
Analysis Of The Family Hope Program

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Abstract. *The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the family of hope program along with the obstacles in the family of hope program in Sidoarjo Regency. This research is based on the problem of assistants who carry out socialization only once every three months and there are still many PKH recipients who do not understand their rights and obligations. The method used is qualitative research. The data collection technique is by means of in-depth interviews, observations and relevant literature studies with one key informant, namely the Village PKH assistant and four supporting informants including the District PKH coordinator, village secretary, and PKH assistance recipient communities. The analysis technique in this study uses a qualitative type that refers to the theory of Miles and Huberman. The results showed that the analysis of the family of hope program in Sidoarjo, namely, first, the achievement of goals. The achievement measure is said to have not been achieved because the targets for accepting PKH members are still not on target and the process of managing the aid index for PKH recipients is still not right. The second is integration, the size of integration is said to be not right because there has been no delivery of skills for PKH members in socializing with PKH facilitators. Third, adaptation, PKH facilitators are sufficient good and can adapt to PKH members and their environment.*

Keywords: Family Hope Program

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the most densely populated countries, with 273 million population or around 273,879,750 people. One of Indonesia's obstacles to achieving welfare is the problem of poverty. Poverty is a phenomenal problem that exists in all parts of the world, especially developing countries like Indonesia. Poverty rate in Indonesia soared to around 27.55 million people in 2021. The problem of poverty that exists in Indonesia is an interesting problem to study repeatedly.[1] Poverty This is a fundamental problem that the government always pays attention to. Can't It is undeniable that poverty is still the toughest and most crucial problem in the world so a country must have breakthroughs related to policy so that it is able to overcome the problem of poverty. Indonesia itself has a prevention program poverty, the poverty alleviation program is an activity carried out by government, regional government, business world, and society to improve welfare poor communities through social assistance, community empowerment, business empowerment micro and small economy, as well as other programs in order to increase economic activity. Wrong a program presented by the Indonesian government which is expected to be right on target so that it can be achieved reducing poverty is the Family

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Hope Program (PKH). Efforts to eradicate poverty have been regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010. The Indonesian government has a strategy to accelerate poverty reduction carried out by: (a) Reducing the burden on the poor; (b) Improve abilities and poor people's income; (c) Developing and ensuring sustainability and micro-enterprises small; (d) Synergize poverty reduction policies and programs. KPM PKH must registered and present at Health facilities (faskes) and Education facilities (fasdik). Obligation

KPM PKH in the Health sector includes obstetric examinations for pregnant women, giving nutritional intake and immunizations and weighing toddlers and preschoolers. Medium The obligation in the education sector is to register and ensure the attendance of members PKH family educational unit according to primary and secondary school levels. And to social welfare components, namely people with severe disabilities and the elderly starting from the age of 60 years. PKH social assistance in 2019 is divided into two types, namely permanent assistance and assistance The components provided under the provisions of Permanent Assistance for each regular family are: Rp. 550,000,-/family/year, PKH ACCESS: Rp. 1,000,000,-/family/year. Component help for each person in a PKH family, pregnant women: IDR 2,400,000,-, early childhood: IDR. 2,400,000,-, SD: Rp. 900,000,-, Middle School: Rp. 1,500,000,-, high school: Rp. 2,000,000,-, Severe disability: Rp. 2,400,000,-, Seniors: Rp. 2,400,000,-. Component assistance is given to a maximum of 4 people in one family. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is one of these programs poverty reduction which began in 2007 was launched by the government.

The targets or recipients of PKH assistance are Very Poor Households (RTSM) who have Members consist of children aged 0-15 years and/or pregnant/postpartum women and are in selected locations. The main goal of PKH is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of resources people, especially poor community groups. In the short term, this helps help reducing the burden of RTSM expenses, while in the long term, namely checking pregnancy for pregnant women and improving nutrition, it is hoped that it can break the chain of poverty between generation. The following is the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program assistance in Sidoarjo Regency. Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Finance (2021) the number of families receiving PKH in 2016 in Sidoarjo there were 42,013. In 2017 the number of families receiving PKH in Sidoarjo Regency was 39,981, then decreased to 38,442 in 2018

