

# Implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Poverty Reduction Efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze implementation of the keluarga harapan program in poverty reduction efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency. This research approach is a qualitative approach. The data presented below are data obtained by the author from various data collection techniques, both primary and secondary, where to obtain primary data the author uses interview and observation data collection techniques. Processing and analyzing data using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The results of the research show that implementation of the keluarga harapan program in poverty reduction efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency, is seen from the Edward III model approach that communication in the form of coordination and socialization about the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency has been carried out before the Keluarga Harapan Program is implemented, but need to be done on an ongoing basis.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Poverty, Reduction

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major problem experienced by most countries in the world. Although it is not said entirely, with different levels and numbers of poor people in each country, almost no one country can be free from the problem of poverty. Rich and advanced

countries in the fields of science and industry also experience poverty, although the number is not large. Poverty is a common problem and has become a threat and a disaster for a country. Even though the world is experiencing technological advances in every era, there is a resurgence and widespread use of tools in industry, poverty is still a burden that must be taken care of by the government. Poverty is also experienced by a country that has a lot of natural resources, namely Indonesia.

Poverty in Indonesia occurs in remote areas even in easily accessible areas. Indonesia does have abundant natural resources but the lack of ability to manage these natural resources is also the cause of poverty that still occurs a lot. The problem of poverty in Indonesia is also caused by the erroneous view that by reducing the burden on the family, children will be married off. With early marriage and the lack of children's abilities, there will be a new poverty that will become a continuous burden. In addition, low education, poor health are two important factors causing, as well as a result of poverty. With low education and poor health makes a person poor and with poverty a person cannot get good education and health. The existence of continuous causes and effects without a breaker, poverty will never end.

The poverty level of a household is generally related to the level of health and

education. Education and health are two important aspects that will greatly affect the improvement of human quality. With the increase in human quality, it will increase the ability and competitiveness to participate in daily life such as in the field of routine activities in the environment and in the economy, it can increase the ability to access various resources in order to meet the needs of life and improve welfare. Increasing human quality will automatically increase a person's ability to interact, socialize and adapt to their social environment, so it is hoped that it will also encourage the realization of a better social life as well as improve people's welfare and reduce poverty.

Poverty is a condition that occurs because of a desire that cannot be fulfilled and owned, such as food, clothing, decent housing and things related to the quality of life. Poverty also means that there is no access to education, health, work and proper treatment as a community. Meanwhile, according to Sajogyo (1996) poverty is a level of life that is below the minimum standard of living needs set based on basic food needs, which makes people enough to work, and live healthy lives based on rice needs and nutritional needs.

Presidential Decree Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction states that poverty reduction is government and local government policies and programs that are carried out systematically, planned, and in synergy with the business world and the community to reduce the number of poor people in order to improve the welfare of the people.

One of the mandates of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is to create prosperity for all Indonesian people. In order to minimize welfare problems in Indonesia, the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs uses various programs and stimuli to overcome the problem of poverty. One of the special programs issued by the government in the context of accelerating poverty reduction is

the Conditional Cash Assistance Program known as the Keluarga Harapan Program.

The tasks of the Keluarga Harapan Program Facilitators include conducting, socializing, validating the Keluarga Harapan Program participant data, monitoring and assisting very poor households in fulfilling their commitments (Suryawati, 2004). The Keluarga Harapan Program facilitators are recruited by the Ministry of Social Affairs through an open selection with a minimum educational requirement of Diploma Three and are willing to be placed at the location of the Keluarga Harapan Program implementation.

The poor are generally considered weak in their ability to do business and have limited access to economic activities so that they are left far behind from the conditions of other communities that have higher potential (Kartasasmita, 1997). Where this is in line with Friedman's opinion which reveals that poverty occurs due to unequal opportunities to accumulate social power bases (Kartasasmita, 1997).

Poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people, men and women, are unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life (Siagian, 2012). The basic rights of rural communities include the fulfillment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and environmental needs, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence and the right to participate in socio-political activities, both for women and for men (Purwadi, 2012).

The low income of very poor families causes these families to be unable to meet their health and education needs, even at a minimal level. Health care for pregnant women in very poor families is often inadequate, causing poor health conditions for babies born or even high infant mortality. In addition, the high maternal mortality rate is also caused by the absence of medical personnel at birth or the large number of residents who choose traditional workers over medical personnel. The low

health condition of poor families also has an impact on the non-optimal process of child development. Poor nutrition has an impact on a person's productivity and endurance. Frequent absences from school due to illness can also cause children to drop out of school. Health conditions and poor nutrition also cause a decline in children's achievement in school.

To find out which people are classified as poor, it is necessary to use a measuring instrument or criteria. The perfection of the measuring instrument is the most important thing. In addition, the accuracy and compatibility of the criteria with the actual situation also needs to be done. Do not let the criteria used are correct but accuracy in measuring criteria with appropriateness in the field does not occur, then there are people who are actually classified as poor who are not classified as poor, on the other hand people who are not actually poor can be categorized as poor (Suhendra, 2006). Things like this then make the problem of poverty like it has never been solved. The government seems to have been working and trying to solve the problem, but because the recipients were wrong on target, the work so far has been done by the government in vain so the problem still exists. Both poverty in rural areas and even in cities, even though the government must be careful and alert in choosing and sorting out which ones should and deserve assistance.

