The Effect of Implementation of The Hope Family Program on The Fulfillment of Basic Food Needs of Beneficiaries Family During The Covid-19 Pandemic in Jatisampurna District, Bekasi City

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ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 virus has an impact on the loss of livelihoods and income for some people. As a government effort to ease the burden of spending on the poor and vulnerable who have been designated as Beneficiary Families in meeting their family's food needs, the government provides Non-Cash Food Assistance through the Family Hope Program and increases the amount of assistance provided to the poor and vulnerable during the Covid-19 pandemic. 19. This research uses descriptive quantitative method. Beneficiary families become respondents in this study. This study uses Structural Functional theory where all elements in society function with each other so that society carries out its functions properly, therefore community needs are conditions that must be adapted from the existing social system so that the function of the structure can run according to its function. Based on the results of the analysis obtained, it can be seen that the Family Hope Program has a positive and strong influence in meeting the basic food needs of the Beneficiary Families.

INTRODUCTION

This Covid-19 virus began to enter the State of Indonesia since March 2020. The first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia caused panic throughout the community, this panic arose because the spread of the Covid-19 virus was very fast and invisible. The panic felt by the community is getting stronger because the number of cases of the Covid-19 Virus is increasing day by day (Muhammad, 2020). Until September 2020, there were 282,724 confirmed cases of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia, 210,437 people were declared cured and 10,601 people died due to the Covid-19 virus outbreak.

In breaking the chain of spread of the Covid-19 Virus, the government made several policies such as Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which have been regulated in PP No. 21 of 2020. This policy has forced several companies to take steps to reduce losses due to Covid-19, one of the steps taken by several companies is Termination of Employment (PHK) for employees who work within the company (Juaningsih, 2020).

In addition, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) were also affected by the government issuing a lockdown policy in several areas. Where when the lockdown policy was implemented economic activity suddenly stopped. This has forced some small and medium-sized business actors to close their businesses due to decreased demand for goods and reduced income (Firdaus, 2020). The termination of

employment for employees by the company and the decreasing demand for goods felt by small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has an impact on the loss of their source of income.

So it is difficult to meet the basic food needs of the family. Individuals or families who cannot meet basic needs can be said to have a condition of economic incapacity, which is a sign that the individual or family has a low income, so they cannot meet basic needs for themselves or their families. The situation above can be said that individuals or families experience poverty problems. To reduce the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic and ease the burden of spending on vulnerable poor families in meeting basic needs, the Government provides social assistance through several poverty reduction programs. One program that has been designed as a poverty alleviation program is the Family Hope Program.

The Family Hope Program, hereinafter referred to as PKH, is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor families who have been designated as Beneficiary Families. These beneficiary families are members of the recipients of social assistance provided by the Hopeful Family Program which have been determined as poor families (Fitri, 2020). To become members of this Beneficiary Family, later the poor who register their families will be selected first with several predetermined stages. This is done so that the social assistance distribution process is right on target. Currently, the number of Beneficiary Families from the Family Hope Program has reached 9,243,038 million KPM.

While the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Jatisampurna District has been carried out in 2012, until 2020 the number of Beneficiary Family Members (KPM) in Jatisampurna sub-district, Bekasi City is 2,118 KPM, where in one Jatisampurna sub-district is divided into 5 Kelurahan.

Table 1
Number of KPM Family Hope Programs in Jatisampurna District, Bekasi City in 2020

No	Ward	Number of Beneficiary Families (KPM)
1	Jatisampurna	413
2	Jatiraden	504
3	Jatikarya	154
4	Jatiranggon	626
5	Jatirangga	421

Source: Jatisampurna District 2020

As a step to accelerate poverty reduction, since 2007 the Indonesian government has implemented the Family Hope Program. As a conditional social assistance program, the Family Hope Program (PKH) opens access for poor families, especially pregnant women and children, to take advantage of various health service facilities (Faskes) and educational service facilities (Fasdik) that are already available in the community, including access to several protection programs. other social programs which are complementary programs on an ongoing basis (Alexandri, 2020). In addition to providing assistance in the fields of education and health, the Family Hope Program (PKH) also provides social protection to Beneficiary Families (KPM) in the form of food social assistance. This paper is to see the effect of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in meeting the basic food needs of Beneficiary Families (KPM).

METHOD

The type of method that will be used in this research is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative research with descriptive method is carried out with the aim of explaining a situation that will be studied accompanied by a literature study. So that later this will strengthen the results of the analysis of the research conducted.

The population in this study is the Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Jatisampurna District, Bekasi City which is divided into 5 urban villages. Determination of the number of samples used by researchers in this study is by probability sampling technique using the slovin formula.

