



Policy and Implementation of Education of Children around the House is Very Poor in Kupang City

Iskandar^{a*}, Ch. Amri^b, G. Pratidina^c

^{a,b}State administration Program Study, Djuanda University Bogor Indonesia

^cMajor state administration, Djuanda University Bogor, Indonesia

^aEmail: abu1958@yahoo.com

^bEmail: fisip@unida.ac.id

^cEmail: ginung.pratidina@unida.ac.id

Abstract

The overall facts are still many the very poor households that will not be able to fulfill the basic needs of education due to two factors such as the lack of costs and inadequate of education services. The aims of this research is to know the policy on children's education, describe the implementation on children's education and find out the influence of education to the very poor households. The research was done in Kupang, in December 2012. The technique samples use cluster. Data analysis of this research uses quantitative and qualitative. It shows that 48.6% go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program and 24.3% do not go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program meanwhile 22.9% says that they had gone to school but they did not graduate as they must work before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program, and 37.1% says that illiterate children are remain not going to school. It also shows that the correlation is 0.376, it means that the relationship between education and income is very close. The low level of education affects also the low of income and the prosperity. So, it can be concluded that some children in the very poor households have not been able to get an education.

Key Words: Policy; Implementation; Empowerment; Education; Poverty.

* Corresponding author.

1. Introduction

Empowerment for those who are relatively powerless become a powerful is required a public policy. Public policy is a series of action in the form of an option to do or not to do something in order to achieve the objectives of the state which is the public interest having regard to available inputs based on the proposal of a person or group of people within the government or outside of government. Public policy is not in a void value when it is discussing. It is at a complex organization and full value of the environment [7].

The meaning of word in the public is varied, but one of the important thing is implied in the word must be related to community interest, public interest, or interest of the people. That's why public policy is not translated as a state policy but rather the public policy or the policy of the people because public policy should be oriented to the public interest. The word of public in the public policy implies that the policy is derived from the community, drawn up by the community and is applicable to the community or in other words the policy is made by the people, from the people and for the people. Thus public policy is closely related to the public interest. Public policy is a decision for the purpose of overcoming the problems that arises in a particular activity in the community is done by government agencies in the course of government.

When the explanation is associated with Family Hope Program then it is a government policy in the case of Social Department of Republic of Indonesia to help the very poor households in order to get out of the trap of poverty because poverty itself will significantly affect the quality of Human Resources. The very poor households are families whose have very low income, making it difficult to access educational and health facilities. In addition, the very poor households as well as the low income level are not able to consume adequate nutrition, so the quality of human resources are low at the level of the very poor households. The quality of Human Resources in the very poor households are low, making difficult to compete in the world of work or in other public world. Therefore empowering the very poor households become very important.

The community empowerment is an effort to improve those classified as powerless (not able) or poor becomes a powerful (able) or prosperity in economic, education and health. This explanation leads to the issue of prosperity. Referring to the definition, the philosophical of empowerment can be extracted by using the philosophical concepts of development. The realm of literature about counseling, we encounter a variety of its philosophical.

