MODEL FOR DISTRIBUTING FUNDS PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN (PKH) IN GAMPONG LAE SIMOLAP, SULTAN DAULAT DISTRICT, SUBULUSSALAM CITY

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Family Hope Program aims to improve the welfare of the poor through access to education, health and social welfare services. However, in its implementation several obstacles were found, namely inaccurate data collection, recipients who were not on target, and the slow distribution process. This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the system for determining aid recipients, the mechanism for distributing aid, and the impact of aid on community welfare in Gampong Lae Simolap. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Data collection was carried out through interviews, documentation studies, and observations. The analysis was carried out by referring to indicators of effectiveness, namely target accuracy, timeliness, and changes in the welfare of the beneficiary community. The results of the research show that although the PKH distribution mechanism in Gampong Lae Simolap has followed procedures based on the 2018 Ministry of Social regulations, there are still several weaknesses in data collection and monitoring, such as there are still aid recipients who do not meet the criteria, while families who need it more are not registered. The PKH program has had a positive impact in increasing access to education, health services and economic stability, however the benefits have not been optimal due to the limited amount of assistance and not being well targeted. Therefore, this research recommends increasing the transparency and accuracy of data collection, improving the monitoring system, and adjusting the nominal amount of aid.

Keywords: Family Hope Program; Effectiveness; Public welfare; Data Collection; PKH distribution

Introduction

Indonesia has a land area of 1.9 million KM2 with a population at the end of 2023 reaching 278.7 million people. Develop Contries/LDCs data shows that poverty is one of the problems faced by the State of Indonesia, although various efforts have been made, it is still difficult to overcome it. This far exceeds the population of the countries New Zealand, Australia and Malaysia (Suharto, 2009). This condition illustrates that society is unable to meet basic needs, which is often exacerbated by low access to education, health and legal treatment. Poverty is not only related to low income but also socio-economic conditions that make people vulnerable to various risks (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2018). Poverty is defined as a condition where there is no income to meet basic needs so that it is unable to ensure survival. The concept of poverty expands the social science view of poverty which is not just a condition of not being able to generate income to meet basic needs, but also a condition of helplessness as a result of the low quality of health and education services, the law, crime or crime, the risk of receiving negative political treatment. ,

and especially helplessness in efforts to improve the quality of one's own well-being (Fitria & Amberi, 2020:45).

The Indonesian government, to carry out its functions, provides welfare to its people, one of which is by issuing programs that can support solving welfare problems. including the social assistance program (BANSOS) which is intended for people who really need it. The flagship BANSOS program issued by the government to realize the nation's dreams through the Ministry of Social Affairs is the Family Hope Program (PKH). The government's performance is by carrying out activities that directly help the community to improve welfare. The effectiveness of the provision and distribution of aid is generally based on the quantity, quality and time targets that have been achieved by management.

According to the regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) Article 1, what is meant by the Family Hope Program is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families and individuals who are registered in the integrated data on the program for handling the poor, processed by social welfare data and information center and designated as a PKH beneficiary family.

Policy implementation and types of assistance for the Family Hope Program (PKH) are basic food (sembako) and non-cash money. The basic necessities received by family hope program participants are in the form of rice and eggs and the nominal non-cash money received by family hope program participants is financial assistance for poor households (RTM) who have children under 6 years old, pregnant women Rp. 600,000 per person, while children participating in education equivalent to SD/MI/Package A/SDLB IDR 225,000 per person, children participating in education equivalent to SMP/MTs/Package B/SMLB IDR per person, children participating in equivalent education, SMA/MAN/Package C/Senior High School IDR 500,000 per person, Seniors (Seniors) IDR 600,000 per person, and cash assistance from the Family Hope Program is disbursed once every 3 (three) months.

In the technical implementation of providing assistance, it was determined that the criteria for participants who received funds from the Family Hope Program were poor households, namely: pregnant women, postpartum mothers, or toddlers, having children aged 5-7 years who had not yet entered primary education (premature children), having children SD/MI/Package A/SDLB (Age 7-12 years), have SMA/MAN/Package C/SLTA children (Age 15-18 years), have an elderly mother (age 70 years).

