
Analysis Of Productive Behavior of Underprivileged Families in Sindetanyar Village, Besuk District, Probolinggo Regency

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the productive behavior of underprivileged families in utilizing social assistance from the Hope Family Program or PKH. This study uses a qualitative approach to the type of phenomenology. The location of this research is in Sindetanyar Village, Besuk District, Probolinggo Regency. The selection of these informants used a snowball sampling approach with 10 informants. Data collection techniques were carried out by interview, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the work owned by underprivileged families is only sufficient for basic needs and the PKH assistance provided by the government does not change the behavior patterns of underprivileged families who are more likely to use the social assistance to cover debts or buy consumptive goods.

Keywords: *Productive Behavior, Underprivileged Families, Social Financial Assistance*

INTRODUCTION

Society in general is a life economic actor that always thinks rationally, effectively, and efficiently in utilizing limited natural resources and fulfilling unlimited needs. The era of globalization places the aspect of the quality of human resources as very important, especially to answer the challenges and opportunities that exist (Suhariadi, 2013). People who have optimal productive behavior can be achieved through handling the utilization of resources that are used efficiently and effectively. Therefore, paying attention to the human element is one of the demands in the overall effort to increase work productivity (Siagian, 2009).

Sinungan (2008) increasing productivity is the same as increasing labor input where the input is interpreted as income because income can generate rupiah to meet the needs of daily life, productive behavior is said to have a direct influence on increasing family welfare through income. gain. Measurement of productivity is seen in the form of sacrifice and the results of workers. Wages are the result of workers' sacrifices in the form of rupiah, while hours and working days are a form of sacrifice that has been made by a worker according to Purwaningsih et al, (2006).

Today's society is faced with the demands of rapidly increasing needs without being accompanied by the ability to manage finances properly, which will lead to a lack of welfare in the family and will lead to poverty. According to Bappenas (2019), poverty can also be understood as a situation of complete deprivation that occurs not because the poor want it, but because it cannot be avoided with the power of what it is. Amnesi (2010) explains that income is one indicator to achieve or improve people's welfare. If this condition is seen from the pattern of causal relationships, the poor are those who are completely underprivileged and are entangled in a circle of powerlessness or a circle of poverty.

Welfare is always associated with material, where the higher the productivity, the higher the income generated. Other measures of welfare level can also be seen from non-material as stated by Pratama and Mandala, (2008) through the level of education, health, and nutrition, freedom to choose a job, and guarantee a better future. The view of the general

public, is in a prosperous family, can send family members to the highest possible level. According to Susilowati et al (2015) individual, productive economic activities cannot be separated from the environment in which the individual lives and the personal characteristics of the individual concerned. This means that the three elements, namely the environment, the individual, and behavior influence each other. The environment, both social and physical, provides various possibilities and limitations for individuals to behave productively in meeting the needs of their families.

For example, in underprivileged families or poor families, in such a family situation there is no ability to meet the basic needs of each member, the needs of each family member are different, and they cannot be the same. So from the form of the family, it will produce a focus on restoring the economic situation, without prioritizing any socialization or communication between family members. Nainggolan and Susantyo (2017) say that underprivileged families or are still categorized as poor have many definitions which show that poverty is complex and multi-dimensional. However, for the sake of development programs, Indonesia through BPS (2015) uses the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach) in measuring poverty. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured from the expenditure side.

They will be trapped in conditions of poverty and difficult to get out of the poverty trap. One way to break the cycle of poverty is education. With education, they will get enough income to help them get out of poverty. However, to access education, assistance is needed from external factors, whether it's the government/institutions because the poor are certainly not capable. So basically poverty alleviation and income distribution inequality are at the core of all development problems and are the main objectives of development policies according to Gautama and Yasa (2011).

