

Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, North Langowan District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine, describe and analyze the Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, Langowan Utara District in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program and the PKH Implementation Guidebook using qualitative research methods. The results showed that: 1) There are technical guidelines and rules that have been given by PKH administrators through the implementation of deliberations, but PKH policy actors still do not know in detail the guidelines and rules regarding PKH, then there are 36 KPM PKH in Taraitak Village but there is still no updating of KPM PKH data. 2) KPM PKH receives money sent to the accounts of each KPM and also receives basic necessities at BRI-Link Agents, but the recipients of PKH social assistance in Taraitak village are still not on target. 3) Existing village officials do not know the exact amount of funds received by KPM PKH, but this PKH policy is very useful and even helps the community economy.

Abstract

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui, mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Desa Taraitak Kecamatan Langowan Utara sesuai Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan dan buku Pedoman Pelaksanaan PKH dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Ada juknis dan aturan yang telah diberikan oleh pengurus PKH melalui pelaksanaan musyawarah, tetapi para pelaku kebijakan PKH masih belum secara detail mengetahui pedoman dan aturan tentang PKH, kemudian ada 36 KPM PKH di Desa Taraitak tetapi masih belum dilakukannya pemutakhiran data KPM PKH. 2) KPM PKH menerima bantuan uang dikirim ke-rekening masing-masing KPM dan juga menerima sembako di Agen BRI-Link, tetapi penerima bantuan sosial PKH di desa Taraitak masih belum tepat sasaran. 3) Perangkat desa yang ada tidak mengetahui secara pasti jumlah dana yang diterima oleh KPM PKH, tetapi kebijakan PKH ini sangat bermanfaat bahkan membantu perekonomian Masyarakat.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2007 the Indonesian Government has implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH). This program is known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). Since its launch in 2007, PKH has contributed to reducing poverty rates and encouraging the independence of social assistance recipients, hereinafter referred to as Beneficiary Families (KPM) (PKH Guidelines, 2021). Because it has been carried out since 2007, this program requires evaluation.

Evaluation in the 2021 PKH Guidelines explains that it is an activity carried out to measure the achievement of program objectives in a certain time and place in the aspects of input, process, output, results and impact. Program evaluation must and can be carried out continuously, periodically, and/or at any time. This evaluation activity can be carried out before, during, or after the program is implemented. Evaluation is an activity that aims to find out whether the predetermined goals can be achieved, whether the implementation of the program is in accordance with the plan, and/or what impacts occur after the program is

implemented. Program evaluation is useful for decision makers to determine whether the program will be terminated, repaired, modified, expanded or improved.

Policy issues are values, needs or opportunities that have not been met, which can then be identified so that they can be corrected or achieved through public action, by establishing policy alternatives designed to achieve a valuable future.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) generally has the aim of improving the standard of living of Beneficiary Families (KPM) through access to education, health and social welfare services, reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families, creating behavioral changes and independence for KPM, reducing poverty and inequality, while introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Families.

The requirements or criteria for the PKH Beneficiary Family component (PKH Guidelines, 2021) consist of (1) Health component criteria include: Pregnant/breastfeeding mothers; and children aged 0 (zero) to 6 (six) years; (2) The criteria for educational components include elementary school/madrasah ibtidaiyah or equivalent, junior high school/tsanawiyah or equivalent, high school/madrasah aliyah or equivalent, and children aged 6 to 21 years who have not completed 12 years of compulsory education; (3) The criteria for the social welfare component include elderly people starting from 60 years old, and people with disabilities, preferably those with severe disabilities.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, Article 1 point (1) explains that the Family Hope Program, hereinafter abbreviated as PKH, is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families and/or individuals who are registered in the integrated program data. handling the poor, processed by the Social Welfare Data and Information Center and designated as PKH beneficiary families. Article 3 explains that PKH's targets are families and/or individuals who are poor and vulnerable and registered in the integrated data program for handling the poor, which has health, education and/or social welfare components.

The number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, North Langowan District is 29 families. Beneficiary (KPM). The number of PKH recipients who are not eligible but receive this assistance is around 15 KPM according to observations from researchers.