Several studies that are related to this research include research conducted by Yuliani (2017) examining the effectiveness of the free health service program (P2KM) in Bandar Lampung City and found that the effectiveness of the program was influenced by the transparency of data collection and the suitability of services to community needs. Furthermore, Aliamsa's research (2021) analyzed the distribution of PKH in Pompengan Tengah Village, East Lamasi District, and identified challenges in the distribution mechanism such as delays and inaccurate targets. The results show that the principle of fairness in aid distribution is often ignored. Furthermore, research by Nova, Maimun, and Yulindawati (2022) discusses the effectiveness of PKH on community welfare during the COVID-19 pandemic in Tangan-Tangan

District, Southwest Aceh. This research reviews the benefits of PKH in improving the economic conditions of society, although there is criticism of the nominal assistance.

Several studies show that the novelty of the research focuses on analyzing the model for distributing funds for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City by examining the problems of data collection, distribution and its impact on community welfare. This is actually different from previous research, namely Yuliani (2017) which focused on the effectiveness of free health programs.

Based on the results of observations, it shows that the implementation of the PKH program still faces a number of problems in data collection and distribution of PKH assistance in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City. Apart from that, researchers identified several cases where assistance was not on target, even some families who were classified as well-off receive PKH assistance. Meanwhile, families who need it more are neglected. This shows that there are weaknesses in the system for determining beneficiaries and the mechanism for distributing aid.

Furthermore, Gampong Lae Simolap, is a Gampong with a population of 645 people and has 189 families, has three hamlets, namely Suka Maju hamlet, Jengkol hamlet, and unity hamlet, which receives PKH for 40 families, and there are still several hamlets that are classified as communities. capable. Meanwhile, people who are less fortunate do not receive this assistance. Based on the background above, the researcher aims to analyze the PKH distribution model in Gampong Lae Simolap which includes the system for determining recipients, the mechanism for distributing aid, and its impact on community welfare.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach, where data is collected in the form of words, sentences and images. Qualitative research focuses on researching subjects in their daily lives with the aim of interacting and understanding their lives directly. (Sugiono, 2018:90). A qualitative approach was chosen to understand in depth the process of distributing funds for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City, including the system for determining recipients, distribution mechanisms, and the impact of the program on the welfare of the beneficiary community. The research location was carried out in Gampong Lae Simolap, with a population of 645 people (189 heads of families), 40 families as PKH beneficiaries.

Data collection techniques are carried out through; 1. Interviews with research subjects, namely Keusyik, Hamlet Heads, Youth Leaders, PKH Coordinators, PKH Facilitators, and families of PKH beneficiaries, to explore the experiences and views of informants regarding the effectiveness of PKH distribution. 2. documentation studies, consisting of official documents and reports related to the implementation of the PKH program at the village level and 3. Observations of the aid distribution process and the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries. The data used in this research is divided into two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly through interviews with Keusyik, PKH Coordinator, PKH Facilitator, and families of PKH beneficiaries. Secondary data was obtained

from official documents related to the Family Hope Program (Sugiyono, 2015). Observations were carried out to obtain a direct picture of the implementation of PKH in Gampong Lae Simolap, while structured interviews were used to dig deeper information from the informants. This is facilitated with tools such as field notes and recordings to ensure accurate data (Etta Mamang Sangadji & Sopiah, 2017:67). The data analysis technique is carried out descriptively with data reduction steps, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1994:109). Data processing is carried out through several stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction includes sorting the data, while presenting the data in a narrative form that is easy to understand. Conclusions or verification are carried out by organizing data based on the research problems raised (Bungin, 2017). The analysis techniques used include selecting relevant data, processing the data obtained, and drawing conclusions that describe the phenomenon studied (Husaini Usman, 2019;54).

Results and Discussion

This research aims to analyze the determination of recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) financial assistance, the mechanism for distributing assistance, and the level of welfare of program recipients in Gampong Lae Simolap. Based on data collected during the Tangga research from January 26 to February 3 2024, by meeting 40 heads of families who were recipients of PKH assistance.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out regarding the effectiveness of the distribution of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City, including the system for determining recipients, the mechanism for distributing aid, and the impact of the program on community welfare, it can be explained as follows:

1. **System for Determining Recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) Fund Assistance in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City**

    The system for determining recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) financial assistance is a crucial first step in ensuring that social assistance programs are right on target. In Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City, this process is carried out by referring to predetermined criteria, namely the economic condition of the family, the presence of pregnant women, school age children, the elderly, and people with severe disabilities. The importance of accuracy in decision making on aid recipients is in accordance with the social policy evaluation theory in which transparency and data validation are important elements in the implementation of social programs (Suharto, 2017). With a careful system, the PKH program not only supports basic needs, but also has the potential to encourage sustainable improvements in welfare.

