

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF THE HOPE FAMILY PROGRAM TO INCREASE SOCIAL WELFARE OF POOR FAMILY IN HULU SIHAPAS DISTRICT, PADANG LAWAS UTARA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and explain the community's perception of the hopeful family program in improving the social welfare of poor families in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas. The Family Hope Program (FHP) is a program that provides cash assistance to poor families, if they meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources, namely Education, Health and Social Welfare. The FHP program is a program created by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs based on the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Poverty. This study aims to discuss the implementation of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program in Providing assistance to the Poor in Hulu Sihapas District, Padang Lawas Utara, Bantan District, and to examine the factors that become obstacles in providing assistance to the poor in the District. Hulu Sihapas, Padang Lawas Utara, Bantan District. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, the research approach is a sociological approach. Sources of data obtained from primary data and secondary data. In data collection techniques, researchers used interviews, and documentation. The data analysis techniques used in this research are data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results of this study are: firstly that the implementation of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program in Providing assistance to the Poor in Hulu Sihapas District, Padang Lawas Utara is going quite well, it is proven that the recipients of the Family Hope Program (FHP) assistance affect the alleviation variable. Poverty in the District of Hulu Sihapas North Padang Lawas so that the government of the District of Hulu Sihapas North Padang Lawas must be able to maintain this assistance program so that the people of the District of Hulu Sihapas North Padang Lawas can be helped. Second, the constraints in this program include internal factors and external factors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex problem faced by all Governments in the world. Poverty is a lack of well-being [1]. The conventional opinion relates welfare primarily to the ownership of goods, so that the poor are defined as those who do not have sufficient income or consumption to make them above the minimum threshold of the prosperous category [2]. Poverty can also be interpreted with a certain type of consumption. For example, a community can be said to be poor because it has no place to live, lacks food, or has poor health conditions. The condition of the people of Hulu Sihapas District, Padang Lawas Utara, seen from the geographical area shows the condition of the rice fields and rubber plantations, because of

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that the people there in an effort to meet their needs, many work as farmers and farm laborers, with this condition they still have many shortcomings in an effort to fulfill their needs. Necessities of daily life. The Family Hope Program (FHP) is more intended as an effort to build a social protection system for the poor [3]. Judging from experiences that have been experienced by other countries, FHP is very useful, especially for families with very high poverty rates. The existence of FHP in Indonesia is expected to be able to help very poor families who need more help from anyone. The development of legal science cannot be separated from the development of the object of study, namely the law itself [3].

Legal research is held because of problems. Given the importance of research in the development of a science, it is necessary to master legal research methods that rely on philosophical aspects, both on tradition and paradigms, as well as theories in law along with the development of legal science [4]. This book invites the reader to further understand the research methods that can be used in the study of legal science. The government's obligations are reflected in the obligation to meet the needs of every citizen through legal sources of funds. Poverty that occurs in a country needs to be seen as a very serious problem. This is because poverty can trigger many problems that make it difficult for people to meet their daily needs. The problem of poverty is more triggered by the number of people who fall into the category of disguised poverty, where they are not productive in their work (seasonal) [5]. This model of unemployment occupies a fairly large portion of Indonesian society, so that many Indonesian families still experience difficulties in meeting their daily needs. Even if they are in working status. The Indonesian government through the Ministry of Social Affairs issued the Family Hope Program (FHP). This program is implemented by the Department of Social Affairs which is one of the government agencies engaged in the social sector. This program seeks to develop a social protection system for the poor in Indonesia. The Family Hope Program (FHP) is a program that provides cash assistance to Poor Families (PF), if they meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources (HR), namely education, health and social welfare.

This FHP program is a program created by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare as the Chair of the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team, No: 31/KEP/MENKO/-KESRA/IX/2007 concerning the "Control Team for the Family Hope Program" dated September 21, 2007. Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2016) The main objective of FHP is to increase accessibility to education, health, and social welfare services in supporting the achievement of quality of life for poor families [6]. FHP is expected to reduce the burden of spending on poor families in the short term and break the poverty chain in the long term. The target recipients of FHP are Poor Families (KM) who meet at least one of the criteria consisting of children 0-21 years, pregnant/postpartum mothers, elderly over 70 years and Severe Disabilities. The recipients of FHP assistance are mothers or women who take care of children in the household in question (if there is no mother, then grandmother, aunt, aunt, or older sister can become beneficiaries) [6].