2018. In 2019 there was a decrease again by 905 to 37,537 people. But on In 2020, the number of PKH assistance recipients experienced a quite drastic increase, namely 40,993. Then it rose again in 2021 by 3,749 to 44,742 families with allocation. There will certainly be many

obstacles in the distribution of social assistance (bansos) and overlaps in social assistance as social safety in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the results overview of the results semester examination (IHPS) II/2020 which has just been published by the Examination Board RI Finance (BPK) recently, Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) determined by The Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) is still far from accurate when used as a basis for distribution social assistance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive research that uses a qualitative approach as follows a method used to provide an overview of events or activities objectives, interviews and other sources which are used to understand the phenomenon of there is research that is holistic by describing it through sentences or language from what has been seen.[6] This research is located in Sidoarjo Regency, specifically in the village Krembung, Krembung District. Researchers used a purposive sampling technique, namely technique in determining research by considering several things so that the data can be more representative or can be considered capable of representing all with the acquisition of 5 people Informants include the District PKH Coordinator, Village PKH Facilitator, Village Secretary Krembung, and two community figures. Meanwhile, the key informant is the PKH Facilitator Village. The types and sources of data used are primary and secondary data and techniques Data collection includes interviews, observation and documentation by Sugiyono (2015), Researchers also use data analysis techniques by Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015) namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Analysis of the Family Hope Program in Sidoarjo Regency In the context of poverty alleviation and social development in order to achieve it community welfare, the Indonesian government starting in 2007 issued a Program Family Hope (PKH) which aims to overcome the problem of poverty for the sake of creating prosperity. Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare article 1 paragraph (1): "Social welfare is a condition where the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens are met so that they can live a decent and capable life. develop oneself so that they are able to carry out their social functions." Family Program Harapan (PKH) focuses on three components, namely the

education component (increasing the level of education of children from elementary, middle and high school for low-income families), component health (improving the nutritional health status of pregnant women, postpartum mothers and children under five), and components social welfare (improving welfare for severe disabilities and elderly people over 70 year). With PKH, it is hoped that PKH recipients can focus on management complementary based assistance received. The following are the results of the discussion in analysis of the Family Hope Program in Sidoarjo Regency:

1. Goal Achievement

Achievement is the overall effort to achieve goals and must be viewed as a process. In order to ensure the achievement of the final goal, stages are needed, both in terms of meaning phasing in the achievement of its parts and phasing in the sense of periodization. Achieving goals consists of several factors, namely: time period and targets concrete targets. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is motivated by the still high numbers poverty in various regions in Indonesia. Poverty alleviation is as a form of development policy that is the responsibility of the entire country. The main purpose The Family Hope Program is: Improving the standard of living of Beneficiary Families (KPM) Through easy access to health, education and social welfare services, Reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families, Creating change and independence for beneficiary families (KPM) in gaining access health, education and social welfare services. Family Hope Program in the Regency Sidoarjo aims at Penang poverty roll that provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RTSM) if they meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of Human Resources (HR), namely Education and Health. The direction of poverty alleviation through PKH is in accordance with Law Number 11 of the Year 2009 and Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Response Poverty.[9] The non-cash PKH social assistance distribution mechanism includes:

- a. Opening a social assistance recipient (PKH) account
- b. Socialization and education
- c. Distribution of Prosperous Family Cards (KKS)
- d. Process of distributing social assistance (PKH)
- e. Distribution of PKH social assistance funds
- f. Reconciliation of the results of the distribution of PKH social assistance
- g. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on the distribution of social assistance

From the results of findings in the field in Sidoarjo Regency, the intended targets are recipients of aid PKH is still considered inappropriate, and management in the use of the PKH assistance index is still ongoing not yet optimally used to meet complementary needs. Matter This can happen because data collection on prospective PKH recipients is directly selected by the center without looking at actual conditions in the field. Many people in Sidoarjo Regency are financially able to support himself but still receive assistance PKH, on the other hand, people who really can't afford it don't get help PKH. Various parties are involved in managing PKH assistance in Sidoarjo Regency trying to update the data so that people who are classified as well off can get it release the PKH assistance that has been received and the people who really need it can be included in the list of PKH recipients. But they couldn't do much, and...

Again, recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance are still determined by the center and cannot change. Accuracy in determining goals is an organizational activity to achieve a previously determined goal. Goals are set regularly appropriate, will greatly support the effectiveness of implementing activities, especially those that are long-term oriented.

1. The aim is to improve the standard of living of Beneficiary Families through access to services

education, health and social welfare have not been fully effective. Program Family Hope (PKH) has increased the number of KPM who attend school compulsorily 12 years of study, pregnant women, babies and toddlers have had their health checked with easy and routine and the elderly have their health taken care of through the elderly posyandu and people with disabilities through home visits to find out their health conditions, however There are still KPMs who are in junior high school who don't want to continue

schools that make aid have to be pending and cause envy to those who do not yet a KPM.

