

Policy Implementation Hope Family Program in Allenging Poverty in Labuhanbatu District (in terms of muqashid sharia)

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Abstract

This article implements the policy of the family of hope program in tackling poverty in Labuhan Batu district. The aims of this research are: 1) How is the implementation of the policy of the family of hope program in tackling poverty in Labuhan Batu district? 2) what are the obstacles in overcoming the implementation of the policy of the family of hope program in tackling poverty in Labuhan Batu district? 3) What is the solution in the Islamic view of the economy? Implementation of the policy of the family of hope program in tackling poverty in Labuhan Batu district? The method in this study uses this type of research. Qualitative is descriptive. In order to obtain the required data, the researchers used techniques, including observation, interviews and documentation. Sources of information are the head of social empowerment, PKH coordinator, PKH operators, PKH recipient communities, and people who do not receive PKH. The results of the study found that: 1) The implications of providing financial assistance to the hopeful family program in the North Rantau sub-district are still not evenly distributed because many people in the North Rantau sub-district have not received PKH because there are many families who cannot afford it but have not been included in the list of PKH recipients. 2) Constraints in providing assistance to the family of hope program in North Rantau sub-district: a) Low knowledge of Beneficiary Families (KPM) about the PKH Family Hope Program. B) Lack of supervision from the government to control the implementation of PKH. 3) The solution in Islamic economics regarding the PKH program in overcoming poverty is linked to Maqasid sharia towards the provision of financial assistance for the family of hope program in North Rantau sub-district which has the aim of realizing human benefit by ensuring basic needs (al-dharurriyah), secondary needs (hajiyyat), and complementary needs (thasiniyyat).

Keywords

Implementation, PKH, overcoming poverty



I. Introduction

Poverty arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered the minimum requirement of a certain standard of living. The poverty condition of a country or region can be a reflection of the level of welfare of the population living in that country or region. Indonesia is a developing country and poverty is still a problem that is still a concern. The Central Bureau of Statistics uses the concept of ability to meet basic needs.

Poverty can simply be interpreted as a condition of lack of money, low levels of income and not meeting the basic needs of daily life. Theoretically, poverty is said to be a

phenomenon where the standard of living of people in a country is still very poor (low), where people are unable to meet the needs of a decent life.

Table 1. Poverty Data in Indonesia 2016-2020

No	Year	Number of poor people (thousand/person)
1	2016	28.005.39
2	2017	27,771.22
3	2018	25,949.8
4	2019	25,144,72
5	2020	26,424.02

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

From table 1. it can be seen that from 2016 to 2019 the poverty rate decreased every year. However, in 2020 poverty in Indonesia will increase again. This phenomenon can occur due to the emergence of the corona virus outbreak at the beginning of 2020 which caused many employees to have their work rights terminated, offices or public businesses closed. The Central Statistics Agency explained that in 2021, it was recorded that the population of Indonesia who was at the poverty level was around 26.6% million people or around 10.12%. This is followed by inequality that is still high, namely at the ratio level of 0.3910 where the largest inequality comes from urban areas around 0.4040. Almost all regions in Indonesia are at a poverty level of 12-28% or the same as being above the national average.

In connection with the phenomenon that occurs, an implementation of poverty reduction policies/programs is needed that is able to expand prospects and choices to be able to live and develop in the future. The new one is running like the sub-district development program policy which is targeted at rural areas. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). The success of leadership is partly determined by the ability of leaders to develop their organizational culture. (Arif, 2019).

The urban poverty reduction program implemented in urban areas adheres to an empowerment approach as a condition for sustainable development. Policy implementation is not only reactive to the emergency we are currently experiencing, but also strategic because in this activity a foundation is prepared in the form of community institutions that support community development in the future.

Since its launch in 2007, the number of KPM PKH has gradually increased. PKH is implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 2007 in 7 provinces. Until 2020, PKH has been implemented in 34 provinces and covers 514 districts/cities and 6,709 sub-districts. The development of the number of recipients and PKH budget allocations from 2007 to 2020 can be seen in Figure 1.