Based on initial observations conducted by researchers in Taraitak Village, North Langowan District, it turns out that there are still problems related to the Family Hope Program (PKH), namely that there are still recipients who do not meet the requirements and are not worthy but still receive this assistance even though this program has been implemented and received for a very long time. by the beneficiary, this is viewed from an economic perspective, which is actually not classified as a low economic or poor family because there are several PKH recipients who have good homes and jobs but are members of the PKH Beneficiary Family (KPM). There are still complaints from the community regarding KPM not being on target, because in reality there are still families or communities that are more deserving and meet the requirements as PKH recipients and also from an economic perspective are classified as low economic or poor but are not included in the Beneficiary Family. (KPM) PKH. Then also the socialization provided by the village government regarding PKH is still very poorly received by the community. So, based on the existing problems, researchers consider it important to carry out deeper research related to this phenomenon. Based on the problems above, researchers are interested in conducting research regarding the Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, North Langowan District.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method. According to Bogdan and Biklen [1] argue that qualitative research is carried out in natural conditions (as opposed to experiments), directly to the data source and the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research is more descriptive in nature, the data collected is in the form of words or images, so it does not emphasize numbers.

The focus of this research is related to the formulation of the research problem and the position of focus is temporary, this is because it can change when the research is carried out. It is said to be a temporary focus because initially it is still general and vague, it will become clearer and more focused after the researcher is in the field [2] The focus of the research is on the Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, North Langowan District.

Meanwhile, data collection can be carried out in the following stages:

- a. When entering the research location, the researcher tries to get to know the social conditions and situation in the field, either through direct or indirect observation, because this can facilitate the researcher's further data collection process.
- b. Once at the research location, the researcher introduces himself and reports the researcher's aims and objectives while showing all documents related to the research permit to obtain complete information.
- c. In-depth interviews (in-depth interviews)
- d. Observation, namely by making direct observations of the object under study with the aim of obtaining materials related to the research.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village

Policy issues are values, needs or opportunities that have not been met, which can then be identified so that they can be corrected or achieved through public action, by establishing policy alternatives designed to achieve a valuable future.

[3] explains that public policy is achieving goals. This means the policy has an end. Policy is a series of government actions designed to achieve a number of results. The policy process should help policymakers classify their goals. A policy without purpose will serve no purpose and may result in damage.

[4] points out 2 things why government policy has relevance, namely: (1) From a practical perspective, it will provide input for the operational implementation of the program so that it can detect whether the program has run as planned and detect possible negative impacts that will occur. appear; (2) Provide options for more effective program implementation models.

Klein & Murphy (in Lumingkewas, 2018: 5) policies are all instructions, both expressed and implied, that establish the goals and objectives of the organization as well as the methods that are truly suitable to be used in achieving these goals. In short, policy means a set of regulations that guide an organization; Such policies include all organizational instructions and guidelines. Seeing that public policy can be more easily understood if it is studied stage by stage, this is what makes public policy colorful and the study is very dynamic, in this policy stage, policy is seen as a cycle where it is possible for policy evolution to occur, a policy will go through a series of implementation processes, monitoring and evaluation. [5]

Another definition of policy according to Thomas R. Dye, he states that policy is the government's choice to determine steps to 'do' or 'not do' (to do or not to do) [6]. Meanwhile, according to Carl J. Friedrich, policy is a series of concepts of action proposed by a person or group of people or the government in a particular environment by specifying obstacles and opportunities for the implementation of the proposal in order to achieve certain goals.

Carl also detailed what the main points of a policy are, namely: goals, objectives and purposes.

Tofler [7] reminds that the future is terra incognita, namely an unknown area and is supported by Robert Heilbroner's statement saying that: the future or tomorrow can only be imagined and cannot be confirmed and predicted, the future can only be controlled effectively through real power today. The abilities and expertise aided by modern technology will not guarantee predictability and provide certainty about what will happen in the future.

Unlucky policy; usually runs conditionally and time tends not to last long. As stated by [8]) that public policy makers and implementers must be equipped with skills that will be used to analyze, predict and predict better and more convincingly the consequences of each policy alternative they choose.

Policy is a means to achieve goals. The policy is contained in a program directed at achieving goals, values and practices (a projected program of goals, values and practices).

