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POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAMME

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Abstract

This research aims to find out (1) the Implementation of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-district, Gorontalo City (2) the Determinant Factors of PKH Success in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-district, Gorontalo City. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, while the data collection techniques used are interviews, field observations, and documentation. Based on the results of the research, it is known that the implementation process of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City, which consists of Planning, Determination of KPM PKH, Distribution of Assistance, Assistance, and Membership Transformation has been carried out well but there are still obstacles, namely frequent changes in regulations, and the end of PKH membership through the social assistance check application. (2) Determinants of Success in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Subdistrict, Gorontalo City, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition / Attitude of Implementers and Bureaucratic Structure have been carried out well but on the part of the community, there is a lack of participation in attending group meetings and P2K2.

Keywords: Programme Implementation, Poverty Alleviation

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries among many developing countries in the world. As one of the developing countries, Indonesia continues to make efforts in order to become a developed country, namely by carrying out development and development, one of which is in the economic field. Along with the development of technology that can facilitate obtaining information, it can help improve and develop the economy in Indonesia even though it is not yet optimal. Being able to become one of the developed countries is the goal of the Indonesian state which will continue to be fought for amid the challenges that hinder this movement (Yuni et al., 2020).

Poverty is a very complex problem, this is due to the inability for people to meet their needs for food, health, education, employment and others. In addition, poverty is also one of the inhibiting factors in the development process, both at the central and regional levels. Therefore, poverty alleviation has become the main programme of every government. As the main focus, the government makes various efforts to reduce the existing poverty rate. Interventions through policies are carried out in a variety of ways, both in the form of direct cash assistance, physical

assistance in the form of goods, and community empowerment. The assistance provided is expected to improve the standard of living of the poor (Aneta, 2020)

Poverty can be seen from the level of lack of resources that can be used to meet the needs of life and improve the welfare of a group of people. Politically, poverty can be seen from the level of access to power which has an understanding of the political system that can determine the ability of a group of people to reach and use resources. In social psychology, poverty can be seen from the level of lack of networks and social structures that support the opportunity to increase productivity. Health conditions for the poor are generally neither good nor bad, and many of them are illiterate and unemployed (Tohopi et al., 2022)

One of the problems that need serious attention from the central and regional governments is poverty. Poverty is a complex problem, not only understood as economic inability (Ayllon & Fusco, 2017), but also as failure to fulfil human rights and differentiated treatment of a person or group of people in living a dignified life (Ensor et al, 2015) In general, human rights include the fulfilment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, and the environment, security from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in everyday socio-political life, both for men and women (Rosman Ilato, 2022). Community empowerment is an effort to alleviate the poor to be independent, both economically, socially and in other aspects of life, so it requires a comprehensive and synergistic policy between the central government, local governments, the business world and the community in empowering the poor. The government in an effort to reduce poverty is through poverty alleviation programmes such as the enactment of social protection-based programmes (JAMKESMAS, RASKIN, BSM, PKH) introduced in 2007 and aimed at the poor and disadvantaged, community empowerment-based programmes (PNPM), micro business empowerment (KUR), these programmes are based on Presidential Decree No.15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction.

In Law No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Programme (PKH) is a programme to provide conditional social assistance to families and / or a person who is poor and vulnerable, who is registered in the integrated data of the poor handling programme, processed by the social welfare data and information centre and determined as a PKH beneficiary family.

The Family Hope Programme has been in existence since 2007, providing Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) known as the Family Hope Programme (PKH) as one of the stages towards a social protection system. The Family Hope Programme (PKH) is not the same as previous cash transfers and is not a continuation of previous programmes that helped maintain

the purchasing power of poor households when the government adjusted fuel prices. PKH is more intended as an effort to build a social protection system for the poor in order to improve the social welfare of the poor as well as an effort to break the chain of poverty that has occurred so far. PKH is a social assistance and protection programme included in cluster 1 of Indonesia's poverty reduction strategy. This programme is a conditional cash transfer related to education and health requirements (PKH Implementation Guidelines 2021).

Table 1
PKH Component Criteria

Component	Criteria
Health	a. Pregnant/breastfeeding mothers
	b. Early childhood (0-6 years)
Education	a. Primary school students (SD/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, or equivalent)
	b. Junior High School students (SMP/Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs), or equivalent),
	c. Senior High School (SMA) / Madrasah Aliyah (MA) students, or equivalent,
	d. Children aged 6-21 who have not completed 12 years of compulsory education
Social Welfare	a. Elderly (elderly) starting from 60 years old
	b. People with disabilities, especially severe disabilities.

