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The Portrait of Women's Independence in The Family Resilience Program in North Purwokerto Subdistrict Banyumas Regency

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Abstract: This paper aims to describe the Portrait of Women's Independence in the Resilience Program (PKH). The study is based on gender analysis with a qualitative approach. The research strategy chosen was descriptive narrative with the method of in-depth interviews with the research subjects. Based on the results of the analysis of findings in the field, it was shown that the beneficiary families (KPM) of the program, namely women, managed to get out of PKH membership in a condition that had not been depleted. That is, women's independence develops through PKH. The implication of this research is for regional and central governments that PKH needs more serious support to be more effective in reducing poverty and empowering poor women.

1 INTRODUCTION

The issue of poverty and women is an issue that continues to attract the world's attention. It is not unreasonable indeed, poverty is a problem that is complex and global. Every country has poverty problems and women, both developed and developing countries. According to the United Nations, one third of the world's population lives below the poverty line and 70% of them are women (Cahyono, 2005). While Indonesia is a large population after China, India and America. Now the population reaches 261,890,900 people. As with other developing countries, Indonesia is not immune from poverty and women. Even though every year there is a decrease in the poverty rate, which is 9.82% of the poor population in Indonesia in March 2018. That is, there are still around 25.95 million Indonesian people who are categorized as poor and most of the poor are women.

Therefore, since 2007 the government has tackled poverty through social assistance and protection programs. There are four programs; Education Operational Assistance (BOS), Community Health Insurance Program (PJKM), National Community Empowerment Program

(PNPM-Mandiri), Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). Like PNPM-Mandiri, PKH beneficiaries are women (Rahayu, 2012). Already in accordance with Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG), the government also mandates that policies in development programs must be integrated starting from issues, planning, opportunities and implementation that fulfill the needs of men and women. conditional cash transfer has become an ongoing program of the government in alleviating poverty both in urban and rural areas by empowering women as program managers and beneficiaries.

PKH was implemented in Indonesia for the first time in March 2007 in 7 Provinces, 48 Regencies and 337 Subdistricts. PKH continues to develop until 2018 through 34 provinces, 509 regencies/cities and 6,730 sub-districts with total beneficiary families reaching 10,000,000 women (PUPPKH, 2019). From these data shows that PKH has touched all provinces in Indonesia. In general, PKH implementation in several Provinces has a positive impact on the welfare of Beneficiary Families; access to education, health, can reduce child dropout rates and reduce malnutrition. However, PKH in

particular has not had a significant impact on women's capacity and independence in many places, even though the program was directly given to women. This is due to the strength of traditional patriarchal culture. (Hanif et al., 2015).

What's interesting is what happened in the Subdistrict Purwakerto Utara, Banyumas Regency, which is a change in behavior towards independence. PKH in North Purwokerto Subdistrict succeeded in encouraging the Beneficiary Families to be encouraged to graduate independently before the assistance period was expired or before the components that became the conditions for assistance were used up. This is interesting to examine how the independence of women in PKH in North Purwokerto District. What is the portrait of the independence of women during the conditional cash transfer program.

2 THEORETICAL

In accordance with SDG's which replaces the MDGs, PKH prioritizes the priority of Human Resources development, especially for women who are less profitable than men. Because poverty is vulnerable to women or poverty faced by women. This is due to the still strong patriarchal culture so that the gender gap between men and women is high and has the effect of causing various discrimination against women (Wulan, 2008). So that women's participation in the workforce becomes low both formal and informal when compared to men. At the world level, women's work participation in the public sphere is still low, at 39.29%. At the national level women only work 17.31%. This is partly due to the large number of industrial developments which tend to ignore small industries and turn out to be more of a large-scale and high-tech industry that gets capital so as to impact the increasingly narrow employment opportunities for women (Hartini, 2012).

3 METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research using narrative research strategies (Creswell, 2010). The study was conducted in North Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java. The research subjects were selected and determined based on purposive sampling with certain criteria. The technique of collecting data through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques use an interactive model; data reduction,

data presentation and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

If poor women act as a safety valve (safety valve) in household life that is a reality. If there is still violence, inequality and inequality towards women, it is no longer news. Likewise, if women always bear the double burden of family and community position, it is also common. However, if poor women are empowered to break the chain of poverty and independence, the inner and outer is still rare and not necessarily easy for every woman to do.

That was what was done by Ms. ERN while joining the Family Resilience Program in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency. The mother of three children struggled to continue her life to begin her career as a street vendor on the roadside. Armed with education in junior high school (SMP) graduates, but full of confidence in the conditions faced. Building a simple house on a land owned by a neighbor to be able to rent a house, he did not give up on the situation and continued to weave the situation and make good fortune.