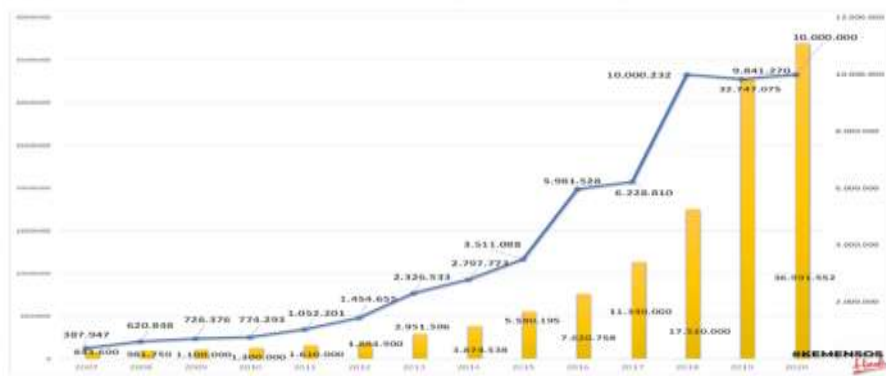


Figure 1. PKH development from 2007 to 2020

In PJP 2010 - 2014 there was an increase in target beneficiaries and PKH budget allocations, exceeding the planning target baseline

1. The implementation of PKH in 2016 was 5,981,528 families with a budget of Rp. 7.6 Trillion
2. The number of PKH recipients in 2017 was 6,228,810 families with a budget of Rp. 11.3 Trillion
3. The number of PKH recipients in 2018 was 10,000,232 KPM with a budget allocation of Rp. 17.5 Trillion
4. The number of PKH recipients in 2019 was 9,841,270 KPM with a budget allocation of Rp. 32.7 Trillion
5. The number of PKH recipients in 2020 is 10,000,000 KPM with a budget allocation of Rp. 36.9 Trillion

KPM PKH must be registered and present at the nearest health and education facility. The obligations of KPM PKH in the health sector include obstetrical examinations for pregnant women, provision of nutritional intake and immunizations as well as weighing of children under five and preschool children. Meanwhile, the obligation in the field of education is to register and ensure the presence of PKH family members to the education unit according to the primary and secondary school levels. And for the social welfare component, namely persons with disabilities and the elderly from 70 years.

Index and weighing factors for the 2021 Family Hope Program Social Assistance (Rp)/Year

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Category Pregnant / Postpartum | : Rp. 3,000,000,- |
| 2. Category Early Childhood 0 to 6 Years | : Rp. 3,000,000,- |
| 1. Category of Elementary/Equivalent Children's Education | : Rp. 900,000,- |
| 2. Category of Middle School/Equivalent Education | : Rp. 1,500,000,- |
| 3. Category of Education for High School Children/Equivalent | : Rp. 2.000.000,- |
| 4. Category of Persons with Severe Disabilities | : Rp. 2,400,000,- |
| 5. Elderly Category | : Rp. 2,400,000,- |

The phenomenon that occurs in Rantau Upat total of 350 beneficiary families, generally from the sub-districts of Rantau Utara and Rantau Selatan, received non-cash social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2018 Family Hope Program. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by the Secretary of the Inspectorate General, Hasbullah, M.Si, greatly appreciated the Government. Labuhanbatu district for the successful distribution of the

family of hope program, because the role of the local government is very important in strengthening social welfare activities such as the family of hope program.

The chosen economic development strategies and policies are aimed at the common good, it is hoped that no one group of people is significantly more prosperous than other community groups. This footing is not only because of social justice which is a prerequisite for a whole but also the reality that the earth of Indonesia is inhabited by various tribes and cultures, religions, and ethnicities that are diverse, so that without being based on justice, this diversity has the potential to trigger conflict, thus the choice of justice Social welfare as one of the pillars of the state is a smart choice in upholding a unitary state.

Social-democratic theory, which then becomes the basis for analyzing poverty and formulating anti-poverty policies and programs. Social-democratic theory views that poverty is not an individual problem, but a structural one. Poverty is caused by the existence of injustice and inequality in society due to the blocked access of certain groups to various social resources. This theory pivots on the principles of a mixed economy and Keynesian-style demand management economics that emerged in response to the economic depression of the 1920s and early 1930s.

