

**IMPLEMENTATION OF KARTU KELUARGA SEJAHTERA (KKS)
PROGRAM TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION BASED ON
SHARIA ECONOMIC LAW IN ENREKENG VILLAGE**
*IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM KARTU KELUARGA SEJAHTERA (KKS)
TERHADAP PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN BERDASARKAN HUKUM
EKONOMI SYARIAH DI DESA ENREKENG*

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ABSTRACT

Islam views poverty as something that can endanger morals, logical thinking, and Islamic society also responds to it as a calamity and if poverty is increasingly rampant, it will be able to make it forget Allah Almighty. Therefore, the government of Soppeng Regency issued the Prosperous Family Card Program (KKS) which is a follow-up program from the central government in terms of poverty alleviation in Enrekeng Village, Ganra District, Soppeng Regency. This program has 6 things to do, namely: 1) Right on target; 2) Exact amount; 3) Right price; 4) On time; 5) Precise quality; and 6) Proper administration. This type of research uses a sociological approach with data collection methods through observation, interviews and documentation. Based on the results in the field, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Rastra program in Enrekeng Village has not fulfilled 6 (six) Rastra programs. Because only 4 programs have been achieved well, namely the accuracy of the amount, price determination, rice quality determination, and administrative decree.

Keywords: Islamic Economic Value, Implementation, Kartu Keluarga

ABSTRAK

Islam memandang kemiskinan merupakan satu hal yang mampu membahayakan akhlak, kelogisan berpikir, dan masyarakat Islam pun menanggapinya sebagai musibah dan jika kemiskinan semakin merajalela, maka akan mampu membuatnya lupa kepada Allah swt. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah Kab. Soppeng mengeluarkan Program Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera (KKS) yang merupakan program lanjutan dari pemerintah pusat dalam hal pengentasan kemiskinan di Desa Enrekeng Kec Ganra Kab. Soppeng.

Program ini memiliki 6 hal yang harus dilakukan, yaitu: 1) Tepat sasaran; 2) Tepat jumlah; 3) Tepat harga; 4) Tepat waktu; 5) Tepat kualitas; dan 6) Tepat administrasi. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Berdasarkan hasil pada lapangan dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan program Rastra di Desa Enrekeng **belum** memenuhi 6 (enam) program Rastra. Karena hanya 4 program saja yang sudah tercapai dengan baik yaitu ketepatan jumlah, ketetapan harga, ketetapan kualitas beras, dan ketetapan administrasi. **Kata-kata kunci:** Nilai Ekonomi Islam, Implementasi, Kartu Keluarga

A. INTRODUCTION

Welfare is the goal of every human being, nation, and state. However, to realize the welfare of the people, every human being, nation, and state must take a different path, in accordance with the goals and philosophy for which the country was founded (Veithzal Rivai and Andi Buchari, 2013). Poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that is relevant to be studied continuously. The economic recovery has had a positive impact on improving people's welfare. This is reflected in Indonesia's poverty rate as of March 2022, which decreased again to 9.54%, from 9.71% in September 2021 (March 2021: 10.14%). This shows the quality of economic growth in the first quarter of 2022. The poverty rate continues to trend downward amidst the pressure of global commodity prices, especially food and energy prices, which have an impact on domestic prices and people's purchasing power.

The Government of Soppeng Regency in this case as a Regional Government Organizer as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional governments, that the government has various tasks and functions which in general are public services or community services. Therefore, in early 2022 the Soppeng Regency Government launched the Prosperous Family Card Program (KKS) as a medium for distributing assistance and subsidies which is considered very important. The Prosperous Family Card (KKS) aims to meet some of the food needs (rice), so that it is expected to reduce the burden on underprivileged families. The prosperous rice distribution program for underprivileged families is a social protection program, as well as supporting other programs.

The Regional Work Units (SKPD) of Soppeng Regency related to the Family Welfare Card program are Latemamala Regional General Hospital, Education Office, Health Office, Population and Civil Registry Office, Fisheries and Food Security Office, Legal Office, and Social Office.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research, which is research based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to research on natural object conditions (Sugiyono, 2017). This research is descriptive, which is a form of research that is shown to describe existing phenomena, both natural and man-made phenomena. The approach used in this research is a

sociological approach. Data collection techniques in this study using methods; 1) Observation; 2) Interview; and 3) Documentation.

