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The Role of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Improving the Economy of the Poor in Renggeang Village, Limboro District Polewali Mandar Regency

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Article Info

Implementation of family hope programs, improvement of family hope programs and the poor .

Abstract

This study aims to (1) know the implementation of the family hope program in Renggeang Village, Limboro Subdistrict, Polewali Mandar Regency (2) and to know the improvement of the family hope program in improving the economy of the poor in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency. The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. The population in this study was 121 people. Meanwhile, a sample of 54 people. Sampling based on the variables used is the implementation of family hope programs in improving the economy of the poor. The results showed that (1) the family program of hope in its implementation in Renggeang Village, Limboro Subdistrict, Polewali Mandar Regency went very well. This can be seen from the average score obtained from each question item of 224 or 82.6% which indicates that the implementation of the family hope program runs very well (2) The implementation of the family hope program in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency can improve the economy of the poor. This can be seen from the average score obtained from each statement item of 257 or 90.7% which indicates that there is a true improvement in the economy of the poor.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to maintain himself according to the standard of living of the group and is also unable to utilize his mental and physical energy in that group. Historically, the condition of rich and poor side by side was not a social problem until trade developed rapidly and new social values emerged. With the development of trade throughout the world and the establishment of a certain standard of living as a habit of society, poverty emerged as a social problem. At that time individuals are aware of their economic position so that they are able to say whether they are rich or poor. Poverty is considered a social problem if the differences in the economic position of members of society are strictly determined.

In a society that is simple in structure and organization, perhaps poverty is not a social problem because they think that everything has been predestined so that there are no efforts to overcome it. They will not pay much attention to the situation, unless they are really suffering from it.

In a complex modern society, poverty becomes a social problem because of the attitude that hates poverty. A person does not feel poor because he lacks food, clothing or housing, but because his possessions are considered insufficient to meet the existing standard of living. This can be seen in big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta; a person is considered poor because he does not have a radio, television or car so that over time these secondary objects are used as a measure of a person's socio-economic condition, namely whether he is poor or rich . Thus, the problem may be different, namely the absence of an equal distribution of wealth.

The problem becomes different for those who participate in the flow of urbanization, but fail to find work. For them, the main problem of poverty is the inability to meet primary needs, resulting in unemployment, prostitutes and so on. Sociologically, the cause of this problem is due to one of the social institutions in the economic field. This imbalance will spread to other areas, for example, in the life of the poverty-stricken family .

With a family that is powerless or helpless it can cause social problems, namely

the problem of poverty experienced by the community. therefore, a family must be empowered so that society can live in prosperity. Family empowerment is how well a family is able to use its resources to produce a product or goods per unit of work time. In this case, a family is considered empowered if the family is able to produce a product or output per unit of work time. In other words, it can be stated that a family shows a higher level of empowerment when the family is able to produce more products using the same or fewer resources. A country will progress if the smallest unit of society, namely the family, lives with basic needs met and achieves social welfare.

As a developing country, Indonesia is still in the process of development, especially in the economic field. However, the monetary crisis that occurred in 1997 has plunged Indonesia into more serious poverty and resulted in a decrease in the quality of life of the people such as low levels of health, decreased nutrition, and educational backwardness .

In Indonesia, the problem of poverty is still the main focus related to the government's efforts to improve the social welfare of the community. Poverty and unemployment are like a pile of icebergs that must be resolved immediately. These phenomena actually do not stand alone, but are interrelated and connected to one another. Social, political, economic and cultural observers have expressed their concern. They are aware that without the exemplary and serious efforts of the stakeholders, this phenomenon will lead the nation and state to lose direction and the people will not be able to bear the burdens of the barrage.

Indonesia is a country that makes the welfare of its nation its goal. The welfare formula is outlined in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, in which there is article 33 concerning the economic system and article 34 concerning the state's concern for weak groups (the poor and neglected children) and the social security system. In the 1945 Constitution it is clearly stated that the prosperity of the people is prioritized over individual prosperity, the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state. According to Bung Karno in the book Birth of Pancasila, the hallmark of achieving this goal is the absence of poverty. However, currently the desired prosperity has not been achieved and is still far from the expectations desired by the people and by the founders of this nation. Welfare is perceived as a high growth in economic development. This approach has been achieved by many countries. Indicators of development success economy is increasing capital accumulation and per capita income . However, this success was only enjoyed by the owners of capital and the national elite .

