

Increasing Knowledge for Social Assistance Recipients Through Family Development Sessions (FDS) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: One of the strategic and priority programs of the Indonesian government is the Family Hope Program (PKH) under the Ministry of Social Affairs. PKH itself is a program designed to alleviate poverty with poverty levels ranging from 0% to 10%. There is a PKH social assistant who is a program implementer with the function of carrying out socialization, validating data, verifying commitment to recipients of PKH social assistance in education, health, and social welfare services, updating data, facilitating, mediating and advocating to receive complementary program assistance, and hold family capacity building meetings (P2K2). This research uses library research through a methodology that combines the characteristics of various scientific sources accurately and validly to analyze facts by taking previous literature and reporting new facts and analysis. Primary, secondary, and tertiary materials to process and analyze data by describing and combining it so that it is presented in a journal manuscript. Data shows that the family capacity building meetings (P2K2) held every month by PKH social assistants for beneficiary families (KPM) who are members of groups in each assisted area receive a good response because KPMs receive non-formal education from health and Nutrition Module, Module Education and Child Care, Family Financial Management Module, Child Protection Module, Social Welfare Module, and Prevention and Treatment Stunting. 6 Modules that are provided continuously every month can increase positive practices and then gradually change the behavior of beneficiary families. The Hope Family Programme in Indonesia will be a model for how to develop the capacity of people in different countries by means of meetings to enhance the ability of families. (P2K2).

Keywords: Improvement, Knowledge, P2K2, and PKH



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INTRODUCTION

The goal of every country is none other than to protect and prosper its citizens, therefore various programs from ministries and institutions are implemented to achieve this goal. According to (Adi, 2015), social welfare is a condition that describes a person feeling protected, prosperous, and free from the threat of problems. What is meant by the threat of these problems includes problems with education, health, employment, and food needs. It is these problems that exist in society that

must be resolved by the government because these problems affect social welfare factors in a country. In developing countries, including Indonesia, social welfare issues are a problem that must be paid attention to and must be the main focus in development, because social welfare problems trigger poverty with other accompanying factors. (Todaro & Smith, 2011) suggests that there are two classifications of poverty, namely relative poverty and absolute poverty, where relative poverty occurs due to economic imbalances that contribute to gaps in society, while absolute poverty occurs when the majority of citizens do not have access to basic needs such as shelter, clothing, and food (Broersma et al., 2013; Li & Walker, 2021; Spagnoletti et al., 2015).

During the nine years from 2012 to 2021, a significant decline in multidimensional poverty rates in Indonesia was observed. The multidimensional poverty rate fell from 49 percent in 2012 to 14.3 percent in 2021, with a decrease in the number of multidimensional poor people reaching around 80 million people. The number of multidimensional poor people, which initially numbered 120.1 million people in 2012, decreased to 38.95 million people in 2021. Research conducted by the Public Policy Research and Advocacy Institute The Prakarsa in measuring the Indonesian Multidimensional Poverty Index (IKM) 2012- 2021 shows that the percentage of poor people (JPM) in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. In 2021, the JPM rate in urban areas has reduced to a quarter of the figure in 2012, while the JPM rate in rural areas has reduced to a third of the figure in 2012. (son & Ronaldo, 2023). Poverty is usually measured by various indicators that vary and are not limited to wages or income, child mortality rates, consumption patterns, vaccination rates, malnutrition rates in children, fertility rates, maternal mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, and labor force. Many causes can be looked at holistically to be able to see the causes of poverty.

In dealing with poverty, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Social Affairs launched the Family Hope Program (PKH), a program with a conditional cash distribution mechanism. This is the first poverty-handling program in Indonesia. This program aims to improve the quality of life of PKH assistance recipients with conditional cash assistance for poor families to access health, education, and social welfare services. This program can help reduce the expenses of poor or poorest families (direct consumption) while investing in future generations through education and health (human capital development). This assistance, which is designed to overcome short-term poverty problems as well as long-term investment, is the government's strategy for alleviating poverty for poor families who fall into the category of PKH recipients. The impact of this program has been proven to increase the educational attainment of poor households, also create multiples on investing in oneself, improving maternal and child health status, reducing malnutrition rates, and reducing poverty and inequality. For this reason, the government can feel the benefits of the PKH program directly because there is a mentoring process from PKH Social Assistants in every sub-district and village in Indonesia (Minas et al., 2018; Muldoon & Kirwan, 2014; Purcal et al., 2012).