Probolinggo Regency is one of the implementers of the social assistance program because it is based on the still high poverty rate and low level of education and health in this region. One of them is in Sindetayar Village, Besuk District, Probolinggo Regency with 1,700 people and some communities or families are still underprivileged. The Family Hope Program (PKH) in Sindetayar Village has been implemented starting in 2017 by giving cash in stages of 1 year 3 times. Currently, the target that has received direct cash assistance, which is one of the programs that have been implemented by the entire government of Sindetayar Village, reaches 185 families who are underprivileged.

The need for policy steps through increasing the empowerment of rural communities, one of which is by assisting the community in Sindetayar Village in allocating the assistance received so that they can maintain their productivity at work and good financial management to increase productivity for poor or underprivileged families in the village. Syndetatar. This is to examine the utilization and program of the family of hope or PKH for the beneficiary community.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to the type of phenomenological research. This has been based on the problems and objectives to be achieved, namely a comprehensive description of the data obtained in the field as a whole (holistic account) and what it is (signed for granted). This statement is supported by a statement from (Nugraha, 2020) which states that phenomenological research is a description of the meaning of the experience of several individuals related to a phenomenon. Through a qualitative approach using a phenomenological approach, researchers describe the overall picture, research words, and

detailed reports sourced from the views of informants, as well as study actions in pure situations.

The researcher will feed on the issue of the productive behavior of underprivileged families in Sindetayar Village, Besuk District, Probolinggo Regency. This research can be described and understood when the researcher presents the results in the form of interviews such as data and pictures. So that it can provide support for the descriptions that have been presented in the research report. This research was conducted in Sindetayar Village, Besuk District, Probolinggo Regency. There is a phenomenon that is quite interesting in this area, namely the village area has more rice fields which cause many families to become farmers, farm laborers, construction workers, to nomads. It can be concluded that the standard of living of the people who work (productive behavior) as farm laborers who rely on the wages given so that there are still many families who are economically down or underprivileged or poor.

This study uses two sources of data, namely primary and secondary. Primary data is obtained from data collection by researchers directly from the first source. Researchers held face-to-face interviews with the informants who had been determined. Researchers use primary data because the information obtained from the informant directly will be more accurate. The second source is secondary. Where secondary data is collected through several literature studies from local village officials that can support primary data. For example, information will be more accurate about the location of the village obtained from a map of the location of the research area.

Determination of the source of information in this study is based on a snowball sampling approach. Snowball sampling in this study is a way of selecting or determining subjects or informants, in which there are subjects or main informants and subjects or supporting informants. This is supported by the opinion (Nugraha, 2020) which states that a snowball sampling approach is a form of selecting an informant in research that occurs when the key informant has been determined in the study, and the researcher asks key informants to recommend other individuals who are considered potential sources of informants. in research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

A. Productive Behavior of Underprivileged Families

Where the findings obtained by this researcher are divided into three aspects of research conducted in Sindetayar Village. Where a) Initiative Business, b) Have a Creative and Innovative Attitude, and c) Work Achievement. As follows:

1. Initiative for Business

The findings showed that the underprivileged families studied had a variety of jobs although they were considered odd because of the limited employment opportunities in Sindetayar Village, including working as farm laborers, construction workers, and owning a klontong shop.

2. Have a Creative and Innovative Attitude

The researcher's findings here explain that many underprivileged families are still constrained by the capital to be used to open their businesses or create their work. Only a few informants have their own business even though it is relatively small, including convenience store or coffee shop.

3. Achievement Work

The findings of the researchers here show that the informants accept the conditions for the current work, although sometimes they complain a little about the minimum wages given and it is not certain that there is work that must be done by poor family informants.

These are the interview with respondents :



B. Implementation to Utilize PKH Social Fund Assistance

The findings examined by researchers show that there are still many underprivileged families who do not understand the benefits of PKH assistance and are mostly used for personal purposes without being accompanied by proper use by underprivileged families. So many complain about the delay from the decline in the PKH itself and the working income that is only enough for everyday life for their families. So that there is a need for assistance for underprivileged families as well as solutions for underprivileged families to be prosperous.

