

The Impact of Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) on Public Prosperity at Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa City

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to find out the impact of Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) or Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) on the prosperity in Langsa Lama Sub-district, in Langsa city. The approaches of study include qualitative and quantitative approach. Qualitative approach is done by selecting the informant, data source and data collection technique through interview. Meanwhile, quantitative approach is done by choosing population and sample. The instrument of data collection is questionnaire and data analysis technique is done by using SPSS version 22.0. The finding of study showed the implementation of PKH in Langsa Lama Society ran well. In the field of health, every participant has followed the rules based on PKH procedure. In the field of education, children who have obtained the help of PKH are attending 15% of student attending and performing the requirements well. The Chi-Square test result showed that there is no correlation between education and the income of patriarch, but there is a correlation between children and expense which means the more children; the greater the expense and the householder will be categorized as poverty. In terms of income of PKH participant, the amount given has not changed much because the participants of PKH still get minimum amount. Moreover, the impact of PKH in terms of education is the assistant should make an evaluation of every school. The impact of PKH in terms of health, the participants gathered and conducted socialization, checking, and immunization for infants, but that was just ordinary meeting.

Keywords: program keluarga harapan, prosperity, Langsa, poverty.

Introduction

Poverty is a condition where someone or group of people could not accomplish their basic needs to maintain and develop their life to be dignified. Poverty is marked by low quality of life, education, health and nutrient in order to accelerate the poverty treatment and the development of social protection, since 2007, government has performed a breakthrough called as *program keluarga harapan* (henceforth PKH) or Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program (Nainggolan, 2012). PKH is a program concerning on social protection through cash transfer (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai*). The function of PKH is for social protection which protects the needy from being poor again and for the protection of future generations. Prosperity, from Sociological perspective, is viewed as context of social issue such as criminals, poverty, corruption, divorcement, and unemployment therefore poverty is part of social issue as the impact of household inability in completing their needs, they should be able to receive the help effectively and be proper to meet the needs of life.

The benefits of PKH benefits also began to encourage people including disabilities and the elderly by maintaining the level of their social welfare in accordance with the mandate of the constitution and the *Nawacita* Program of the President of Indonesia. Through this PKH program, the beneficiary families are encouraged to have access and to utilize basic social services for health, education, food and nutrition, care and assistance, including access to various other social protection programs that are sustainable complementary programs. PKH is directed to become the backbone of poverty reduction which synergizes various national social protection and empowerment programs. It can be concluded that the big mission of PKH is to reduce poverty.

PKH is a social protection program which accommodates the help of government by giving cash money to very poor households (VPH) as long as the family meets its criteria and responsibilities). The VPH's right is to get cash assistance. Their responsibilities are to check family members (Pregnant Women and Toddlers) to health facilities, and to submit their children with attendance according to the provisions.

The Ministry of Social Affairs ensures the availability of the Family to take part in the mentoring program, compliance monitoring and payment in order to achieve PKH's vision and mission. The Ministry of National Education, The Ministry of Health, and Education & Health Facility Services record the attendance at faculties / health facilities for verification of compliance of additional program assignments for physical / health staff. The Ministry of Labor and Transmigration, as well as the Ministry of Social Affairs, monitors the shelter services for street children and child labor (Widianto, 2012).

The poverty reduction program such as PKH has been implemented regularly, but the poverty has not yet been resolved. This phenomenon attracted the writer's interest in examining how the impact of PKH on social prosperity at Langsa Lama Sub-district society in Langsa city is. Through this research, it is expected to be able to answer the implementation of PKH and the impact of this program on the beneficiaries at Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa city.

Theoretical benefits of the findings of this research are expected to expand the knowledge and the development of knowledge in the field of social sciences, especially sociology. In

addition, the findings are also expected to be used as reference for further research. Then, practically, the results of this study are expected to be capable of contributing in-depth analysis about the evaluation of poverty reduction program in Indonesia.

This study is not a new study. There are some previous studies related to this area such as Hendratno (2010), Sirojudin (2013), Lidiana. (2014), and Kefriyanti. (2017). But, of course, the previous studies have many differences with this research in terms of the subjects, methods used, and the analysis.

Method

This research examines the impact of PKH on social prosperity at Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa city. This research used qualitative and quantitative method to answer the society issues in Langsa Lama. This research also employed qualitative approach and descriptive method. Descriptive research which was also called as Taxonomy study is functioned to explore and clarify about one phenomenon or social fact through describing several variables regarding to the research problem and unit.

The researcher used quantitative approach by determining the population and sample. Purposive sampling method was utilized in this study. This was done by taking samples based on the objective of research. The data were categorized into primary and secondary data. The primary data were namely questionnaires for quantitative data given to 50 people from 2 villages, and in-depth interview for qualitative data. Through in-depth interview, it is expected to be able to explore what is hidden in someone's veins, what happened in the past, present, and future Bungin (2005). Then, the secondary are taken from internet documentation, books, articles and newspapers which are related to this research. The collected data were tested and analyzed by the Statistic Product and Service Solution (SPSS) program version 22.0. The data were tested by using chi-square test.

Result and Discussion

The Implementation of PKH in the Society at Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa City

The implementation of PKH program is expected to decrease poverty in Aceh in the short term. While for the long term, it is expected to be able to improve the quality of life of the poor, especially the quality of education and health. In 2007-2015 periods, target of participants would be increased gradually until including the entire VPH with the age of primary education and the expectants or pregnant mothers.

