

Analysis of the Family Hope Program for Community Welfare in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out that the Family Hope Program (PKH) provides conditional assistance to vulnerable households or people registered in the processing of aggregated data for the poor, regulated by the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information and designated as beneficiary households. The people in the village of Rambai, STM Hilir sub-district are people who live in highland areas, where most of the highland people have a livelihood as farmers. "Here, the author chooses Rambai Village, STM Hilir District, because most of the people in this village are low-income and far from prosperous. The variables in this study are Assistance for Children aged 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education, Assistance for the Elderly (elderly, over 60 years), and Assistance for Disabilities. The method in this study uses descriptive statistical tests using SPSS 24. The results of this study conclude that the Family Hope Program (PKH) can help the community in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District, to improve community welfare.

Keywords: Community Family Program (PKH), Public welfare, Rambai Village STM Hilir District

INTRODUCTION

During the leadership of Joko Widodo, the social assistance program for impoverished households (RTSM), in 2019, the government transformed the form of assistance into non-cash (cashless), namely using electronic cards that were given

directly to underprivileged families. (KKS), the card is used for the distribution of social assistance funds. The form of non-contributory social assistance that runs in this program is the Smart Indonesia program through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP). This program is for children aged 6-21 who come from poor and vulnerable families, orphans and victims of natural disasters/disasters. The type of social security implemented at this time underwent many changes in the institutional field. This is regulated in Law No. 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System (UU SJSN). The social assistance that underwent the most transformations were PKH and the primary food program. The existing PKH was again expanded by increasing the aid index and expanding the number of PKH beneficiaries. PKH also added a component, namely welfare with the categories of persons with disabilities and the elderly.

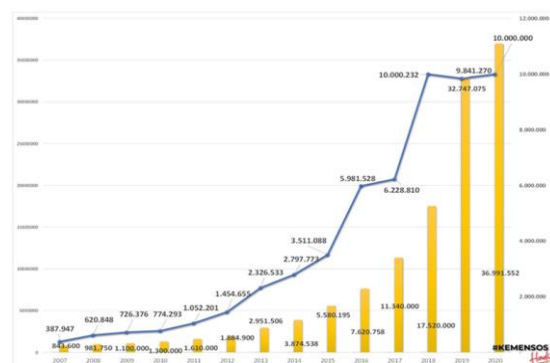


Image 1. Development of PKH Coverage from 2007 – 2020

From 2007 - 2014 there was an increase in the target of PKH recipients and PKH budget allocations, and increased in 2015, the number of PKH recipients was 2,797,773 with a budget of 3,511,088, and in 2016 the number of PKH recipients was 7,620,758 with a budget of 7.6 Trillion. In 2016 the number of PKH recipients was 7,620,758, with a budget of 7.6 trillion. In 2017 the number of PKH recipients was 6,228,810 with a budget of 11.3 trillion, and in 2018 the number of PKH recipients was 10,000,232 with a budget of 17.5 trillion. In 2019 there was a decrease in the number of PKH recipients and only 9,841,270 with a budget of 32.7, and an increase again in 2020 with the number of PKH 10,000,000 recipients with a budget of 36.9 trillion.

The constitution, which mandates the welfare of the people, then gave birth to Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2010, which mandated and formed a team. national Acceleration of poverty reduction the national team for the acceleration of poverty reduction is an institution directly under the control of the National Planning and Development Agency (Bappenas). Seeing the urgent need to improve the welfare of the poor, the National Planning and Development Agency (Bappenas) designed the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 2006 in collaboration with the World Bank. The PKH social assistance funds are distributed non-cash to the account of PKH Management which is accessed with the "Prosperous Family Card (KKS)" debit card. During one fiscal year, PKH social assistance funds are distributed in four stages, namely the first stage (January), second (April), third (July), and fourth (October). The details of the amount of PKH social assistance funds are listed in table 1 as follows:

From the table 1, the health component has criteria, namely pregnant women receive the assistance of 3,000,000 per year, early childhood children receive the assistance of 2,400,000 per year, and in the education component there are elementary school students who receive the assistance of

900,000 per year, junior high school students receive the assistance of 1,500,000 per year and Children aged 6-21 years get 2,000,000 per year. In the social welfare component, the elderly (elderly) receive assistance of 2,400,000 per year and persons with disabilities receive the assistance of 2,400,000 per year.