The process of supporting families beneficiaries of the hope family program, the social worker of PKH has the task of providing non-formal education or education through the Family Capacity Enhancement Meeting (P2K2), this education includes 6 subjects including Health and Nutrition (Jones et al., 2019), Child Education and Caring (Cheng & Lo, 2018), Family Financial Management, Child Protection (Pandey & Gautam, 2015), Social Welfare (Fusarelli, 2015; Previtali & Salvati, 2019), and Stanting. All that material is poured into the P2K2 implementation guidelines.

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So, when the bansos are channelled, the KPM is expected to manage the Bansos they receive well as they are equipped with the ability to be able and ready for self-reliance or graduation, the ([Ministry Social Affairs, 2020](#)). The material provided by the social worker of the PKH against the KPM is continuous because the KMP is formed in one group for each exit or village then on the agenda of meetings each month according to the rules of the program of the KPH, at the meeting each month it is given 6 such material besides there are other information related to the program that is given also together in solving problems when there is a KPM that has problems related to PKH program ([Lankarani et al., 2023](#); [Siregar & Lubis, 2023](#)).

The purpose of P2K2 itself is to provide an understanding so that KPM can correct wrong behavior or that is not good to be better, non-formal education through P2k2 This is important because most beneficiaries of PKH social assistance did not have sufficient or no access to formal education as it should be. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of KPM PKH in following P2K2 which is mandatory to follow every month for recipients of PKH assistance. What is the urgent implementation of the P2K2 family development meeting? And what about education in health care, education and social welfare for beneficiary families? The objective of this study is to focus more on the contribution to the improvement of knowledge for the recipients of social assistance through the family capacity improvement meeting (P2K2) of the family hope programme (PKH) in Indonesia, as well as to find a number of factors supporting and inhibiting the implementation of the PKH. Through this study it is expected to be one of the model references for the empowerment process of the community through the development of capacity implemented by the family expectation programme in Indonesia.

METHOD

The issues discussed attempt to uncover and understand how to enhance knowledge for beneficiaries of social assistance through the P2K2 Meeting of the Hope Family Program (PKH) in Indonesia. The method used in this research is by using library research through a methodology that combines the properties of various scientific sources accurately such as 18 books, 5 international journals, 5 national journals, and legal references, data from the Ministry of Health and the Social Ministry that are accessed through the Internet. All these references are used to figure out the background, and analyze the facts based on the experience of one of the authors who is a social worker in the discussion of the writing of this journal. Literary research provides an overview of the best publications and compares the results published in professional specialized journals to process and analyze data by describing and combining them so that they are presented in journal manuscripts. ([Moleong & J., 2014](#)).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poverty is a major problem for countries around the world as it can hinder economic growth ([León-Gómez et al., 2021](#); [Raifu & Raheem, 2018](#)), and is defined as a lack of income to meet basic needs. ([Yunus & Radjab, 2018](#)) Self-developed countries have experienced a lot of poverty in their communities. Poverty is a condition in which a person is unable to meet basic needs such as shelter,

food, health and education. One measure of the success of socio-economic development is poverty itself. ([Priseptian & Primandhana, 2022](#)). Based on the defence described above, the Indonesian government's dealing with poverty through the Ministry of Social Affairs with the Family Hope programme is a strategic step in the defence of poverty. When viewed from the problem of poverty caused by the lack of access to education, economics, and social welfare, the family program Hope (PKH) presents with the accompanying process carried out by the social workers of PKH throughout the region in Indonesia by providing 6 materials from the modules of health and nutrition, education and childcare, family financial management, child protection, social well-being, as well as the prevention and treatment of stunting. The education provided by the 6 modules is a basic model to get the poor people out of the chain of issues they face such as the problems of education, poverty, and the social well-being. The family enhancement meeting or commonly referred to as Family Development Session (FDS) aims to change the patterns and behavior of the beneficiary of social assistance PKH, which is a disadvantaged society so that they can live their lives in peace ([Laranjeira et al., 2022](#)).

