

Given the high poverty rate, the government strives to increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction through poverty alleviation programs such as the enactment of social assistance programs such as PKH. In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the

Republic of Indonesia No.1 of 2018, Article 1 concerning the Family Hope Program is a program that provides conditional social assistance to families and someone poor and vulnerable, which is registered in the integrated data of the poor welfare program, processed by the social welfare information data center and designated as a family beneficiary (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH).

## LITERATURE

Akmal (2006: 36) states that effectiveness is the achievement of efforts under the plan (*doing the right things*) or result plans compared to realizing results. Gie (2000: 24) states that effectiveness is the expected state of workability. Saxena revealed (Indrawijaya, 2014: 76) that effectiveness is a measure that states how far the target (quality, quantity, time) has been achieved. The greater the target achieved, the higher the level of effectiveness. This concept is oriented more towards output. The issue of using input is not an issue in this concept.

In general, government organizations (which are not-for-profit) are oriented towards the achievement of activities. Effectiveness is generally viewed as the level of achievement of operative and operational objectives. In measuring the effectiveness dimension, it is necessary to consider supporting criteria for the problem to be studied. Concerning the effectiveness of community welfare development programs with family hope programs, the effectiveness measurement is how the program can achieve the goals set.

Meanwhile, poverty is the inability of individuals to meet basic needs such as eating, drinking, clothing, shelter, and education. Poverty is also a condition that is below the minimum standard line. Supriatna (1997: 90) states that poverty is a limited situation that occurs not by the will of the person concerned. A population is said to be poor when characterized by low levels of education, work productivity, income, health, and nutrition well-being, which indicates a cycle of helplessness.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, No.1 of 2018 Article 1 concerning PKH is a program of providing conditional social assistance to families and someone poor and vulnerable, which is registered in the integrated data of poor welfare programs, processed by the social welfare information data center and designated as family beneficiaries (KPM). PKH is an effort to accelerate poverty reduction; since 2007, the Government of Indonesia has implemented PKH. The Family Hope program is intended as an effort to build a social protection system for people experiencing poverty in order to maintain and improve the social welfare of people experiencing poverty.

According to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No.1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program Article 2, the objectives of the Family Hope Program are:

1. To improve the standard of living of KPM through access to services, education, health and social welfare.
2. Reduce the burden of expenditure and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families.
3. Creating behavior change and independence of KPM in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare.
4. Reduce poverty and inequality, and
5. Introduce the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Families.

According to the Family Hope Program Study by the Directorate General of Budget of the Ministry of Finance 2015, PKH participants are Very Poor Households (RTSM) or Very Poor Families (KSM) who meet BPS criteria and meet one or more Family Hope Program (PKH) criteria, namely:

1. Pregnant women/postpartum mothers/toddlers.
2. Children aged 5-7 years who have not entered primary education (preschoolers).
3. Children of SD/MI/Package A/SDLB (7-12 years old)
4. Junior High School Children/MTs/Package B/SMLB (ages 12-15)
5. Children 15-21 years old who have not completed primary education include children with disabilities.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a descriptive research qualitative approach to obtain a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the effectiveness of the Family Hope program in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency. Sugiyono (2016: 13) revealed that qualitative research methods are research on the philosophy of post-positivism, used to examine natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are the key instruments, data collection techniques used are triangulation (combined), analysis and inductive/qualitative benefits and qualitative research results emphasize more than generalization.

The reason the author chose to use qualitative research methods is that research was conducted to explore, find, explain, and explain the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in

Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency. According to Sugiyono (2012: 308), data collection techniques are the most crucial step in research because the primary purpose is to obtain data. With knowing data collection techniques, researchers will get data that meets the data standards set.

The techniques used to collect data in this study are literature and field studies. The technique of testing the validity of the data used by the authors in this study is a triangulation technique because this technique is used in qualitative research. Triangulation is a technique of testing data validity by comparing (*check, recheck, crosscheck*) various data obtained from various sources, from various ways/techniques, and from various times. The technique of checking the validity of the data used in this study is triangulation.

## **DISCUSSION**

In determining the effectiveness of the Family Hope program, a measurement is needed. Effectiveness measurement is needed where effectiveness measures can determine the implementation of family hope programs run according to plan or not according to plan. Closely related to the measure of effectiveness, Saxena (Indrawijaya 2014: 176) shared about the measure of effectiveness, namely quality, quantity, and time. Through the stages of effectiveness measures, the implementation of the Family Hope program can be managed better and can increase the expected effectiveness of the program.

From the measure of effectiveness according to Saxena (Indrawijaya, 2014, p. 176), the author also makes three dimensions with nine parameters, namely:

### Quality of Family Hope Program (PKH)

Quality is one measure of effectiveness, whether the program that has been formulated is achieved well or not. If the program is successfully run well, the program is said to be successful and will produce good quality.