2. The aim is to reduce the burden of expenditure and increase income in the Regency

Sidoarjo has been running well, this can be seen from some families Beneficiaries who have used aid according to the rules, namely for components education is used to pay school fees, in health components and welfare, namely to fulfill the nutrition of pregnant women, babies 0 (zero) to 6 (six) years, elderly and people with disabilities. However, the recipient family was still found benefits that use assistance to buy credit, pay debts, meet other living needs such as buying electronic equipment and clothes, Some are even intended for roads that do not comply with PKH regulations to reduce

expenses and increase income. No obligations collecting evidence of the use of aid means KPM is not yet complete allocate aid according to the rules.

3. There is a change in behavior in the families who receive benefits from good education

for children and families who receive benefits, there are already children in the recipient family The benefits of going to school to college are a reflection of the family Beneficiaries have considered education to be important in educating the children of the beneficiary families have reduced speaking or acting rudely and create awareness of being polite. In the health sector of the recipient family The benefits of having regular health checks at health facilities, namely posyandu and Community health centers are not run by shamans, as was previously done. In creating independence has not been achieved, this is because it is difficult to instill an entrepreneurial spirit from an early age to dare to open a business, this is caused by fear of failure and no return of capital in entrepreneurship.

4. In reducing poverty it cannot be said to be successful, whereas for

The reduction in inequality has been felt by KPM Sidoarjo Regency. There is no reduction in the number of poor and vulnerable families based on graduation of results socio-economic updates and based on data on the number of poverty in Regency Sidoarjo. This shows that the goal is to reduce poverty and inequality not yet effective, even though PKH Facilitators in Sidoarjo Regency have made efforts to reduce poverty through socialization of the use of funds to reduce it poverty, but this has not been able to achieve the goal. Difficult changing the mindset of beneficiary families to get out of poverty, causing only a reduction in the inequality already felt by the family beneficiaries in Sidoarjo Regency by fulfilling daily meals for beneficiary families.

5. Introduce the benefits of formal financial products and services to recipient families

Benefits, the aim of introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to KPM has been carried out, but have not been able to achieve the stated goals. This is because socialization through implementation of Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2). have not been able to comply with the planning schedule that has been made by the PKH facilitator, There are KPMs who have not been able to attend family capacity building meetings.

2. Integration

Integration is a measurement of the level of an organization's ability to carry out activities socialization, consensus development and communication with various other organizations. Integration concerns the socialization process. P2K2 or Family Capacity Building Meeting is one of the PKH socialization activities. Integration in the Family Hope Program is about socialization and skills development provided by PKH assistants. In the field of socialization, the success of a program is determined by the intensity of socialization as well as coaching carried out by PKH facilitators appointed as a team coordinating the course of a program activity, with socialization there will be one common understanding of the knowledge or information conveyed to the group target recipients of PKH assistance. PKH facilitators provide material about family, managing household finances, and about health. The existence of P2K2 aims to increase knowledge and awareness KH participants about the importance of education and health in improving quality of life family in the future. Thus, fulfilling obligations by PKH participants is not just a matter of responsibility fulfilling obligations as a PKH recipient, but also because of awareness of the benefits education and health for children in PKH participating families. P2K2 has a main module namely health and nutrition module, education and childcare module, family finance module, child protection module, and social welfare module. From this module, PKH companion participate and be responsible for the delivery of each module. The social protection program provided to the community aims to: support and improve the level of welfare of the community itself by receive services in education, health and social welfare facilities for all family members according to their needs. There are three types of PKH programs presented in the midst of society, including: first education, where all Indonesian children have the right to receive adequate and quality education to develop their intellect and academic achievements for the progress of a nation. PKH has had a very positive impact in the world of education, participation of elementary school children, Middle and high schools are in line with PKH's goal of encouraging access to education for children school. Just like education, health really needs to be paid attention to because it is healthy very valuable in order to avoid undesirable things. Therefore, it is necessary a mapping of health service levels carried out to see efforts for equality which has been done. Low income means families are unable to make ends meet the need for good health, inadequate health care for pregnant women resulting in poor health conditions for the baby being born. The presence of the PKH program in Sidoarjo Regency is trying to reduce the rate of malnutrition in babies and increase the health of pregnant women, that way the health

