HOPE FAMILY PROGRAM FOR MUSLIM SOCIETY WELFARE:
EVIDENCE FROM HOPE FAMILY WEST PEKALONGAN
REGENCY

PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN UNTUK KESEJAHTERAAN
MASYARAKAT MUSLIM: BUKTI DARI KELUARGA HARAPAN
KECAMATAN PEKALONGAN BARAT

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Abstract
This research has a purpose to describe the implementation mechanism of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in West Pekalongan Regency and to determine the level of welfare of the PKH recipients in West Pekalongan Regency. The method used in this research is qualitative with a field research approach. Sources of data in this study are program implementers and recipients of the PKH as well as scientific publications and research reports related to public policies such as PKH. Data collection methods in this study are in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Technique and data analysis in this research are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. The results of the study concluded that the effectiveness of PKH in West Pekalongan Regency. PKH in Pekalongan which was started in 2015-2020 which aims to alleviate poverty, one of which is in West Pekalongan Regency which started in 2015 has been running effectively. The effectiveness of this program is due to the precise targeting of participants and the effective allocation of PKH funds by PKH participants to make PKH efficient and in accordance with PKH goals, so as to reduce and alleviate poverty in Pekalongan, especially West Pekalongan Regency. From an Islamic perspective, this program has the value of justice, responsibility has been carried out well because PKH officials have found accuracy in determining the recipient of assistance by PKH officers, the responsibility for assistance and the accuracy of the date and amount of aid distributed in the District of West Pekalongan.

Keywords: PKH; welfare; Muslim community.
Abstrak

Kata kunci: PKH; kesejahteraan; dan masyarakat Muslim.

A. INTRODUCTION

In the effort to reduce poverty, the government has rolled out the Family Hope Program (hereinafter abbreviated as PKH) policy through Law No. 14/2014 on social security which is followed up by Presidential Decree No. 15/2010 on accelerating poverty reduction (Azhar et al., 2020) (Hia et al., 2021). This program is the development of a social protection system that can alleviate and assist very poor households in gaining access to basic health and education services in the hope that this program can reduce poverty (Andira et al., 2018; Mustari et al., 2019).

Since 2007 the Indonesian government has implemented the PKH as an effort to provide social protection for poor families (KM). PKH participants until 2019 amounted to 3.5 million poor families, in 2020 there is an additional target of 2.5 million poor families, bringing the total to 6 million poor families (Restianti, 2018).

In Islam it also regulates the assistance given to people in need such as zakat, infaq, and shadaqoh (Anggadini et al., 2020). However, among the three that are closely related to this discussion is infaq, where infaq is a gift made to realize a certain goal. As the Family Hope Program is given to poor families who meet the criteria as recipients of
assistance with the aim of increasing human resources so that they can escape poverty (Anggadini et al., 2020).

One of the causes of poverty in Pekalongan is low human resources, which results in low competitiveness in seizing job opportunities, this problem is the cause of high unemployment and poverty rates (Manaf et al., 2016). The low level of human resources is motivated by the low level of health and education and most of the people of Pekalongan, especially West Pekalongan Regency who prefer to work young as agricultural laborers and batik and convection labor.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>474</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>East Pekalongan</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>1034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Pekalongan</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>North Pekalongan</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>692</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,532</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,585</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,501</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,342</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, data on KPM PKH Pekalongan, 2021.

Based on KPM PKH data from the Ministry of Social Affairs above, every year from all Districts the number of recipients of assistance from the Family Hope Program shows a fluctuating number, where the largest number of recipients of assistance each year is West Pekalongan Regency. In 2015 the number of aid recipients was 474, in 2016 with 445, 2017 with 419, in 2018 with 434, then there was a drastic increase in 2019 with 836 and in 2020 with 821. From these data, it can be seen that the highest number of aid recipients is located in the West Pekalongan sub-district.

One of the government programs to alleviate poverty is the PKH (Simanjuntak, 2016). The Family Hope Program has two functions, namely for the short term to ease the burden on RTSM (very poor households) and in the long term to break the chain of poverty in Pekalongan, especially West Pekalongan Regency, therefore, the authors are interested in further examining the Family Hope Program (Saputra, 2017), and its implementation in Pekalongan, especially West Pekalongan Subdistrict, through research on the implementation of the family hope program for the welfare of the Muslim community as a case study in West Pekalongan.

Based on the background of the above problems and in accordance with the subject matter above, this research has objectives to be achieved, including the
following: To find out how the mechanism for implementing the PKH in West Pekalongan District and to find out the level of welfare of the beneficiaries of the PKH in West Pekalongan District.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Poverty is understood in various ways, the main understanding includes a picture of material shortages, which usually include the need for food, clothing, housing and health services (Choi, 2017). Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services; a description of social needs, including dependence, and the inability to participate in society (Mujahidin, 2017). This includes education and information; and a description of the lack of adequate income and wealth (Alaudin et al., 2017). The meaning of “adequate” here varies widely across political and economic parts of the world (Whitburn & Jones, 2020).

