

The Relationship between Meeting the Needs of Education and the Aspirations of Education by the Parent and Child

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Keywords: Family Program Expectations, Poor Families, the Aspirations of Parents.

Abstract: The low rate of education in Indonesia has prompted the government to promote Family Hope Program or *Program Keluarga Harapan* (henceforth PKH) for the poor and very poor. This program is directed to extremely poor households who have children of school age by giving them Conditional Cash Transfers (henceforth CCT). The majority of the beneficiaries or the parents have to understand that the funds are for the education of their children and not for everyday needs. The implementation and management of CCT funds has proven to be ineffective, judging by the number of minors who have not completed compulsory education. Multiple studies have been conducted in order to understand the correlation between the three variables; (1) the degree of the fulfilment of the basic needs of education, (2) the aspirations of the parents regarding their child's education and (3) the level of understanding of the expectations of the family program on the pattern of the use of funds by the parents. Samples were taken from the village community of Randegan, in Tanggulangin sub-district of Sidoarjo regency in East Java. This study conducted a survey research questionnaire using an explanatory type approach.

1 INTRODUCTION

Poverty reduction programs and various government assistance has been designed year by year. The assistance is in the form of cash or the provision of life support facilities. The fundamental reason for the Government aggressively creating the program is the high poverty rate in Indonesia. In 2016, BPS registered that (10.86%) of the Indonesian people are poor. Therefore, the government promoted Conditional Cash Transfers (henceforth CCT) program. In addition, the government has also launched Family Hope Program or *Program Keluarga Harapan* (henceforth PKH) for the poor and very poor.

The launching of PKH is basically a dilemma, there has been CCT as the main poverty reduction program. The purpose of the CCT itself, among others, is to reduce the number of child workers in Indonesia who have responded quite positively to the Indonesian people and to increase the school enrolment rate, especially for children belonging to very poor households. The purpose of the CCT is based on the ILO Convention number 138, where the ILO Convention says that individuals aged 15 years and under are not allowed to work in any form. This

program is considered to be effective because it has reduced the costs of parents sending their children to school.

However, PKH is not running according the program's objectives. Since there are some children from certain families that are not attending school. Indeed, as reported by the Indonesian Statistic Bureau (henceforth BPS) in 2015, around 5.99% of Indonesian children being in labour and therefore did not attend school. In addition, the financial benefits of children who joined the CCT were much lower than those who did not participate in it the short- and medium-term. Only the long-term financial benefits for the majority of the program's participants were greater than the number of participants who did not participate. The subsidies were too low and too short to enable the children go to school. PKH is less effective as well, as the government does not pay attention to the problems experienced by each individual.

A problem analysis was not done for the actual requirements. This is because it can be seen that the focus of the program is on education and health. This study aims to determine the level of satisfaction of the basic needs of education, the aspirations of the parents for their children's education and the family

program's comprehension level of the expectations (PKH) on the pattern of use of the funds by the parents.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study was a survey research questionnaire using an explanatory type approach. The study population was the entire group of beneficiaries of the family hope (PKH) in the village of Randegan, in Tanggulangin sub-district of Sidoarjo. The sampling was determined using quota sampling, consisting of 50 respondents who were the mothers from beneficiary families (PKH). The data was analysed using non-parametric statistics. Randegan village was chosen as the test site and not at random, but because of the variations in the composition of the population.

The methods of the data analysis on the results of the statistical processing were done to ensure that the questionnaire had completeness, writing, clarity of meaning, consistency, relevance and uniformity of the data entity as a whole. Both coding processes will facilitate the data analysis. The third simplification of data was used to classify the data by entering it into SPSS for easier analysis. This study examined the relationship between the degree of the fulfilment of the basic needs of education, the aspirations of the parents concerning their child's education and the family program's comprehension levels and expectations (PKH) of the pattern of use of the funds by parents. In this study, the researchers used the Spearman Rho non-parametric statistic test. Spearman's rho was used because the researchers believe that the correlation between the variables studied was monotonic, and not linear or non-monotonic. Monotonic means that the variables move in a common direction relative terms and are not constant. A monotonic relationship between the variables means that the observed variables move up and down in the same direction but not at the same speed.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This section described the findings of the research and analyzed that the probability value arising from the relationship between the level of satisfaction of the basic needs of education and the patterns of use of the funds by parents indicates a significant relationship.