PKH Social Assistants must have a minimum of 1st degree education, this qualification indirectly reflects the level of education and knowledge of social workers, this is important because adequate knowledge for social assistants is needed so that in carrying out tasks in the field in accordance with the targets of the Ministry of Social Affairs, especially in carrying out P2K2 non-formal education (Family Capacity Building Meeting) which is carried out every month with KMP (Beneficiary Families), in addition to the knowledge of social assistants obtained through formal education which is tiered from kindergarten to university, the Ministry of Social Affairs as the government agency that recruits social companions to implement PKH (Family Hope Program) in their respective task areas in 514 regencies and cities throughout Indonesia through the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security also providing training to PKH social assistants regarding the material that will be delivered to PKH social assistance recipients with 6 Module, the aim of providing this material is to increase the knowledge of social assistance beneficiaries, the material is:

1. Health and Nutrition Module

Every parent wants their child to have normal growth by making their child healthy and intelligent, therefore parents must pay attention from the time their child is still in the womb until they grow up. For this reason, recipients of PKH social assistance will be given information about positive practices so that they can encourage changes in thought patterns and behavior, especially knowledge about the importance of the first 1000 days of life (1000 HPK), nutritional health of pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding mothers, babies and toddlers, as well as parenting. This material will be explained in 3 parts including:

a. The importance of nutrition and health services for pregnant women

At this meeting, PKH social assistants will provide education to PKH social assistance recipients that pregnant women need to maintain their health and nutritional intake. To maintain the health of pregnant women, it is recommended to take blood-boosting medication and drink lots of water. Apart from that, the food intake consumed by pregnant women is prioritized to contain complete nutrition including carbohydrates, side dishes containing protein, and fruit and vegetables containing minerals and vitamins, as stated by ([Baroroh, 2021](#)) that during pregnancy the pregnant

mother's nutrition must be met for herself and the growth and development of the fetus, this is because the fetus' nutrition depends on the mother's nutrition so the pregnant mother's needs must be met. During pregnancy, pregnant women need more nutritional intake compared to mothers who are not pregnant because if the nutritional intake of pregnant women is limited, the fetus will absorb the mother's food supply, so pregnant women will look pale, have damaged teeth, hair falls out, and the body becomes thin accompanied by a weak body.

b. The importance of nutrition for breastfeeding mothers and toddlers

In this second material, PKH social assistants convey the importance of nutritional intake for breastfeeding mothers, especially for babies because breast milk at the age of 0 to 24 months is very important. If a breastfeeding mother can meet her nutritional intake, the baby will get abundant food intake through breast milk from the mother. Exclusive breastfeeding is most needed by babies at the age of 0 to 6 months because at this age there should be no food or drink intake other than breast milk so that breastfeeding mothers must fulfill their nutritional intake so that the baby gets breast milk for growth and development, furthermore, at the age of 6 to 24 months this is a phase Babies can get complementary foods for breast milk by paying attention to the completeness of protein, both vegetable and animal protein, carbohydrates, vegetables and fruit and fats in the form of snacks, paying attention to the texture according to the baby's age. If the baby does not get enough nutritional intake, it can cause the baby to suffer from malnutrition and even stunting. For this reason, recipients of PKH social assistance must know the stages of baby growth conveyed by PKH social assistants, in line with this, believes that breastfeeding mothers' knowledge about nutrition should influence the mother's actions towards consuming food that is nutritionally complete and balanced for the baby. necessary for the body of breastfeeding mothers, including babies.