2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. This qualitative research is a research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and others. According to Suteki and Galang [7], holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language in a special context that is natural and by utilizing it as a natural method. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that this research is a descriptive qualitative research, because the data presented are in the form of statements relating to the socio-economic conditions of the recipients of the Family Hope Program and the implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP) in providing assistance to the poor. in Hulu Sihapas District, Padang Lawas Utara. The type of data source is about where the data is obtained. Is the data obtained from direct sources (primary data) or data obtained from indirect sources (secondary data). The accuracy of choosing and determining the type of data source will determine the richness of the data obtained [6]. The data collection methods used by the author in this study are: using Documentation and Interviews [8].

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3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Family Hope Program (FHP) is a conditional cash transfer program for Beneficiary Families (KPM). The Family Hope Program (FHP) is one of the government's social protection-based program facilities that provides assistance to the underprivileged community to improve the welfare of the people in the fields of education and health as a form of reciprocal community service to the government and the government also provides social protection to the community. FHP Facilitator Workbook, The general objective of the Family Hope Program (FHP) is to improve the quality of human resources, as well as change the behavior of FHP participants who are relatively less supportive of improving welfare. This goal is also an effort to accelerate the achievement of the desired target. The legal basis on which the Family Hope Program (FHP) is based include: Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System. Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Social Affairs. Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2017 concerning Non-Cash Distribution of Social Assistance. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Mechanism of Using Integrated Data for the Poor Handling Program. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 254/PMK.05/2015 concerning Social Assistance Expenditures at State Ministries/Institutions. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 [9] concerning "The Family Hope Program in 2016 which is the basis for the implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP), namely: Decree of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare as Chair of the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team, No: 31/Kep/MENKO/-KESRA /IX/2007 concerning the "Control Team for the Family Hope Program" dated September 21, 2007. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 02A/HUK/2008 concerning "The Implementing Team for the Family Hope Program (FHP) in 2008" dated January 8, 2008. Governor's Decree concerning the "Technical Coordination Team for the Family Hope Program (FHP) Province/TKPKD". Decree of the Regent/Mayor regarding "the technical coordination team for the Regency/City/TKPKD Family Hope Program (FHP). Letter of Agreement of local officials to Participate in the Family Hope Program. In the implementation of FHP, the delivery of aid funds is carried out by the FHP facilitator. FHP recipient components consist of.

Health components include: Pregnant/Breastfeeding Mothers; and Early Childhood 0 (zero) to 6 (six) years. Educational components include: Elementary/MI children or equivalent; Junior high school/MTs children or equivalent; High school/MA or equivalent; and Social Welfare Components include: Seniors starting from 70 (seventy) years old; and Persons with Disabilities. Health component Low income causes poor families to be unable to meet their health and education needs, even at a minimal level. Inadequate health care for pregnant women results in poor health conditions and nutritional intake of babies born. The incidence of stunting (short) toddlers is a major nutritional problem faced by Indonesia. Based on data from the 2020 Indonesian Toddler Nutritional Status Survey (SSGBI), there has been a decline in stunting prevalence from 30.8% (percent) in 2019 based on Riskesdas (Basic Health Research) 2019, to 27.67 percent in 2020. For three years Lastly, short toddlers have the highest prevalence compared to other nutritional problems such as undernutrition, underweight, and obesity. Family socioeconomic conditions affect women's live births in health facilities. The higher the wealth quintile, the higher the percentage of female live births in health care facilities. The 2018 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) report stated that 94% (percent) of live births to women in the top wealth quintile were born in health care facilities. This percentage is higher than for women with the lowest wealth quintile (45%). This can be seen in the place of delivery according to wealth quintile. The low socioeconomic conditions of the family also have an impact on child mortality. The 2017 IDHS report states that child

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deaths from families with the lowest wealth quintile are 2 times higher than children from families with the highest wealth quintile (52 and 24 per 1,000 live births). Guidelines for the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in 2019, Educational Components Based on the pocket book overview of Education and Culture Data Center for Education and Culture Data and Statistics (PDSPK in Indonesian), Secretariat General, Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) in 2017 there are still dropout rates at all school levels elementary and intermediate. High dropout rates lead to low development index rankings

Therefore, encouraging children to stay in school at a young age is fundamental. The participation of those outside the school system should also be a major concern. The government's program to reduce the number of dropouts at the primary school level was quite successful. This can be seen in the Education and Culture Data Center for Education and Culture Data and Statistics of the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2017 the number of students dropping out of primary school level showed a decline since the 2015/2016, 2016/2017, and 2017/2018 school years. The same is true at the high school level. The development of the number of dropouts that should be of concern is at the junior high school and vocational high school levels. Components of Social Welfare Based on Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning Elderly Welfare, an elderly person is someone who is 60 years of age and over. Physically, it can be divided into potential elderly and non-potential elderly. Improving care and provision of health facilities as well as improving community nutrition over the past three decades have had an impact on the life expectancy of the Indonesian population which has the consequence of increasing the number of elderly people from year to year. The longer life expectancy can have implications for the emergence of social problems related to physical, psychological, social, and economic conditions so that the problem of the number of neglected elderly people will tend to increase.