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents who were targeted in this research were housewife's from very poor households (RSTM) who received funds from PKH. The special characteristic of the household's mother was that she should have school age children. Randegan Village in the district of Tanggulangin in Sidoarjo regency was chosen as the study site based on the development of the CCT beneficiaries (Non-Eligible) in Sidoarjo regency. Tanggulangin is classified as a high enough area where children did not significantly attend school in 2014. Moreover, Sidoarjo regency is immediately adjacent to the city of Surabaya, as an example of an education center in East Java that has a relatively good education level.

3.2 Wide Level Requirements With Regard to the Use of Funds PKH

The parents wanted to get help from PKH, for different motivational reasons. This is associated with the theory of motivation created by Abraham Maslow:

- Physiological needs (physiological needs), such as hunger, thirst, rest and sex;
- Need for security (safety needs); not in the physical sense, but also mentally, psychologically and intellectually;
- The need for affection (love needs);
- The need for self-esteem (esteem needs), which is generally reflected in various status symbols and
- Self-actualization (self-actualization), in terms of the availability of opportunities for someone to develop the potential contained within into real abilities.

The interpretation of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is often represented in the form of a pyramid with the more basic needs at the bottom. Someone should therefore gradually achieve self-actualization.

3.3 Why Use CCT Funds as the Cost of Children's Education

It is known from the research that all of the beneficiaries (100%) were allocated the cost of education. However, the housewives in the village had specific reasons. Based on the data in the table above, it appears that the reason that the majority of mothers put their children into education was to improve the lot of the families (94%). Providing education to meet their child's needs made up a very small percentage compared to the first reason,

amounting to (6%). Based on the above table, it can be concluded that the reason for the mothers to educating their children is the hope that the child can improve their family's fate.

Table 1: The reason the mother gives the child's education.

Categories of reasons	Frequency	valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Because of the need	3	6.0	6.0
To improve the lot	47	94.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	

Before explaining more about the aspirations of the parents and the pattern of the use of PKH funds by the parents. The author has presented some of the data about the various responses related to PKH and the housewives.

Table 2: Originally information PKH.

Categories of origin information	Frequency	valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Fellow Neighbours	7	14.0	14.0
Fellow Companion	1	2.0	16.0
Companion	42	84.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	

Based on the above table, it can be seen that by (84%), 42 of the 50 housewives knew about the PKH assistance program through a companion. (14%) of their knowledge came from their neighbors.

According to the table, the health and education of the children dominate the housewives' answers, indicating that the CCT is intended to offset the cost in the field, and out of 50, 38 mothers (76%) answered in that category. Meanwhile, knowing that the purpose of the CCT was actually for their child's education was equal to (4%) only.

3.4 Relationship between Levels of Education Meeting the Basic Needs Fund Usage Pattern by Parents

Educational needs are included in the hierarchy as self-actualization and self-esteem needs. Although it has been disseminated that the use of PKH funds are for the educational needs of children, many of the recipients allocate the funds for other needs, such as health needs and the needs of everyday life.

Based on the probability value arising from the relationship between the level of satisfaction of the basic need of education related to the patterns of use of the funds by the parents, there is a significant relationship. This can be seen from the value of the probability of 0.01, which indicates a number equal to or with an alpha error level of 0.01. A significant

relationship can also be seen from the sign (**) on the correlation coefficient.

From the table above, it can be seen that the strength of the relationship between the degree of satisfaction of the basic need of education related to the pattern of the use of funds by parents has a significant correlation. This is shown in the figures for 0437, in which the figure shows a correlation or relationship that is reasonable because the number is below 0.5. This is between the level of satisfaction of the basic need of education and the pattern of the use of funds by parents. The sign (**) indicates the direction of the relationships that exist between the level of satisfaction of the basic need of education and the pattern of the use of funds by parents, which was positive. The higher the level of satisfaction of the basic need of education, the higher the pattern of the use of funds by the parents for education and vice versa.