The PKH program already exists and has been implemented in Labuhanbatu Regency by the local government through its social services since 2016. The first implementation was carried out in Labuhan Batu, namely in 2016 the number of PKH beneficiaries was 5817 people and in 2017 the number of PKH aid recipients decreased to 4684 people. in 2018 the recipients of PKH assistance increased to 5034 people and the number of recipients of PKH assistance in 2019 increased to 6490 people. PKH is in the harbor through the social service, from the health department and works with PT Pos Indonesia and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) as distributors of PKH assistance to the community.

Table 3. List of Recipients of the Family Hope Program in Labuhanbatu Regency

NO	LABUHAN BATU (9 KEC)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	West bar	745	733	1,268	1.263	1.373
2	Upper Bar	850	842	1,747	1,628	1,664
3	Hiir Blade	602	593	1.133	1.073	1.098
4	Rank	647	637	993	937	941
5	Downstream	1,410	1.378	2.206	2,089	2,060
6	Panai Hulu	794	766	1464	1395	1365
7	Central Panai	968	962	1829	1753	1955
8	North Coast	792	778	1393	1350	1372
9	South Coast	646	648	1065	1029	1025

Junaidi Mustapa Harahap as coordinator of the Labuhanbatu Family Hope Program stated that in 2022 the process of receiving PKH assistance has entered 1 stage of beneficiary participants.hope family programin Labuhanbatu district, North Sumatra, an increase of 933 families. Previously, the number of beneficiaries was 12,390 and it was expanded to 13,323 beneficiary families. Expansion of the hopeful family program participants in Labuhanbatu district according to the Minister of Social Decree in anticipating the impact of the economic downturn caused by the 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19).

This family of hope program is carried out by the social service, especially in the field of empowerment of assistance and social security, which is one of the government agencies engaged in the social sector. The family of hope program seeks to develop a social protection system for the poor in Indonesia. This program provides cash assistance to very poor households by following the required conditions. These requirements are related to improving the quality of human resources, namely health and education. The targets of this program are pregnant and postpartum women, breastfeeding mothers, having children under five and school age children from elementary to junior high school.

Table 4. Family Hope Program Participation Criteria

Hope Family Program		
Components/services that given		Criteria
1	Education	Children aged 7-15 years and registered with the education unit
2	Health	Children aged 0-6 years, pregnant women and postpartum mothers
3	Social welfare	Seniors starting from 60 years old and people with disabilities are prioritized with severe disabilities.

Source: Minister of Social Affairs Regulation no. 1 Year 2018

As we know, there are currently many beneficiaries who are not well targeted, some people claim to be unable even though they are able and do not deserve to receive social assistance but participate in registering themselves as prospective members of the family of hope program. Incidents like this often occur in Labuhanbatu district. Even though the criteria for 8 recipients of the family of hope program have been determined, many are said to be able to become one of the recipients of the family of hope program.

This causes a lot of data on the poor that are still in doubt so that it will have an impact on the inappropriate targeting of the hopeful family program funds for people who are entitled to it. So that it is no longer poor people who receive it, even other people can receive the hopeful family program based on the data above, there are still many families who have not received assistance from the hopeful family program, and the beneficiaries of the hopeful family program have not been targeted.

The participants of the hopeful family program are poor people whose lives are below the average. With this program, the program is intended to guide poor people whose education is weak and whose health standards are not being considered. The family of hope program that is implemented and provided by the government for the poor is based on a strong goal to improve the welfare of the poor. Therefore, participants are given counseling guidance so that the program runs according to what is planned by the government.

The formulation of the problem in this study is the formulation of the problem in this study is how the implementation of the policy of the family of hope program in tackling poverty, what are the obstacles in overcoming the implementation of the policy of the family program of hope in tackling poverty and how the solution in the Islamic view of the implementation of the policy of the program of the family of hope in overcoming poverty tackle poverty.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Implementation

Implementation refers to actions to achieve the goals that have been set in a decision. This action seeks to turn these decisions into operational patterns and seeks to achieve large or small changes as previously decided. Implementation is essentially an effort to understand what should happen after the program is implemented. In practical terms, implementation is the process of implementing basic decisions. The process consists of several stages, namely:

- a. Stages of ratification of laws and regulations.
- b. Implementation of decisions by implementing agencies.
- c. Willingness of the target group to carry out the decision.
- d. The real impact of the decision, whether desired or not.
- e. The impact of the decision as expected by the implementing agency.
- f. Efforts to improve policies or laws and regulations.

