

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SELATPANJANG TIMUR VILLAGE

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Abstract

Well-being is destination main from every country including Indonesian state. Poverty is a global problem that is experienced by every country in the world . To eradicate poverty, one of them issued a policy for the poor which was realized in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH). Family Program Hope is a program that provides help cash or non-cash to family poor (KM), this program covers enhancement quality source power human (HR), namely education, health and well-being social. Study this aim for knowing how family program implementation hope in the village Selatpanjang East. Study this use study descriptive qualitative and in focus study use George Edward III's theory, namely Communication (Communication), Resources (Resources), Attitude (Disposition/Attitude), Structure Bureaucratic (Bureaucratic Structure). Location selected research _ in study this namely in the Village Selatpanjang East Regency Island Meranti. Method study this use method qualitative with technique data collection based on observation, interview, and documentation. Results study this show that implementation from family program hope in the village Selatpanjang East not yet implemented with good. Factors that become blocker in implementation of this program is from indicator communication, resources power and structure bureaucracy.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is still the main factor faced by humans to face the welfare of life. Welfare is the main goal of every country including the Indonesian state. Poverty is a global problem experienced by every country in the world. This poverty does not only occur in developing countries but is also experienced by developed countries although there are not so many of them.

In Law Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) is "a conditional social assistance program to families or a poor and vulnerable person, which is registered in the integrated data of the poor care program, which is processed by the social welfare data and information center so that it is designated as a PKH beneficiary family. Family Hope Program social assistance is assistance in the form of money, goods or services to a person, family, group or community poor, incapacitated, or vulnerable to social risks".

This program was created by the central government and is valid in all regions in Indonesia. One of them is the Meranti Islands Regency. Meranti Islands Regency is a regency that has many poor people due to the lack of regional potential, undeveloped industry and expensive sea transportation.

Table 1.1
Number of Poor People in Riau Province

Districts/Cities	Number of Poor People (Thousand People)	
	2020	2021
Bengkalis	36,96	37,66
Dumai	9,88	10,57
Lower Indragiri	44,29	44,61
Indragiri Hulu	26,66	27,35
Kampar	65,30	68,74
Meranti Islands	47,10	48,50
Kuantan Singingi	29,34	28,90
Pekanbaru	30,40	32,73
Pelalawan	45,88	49,30
Lower Rokan	48,85	51,97
Rokan Hulu	73,35	74,73
Siak	25,38	25,77

Source : Central Statistics Agency of Riau Province

The table above is the number of poor people in Riau Province, the highest occupying the number of poor people, namely Rokan Hulu Regency in 2020 as many as 73.35 thousand poor people and increased in 2021 to 74.73 thousand people, then Kampar Regency in 2020 as many as 65.30 thousand people and increased in 2021 as many as 68.74 thousand people, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2020 as many as 48.85 and increased in 2021 by 51.97 thousand people, Meranti Islands Regency in 2020 as many as 47.10 thousand people and an increase of 48.50 thousand people, Pelalawan Regency in 2020 as many as 45.88 thousand people, Indragiri Hilir Regency in 2020 as many as 44.29 thousand people and increased in 2021 as many as 44.61 thousand people, Bengkalis Regency in 2020 as many as 36.96 thousand people and in 2021 as many as 37.66 thousand people, Pekanbaru in 2020 as many as 30.40 thousand people and in 2021 as many as 32.73 thousand people, Kuantan Singingi Regency in

2020 as many as 29.34 thousand people and in 2021 as many as 28.90 thousand people, Indragiri Hulu Regency in 2020 as many as 26.66 thousand people and in 2021 as many as 27.35 thousand people, Siak Regency in 2020 was 25.38 thousand people and in 2021 it was 25.77 thousand people, Dumai Regency in 2020 was 9.88 thousand people and in 2021 it was 10.57 thousand people.