    Based on the research results, it shows that the system for determining recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) funding assistance in Gampong Lae Simolap is carried out using two approaches, namely recipient criteria and data verification. Next, interviews were conducted on the available data to obtain validation of criteria based on components such as poor families, pregnant women, school-aged children, the elderly and people with severe disabilities. Meanwhile, PKH facilitators confirmed that this process was carried out by

evaluating potential recipients so that they complied with technical guidelines and instructions.

The PKH Coordinator explained that the amount of assistance varies depending on group, for example pregnant women and young children receive IDR 1,200,000, while people with severe disabilities receive IDR 3,100,000, which is distributed every four months. Notification of disbursement is made by the PKH facilitator one day before the disbursement of aid funds. Community leaders mentioned the positive impact of PKH in helping with education costs, although the amount of assistance was considered still limited. From observations, researchers also noted the importance of justice in the process of determining aid recipients, which begins with data verification through supporting documents such as KTPs and family cards, followed by the application of clear criteria to ensure that only people are worthy of receiving aid.

Furthermore, determining recipients of PKH funding assistance refers to the criteria set by the government, in this case social matters, such as poor families, pregnant women, school-age children, the elderly and people with severe disabilities. This determination is in accordance with policy evaluation theory which emphasizes data accuracy and validation in the implementation of social programs (Suharto, 2017). However, there are still problems with the accuracy of data collection, because there are several families who receive assistance that do not meet the available criteria, while families that meet the criteria have not been helped. This strengthens previous findings that data collection accuracy is a challenge in social assistance programs (Maimun & Yulindawati, 2022).

The aid distribution mechanism involves stages of data verification, socialization, and disbursement of funds through banks or financial institutions. This approach is considered effective in reducing potential funds. Public policy implementation theory states that the success of program implementation is greatly influenced by the structure of distribution mechanisms and stakeholder participation (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984). In this section, PKH facilitators play an active role in ensuring that recipients understand the process and schedule for disbursement of funds, which is in accordance with the principles of participation in social policy (Budiani, 2017).

In terms of impact on welfare, the PKH program shows a positive contribution in increasing access to education and health in Gampong Lae Simolap. Children who receive aid can continue their education, while pregnant women receive better health services. Based on the basic needs approach, welfare is not only measured by increasing income, but also from access to sustainable education and health (UNDP, 2004). However, the limited nominal amount of assistance reduces the effectiveness of this program, in line with research by Fitria & Amberi (2020), which found that the amount of assistance for those who cannot afford it is often an obstacle in improving the welfare of recipients. Based on the results of this research and discussion, this research can confirm that the PKH program provides significant benefits for the poor, but still requires improvements in the data collection aspect and increasing the nominal amount of assistance to cover basic needs more comprehensively.

2. Mechanism for Distribution of Fund Assistance for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City

The mechanism for distributing PKH assistance is carried out through opening a bank account, distributing Prosperous Family Cards (KKS), and disbursing funds non-cash. This process is in accordance with the 2018 PKH technical guidelines. However, obstacles are still found such as delays in disbursement of funds and lack of outreach to beneficiaries regarding the use of KKS. This causes some recipients to have difficulty accessing assistance optimally.

The mechanism for distributing funds for the Family Hope Program (PKH) can be distributed on time and according to targets. Distribution is carried out through a structured process, including registration, verification, socialization and disbursement of funds through the beneficiary's bank account. This mechanism is designed to minimize the potential to ensure visibility and transparency in implementation. This is in line with the theory of public policy implementation which emphasizes the importance of effective management, communication between related parties, and monitoring at every stage of implementation (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984). This systematic approach allows the PKH program to provide real benefits for the poor, even though there are still obstacles such as delays in disbursement of funds and other technical obstacles.

Based on interviews with the PKH Coordinator, the type of assistance provided consists of two forms, namely cash and non-cash assistance. Cash assistance is given in the form of money, while non-cash assistance includes goods such as rice, edible oil, soap, eggs, instant noodles, etc. This can also be confirmed by PKH facilitators who state that assistance is provided in two types: money and goods. However, there are several obstacles in the process of distributing PKH funds which cause delays. The PKH Coordinator stated that despite trying his best, several delays occurred due to obstacles coming from the central government.

Apart from that, the Keuchik in Gampong Lae Simolap also revealed that the distribution of PKH aid had gone quite well even though he did not fully understand its effectiveness, considering that his term of office was still new. Meanwhile, PKH aid recipients in Gampong Lae Simolap felt that the distribution process was good, although there were several delays and deficiencies in data collection which resulted in several deserving families not receiving aid, even though they were included in the poor family category. Before assistance is provided, each recipient takes part in socialization and education through regular meetings. After that, identification cards for aid recipients are distributed, and funds are distributed directly to recipients without going through third party intermediaries.