2.2 Program

The program is the main element that must exist for the creation of an activity and to achieve the objectives the plan will be more organized and easier to operate for the achievement of implementation activities because the program contains various aspects that must be implemented or implemented so that the program objectives can be achieved. . In the program there are several aspects, it is stated that in a program it is explained about:

- a. The purpose of the activity to be achieved
- b. Activities taken to achieve goals
- c. Rules to be followed and procedures to be followed
- d. Estimated budget required

2.3 Family

The family is the most important primary group in society. Historically, the family was formed from units which were limited organizations, and had a minimum size, especially for the parties who initially entered into a bond. The family is the most beloved foundation and institution in Islam. The family is also the first and foremost place of education for a child. A place where religious values and norms are taught to become children with noble character. The family is the only social institution, besides religion, which has officially developed in all societies.

2.4 Poverty

The term poverty arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered the minimum requirement of a certain standard of living. In a narrow sense, poverty (porper) is understood as a state of lack of money and goods to ensure survival.

The minimum standard of living possessed by humans can be achieved properly, that poverty can be identified, truly measurable facts and classified into various levels, such as:

- a. Poor
- b. Very poor
- c. Very Poor

Based on the BKKBN, the living conditions of the community are clarified into various levels, namely:

- a. Pre-prosperity

- b. Prosperous 1
- c. Prosperous 2

2.5 Community Welfare in Islamic Economy

Solutions in Islamic economics regarding the PKH program in overcoming poverty. According to Mudrajat Kuncoro, poverty is defined as the inability to meet the minimum standard of living, where the measurement of poverty is based on consumption. Whereas in Islam, poverty is seen as a problem that endangers one's life and faith because it is very close to kufr. By living in poverty, a person cannot carry out his religious obligations to the fullest, cannot get a good education, and access proper life and health. a. Primary Needs (Ad-daruriyyah), b. Secondary needs (Al-hajjiyyah), complementary needs (thasiniyyat).

III. Research Method

3.1 Research Approach and Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Moelong revealed that qualitative research methods are research that aims to understand phenomena related to what is experienced by research subjects holistically and then presented in the form of discourse texts. Meanwhile, Baroroh-Baried expressed the opinion that transcription is a derivative or a copy without changing the type of writing (the letters remain the same). Meanwhile, according to Djamaris, transcription is changing a text from one spelling to another.

3.2 Location and Time of Research

The location of this research was carried out in Labuhan Batu Regency, namely: North Rantau. The object of this research is the Rantau Prapat Social Service Office. Research time December 2021 – May 2022.

3.3 Types and Sources of Data

Primary data are data obtained from original sources from the field or research location. Secondary data is data obtained in the form of ready-made data, which has been collected and processed by other parties, usually in the form of publications

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

In this study using field research using 5 Informants. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, documentation and questionnaires.

3.4 Concept Definition

In this study, the data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis technique, namely the method of analysis carried out by collecting, processing, presenting and interpreting data, in order to obtain a clear picture of the problem being studied. Furthermore, the data is commented according to the data, facts and information that have been collected through the author's intellectual understanding and empirical experience. In accordance with the research method, the data analysis technique used in this study uses qualitative techniques.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in North Rantau District

The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Labuhanbatu Regency has been implemented starting from March 2022. The total quota of Beneficiary Families (KPM) received from the Ministry of Social Affairs is 15,733 families for Labuhanbatu Regency. Meanwhile, for North Rantau District, there are 1,372 families.

In this PKH program the main target is the community, which aims to reduce the burden of public expenditure through fulfilling some of the needs of education, health, social welfare that is more balanced to the community (KPM). For more details, the researcher asked Mr. Sutan as the Division of Social Welfare Empowerment, as follows:

“The initial goal of this PKH was to ease people's lives through rice provided by the government, but now it is no longer rice that is given directly, but money which can then be exchanged at e-warung. Of course, the interests affected by this PKH program are the poor, in accordance with the main target of the PKH program

Mr. Junaidi Mustapa Harahap as PKH co-ordinator said the same thing, namely as follows:

“The interests that are affected by this PKH program are the interests of the community who do receive assistance from the government, such as our sub-district, I am the sub-district assistant (PPKH). I deal with the underprivileged people who are the targets of this program every day, assisting them in activities related to the PKH program”