In general, the beneficiaries of the East Straits Village in 2020 and 2021 on average meet the category of elementary and high school education levels as it is known that education is one of the most important aspects of life in order to form quality human resources and be able to keep up with the current development of an increasingly advanced era. In addition, education is one of the important and dominant sectors in determining the back and forth of a nation and can be seen in the table below in Kelurahan Selatpanjang Timur is the most in the education category where Kelurahan Selatpanjang Timur has the most population in Tebing Tinggi District which is the city center.

Table 1.2
Number of Beneficiary Families in Tebing Tinggi District 2020

N o	Villages	Year	Bumi l	Early Childhoo d	Sd	Junio r	Sm a	Elderl y	Disabilit y
1	Water Treat	2020	4	184	313	199	245	42	3
2	East Water Alah		2	53	87	80	77	20	1
3	Banglas		2	99	186	141	134	18	3
4	West Banglas		2	97	175	105	115	25	4
5	Straits West		0	16	48	30	37	12	0
6	Straits Long City		2	88	179	138	130	22	4
7	StraitsLon g South		0	72	140	103	109	39	5
8	Eastern Straits		0	187	361	270	234	60	6
9	Sesap		1	40	66	17	6	1	0
			Total 2550						

Based on the table above, the number of beneficiary families of Tebing Tinggi District in 2020 Alahair Village there are 4 pregnant women, 184 early childhood, 313 elementary school children, 199 junior high school children, 245 high school children, 42 elderly and 3 disabilities then in East Alahair Village there are 2 pregnant

women, 53 early childhood, 87 elementary school children, 80 junior high school children, 77 high school children, 20 elderly and 1 disability, Banglas Village 2 pregnant women, 99 early childhood, 186 elementary school children, 141 junior high school children, 134 high school children, 18 elderly and 3 disabled, West Banglas Village 2 pregnant women, 97 early childhood, 175 elementary school children, 105 junior high school children, 115 high school children, 25 elderly and 4 disabled, West Straits Village 0 pregnant women, 16 early childhood, 48 elementary school children, 30 junior high school children, 37 high school children, 12 elderly and 0 disabled, Selatpanjang Kota Village 2 pregnant women, 88 early childhood, 179 elementary school children, 138 junior high school children, 130 high school children, 22 elderly and 4 disabled, Selatpanjang Selatan Village 0 pregnant women, 72 early childhood, 140 elementary school children, 103 junior high school children, 109 high school children, 39 Elderly and 5 disabilities, Kelurahan Selatpanjang Timur 0 pregnant women, 187 early childhood, 361 elementary school children, 270 junior high school children, 234 high school children, 60 elderly and 6 disabled, Sesap Village 1 pregnant woman, 40 early childhood, 66 elementary school children, 17 junior high school children, 6 high school children, 1 elderly and 0 disabled.

During the Covid-19 Pandemic, it caused the emergence of social problems in the community, which could not be avoided that Covid-19 almost paralyzed people's economic conditions. There are social problems & perekonomian that occur due to covid-19 :

1. Klangkaan goods
2. Criminal convictions
3. Povertyand unemployment increase
4. Accessinghealth facilities

In addition to these problems, there are problems related to Covid-19, namely health problems for people who are less able to live a healthy lifestyle because they are more focused on making a living. Sehingga in the midst of this pandemic, a declining economy is one of the causes of the increasing poverty rate. PKH has become a helper for beneficiary families (KPM), but both have not provided optimal benefits because there are several problems in its implementation. Theadditional K PM or expansion of the PKH set by the Ministry of Social Affairs is not entirely appropriate. Still found unfit recipients and poor families who were not recipients. Due to the lack of validity or non-up-to-date data sources, while verification tends to be late and only for administrative purposes. PKH has also not been integrated so that there are PKH recipients who do not receive the Basic Food Program.