Recently, in 2018, PKH still goes on with the changing of participant, the names being replaced and the added names are those who received PKH fund by completing the qualifications. At present, there are 3 PKH groups. Every village which received the PKH fund is 85 villages in average. This is known that the income of VPH and the cadres, in determining who are entitled to get PKH help only to be verified by *Geuchik* (head of the village in Aceh) and PKH assistant, and as if there is family relationship then those could be proposed as a candidate to receive PKH help.

The program of PKH in Gampong Bate Puteh, Langsa Lama Sub-district was initially formed in 2011 consisting of one group with 25-30 people in each village. In 2017, the second group was formed in each village of Langsa Lama District with a membership of > 25. Then, in the late 2018, the third group was formed with 24 members. Currently in Aceh, there are 1,300 PKH assistants in all districts/cities.

The implementation of PKH in Bate Puteh Village, Langsa Lama Sub-district can be seen from the education where almost all of those who get PKH have their education. According to some respondents, the impact of PKH in education is:

“PKH sudah memberikan pelayanan yang baik terhadap pendidikan, contohnya PKH mengecek data kehadiran anak untuk hadir ke sekolah kemudian juga PKH memberikan bantuan lewat uang tunai, tetapi pendamping PKH memberikan sanksi atau peringatan apabila kehadiran anak di sekolah tidak 85% artinya anak tidak masuk sekolah dengan jumlah yang banyak maka bantuan akan dicabut” (R, 26).

“PKH has provided good service to education, for example, it checks the attendance data of children to attend school. Then, PKH provides assistance through cash, but PKH facilitators provide sanctions or warnings if the presence of children in school is under 85% which means that there more children are not attending school, the more the assistance are revoked” (R, 26).

The implementation of PKH in the health sector in Long Bate Puteh village runs based on the Procedure, but there is a problem in the field when implementing socialization. The fact is they do not have *Posyandu* as a place to gather, but they only hold the meetings at the hall.

According to the findings, it was shown that the registration of beneficiary is not effective since there are ineffective infelicities so that the implementation of this program did not conform to the mission and vision of PKH where the beneficiaries of PKH fund are beyond of maximum limit. There are 16 beneficiaries who still receive PKH fund whereas the maximum age of receiving PKH fund is only up to 5-6 years old. The participant's answer to the question given by the researcher related to the suggestion to the government about the program to eradicate poverty is as the following.

“Saat ini banyak orang-orang yang setengah menggur, untuk itu perlu kiranya pemerintah membuka lapangan pekerjaan untuk masyarakat” (Idw, 28).

“Today, there are many half-unemployed people. That's why the government is expected to open job vacancy for society” (Idw, 28).

This could be concluded that PKH is not able to pull society out from misery. For instance, the solution to this problem is by providing many job vacancies for the participants of PKH. This program has not been able to create a workforce and has not been able to expel the

community from poverty. Moreover, PKH can only provide minimal assistance for education and health.

The Impact of PKH at Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa City

The impact of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program which has been performed in Indonesia, namely *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*, for this study, specifically in Langsa Lama Sub-district, Langsa city was supposed to be the appearance of effect regarding local economy, double effect on Human resources investment, effect of educational attainments in non-poverty group and the reduction of child labor. However, PKH still has many lacks to cut the poverty in Indonesia specifically in Langsa. This is proved that the impact of PKH in Langsa Lama Sub-district only affects school children's snack, this does not conform to the vision and mission of PKH. The implementation of PKH in Langsa Lama is the situation where the beneficiaries are happy to receive the fund and do not want the help to be lifted, so there is no transformation to get out of poverty by receiving benefit or fund. This also causes the amount of fund is only enough to buy snacks. This finding showed that 70% respondents answered that PKH fund is only enough for school children allowance.

From Chi-Square test, it was confirmed that there is no correlation between education and patriarch's income. About income and dependents, it was found that there is correlation between the more children, the higher expense then this family is categorized as poor. In terms of impact of the beneficiaries' earnings on the amount of help is not changing, because the lack of help which participants got. In terms of education impact on children's transformation who used to think that school is not so important and because of PKH, the absent of students are reduced because there is cooperation between PKH assistant and headmaster or principal where the assistant did an evaluation to every school which got PKH fund. Moreover, the socialization which is built between mothers of PKH receiver and assistant where the assistant always keep encouraging their children to get proper education. Additionally, the impact of PKH in the field of health is the participants of PKH gathered and did a socialization and also checking and inoculation for toddlers but it was just an ordinary meeting.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The implementation of PKH on society at Langsa Lama Sub-district implemented very well. In the field of health, every participant has followed qualifications based on PKH procedure. In the field of education, the children who have received the PKH fund attending 15% of student attendance and performing the qualifications well. But nevertheless, they are still not able to be independent because the participants of PKH could not change themselves become capable to not longer bound to PKH since the beneficiaries of PKH fund should be limited only six years old child, but in fact, there are still many children received Conditional PKH fund even those are seven years old child.

The impact of PKH on public prosperity in Langsa based on income perspective found that there is no significant transformation between the beneficiaries of PKH help and the public's income. There is no impact or influence of PKH income on the receiver of PKH. Because this fund is only enough for children's allowance or for buying children's uniform and

children's books. The researchers also suggest that the awareness and help of government in the future to provide more job vacancies is very salient so that the number of poverty could be decreased.

IJHCS

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