3.5 Relationship between Aspirations Parents Against Patterns Use of Funds by Parents

The next explanation is about the relationship between the aspirations of the parents and the pattern of the use of funds by the parents analysed using the Spearman Rho statistical test via SPSS. We got the results of the analysis as follows:

Based on the probability value arising from the relationship between the aspirations of the parents against the pattern of the use of the funds by parents, there is a significant relationship. This can be seen from the value of the probability being 0.01, which indicates a number equal to the alpha error level of 0.01. A significant relationship can also be seen in the sign (**) on the correlation coefficient.

From the table above, it can be seen that the strength of the relationship between the aspirations of the parents against the pattern of use of the funds is correlated. This is shown in the figure of 0456, in which the figure shows a correlation or relationship that is reasonable because the number is below 0.5, which is between the aspirations of the parents and the pattern of the use of the funds. The sign (**) indicates that the direction of the relationships that exist between the aspirations of the parents and the pattern of the use of the funds by the parents is negative. The higher the aspirations of the parents, the less likely it is that the CCT funds will be used for education and vice versa.

3.6 Understanding the Relationship between Level of Family Hope Program (PKH) Pattern Against Use of Funds by Parents

The relationship between the level of understanding of the Family Program (PKH) and the pattern of the use of funds by parents was analyzed using the Spearman Rho statistical test through SPSS. We got the following results in the analysis:

Based on the probability value arising from the relationship between the level of understanding of the Family Program (PKH) and the pattern of use of the funds by parents, there is a significant relationship. This can be seen in the value of the probability being 0.01, which indicates a number that is equal to the alpha error level of 0.01. A significant relationship can also be seen in the sign (**) on the correlation coefficient.

From the table above, it can be seen that the strength of the relationship between the level of understanding of the Family Program (PKH) and the pattern of the use of funds by the parents has a correlation. This is shown in the figure of 0.335, which shows a correlation or relationship that is reasonable because the number is below 0.5. This is between the level of understanding of the Family Program (PKH) and the pattern of the use of funds by the parents. The sign (**) indicates that the direction of the existing relationship between the level of understanding of the Family Program (PKH) and the pattern of the use of funds is negative. The higher the level of understanding of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the lower the CCT fund usage patterns by parents on education and vice versa.

3.7 Relationship between Education Level Meeting the Basic Needs, Aspirations Parents Against Child Education, Comprehension Level Family Hope Program (PKH) Pattern Against Use of Funds by Parents

X1 is the basic requirement level of education, X2 is the aspirations of the parents for children's education, and X3 represents the level of understanding of the parents. The three variables influence the parents in the use of the aid funds.

Based on the results of the correlation between the degree of the fulfillment of the basic needs of education (X1) on the pattern of use of funds by parents in mind, there is a negative relationship

between the two variables. This is where the higher the level of satisfaction of the basic needs of education, the lower the pattern of use of the funds by the parent with a correlation coefficient of 0.163. It is known that the higher the level of the aspirations of the parents concerning their child's education, the higher the pattern of the use of funds by the parents.

Out of the three variables, the correlation coefficient was highest for the family program expectations (PKH) on the pattern of the use of funds by the parents. This is because the parents have to understand that the funds are for the education of their children, and not for everyday needs.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Here are the conclusions of the studies in order to explain the degree of the fulfillment of the basic needs of education, the aspirations of the parents concerning their children's education, the family program's comprehension level expectations (PKH) and the aforementioned factors influence on the pattern of the use of funds by the parents. (1) It is known that the strength of the relationship between the degree of satisfaction of the basic needs of education and the patterns of the use of funds by the parents has a correlation. The parents allocate and use the money properly to finance their child's education. (2) The direction of the relationship between the aspirations of the parents against the pattern of the use of funds by the parents was negative. That is, the higher the aspirations of the parents, the lower the CCT fund usage patterns toward education and vice versa and (3) The high aspirations of the parents concerning the CCT funds show that the parents have to understand that the funds are for the education of their child and not for everyday needs.

PKH provides assistance directly to the community for the betterment of society. Noting the conclusion of the research results, we recommend to related agencies that when implementing the CCT implementation plan, we should modify and create variations of the pattern of the use of funds for community groups in the hope that the family program recipients use the funds more effectively.

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