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is a challenge faced by the government from time to time, poverty is a complex problem that requires special handling and programs. In order to deal with the problem of poverty in Indonesia, the government uses various programs and stimulus to overcome the problem of poverty. One of the special programs issued by the government in the context of accelerating poverty alleviation is the Conditional Cash Assistance Program known as the Hope Family Program (PKH) which has been implemented since 2007.

The Family Hope Program or what is often referred to as PKH is a social assistance program for households that meet certain qualifications by imposing requirements in order to change poor behavior. The program referred to is a program of providing cash to Very Poor Households (RTSM) and for RTSM family members are required to comply with the terms and conditions that have been set. This kind of program is known internationally as the conditional cash transfers (CCT) program or the Conditional Cash Assistance program. These requirements can be in the form of attendance at educational facilities (for example, for school-age children), or attendance at health facilities (for example, for children under five, or for pregnant women).

The Family Hope Program in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, has been running

since 2012 until now, and so far the enthusiasm of the PKH participating community has been very high, seen from the enthusiasm of the community to attend each meeting which is held every month led by the Limboro District PKH Facilitator. Every administrator from a poor PKH participating household is dominated by housewives who on average have low education and many of them cannot even read and write but their enthusiasm to always attend meetings is quite high. Even though they are uneducated, they are given directions not to let their children be shackled and away from the world of education, so that one day they can have a better future.

But not infrequently there are also parents who don't care and even let their children work in the fields to help their parents when they should be studying at school. Therefore, PKH is expected to be able to change the mindset of parents about the importance of education so that they are able to direct their children to continue learning for the future and it is hoped that parents will be able to make the best use of the assistance provided.

PKH participants are very poor/very poor households (RTSM/KSM) that meet BPS criteria and meet one or several program criteria, namely:

1. Assistance for pregnant/breastfeeding mothers
2. Assistance for children under 6 years old
3. Assistance for education participants equivalent to SD/equivalent
4. Assistance for middle school/equivalent education participants
5. Assistance for high school/equivalent education participants
6. Assistance for persons with severe disabilities
7. Assistance for seniors aged 70 years and over

By accepting PKH it is hoped that it will encourage changes in the behavior of PKH recipients to go to school and access health facilities. So it is necessary to do research in Renggeang Village, Limboro District , Polewali Mandar Regency . Thus, this research is entitled ***" The Role of PKH in Improving the Economy of the Poor in Renggeang Village , Limboro District , Polewali Mandar Regency"***.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Hope Family Program

The Family Hope Program (PKH) was initiated in 2007. The program has the same format but carries a different name. different, namely Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT). According to Rahayu (2012: 128) “Hopeful Family Program (PKH), which is a cash grant program for Very Poor Households (RSTM) carrying out their obligations". According to the Ministry of Social Affairs (2016), PKH is a social protection program that provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RSTM). With in other words PKH (Family Hope Program) is Non-Aid conditional cash from the Government. The conditions are: first, family who really can't afford it, like can't make ends meet live everyday and do not have any facilities like that houses that are no longer feasible and secondly, there must be components including pregnant women, toddlers, school children, the elderly and disabled .

This assistance was originally carried out directly or chast cash assistance. However, as time goes by, it demands us to be more practical in this all-sophisticated century of government create a new concept or method, namely with an atm card for each respectively participant. So, help money will thawed in accordance provision and timetable time which set _ _ in ATM participant KPM (Very Poor Families) . Change bring We toward progress which significant, in meaning direct We to something which are more advanced so that make it easy and more practical.

So, PKH (Hope Family Program) is cash assistance given to KPM (Beneficiary Families) for help t u meet their daily needs. Especially for clothing and food needs. Along with its development, PKH has switched to non-cash assistance which is provided via

ATMs RTSM (Very Poor Households) with the aim of making it easier and practice can also be for saving and investing if at any time need it. To create prosperity and well-being community, the government is very concerned about Health and Education for the progress of the nation and the State. Through programs _ which in planning it.

