

Implementation of The Family Hope Program as an Effort to Overcome Poverty in Indonesia

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Abstract – *The legal research compiled by the author regarding the implementation of the Family Hope Program as an effort to overcome poverty in Indonesia. Legal research is a kind of normative or doctrinal legal research. Doctrinal legal research is a process to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to overcome legal problems faced by examining literature that focuses on the analysis process. The approach used by the author is a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The results of this legal research are to determine the implementation of policies published by the Government of Indonesia in the form of the Family Hope Program using the criteria for indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. Based on the results of this study,*

Keywords — *Family Hope Program, Poverty, Policy, Welfare State.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Inas, a state instrument, has the task of carrying out its government in accordance with the mandate of the state constitution. [1] The Government of Indonesia is the holder of the highest power, which has an obligation to protect the entire Indonesian nation as regulated in the constitution. Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which mandates that "*the state has an obligation to protect the entire Indonesian nation and promote social welfare in the context of realizing social justice for all Indonesian people.*" In the context of realizing social justice and achieving people's welfare, the Government of Indonesia issued policies through poverty alleviation programs. Poverty is a multi-social problem where this condition arises due to various factors to form a poverty net. [2]

Poverty is a serious problem for the Indonesian people. This is because poverty can be an obstacle to the achievement of the constitutional mandate of national development in order to create a just, prosperous society both materially and spiritually based on Pancasila. [3] Within the framework of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic

of Indonesia, which is independent, sovereign, and united, it mandates the goal of national development in the form of public welfare. The welfare of the community is a comprehensive ideal for the Indonesian nation. Therefore, the problem of poverty is a serious problem that must be handled by the Indonesian people.

Ideologically, especially when associated with the concept of a welfare state, the welfare of citizens is the responsibility of the state. [4] In the concept of a welfare state, the public policies implemented by the government are not only service or charity in nature but also protection or prevention on social problems. This ideology has become the heart of our country's constitution. The 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has clearly given a mandate to the state for the welfare of all citizens without exception, with one manifestation, namely alleviating poverty.

In realizing a welfare state according to the corridors of social welfare, the Government of Indonesia must be able to meet the people's needs for a decent life. In accordance with the mandate of Article 34 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads, "*the state develops a social security system for all the people and empowers weak and underprivileged people according to human dignity.*" Community empowerment is one of the efforts to reduce poverty. Efforts to empower people by the Government of Indonesia to overcome poverty problems can be done through the issuance of a policy.

Policies in the form of poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia are still being carried out intensively. Various kinds of empowerment programs are implemented, this has the aim of improving the people's economy towards a better direction. One of the programs implemented to alleviate poverty launched by the Indonesian government is the Family Hope Program. The Family Hope Program is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor families who are designated as beneficiary



families of the Family Hope Program. Normatively, the Family Hope Program is regulated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No.1 of 2018.^[5] The Family Hope Program is one of the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia to accelerate poverty reduction.^[6]

Since 2007, the Government of Indonesia implements the Family Hope Program as an effort to accelerate poverty reduction.^[7] The general objective of implementing the Family Hope Program is to increase access to education, health, and social welfare services in order to achieve a better quality of life for poor families. It is hoped that the Family Hope Program will be able to provide access to and benefits of basic social services for health, education, food and nutrition, care, and assistance. Through the Family Hope Program, it is directed to become the center and center of excellence for poverty reduction and to synergize various national social protection and empowerment programs.

The Family Hope Program is a form of the Government of Indonesia's efforts to create social welfare as mandated by the constitution and the President's Nawacita program of the Republic of Indonesia. The greatest mission of The Family Hope Program, namely reducing poverty in Indonesia. In its implementation, the form of implementing a policy is practiced planning.^[8] Speaking in the context of implementation, of course, also discuss the effectiveness of social assistance programs and the problems that occur in order to formulate supporting policies as a solution to existing problems. Based on the background of the problem above, the writer compiles legal research in the form of an article (journal) with the title **"IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO OVERCOME POVERTY IN INDONESIA."**

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Legal research compiled by the author is normative or doctrinal legal research. Doctrinal research is used to study the application of the rules or norms in positive law.^[9] Doctrinal legal research is a process to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to overcome legal problems faced by examining literature that focuses on the analysis process. Normative legal research has a tendency to imitate law as a prescriptive discipline where we see the law from the point of view of norms such as legal principles, legal systematics, vertical and horizontal

synchronization, legal comparisons, and legal history.^[10] Legal research conducted by the author uses a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The results of this legal research are to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Hope Program to alleviate poverty problems in Indonesia.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

In a context related to the concept of a welfare state, the welfare of citizens is the responsibility of the state. In the concept of a welfare state, the public policies implemented by the government are not only service or charity in nature but also protection or prevention on social problems. This ideology has become the heart of our country's constitution.^[11] Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it has implicitly given a mandate to the state to be responsible for the welfare of all citizens without exception.

