The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai District

Abd. Wahid¹, Juanda Nawawi², Nurlina³
¹,²,³Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: abdwahidstisipsinjai@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Family Hope Program is a program initiated by the government of the Ministry of Social Affairs, where this program provides conditional non-cash assistance to Beneficiary Families. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. Collecting data in this study interviews and documentation. data were analyzed using qualitative analysis. The results showed that the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency using 3 indicators of the effectiveness approach proposed by Martani and Lubis, namely the source approach, process approach and target approach. From some of these approaches, the results of the study show that it is less effective because the Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS) of social assistance programs for the family of hope still uses old data, socialization and coordination of village officials and related parties are still lacking and in verifying commitment criteria Social welfare components are vulnerable. quite a long time, namely once a year. It is hoped that there will be an update of the Integrated Social Welfare Data a maximum of once every six months, there needs to be socialization and coordination between the Kelurahan apparatus and related parties as well as in verifying commitment criteria for the PKH social welfare component, which is vulnerable every three months in order to find out the latest condition of the Beneficiary Family). Lack of socialization and coordination with village officials and related parties as well as in verifying the commitment of the criteria. The social welfare component has a relatively long time span, which is once a year. It is hoped that there will be an update of the Integrated Social Welfare Data a maximum of once every six months, there needs to be socialization and coordination between the Kelurahan apparatus and related parties as well as in verifying the commitment to the criteria for the PKH social welfare component, which is vulnerable every three months in order to find out the current condition of the Beneficiary Families (KPM).

Keywords: Family Hope Program, effectiveness, sources, processes and targets

INTRODUCTION

Effectiveness is the utilization of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously determined beforehand to produce a number of jobs on time (Bali, Capano, & Ramesh, 2019; Gospodarchuk & Zeleneva, 2021; Razumovskaya, Yuzvovich, Kniazeva, Klimenko, & Shelyakin, 2020). Effectiveness is related to the implementation of all main tasks,
achievement of goals, punctuality, and active participation of members (Halomoan, 2020; Triyadi, 2020), (Sufriadi, Yuni, & Jamaluddin, 2019), and (Aras, Syam, Jasruddin, Akib, & Haris, 2017) and is a link between stated goals and results, and shows the degree of conformity between stated goals and the results achieved (Mirdawati, Jamaluddin, Niswaty, Dervish, & Salam, 2018), (Suprianto, Arhas, & Mahmuddin, 2020), and (Sufriadi et al., 2019).

Policies are a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in the implementation of a job, leadership, and ways of acting (Muhtasom & Ab, 2019), (Wijaya & Andriani, 2020), (Ibrahim, 2018), and (Papilaya, Soisa, & Akib, 2015). The term can be applied to governments, private sector organizations and groups, as well as individuals. Policies are different from rules and laws. If the law can enforce or prohibit a behavior (Aharonov, Popescu, & Rohrlich, 2021; Cosens et al., 2017; Hylton, 2019; Pokorná, 2019) (e.g. a law requiring the payment of income tax), the policy is simply a guide to the course of action most likely to obtain the desired result (Daraba, Light, Thunder, Aslinda, & Akib, 2018), and (Niswaty, 2018)

The Family Hope Program is a program initiated by the government of the Ministry of Social Affairs, where this program provides conditional non-cash assistance to Beneficiary Families. In return, the Beneficiary Families (KPM) are required to meet the relevant requirements in an effort to improve the quality of human resources (HR), namely education and health. The general objective of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is to reduce poverty and break the poverty chain, improve the quality of human resources, and change the behavior of Beneficiary Families, which are relatively less supportive of improving welfare.