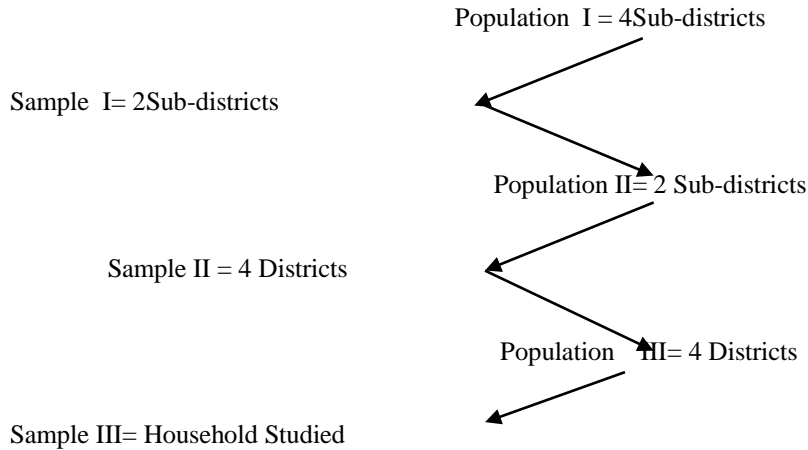
2. Material and Method

The design research is cross-sectional whereas the location in the city of Kupang in East Nusa Tenggara. Meanwhile, this research was conducted in December 2012. The sampling technique in this study is a group of two or more as follows:

- a. Therefore the study on the scope of the Municipality, the first population were 4 sub-districts then those were drawn at random as the first sample were Alak sub-district and Kotaraja sub-district.
- b. The first sample (2 sub-districts) were used as a second population consisting of 4 randomly selected districts drawn which the second sample were Alak district, Namosain district, Naikoten I district and

Naikoten II district.

- c. Furthermore the second sample (4 districts) were used as a third population which consists of some selected very poor households. Later it was recorded the entire of the very poor households in the selected districts. The third element of this sample is being investigated as a research element. The schematically steps above according to Palte are described as follows: [6]



The population of the very poor households in the city of Kupang are 267.938 whereas 70 samples were distributed in each district proportionally (Proportional Stratified Random Sampling). To obtain a sample of each district, the verification is done through several steps: (1) Compare the data of households in the sub-districts with the data from the districts to check the correctness of data from sub-districts, (2) If there is a discrepancy between the data from the sub-district and district, the researcher should check the data directly from the district with the assumption that the sub-district data were also obtained from district, (3) Recheck and compare the data from the district with the reports from each neighborhood, (4) Percentage the ratio of the data from district with a report from the neighborhood then use it as a research sample.

Based on sampling theory that if all possible random samples of size n are drawn without any restoration of infinite population of size N have a middle value (median) and the deviation standard of the sampling distribution of average value (mean) will approach a normal distribution with the mean and deviation standard [16]. This proposition can be closer to the truth if the measurement results are shown by the independent variables close to normal. The importance of this proposition, especially to make inferences about the estimator of the sample according to the center argument (central limit theorem) follows or approaches the normal function, if the sample is large enough to n towards infinity. This proposition has been effective in practice if $n > 30$, because in this circumstance the value of table t for a certain α will be close to normal value table [12]. The results of the data collection of the very poor households can be seen in Table 1. This research is used a questionnaire containing closed questions and using a Thurstone scale by three stratum of multiple answers such as precision of paying funds:

- a. Always appropriate
- b. Sometimes inappropriate

c. Never appropriate

Table 1: Data collection of very poor households by district and verification in 2011

Sub-districts	Districts	Prosperity Level		
		Data of District	Verification of Researcher	Total
Kotaraja	Naikoten I	18	18	35
	Naikoten II	17	17	
	Total	35	35	
Alak	Namosain	17	17	35
	Alak	18	18	
	Total	35	35	
	Total			70

In addition, it is also used Guttman scale with a simple answer for example: Mothers who are currently having children in age of 15-18 years who have not completed primary education:

a. Yes

b. No

Both the measurement scale contain with opened and closed questions are given to the mother in the very poor households to reply meanwhile the instruments for FGD uses the Multi Dimensional Scaling (MDS) which is given to the coordinators, assistants and others during the FGD to match the answers from mother in the very poor households with officers. These instruments contain the measurement scale of nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio but each ordinal answer in the MDS instrument system is given a code number for example: type of floor or residential building who receives Family Hope Program:

a. Land / bamboo / wood = 2

b. Cement / Tiles = 1

c. Ceramic = 0

Meanwhile the data analysis in this research is inferential statistical analysis (statistical probability), a statistical technique is used to analyze the samples data and the results are applied to the population [11]. In this research, the opportunity of set error of 0.05%, and the 95% of credence level. To test the significance of factors that affect the very poor households is used Pearson Product Moment Correlation with the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i) (\sum y_i)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2\} \{n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2\}}}$$

