

Implementation of the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) in Reducing Poverty and Preventing School Dropouts in Regions Great Aceh

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Abstract

In the many country the poor are still the main problem in the development. In the context of poverty alleviation, the government issued a program for households, namely the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). This study aims to find out how the mechanism of PKH implementation in reducing poverty in Seulimum District, Aceh Besar District and to find out how the influence of PKH in preventing dropouts in the community of Seulimum District, Aceh Besar District. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it shows that the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) has been going very well. This can be seen from every implementation process that runs smoothly. When viewed from the condition of the recipients of PKH assistance, they use it to overcome economic problems and help children who are out of school, health and nutrition costs for pregnant women, postpartum mothers, and children under 6 years.

Keywords: *family hope program, poverty, dropout*

INTRODUCTION

The government continues to strive to solve the problem of poverty, it may not disappear automatically, at least it can reduce the number that continues to grow every year. There are several poverty reduction strategies, including the following: Development of regional regulations as a legal umbrella for poverty reduction; Development of Social Protection Programs; Improved access to basic services; Community empowerment through MSME development; TKPKD institutional strengthening; Increased fulfillment of basic infrastructure; Increasing investment competitiveness and job creation; and Development of inclusive development (Rah Adi Fahmi Ginanjar, Sugeng Setyadi, 2018).

Poverty is a complex problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors including income, health, education, access to goods and services, geographical location, gender and environmental conditions (Ustama, 2010). Aceh Province is one of the regions that has the seventh highest percentage of poor people at the national level, even though the Aceh Regional Budget is ranked number three compared to 34 other provinces in Indonesia. (Abd Majid, 2014).

Education and Poverty Levels in Aceh explained that the results of the study showed that compared to the education level of the population in 34 other provinces in Indonesia, indicators of the education level of the Acehnese population such as GER, AMH, ARLS, and NER were much better and even above the national level. The education level indicators for the majority of districts/cities in Aceh are quite good, but the quality is still very concerning (Majid, 2014).

One of the districts that still has a high poverty rate is Aceh Besar District. The election of Aceh Besar Regency was due to its location directly adjacent to the capital city of Aceh Province, namely Banda Aceh. As an effort to reduce poverty, the government has implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH). This program is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor families who have been designated as beneficiary families of PKH. This program is motivated by the main problems of development, namely the large number of poor people and the low quality of human resources. The following is the percentage of poor people in Aceh Besar District during 2015-2019.

Table 1
Number of Poor People in Aceh Besar District

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Poor Population (Thousand People)	62,72	62,03	62,72	60,08	58,90

Source: BPS Aceh Province 2021

Table 1 explains that the number of poor people in Aceh Besar Regency continues to decline from year to year in 2019 by 58.90 percent from the previous year in 2018 of 60.08 percent, but although according to data at BPS, the decline is different. with those in the field or on a daily basis, there are still many residents of Aceh Besar District who are in the poverty line. Therefore, it is hoped that the government will continue to strive to reduce the poverty rate. It takes a big role from the government to increase economic growth in rural areas so that rural areas are more advanced and are no longer in the poverty line. One of the government's roles is by expanding investment, especially in the agricultural sector (agribusiness and agro-industry) in rural areas where many poor people depend on this sector for their lives (Arius, 2012).

Selimun sub-district, one of the districts of Aceh Besar, is the location that is used as the object of this research. The target of the selection is because most of the people work as farmers, gardeners, traders and even do not work. This sub-district is also an area that has a wider area compared to other sub-districts in Aceh Besar District. The Family Hope Program (PKH) was started in Aceh Besar in 2012.

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This research shows that in general the implementation of this program has been running quite well. When viewed from the condition of the recipients of the assistance, they use it to help with social and educational conditions, and make participants aware of the importance of education and health services (Slamet agus purwanto, 2013).

The Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Pandak Bantul District explained that the Family Hope Program in poverty reduction efforts is not effective in terms of indicators in the form of understanding the program, being on target, on time, achieving goals, and real change (Urika Tri Astari and Argo Pambudi, 2018). Meanwhile, regarding the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Reduction (Case Study in Kota Utara District, Gorontalo City) shows that this study succeeded in testing the hypothesis that it had a positive and significant effect in tackling poverty (Usman, 2014).

Several previous research results show that the socialization of the Family Hope Program has been carried out well and effectively, seen from the number of poor people every year decreasing with increasing population. The family of hope program is carried out in accordance with the duties and authorities of the SOP used. The initial socialization has been carried out well, data updates are always carried out by the facilitator at every meeting, education and health verification has been carried out well, it's just that the facilities for PKH facilitators are still lacking (Reinelda, Yunarni and Setiawati, 2019). The higher/better the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the better the level of community welfare (Plangiten, 2020).