As for running the distribution, the government is also active in regulating efforts to alleviate poverty, including the Family Hope Program. The PKH is a conditional cash transfer related to education and health requirements. The general goal of PKH is to improve the quality of human resources and change the views, attitudes and behavior of very poor households (RTSM) to better access health and education services which are expected to break the chain of poverty (Purwanto & Pramusinto, 2018; Bell et al., 2020). PKH participants have various obligations that must be fulfilled before getting their rights.

The legal basis for the Family Hope Program includes: a) Law number 11 of 2010, concerning social welfare. Clause 19: “Poverty alleviation is a program, policy, and activity carried out on people, families or groups and communities who do not have or have a source of livelihood and cannot fulfill proper needs for humanity; b) Law number 13 of 2011, concerning the handling of the poor. Article 3: “The poor have the right to obtain adequate food, clothing and housing, obtain health services, and receive education to enhance their dignity; c) government regulation number 39 of 2012 concerning the implementation of social welfare. Article 12 paragraphs 2-4: “The provision of continuous direct assistance is given in the form of cash giving or services
in social institutions. The provision of continuous direct assistance is carried out in accordance with the financial capacity of the country “.

In the Islamic fiqh discourse, regulations in the context of income distribution in Islam include: zakah (the law is compulsory), infaq (the law is sunnah), shadaqah (the law is sunnah), ghanimah, fa’i and kharaj (Hamid et al., 2020). The explanation according to the commentator about “wa minna razaqna hum yun-fiquun” is to give a portion of the assets that have been granted by God to people who are given by religion, such as infidels, poor people, relatives, orphans and others. In Surah Al-Baqarah verse 245, Allah says: “Whoever wants to give a loan to Allah, a good loan (Spending his wealth in the way of Allah), then Allah will multiply the payment to him by a large number. And Allah narrows and enlarges and it is to Him that you are returned”.

C. METHOD

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. This approach is used to produce data obtained from the Program Implementer and program recipients in the District of West Pekalongan which is then presented with a critical analysis that will result in drawing conclusions. This type of research will be used is field research. This research is used to analyze the problems that arise in the research location, namely in the District of West Pekalongan.

Primary data sources are data sources that are directly related to the discussion of problems in research (Soehartono, 2011). In this case, the primary data source will be the actors who carry out the PKH and the actors who receive the program. The secondary data that will be used in this study are obtained from literature, scientific publications related to public policy such as the PKH.

Data collection methods in this study are in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation (Jolley & Jolley, 2020). Technique and data analysis in this research are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification.
D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Family Hope Program in West Pekalongan Regency

West Pekalongan Regency is one of the Districts in the city of Pekalongan, Central Java Province. The location of the region which is in the equatorial area makes Pekalongan Selatan District have a tropical climate with two seasons, namely the rainy season and the summer season. Pekalongan sub-district has an area of 15.25 km² which is divided into 13 villages, namely: a) Kraton Kidul, b) Kramatsari, c) Bendan, d) Podosugih, e) Pringlangu, f) Medono, g) Bumirejo, h) Tegal Rejo, i) Sapuro, j) Kergon, k) Kebulen, l) Tirto, and m) Pasirsari.

Administratively, the boundaries of the City of Pekalongan are as follows: South: Pekalongan Regency, West: Pekalongan Regency, North: Pekalongan Utara District, and East Side: East and South Pekalongan Districts.

Figure 1. Regional Map of West Pekalongan Regency

Source: BPS City of Pekalongan, 2021.

History of the PKH in Pekalongan, since 2007 the Government of Indonesia has implemented the Conditional Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLBT) known as the PKH. PKH in Pekalongan has been running since 2012 under the name RTSM (Very Poor Household), in 2015 it changed to KSM (Very Poor Family) and in 2017 it became
KPM (Beneficiary Family). The distribution of PKH aims to reduce the expenditure burden of the poor and reduce the dropout rate. In addition, this program is a concrete manifestation of the government’s commitment to alleviating poverty. Through PKH, the government provides conditional cash assistance to meet education and health needs as well as fulfill basic needs for elderly people over 70 years old and for people with severe disabilities. This assistance is not provided free of charge, recipients of PKH assistance must meet predetermined conditions and recipients of assistance must meet the recipient components determined by the government.

The beneficiary component of the assistance is as assistance provided to a maximum of family members according to the components and criteria, if in one family there are more than 3 family members, PKH assistance is given to the component with the largest nominal value, and pregnant women are included in the component, but the fourth pregnancy not included in the additional membership component (Beni et al., 2021).