In this research, the operationalization of the variables consists of: The independent variable or also known as variable X is a variable that can affect other variables that will be observed by researchers in their research (Husaini, 2012). In this study, the independent variable is the Family Hope Program as a variable (X). The dependent variable (Dependent Variable) or also called the Y variable is a variable that is influenced by other variables (independent variables) observed in the study (Alexandri, 2020). In this study the dependent variable is the Basic Food Needs of KPM (Y)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the questionnaire distributed to 95 respondents showed that male respondents had a smaller percentage than female respondents. 0% for male or as many as 0 respondents, and 100% for female respondents or as many as 95 respondents. the age of respondents 30 years is 17.9% or as many as 17 respondents, aged 31-40 years shows a percentage of 28.4% or 27 respondents, for ages 41-50 years has the largest percentage, namely 44.2% or 42 respondents, and for age 51 years has a percentage of 9.5 or 9 respondents.

With the number of respondents as many as 95 then the value of r table can be obtained through table r with df = n-2. In this case n is the number of samples, namely 95. So df = 95-2 = 93 with a 5% then the value of r table. Based on the data in the validity test table for the variable X (Expected Family Program) above, it can be seen that there are 10 statements that are declared valid, because r count > r table (it is known that the value in r table is 0.202 for the total n = 95). Thus, the author does not need to make changes to the statement items on the X variable.

Based on the data in the validity test table for the Y variable (Basic Food Needs) above, it can be seen that there are 10 statements that are declared valid, because r count > r table (it is known that the value in r table is 0.202 for the total n = 95). Thus, the author does not need to make changes to the statement items on the Y variable.

Based on the data in the reliability test table for the X variable (Expected Family Program) above, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.835 out of 10 statements in the X variable, so it can be stated that the level of reliability is very strong. Thus, the statement on variable X (Program Keluarga Harapan) has a high level of consistency and can be trusted. Based on the data in the reliability test table for the Y variable (Basic Food Needs) above, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.766 out of 10 statements in the Y variable, so it can be stated that the reliability level is very strong. Thus, the statement on the Y variable (Basic Food Needs) has a high level of consistency and can be trusted.

Table 2
***Kolmogrov Smirnov*. Normality Test Results**
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		95
Normal Parameters [a,b]	mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	2.48612052
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.069
	Positive	.069
	negative	-.054
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.671
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.759

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
Source: Results of Questionnaire Processing Using SPSS

Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that the combined value of the variable X (Family Hope Program) and Variable Y (Basic Food Needs) in the column listed with a significant value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) is 0.759 > 0.10. So, it can be stated that the residual values of the two variables are normally distributed.

Linearity Test
This test is conducted to determine whether the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is linear (straight line). If the value of sig. deviation from linearity > 0.10 ($\alpha = 10\%$), then there is a linear relationship between the two variables being tested. However, if the value of sig. deviation from linearity < 0.10, then there is no linear relationship between the two variables.

Table 3
Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
BASIC FOOD NEEDS * PKH	Between Groups	(Combined)	216.550	10	21,655	3.616	.000
		linearity	138,626	1	138,626	23,147	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	77,924	9	8,658	1.446	.182
	Within Groups		503.071	84	5,989		
	Total		719,621	94			

Source: Results of Questionnaire Processing Using SPSS

The results of data processing using the linearity test contained in the Anova table above, shows the sig. deviation from linearity value of 0.182 > 0.10. So it can be stated that there is a linear relationship between the Family Hope Program variable (X) and the Basic Food Needs variable (Y).

Table 4 Simple Linear Regression Test Table
Coefficients ᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	26,830	3.556		7.545	.000
	PKH	.383	.081	.439	4.711	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BASIC FOOD NEEDS
Source: Processing Results Using SPSS

Based on the coefficients table shows that the regression equation model for estimating basic food needs that are influenced by the expected family program, namely: **Y=a+bX**

$$Y = 26.830 + 0.383X$$

Variable Y is the Basic Food Needs of KPM, while variable X is the Family Hope Program. From these equations, it can be concluded that: From the results of the regression analysis calculations above, it is obtained that the regression line equation for the influence of the family program on the basic needs of food in Jatisampurna sub-district is Y = a + b XY = 26.830 + 0.383 X where Y = 26.830 + 0.383 X. This means that if the family program is good, the basic food needs will increase by 0.383 with a constant value of 26.830.

$\longrightarrow$

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test

Pearson correlation test aims to determine the level of closeness of the relationship between variables expressed by the correlation coefficient (Y). The type of relationship between variables X and Y can be positive and negative. The Pearson correlation test is here to see the relationship between the Expected Family Program variable (X) and the Basic Food Needs variable (Y). The data that has been processed using SPSS produces the following results:

Table 5
Pearson Correlation Test
Correlations

		PKH	BASIC FOOD NEEDS
PKH	Pearson Correlation	1	.439 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	95	95
BASIC FOOD NEEDS	Pearson Correlation	.439 **	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	95	95

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
Source: Processing Results Using SPSS

Based on the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient, it can be stated that r of 0.439 is in the interval 0.40 - 0.599, which means that the level of influence between the expected family program on basic food needs is moderate and positive.