Meanwhile, according to La Ode Muhammad Elwan (2018) in his research entitled Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Binongko District, Wakatobi Regency, he explained that the results of his research showed that the implementation of PKH in Binongko District, Wakatobi Regency experienced many obstacles and had not been implemented properly. The socialization has not been comprehensive, so it does not get support from related parties. The data collection of PKH recipients is not comprehensive, there are still many who have not received PKH. Mentoring has not been carried out properly and the use of PKH funds by RTSM is often used outside the provisions. In the long term, it has not been able to significantly change the mindset and behavior of the RTSM (Ode and Elwan, 2018).

Education is a tool for economic development and also for advancing the world of technology. In the practice of modern education management, one of the five functions of education is a technical-technological function at the individual level to the global level. The technical-technological function refers to the contribution of education to technological developments, for example, education can help students to gain knowledge and skills necessary to live and compete in a competitive economy. Education is a process that includes three dimensions, the individual, society or national community of the individual, and the entire content of reality, both material

and spiritual, which plays a role in determining the nature, destiny, form of humans and society.

Education is more than just teaching, which can be said as a process of knowledge transfer, value transformation, and personality formation with all the aspects it includes. Education is also an activity that has a specific purpose or goal that is directed to develop the potential of humans both as humans and as a society to the fullest (Nurkholis, 2013). In carrying out teaching activities, a teacher must be able to develop good and effective learning so that students can understand the material being taught so that they can gain knowledge (Dauyah and Yulinar, 2018).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) also looks at the problems that often occur in the field of education for school-age children. In the field of education, PKH aims to break the chain of dropping out of school by providing cash assistance to PKH beneficiary families who have school-age children that are used for children's education. Assistance obtained by PKH beneficiary families in the education sector is used to finance educational needs, such as paying tuition fees, one semester exam fees, and Field Work Practice (Saputri, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research method is a method used to answer research problems related to data in the form of narratives sourced from interviews, observations, document multiplication (Wahidpure, 2017).

Population and Sample

Population is the number of units or individuals whose characteristics are to be studied, namely in the form of certain people, institutions, and objects (Arikunto, 2012). The population in this study is the recipient of the Family Hope Program (PKH) who is domiciled or who lives in Seulimum District.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2014). Thus, the sample used in this study was 150 families who entered and registered as beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in Seulimum District.

Data collection technique

Data collection is a systematic and standard procedure to obtain the necessary data, there is always a relationship between the data collection method and the research problem to be solved (Ir. Syofian Siregar, 2017).

The data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation and documentation. In this study, the data analysis technique used is through the process of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mechanism of Implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH)

This program is a program of providing conditional social assistance to people who have certain conditions to be able to receive it (Social, 2020). With the aim of, among others:

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

Criteria for PKH Beneficiaries

PKH recipients can be distinguished based on components, namely health, education and social welfare components. Each component has criteria with the following details:

1. Health Component

The criteria for receiving the health component PKH are as follows:

a. Pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding mothers

Pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding mother is a condition of a person who is pregnant with a new life with a limited number of pregnancies and/or is breastfeeding.

b. Early childhood

Early Childhood is a child with an age range of 0 - 6 years (the age of the child is calculated from the last birthday) who has not attended school.

2. Education Component

The criteria for receiving PKH for the education component are school-age children. The school-age child in question is a child aged 6 to 21 years who has not completed compulsory education, who is pursuing an education level of SD/MI equivalent or SMP/MTs equivalent, and/or SMA/MA equivalent.

3. Social Welfare Component

The criteria for receiving PKH social welfare components are as follows:

a. Elderly

An elderly person who is registered in the same Family Card and is in the family.

b. People with severe disabilities

Persons with severe disabilities are persons with disabilities whose disabilities are no longer able to carry out daily activities and or depend on others throughout their lives and are unable to support themselves and are recorded in the same Family Card and are in the family. Rights and Obligations of PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM)

1. Rights of KPM PKH are entitled to:

- a. PKH social assistance;
- b. Services in health, education, and/or social welfare facilities;
- c. Complementary assistance programs in the fields of health, education, energy subsidies, economy, housing, and other basic needs;
- d. Guidance sosial asisten PKH.

2. Obligations of KPM PKH: The obligations of KPM PKH in Normal conditions consist of:

- The Health component consists of pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding mothers, early childhood (0-6 years) who are not yet in school are required to have their health checked at health facilities/services in accordance with health protocols;
- The Education component consists of 12-year-old compulsory school age children who are required to participate in learning activities with an attendance rate of at least 85% (eighty five percent) of effective study days;
- The Social Welfare component consists of the elderly and/or people with severe disabilities, who are required to participate in activities in the social welfare sector as needed, which are carried out at least once a year;
- KPM attends group meetings or Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) every month;
- All KPM members must fulfill their obligations, except in the event of force majeure;
- KPM who do not fulfill their obligations will be subject to sanctions. The sanction mechanism is further defined in the guidelines for implementing commitment verification.