The following is the development of data on the number of PKH beneficiaries for poor households in West Pekalongan District, namely:

Table 2. Data on the number of PKH beneficiaries from 2015-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Based on KPM PKH data from the Ministry of Social Affairs above, every year from all Districts the number of aid recipients from the Harapan Family Program shows fluctuating numbers, the highest number of recipients is in 2019, amounting to 836 people.
Table 3. KPM PKH District of West Pekalongan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bendan</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bumirejo</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kebulon</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kergon</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kramat Sari</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kraton Kidul</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medono</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pasirsari</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Podo Sugih</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pringlangu</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sapuro</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tegal Rejo</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tirto</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Based on the data, it shows that the number of KPM PKH in West Pekalongan Regency in 2020 is 821 people. Most PKH participants in West Pekalongan Subdistrict are classified as absolute poverty and structural poverty, where the absolute poverty of a person’s income or a group of people is below the poverty line, so it is insufficient to meet the standard needs for food, clothing, health, housing and education required for improve quality of life (Yanti & Adi, 2021). Meanwhile, structural poverty refers to the attitudes, lifestyle, values, socio-cultural orientation of a person or society that is not in line with the ethos of progress in modern society.

2. Implementation of the Family Hope Program in West Pekalongan Regency

The results of the interview with Damayanti show that West Pekalongan District has received PKH assistance since 2015. The facts found in the field are that the implementation of determining PKH participants in West Pekalongan Regency is in accordance with the criteria for determining KPM to receive assistance as determined by the central government.

Based on the results of an interview with Romsah, one of the PKH participants, stated that: “During routine meetings some of the participants understand or understand the goals of PKH and the actual allocation of PKH funds, because there are monthly group meetings for outreach and also education related to improving the ability of PKH families”.

Each participant will get a Prosperous Family Card (KKS), this card is a means of channeling social assistance and government subsidies. The Prosperous Family Card
(KKS) has a dual function, namely being a Savings and Wallet (e-wallet), this system is the first innovative work used among the many countries that implement Conditional Cash Assistance.

Based on the knowledge and implementation policies of the family hope program in 2018, the PKH Family Prosperous Card (KKS) features consist of: 1) savings features, namely savings, which are savings in the form of a bank account that can be withdrawn in cash, savings products such as Lakupandai, supporting the Financial Inclusion Program, a channel for distributing PKH social assistance and other savings; 2) the e-Wallet feature consists of E-wallet which is an electronic money deposit, can be used for shopping for goods or cannot be withdrawn in cash, goods quotas, and a container for distributing Non-Cash Food Assistance, 3 kg LPG assistance, and other goods assistance (Directorate General of Protection and Social Security, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesia).

Furthermore, in order for the RTM to receive their rights, each RTM must carry out its obligations as a PKH participant. If participants do not fulfill their commitments within three months, the amount of assistance received will be reduced with the following details: a) if PKH participants do not fulfill their commitments within one month, the assistance will be reduced by IDR 50,000; b) if PKH participants do not fulfill their commitments within two months, the assistance will be reduced by IDR 150,000; c) if PKH participants do not fulfill their commitments within three months, the assistance will be reduced by IDR 150,000; and d) if PKH participants do not fulfill their commitments in three consecutive months, they will not receive assistance within one payment period. Apart from being in non-cash form, KPM PKH also gets groceries which are distributed once a month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Staple Food</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beras</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Telur</td>
<td>½ kg / 8 butir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Observation results, 2021.*

Based on the results of an interview with Niken Damayanti as PKH’s assistant in West Pekalongan Regency, he stated that the amount of basic food aid distributed once a month on the 26th. The interview from Azizah (Tegal Rejo) said that “I really feel the
change in PKH assistance from cash to non-cash, previously PKH fund withdrawals had to be at a predetermined time and had to go to the POS office with an identity card, actually light now, if in the past. all have to gather at the appointed time (POS office), if now, for example, you don’t need the money, you can still save it there and the money won’t be lost, if you take it when you need to take it first, you have to take it that day, I’ve never used an ATM, if my husband can, the way to ask questions is also to her husband and companion”. Research findings are supported by Lutfi’s (2019a and 2019b) research which states that poverty is a multidimensional problem characterized by the low average quality of life of the population, education, health, children’s nutrition, and drinking water sources.

3. Mechanism of the Family Hope Program in West Pekalongan Regency

The distribution of conditional cash assistance funds is the main activity of PKH which consists of 6 (six) stages of continuous activities that are interrelated (Fahmi et al., 2020; Hia et al., 2021), the main process of implementing the PKH which is then described in more detail as follows:

1. Provision of data on potential PKH participants (starting in 2015 sourced from an Integrated Database or based on data from BPS).