Table 1. 3
Recapitulation of Beneficiary Families

	2020		2021
Number of KPM	14320	Number of KPM	13578
Bumil	109	Bumil	164
Early Childhood	4919	Early Childhood	4186
Elementary School Children	9811	Elementary School Children	9323
Junior High School Children	5674	Junior High School Children	5428
High School Kids	5450	High School Kids	4770
Elderly	961	Elderly	1138
Disabilibag	139	Disability	180

Source : Data from the Social Service Office of the Meranti Islands Regency 2020-2021

Based on the table above, the recapitulation of beneficiary families in 2020 amounted to 14320 KPM with different numbers in each category, namely: 109 bumil, 4919 early childhood, 9811 elementary school children, 5674 junior high school children, 5450 high school children, 961 elderly and 139 disabilities and in 2021 totaled 13578 KPM with different numbers in each category, namely: 164 children, 4186 early childhood, 9323 elementary school children, 5428 middle school children, 4770 high school children, 1138 elderly and 180 disabled.

Table 1. 4
Data on Beneficiary Families of Selatpanjang Timur Village

Year	Data KPM
2020	593 KPM
2021	583 KPM

Source: Meranti Islands Regency Social Service Data 2020-2021

Based on the table above, the beneficiary families of east straits villages in 2020 amounted to 593 KPM and in 2021 amounted to 583 KPM.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is qualitative using a descriptive approach. Creswell (2008) defines qualitative research methods that are carried out gradually and as an alternative in investigating or exploring a central symptom. To understand these central symptoms, researchers collect information by interviewing several research informants using several questions that are quite broad and easy to understand. With the information that has been obtained at the time of the interview, it is collected in the form of text and words. The results of the research and the information obtained are then described or analyzed. The location of this study is in Selatpanjang Timur Village, Tebing Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion on the implementation of the family hope program in the east strait village is divided into two parts, namely the *first* part, a discussion of the determining indicators of the implementation of the family hope program in the east strait village. *Second*, it discussed the obstacles that arise faced by the social service as stakeholders in the local government in the implementation of the family hope program in the east strait village.

Implementation is actions carried out by individuals or officials, government or private groups directed towards the achievement of the objectives outlined in the policy decisions. This family hope program was created by the Ministry of Social Affairs and implemented in all regions in Indonesia, including in the East Straits Village. For this reason, researchers want to know the implementation of the family hope program in East Straits Village. In this study, researchers used the theory of program implementation according to Edward George Edward III, including:

1. Communication
2. Resources
3. Disposition
4. Bureaucratic Structure

To be able to examine these 4 indicators in the process of achieving the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Kelurahan Selatpanjang Timur, the author explored information in conducting this study using direct interview techniques to related informants, following interviews that the author has carried out to obtain the information needed regarding the implementation of the Family Hope Program in East Straits Village.

RESEARCH RESULTS BASED ON THE THEORY OF EDWARD GEORGE EDWARD III

In this analysis process, the author uses program implementation indicators according to Edward III, including Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure. Each of these criteria is explained through the presentation

of data and information that the author got when conducting research and then analyzed the data and information that had been obtained from research informants with the aim of knowing the Implementation of the Family Hope Program during the Covid-19 Pandemic in East Selatpanjang Village.

Communication

The first indicator in measuring implementation according to George Edward III is communication. According to George Edward III communication is the process of conveying information to the communicant. In addition, in communication there are policy goals and objectives that must be conveyed to the target group, this is done to reduce errors in policy implementation. The communicant referred to here is the community of East Straits Village to be able to participate in the Family Hope Program. Communication can be done by means of socialization.

The communication carried out to the recipients of the family hope program can be seen from 2 sides, both from the views of stakeholders and beneficiaries of the family hope program in the East Straits Village, it is considered that communication is not good. The reason is because there are still many recipients who do not understand and from the recipients also say that the information they get is only from word of mouth.