[9] say that to facilitate policy implementation, it is necessary to disseminate it well. There are four requirements for managing policy dissemination, namely: a) there is respect among community members for government authorities to explain the need to morally comply with laws made by the authorities, b) there is awareness to accept the policy. Awareness and willingness to accept and implement policies is realized when the policy is considered logical, c) belief that the policy was made legally, d) initially a policy is considered controversial, but as time goes by the policy is considered something reasonable. Public Policy exists as a form of effort to solve problems that occur in society or the public. Where public policy is directed to fulfill interests and administer public affairs. The main task of the government is to provide services, which means services for the public or public services.

Public policy can be better understood if it is studied stage by stage, this is what makes public policy colorful and the study very dynamic. In this policy stage, policy is seen as a cycle in which it is possible for policy evolution to occur. A policy will go through a process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation [5]

Evaluation has two interconnected aspects according to [10] namely the use of various methods to monitor the results of public policies, programs, and the application of a set of values to determine the usefulness of these results for several people, groups, or society as a whole. Note that these interconnected aspects indicate the presence of facts and value premises in every evaluative claim. However, many of the activities described as "evaluation" in policy analysis are essentially non-evaluative – that is, they primarily emphasize the production of designative (factual) rather than evaluative demands. So we need an approach to "evaluation research" or "policy evaluation".

Policy evaluation is seen as a functional activity. This means that policy evaluation is not only carried out at the final stage but throughout the entire policy process. According to [11], the term evaluation has related meanings, each referring to the application of several value scales to the results of policies and programs.

Basically there is a difference between the concepts of policy and discretion. Policy is a series of alternatives that are ready to be chosen based on certain principles. Meanwhile, policy concerns a decision that allows something that is actually prohibited based on certain reasons such as human considerations, emergency situations and so on.

According to [12], how far a policy can maximize social welfare can be sought in several ways, namely: 1) Maximizing individual welfare. Analysts can seek to maximize individual welfare simultaneously. This requires that a single transitive preference ranking be constructed based on the values of all individuals. 2) Protect minimum welfare. Here the analyst seeks to improve the welfare of some people and at the same time protect the position

of those who are disadvantaged (worst off). This approach is based on the Pareto criterion which states that a social situation is said to be better than another if at least one person benefits or is disadvantaged. 4) Maximize net welfare.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor families (KM) who are designated as PKH beneficiary families (KPM). In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, Article 1 point (1) explains that the Family Hope Program, hereinafter abbreviated as PKH, is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families and/or individuals who are registered in the integrated program data. handling the poor, processed by the Social Welfare Data and Information Center and designated as PKH beneficiary families. Article 3 explains that PKH's targets are families and/or individuals who are poor and vulnerable and registered in the integrated data program for handling the poor, which has health, education and/or social welfare components.

The objectives of PKH are in accordance with those regulated in Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 1 of 2018 article 2, namely to

- (1) improve the standard of living of Beneficiary Families through access to education, health and social welfare services;
- (2) reduce the burden of expenses and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families;
- (3) creating changes in behavior and independence for Beneficiary Families 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 Beneficiary Families.

James Anderson in Winarno (2008: 229) divides policy evaluation into three types, each type of evaluation introduced is based on the evaluator's understanding of evaluation, as follows: First type; Policy evaluation is understood as a functional activity. If policy evaluation is understood as a functional activity, policy evaluation is seen as an activity that is as important as the policy itself; Second type; This is a type of evaluation that focuses on the working of certain policies or programs. This type of evaluation talks more about honesty or efficiency in implementing the program; Third type; Systematic policy evaluation type, this type of policy looks objectively at the policy programs being implemented to measure their impact on society and see how far the stated goals have been achieved.

Evaluation in the Taraitak Village PKH Guidelines.

To measure the achievement of program objectives in a certain time and place in the aspects of input, process, output, results and impact. Program evaluation must and can be carried out continuously, periodically, and/or at any time. This evaluation activity can be carried out before, during, or after the program is implemented. Evaluation is an activity that aims to find out whether the predetermined goals can be achieved, whether the implementation of the program is in accordance with the plan, and/or what impacts occur after the program is implemented. Program evaluation is useful for decision makers to determine whether the program will be terminated, repaired, modified, expanded or improved.