Poverty Alleviation Program Through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Seulimum District, Aceh Besar

As an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, since 2007 the Government of Indonesia has implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH). The Social Protection Program, which is also known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), has proven to be quite successful in tackling poverty faced in several countries, especially the problem of chronic poverty. (<https://pkh.kemsos.go.id>, 2019). The Family Hope Program (PKH) is one of the government programs from various cross-sectors that aims to reduce the poverty rate of the Indonesian people by providing conditional cash assistance. Shows that PKH helps meet the costs of education and health, consumption, and a more decent life (Isdijoso et al., 2018). PKH is also one of the policies of the government to anticipate existing economic problems. Government policies are actions taken by the government that affect a large number of people. It further explains that government policy means government skills to carry out their duties and responsibilities (Sadhana, 2015).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is the development of a social protection system that can alleviate and assist Very Poor Households (RTSM) in gaining access to health services and basic education. Education is one of the means to improve human intelligence and skills, so with education it is expected that the quality of human resources will increase. In people's lives, education is one of the important pillars in improving human quality, even education performance, namely the average length of school and the average school expectation are used as variables in calculating the Human Development Index (HDI) together with health and economic variables. The higher the education level of the population of a society, the better the quality of its

human resources (Aceh and Pengantar, 2016). PKH participants are RTSM that meet BPS criteria and meet one or more program criteria, namely: having pregnant/delivery/postpartum mothers, and/or having children under five or children aged 5-7 years who have not yet entered primary school education, and/or having children aged 5-7 years. Elementary and junior high school and children 15-18 years who have not completed basic education (Social, 2020).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) began to be implemented in Aceh Besar at the end of the fourth quarter of 2012. Seulimeum sub-district consists of 5 mukim 47 villages. Seulimeum sub-district is one of the sub-districts for the development of PKH in 2012 as many as 947 beneficiary families (KPM) in 2016 increased again by 310 KPM and now in 2018 it has increased again by 568 KPM. It is hoped that in the future this program can run smoothly so that the goal of this PKH program is to break the poverty chain through assistance in improving health, education, and social welfare as expected and sustainable.

The results showed that the respondents who were sampled in this study were 150 beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Seulimum. Characteristics of respondents with male sex amounted to 10 people (6.9%), while women who became respondents were 134 people (93.1%). Nainggolan (2019) stated that the basis of PKH intervention has not touched family members as a whole, where program participants, mostly women as administrators, are gender biased because they do not involve their husbands. As for the number of respondents aged 21 to 30 years as many as 4 people (2.7%), respondents aged 31 to 40 years as many as 25 people (17.3%), respondents aged 41 to 50 years as many as 112 people (77.7%), and respondents aged 50 as many as 3 people (2.08%).

The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is among others carried out by PKH social assistants. This is used to accelerate the achievement of PKH's goals, namely to create changes in behavior and independence of KPM related to the use of health services, education and social welfare. This assistance is not only aimed at individuals but also assistance to PKH groups. Group meetings are routine educational activities, namely by providing information on the rules and regulations of PKH, to access to health, education and social welfare services according to the needs of the PKH KPM.

In addition to group assistance in PKH, family capacity building is also carried out in the form of understanding the importance of child care and education and protection, health, family financial management issues to social welfare in the family environment, so as to create prosperous family behavior. The welfare obtained by the community cannot be separated from the activities carried out by the community itself. Economic activity will produce goods and services as well as economic value added and social value added for the community. Therefore, the higher the economic activity in an area, the higher the welfare of the community, and vice versa (Faizal, 2013).

From a social welfare point of view, it can be understood that PKH is not appropriate if it is mentioned as a poverty alleviation program and school dropout prevention, seen as a social protection program PKH can be said to be appropriate but its effectiveness has not been measured. Moreover, there are no indicators that measure whether the poor have undergone changes and are ready to accept poverty alleviation

programs with an empowerment model. It is feared that if it is not supported by other efforts, the number of recipients of this program will increase, and the level of community dependence on assistance becomes very high which shows the failure of government programs in increasing community empowerment (Syahputra Adisanjaya Suleman & Risna Resnawaty, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the existing discussion, several conclusions can be drawn in this study as follows:

1. Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) to reduce poverty in Seulimum District, Aceh Besar District. Regarding socialization and how this program is carried out or carried out, it will be directly explained by PKH officers in Seulimum District and only carried out between officers and PKH recipients. The data collection process to determine PKH recipients in Seulimum District has been carried out with the procedures and provisions of this program. However, there are still many people who should be included in the criteria for receiving PKH but have not yet received it. As for the distribution process itself, PKH funds to beneficiaries are carried out by PKH officers. PKH funds are often used for other purposes other than PKH provisions, including for daily needs for family survival. Bentuk Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Kecamatan Seulimum Kabupaten Aceh Besar.
2. The Family Hope Program (PKH) in the health sector is to increase awareness and accessibility of the poor to health services. So that people are more aware of the importance of health in life, such as examination of pregnant women / postpartum and the development of children under the age of 6 years by following the existing posyandu. In addition to health problems, education issues must also be considered considering that people don't really attach much importance to education, even children have to work to help their families.

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