c. Child morbidity and environmental health

At regular meetings, PKH social assistants will deliver continuous material from one topic to another that is related. For the health and nutrition module on the last topic, PKH social assistants will deliver material related to types of children's illnesses and environmental health. This explanation explains the causes of children being sick. accompanied by treatment methods. Roht, (1982) divided the natural history periods of disease into three, namely 1). The time interval between exposure to a disease agent until the onset of the disease (incubation period); 2). The time interval between disease onset and diagnosis; and 3). The time interval from diagnosis to therapy. From an understanding of the history of the disease, of course, we have to be aware of this, especially for children, because if the child is often sick, it will disrupt the child's growth as a result of the nutrients in the child's body which should be used for growth and instead used to fight the disease they are suffering from. Diseases that occur in children often occur because of the environment, so parents need to pay attention to their children by washing their hands with soap, defecating in the toilet, throwing away rubbish in the right place, and always using clean water. When within the family we pay attention to the environment, we will be able to minimize disease in children. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the environment, starting with yourself and your family.

2. Education and Child Care Module

Child care is not only the mother's responsibility because both parents, both father and mother, have the same responsibilities, therefore the presence of parents in child care and child education is highly expected so that children gain skills and knowledge from both parents, therefore social companions PKH, in providing education to recipients of social assistance related to education and child care, will explain how to be a good parent, understand children's development and behavior, find out how young children learn, and help children to be successful at school.

a. Be a better parent

To understand this material, PKH social assistants will explain the role of good parents for their children, because parents play an important role in children's growth and development. The first education that is learned indirectly is non-formal education through parents because parents are role models for their children. Both male and female parents have a significant role in children's growth and development because parents have a strong influence on children's behavior both negatively and positively, therefore both parents must realize that raising children requires the best cooperation even though each of them has different roles but shared responsibility in providing examples of behavior in front of children, such as avoiding conflict in front of children. At this stage, PKH social assistants need to emphasize that being poor does not mean they cannot be good parents to their children. As stated by Yusuf (2006), a family that is full of love and can instill positive life values from religious and social-cultural aspects in its children will have an impact on a good personality and a healthy mentality.

b. Understand child development and behavior

The explanation given by PKH social assistants to the Beneficiary Families (KPM) at this stage prioritized how to increase good behavior in children by giving praise and appreciation to children when children do good deeds, the simplest but impressive reward for children. namely by saying thank you, this simple greeting will indirectly make the child feel appreciated for the efforts and achievements that have been made and completed. Besides that, giving praise will increase good behavior towards children. Likewise, vice versa, the way to minimize bad behavior from children is to be gentle but firm and without violence, because if children behave badly and are given physical punishment by parents, they will not be able to overcome this bad behavior. The emphasis conveyed by PKH social assistants is that parents must provide space and time with children, besides that parents need to explain the consequences of children's actions and can direct children by making rules together with a sense of responsibility for the trust that parents have given. This explanation is relevant to what was put forward by Susanto, et al (2001) that behavioral development is a process of adapting to norms, traditions, and morals, to become part of a unit that can communicate and be together in a forum.

c. Understanding how young children learn

Parents need to accompany children's growth and development by spending time with their children. At this stage, the PKH social assistant said that in childhood, playing is the most enjoyable thing, if while playing, parents pay attention by joining the child in playing, the child will be more confident with the love given by the parents. Some parents think that playing is something that is not useful, even though playing is a way of learning for children from an early age to improve children's skills, besides that, by playing parents can introduce the names of objects that children

don't yet know, this moment can provide parental love for children. Indirectly, this moment, through communication when playing with children, can increase the child's vocabulary, besides that, it can reduce bad behavior and the emotional building of parents and children will become stronger. The explanation above is reinforced by ([Asri & C.P, 2012](#)) that learning is a change in behavior as a result of the interaction between stimulus and response. Learning can change a child's ability to behave as a result of the interaction between stimulus and response so it will be very important if, in the learning process, children can get it from their parents in a fun way, namely playing.