Which :

r_{xy} : The correlation coefficient

n : Number of samples

x_i : Items score

y_i : Total score

$(\sum x)^2$: Quadratic sum of the items scores

$\sum x^2$: The number of items squared scores

$\sum y^2$: Sum of squares total score

$(\sum y)^2$: Quadratic sum total score

In addition of quantitative analysis, it is also used qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is reached by applying the technique of content analysis through the following steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification simultaneously [1]. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplification, writing the abstract, and transformation of "rough" data that emerges from the written notes on the field. Furthermore, the presentation of data as a set of information about the data that has been reduced to give the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking the action. Presentation of the data is used in the form of narrative text that is supported by representations in the form of: tables, matrices, graphs, and charts. This analysis method will have basically be done since the researchers were in the field and held the classification of the trend data from the field notes, especially when it was obtained from the study of a particular theory associated with a particular thematic findings, so the researchers made the possibility of conceptual elaboration

on the tendency of the existing data. The cases of thematic findings are combined with one another then it is made in the form of a summary of the data which is an effort to make the synthesis of what is known from the data as a way to draw rigorous conclusions in a qualitative way.

3. The Result

One model of empowerment policies for the very poor households are Family Hope Program. A program that provides cash assistance to very poor households. Public Policy of Family Hope Program copes the very poor households is to enter the children of the very poor households to the types of basis educational institutions that can be used by children who receive Family Hope Program, consists of:

1. Formal Education Institutions, for example:

- Elementary School
- Elementary School of Special Ability
- Madrasah Ibtidayyah (Islamic Elementary School)
- Junior High School
- Junior High School of Special Ability
- Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Islamic Junior High School)
- Salafiyah (Islamic) Boarding School
- Diniyah (Islamic) Formal Boarding School

2. Institute of Non-Formal Education, for examples:

- House of Developing Learning Activities
- Workshop of Learning Activities
- Community Learning-center
- Boarding School of Education Implementation Equality
- Institute of Alternative Education (School of Special Services, Community School of Diksetara Service, and others). Both types of educational institutions are intended for children's education in the very poor households as follows:

1. School-age children (6-15 years) have not been enrolled in school, the mother or adult female of Family Hope Program participants must immediately enroll the child to the Elementary School / Elementary School of Special Ability / Islamic Elementary School / Salafiyah(Islamic) or Junior High School / Junior High School of Special Ability / Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Islamic Junior High School) /

Salafiyah Wustha (Islamic Boarding School) / Open Junior High School or Equivalent Education Units for Elementary and Junior High School.

2. Children-aged of 15-18 years who have not completed primary education or illiterate, the mother of the very poor households of Family Hope Program participants must register the child to the nearest school or non-formal education units, such as functional literacy. The A package is equivalent of Elementary School or the B package is equivalent of Junior High School or Salafiyah (Islamic) Boarding School is equivalent of Elementary School / Junior High School.
3. Children-aged of 6-15 years and 15-18 years who have not completed primary education and they work in both formal and non-formal sectors, the mother of the very poor households of Family Hope Program participants can register their children to school or education units or include the child into the educational preparation programs, such as shelters, house of children social protection, child care social institutions, and others. Furthermore if the children are ready to learn, they must be re-registered to formal or non-formal education units.
4. Children-aged of 5-7 years who have not entered Elementary School education, children-age of Elementary School and Junior High School who have not completed the education.