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs 2022

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that prospective PKH participants must fulfil the criteria determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs. By using data on the poor from the results of data collection of poor households conducted by BPS, then the data is processed and selected by the centre to obtain prospective PKH participants.

The implementation of the PKH programme is the government's effort to determine a social policy programme to reduce poverty in Indonesia. This programme is designed to improve the ability of Very Poor Households (RTSM) to access basic needs in education and health.

According to Fidyatun (2011), the PKH Programme is a programme that provides conditional cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RTSM) who have been designated as PKH

participants. It can be concluded that the Family Hope Programme (PKH) is a social protection programme that provides cash assistance to very poor households (RTSM) on the condition that they can meet obligations related to education and health. The legal basis for the implementation of PKH, among others, refers to:

1. Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System,
2. Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction,
3. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Programme.

The implementation of PKH also supports efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The five components of the MDGs that will be helped by PKH are: 1) Reduction of poverty and hunger, 2) Primary Education, 3) Gender Equality, 4) Reduction of infant and under-five mortality, and 5) Reduction of maternal mortality.

The recap of integrated social welfare data (DTKS) is as follows:

Table 2
Integrated Data Recap Social Welfare (DTKS)
In Tulumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Subdistrict, Gorontalo City

Number	DTKS Period	Number of Recipients (PKH)	Number of Poor Individuals	Number of Poor Families
1.	2021	205	3.792	1.257
2.	2022	278	3.668	1.170
3.	2023	276	3.615	1.161

Source: Head of Social Rehsos and Linjamsos Division

DTKS is integrated social welfare data, a database of prospective social assistance recipients from the Ministry of Social Affairs. There are several social assistance programmes that are currently being rolled out, one of which is the Family Hope Programme (PKH) or conditional assistance programme.

According to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation (Permensos) No. 3/2021 concerning Integrated Social Welfare Data Management, what is meant by DTKS is master data containing data on the need for social welfare services, recipients of social assistance and empowerment, as well as the potential and sources of social welfare.

During the DTKS period in 2021 with the number of PKH recipients is 205 people with a number of individuals 3,792 and the number of families heads 1,257 people, while in 2022 the number of recipients is 278 with the number of individuals 3,668 people, and the number of family heads 1,170 people until 2023 the number of PKH recipients is 276 with the number of individuals 3,615 and the number of family heads 1,161 people.

In the implementation of the PKH program in Talumolo Village, researchers also found problems that became obstacles in the government's efforts to optimize the reality of PKH, a very important problem was that the first PKH participant was expelled from the PKH program because of objections from other PKH participants but did not provide space to respond to objections made through social aid check applications and without field surveys from PKH implementers, PKH participants were also excluded from the PKH program, but judging from their condition, PKH participants were still eligible to receive PKH assistance. And another problem that generally often occurs is that there are families who are included in the prosperous category still receive PKH assistance. As research conducted by Djanawali et al., (2021) that the PKH assistance program has not been optimal because its utilization is not in accordance with the provisions and there are still inaccuracies in recipients who should have been included in the prosperous category and are not eligible to receive assistance. This happened because of the lack of communication between PKH participants and also the lack of field reviews conducted by PKH implementers to survey the condition of PKH participants who were excluded from the PKH program through the social aid check application. In addition, there are often changes in regulations that make PKH assistants have to re-educate about the changes in regulations, but in group meetings to re-educate the regulations, not all PKH participants attend, therefore some participants do not get or receive less information related to the changes in regulations. This happened due to the lack of community participation in attending group meetings held by PKH Facilitators, even though the aim was to provide information to PKH participants so that they could know about the changes to the regulations.

When viewed from the above problems related to the PKH program, there are problems in the implementation of the PKH program in Talumolo Village, considering that the PKH program is a form of government seriousness in optimising the reality of PKH and the positive implications of PKH must be proven empirically so that PKH development has real evidence that can be accounted for.

Based on the research context above, the researcher focuses on "the implementation of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) in poverty alleviation in Talumolo Sub-district, Dumbo

Raya District, Gorontalo City, with indicators, namely planning, determination of KPM PKH, distribution of assistance, assistance, and membership transformation".

METHOD

This research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive qualitative research type, while the data collection techniques used are interviews, field observations, and documentation. based on the background and conceptual framework stated earlier, the place of this research is Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City. In this research, a picture is obtained and how to understand the implementation of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) in poverty alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City.