Therefore, to overcome poverty, the Government provides a social assistance program called the Family Hope Program (FHP). This program was launched to provide assistance to poor families who desperately need a helping hand to fulfill their daily needs. FHP has a goal to reduce the burden of spending and increase income which means it aims to prosper poor and vulnerable families. From the provision of assistance to the Family Hope Program, it has also helped the poor to meet their daily needs, reduce poverty, and create behavioral changes and independence of KPM (recipient families). Benefits in accessing health. Implementation of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program in Providing Assistance to the Poor in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas One of the social programs developed by the Government is the Family Hope Program. The Family Hope Program is a program that provides cash assistance to poor families.

In return, the beneficiary families are required to meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources, namely education and health. The main objective of the Family Hope Program is to help reduce poverty by improving the quality of human resources in the very poor community by providing cash assistance. Based on an interview that the researcher conducted on Monday, July 20, 2020 at 10.30 WIB at the residence of the FHP Facilitator, Bantan District, Mr. Junaedi, SE, he said: "There are several types of Family Hope Program Assistance (FHP) according to the components, namely the Health Component, Education Component and Welfare Component. Social The provision of this assistance is given according to the categories that have been determined, for the health component including pregnant women and toddlers, the education component covering elementary, junior high, and high school, and for the social welfare component including the elderly and disability." Communication on the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP) that was established between the Social Service, FHP Facilitators and FHP participants was basically good and smooth. Since the beginning the implementation of the FHP mentoring policy has been involved in coordination meetings, seminars and matriculations to equip FHP facilitators to become professionals

Journal of Public Sector Innovation in 2019 In the process of providing assistance in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, generally it has gone well. The distribution of assistance is given to participants of the Family Hope Program (FHP) based on the components of participation. The distribution of assistance for participants who have been determined in the previous fiscal year is carried out in four stages in one year, while for participants determined in the current year, the distribution is carried out in one stage. Assistance for participants in the Family Hope Program (FHP) consists of permanent assistance and assistance for health education and social welfare components that are provided based on the number of family members who meet the criteria for the Family Hope Program (FHP). The schedule and implementation of aid distribution itself is adjusted to the situation and conditions that exist in the current year and adjusted to policies with policies made to facilitate the implementation of aid distribution. Generally, in the Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, the implementation of the granting of aid funds is given every three months in one year, in which each collection cannot be delegated or entrusted to someone else. This is due to avoid misunderstanding of information between the facilitator and the recipient. Based on interviews with FHP facilitators, Bantan Junaedi District. SE. Monday, July 20, 2020 he said: "The provision of assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas is given every three months in one year, so in one year there are four stages of providing assistance to poor families in Hulu Sihapas District. North Lawn Field. In each collection, it cannot be entrusted or represented with another person to avoid misinformation to the recipient. The social assistance distribution mechanism is carried out by the Social Assistance Provider through the Channeling Bank to an account in the name of the social assistance recipient, which is an account that includes all social assistance programs received by the recipient of social assistance and can be used differently for each social assistance program. The account has electronic money and savings features (basic saving account) that can be accessed via a combo card (Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera)

In the case of recipients of social assistance, the account must be used to receive other social assistance programs. Based on interviews with FHP facilitators in Bantan Junaedi sub-district. SE he said: "The Family Hope Program (FHP) is a conditional cash transfer program for Beneficiary Families (KPM). For example, a poor family but does not have the components or categories specified to be FHP participants such as the Education Component, Health Component, and Social Welfare Component cannot be a participant in the Family Hope Program. Poor families determined by the Family Hope Program (FHP) are those with incomes below Rp. 1,500,000,-". The goal of the family of hope program is to break the chain of poverty, to improve the standard of living of the Beneficiary Families (KPM) through access to education, health and social welfare services. The recipients of the Family Hope Program received assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs, consisting of three educational components, namely elementary, junior high, and high school. Health components are toddlers and pregnant women. Meanwhile, there are two Social Welfare Components, namely Disability and Elderly over 60 years and over. Participants of the Family Hope Program are prioritized for programs such as the Joint Business Group.