Based on the legislation, PKH is implemented as an implementation of Law no. 40 of 2004 concerning National Social Security, Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2010 concerning the Action Plan for Accelerating the Achievement of the Pro-People Program Targets, and Presidential Decree no. 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction. Referring to the National Social Security System based on Law no. 40 of 2004, PKH became a unique guarantee model. On the one hand, PKH is a social assistance intended to maintain life in meeting basic needs, especially education and health.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program in article 1 paragraph 1 which states that the Family Hope Program, hereinafter abbreviated as PKH, is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families or someone who is registered in the integrated data of the poor handling program. poor, processed by the social welfare information and basic center and designated as PKH Beneficiary Families. The Family Hope Program is a national program that has been implemented since 2007 by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The form of this program is the provision of non-cash assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM). With many government policies contained in existing social assistance programs, so in this study discusses one of the social assistance policy programs, namely the Family Hope Program. This program is issued through the Ministry of Social Affairs and implemented by the Social Service which is one of the government agencies engaged in the social sector. This program seeks to develop a social protection system for the poor in Indonesia.
The poverty reduction program in Sinjai Regency which is still a polemic, including data from the Sinjai Regency statistical agency, from the number of poor people in Sinjai Regency from 2017 to 2018 has increased from 22,250 people to 22,478 people. (BPS South Sulawesi Province in 2020) and the budget for the Family Hope Program (PKH) has increased from the last 3 years. One of Fajar's journalists in Sinjai Regency said that from the Statistics Agency data, the number of poor people in Sinjai increased from 2017 to 2018. Apart from that, the online news Suarajelata.com on September 3, 2019 and Belanews in December 2019 stated that the problem of poverty that occurred among them; distribution of poverty assistance is not right on target, there are residents who should receive but do not receive assistance and there are residents who should not receive it but they receive assistance, as the data submitted by the Head of Alehanuae Village, North Sinjai District through the online news berita.news that felt confused by the PKH registrar who did not enter one more the residents on behalf of Awaluddin as participants receiving PKH assistance even though these residents have been paralyzed for approximately 10 years and there are many more citizens who deserve to receive assistance but are not included in the list of beneficiaries. As well as the increase in the number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai from the last 3 years. news that they are confused by the PKH registrar who did not include one of their residents on behalf of Awaluddin as a participant in receiving PKH assistance even though the residents had been paralyzed for about 10 years and there were many more citizens who deserved assistance but were not included in the list of beneficiaries. As well as the increase in the number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai from the last 3 years. news that they are confused by the PKH registrar who did not include one of their residents on behalf of Awaluddin as a participant in receiving PKH assistance even though the residents had been paralyzed for about 10 years and there were many more citizens who deserved assistance but were not included in the list of beneficiaries. As well as the increase in the number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai from the last 3 years.

METHOD

This research was carried out at the Social Service of Sinjai Regency with the research location in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, with the object of research at the Sinjai Regency Social Service, PKH implementers, school teachers and sub-district health centers in North Sinjai District. This type of research is qualitative research. This study uses a qualitative type of research, which aims to find problems to be studied, or to get an overview of the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency in which the program is divided into health components, education components and social welfare components. How is the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program based on the criteria for components of health, education and social welfare in North Sinjai District. Interviews with the PKH Social Facilitator and the Chair and three members of the Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in each of the six kelurahan to analyze the effectiveness of the family of hope program in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. Data collection techniques used in this study are: observation, which is to make direct observations in the field according to the object under study; interviews, namely direct interviews with informants using verbal research tools (voice recording) and interview guidelines; documentation, namely
literature/library studies, documents and other written sources related to the data and information needs in this study (Sugiyono, 2011). Namely observations related to the hopeful family program in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness according to Sedarmayati (2012: 89) is a description of the level of success or excellence in achieving the goals that have been set and the relationship between varying values. Gibson (year) (in Pasolong, 2014: 4) says that, effectiveness is the achievement of the goals of a joint effort, while Schein (2010) says that "Organizational effectiveness is the ability to survive, be able to adapt and continue to grow apart from certain functions that are have it." Based on this opinion, that effectiveness is a condition in which there is a match between expectations and goals that have been previously set with the results to be achieved. Thus effectiveness emphasizes more on the desired results are achieved in accordance with the plans that have been set.

So to measure the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, what needs to be measured is the approach proposed by Martani and Lubis in Masruri (2017: 369), namely the source or input approach, the process approach to the target approach or goal success.

Source Approach

Based on the results of interviews obtained about the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program from the Source Approach by examining 2 aspects including Human Resources and Regulations or Regulations for the Family Hope Program (PKH). From the results of interviews on the PKH Resource Approach indicators, it has been running effectively because the Human Resources indicators in Social Assistance have been structured from the center to the regions including National Advisors, Technical Assistance Personnel, Experts, Regional Coordinators, Regional Coordinator, Regency/City Coordinator, Supervisor Social Worker, Social Facilitator, Assistant Social Assistance and Database Administrator.