The purpose of this study is to analyze implementation of the keluarga harapan program in poverty reduction efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research approach is a qualitative approach, namely by examining the data starting with examining all available data from various sources of collected data, studying the data, examining, compiling in a unit. Qualitative research does not require to make generalizations from its research,

therefore qualitative research does not have a population and sample (Bagong, 2005).

The data presented below are data obtained by the author from various data collection techniques, both primary and secondary, where to obtain primary data the author uses interview and observation data collection techniques.

Processing and analyzing data using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques, namely research based on descriptive data from status, circumstances, attitudes, relationships or thinking systems of a problem that is the object of research (Moleong, 2000). After getting the data obtained in this study, the next step is to process the collected data by analyzing the data, describing the data, and drawing conclusions (Rosdakarya, 1988).

## **RESULT**

### **General Description**

South Nias Selatan Regency is located on the west side of Sumatra Island, ±92 nautical miles from Sibolga City or Central Tapanuli Regency. South Nias Regency is located in the south of South Nias Regency, which is ±120 km from Gunungsitoli to Telukdalam (the capital of South Nias Regency). South Nias Regency has an area of 2,487.99 km<sup>2</sup> and in this area there are 104 islands. South Nias Regency consists of 35 sub-districts, of which there are 2 sub-districts and 459 villages.

The natural conditions/topography of South Nias Regency are generally narrow and steep hills and the mountains above sea level vary between 0-800 m, consisting of lowlands to undulating up to 20%, from undulating land to hilly 28.8% and from hilly to undulating. Mountains 51.2% of the total land area of South Nias Regency consists of 104 large and small islands. The district's capital is Teluk Dalam District, located on South Nias Island. There are 20 inhabited islands, 84 uninhabited islands.

1. Tanah Bala Island ±39.67 km<sup>2</sup>.
2. Tanah Masa Island ±32.16 km<sup>2</sup>.
3. Tello Island ±18.00 km<sup>2</sup>.
4. Pini Island ±24.36 km<sup>2</sup>.

For more details, the map of South Nias Regency can be seen as follows:

Figure 1. South Nias Regency Administration Map



### **Implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Poverty Reduction Efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency**

The results of the research show that implementation of the keluarga harapan program in poverty reduction efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency, is seen from the Edward III model approach that communication in the form of coordination and socialization about the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency has been carried out before the Keluarga Harapan Program is implemented, but need to be done on an ongoing basis. Human and non-human resources are an important element that drives the implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency, the available resources are still less need to be considered. The process of implementing the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District will not run according to the process when the disposition, the attitude of the implementer is less firm in enforcing obligations to the beneficiary families. The implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District has been in accordance with the roles and duties as

well as coordination between the implementing parties.

The inhibiting factors faced in the implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District; South Nias Regency are:

1. Data that comes down directly from the center is top-down, not bottom-up, so the data may differ from the situation in the field.
2. The names of participants who are not entitled to receive the assistance cannot be changed or added.
3. There are still delays in the disbursement of funds for the Keluarga Harapan Program.

Meanwhile, several supporting factors from the implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency, namely:

1. It is still easy to gather the community during the initial meeting and group meeting.
2. The enthusiasm and enthusiasm of the recipients of the Keluarga Harapan Program is very high when the disbursement of funds for the Keluarga Harapan Program is carried out.
3. The spirit of the companions who still persist in accompanying even though it is not too intense.
4. There is a commitment between the central and local governments to make

the Keluarga Harapan Program a success in order to help break the chain of poverty at the level of the poor. Efforts to be made by the Luahagundre Maniamolo District Government are to cooperate with the relevant government in determining the data of future beneficiaries of the Keluarga Harapan Program Beneficiaries, so that future beneficiaries of the Keluarga Harapan Program will be more efficient and in accordance with what they aspire to, which aims to The current obstacles can be overcome and in the future the same policy can run according to what was planned.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results of the research show that implementation of the keluarga harapan program in poverty reduction efforts in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency, is seen from the Edward III model approach that communication in the form of coordination and socialization about the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District, South Nias Regency has been carried out before the Keluarga Harapan Program is implemented, but need to be done on an ongoing basis.

Suggestions for this research are:

1. Communication in the form of coordination and socialization must be carried out on an ongoing basis so that the Keluarga Harapan Program can be understood and carried out with a full sense of responsibility by the beneficiaries.
2. Increasing the competency capacity of the Keluarga Harapan Program Facilitator at the sub-district level.
3. There is a need for firmness by the District Government and the Keluarga Harapan Program Facilitator in enforcing the rules that apply to the Keluarga Harapan Program in Luahagundre Maniamolo District.

4. There is a need for a strong joint commitment between the District Government, the District Government, the Keluarga Harapan Program, and the Beneficiary Groups in following the applicable standard operating procedures.

**Conflict of Interest:** None

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