C. DISCUSSION

President SBY's administration once launched the Social Protection Card (KPS) in the framework of the Social Acceleration and Expansion Program (P4S). Currently, the Social Protection Card (KPS) is replaced by the Prosperous Family Card (KKS) issued by the government as an identity for recipients of social protection programs. In implementing these social protection programs, the government issued two regulations, namely Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 166 of 2014 on Poverty Reduction and Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2014 on the Implementation of the Prosperous Family Saving Program, Smart Indonesia Program, Healthy Indonesia Program to build productive families.

This KKS serves as a marker that the cardholder is entitled to receive financial assistance from the government. The KKS owner will be given a simcard that can be installed on a cell phone to check the balance. This service is commonly called e-money or digital financial services, or by being able to see the distribution through the *141*6# application from their cell phone. The objectives of this KKS service, namely; a) Reducing the number of poor people and being able to maintain people's purchasing power and release the downturn; b) Helping the poor to continue to meet their basic needs; c) Preventing a decline in the welfare level of the poor due to economic difficulties; d) Increasing mutual social responsibility.

The success of this program is measured based on the level of achievement of 6T, namely; a) Right Target; b) Right Amount; c) Right Price; d) Right Time; e) Right Quality; f) Right Administration. The acceptance of this program in terms of a sharia economic perspective can be seen through 7 indicators, namely; a) Economic Welfare; b) Sufficiency of Basic Human Needs; c) Optimal Empowerment of Economic Sources; d) Fair and Equitable Distribution of Assets, Wealth, Income and Development Results; e) Guaranteeing Individual Freedom; f) Equality and Opportunity Rights; g) Cooperation and Justice.

D. RESEARCH RESULT

This research was conducted in Enrekeng Village, Ganra District, Soppeng Regency which has an area of about 815.20 Ha. Which has a population of +/- 1,793 people with a total family head of 620 families and is divided into 597 houses. For more details regarding the division of the population according to age can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Population

No.	Age	Laricong		Labusseng		Totally
		L	P	L	P	
1	0-1	86	8	7	7	28
2	1-4	12	10	10	13	45
3	5-14	51	48	54	63	216
4	15-39	167	179	183	162	691
5	40-46	136	148	149	186	619
6	65 >	48	43	46	57	194
Totally		430	436	449	488	1.793

The number of Rastra recipients in Enrekeng Village based on population census data conducted once every five years, there are approximately 40 heads of families who should get assistance but the facts in the field, only approximately 20 heads of families get assistance and those who receive Rastra assistance are not necessarily people who are really poor, but people whose economy is good can also enjoy the Rastra program.

Based on the 6T achievement level of this program are:

1. Right Target. Based on the results of field research, it can be concluded that the recipients of this program each month earn less than Rp. 500,000, - this proves that some of the Rastra recipients are people with low economic conditions, but some can be said to be partly economically stable
2. Right amount. Based on the results in the field, the amount of this program received is 10-15 Kg. According to Drs. Haeruddin, M.Si. as the Head of the Social Empowerment and Poor Handling Midwife of the Soppeng Regency Social Service said that the unequal amount of assistance was given because the community had been declared capable of not receiving assistance but their names were still listed as beneficiaries of this program so that the remaining amount of assistance was given to people who really needed it, so based on the above conditions that this program was declared to be well implemented.
3. Right Price. Based on the results in the field, it shows that 20 people answered that they did not buy or were not charged a redemption fee when they wanted to take the welfare rice because the card they held already contained a balance from the central government in which there was some amount of money that the beneficiaries would use to redeem the welfare rice by swiping the card and checking whether the balance from the central government was there, if it was there then they were entitled to take the assistance home. Based on these conditions, the indicator of the right price of this program has been implemented properly and accurately.
4. On time. Based on the results in the field, the community answered NO, because at the end of 2022 until now they have not received assistance either in the form of money or Rastra (Prosperous Rice) from the local

government. So they say that the distribution of Rastra is still not in accordance with the specified time, which is once a month.