This is different from the source approach with regulatory indicators or regulations owned by PKH even though it has clear regulations, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the 2019 Implementation Guidelines for the Hopeful Family Program (PKH) as well as the Technical Guidelines for Distribution Non-Cash Social Assistance for the Family Hope Program by the Directorate of Family Social Security, the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security, the Ministry of Social Affairs, but in the Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS) available at the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, especially those dealing with PKH social assistance, the data has never been updated and updated. as initial data in determining the recipients of PKH social assistance.
Process Approach

Of all the activities of internal processes or organizational mechanisms. So, in measuring the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the process approach is used. In the process approach, the researcher uses 5 indicators that exist in the Mechanism of Implementing the Family Hope Program based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 namely 1) Initial Meeting and Validation Indicators, 2) Monthly Group Meetings, 3) Commitment Verification, 4) Distribution of Assistance and 5) Data Update.

Based on the results of research on the mechanism of PKH implementation and some of the interviews above regarding the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program with a Process Approach by looking at the 5 indicators; that the Preliminary Meeting and Validation on prospective PKH recipients by inviting and re-checking the data to obtain information that has children under five years old 0-6 years old, there are pregnant women, elementary school children (SD), junior high school (SMP), high school (SMA) and equivalent, Elderly and people with severe disabilities. Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) have been running every month as a form of requirements that must be followed by PKH beneficiaries, Verification of Commitments has also been running effectively, as the output of the Aid Recipient Families, they must carry out their obligations, namely having carried out routine health checks according to health protocols and being present at schools according to the targeted percentage of 85 percent and above. The distribution of Aid has been running because it is channeled to each account that has been issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and is accompanied by a sub-district social assistant. and Data Updates have been carried out effectively as a form of obtaining the latest data, by observing school children who have graduated and stopped school, have changed their domicile, have given birth or have recently become pregnant and died. it's just that there needs to be socialization to village officials regarding data collection procedures.

Target Approach

In this approach, of course, examines the success of the three criteria for the assistance component of the Family Hope Program, including the criteria for the education component, the criteria for the health component and the criteria for the social welfare component. The results of several studies related to the effectiveness of the family of hope program on the criteria of the education component using the target approach have been running effectively because according to the indicators used, they are on target and have fulfilled their obligations as recipients. The target of PKH Social Assistance according to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is for elementary school children and the equivalent as much as 900,000 per year, junior high school and equivalent as much as 1,500,000 per year and high school and equivalent as much as 2,000,000 per year, for 4 stages or 3 months 1 time. When the PKH social assistance funds have been disbursed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the PKH facilitator of North Sinjai District informs the Head of the KPM Group to be followed up by each member, this category also regularly attends meetings every month, as evidenced by the attendance list of meetings and regular attendance at school based on the results accompanying evaluation of several blanks or verification forms that have been distributed to the teacher of the student concerned. because this is an obligation and one of the conditions for recipients of PKH assistance, if they are not present then for 3 times in a row the assistance is
suspended until they return to regular meetings. This category also regularly attends meetings every month, as evidenced by the attendance list for meetings and regular attendance at school based on the results of the accompanying evaluation from several blanks or verification forms that have been distributed to the teacher of the student concerned. Because this is an obligation and one of the conditions for recipients of PKH assistance, if they are not present then for 3 times in a row the assistance is suspended until they return to regular meetings. This category also regularly attends meetings every month, as evidenced by the attendance list for meetings and regular attendance at school based on the results of the accompanying evaluation from several blanks or verification forms that have been distributed to the teacher of the student concerned. Because this is an obligation and one of the conditions for recipients of PKH assistance, if they are not present then for 3 consecutive times the assistance will be suspended until they return to regular meetings.

The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program on the criteria for the health component using a goal approach by analyzing the distribution of PKH health component assistance, family members checking health at health service facilities in accordance with health protocols for pregnant/breastfeeding mothers and children aged 0 (zero) to 6 (six) years. From some of these analyzes, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program on the Health Component Criteria has been running effectively because the PKH KPM has carried out regular health checks and checks at the sub-health centers in each sub-district and is always present at every P2K2 meeting with evidence of the attendance list of KPM PKH.