The result shows that 48.6% go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program and 24.3% do not go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program meanwhile 22.9% says that they had gone to school but they did not graduate as they must work before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program. And 37.1% says that illiterate children are remain not going to school, as in the following table:

Table 2: Education Components of Children of the Very Poor Households

No	Education Components	Respondents answer			
		School		No School	
		n	%	n	%
1	Children-aged of 15-18 years are attending school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program.	36	51,4	34	48,6
2	Children-aged of 15-18 years are not attending school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program.	53	75,7	17	24,3
3	Children-aged of 15-18 years had attended school but they did not graduate as they must work before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program.	54	77,1	16	22,9
4	Children-aged of 15-18 years who are illiterate and what does the mother do.	44	62,9	26	37,1

Source: Primary Data

The table 2 above shows that there are still many children of the very poor households who do not get an

education so it is necessary the policies to overcome the children's education of the very poor households. Under the regulations of the implementing Family Hope Program overcome the children's education of the very poor households is to verify participant's commitment of the Education Family Hope Program that attends and follows the learning process of at least 85% that's why the educators must recapitalize the absent presence of learners in the class / group of study for one month. The participants of Family Hope Program which still fulfills the criteria and requirements may be possible to receive assistance for a maximum of six (6) years. So every three (3) years, it will be evaluated in the context of re-certification of membership status. After three (3) years of re-certification, if the participants are rated ineligible then they would be excluded as a receiver of Family Hope Program. However if the prior of three years, according to the results of the verification status of poverty by the center of Family Hope Program Implementation Unit together with the Central Bureau of Statistics. If it is found that the very poor households have increased the prosperity and or no longer proper as the very poor households based on the specified criteria then they would be excluded from the participations of Family Hope Program at the end of the running year. If the conditions of very poor households are below the poverty line after 6 years then to the exit strategy of Family Hope Program which coordinates with other related programs to include a reference such as employment, industry, trade, agriculture, and community empowerment. The very poor households who have been qualified, will get the tackling models in the form of financial assistance. The amount of assistance for each very poor household as Family Hope Program follows the assistance scenarios are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Assistance Scenarios of Family Hope Program

Assistance Scenarios	Assistance A Very Poor Household per Year
Permanent Assistance	
Assistance of Very Poor Households that have:	Rp. 200.000
a. Children-aged of under 6 years and pregnant / lactating mother	Rp. 800.000
b. Children who are in Elementary School or Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Islamic Elementary School)	Rp. 400.000
c. Children who are in Junior High School or Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Islamic Junior High School)	Rp. 800.000
The average assistance of each Very Poor Household	Rp. 1.390.000
The minimum assistance of each each Very Poor Household	Rp. 600.000
The maximum assistance of each Very Poor Household	Rp. 2.200.000

Source: Family Hope Program

The assistance needs to be considered from several dimensions: (1) the time of funds payment, and (2) the benefits of the Family Hope Program funds.

(1) The Time of Fund Payment

The results show that 97.1% said the timing of funds payment of Family Hope Program is timely while 100% said when taking funds of Family Hope Program always carry a Family Hope Program card. And 95.7% said that the number of Family Hope Program funds have pursuant to the regulation. In detail, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 4: Process of Fund Payment of Family Hope Program

No	Process of Payment			
1	The Time of Funds Payment			
	Always		Sometimes	
	n	%	n	%
	68	97,1	2	2,9
2	Ownership of Participants Card			
	Always		Sometimes	
	n	%	n	%
	70	100	0	0,0
3	The Amount Received			
	Always		Sometimes	
	n	%	n	%
	67	95,7	3	4,3

Only a small percentage who says it is sometimes not timely and the funds amount received by the very poor households are also not in accordance with the government's regulation.