This program, in the short term aims to reduce the burden Very Poor Families (KSM) and in the long term it is expected to be able to breaking the chain of poverty between generations, so that generations next can get out of the poverty trap. Program Implementation The Harapan Family also supports efforts to achieve the Development Goals Millennium. The five components of the MDG's goals will be assisted by The Hope Family Program, namely: Reducing the poor and hunger, Basic Education, Gender Equality, Diminishing numbers infant and toddler mortality, as well Reduction in maternal mortality.

The purpose of PKH (Hopeful Family program) According to the Ministry of Social Affairs (2016:18), the general goal of PKH is to increase accessibility to education, health and social welfare services in supporting the achievement of the quality of life of poor families. PKH is expected to reduce the expenditure burden of poor families in the short term and break the poverty chain in the long term. PKH's specific goals are to improve the quality of welfare of PKH participants, directing positive behavior changes about the importance of health, education and services that ensure social welfare.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data analysis technique

To analyze the data, it is done by combining the answers and opinions. For qualitative data will be analyzed in the following way:

1. Data reduction
   This process aims to streamline time, costs, data search processes and so on in research. So that this research does not deviate from its original purpose, it is necessary to know in advance what data we need. In this case the data needed is about the Family Hope Program (PKH).
2. Data Clarification
   The data that has been collected is in accordance with the topic of research discussion, namely about implementation the Family Hope Program (PKH), which discusses studies on how PKH can improve the economy of the poor in Renggeang Village.
3. Data verification
   This step aims to test the data obtained about the Family Hope Program (PKH) with the theories that have been discussed in the framework of thought. This step is intended to find out whether there is harmony between the theory obtained and the existing reality.
4. Draw a conclusion
   As a final step of this research and from the data that has been collected, a conclusion will be drawn regarding the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in improving the economy of the poor in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Implementation of the Family Hope Program

The results showed that the Family Hope Program in its implementation in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency, went very well. This can be seen from the average score obtained from each statement item of 2.24 or 82.6 % which indicates that the implementation of the Family Hope Program is going very well.

In terms of the Family Hope Program policy, its implementation in the field is carried out by the District Social Service and then continued by assistants for each District. Facilitators for the Family Hope Program are officers who directly deal directly with poor households (RTSM) in villages, so that the

active role of the assistant is very influential in the implementation of the program.

The Family Hope Program is a social assistance and protection program that is included in the first cluster of poverty alleviation strategies in Indonesia. This program is a related conditional cash assistance with educational and health requirements. The continuation of this program will contribute to accelerating the Millennium Development Goals. Because there are at least 5 components of the MDGs that are supported through PKH, namely eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving basic education for all, empowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.

In terms of the implementation of the Family Hope Program, as the results of the research show that PKH is running very well. So that by implementing the program properly and in accordance with the provisions that have been set, it is hoped that this can be a way for the Indonesian people to achieve its goal of overcoming poverty and realizing prosperity for all Indonesian people. Even though this takes a long time, by achieving PKH's long-term goals, namely breaking the chain of inter-generational poverty, generations of poor families can one day get out of poverty. This can be realized if children from poor families receive proper education and health services. Therefore, PKH prioritizes the fulfillment of education and health services for children from poor families so that later they will not fall into the same condition as their parents.

Based on the results of interviews with several people involved in the thesis, it was stated that the PKH in Renggeang Village had increased which had an impact on the community's economy. Then on this occasion, the author also asked for the opinion of the Head of Renggeang Village regarding the existence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance, which is as follows:

The Village Head said that he was very grateful for the program and he thanked the Government because with this assistance the dropout rate in Renggeang Village had decreased and it really helped the people in Renggeang Village in terms of health, education and welfare.

Hope Program (PKH) assistance, there must be good cooperation from several parties to make the program successful so that there are no wrong targets. The mentor conducts a direct survey of the people who deserve assistance so that all the people whose data is collected are sent back to the center, but sometimes the names of those who deserve to receive have not yet arrived .

The results of subsequent interviews with PKH Facilitators stated that the Family Hope Program (PKH) was as follows:

The impact felt by the community is of course very good because with the Family Hope Program (PKH) , the community has additional costs in their daily lives, especially for the needs of children in pursuing education from an early age. The Family Hope Program (PKH) provides space for the community to help the economy for disadvantaged families so as to improve the quality of the family economy.