Meanwhile, based on the criteria the Social Welfare component has been running effectively and KPM has received assistance of 2,400,000 Rupiah per year plus regular assistance of 500,000 per year, even though they have also received examinations and provision of vitamins and KPM PKH attend monthly meetings even though they are represented by their families due to physical limitations. It can be concluded that the KPM PKH criteria for Social Welfare are less effective because in verifying the commitment of the Beneficiary Families of the Hopeful Family Program, it has a long time span, which is once a year.

Discussion

The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency on the source or input approach is still less effective, because the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as a data source in determining prospective PKH social assistance recipients uses old data. The source or input indicator criteria used in this study are the same as the research criteria conducted by Khonita Firdaus (years) that this approach measures effectiveness based on the success of an institution in obtaining the various sources it needs and also maintaining conditions and systems, in addition to the formulation of regulations. It is very important in this source or input approach. Makmur (2011:7-9) reveals indicators of effectiveness in terms of several effectiveness criteria, as follows; Punctuality, Accuracy in measurement, Fixed costs, Accuracy in making choices, Accuracy in thinking, Accuracy in carrying out orders, Accuracy in determining goals, Accuracy in targeting. Siagian (2015:34) also stated the factors that affect the effectiveness of the program, namely as follows; Clarity of objectives, Clarity of strategy for...
achieving goals, Process of analysis and determination of solid policies, Planning, Preparation of appropriate programs, Availability of work facilities and infrastructure, Effective and efficient implementation and educational supervision and control systems. 34) also stated the factors that affect the effectiveness of the program, namely as follows; Clarity of objectives, Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, Process of analysis and determination of solid policies, Planning, Preparation of appropriate programs, Availability of work facilities and infrastructure, Effective and efficient implementation and educational supervision and control systems. 34) also suggested factors that affect the effectiveness of the program, namely as follows; Clarity of objectives, Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, Process of analysis and determination of solid policies, Planning, Preparation of appropriate programs, Availability of work facilities and infrastructure, Effective and efficient implementation and educational supervision and control systems.

Then the process indicators have been running effectively where the indicators used are the same as the indicators used in Nurul Infitah's research (2018: 105), namely based on Ministerial Regulation No. 10 of 2018 the PKH process indicators have five criteria, namely 1) initial and validation meetings, 2) monthly group meetings 3) commitment verification, 4) Aid distribution and 5) data updating. The research shows that these criteria have been running effectively, but socialization and coordination with kelurahan or village officials regarding procedures for data collection, proposals and data updating of the names of prospective PKH recipients is needed in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

The next indicator on the effectiveness of PKH is the target which refers to the regulation of the Ministry of Social Affairs Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program consisting of 3 targets, namely the components of education, health and social welfare. In research on the effectiveness of PKH in North Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, it shows that the education and health components have been achieved but social welfare has not been achieved. Several education and health indicators in accordance with the verification of PKH Beneficiary Family Commitments have been effective because the results of interviews with PKH Sub-district facilitators stated that from several observations and evaluations as well as the distribution of monthly verification forms at schools and health centers in each sub-district showed that it had been going well, The attendance of PKH recipient school children is 85 percent and above, pregnant women and children 0 to 6 years old have routine health checks according to the Health protocol. Social welfare is very important Elderly and people with disabilities are part of Indonesian society who have the same rights and obligations as other citizens. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain services and facilities related to their disabilities from other parties, especially care and care from their families. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. Social welfare is very
important Elderly and people with disabilities are part of Indonesian society who have the same rights and obligations as other citizens. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain services and facilities related to their disabilities from other parties, especially care and care from their families. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain services and facilities related to their disabilities from other parties, especially care and care from their families. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain services and facilities related to their disabilities from other parties, especially care and care from their families. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the implementation of the Harapan Family Program was still ineffective because the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) still used old data and socialization of companions to village officials who were still lacking and in verifying the commitment of Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Program. vulnerable time is too long that is once a year. The suggestion after doing the research is to hold outreach to all kelurahan officials and all related elements, both formally and non-formally so that communication does not break up only to individuals. Coordination is needed between the Social Welfare Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the Implementing Unit for the Family Hope Program (PKH).

REFERENCES


https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-08731-220130