With the joint business group program, they are required to work together to increase productivity. Of course, if this is realized, their income will automatically increase from before, then those who were originally FHP participants can/could be graduated or excluded from their participation in the Family Hope Program. Other benefits of the Family Hope Program [10], apart from the increased turnover of spending money, they also gain additional knowledge at the Family Development Session, which aims to change people's mindsets. Therefore, the addition of this knowledge aims to help improve the economy. Findings in the field that the majority of FHP participants' resources have less educational background, so the expertise of FHP Participants is also very lacking. Due to the limited educational capacity, it is not uncommon for the facilitator to be a little pushy and warn that if the terms and conditions are not met, the

FHP participant will be subject to a penalty, the program will be terminated. The task of FHP assistants given by the Social Service is to manage assistance and provide counseling to FHP participants to develop the skills possessed by FHP participants in the midst of the limited education they have [11]. Thus FHP can alleviate poverty in Bantan District.

Based on the researcher's interview with the FHP Facilitator in Bantan District, Mr. Junaedi. SE. he said: "The aid funds obtained quarterly in one year are expected to help the recipient's economy and help improve their quality of life. The recipients of the Health component, namely pregnant women and toddlers, are directed to buy nutritious food, vitamins and baby milk. For the education component, it is directed to buy school supplies, and for the social welfare component, it is used to buy medicines, nutritious food, vitamins, and fruits". For the category of recipients of disability assistance, namely the poor who are physically disabled so that they are unable to work, unable to meet their daily needs. While the category of recipients of assistance for toddlers, poor people who receive this assistance, they are not able to fulfill or provide adequate nutrition and for health facilities from parents to their toddlers. So, with this assistance they can be helped in improving and fulfilling the economy of these poor families. Such assistance is highly expected in order to help underprivileged families in meeting their daily needs, besides that they can also use the money they get from this assistance to increase their medical expenses and fulfill their family's nutrition.

Based on interviews with FHP recipients, Mrs. Wagiyem, Mrs. Machineah who received the Social Welfare component, Restu Syafitrah, Syima who received the education component, and Mrs. Cici, Mrs. Ina who received the health component, said: "From the money we get from FHP, we use it to buy daily supplies. -day, nutritional needs and baby's milk, this money is also used to buy school supplies such as clothes, bags, books, shoes and others. For us the elderly, we use it to buy medicines, nutritious food and vitamins". The criteria for the category of recipients of the Family Hope Program (FHP) assistance depend on the aspects of the recipients themselves. In addition to receiving FHP assistance, participants or beneficiary families also receive welfare rice assistance every month. This greatly helps the Beneficiary Families in meeting their daily needs [12]. Which we use the money to finance our lives, to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers, the elderly and school children. In addition, for us recipients of the social welfare component, we use the money we earn to buy medicines when we are sick, to support our old age, because we are no longer able to work as hard as we used to." Through the Family Hope Program, KPM is encouraged to have access to and utilize basic social services of health, education, food and nutrition, care, and assistance, including access to various other social protection programs which are complementary programs on an ongoing basis. FHP is directed to become the backbone of poverty alleviation that synergizes various national social protection and empowerment programs. Several studies have shown that FHP is able to lift beneficiaries out of poverty, increase family consumption, and even on a wider scale is able to encourage stakeholders at the central and regional levels to improve health and education infrastructure.

Based on an interview with the FHP facilitator, Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, Mr. Junaedi. SE, he said: "The funds given to each category of FHP beneficiaries for every three months are:

No.	Beneficiary category	Amount (Rupiah)
	Pregnant mother	Rp.3.000.000,-
	Early childhood	Rp 3.000.000,-
	Primary school children	Rp. 900.000,-
	Junior High School Children	Rp.1.500.000,-
	High School Kids	Rp.2.000.000,-
	Seniors	Rp.2.400.000,-
	Disability	Rp. 2.400.000,-

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Source : FHP facilitator, Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas

Components in providing assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM). Health: Pregnant Women and Early Childhood. Education: Elementary, Middle School, High School. Social Welfare: Elderly and Disabled. The poverty alleviation program is not only to improve the welfare of poor households, but also to maintain the stability of the lives of poor households against basic needs from the raging economic crisis that hit the community. Various ways have been carried out by the Government of Indonesia to tackle poverty, one of which is the Family Hope Program (FHP) which has been implemented since 2007. It can be concluded from the above discussion that the implementation of FHP in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas in 2019-2020 has been realized quite well. to poor families, both from the education sector, improving community welfare, and general welfare. The indicators, he said, have been going quite well, namely the decline in the number of poverty each year in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, has begun to increase the standard of living of Beneficiary Families (KPM), increased KPM income, reduced poverty and created changes in behavior and independence of KPM (Recipient Families). Benefits in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare. And overall in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, each group leader who accompanied during the family hope program activities took place, the most important thing was to have the same goal, namely the welfare of the people of Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas. Inhibiting Factors in Providing Assistance to the Poor in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas: Lack of Coordination of the Population Census In FHP in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, coordination is an obstacle that makes it less effective in terms of targeting FHP recipients. According to the Bantan District FHP Facilitator, Mr. Junaedi. SE, he said: "That all hamlets in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas have received FHP assistance since 2014.