Based on the amount of data on Beneficiary Families (KPM) in 2016 to 2020 in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. 8 The number of KPM residents .

No	Number of Recipients	Year	Ket
1	49 KPM	2016	-
2	49 KPM	2017	-
3	107 KPM	2018	+ 58
4	107 KPM	2019	-
5	1 21 KPM	2020	+14
Total	**121 KPM**		

Source: (Primary data, 2020).

The table above shows that PKH beneficiary participants have increased in certain years. In 2016 there were 49 KPM until 2017. In 2018 there were an increase of 58 KPM until 2019 so that the number of KPM was 107 people . And in 2020 there will be an increase of 14 KPM so that the number of KPM in 2020 will be 121 . Those who are registered as recipients of PKH assistance mean that they fall into the category of beneficiaries because there are family members who are eligible to receive assistance.

The Hope Family Program (PKH) is a policy by the government in poverty alleviation, the Hope Family Program (PKH) provides conditional cash assistance to underprivileged communities. This is given to very poor households who have family members who fall into the following categories, pregnant women, toddlers, elementary school aged children/equivalent and junior high school aged children/equivalent.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a very big effort in accessing an activity carried out by the government in the form of assistance, namely education and health. Conditions in the regions after receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) have changed which will gradually improve.

The social changes that occur can be felt by the community because they get financial assistance from the government, but this assistance is not only in the form of funds but also skills guidance. These skills are developed for participants or recipients of the Family Hope Program assistance so that they can live independently and then no longer depend on the assistance that has been provided by the government. The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is based on the PKH guidebook There are several stages of activities carried out, namely:

1. Goal setting
2. Preparation of the area
3. Initial meeting and validation
4. Distribution of aid
5. Formation of PKH participant groups
6. Commitment verification
7. Suspension and cancellation
8. Updating data
9. And finally complaint.

Renggeang Village in detail consists of several stages as follows:

a. The target for determining the target of PKH beneficiary candidates.

Determining the target of prospective recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) among the community must be in accordance with the rules set by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The requirements for participants in the Family Hope Program (PKH) are Beneficiary Families (KPM) who have a Family Hope Program (PKH) component that has signed an agreement as a participant in the Family Hope Program (PKH) and has been stipulated by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The mechanism for determining beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance is seen from the integrated data as said by the companion of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Renggeang Village that:

The PKH implementation process is tiered starting from DTKS data by the Ministry of Social Affairs instructing each assistant to carry out data validation in the field and it is known by each District Social Service, in this case the District Coordinator and District Operators stationed at the Social Service.

b. Determination of the location of PKH beneficiary candidates.

District location determination is based on regional proposals and preliminary data availability. Determination of the location of PKH implementation is carried out through a decree of the Director General of Protection and Guarantee. After target setting is complete, the PKH center validates prospective Family Hope Program (PKH) participants. (PKH Implementation Guidelines: 33).

After the researcher interviewed the PKH Facilitator who explained it: *To support the implementation of this Family Hope Program, first formed the PKH coordination team, after*

that carried out outreach to the Coordination Team to government officials in the Subdistrict and Kelurahan environment and the community, not only was it also socialized but also provided an office secretariat at the level of each existing District *. (Mr Jufri)*

c. Preparation of the initial meeting and validation of PKH candidates.

Then the target setting has been completed, the Central UPPKH validates prospective Family Hope Program (PKH) participants.

From the results of the researcher's interview with the PKH Facilitator who explained the following: " *The point in this initial preparation process was to gather all PKH participants to provide information about activities while receiving assistance from PKH. PKH participants are required to follow the rules that have been socialized by PKH companions before the contract for the distribution of PKH funds is given to beneficiaries . (Mr Jufri)*

d. Distribution of financial assistance to PKH participants.

The distribution of assistance is based on the membership component so that assistance is given to participants of the Family Hope Program (PKH). The distribution of assistance to participants who had been determined in the previous fiscal year was carried out in four stages in one year. The schedule and implementation of the distribution of aid is adjusted to the situation and conditions that exist in the current year and is adjusted to the policies made to expedite the implementation of the distribution of the assistance.