Resources

The second indicator is resource Resources are one of the factors that influence the implementation of success in an implementation, even though the content of the policy has been communicated clearly and consistently, but if the implementer lacks the resources to implement the policy, it will not run effectively. Resources that can support the implementation of policies can be tangible, such as human resources, and budget resources, equipment resources, information resources and authorities. Human resources are one of the variables that affect the success and failure of implementation. In the process of implementing the family hope program in East Straits Village, resources are also one of the most important things.

These resources are not good because the results of interviews with research informants stated that the problem was from their villages because they were also very influential in the process of implementing the Family Hope Program in East Straits Village.

Disposition

The disposition according to George Edward III is related to how the implementor's attitude in supporting a policy implementation. Often implementors are willing to take initiatives in order to achieve policy, depending on the extent of the authority they have. One of the factors influencing policy implementation is the attitude of the implementor. If the implementor agrees with the content parts of the

policy then they will implement it happily but if their views differ with the policymakers then the implementation process will run into many problems.

The attitude of the implementers in the process of implementing the family hope program in East Straits Village is good because the implementation will also not go according to the process when the disposition of the policy implementer is not carried out properly.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is a body that is most often involved in the implementation of the policy as a whole. The organizational structure in charge of implementing policies has a great influence on the implementation of policies. In the bureaucratic structure, there are two important things that affect it, one of which is the important aspect of the bureaucratic structure of each organization, namely the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs). As stated by George Edward III that the bureaucratic structure also has an important role in the implementation process, so researchers also see that the bureaucratic structure in the PKH implementation process in the East Straits Village is not good.

INHIBITING FACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM IN EAST STRAIT VILLAGE

Communication

The Social Service stated that the socialization carried out by each program was intended to be carried out but the facts in the field that the researchers found at the interview were inversely proportional. There is no socialization about the PKH program. In this case, the Social Service notified about the existence of a program through the RT Chairman who would pick up the ball to each house to house to get data.

Socialization is not only carried out to notify the existence of the PKH program, but socialization is also carried out to inform in depth about the program such as the registration mechanism until the community gets assistance from this program.

Human Resources

Human resources are one factor that affects the implementation of the success of an implementation, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement the policy, it will not run effectively. Implementation is very dependent on human resources (apparatus), thus human resources in policy implementation in addition to having the expertise and ability to carry out tasks, recommendations and orders from superiors (leaders). However, human resources in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in East Straits Village are an inhibiting factor caused by the attitude of the implementers such as the results of interviews that have been conducted by

researchers that what makes the family hope program not carried out properly is from the village where the village does not update data that is no longer included in the category of beneficiaries of the family hope program.

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CONCLUSION

From the aspect of communication, this can be seen from the role of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in carrying out their duties and obligations as recipients, as well as the role of the community, especially village officials who always help in activities carried out by companions, but in reality that there are some things that are not understood by PKH beneficiaries so that in this case it will make a benchmark that the communication that occurs is still not good in Implementation of the Family Hope Program in the East Straits Region. Because the beneficiaries only know this program as an aid program for the poor they do not know in depth about this Family Hope Program.

For resources in the implementation of the Family Hope Program in the East Straits village, it cannot be said to be good where regarding the resources the implementers have not carried out their duties properly and correctly in the process of implementing the Family Hope Program in the East Straits.

The attitude or actions of the implementers have not been as good as expected in the implementation process of the Family Hope Program, but at a broad level we can also see that in the implementation of this program is not good because there are still many Very Poor Families who have met the criteria and requirements to become participants have not fully become PKH participants.

In carrying out the duties and authorities of each organization involved in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in the East Straits Village, it has not gone well.

SUGGESTION

The Social Service Office should review its bureaucratic structure so that the implementation process of the family program can run well so that there is no mistake so that the poor who deserve PKH assistance can be affordable. It is better for beneficiaries of the family hope program who are already prosperous or whose

economy has improved and are no longer in the category of beneficiaries to withdraw from the assistance so that people who are more in need can get this assistance.

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