Table 1. Participation Criteria by Component

Component	Subcomponent	Benefit Value per year (IDR)
Health Component Assistance	Pregnant mother	3.000.000
	Children aged 0 to 6 years	2.400.000
Education Component Assistance	Primary school children	900.000
	Junior High School Children	1.500.000
	Children 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education	2.000.000
Social Welfare Component Assistance	Seniors 60 years and over	2.400.000
	Persons with Severe Disabilities	2.400.000

Source: Tnp2k.go.id

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Welfare

In general, welfare theory can be classified into three types. Namely, classical utilitarianism, neoclassic welfare theory and the new contraction approach (Albert and Hanhel in Darussalam 2005). The classical utilitarian approach emphasizes that one's pleasure (pleasure) or satisfaction (utility) can be measured and increased. There are three types of welfare levels in Pareto theory, namely:

a. Pareto Optimal

At the Pareto optimal level, there is an increase in the welfare of a person or group and will reduce other people or groups who are not prosperous.

b. Pareto Non Optimal

In a non-optimal Pareto condition, the occurrence of one's welfare will not reduce the welfare of others.

c. Pareto Superior

Under Pareto's ideal conditions, an increase in one's welfare will not reduce the highest welfare of another. The community's welfare reaches the Pareto optimal condition so that no more government policies can be

implemented.

Assistance for children aged 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education

What is meant by children aged 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education are students who have dropped out of school due to problems, economics or other things. With this program, the government supports or supports the spirit of children who want to return to school under the conditions that have been regulated. PIP is intended for children aged up to 6 to 21 years to get educational services until they graduate from primary and secondary education units with priority targets for students holding KIP, students from poor/vulnerable families with special considerations such as Students from families holding family cards Prosperous, Students who are orphans/orphans, From school social institutions/orphanages, Participants Students affected by natural disasters, students who do not go to school (drop out), who are expected to return to school, and whose parents experience employment termination.

Assistance for the Elderly (Seniors, 60 Years and Over)

Elderly According to Keliat and Maryam (2011), elderly age is the final stage of development in the human life cycle. According to Article 1, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of Law No. 13 of 1998 concerning health, it is said that an older adult is someone who has reached the age of more than 60 years. One of the causes of neglected older adults is the decline in physical function that has an impact on health decline to specific diseases and limited job opportunities so that the elderly do not have jobs and live in poverty. This inability is characterized by low income to meet basic needs in clothing, food and shelter. The ability of low income not only results in not meeting basic needs but also impacts the inability to meet living standards.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, persons with disabilities are people who have (suffered) something. In contrast, disability is an Indonesian word derived from the English loan word disability (plural: disabilities), which means disability or inability. According to John C. Maxwell, a person with a disability is someone who has a disability and who can interfere with activities. According to Goffman, as stated by Johnson the leading social problem faced by people with disabilities "disabled" is that they are abnormal to such a degree that other people do not feel good or are unable to interact with them. The surrounding environment has stigmatised people with disabilities, who are seen as incapable in every way, which is the cause of various problems. In limited circumstances and negative assumptions from others, some of them continue to try not always to depend On other people. According to IG.A.K Wardani, children with special needs have something extraordinary that significantly differentiates them from children of the same age. The extraordinariness of the child can be something extraordinary that the child can be something positive; it can also be damaging.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Associative Research is Research that aims to determine the effect or also the relationship between two or more variables. This Research has the highest level compared to descriptive and comparative because this Research can build a theory that can explain, predict and control a symptom. This Research uses an associative/quantitative research approach. According to Sugiyono (2010), associative Research aims to determine between two or more variables.

Based on the above definition, the associative descriptive method is a method that describes or describes the relationship of two or more different variables according to the facts that appear or as they are. The use of associative/quantitative methods in

this study is to describe the relationship; based on the description above, the parameters of this Research are:

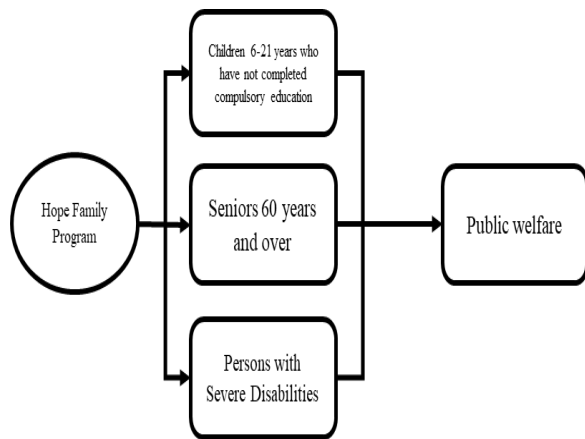


Image 2. Research Parameters

The research site is in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District. The research was carried out from September 09, 2022, to September 20, 2022. The data used in the study The samples used in this research were 70 heads of families. The type of data and sources used in this study is Community Welfare. The data used is the Welfare data of the Rambai Village Community, STM Hilir District. Community Welfare data obtained by conducting case study research in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District; Assistance for Children aged 6-21 Years Who Have Not Completed Compulsory Education used is data obtained by conducting case study research in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District; Elderly Assistance (Elderly, 60 Years Old and Over) used are data obtained by conducting case study research in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District; Support for Persons with Disabilities used are data obtained by conducting case study research in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District.

The data needed in this study are primary data obtained from case studies in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District. Based on the above, the data collection methods used are case study research and sample research. The population is a collection of objects that are the centre of attention, which contains the information you want to know. This

object is called the unit of analysis. This unit of analysis has the same behaviour or characteristics to be studied. The population in this study is the Community Welfare Report, Assistance for Children aged 6-21 Years Who Have Not Completed Compulsory Education, Assistance for the Elderly (Elderly, 60 Years and Over), and Assistance for Persons with Disabilities in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District. The sample used is purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining the sample with specific considerations. Samples were taken with the criteria of September 09, 2022, to September 20, 2022 (the last month of research data). The analysis model used in analyzing the data is the data collection technique used in the distribution of questionnaires or questionnaires and tests or trials to determine a questionnaire's validity and reliability level. The questionnaire is one of the data collection techniques in the form of a list of questions posed to the data source (respondents), either directly or indirectly with the data source.

RESULT

Statistics and Frequency

Based on the results of the case study in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District, several data were obtained as follows:

Table 2. Statistics and Frequency

HELP RECIPIENT					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Children 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education	16	22.9	22.9	55.7
	Seniors 60 years and over	28	40	40	95.7
	Persons with Severe Disabilities	3	4.3	4.3	100
	Other Help	23	32.9	32.9	71.5
Total		70	100	100	

Data were processed by SPSS 24. program Based on the results of the data processed by the SPSS 24 program it can be stated as follows:

Assistance for children aged 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education for Community Welfare

Who received assistance for children aged 6-21 years who have not completed compulsory education as many as 16 families. This assistance is intended for children who have dropped out of school, especially at the age of 6-21 years, so that they can complete compulsory education again, which will impact the welfare of the community in the future.

Assistance for the Elderly (Elderly, 60 Years Old and Over) for Community Welfare

Assistance for the Elderly (Seniors, 60 Years and Over) as many as 28 Heads of Families This assistance is intended for people who are no longer of their productive age (60 years and over). Those who should receive assistance because, on average, they do not have a fixed income. By channelling this assistance, they can create community welfare, especially for the elderly in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities for Community Welfare

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities as many as 3 Heads of Families This assistance is specifically for people with disabilities who cannot find work. Distributing this assistance to make it easier for people with disabilities to get costs for living, and it is hoped that PKH assistance can create community welfare in Rambai Village, STM District Downstream. And as for those who received Other assistance, as many as 23 Heads of Families received assistance other than assistance for Children aged 6-21 Years Who Have Not Completed Compulsory Education, assistance for the Elderly (Seniors, 60 Years and Over) and assistance for Persons with Disabilities.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to see whether assistance for children aged 6-21 years who

have not completed compulsory education, assistance for the elderly (elderly, 60 years and over) and assistance for people with disabilities can affect the welfare of the community Rambai village, STM Hilir sub-district. Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a significant increase in PKH funding every year.
2. There are many unproductive ages to work in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District
3. With the assistance of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District, it can help to increase the level of Community Welfare.

From the results of a study that has been described, some suggestions can be given as follows:

CONCLUSION

1. For the community, especially in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District, through the Family Hope Program (PKH), it is hoped that this program can improve community welfare.
2. For further research with this research, it is hoped that further research can be conducted on the Analysis of the Family Hope Program (PKH) for Community Welfare in Rambai Village, STM Hilir District. By increasing the research period and the number of samples, changing the object of research in a particular sector or index, changing the proxies used, and adding research variables to correct existing deficiencies.

Conflict of Interest: None

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