Table 6
Coefficient of Determination
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.439 a	.193	.184	2,499

a. Predictors: (Constant), PKH
Source: Processing Results Using SPSS

Based on the data in the table above, it shows that the value of R2 (R square) is 0.193 or 19.3%. This figure shows that the influence of the variable X on Y is combined. While the remaining 48.4% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.

Table 7
T. Test Results
Coefficients ª

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	26,830	3.556		7.545	.000
	PKH	.383	.081	.439	4.711	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BASIC FOOD NEEDS
Source: Processing Results Using SPSS

As for drawing conclusions using the value of t, if tcount is greater than ttable, it can be said that Variable X has an effect on Variable Y. The formula used to determine ttable = (a/2:nK-1). It is known that t count is 4.711 > 1.661. So it can be stated that the Family Hope Program variable (X) has an effect on the Basic Food Needs variable (Y).

Table 8
Hypothesis testing
ANOVA [a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	138,626	1	138,626	22,190	.000 [b]
1	Residual	580,995	93	6,247		
	Total	719,621	94			

a. Dependent Variable: BASIC FOOD NEEDS
b. Predictors: (Constant), PKH
Source: Processing Results Using SPSS

Based on the table above, a significant value of 0.000 is obtained and the a value of 0.10 can be compared with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.10$. according to the rules of testing, it can be stated that Ho in this study is rejected and Ha is accepted. So it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program has an effect on Basic Food Needs. The results of the analysis in this study indicate that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Family Hope Program had a positive and significant impact on the Basic Food Needs of the beneficiary families. The larger the Family Hope Program will increase the Basic Food Needs of the beneficiary families. If the amount of Non-Cash Food Assistance provided by the Family Hope Program is increased, it can meet the basic food needs of the beneficiary family.

If it is associated with the Structural Functional theory by Talcott Parsons in the AGIL scheme, Adaptation: based on this the system must cope with situational needs that come from outside. If it is associated with the Family Hope Program in meeting the basic food needs of beneficiary families through Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), then the form of adaptation of the beneficiary families is with additional assistance provided by the Family Hope Program, namely Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in the form of money. non-cash which will later be exchanged to buy food commodities with the amount of assistance of Rp. 200,000/KPM/month during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Previously, Beneficiary Families only received assistance of Rp. 150,000, now during the Covid-19 Pandemic the index of assistance provided was increased by Rp. 50,000 which is expected to meet the basic food needs of the beneficiary families during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Goal Attainment: based on this the system must define and achieve its main goals, if it is associated with the Hopeful Family Program in meeting the basic food needs of beneficiary families through Non-Cash Food Assistance, of course achieving the goals provided by the Family Hope Program certainly can meet the basic food needs of beneficiary families in Jatisampurna District, Bekasi City. So, the Non-Cash Food Aid run by the Family Hope Program has been running well in accordance with the expected goals.

Integration (Integration): the integration contained in the Hopeful Family Program in meeting basic food needs has gone well, because in meeting basic food needs the Hopeful Family Program has collaborated with the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs in providing Non-Cash Food Aid. Pattern Maintenance (Latency): if it is associated with the Hopeful Family Program in meeting basic food needs, it can be seen that there has been pattern maintenance carried out by the Hopeful Family Program. The pattern maintenance carried out is a review carried out by the Family Hope Program Facilitator in providing food assistance to Beneficiary Families.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the calculation of the regression analysis above, it is obtained that the regression line equation for the influence of the expected family program on basic food needs in the Jatisampurna sub-district is $Y = a + b \ XY = 26.830 + 0.383 \ X$ where $Y = 26,830 + 0.383 \ X$. This means that if the family program of hope is good, then the need for food base will increase by 0.383 % with a constant value of 26.830%. Based on the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient, it can be stated that r of

0.439 is in the interval 0.40 - 0.599, which means that the effect of the expected family program on the basic food needs of KPM is quite strong and positive. Based on the calculation results of the correlation of determination, it shows that the value of R^2 (R square) is 0.193 or 19.3%. This figure shows that the influence of the variable X on Y is combined. While the remaining 48.4% is influenced by other factors outside of this study. Based on the results of the calculations on the T test, it is known that the t count is 4.711 > 1.661. So it can be stated that the Family Hope Program variable (X) has an effect on the Basic Food Needs variable (Y). Based on the results of the calculation on the F test, the F value is 22.190. obtained a significant value of 0.000 and a value of 0.10. It can be compared with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.10. according to the rules of testing, it can be stated that Ho in this study is rejected and Ha is accepted. So it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program has an effect on Basic Food Needs.

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