4.2. Obstacles to the implementation of the PKH program in North Rantau District

The obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Hope program (PKH) as a result of interviews with informants in the field, are:

1. Low knowledge of Beneficiary Families (KPM) about the Family Hope Program (PKH). There are still many beneficiary families who do not understand well about the Family Hope program (PKH) this is due to lack of knowledge and lack of socialization from the program implementers. At the time of distribution of PKH, there were still many KPMs who did not understand the implementation mechanism, many KPMs were harmed as a result of this such as forgetting their ATM PIN or worse when transactions on the EDC (Electronic Data Capture) machine did not pay close attention so that when there was a disturbance, it could happen. deduction of balances that are not recorded in the EDC machine. Of course, an incident like this must be immediately addressed by the e-warong owner, but there is one e-warong owner who is ignorant or dishonest about the incident, so that KPM will suffer losses. This event is often not realized or known by KPM if it is not careful and thorough. The following are the results of an interview with KPM Mrs. Rosliana, namely:

“I once experienced zero balance or an empty account for about 3 months, then the kelurahan was directed to make a complaint to the BRI bank. When I was at the BRI bank, I was accompanied by Mr. Bogek because I didn't understand this matter, what I remember saying was that it was 2 months late

for entry, one month it was out but when I saw it was cut off even though I didn't spend anything."

2. The lack of supervision from the government to control the implementation of PKH data collection for the underprivileged is not done properly so that there are still poor people who are not listed on the list of beneficiaries. This happened because at the time the data collection was not based on the criteria for program beneficiaries. The Head of the Environment (Kepling) is the implementor or implementer of the program who plays a very important role in collecting data on the beneficiary families, because the Kepling who best knows the condition and status of its citizens, for this reason, Kepling should actually register KPM candidates in accordance with the criteria for beneficiaries of the assistance program, not only families or families. people who are known to be close or have certain relationships. This event will lead to social jealousy in the community.

"The problem faced in this PKH is that there are still many poor people who are not recorded in the SIKS-NG application, this is due to limited quotas and other factors. A lot of people came to the Lurah's office and were angry with us for not being recorded by the Kepling. While those who are said to be capable, there are still those who receive assistance. Many residents complain because they are picky in listing candidates for KPM".

In terms of timeliness of distribution is also still not good. Many beneficiary families experience delays in receiving assistance due to the late arrival of funds into their accounts. The delay in incoming funds occurs for months, some are 3 months or even 5 months.

So, it can be concluded that the lack of supervision from the government causes things like this to still happen. The Social Service or District Office should monitor the implementation of the PKH program starting from the beginning of collecting data on KPM candidates to the process of distributing aid.

4.3 Solutions in the view of Islam on the economics of implementing the North Rantau policy

Solutions in Islamic economics regarding the PKH program in overcoming poverty. According to Mudrajat Kuncoro, poverty is defined as the inability to meet the minimum standard of living, where the measurement of poverty is based on consumption. Whereas in Islam, poverty is seen as a problem that endangers one's life and faith because it is very close to kufr. By living in poverty, a person cannot carry out religious obligations to the fullest, cannot get a good education, and access proper life and health.

By living in poverty, a person cannot carry out religious obligations to the fullest, cannot get a good education, and access proper life and health. Islam views that the provision of financial assistance for the family of hope program in the North Rantau sub-district greatly helps the burden of community life in various aspects of meeting needs, both in terms of economy, education, health and especially the problem of basic daily needs. If viewed from the maqashid sharia, the provision of assistance to families of hope in the North Rantau area has the aim of realizing human benefit by ensuring basic needs, secondary needs and complementary needs.

a. Primary Needs (Ad-daruriyyah)

A scale of needs that is closely related to goodness and importance in living life in this world and the hereafter:

- 1) Nurturing religion (hifdz ad-din): with the assistance of the family hope program, it is hoped that it will be able to relieve people who have school-age children to provide knowledge to their children by providing proper education and knowledge in religious aspects.
- 2) Nurturing the soul (hifdz an nafs): the hopeful family program is expected to ease the burden on the community in meeting needs in terms of education, economy and health, especially in basic needs such as buying rice and other basic needs.
- 3) Nurturing reason (hifdz an naql): this program is expected to provide useful knowledge and knowledge for children by assisting in meeting the needs of proper education.
- 4) Nurturing offspring (hifdz an-nasl) providing assistance in the aspect of providing services in the health sector for children and pregnant women.
- 5) Maintaining assets (hifdz an-mal): meeting needs by providing knowledge in productive use and business development to improve the economy.