From the results of interviews with PKH Facilitators regarding the mechanism for disbursing PKH assistance funds, the PKH *Facilitators want to distribute government assistance funds to participants, the Facilitator first coordinates these funds with the Bank, then informs the beneficiaries so that this does not happen. queuing and accumulation, then the process of distributing the assistance is carried out in groups and stages so that the distribution is regular, so this is to avoid queue buildup at the Bank and before that the companion coordinates with the operator to ensure that the beneficiary's account has been activated, finished withdrawing the aid funds, the companion records data that has received or collected the aid money at the bank or can also be called controlling the beneficiary in withdrawing the funds. (Mr Jufri)*

Then the amount of financial assistance to Family Hope Participants (PKH) is as follows:

Table 4. 9 Index and Components of P KH Aid

NO	Weighting Factor	Assistance Index (RP.) / Year
1	Category pregnant / postpartum women	Rp. 3,000,000
2	Category children aged 0 to 6 years	Rp. 3,000,000
3	Elementary school education category/equivalent	Rp. 900,000
4	Middle school/equivalent education category	Rp. 1,500,000
5	Education category for high school/equivalent children	Rp. 2,000,000
6	Category of Persons with Severe Disabilities	Rp. 2,400,000
7	Elderly category	Rp. 2,400,000

Source: (PKH Facilitator and Operator Workbook, 2019)

e. Formation of PKH Participant Groups.

After the distribution of the first aid funds was carried out, the Subdistrict UPPKH facilitated a group meeting of the participants of the Family Hope Program. Every 15-25 KSMs are advised to have a group leader who functions as a contact person for the Regency or City and Sub-District UPPKHs for each of

their activities, such as socialization activities, training, counseling, problem solving, family empowerment sessions (P2K2-FDS) and so on. Then the obstacles and the process of solving a problem that occurred in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, a companion for the Family Hope Program (PKH) said that:

The determination of the Chairperson at each point is carried out by each assistant by looking at several considerations, especially those who can read and write, have communication tools so that they are easy to connect if needed and can coordinate fellow PKH members. Then the obstacle in Renggeang Village in general is that they are often late when holding group meetings because not all PKH participants have communication tools. Related to that if a problem occurs in the field, the assistant is required to communicate to the person concerned to find a solution, if the problem cannot be resolved by the assistant, then convey this to the district operator and district coordinator to follow up. (Pak Jufri)

f. Verification of commitment with PKH participants.

In principle, verification of the commitment of Family Hope Participants (PKH) is carried out on the registration and attendance of children both at school for the education component and at the health center and its network for the health component. Specifically for verification of family members participating in the Family Hope Program (PKH) with disabilities, an examination is only carried out once a year.

g. Suspension and cancellation of PKH participants.

Suspension and cancellation of a participant entitled to receive Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance as follows:

- Assistance is not paid if the participant does not fulfill the specified commitment for 1 cycle of aid distribution (3 consecutive months) but is still registered as a participant in the Family Hope Program (PKH).
- Participation in the Family Hope Program (PKH) will be expelled if participants do not fulfill the verification commitments that have been determined for two (2) cycles of aid distribution (6 consecutive months) through investigations in monitoring and evaluating activities.

h. PKH participant data update.

Updating data is a change in part or all of the initial data recorded. The following are examples of changes in household information, namely:

- Change of residence.
- Birth of a family member.
- Withdrawal of children from the program (death, dropping out or changing schools etc)
- Entrance of new children to school
- Pregnant mother
- Correction of name or document
- Change of name of PKH beneficiary mother or woman (married or divorced, died, moved or worked outside the domicile).
- Changes in health facilities that have been accessed.
- Changes in program synergy variables. (PKH, 2016: 37).
- Facilitator of the Family Hope Program (PKH) updates the data whenever there is a change in the data. The Family Hope Program (PKH) Facilitator collaborates with the Chair of the Hope Family Program (PKH) group to examine and provide information regarding changes to the data.

i. Complaints of PKH participants.

Complaints can come from participants of the Family Hope Program (PKH) as well as outside parties, such as the general public and NGOs. (PKH, 2016: 38). This research is in line with research conducted by Munawarah Sahib (2016) . Those who examined the influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy on poverty alleviation in the Bajeng sub-district, Gowa district, showed results that experienced a positive increase for the poor and greatly assisted their economy by 75% of household

income etc.