Discussion

A. Productive Behavior of Underprivileged Families

The results of the study show that many underprivileged families continue to work as they are because basically these underprivileged families can still be said to be among the poor. Where in general the poor according to Ishartono and Raharjo (2016) define poverty as a person's inability to meet basic or basic needs which in turn will have an impact on problems for himself or his family. Poverty will have an impact on malnutrition, getting disease quickly, unable to access education which in the end poverty bequeath generations of people with social disabilities.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that many underprivileged families in Sindetayar Village are still classified as poor people who are still unable to meet their basic needs, while there are still many families who work as laborers to meet their family needs. Where the work is done to remain productive in all aspects of the underprivileged families in Sindetanyar Village.

One of the factors causing productive behavior is individual and environmental factors, where many of the informants studied worked when they were already married were the responsibility of the informant or the head of the family had to continue to meet the needs of a wife and child even with modest work. This is following Gibson et al (2013), saying that the emergence of a person's productive behavior (including productive behavior) is determined by two causes, namely the individual and the environment. The choice to carry out two roles at once is sometimes the right choice for workers, especially the head of the family who after getting married just looks for work, so this can affect the productive behavior of the individual.

B. Utilization of Social Assistance

Rahayu (2012) in the short and long term, the benefits of PKH are (1) in the short term, namely providing an income effect through reducing the burden of spending on poor households; (2) in the long term it can break the poverty chain of RTM through improving the quality of health/nutrition, education and children's income capacity (price effect) and providing certainty for their future (insurance effect); (3) changing the behavior of poor families who are relatively less supportive of improving welfare, among others, is caused by

the lack of information on rights, benefits, advantages, and opportunities, as well as the high indirect costs (transport, uniforms, etc.) and opportunity costs (children work more “profitable” than schools); (4) reducing child labor, namely preventing children from working on the streets, and preventing RTM from becoming socially disabled and/or people with social welfare problems; (5) improving the quality of public services through complementary improvements in education and health services (supply side), developing a social protection system for the poor (demand side), as well as strengthening decentralization, and (6) accelerating the achievement of the MDGs through indicators of poverty, education, pregnant women, reducing under-five mortality, and increasing gender equality.

Indeed, without making this a prerequisite, many PKH beneficiary families have consciously made efforts to increase family productivity. However, it is more determined by the awareness of the family concerned. In this case, it is not that the mentor does not direct it in his mentoring task, but its effectiveness is low considering that it is not part of the required behavior as described above.

C. Impact of PKH Assistance on Underprivileged Families

The family of hope program is social protection assistance that can relieve and assist poor families in terms of gaining access and quality of education and health services for families of PKH participants, where this assistance is cash assistance for very poor households (RSTM). In the research conducted, it is the underprivileged families who receive PKH assistance in Sindetanyar Village.

The existence of PKH assistance provided to underprivileged families has resulted in several positive and negative impacts found by research, including:

a. Positive impact

The positive impact shown by the informants who received assistance was that they could access or improve examinations if one of their families was sick without having to think about the cost of treatment. Where before this assistance, many informants stated that if their child was sick, the informants would try to borrow or borrow from neighbors or relatives to be able to go to the doctor.

b. Negative impact

Many informants expect more assistance apart from PKH where the informants hope for assistance that can be used for their daily needs. Especially if you wait for the PKH funds to be dropped, which is not every month and you have to wait several months if the PKH aid funds are available. So that PKH assistance is not only for personal needs but is devoted to education and family health costs. So that there is a need for socialization to overcome the waste made by PKH recipients to be wiser in utilizing assistance from the government.

D. Solutions for Underprivileged Families

The results showed that underprivileged families who received PKH assistance often still used the assistance for consumptive purposes. This is also because the work they do is often minimal because there are no job opportunities in Sindetanyar Village. This is very relevant to the results of Ajeng's research revealing the consumptive lifestyle of PKH beneficiaries or the family of hope program in the journal, it was also found that many recipients of assistance allocated funds for the family program of hope to provide luxury items such as gold rings, and various other luxury items such as electronics, etc.