5. Quality. Based on field results, 20 RTS-PMs said that the quality of prosperous rice was very good. This was confirmed by the Head of the Social Empowerment and Poor Handling Midwife of the Soppeng District Social Service, who said that the quality of the prosperous rice was good because Bulog checked it before it was distributed to the community so that the community could consume Rastra properly
6. Administration. Based on the results in the field, 5 RTS-PMs said that there were no requirements that had to be met in receiving Rastra, except for bringing the Prosperous Family Card (KKS) when the Rastra distribution took place. Based on this, it can be said that the administration of this program has been well implemented.

Based on the 6 (six) Rastra programs above, the Rastra program in Enrekeng Village, Ganra District, Soppeng Regency can be interpreted as not being implemented properly. Due to the inaccurate targeting and unfulfilled distribution time in the field for the past 2 years.

The success of the Rastra program in a region or sub-district can be seen from a sharia economic perspective:

1. Economic welfare. Based on the results in the field, the welfare of individuals and communities has not been achieved in the distribution of the Rastra program, because the Rastra distribution has not been precise for the beneficiaries. According to Mrs. Isa as a resident of Enrekeng Village, she said that she did not feel the benefits of the Rastra program, while she was categorized as a person who should have received the benefits of the Rastra program.
2. Sufficiency of basic human needs. Based on the results in the field, according to the perspective of Islamic economics, it has not met the welfare criteria for Rastra program beneficiaries. The Rastra program only helps basic needs such as rice but does not meet other basic needs such as clothing, shelter, education, health and security.
3. Empowerment of economic resources optimally. Based on the results of the welfare rice program in the perspective of sharia economic law, the distribution of welfare rice is not optimal, efficient and effective because people who are still in dire need have not felt the benefits of the welfare rice program, while the Rastra recipients do not make good use of the rice because most of the rice obtained is immediately sold without utilizing it as the basic needs of poor households.
4. Distribution of property, wealth, income and development results fairly and equitably Based on the results of the field according to the perspective of sharia economic law, the distribution of Rastra for beneficiaries in terms of property and wealth is still not exactly fair, because people who are classified as capable of getting the benefits of the prosperous rice program, while people who are classified as poor do not feel the benefits of the prosperous rice program.
5. Guarantee individual freedom. Based on the results in the field, ensuring individual freedom is not included in the distribution of the

prosperous rice program because if every individual has individual freedom, every community has the right to request or get the prosperous rice program.

6. Equality of opportunity and rights. Based on the results of the field according to the perspective of Sharia economic law equality of rights and opportunities, in the distribution of the prosperous rice program is not running optimally because the rights of citizens should get the benefits of the prosperous rice program has not been distributed properly, because people who are able to benefit from the Rastra program.
7. Cooperation and Justice. Based on the results of the field according to the perspective of Sharia Economic Law, cooperation and justice in the distribution of the prosperous rice program is not appropriate, because there is no good cooperation and lack of communication between the distribution of Rastra and the parties who record the recipients of Rastra so that there is injustice in the distribution of the prosperous rice program..

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

1. Based on the presentation of the problems between the field data with the existing theory there is a difference where the results of interviews with several speakers taken through the population census data are not on the right target, resulting in social jealousy in the Rastra program in Enrekeng Village.
2. Based on the 6 (six) Rastra programs above, the Rastra program in Enrekeng Village, Kec. Ganra District. Soppeng can be interpreted not done well. Due to the inaccuracy of the target and the distribution time that has not been met in its application in the field for the past 2 years. Inaccuracy of the target in this case shows that from the data obtained by the author there are households that are less able not to get the benefits of subsidized rice from the government, and there are also people who are fairly able to still get the benefits of subsidized rice.

Advice

1. Village officials should act as executors of the distribution of Rastra programs that are selective in recording poor families so that there is no wrong target.
2. The government must socialize the prosperous rice program for beneficiary families, especially at the village level so that the village government and the entire community know and understand the provisions of the rastra program so that it complies with the provisions and must be on target.
3. Parties who work in the distribution of Rastra work professionally in distributing Rastra so that there are no data collection errors in determining the number of poor families which can result in the quality (number) of families recorded can be greater than the actual, so that Rastra Distributed will have an impact on the shortage.

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