(2) The Benefits of The Family Hope Program Funds

The benefits of Family Hope Program funds provided to the very poor households are for short term and long term. For the short term, the Family Hope Program will provide income effect to very poor households by reducing the burden of household expenditures. For the long term, it breaks the chain of intergenerational poverty by improving the quality of education and empowerment of children revenue in the future (price effect for poor families), as well as providing the assurance to the child about his future (insurance effect). Using of Family Hope Program assistance aims to improve the quality of education because any assistance would be more effective and focused if the receiver are mothers or adult women who take care of children in very poor households (grandmother, aunt or sister). In the Family Hope Program participant card listed is the name of the

mother / woman who takes care of the child, not the head of household. The exception of above provisions may be made in certain circumstances, such as there are no women in the family then it could be replaced by the head of the family. The results show that 100.0% said they get the benefit of the Family Hope Program funds while 100.0% said they also use the funds for the children’s education. And 8.6% said that the Family Hope Program funds are in addition to the children’s education, it is also used for health (treatment for a sick family member). In detail, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 5: The Benefits and Funds Allocation of Family Hope Program

No	Process of Payment			
1	Expediency			
	Useful		Not Useful	
	n	%	n	%
	70	100,0	0	0,0
2	For Education			
	Yes		No	
	n	%	n	%
	70	100,0	0	0,0
3	For Health			
	Yes		No	
	n	%	n	%
	64	91,4	6	8,6

In this study, the researchers try to correlate the wife's education with the very poor households by the Product Moment Correlation analysis. The correlation coefficient value is 0.376 that means the relationship between education and income is very close. The correlation coefficient is positive (+) that means the relationship between education and income in the same direction, so the low level of education affects also the low of income and the prosperity. An asterisk (**) indicates that the correlation coefficient is significant at 99% credence level.

Correlations

Variabel	Correlation	Education	Income
Education	Person Correlation	1	,376(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	-	,001
	N	70	70
Income	Person Correlation	,376(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	-
	N	70	70

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4. Discussion

Increasing the capacity of very poor households depend on donor of education policy to the children of very poor households. Talking about public policy issues, of course, leads to the program and it must be implemented to the public. Implementation can be defined simply as the implementation or application of a program so the implementation can be said as a social action as well as evaluation. Furthermore, within the framework of the same point of view that the implementation is an extension of the activities of government in dealing with the public or people's problems.

Thus, the implementation of the policy as an act is done by either the government or private in accordance with individuals or groups intended to achieve the objectives as defined in the policy. The implementation activities have just done after the policies obtain the approval and legislation and the allocation of its resources have also been approved [14]. Implementation of the policy is also defined as the events and activities that arise after approving the guidelines of states which include both efforts for effect or real impact on society or events. [15]. Since then, the implementation of policy is defined as the interaction between goals setting with the targets of the action in achieving that goal.

Based on the understanding of the Family Hope Program is a government policy that in this case the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to help the very poor households in improving the empowerment. The discussion of economic life of the very poor households always talks leading up to the theme of economic life of the weak class (powerless) at the ends. The weak classes (powerless) are the ones who always have slumped in the bottom of the board, all of this may be due to the culture that surrounded their environment [4]. Stakeholders (government) have a program called Family Hope Program which has a social obligation and or to the public interest should be based on the principle of reality and justice.

With the concept of Family Hope Program like this, it ultimately leads to the economic life of very poor households become established because there is no requirement of giving assistance and obligations that must be adhered to the very poor households. Through institutions of Family Hope Program such as described upfront if it is implemented in earnest in the realm of justice, equality, equity and cooperation allows the processes of the accumulation of wealth for education investment purposes and health of the very poor households.

The aim of educational services policy is receiving child registration of Family Hope Program participants in the education unit, such as providing education to all enrolled students and it is imposed a number of obligations. For example, the obligation of very poor households is to send the children to elementary school and others. In addition of obligations, there are also a number of provisions in very poor households who are funds receivers of Family Hope Program. Thus, the purpose of the Family Hope Program is to reduce poverty and break the chains of poverty and improve the quality of human resources [8].

Family Hope Program is a program that helps very poor households in order to get out of the chain of poverty. In Indonesia the term of Family Hope Program has just known when the Government of Indonesia has tried out the program since 2007 by providing conditional cash transfers to the very poor households. The program is not

the continuation of direct cash transfer programs were provided in order to assist the very poor households maintain their purchasing power when the government adjusted the price of fuel oil. Family Hope Program is to build a system of social protection for the poor. In Indonesia, Family Hope Program is designed to help the poor of the lowest clusters such as conditional assistance.