b. Secondary Needs (Al-Hajjiyyah)

A scale of needs that is closely related to the ease and avoidance of difficulties in living life in this world and in the hereafter. Secondary needs include those that are important for the provision of various facilities for the community as well as facilitating their hard work and responsibilities. These needs consist of various things that remove difficulties from the community and provide convenience in meeting the needs of the community. To meet secondary needs in worship, Islam has provided the law of rukhshah (lightening), convenience, and spaciousness if there are difficulties in carrying out God's law.

c. Complementary Needs (thasiniyyat)

A scale of needs that is closely related to complementary goods is the need for an item or service that is used together to complete it, so that the goods are complementary goods. This need aims to make various improvements, namely making things that can decorate social life and make humans able to manage life's affairs better, this need does not bring chaos as the absence of the necessities of life. However, improvements in this regard include the meaning of policies, good ways, and anything that complements improving the way of life. Behavior that shows complements is being friendly to all God's creatures on earth.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the provision of assistance in North Rantau District is indeed very helpful for the recipients of the assistance.

But when viewed from another aspect, namely the aspect of the principle of justice, it is certainly not real. The principle of justice, the fulfillment of responsibilities in providing assistance to the family of hope program as a whole has not fully fulfilled the elements of justice. In data collection carried out by village officials there are still many that are not appropriate because there are still many who apply systems that involve deficiencies or friendships so that implementing the elements of Islamic justice cannot be fully implemented.

If the data collection carried out is still family and friendship, then it is not in accordance with the provisions of the existing legal principles. The data system provided by the village apparatus in determining the acceptance of the family hope program assistance in the North Rantau sub-district is an old data system that is given annually to be verified by the district, according to what was submitted to the researcher, the data was submitted because of the time given by the district. from the district is very short, namely 1 day before inputting the district.

Referring to the principle of justice based on an Islamic economic review, the process carried out in data collection, determination, and in the provision of such assistance. It really does not fulfill the aspect of justice for the existing community, because it uses old data which should be updated every year either directly or indirectly by conducting thorough observations in every layer of the community environment. If the implementation of data collection is not appropriate, as well as the use of data that is not updated every year, the resolution of the poverty level in Rantau Utara District will not be completely resolved if the data collection and determination applies a system that is not in accordance with the principle of justice.

In accordance with the interview with Mr. Sutan, the solution provided by the family hope program assistance to Muslims: the initial goal of this PKH was to ease people's lives through rice provided by the government, only now it is no longer rice that is given directly but money which can then be exchanged in e-commerce. shop. Of course, the interests affected by the PKH program are the poor, in accordance with the main target of the PKH program.

V. Conclusion

1. According to the results of data analysis and discussion so that a management strategy is obtained. The implications of providing financial assistance to the hopeful family program in the North Rantau sub-district are still not evenly distributed because many people in the North Rantau sub-district have not received PKH because there are many families who cannot afford it but have not been included in the list of names. PKH beneficiaries.
2. Obstacles in providing assistance to the family of hope program in North Rantau sub-district: a) Rendahnya pengetahuan Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) tentang Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). Masih banyak keluarga penerima manfaat yang belum memahami betul tentang program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) tersebut hal ini dikarenakan kurangnya pengetahuan dan kurangnya sosialisasi dari pihak pelaksana program. b) Kurangnya pengawasan dari pemerintah untuk mengontrol pelaksanaan PKH pendataan warga kurang mampu yang tidak dilakukan dengan benar sehingga masih ada warga kurang mampu tidak tercantum dalam daftar penerima manfaat.
3. The solution in Islamic economics regarding the PKH program in overcoming poverty is linked to Maqasid sharia for the provision of financial assistance for the family of hope program in the North Rantau sub-district with the aim of realizing human benefit by ensuring basic needs (al-dharurriyah), secondary needs (hajiyat), and complementary needs. (thasiniyyat).

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