The fact found in the field is that the implementation of the determination of FHP participants in the Hulu Sihapas District of North Padang Lawas is in accordance with the criteria set by the recipients of assistance as determined by the central government. It's just that in the implementation of FHP, there are still FHP participants who are categorized as prosperous families but are listed as FHP participants who receive education and health allowances for poor/poor families. Of course, this is an error that has resulted in gaps and unequal distribution of the FHP program. FHP in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas can be said to be effective because many poor people who really need it have received assistance". There has been no coordination regarding the target of the latest Family Hope program between the FHP Implementing Unit in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, FHP facilitators and government officials from the Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas to recommend poor and vulnerable vulnerable families to beneficiary families, because all management comes from Ministry of Social Affairs. As a result, there are still poor and vulnerable families who have not become beneficiary families because they are not registered in the Unified Database. It is possible that they are still using the old census data which has not been updated. Data in the field also found inaccurate FHP participant data, where the FHP recipient did not meet the applicable criteria, but was registered in the data as a FHP Participant. On the other hand, when verification of data by FHP facilitators, biodata of certain names are found in the community whose conditions are very poor and very suitable as FHP recipients but the person concerned is not registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs, then that person is not entitled to receive social assistance in the Family Hope Program. Planning is an important thing that influences the effectiveness of a program.

According to Noerpratomo [13] and Mustamin [14], planning is very important, because planning in FHP is for the effectiveness of this program. Planning in this social program is a decision about what will be done when the program is running. However, the reality is that the planning in FHP in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas has not yet fully matured in creating independence and reducing poverty. The facilitator only directs entrepreneurs to reduce poverty by utilizing the money obtained from FHP

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assistance, but there is no obligation for Beneficiary Families to collect evidence of the use of assistance. Accuracy of services is an important thing in a program. The accuracy of services is used to assess whether the services provided in this FHP have been carried out correctly or not by the Beneficiary Families. In Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas, the accuracy of the service has not been running well. Beneficiary families have not carried out the introduction of financial services properly because there are still Beneficiaries who cannot operate ATMs and entrust them to neighbors when disbursing FHP social assistance funds. In addition to the above, the location where participants meet with their companions is also not adequate, such as tables and chairs for FHP participants. So to conduct each meeting they have to find a place such as a meeting hall to conduct guidance. It is hoped that in the future there will be a special place for holding meetings of FHP participants and facilitators. The low education level of FHP participants, especially those who do not have a bachelor's degree or only have an elementary school certificate, makes it difficult for them to conduct banking transactions when withdrawing funds at ATMs. So that this matter must be considered by FHP facilitators to be guided so that in the future they can carry out independent transactions. Moreover, for those who do not know how to read and write, of course this will be an obstacle in the smooth implementation of FHP. The availability of ATM machines in Hulu Sihapas District, North Padang Lawas is not sufficient so that participants need to travel a considerable distance to the ATM in the next village.

With the Family Hope Program (PKH), it is hoped that it can help poor families in Hulu Sihapas District to achieve the three main indicators of social welfare. This will have direct positive implications for the continuity of the life quality of their children in the future. According to Priyono [15] explained that people's consumption expenditure is one of the macroeconomic variables, where a person's consumption is directly proportional to his income.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 in providing assistance in the Hulu Sihapas District of North Padang Lawas has gone quite well. This is evidenced by the routine provision of this assistance to Beneficiary Families, both in the form of money and goods that they will use to meet their daily needs. Beneficiary families based on components such as components of Education, Health, and Social Welfare can meet their needs. For the education component, you can buy school supplies, the health component, namely the criteria for toddlers can be met with nutrition, and the Social welfare component, the criteria for the elderly and people with disabilities, can be assured of treatment and can meet their needs. With the FHP program, the living needs of the Beneficiary Families will be slightly helped, and of course it is hoped that this program will continue to improve the economy in Indonesia. There are several inhibiting factors in providing assistance to the poor in Hulu Sihapas District, Padang Lawas Utara, namely: FHP participants were found who were categorized as prosperous families but were listed as FHP participants who received education and health allowances for poor/poor families. Lack of coordination of the population census, Family Hope Program Services, and service provision in the Family Hope Program

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