Following the results of research from Gautama and Yasa (2018), it is stated that limited family resources or available income will affect the priority of family expenditure allocation. Low-income families, most of their income is used to meeting food needs, so the percentage of expenditure on food will be relatively large. The low income of the population in Sindetanyar Village is inseparable from the lack of sources of income for underprivileged

families, as a whole, many works as farm laborers, and construction workers, and have small businesses, namely klontong shops or coffee shops.

E. Assistance for Underprivileged Families

Mentoring for underprivileged families here explains how facilitators can bridge or motivate the poor in using their family resources, either from income sources from work or social assistance provided by the government to the community. According to Habibullah (2011), the role and skills of facilitation are roles related to providing motivation, opportunities, and support for the community. Some of the tasks related to this role include being a model, conducting mediation and negotiations, providing support, building mutual consensus, as well as organizing and utilizing resources.

This is following what was conveyed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (2009) that mentoring is a process of providing facilities (facilities) provided by mentors to clients in identifying needs and solving problems and encouraging the growth of initiative in the decision-making process, so that client independence on an ongoing basis can be realized.

Several internal and external factors cause assistance to underprivileged families in Sindetayar Village not to be very effective or to encounter obstacles, among others:

1. Internal factors

The results of observations and interviews showed that there were still informants who were not present in the assistance organized by the village government for various reasons. And there are still some informants who use income from work and PKH assistance is not good and is still considered consumptive.

2. External Factors

The results of observations and interviews show that the assistance received by PKH families is often late which causes many underprivileged families to demand that other assistance be provided to be used every month. Because it refers to the income of existing jobs, there are still many informants who are dependent on the assistance provided by the government.

F. Prosperous Family Welfare

The results of the interview with the Head of Sindetayar Village, Mr. Su'ud, said that the development of the poor in the village has begun to improve every year, one of which is the repair of houses that are no longer feasible to be suitable for underprivileged families and the existence of PKH and BLT social assistance which contributes to the eradication of the poor. It's just that there are still some obstacles to being able to directly reduce the poor in Sindetayar Village from the employment sector and the level of education owned by underprivileged families.

According to researchers, one of the most effective ways to improve the standard of living of underprivileged families is through education. Education here is not only limited to attending compulsory education programs or being students in formal educational institutions, considering that the cost of quality formal education is currently very high, so it will be difficult for underprivileged families to participate. Education here is defined as all efforts to empower the potentials possessed by the community, so that they can overcome life's problems, including meeting the needs of life, gaining a sense of security, and participating more in the social environment.

Following the results of research from Widyastuti (2012) Education has an important role in the development of available human resources. For developing countries, basic education is a top priority for developing human resources from an early age. It is also expressed by Todaro, (2003: 404) that education plays a key role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity for sustainable growth and development.

CONCLUSION

The underprivileged families in Sindetayar Village have various jobs but they are only used for basic needs, and the PKH assistance provided by the government does not change the behavior patterns of underprivileged families who use the social assistance to cover debts or buy goods they need. consumptive nature. So, it can be concluded that underprivileged families who already have jobs and social fund assistance are not necessarily able to get out of the poverty zone without good financial utilization and the lack of firmness of the Sindetayar Village government in assisting underprivileged families which results in the family staying on the line. poverty. Suggestion For underprivileged families with a job that has been done, it would be better if the income earned is partially used for saving which can be used at any time if needed for urgent needs and does not waste or become a consumptive family. As well as the assistance from PKH itself, from the start, it was only devoted to education and health for families to be able to get easier access. For the Sindetayar Village government itself, it pays more attention to the poor in the village more firmly in assisting underprivileged families who have received social assistance so that they can be used as well as possible and can prosper the family. And can provide employment opportunities or by providing business capital for underprivileged families who need and want to open their businesses.

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