The program is expected to be sustainable at least until 2015 and is able to contribute to accelerate the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There are five components of the MDGs which are supported by Family Hope Program such decreasing the extreme poverty and hunger, achieving primary education, gender equality, reducing of mortality rates of infants and toddlers, and reducing of maternal mortality. The very poor households of assistance receivers of Family Hope Program have better access to utilize the basic social services of health, education, food and nutrition, including eliminating the social inequality, powerlessness and social isolation that have been attached to the very poor households.

Based on the socio-economic conditions are faced by the very poor households, the economic empowerment strategy is developing very poor households to encourage financial support as a point of entry (the entry-point) in improving education so that needs to be considered is to access the maximum of Family Hope Program in each sub-district. So, empowering the powerless families become powerful families require a political umbrella that held the family empowerment in the long term and sustainable because the very poor households are the extreme poor residents and these efforts can eliminate social inequality, powerlessness and social alienation that have been attached to the poor self-residents [8]. Based on the identification of the very poor households in the city of Kupang, the data shows that the criteria of very poor households are more referring to the criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board for economic reasons, among others:

1. The floor area of house <math>< 8 \text{ m}^2</math> each person.
2. The floor area of house from the ground / bamboo / cheap wood
3. Once in a week of eating meat / milk / chicken
4. Once in a year the members buy new clothes
5. In a day the family members eat less than twice
6. Not having different clothes

Some disadvantages of determination the prosperity of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board are:

1. The amount of data and information requires high level of understanding to collect it but every cadre is not able to master the problem because some of them have different abilities. For example, the variable of practicing their religion is very subjective and it is difficult to assess which the questions are very individual or subjective and the minimum variable consumes animal food (meat / eggs / fish) in the terms of the elasticity is unbalanced since the eggs have cheaper prices so all the family are able to

consume meanwhile the meat is more expensive that only some families are able to consume it,

2. The system of nepotism that promotes the kinship make the cadres often reducing or adding the data according to the program that will be carried out, for example JPS program, raskin (the poor), scholarships and free medical service,
3. To classify the variable gets news from newspapers / radio / TV / magazine into Prosperous Family III whereas almost all families are able to access radio and TV and these are currently not the secondary needs. The excess criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board is able to provide a direct measure of poor families at the national level and the lower level (village / district) and at the household level. The data is routinely collected through household data collection by using indicators of economic and non-economic [9].

Regardless of the weakness of the criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board which is certain the recipient of Family Hope Program experiencing the sixth state, even if the research of the very poor households are more focus in the population of very poor households to take 70 very poor households, while the previous research that Iskandar had done taking a sample of poor and non-poor families. It showed that 43.5% wives in urban areas completed the upper secondary education are not poor meanwhile elementary school graduation (35.4%) are also classified as non-poor at the village. In general the examples of wives education in elementary school graduation as non-poor are (35.2%) and 45.5% are the poor one. Thus, to identify which families are poor and non-poor according to the criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board [3].

This is the difference from the current research with the previous research. This difference lies in the children's education problems, if the criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board based on the size of the economy so the criteria of Family Hope Program based on the criteria of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board which is economic plus the children's education of the very poor households. The results showed that the education of husband and wife in this research area is quite alarming because there are wives who are not in school. Thus, when talking about empowerment it means to discuss about prosperity.