process is always maintained. In Sidoarjo Regency, measuring ability levels does not only include socialization but there was discussion and sharing between the Hope Family Program assistants and participants in the family hope program. This will make things easier for the recipient community assistance/participants to communicate with PKH facilitators. Communication carried out includes complaints, grievances and problems experienced by aid recipients

family hope program. With this activity, the community can be open to companion for the family hope program regarding the problems faced while being participants in the family hope program. This also makes it easier for PKH assistants to solve problems that occur in the field. Thus, the PKH program can help recipients reduce living costs upandaily. The findings in the field state that there are still many in Sidoarjo Regency people who are reluctant to take part in various activities in PKH, including socialization and P2K2 programs. This can happen due to occasional companions conducting socialization only once every 3 months and coupled with the pandemic situation which does not allow crowding or gathering activities.

3. Adaptation

Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adapt to its environment. Therefore used as a benchmark for the process of procurement and filling of labor or Human Resources (HR) available, in this case what needs to be considered is the filling of existing HR, Before becoming a PKH Companion, you have attended a training period and received training direction from the regional coordinator for implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) itself. The active role of PKH facilitators is an adaptation of PKH so that the goals of PKH can be achieved maximally. One of the aims of the Family Hope Program is to alleviate poverty and reduce the burden of public expenditure even though it is felt that the amount is not

how much. The role and function of the Social and Assistance Service as PKH human resources is very necessary for the sake of achieving a predetermined goal, therefore it is necessary to carry out planning

One of the roles and functions of PKH Facilitators is coordination and synergy by looking at the potential and welfare of the community at the village, sub-district and community levels District, to find out to what extent PKH human resources help the government to achieve The aim of the success of a program is to reduce the burden of public expenditure and can reduce poverty, assistance for KPM PKH is needed to accelerate achievement program objectives. PKH social assistants carry out facilitation, mediation and advocacy functions for PKH

beneficiary families in accessing education, health and facility services social welfare.[12] PKH social assistants also ensure that PKH KPMs comply obligations according to the provisions and requirements for changes in the behavior of KPM PKH. Following The duties and functions of KPM PKH assistants include:

1. PKH social assistants are obliged to hold group meetings with KPM PKH is assisted every month.
2. PKH social assistants are obliged to ensure assistance with health components, education, and social welfare are right on target, namely a truly society poor.
3. Assistance for the elderly component is carried out by a social assistant appointed by Directorate of Elderly Rehabilitation.
4. Assistance for people with severe disabilities is carried out by social assistants appointed by the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities.

Adaptation capacity in an organization is the extent to which the organization able to translate changes both internally and externally, Then the changes will be responded to by the organization concerned. In implementing PKH activities, what is done is to provide direction, motivation and accompanying communication and control and providing information to RTSM participants PKH regarding the importance of PKH, then increasing community capacity through activities carried out in group meetings carried out by the companion. The mechanism for implementing the family hope program refers to general guidelines and implementation of the established Family Hope Program (PKH). Implementation mechanism The Family Hope Program (PKH) has high formality, has detailed rules, but it can provide space and opportunities for the community, especially the poor (RTSM) to truly empower themselves as objects and implementers development.

Based on findings in the field in Sidoarjo Regency, the adaptation process of PKH facilitators always play an active and responsible role in accompanying PKH members, from this Collaboration between families is built because there is a good interaction process between those implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the community involved in the implementation PKH. From the explanation above, it can be analyzed that the PKH adaptation process in Sidoarjo Regency has gone well, because in the adaptation process, every companion has have knowledge and experience regarding the Family Hope Program as well PKH facilitators have a very important role in PKH activities. So with adaptability, companions can adapt to PKH members and the environment.

4. Supervision

Supervision is determining what has been implemented, meaning evaluating work performance and, if necessary, implement corrective actions to achieve work results according to plans. Supervision is essentially an action comparing the results and reality (dassien) with the results g desired (dassollen). Matter This is because there are often deviations between these two things. So assignment Supervision is making corrections to deviations that occur. The socialization targets carried out by the PKH coordinator and assistants were not successful regardless of the service strategy implemented to achieve these targets. Service strategy through PKH socialization is necessary so that socialization can take place well. From the results It can be concluded from the author's research that the service strategy carried out by the coordinator PKH, PKH recipients and PKH assistants in Sidoarjo Regency are not yet running optimally.