### Target of Family Hope Program (PKH)

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded temporarily that the target of PKH recipients in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency is exceptionally targeted, only a few are not right on target due to natural factors where sometimes when inputting initial data into the DTKS PKH recipients themselves the economic conditions are complex. However, a few moments later, the economy is sufficient, so The community must leave (gradually) KPM PKH.

### Achievement of Family Hope Program (PKH) Goals

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded temporarily that the objectives of the Family Hope Program are following the objectives of the Family Hope Program itself, which is to assist Very Poor Families (KSM) for them to meet their daily needs.

### Family Hope Program Provides Benefits

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded temporarily that the benefits of PKH in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency are enough to provide benefits so that the welfare of Beneficiary Families (KPM) continues to improve as expected from the objectives of the Family Hope Program itself.

### Family Hope Program Quantity

Quantity is one measure of effectiveness that becomes a benchmark for something aimed at a quantity or value that can be calculated with certainty. In the Family Hope Program (PKH), quantity can be used as a reference, measuring the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH). If the amount is following the initial plan, the program can be successful.

### Number of Family Hope Program (PKH) Recipients

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded that the number of PKH recipients in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Kabupaten Majalengka, is quite ideal because judging from the current condition of the community, there are many families whose economies are hampered due to the Covid pandemic so that the number of PKH receipts has increased from previously only 300 to now 349 Beneficiary Families (KPM).

### Recipients of the Family Hope Program Evenly

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements, and informants, it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village has been evenly distributed with the implementation of monitoring both from PKH assistants themselves and from village officials. The monitoring will continue to be improved for the welfare of the community.

### Amount of Family Hope Program (PKH) Assistance

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded temporarily that the amount of funds for the Family

Hope Program varies according to the needs of each component of the Family Beneficiary (KPM).

#### Family Hope Program (PKH) Distribution Time

Time in the Family Hope Program is the schedule for disbursement of social assistance for the Family Hope Program itself. In disbursing the Family Hope Program (PKH), Beneficiary Families (KPM) can disburse by taking it directly at the bank or through a link agent.

#### Optimization of Family Hope Program Distribution Time

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, the statements and informants can be concluded that the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village has been optimized with good service quality from the assistance and village officials and also with synchronization from all parties.

#### Implementation of Family Hope Program (PKH) Distribution

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded that the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village has followed the procedure of the Family Hope Program itself, namely for the disbursement of Family Beneficiaries (KPM) to be released in the disbursement of funds.

#### Accuracy of Family Hope Program (PKH) Distribution

Based on the results of direct observations and interviews with the researchers themselves, statements and informants can be concluded that while the timing of the distribution of the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village is almost good, the obstacles are not too big because they can still be appropriately controlled also these obstacles are caused by the central party not from the local party.

Obstacles faced in realizing the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village. The obstacles faced in the effectiveness of the Family Hope program in Bagjasari Village include the following:

Obstacles to distributing the Family Hope Program (PKH) include inappropriate schedules data validation, which causes only half of KPM to be liquid. This has caused many Beneficiary Families (KPM) to complain.

There are often complaints from people who do not receive the Family Hope Program where they question why they cannot even though if they look at the recipient component of the

Family Hope Program, they are included in one of the components entitled to receive the Family Hope Program (PKH).

Efforts to overcome obstacles Family hope program in Bagjasari Village

To improve the effectiveness of the Family Hope program in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency, several obstacles, as stated above, need to be overcome with efforts to overcome these obstacles. These efforts are as follows:

To overcome the delay in the disbursement of funds, the Family Hope Program can continue to be informed in every group meeting scheduled between the Family Hope Program companion and the Family Beneficiary (KPM) because the delay is also caused by data validation carried out by the center and cannot be predicted in advance.

Efforts to overcome the questions of people who do not receive the Family Hope Program (PKH) can provide public education about what the Family Hope Program is and what the requirements for getting or being a recipient of the Family Hope Program (PKH).

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research on the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency (Case Study in Bagjasari Village), the conclusions as a result of the overall research which are the findings and results of the research are as follows:

The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Bagjasari Village, Cikijing District, Majalengka Regency is quite good. It can be seen from the target recipients of the Family Hope Program that it is pretty evenly distributed, and also seen from the benefits resulting from the Family Hope Program is also proven to be able to ease the economic burden of Beneficiary Families (KPM) and also Beneficiary Families (KPM) can open small businesses to support long-term life so that they do not rely on funds from social assistance Family Hope Program continuously.

Obstacles in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH). In a program, there are obstacles faced, both from internal factors and from external factors. The complaints of people who do not receive social assistance from the Family Hope Program are because the community considers them one of the components entitled to receive the Family Hope Program (PKH). However, even though the community is included in one of the components of the Family Hope Program recipients, it does not immediately make the community a Family Beneficiary (KPM) because, according to the observation of the head of the hamlet, the

community includes the community whose economic group is middle to upper so that the community's data is not entered into the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

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