4.2 Improving the Economy for the Poor

The results showed that the Family Hope Program in its implementation in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency, could improve the Economy of the Poor. This can be seen from the average score obtained from each statement item of 257 or 90.7 % which indicates that there has been an increase in the community's economy. poor.

Improvement is a process or a way to increase effort, so improvement is a process in which the process results in increasing one's efforts. Meanwhile , Economics is a social science that studies human activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

The efforts to improve the economy of the poor are:

a) The existence of capital, namely to provide assistance in building business production for people who are not economically capable
b) Having skills that are helpful for someone in determining their production business
c) Mastering technology is helping someone to facilitate business production and marketing
d) Having a business land is to establish a business that will be undertaken .

From the results of observations and interviews it can be seen that "in this way providing efforts aimed at improving the economy of the poor in Ranggeang Village can help them and also carry out a cash assistance program so as to ease the burden on very poor household expenses. " Said Mr. Jufri, a companion of the 2020 Family Hope Program (PHK).

This program aims to improve human quality by providing cash assistance to poor families and improving their economy, the impact felt by the community is of course very good because with the pkh, people have additional costs in their daily lives, especially for the needs of KPM children in pursuing education from early age. In pkh also , kpm pkh mothers have the same opportunity to get prepared material for the process of building a family and how to manage finances in a household.

"Based on the results of the interview with the village head, he said that"

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is very useful and effective for the community, especially for the people in Renggean Village , Limboro District , according to him, with the Family Hope Program (PKH), many residents feel helped, but he hopes that in the future the number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) will increase. increased because there are still many people who deserve to receive this assistance . (Pak Ridwan 2020).

Then the author also conducted an interview with Mrs. Irmawati as a participant in the Family Hope Program who said that:

He was greatly assisted by the Family Hope Program (PKH) because it helped the economy in the family. Then he said that with this assistance the burden of spending on equipment and other school children's needs was no longer burdensome so that my children could go to school and I encouraged my child to be more diligent in going to school because of this assistance. (Irmawati, 2020).

Likewise with Mother Nirvana as a participant in the Family Hope Program (PKH) who said that:

I feel helped that my age is no longer easy and my husband has passed away. After receiving this assistance, my children can continue their education. (Nirvana , 2020).

With the Family Hope Program, the people in Renggeang Village feel helped so that it is classified as increasing the economy in the village so that it can improve the welfare of poor families . Some people who receive assistance from the family hope program are able to support their families and send their children to school so that they are better off.

This research is in line with research conducted by Aulia Fadila Nur (2017) who examined the Role of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Improving Community Welfare in Bojong Village, Pamengungpeuk District, Garut

Regency which showed results that experienced a positive increase for the poor and greatly assisted their economy 70 % of household income .

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the description that has been presented in the results of the research and discussion, the authors draw the following conclusions:

The results showed that the Family Hope Program implemented in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency, was running very well. This can be seen from all activities in the implementation of the policy that can be carried out properly. However, especially in collecting data on PKH participants, BPS officers must cooperate more with the village government to obtain more accurate data in order to create social justice for all Indonesian people.

The results of the research show that the Family Hope Program is very helping to improve the economy of the poor in Renggeang Village, Limboro District, Polewali Mandar Regency. This can be seen from the lack of beneficiary families of PKH (Family Hope Program) in 2020. It is influenced by other factors such as programs providing business capital to low-income people, health assistance such as free Jamkesmas/BPJS for the poor, scholarship assistance for children underprivileged and others.

5.2 Suggestion

After putting forward the conclusions above, then in the description above suggestions will be put forward as hopes to be achieved in the research, as follows:

1. It is necessary to evaluate the conditions in Renggeang Village where the distance between Renggeang Village and the Bank is far away so that many PKH participants experience difficulties in disbursing aid, then the many queues at the bank are also an obstacle in disbursing aid so it is necessary to conduct or hold Bri Link in the Village Renggeang to make it easier for participants to disburse the assistance received.
2. The Assistance Team or PKH officers need to supervise and understand the community in general so that there is no more social jealousy between people who receive Family Hope Program assistance and people who do not receive Family Hope Program assistance.

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