Based on this theory, if linked to research data, there are several findings that have been obtained by researchers regarding the focus of Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village, namely the sub-focus of Evaluation of Family Hope Program Inputs, such as technical guidelines and regulations that have been provided by the PKH administrators through implementation of deliberations. Then the PKH policy practitioners in Taraitak Village still don't know the guidelines and rules regarding PKH in detail, they

only know the general outline. Furthermore, there are 36 Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Taraitak Village. There is even a collaborative process carried out between the village government and PKH administrators regarding the determination of KPM. However, the KPM PKH data has not yet been updated in Taraitak Village.

Furthermore, in the sub-focus of the Evaluation of the Family Hope Program Process, it was found that in Taraitak Village there was a forum for deliberation meetings and village meetings between the village government and the community in determining KPM PKH candidates. PKH KPMs receive cash assistance sent to each KPM's account and also receive basic necessities at the BRI-Link Agent. Then village PKH policy actors still do not fully understand the process of distributing PKH social assistance. Furthermore, recipients of PKH social assistance in Taraitak village are still not on target. Then there is also a collaboration process with the private sector in distributing PKH social assistance, namely through the BRI-Link Agent.

If it is related to the subfocus of Evaluation of the Results of the Family Hope Program, several findings were obtained, namely: Some village officials do not know the exact amount of funds received by KPM PKH. But the Family Hope Program policy is also very useful and even helps the economy of the Taraitak village community. Furthermore, the government's attitude in conveying PKH assistance to the community has been carried out well through outreach such as at Grief and Village Deliberations.

The impact of policy has several dimensions and all of them must be considered when discussing evaluation. According to [12] there are at least five dimensions that must be discussed in calculating the impact of a policy. These dimensions include:

- 1) Policies may have impacts on circumstances or groups outside the policy targets or objectives;
- 2) Policies may have an impact on current and future circumstances;
- 3) Evaluation also concerns other elements, namely direct costs incurred to finance public policy programs;
- 4) Indirect costs borne by society or several members of society due to public policies.

In the subfocus of the Impact of the Family Hope Program, the Family Hope Program found findings from the results of research data that have been carried out by researchers, such as the perceived impact, namely being able to help the government reach people who need social assistance. However, in the process of distributing PKH aid, there were PKH KPMs who were outside the village when the aid was distributed, which caused the process to be disrupted. Then there are still obstacles in the administrative process, namely incomplete documents. There was even related rejection from the community who came directly to the Village Office or Village Apparatus House with an angry attitude because they were not on the list of recipients.

If you compare previous research with this research, they have similarities, namely that they both research the evaluation of the family hope program and both use qualitative research methods, but they also have differences, namely related to the location and time of the research, if the previous research was conducted in previous years, the research This was conducted in 2023 and this research's locus is not the same as previous research, namely the researcher chose a different locus in Taraitak Village from previous research, then there are differences in the way of thinking of each informant, all informants who have been interviewed by researchers have different thought patterns and have The characters also vary so the statements from each informant are definitely different, the only thing that is similar is the information provided by the informants.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research data and discussions related to this research as presented and described in the previous chapter. So researchers can draw the following conclusions:

1. Evaluation of PKH Input; There are technical guidelines and regulations that have been provided by the PKH management through deliberation. PKH policy practitioners in Taraitak Village still do not know in detail the guidelines and regulations regarding PKH. There is even a collaborative process carried out between the village government and PKH administrators regarding the determination of KPM. Furthermore, there are 36 KPM PKH in Taraitak Village but the KPM PKH data has not yet been updated.
2. Evaluation of the PKH Process; there is a forum for deliberative meetings and village meetings between the village government and the community in determining KPM PKH candidates. PKH KPMs receive cash assistance sent to each KPM's account and also receive basic necessities at the BRI-Link Agent. Then village PKH policy actors still do not fully understand the process of distributing PKH social assistance. Furthermore, recipients of PKH social assistance in Taraitak village are still not on target.
3. Evaluation of PKH Results; Existing village officials do not know the exact amount of funds received by KPM PKH. This PKH policy is very useful and even helps the community's economy. The government's attitude in delivering PKH assistance to the community has been carried out well through outreach such as at Grief and Village Deliberations.
4. Impact of PKH; assist the government in reaching people who need social assistance. In the process of distributing PKH aid, there are PKH KPMs who are outside the village when the aid is distributed. There are still obstacles in the administrative process, namely related to incomplete documents. There was related rejection from the community who came directly to the Village Office or Village Apparatus House with an angry attitude because they were not on the list of recipients.

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