The empowerment requires the active community involvement. In the context of community empowerment of very poor households should be empowered to formulate themselves through a process of consensus development among various individuals and social groups who have an interest and assume the direct risk (stakeholders) as the result of the process or development interventions, whether in economic, social or physical environment. It generally contains direction, purpose, method and development priorities that will be done. The target of programs that lead to the poor and women are mostly unemployed causing them aware, convinced and self-confidence to be able to strive. Then they will try to show what can they do and have effort and later they can work together. In detail, it can be seen in Table 6:

Starting from simple things like that, the spirit of the people (although with the way and their own understanding) will continue and the public empowerment in the sense of independent in building without relying on the government will be achieved. Such this conditions in society will make people feel comfortable and peaceful and the business climate (increase the family income) will be maintained and kept preserved in the

spirit of building the society that can not be separated from the role of groups of community and also to be accompanied by the assistants program.

Table 6: The Example of Wives Development based on Education and Prosperity

Education Level	City				Village				Total (City+Village)			
	Poor		Not Poor		Poor		Not Poor		Poor		Not Poor	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not School	1	2.9	0	0.0	4	5.1	5	5.1	5	4.5	5	4.1
Not Graduated ES	4	11.8	0	0.0	24	30.8	12	12.1	28	25.0	12	9.8
Graduated ES	12	35.3	8	34.8	39	50.0	35	35.4	51	45.5	43	35.2
Graduated JHS	4	11.8	4	17.4	6	7.7	24	24.2	10	8.9	28	23.0
Graduated SHS	13	38.2	10	43.5	5	6.4	18	18.2	18	16.1	28	23.0
Graduated University	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	5	5.1	0	0.0	6	4.9
Total	34	100	23	100	78	100	99	100	112	100	122	100

Note: 6 wives had been died

The empowerment would require the real steps in handling. The steps in realizing the goal is through: climate that allows the community to develop. Two fundamentals that form the climate for the community are:

(1) Reviving And Providing Encouragement of Developing In The Community

The process of making people aware is by inviting them to get to know their region through survey and analysis. This process is called as *participatory survey* and *participatory analysis*. To motivate the community is by asking the people to describe and plan for the region, it is called the *participatory design and planning*. The approach taken towards them psychologically will provide a sense of partiality to the community.

(2) Strengthen the Potential.

Strengthen (empowerment) is done by organizing community in groups / community of builder, which is further

developed by providing inputs and opening the various opportunities of burgeoning so that the community is increasingly powerless. The applicative empowerment of the lower and middle groups will be done through two things:

2.1. Accessibility Empowerment. In the empowerment of community, it is performed through creating access from the informal to the formal groups, the empowered groups empowered and the empowerment groups. The necessity of the access is very determined to share and the participation among stakeholders in the process of empowerment.

2.2. Technical Empowerment. Technical empowerment is carried out as part of advocacy activities in order to promote the capacity increase of the empowered group. The active involvement of each stakeholder is realized in the form of real share such programs, funding, and wisdom (policy). In this case, the empowerment of the very poor households is by increasing the active participation of the community in various aspects of development and every program grows the awareness of the same interests with the aim of implementing a project, so that citizens are required to be involved, not only in the practical aspects but also in the emotional involvement in the program.

Factually, the general poverty level of households are associated with education level. The low income of the very poor households causes the family is unable to fill the educational needs, even for a minimal level. Some of the children from the very poor households are also not go to school because they have to help earning livelihood. Although the primary school enrollment rate is high but there are still many children from the very poor households who drop out of school or stop to continue their study to Junior High School / Islamic High School. This condition causes the quality of the next generation of the very poor households is always low and is eventually trapped in poverty environment.

It can be strengthened by the results of research of Hye and Hanna that prosperity was influenced by level of education. There is a positive relationship between education and wealth at all ages. At the age of 65 years, the wealth of the forecast of \$ 224.560 to their level of education up to grade 8, \$ 369.352 for those whose level of education up to grade 12 and \$ 514.144 for those who are studying over 16 years and \$ 658.937 for those who are studying for 20 years [2]. Meanwhile, the results of Iskandar research showed that 43.5% examples of wives in urban areas who completed upper secondary education were not poor and either who had completed primary school (35.4%) in the village. In general (35.2%) examples of graduated wives in elementary school were not poor and 45.5% were poor [3].