In order to achieve the welfare of its people, the Government of Indonesia must be able to meet the people's needs for a decent life. In accordance with the mandate of Article 34 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads, *"the state develops a social security system for all the people and empowers weak and underprivileged people according to human dignity."* Community empowerment is one of the efforts to reduce poverty. Efforts to empower people by the Government of Indonesia to overcome poverty problems can be done through the issuance of a policy.

The Government of Indonesia, in alleviating poverty, makes real efforts by issuing a policy. Carl's definition of the policy. J Federick is *"a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles and opportunities to the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals."*

^[12] The essence of policy ideas is that there is behavior that has goals and objectives. Policies must clearly indicate what must be done to solve a problem. Within the corridor, the scope of public policy studies covers various fields such as economy, social, politics, law, and various other fields. Hierarchically, public policy can be local, regional, or national. If further explained, public policies can be contained in the form of government regulations, presidential regulations, regulation regulations, regional/provincial government regulations, governor decrees, city/regency regional regulations, and regent/mayor decrees.

Public policy is whatever (action) the government chooses to do or not to do.^[13] Government actions in the form of public policies are made by government institutions or officials in the fields of government, security, economy, health, education, public welfare, and various other fields. The government, in taking action, is not necessarily carried out without consideration and without purpose but must be carried out in a structured, systematic, and comprehensive manner. The process of formulating public policies is carried out in the corridor of activities that are political in nature.^[14] These political activities start from agenda setting, policy implementation, and policy evaluation.

The Government of Indonesia issued a public policy in order to prosper the people as an effort to alleviate poverty. The policy issued by the government is in the form of social assistance for the Family Hope Program. The Family Hope Program is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor families who are designated as beneficiary families. The social assistance of the Family Hope Program opens access for poor families, especially pregnant women and children, to take advantage of various health service facilities and educational service facilities available in the surrounding area. Beneficiary families are required to meet requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources, namely education and health.

The Family Hope Program is an important element of the Government of Indonesia's long-term strategy to build a balanced income support scheme. The Family Hope Program has the objectives as stated in Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018, namely:

1. to improve the standard of living of Beneficiary Families through access to education, health, and social welfare services;
2. reduce the expenditure burden and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families;
3. creating behavior change and independence of Beneficiary Families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare;
4. reducing poverty and inequality; and
5. introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Families.

In examining the implementation of the Family Hope Program, it will discuss the effectiveness of the implementation and the problems that arise. The implementation of the Family Hope Program is carried

out with the aim that a policy can be implemented properly and optimally. This is because the implementation of the Family Hope Program involves a variety of supporting facilities both in terms of education and health for beneficiary families. It focuses on the objectives of implementing the Family Hope Program, namely reducing poverty and improving the quality of human resources both in the education and health sectors.

In the implementation of the Family Hope Program, there is an evaluation process. In general, evaluation regarding estimates or policies, in this case, is the Family Hope Program which includes substance, implementation, and impact.^[15] Evaluation can include the stages of formulating policy issues and policy performance. Within the scope of the policy, it can be described systematically based on the government's agenda, which is then followed by the policy formulation process. Based on the policies that have been prepared, it will enter the policy implementation stage, with the resulting output is policy performance. Evaluation is used to provide an assessment of the implementation of the Family Hope Program social assistance.

In describing the implementation of the Family Hope Program through evaluation, there are six indicator criteria that can be used, including:^[16]

A. Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Hope Program is related to the objectives that were designed at the time of policy formulation. The indicator of the success of the Family Hope Program is the Graduation of Beneficiary Families of the program to become independent and voluntarily release themselves from receiving the social assistance of the Family Hope Program that has been obtained so far.^[17] The indicator for Graduation of Beneficiary Families is the main target of the Family Hope Program. Therefore, graduations must be carried out in a measured and systematic manner through mentoring. The Family Hope Program companion has a very important function. This is because the assistant must be able to foster an entrepreneurial spirit and provide knowledge of starting a business, marketing products, and encouraging potential productivity of the beneficiary families.

Central Java Province is one of the highest examples of provinces in Indonesia that has successfully graduated from beneficiary families of the Family Hope Program. Official data from the

Ministry of Social Affairs shows that 182,611 beneficiary families of the Family Hope Program have graduated independently until mid-September 2020.^[18] One of the keys to the success of the graduation in Central Java Province is good cooperation between the mentor and the beneficiary family. The Indonesian government continues to monitor and provide assistance to beneficiary families who have graduated independently so that they can monitor conditions experienced after graduation.