d. Helping children succeed in school

Regarding the last or fourth part of the education and childcare module, PKH social assistants will explain how the role of parents in children's formal education, starting from education at an early age, is very beneficial for children's growth, such as children getting used to school routines, obeying the rules, can learn according to age, has self-confidence, can adapt to new environments, and is better prepared for tiered learning. Apart from that, so that parents can help their children succeed in formal education at the elementary level, parents need to accompany their children, such as encouraging communication by asking about their children's feelings and experiences when taking part in learning, encouraging children with praise, helping children to complete school assignments, organizing activities. after school, and stay in touch with teachers at school. If this stimulation can be carried out by parents, the child will feel comfortable and even enthusiastic about going to school. For this reason, the role of parents is very important, as explained by (Lestari, 2013) that parental support can influence responsiveness to children's needs, interactions built by parents can be seen from warmth, and at the same time, it is emphasized in the child's mind that he or she can be accepted and recognized as an individual within his group.

3. Family Financial Management Module

This material is aimed at households with a low economic level, such as recipients of PKH social assistance, for this reason, PKH social assistants provide basic knowledge so that beneficiary families can hone their skills in managing income and expenses which will lead to starting a business. It is hoped that the education provided by PKH facilitators can help recipients of PKH social assistance in the right way to reduce the financial problems their families face.

a. Managing Family Finances

It is a common phenomenon that spending more than income is a serious problem in the family, for this reason, the first part explained by PKH social assistants to aid recipients in the family financial management module is that they must know their needs and wants. This separation needs to be done to prioritize needs to be able to control expenses. For most families, they cannot separate needs and desires which is the reason why the family's needs cannot be met. For this reason, there needs to be a record of the expenses that the family needs each month so that the family's needs can be met. With the explanations provided by PKH social assistants, it is hoped that beneficiary families can be educated so they can apply them to everyday life. This can be seen from the theory put forward by ([Alfina & Yusanti, 2020](#)) that financial management is an activity in everyday life carried out by each person or group to achieve a decent or prosperous life. From

the theory put forward above, there is a correlation with the provision of education by PKH social assistants so that income must be managed as well as possible for each family.

b. Be Careful in Borrowing and Saving

The second material in this family financial management module will continue the first material by focusing on careful borrowing and saving, these two things happen a lot in people's lives in general and in particular family life, for this reason, the PKH social assistant said that beneficiary families (KPM) need to pay attention. The reason before deciding whether to borrow is for family needs or desires, when borrowing you need to pay attention to the ability to be able to make repayment according to the agreed period, as explained by (Gatot, 2013) lending and borrowing is a bond between parties who provide loans to other parties with a nominal value. certain conditions with the condition that the party making the loan will return the same amount or more. Meanwhile, saving for every family is important and useful because savings can be used for unexpected situations. PKH social assistants provide savings tips, including when you get the money you need to set aside at the beginning, then the savings money is opened after all the money spent on family needs has been separated, and commitment and consistency are needed for the family financial manager in saving. As stated by (Kurniawan, 2020), it is necessary to understand that saving requires encouragement from within to be able to mobilize individuals to set aside a portion of their income to realize their goals in the future.

c. Starting a business

In this third material, PKH social assistants explain to recipients of PKH social assistance how to start a business by saying that with a business, a person will get maximum results because 9 out of 10 doors of fortune come from entrepreneurial activities. When starting a business, a person needs to be mentally strong because they will face various trials such as ups and downs in business and being tested with losses, but someone who has a fighter's mentality will consider this incident to be just an impact on his mentality to try as hard as possible. You need good ideas to take advantage of opportunities around you, overcome all weaknesses to be aware of threats from outside that can disrupt business development. In doing business, it is necessary to pay attention to how to market using various offline and online platforms, product quality, and online marketing by occupying a strategic position, and competitive selling prices. It is necessary to separate family and business financial management so that you can know business developments in terms of income and expenses. In line with the explanation given by the PKH Social Facilitator to the PKH KPM during the P2K2 (Family Capacity Building Meeting), regarding starting a business Suryana (2003) conveyed that for new businesses you must pay attention to the field and type of business, form of business and ownership, business location, business guarantees, and the environment of the business.