This type of research is designed to reveal facts descriptively. Researchers try to describe the actual condition of a phenomenon and the factors that cause the problem to occur. The qualitative approach is characterised by research objectives that seek to understand symptoms that are impossible to measure accurately Gama in (Aneta & Nani, 2022).

The data sources in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by conducting direct interviews with PKH facilitators, PKH sub-district coordinators, and PKH recipients related to the PKH Family of Hope programme. Data is taken to obtain direct information about the implementation of the PKH Family of Hope Programme in poverty alleviation in Talumolo village, Dumbo raya sub-district, Gorontalo City regarding the stages of the planning process, determination of Kpm pkh, distribution of social assistance, assistance, and membership transformation, communication, resources, disposition/implementer attitudes, and bureaucratic structure. Secondary data is where researchers obtain data from third parties directly, in the form of reports, records, and documents through research sites, as well as through studies, literature, laws and books. Secondary data is where researchers obtain data from third parties directly, in the form of reports, records, and documents through research sites, as well as through studies, literature, legislation and relevant books. The secondary data used by researchers are law number 40 of 2004 concerning the National social Security system, presidential regulation number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, and social ministerial regulation number 1 of 2018 concerning the family hope programme. Other data owned by the social service office, Talumolo village, Gorontalo city related to the PKH Family of Hope programme.

Data collection techniques in this research are observation, interview and documentation. During the observation, the researcher selects the things that are observed and records things related to the research. Observations made in this study are on the implementation process of the

family hope programme (PKH). This study to find out the family hope programme (PKH) in poverty alleviation in Talumolo village. Interviews in this research were conducted by going directly to research informants and asking them several things related to the subject matter related to the implementation of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) conducted in-depth to obtain direct data through a series of questions and answers with related parties. Interviews were conducted by using a recording device and recording some information in a notebook to ensure the information asked by the researcher. Documentation is a record of events in the past and can take the form of writing, pictures or monumental works of a person. In this research, documentation is in the form of photographs and documents containing information related to the implementation of the family hope programme (PKH) in poverty alleviation in Talumolo village.

The data analysis technique is a process of searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation systematically by combining data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesising, compiling it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be studied, and making conclusions with the intention of being easily understood by oneself and others. Miles and Huberman (2018:246) found that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion so that the data is clear. Activities in data, namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of PKH Family Hope Programme in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-district, Gorontalo City

A programme or policy is a solution taken by the Government to overcome problems or phenomena that occur in a country or region. In the process of implementing a policy, it is not that easy, of course, there are also obstacles that will be encountered by implementers, both from policy implementers and members of the programme. The Family Hope Programme (PKH) for Education is implemented by the Central Government in this case (Ministry of Social Affairs) with the aim of changing the mindset of the community that the poor are also able to get an education so that they can break the cycle of poverty.

Based on the results of research in the field related to the Focus and Sub-Focus of the research, it was found that the process of implementing PKH in the Education Sector in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-District, Gorontalo City has been carried out in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 and the PKH Guidebook in 2021,

but there are still things that need to be addressed, namely PKH planning, there are frequent changes in regulations and the transformation of participation at the end of PKH participants through the social assistance check application without any field review from PKH implementers as well as resources owned by the lack of participation of PKH participants in attending group meetings and family capacity building meetings or P2K2. For this reason, the results of the research are discussed through the following description:

A. Planning

Planning is done to determine the location and number of KPM candidates. The location and number of KPM candidates come from integrated social welfare data (DTKS) or can be excluded for victims of natural disasters, social disasters and remote indigenous communities (KAT). The determination of PKH KPM candidates is determined by the Director of Family Social Security of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the results of the research, in PKH planning there are often changes in regulations or rules in the PKH programme which make PKH assistants have to re-educate KPM PKH regarding this but in group meetings not all PKH participants are present so that those who are not present do not receive or lack information regarding changes in this regulation. And for PKH planning, the Ministry of Social Affairs determines which locations or villages will receive assistance from this PKH program and for determining the number of PKH KPM candidates is determined based on data sourced in DTKS and adjusted to the criteria for PKH components owned And for determining the location of group meetings (PK) and family capacity building meetings (P2K2) this is done by PKH assistants. this has been carried out in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 and the PKH 2021 implementation guidelines.