2. Determination of locations and determination of PKH participant candidates (targeting)

3. Checking the validity, correctness, and changes of PKH participant candidate data (Validation). Cash payment consisting of the first payment after validation for new participants is made and the next payment is based on the results of verification for other participants.

4. Verification of mandatory compliance

5. Updating data, conditional cash transfers and transfers are carried out in accordance with established general guidelines (Fahmi et al., 2020).

4. Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program towards Poverty Alleviation in West Pekalongan District

The PKH focuses on two components, namely education (increasing the level of children’s education) and health (improving the nutritional health status of pregnant
women, post-partum mothers, children under five) people with severe disabilities and elderly people over 70 years. The quality of human resources is determined not only by health but also by education. So, if the quality of human resources is low from education and health, it is possible to trigger poverty. Therefore, the presence of PKH tries to help poor families to be able to improve the quality of life and be able to break the chain of poverty.

In its implementation, PKH in West Pekalongan Regency was only implemented in 2016, where West Pekalongan Regency is part of Pekalongan City. Each sub-district has one PKH assistant for the proper implementation of PKH. At the basic food distribution stage, punctuality and accuracy are required. Based on the answers from the interviews they answered that they were on time and in the right amount “that is, it was distributed once a month on the 16th. Based on the results of the interview, Mrs. Casri (Tegal Rejo) said: “In the distribution of groceries it is always right and in the right amount, but sometimes there are problems when the shearing machine experiences a troble and in the end the distribution of groceries must be postponed until the machine returns to normal”.

Based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Bahrotun (Bendan), one of the PKH participants, stated that with the assistance of funds and groceries in addition to education, health and daily needs, I used part of the funds for the “Nasi Uduk” business and of course for the role and guidance of the companion. PKH, I was originally only a housewife. From the FDS program, I can now be independent and help my family’s economy.

It can be concluded that the PKH allocation of funds by the participants was correct so that the use of it for education, health, needs was effective (Norsanti & Safitri, 2019). Based on the results of the interviews, all informants stated that there was an improvement in the quality of education and health after they were registered as PKH participants (although there were some misuse of funds by PKH participants). This was confirmed by PKH Facilitators, West Pekalongan District. He said that since the implementation of PKH, almost all children are currently in education and have received PKH assistance. They fulfill their obligation, which is to attend class at least 85% of the active study day. In addition, the level of attendance of pregnant women and toddlers in checking their health has also increased. PKH really helps the community’s
difficulties, especially in West Pekalongan District, all of the 8 interviewees wanted PKH to be continued because this program really helped the community in helping them to take their children to a higher level of education and was able to help meet the health needs of pregnant women and toddlers and also meet their needs. This is the same as Roidah’s research findings which concluded that in general the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Rejotangan District, Tulungagung Regency can help reduce community poverty (Roidah, 2016).

Based on the data above that the implementation of PKH in West Pekalongan Regency can be interpreted as being carried out well, even though there is one indicator that still has several obstacles in its implementation, based on the above discussion it can be seen that poverty alleviation in West Pekalongan Regency through PKH has been effective, thus through the Program Family Hope (PKH) is effective in alleviating poverty and shows that Pekalongan City has a better condition. The findings of this study are also supported by several other research results, for example the results of research from Lidiana (2014), Rokamah (2015), Dulkiah et al., (2018), Mursyidah (2019), and Nuraida (2020).

E. CONCLUSION

Based on a series of studies that have been conducted by researchers, research on the implementation and effectiveness of the Hope Family Program (PKH) in poverty alleviation is reviewed from an Islamic perspective on PKH participants in West Pekalongan Regency, it can be concluded that the PKH is a Social Protection Program that provides assistance in the form of basic necessities to meet daily needs. Such a program is known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT). The long-term goal of PKH is to break the chain of poverty, improve the quality of human resources through improving the quality of education and health. Family Development Session (FDS) is a structured and systematic step taken by PKH / Social assistant officers to create a community about the important aspects of life. With the existence of FDS, PKH participants gain knowledge about education, health, economics, and child protection so that they can be applied in everyday life for the growth and development of better family life.
The Effectiveness of the PKH in West Pekalongan Regency. PKH in Pekalongan which was started in 2015-2020 which aims to alleviate poverty, one of which is in West Pekalongan Regency which started in 2015 has been running effectively. The effectiveness of this program is due to the precise targeting of participants and the effective allocation of PKH funds by PKH participants to make PKH efficient and in accordance with the objectives of the PKH, so that it can reduce and alleviate poverty in Pekalongan, especially West Pekalongan Regency. The Family Hope Program (PKH) according to an Islamic perspective is seen from the values of Islamic Economics, namely justice, responsibility has been carried out well because the accuracy of targeting has been found in determining the recipient of assistance by PKH officers, the responsibility of assistance and the accuracy of the date and amount of aid distributed in the District of West Pekalongan.

REFERENCES