Determination of PKH beneficiary recipients is carried out based on certain criteria, such as poverty level and number of family members, which have been verified through socio-economic data. This process is in line with public policy theory which emphasizes the importance of using accurate data in designing and implementing social assistance programs (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984). Data obtained through surveys or basic socio-economic data is very important to ensure aid is distributed to those who really need it.

The distribution of PKH funds in Gampong Lae Simolap involves two types of assistance, namely cash and non-cash, with cash assistance given in the form of money and non-cash in the form of goods such as rice. These different types of aid reflect a flexible approach, allowing the government to tailor aid to the recipient's needs (Suharto, 2017). In the theory of distribution of social assistance, the distribution of this type of assistance also supports the diversity of needs of individuals or families who receive benefits, according to the varying characteristics of recipients, such as children, pregnant women, or the elderly (Buchanan & Tullock, 1962).

The description of the research results provides an illustration that the distribution mechanism has been well structured, although there are still obstacles in its implementation, especially in terms of delays in disbursement of funds and data collection problems which have resulted in several deserving families not receiving assistance. This refers to policy implementation theory which states that the successful implementation of social programs is highly dependent on effective coordination between related parties and the existence of adequate control mechanisms (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984). The obstacles that arise in the distribution process show the importance of a stronger coordinating role between the central government, regional governments and implementing parties in the field.

Apart from that, the active participation of PKH facilitators in providing outreach to aid recipients is also important to ensure a clear understanding of the procedures and timing of fund disbursement. In this context, participation theory in social policy emphasizes that the participation of aid recipients in every stage of implementation is very important to increase the success of the program (Fitria & Amberi, 2020). Providing timely and clear information will reduce confusion and increase public confidence in the program.

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that although the PKH fund distribution mechanism in Gampong Lae Simolap has been implemented quite well, this research shows that there is still room for improvement, especially in terms of collecting data on aid recipients and resolving the problem of delays in disbursement of funds. Therefore, increased coordination, transparency and stricter evaluation are urgently needed to increase the effectiveness of social assistance distribution in the future.

3. **Impact of the Program on the Welfare of Beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Funds in Gampong Lae Simolap, Sultan Daulat District, Subulussalam City**

The PKH Assistance Program prioritizes transparency and accountability in the distribution of assistance to ensure that assistance is right on target and beneficial for families in need. According to social policy theory, effective implementation is highly dependent on smooth distribution and coordination mechanisms between related parties to achieve program goals (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984).

Several studies show that recipients of PKH assistance experience increased access to education, because the funds received can be used to help with children's school fees. In addition, this assistance also provides financial support that increases family access to

necessary health services. However, the level of welfare of PKH recipients is influenced by various other factors. Effective program implementation, transparency in aid distribution, and a sustainable approach are critical to determining the success of this program. In addition, local economic conditions and macroeconomic policies can influence welfare outcomes. Changes in these factors can create new challenges or opportunities for PKH recipient families. Regular evaluations and further research are needed to understand the long-term impacts and how PKH influences social and economic changes in society.

Apart from that, Keuchik Gampong Lae Simolap explained that PKH assistance helps reduce people's living costs, and can improve and fulfill daily living needs. For this reason, Keuchik strives to monitor financial transactions, regular reporting and evaluation to ensure that aid is used in accordance with program objectives and can develop economic income through business. Interviews with beneficiary families showed that they felt helped even though the assistance did not fully meet their needs. Community figures in the education sector also revealed that although the impact on graduation rates and student achievement cannot be fully measured, there are indications that PKH assistance has contributed to increasing student interest in learning.

Apart from that, several obstacles still arise related to the process of collecting data on aid recipients which is not always on target. Some people who are deserving do not receive assistance, while those who are not deserving actually do. This indicates the need to increase accuracy in data collection. Based on observations, the level of welfare of PKH recipients in Gampong Lae Simolap is influenced by health, education, economic and social factors. PKH not only provides financial assistance, but also improves access to education and health services and provides support for skills development and social integration, which in turn improves the quality of life and economic independence of poor families. In this way, the PKH program can strengthen the foundation for better prosperity, although it still needs improvement in several aspects.