This is proven by the fact that there are still many companions who carry out socialization every 3 months and participants Many PKH recipients are also still reluctant to come to attend the outreach determined. PKH supervision aims to monitor the implementation of PKH on the input side and output (outputs). The monitoring program will identify various things that arise in implementing PKH thus providing an opportunity for program implementers to carry out necessary repairs. Supervision carried out by the District PKH assistant Tembilahan is when the group meeting is held, apart from that the companion will also do it verify data with health and education facilities that collaborate with PKH. Based on` 2016 PKH general guidebook, indicators in monitoring PKH implementation consist of: input indicators (resources and budget) and family indicators (products). generated). These two categories will be obtained from the results of analysis and management information systems PKH. In the program monitoring process, the Social Service monitors the performance of PKH Facilitators the effectiveness of a program by means of coordination and evaluation meetings every month, Where if problems occur in the field, the PKH Facilitator will make a report To the Social Service, then the Social Service wrote to the Ministry of Social Affairs to get a solution for the problems that occur. Based on the PKH Implementation Guidelines, monitoring or Monitoring is one of the activities that can be carried out to find out the extent

PKH program implemented. Monitoring activities are part of operational evaluation activities which aim to: assess the effectiveness of program implementation. Scope of PKH monitoring in general implemented on the input, process and output sides. PKH monitoring activities are designed to be a a system that integrates with all aspects of program

implementation. Monitoring is carried out continuously, both in the planning process and the process of implementing activities. Monitoring or monitoring can be carried out while activities are in progress or by analyzing reports and developments in PKH implementation within a certain time starting from collecting data and information about program implementation. As for the goals and implementing monitoring or monitoring of the PKH program, namely:

1. Monitoring Objectives

- Know and ensure that the implementation of PKH activities runs well
- Ensure that the PKH schedule that has been prepared for one budget year is implemented appropriately with a predetermined plan.
- Provide input to the person in charge of PKH regarding internal improvement efforts planning and implementing PKH.

2. Implementation of Monitoring

- a. Monitoring by the central, provincial, district/city and sub-district governments
- b. responsible for the implementation of PKH and achieving targets in accordance with established mechanism. For this purpose, the Government undertakes regular monitoring so that PKH implementation is in accordance with the plans and mechanisms determined, such as the availability of education and health services.
- c. Monitoring by stakeholders related to PKH monitoring activities as well carried out by relevant stakeholders, such as: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), and Institutions other.
- d. Monitoring with community participation, monitoring by the community involves residents the community at large in supervising and monitoring activities/programs. In PKH there is a group of mothers who are selected and assigned to ensure the implementation of PKH. Supervision can also detect the extent to which leadership policies are implemented and achieved the extent of deviations that occur in the implementation of supervisory duties, for To facilitate implementation in realizing the goal, several phases or stages must also go through order of implementation. Supervision process anywhere or objective supervision anything consists of the following phases:
 - Determine measuring instruments (standards)
 - Establish an assessment
 - Take corrective action

In the first phase the leader must determine or establish standards or measuring tools. Based on these standards, an assessment is then carried out. Meanwhile, in the second phase, namely Evaluation, namely comparing the work that has been done with these standards. If there is inequality then begins the third phase, namely carrying out corrective action with intent so that monitoring objectives can be realized. Supervision carried out by PKH assistants in Sidoarjo Regency is carried out at every group meeting held, apart from that The companion will also verify data at health facilities and educational facilities who collaborate with PKH.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and brief description above regarding the Analysis of the Family Hope Program

in Sidoarjo Regency by comparing the reality on the ground, it can be drawn conclusion as follows: Analysis of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Sidoarjo Regency, the first to achieve its goals namely in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2009 and Presidential Regulation Number 15 year 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction. to measure goal achievement seen from the target aspect in accepting PKH members, it is still not on target. And aspects of the aid index management process for PKH recipients are also still not appropriate. The Family Hope Program (PKH) should be said to be right on target, if it is on target and in process achieved in accordance with the goals to be achieved. The two aspects of integration, in the process section Socialization involves developing skills that have not yet been implemented in activities PKH. From this integration measure which is related to the development of knowledge and skills of PKH members because they will have a good effect on their survival within the family, PKH, and community. The third is seen from the aspect of each adaptation Companions already have knowledge and experience regarding the Family Program Hope and PKH companions have a very important role in PKH activities. fourth, namely the supervision aspect carried out at every stage of aid distribution, supervision carried out to measure the success or failure of implementing the distribution of PKH assistance.

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