4. Child Protection Module

This material aims to strengthen the environment in which children are active, with an emphasis on integrated or comprehensive steps so that the common goal of protecting children can be realized well. Therefore, PKH social assistants need to provide education to beneficiaries of PKH

social assistance regarding preventing violence and abusive behavior towards children, neglect, and exploitation of children which can occur at any time and anywhere.

a. Efforts to Prevent Violence and Mistreatment of Children

Material on preventing violence and abuse of children must be conveyed by PKH social assistants to recipients of PKH social assistance because it is related to the growth and development of children who are the next generation, the relay for life, and the sustainability of regional and national development. Prevention of violence and mistreatment of children is first carried out by the family because children often interact with family or parents. If we look at the reality, the majority of PKH social assistance recipients care for and raise their children, so they need to know related to child protection. The intended protection is protection from any threats, both in the form of psychological and physical, and other threats that endanger the child. This means that families are obliged to protect children which is in line with the definition of child protection based on Article 1 number 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, "Child Protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live and grow. , develop and participate optimally by human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination."

b. Neglect and Exploitation of Children

Through P2K2 (Family Capacity Building Meeting), PKH social assistants emphasize PKH social assistance recipients are responsible for their children by paying attention to their children and providing adequate care and protection. Child neglect occurs in communities with low economic conditions and less education, which is the real condition of the recipients of social assistance. Because according to Dahlan (2001), parents must care for and educate their children with love. Meanwhile, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, child exploitation is an action carried out by a person or individual where the action is carried out without the victim's consent. Referring to the definition above, PKH social assistants remind the awareness of PKH social assistance recipients regarding child exploitation issues such as child labor, and sexual exploitation, as well as human trafficking. For this reason, assistants remind the people who receive aid not to employ their children who are not according to their age. Apart from that, if there are suspicious situations and actions, the people who receive social assistance are encouraged to report it to related parties such as RT, RW, the Subdistrict, and even the police.

5. Social Welfare Module

Efforts to improve the social welfare of the elderly continue to be carried out through social assistance, strengthening families, and accessibility services for KPM. The emphasis on strengthening families in the FDS includes that KPMs who are dealing with elderly people in the same house with various problems such as senility, temperament, impatience, and so on must be able to respond to it as a process of human life; continue to respect and appreciate the elderly as parents; be patient and wise towards elderly behavior; provide love and be a good listener, as well as provide opportunities for what the elderly like.

a. Services for People with Severe Disabilities

One of the components of PKH social assistance beneficiaries is the disability component, for this reason, PKH social assistants provide education to families receiving social assistance by the provisions set by the directorate general of social protection and security, for this reason, the education provided is related to how services should be provided family towards other family members who have disabilities because people with disabilities need the closest support, in this case, the family. In everyday life, the government must serve its people in any sector without exception for people with disabilities. As meant by Aini (2011), people with disabilities are mostly seen as individuals who have no power so they cannot do things by themselves or independently, indirectly they cannot learn to do something with the limitations they have even though people with disabilities have rights. and the same obligations as normal society to obtain public facilities and public services from the government

b. The Importance of Elderly Welfare

To improve social welfare, PKH social assistants routinely assist by carrying out P2K2 (Family Capacity Building Meetings). At this stage, the assistants deliver material related to the welfare of the elderly by providing reinforcement and accessibility for beneficiary families. Emphasis on strengthening families dealing with elderly family members in the same house with various conditions such as senile problems, temperament, impatience, and other factors. For this reason, families must address this as a process of human life, therefore they must continue to respect and appreciate elderly family members as parents, be wise and patient with the behavior of the elderly, and most importantly be good listeners, provide affection and provide opportunities for what do elderly people like? As stated by Noorkasiani (2001) the life of the elderly is largely the responsibility of the family, apart from that the government also has a responsibility for the survival of an elderly person to obtain various conveniences that can be received such as reduced travel costs, old age protection funds, accessibility general, cutting medical costs and other things that are needed.