It illustrates that the real education plays an important role in the lives of very poor households. With the higher education and skills can access a variety of employment opportunities and it can earn a decent salary. The person's decent salary or income implies the family or the household is prosperous. In contrast, households or families with low education and skills can not access a variety of employment opportunities and it is impossible to obtain a decent salary. The person's low salary or income indicates the family or household is not prosperous.

The poverty line was also measured based on the amount of consumption expenditure to fill the basic needs per capita during the year. Basic needs is the needs for items such as rice, meat, vegetables, housing, education and

health. Those may be vary. The changes in per capita expenditure on basic needs reflect the changes in price levels and patterns of family consumption. These indicators are able to explain the changes in attitudes and perceptions towards the basic needs [10]. Thus, the Esmara's poverty measure were able to capture the impact of inflation and the impact of rising real income toward the quantity of essential goods consumed [5].

Esmara's opinion is factually household poverty can be seen through education. Low income of very poor households lead the family is unable to fill the needs of education, even for a minimum level. The low state of health of very poor households also have an impact on not optimal for child's growth and development process, especially at the age of 0-5 years. In 2003, the child mortality in low-income groups of the population was 77% per 1,000 live births, while the highest-income population groups only 22 percent per 1,000 live births. In 2000-2005, there was a tendency that the increase in cases of malnutrition from 24.5% in 2000 to 29% in 2005. Meanwhile, in 2007 decreased to 18.4%. Malnutrition gives the bad impact on the productivity and durability of one's body, causing it trapped in a cycle of bad health. Student who often absent from school due to illness can cause them to drop out from school. Their health and nutrition are also generally bad make them can not be excellent at school. In addition, some of the children from the very poor households are also not go to school because they have to help earning livelihood. Although the primary school enrollment rate is high but there are still many children from the very poor households who drop out of school or stop to continue their study to Junior High School / Islamic High School. This condition causes the quality of the next generation of the very poor households is always low and is eventually trapped in poverty environment [8].

Based on the illustration above, the focus of the problem at the point of emphasis on filling the basic needs, particularly in education, especially for very poor households need to be increased in line with the government's efforts to build educational facilities as well as launching the programs aimed for poor families. There are still many very poor households that can not fill the basic needs of education because the root problems that occur both on the side of very poor households (demand side) and the service (supply side). At the very poor households, the biggest reason does not continue the study due to the absence of costs, work for earning the livelihood, the opinion that the education has been enough, and other reasons. Meanwhile, the problems on the supply side give the low access to very poor households to the education, such as there is not availability of affordable educational services by very poor households. The unreachable cost of services for the very poor households and the distance between the residence and the relatively far location of services is a major challenge for providers of educational services. Education is essentially a process of changing the biological human figure into a figure of social being (which education is also called socialization). Superior socialization is an attempt transformation of social and cultural values from one generation to the next so it is expected to behave like the first generation [13]

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research shows that 48.6% go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program and 24.3% do not go to school before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program meanwhile 22.9% says that they had gone to school but they did not graduate as they must work before becoming a participant of Family Hope Program. And 37.1% says that illiterate children are remain not going to school.

Therefore, the policy is chosen to overcome the children's education. It helps the children of very poor households to enter the types of basic education institutions that can be used by them. And for children of very poor households who drop out from school or do not continue the study to Junior High School / Islamic Junior High School, they will receive assistance for a maximum of 6 (six) years. Very poor households who have been qualified, they will be the tackling model in the form of financial assistance. The empowerment strategy is to develop an family's economy by encouraging financial assistance as the entry-point of increasing in prosperity and education, what it needs to be considered is the more maximum access of Family Hope Program institutions in each district. In this study, researchers tries to correlate wife's education with the very poor household through the Product Moment Correlation analysis. The analysis shows that the correlation is 0.376, it means that the relationship between education and income is very close. So, the low level of education affects also the low of income and the prosperity.

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