The research results show that recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance in Gampong Lae Simolap experienced improvements in several aspects of welfare, such as access to education and health services. One of the main goals of PKH is to increase poor families' access to education and health. This research supports the basic needs approach theory which emphasizes the importance of providing basic needs such as education, health and nutrition to achieve prosperity (UNDP, 2004). Based on interviews with the PKH Coordinator, improvements in the economic, health and education aspects are the main indicators in measuring the success of this program. This is in accordance with the social policy framework which states that the success of a social program can be measured by its impact on the quality of life of aid recipients, especially in terms of improving the quality of education, health and family economic welfare (Suharto, 2017).

However, despite improvements in access to education and health, challenges remain, mainly related to the limited amount of assistance and data collection processes that are not entirely accurate. Researchers found that some PKH recipients still felt that the assistance was not fully sufficient for their daily needs, even though they acknowledged that the assistance was sufficient to lighten their burden. This is consistent with the findings in Fitria and Amberi's (2020) study, which shows that although cash assistance has a positive

impact, the limited amount often limits long-term welfare desires. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to adjusting the nominal amount of aid to suit the real needs of the poor.

The research results found that there were weaknesses in collecting data on aid recipients, but who were not yet included as aid recipients. this shows a lack of accuracy in the data collection system. This research strengthens the argument put forward by Maimun and Yulindawati (2022) who found that data accuracy greatly influences the effectiveness of social assistance distribution. Therefore, to increase the success of the PKH program, improvements are needed in the verification and data collection system so that assistance can be distributed to those who are entitled to it.

Thus, PKH has provided significant benefits in improving the welfare of recipients, but there are still challenges in providing comprehensive and accurate data collection on their needs. A more transparent, efficient and accurate program implementation, as well as a more realistic adjustment of the nominal amount of aid, can help increase the long-term impact of this program. Therefore, continuous evaluation and improvement of the distribution system is very necessary to ensure that the main objectives of PKH, namely reducing poverty and increasing welfare, can be achieved more optimally.

PKH has a positive impact on improving the welfare of its recipients in economic, educational and health aspects. The funds received are used for children's educational needs, such as buying school uniforms and books, as well as access to health services such as immunizations for children. Based on research results, it is relevant that the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program, namely PKH, is effective in increasing community access to basic services, but often faces challenges in its implementation (Makmur, 2017).

Tabel 1.1.

Effectiveness of PKH Based on research indicators

Indicator	Achievements
Target Accuracy	Most of the beneficiaries meet the established criteria, but there are recipients who do not meet the requirements.
Ketepatan Waktu Punctuality	The distribution of aid often experiences delays so that the impact is not optimal at the time needed.
Changes in Community Welfare	BAid has provided increased access to health, education and economic services, but the amount of aid is considered inadequate.

Source: 2024 research data.

The distribution of funds for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gampong Lae Simolap has had a positive impact, although there are still several obstacles related to target accuracy, the large cost of assistance, data on PKH receipts and the weakness of the data collection system. As stated by Chambers (1983), one of the main challenges in poverty alleviation programs is the accuracy of the data used to determine beneficiaries.

Timeliness is another significant issue. Aid often reaches recipients late, reducing the impact of aid in times of need. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (2018), timeliness in the distribution of social assistance is very important to ensure the continuity of the basic needs of the poor. This delay could be caused by a lack of coordination between the regional government and PKH facilitators.

From the aspect of welfare changes, the PKH program has provided benefits in increasing community access to education and health services and improving economic conditions. However, the nominal amount of aid is considered unable to fully meet the needs of the poor. This is in accordance with the findings of Amartya Sen (1999) who stated that providing cash assistance alone is often not enough without being accompanied by a significant increase in access to productive resources. Thus, based on the description of the results and discussion of the research in the research assignment, it was found that the accuracy of data collection was increased through collaboration between PKH facilitators and the village government, as well as regular evaluation of the distribution system so that it was timely. Apart from that, it is necessary to revise the nominal assistance so that it better reflects the real needs of the poor in the region.

Conclusion

The system for determining recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) funding assistance is based on predetermined criteria, namely the economic condition of the family, the presence of pregnant women, school-age children, the elderly and people with severe disabilities. The mechanism for distributing PKH financial assistance is carried out in a structured manner, starting from data verification, socialization, opening bank accounts, distribution of Prosperous Family Cards (KKS), disbursement of funds broadcast by local gampong officials. Families who receive PKH assistance experience increased access to education, because the funds received can be used to help with children's school fees. In addition, it can provide financial support for improving health services. *PKH program, shows that this program can make a real contribution in reducing poverty, malnutrition and school dropouts, although in nominal terms this assistance is still not enough to improve the quality of life of local communities.*

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