6. Prevention and Treatment of Stating

Currently, the government of the Republic of Indonesia is aggressively preventing and handling stunting, this can be seen from the President's instructions to 23 ministries and institutions to jointly take part in dealing with stunting problems with the duties and functions of each ministry and institution. This acceleration of stunting reduction is being carried out to reduce stunting as much as possible. From survey data on the nutritional situation of children under five in Indonesia (SSGBI), it is proven that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia decreased from 2021 24.4% to 21.6% in 2022, ([Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2022](#)). This percentage is said to be higher than the maximum tolerance for stunting when referring to the provisions *World Health Organization* (WHO), because this international institution targets the stunting rate to be no more than 20%, ([Nirmalasari, 2020](#)). Even though it has improved, this figure does not yet meet the World Health Organization (WHO) standards for determining prevalence stunting ally below 20%. To achieve this standard, President Jokowi is targeting a rate of failure to grow or stunting among Indonesian children will decrease to 14% in 2024 with national strategic policies.

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One of the ministries participating in accelerating the prevention and handling of stunting in 2024 is the Ministry of Social Affairs, through the Family Hope Program under the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security which translates into the form of non-formal education or education provided by PKH social companions through P2K2 which is carried out every month between PKH social assistants and PKH social assistance recipients. This is because the fundamental problem of stunting is due to poverty. In general, poverty can be interpreted as a state of income and inability to meet basic needs resulting in a lack of ability to survive. Because not being able to meet these needs is what causes people to not be able to meet their nutritional intake, especially poor people who fall into the marriage and post-marriage age category, fulfilling this nutrition is very important to provide hope for good growth for the next generation. The education provided by PKH social assistants to PKH KPMs in their respective assisted areas can provide PKH social assistance recipients with a sufficient understanding of the short-term and long-term dangers for the next generation.

In the process, PKH social assistants provide understanding through stunting material from the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security to PKH KPMs. The understanding provided is the cause of stunting in the community where the age of marriage must be established or above 18 years, and the food needs of family couples must be met, such as meeting the nutritional, carbohydrate, and protein needs of husband and wife, pre-marital preparation and post-marriage leading up to pregnancy. this is very important. Then, during pregnancy, the complex food needs of pregnant women must be met because the baby's nutritional, protein, and carbohydrate needs start from 0 to 1000 months of birth. Furthermore, environmental cleanliness must be paid attention to, such as cleanliness in the bedroom and cleanliness of the bathroom. The cleanliness of drinking water also needs to be paid attention to, and it can be ensured that pregnant women do not experience problems that can cause stress to pregnant women. Apart from that, PKH social assistants provide support and motivation to KPM PKH both in terms of material and psychology so that KPM PKH feels that they have space to listen to their complaints, including the problem of stunting experienced by them or their families.

CONCLUSION

From the description above, it can be concluded that non-formal education from Increasing Knowledge of Family Capabilities (P2K2) through the Family Hope Program (PKH) to Beneficiary Families (KPM) can provide an understanding of social assistance recipients through continuous meetings every month with health and Nutrition Module, Module Education and Child Care, Family Financial Management Module, Child Protection Module, Social Welfare Module, and Prevention and Treatment Stunting. The understanding provided by PKH social assistants is to increase positive practices and then gradually change the behavior of KPMs to strive for a better life. Non-formal education through P2K2 is a special community development model for recipients of regular social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs where the majority of the beneficiaries are people who previously could not access formal education or could be grouped into communities with minimal knowledge, therefore through P2K2 which is provided by companions Social PKH every month can help and will be very beneficial for social assistance

recipients to improve their lives and prepare their future generations to be better. Poverty management has to start from the beginning to the end, so poverty management is not just a matter of helping the poor but poverty handling has to be accompanied from those who are unable to do so until they are able to do it, for them to be able then there must be education from the accompanying process related to solving the fundamental issues of poverty itself such as the issues of education, economics, and social well-being. Hence the importance of the P2K2 meeting for the Hope Family Program (PKH) of the Directorate-General for Protection and Social Security, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

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