B. Efficiency

In the context of the efficiency of the Family Hope Program, it will discuss the form of government efforts in achieving the desired results. The Government of Indonesia determines the implementation flow of the Family Hope Program, including the planning, implementation, monitoring evaluation, and termination of the Family Hope Program participation.^[19] The planning stage includes the process of determining potential participants for the Family Hope Program. The list of prospective participants comes from integrated social welfare data, and then a validation process is carried out to determine the eligibility of the requirements for participants. The implementation stage is carried out when the validation of the requirements for prospective beneficiary families has been fulfilled. Aid distribution is carried out 4 times a year accompanied by the Family Hope Program Assistant. In the implementation stage, there are supporting activities, namely coordination meetings, selection of human resources, basic training, training for family capacity building meetings, technical guidance, consolidation guidance, and workshops. The monitoring and evaluation stage is carried out through a public complaint system.

C. Adequacy

The criteria for the adequacy indicator are related to meeting the needs and needs of the beneficiary family. The criteria for the adequacy indicator relate to the fulfillment of basic needs for clothing, food, and shelter as well as access to education and health. The data validation process in terms of updating social and economic data for beneficiary families is an important stage in the criteria for the adequacy indicator. Beneficiary families who have passed the validation process and become participants in the Family Hope Program. The categories of social assistance for the Family Hope

Program include:^[20]

- a) Category of pregnant/childbirth mothers
IDR.3,000,000
- b) Category of child 0 to 6 years
IDR.3,000,000
- c) elementary/equivalent education IDR.900,000
- d) Junior high school education
category/equivalent IDR. 1.500,000
- e) High school education category/equivalent
IDR.2.000,000
- f) People with severe disabilities IDR.2.400,000
- g) Elderly category IDR.2.400,000

This assistance can be used to ease the burden of daily expenses and gain access to health and education in the surrounding environment. In poor family health services, both pregnant women, childbirth, and toddlers receive fairly good services from health workers. Apart from being provided with free health checks, nutritious food for mothers and children is also given. Nutritional adequacy in question is the fulfillment of the needs for calories, protein, minerals, and vitamins; if this is met, it will definitely reduce the mortality rate for mothers and babies. Likewise, in the field of education, all children who are registered as participants of the Family Hope Program have their needs fulfilled both regarding school learning and the need for school equipment and equipment.

D. Equity

The criteria for equality indicators are oriented towards the even application of policies in the form of social assistance for the Family Hope Program. The Family Hope Program is a policy issued by the government with the aim of equitable distribution.^[21] A program can be said to be effective and efficient if the costs or benefits can be distributed evenly to the target program activities. The target of the Family Hope Program assistance is regulated in Article 3 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, namely families and/or someone who is poor and vulnerable and is registered in the integrated data program for handling the poor, has health, education and/or components. Social welfare. The distribution of cash assistance from the Family Hope Program is provided to beneficiary families based on the recipient's attendance in accordance with the general guidelines for implementing activities.

E. Responsiveness

Responsiveness indicator criteria are related to how far the policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups of society. In measuring the success of an implementation, in this case, the Family Hope Program is determined by assessment criteria, namely satisfaction and support. The value of satisfaction is felt both by the families of the beneficiaries and the providers of health and education services. The value of support is related to the role of various related agencies or institutions such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Health, the Central Statistics Agency, the Provincial, City, and Regency Governments in providing facilities and support for beneficiary families.

F. Accuracy

The criteria for the accuracy indicator are related to the use value and benefits of implementing the activity program for the objectives of the program. In this case, the accuracy of the objectives and benefits of the Family Hope Program for beneficiary families. The Family Hope Program has the main objectives, which refer to Article 2 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, namely:

- a) To improve the standard of living of beneficiary families through access to education, health, and social welfare services.
- b) Reducing the expense burden and increasing the income of the poor and vulnerable families.
- c) Creating behavioral changes and independence of beneficiary families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare.
- d) Reducing poverty and inequality
- e) Introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to beneficiary families.

Through the objectives set out in the regulation, then the indicator criteria can be assessed by reducing the number of beneficiary families who have been recorded or have graduated independently.

Based on the indicator criteria in the form of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy, it can be seen about the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Indonesia. Through these indicators, it can be seen about the synchronization between public policies that have been stated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No.1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, which runs according to the factual

conditions of the beneficiary families. The participation of various related agencies and institutions and beneficiary families is also a key unit in implementing the Family Hope Program.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Government of Indonesia, in carrying out its role in realizing social welfare for its people, issues a policy. The Family Hope Program Policy is a policy in the context of poverty alleviation in Indonesia. In the implementation of the Family Hope Program, it can be measured using the criteria for indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. Through these indicator criteria, as well as synchronization of roles between related institutions or agencies and beneficiary families, can run optimally and achieve the main goals as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No.1 of 2018.

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