Classified as a pre-prosperous family, finally netted as PKH participants and received assistance with components of toddlers and elementary school children in 2013. During receiving assistance and participating in the PKH program, he admitted that cash was not much, although it was undeniable that it helped reduce the school burden. The thing that empowered it was precisely immaterial assistance, namely direction and guidance from facilitators or program assistants. Even though he still has a self-employed career, his experience at PKH has made him even more confident until he has managed to get out of conditional cash assistance for exactly 5 years before the components run out.

The above description is important expressed at least for two main reasons. First, the persistence of PKH's companion role which encouraged the independence of KPM. Second, the support of husbands who are not full when they are at home. That is, women's independence does not stand alone, but is guaranteed by gender relations in household midwives. In Tela'ah Longwe, a development or empowerment must be able to reach a balanced point of control or power between men and women. Starting from achieving prosperity, access to various services, critical awareness to the active

participation of women in various program policies (Handayani & Sugiarti, 2008).

PKH as a conditional cash transfer program seeks to save the current generation (especially women) to get out of the cycle of poverty and break the chain of poverty through the development of human resources. On the one hand, PKH is a social protection program for education and health, while on the other hand PKH is empowering which encourages poor households to get out of poverty through health promotion and encouraging school children (Naingolan, 2012). In Banyumas District PKH began in 2013. Banyumas is a Regency with a high poverty rate of 17.05%, above Central and National Java. While the HDI is not yet fully gender responsive; there are still significant differences between the quality of male and female resources. In addition, Banyumas GPA is a 5 classified as low, among others, contributed by the low participation of women in politics, involvement in professional work and still low household income (Lestari, 2017).

North Purwokerto as the research location is a small city as well as the smallest subdistrict in Banyumas Regency with an area of 901.39 ha or 7.4 km² and has 7 villages. Administratively, North Purwokerto has not yet entered the urban category, but according to the geo-social and economic conditions it is appropriate to say the city. There were 23,530 households out of a total population of 64,765 people, while very poor households (RTSM) and poor households (RTM) were 5,004 (BPS Banyumas, 2017). As for the number of PKH KPM amounting to 901 spread in 7 villages; Bancarkembar 112, Bobosan 160, Grendeng 111, Sumampir 197, Karangwangkal 59, Pabuaran 148 and Purwanegara 114 (UPPKH North Purwokerto, 2019).

Of the above, there are 35 KPM that have been integrated, 34 natural and 1 independent in 2018 and 8 KPM are being prepared for independent graduations in 2019. Natural graduation means dropping out of assistance because the components are used as conditions for receiving cash assistance, while being independent means dropping out because KPM is economically capable. Compared to rural areas, urban areas are actually faster for independent graduation, because urban areas are more potent than rural areas. That is, creativity and productivity born of KPM are likely to be further developed. In addition, in urban areas there are more opportunities and opportunities. Another indicator of the independence of the PKH KPM in North Purwokerto can be seen from the formation of a productive Joint Business Group (KUBE). The

number of KUBE that has been officially registered at the Banyumas Regency Industry and Trade Service is as follows;

Table 1. The number of KUBE that has been officially registered at the Banyumas Regency Industry and Trade Service

N o	Name of Village	Address	Kinds of product	Status
1	Bancarkembar	RT 006 RW 010	Telur	Registered
2	Bancarkembar	RT 03 RW 01	Asin Kacang Olahan	Registered
3	Bobosan	RT 01 RW03	Telur Asin	Registered
4	Purwanegara	RT 08 RW03	Kripik Bayam	Registered

Data source: Permas North Purwokerto, 2019.

Besides those listed above, there are still productive KUBE, among others; Savings and Loans and Red Sugar Production in Sumampir Sub-District, Pancingan Pond in Grendeng and Laundry Village in Pabuaran Sub-District. Independence must certainly be a mindset contained in organizational behavior. KPM acknowledged that following the association increased the ability of association, many positive things were gained. Access is wide open in the intensity of communication in groups. This is a PKH program, namely Family Development Session (FDS) for each KPM since the beginning of the year receiving assistance to improve the family. However, improving the quality of women ultimately becomes a dilemma of what government policy through PKH is to increase the role of women in development? Or is the government more focused on improving the quality of women in the family? Apparently, PKH is developing a quality improvement for women, because after all a quality family is a pillar of the progress of the nation and state (Thung, 2015).

5. CONCLUSION

In principle, the PKH program in North Purwokerto has a positive impact on supporting women's independence, especially in terms of access to education and health. The companion role or PKH facilitator in North Purwokerto also positively stimulates KPM awareness especially in access and active participation in the organization.

The Family Resilience Program (PKH) is a sustainable program in an effort to overcome women's poverty. Therefore, increasing synergy with related institutions is very necessary especially with women's institutions. So that poverty alleviation and empowerment of poor women can be achieved..

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