B. Determination of KPM PKH

The Directorate of Family Social Security determines the existing KPM PKH data as a result of data updating and validation of KPM PKH candidates according to PKH membership criteria. Data whose account status is active are then determined to be KPM PKH. The determination of KPM PKH is determined through a Decree of the Director of Family Social Security.

Based on the results of field observations made by researchers related to the determination of KPM PKH, it shows that for the process of determining KPM PKH, the community must have a DTKS ID then the PKH facilitator will verify and validate the data according to the PKH membership criteria, namely seen from the components of education,

health, and social welfare owned. After that, the names of the community will be sent to the Ministry of social affairs and will be selected and selected by the Ministry of social affairs to be designated as PKH participants and KPM PKH accounts that are still active PKH assistance funds will be distributed through Himbara / BNI Bank, and for the determination of KPM PKH in Talumolo sub-district, Dumbo Raya sub-district, Gorontalo city, there are currently 276 PKH participants and last year's comparison of 278 KPM PKH is seen that this year has decreased and also the number of poor individuals has also decreased.

C. Distribution of PKH assistance

PKH social assistance is provided in the form of money to a person, family, or poor community who have been designated as PKH beneficiaries through a Decree of the Director of Family Social Security. The distribution of Social Assistance for PKH beneficiaries is carried out in stages in the current fiscal year based on the social assistance distribution scheme as determined by the Director General of Social Protection and Security.

Based on the results of observations in the field made by researchers related to the distribution of PKH Social Assistance Funds, the stages of distributing PKH funds are divided into 4 stages, namely stage 1 in January, stage 2 in April, stage 3 in July, and stage 4 in September so that 1-year PKH participants receive 4 times and for the amount received by the elementary school level equivalent to Rp.225.000 / quarter, junior high school level equivalent to Rp.375.000 / quarter and high school level children equivalent to Rp.500.000 / quarter, and for the PKH fund budget in Talumolo village in 2023. .000 / quarter, junior high school equivalent Rp.375,000 / quarter and high school equivalent Rp.500,000 / quarter, and for the PKH fund budget in Talumolo village in 2023, which amounts to Rp. 215,325,000, -. And for the distribution of PKH Social Fund Assistance, which is divided into two, namely through PT. Pos and through Himbara, one of which is Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI). For distribution through PT. Pos, it is scheduled by the PKH implementer and then informed to PKH participants. when it is scheduled for distribution, the PKH implementer accompanies PKH participants in withdrawing PKH funds at PT. Pos, and for distribution through Himbara, the assistance funds will be sent if there is an SP2 from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the assistance will go directly to the PKH participants' accounts and KPM can withdraw PKH funds through ATMs, Bank Offices, and Brilink.

D. Mentoring

Assistance for KPM PKH is needed to accelerate the achievement of one of PKH's objectives, namely creating behavioural changes and KPM independence related to the use of

health, education and social welfare services. In order to achieve this goal, PKH social assistants have the role and function of facilitation, mediation, advocacy, education and motivation for KPM PKH.

The implementation of the mentoring process does not only focus on assisting individual KPM PKH who are constrained or in need of access to services but also through assistance to groups. Assistance to PKH KPM groups can be carried out by PKH social assistants through Group Meetings (PK) and Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) in accordance with the PKH 2021 implementation guidelines.

Based on the results of field observations made by researchers related to assistance, it shows that assistance has been carried out well, this can be seen from the assistance provided by PKH assistants as animators, namely assisting the community in taking care of the PKH program requirements files and accompanying KPM PKH during group meetings (PK) and P2K2 Family Capacity Building Meetings in this case PKH assistants educate, and motivate PKH participants to encourage their children to be diligent in school and also educate how to manage PKH participants' finances. And PKH assistants also assist in the distribution of PKH assistance which is channeled through PT. Pos, this has been done based on the 2021 PKH implementation guidelines.

E. Membership Transformation

Participation Transformation, Participation in receiving PKH assistance for six years, after which it is expected that there will be behavioural changes to KPM PKH in the fields of health, education, and social welfare and an increase in socio-economic status. Membership transformation is the process of terminating KPM PKH through recertification activities.

In recertification activities, KPM PKH is re-collected and evaluated for its socio-economic status after KPM PKH has received PKH assistance for a certain period of time. In the fifth year before the end of the six-year PKH membership, KPM will be recertified. The results of the recertification will be used to determine the final status of PKH membership, namely graduation or transition.

Based on the results of field observations made by researchers related to Membership Transformation activities in KPM PKH recertification activities, namely recollection and evaluation of socio-economic status after KPM PKH has received PKH assistance for a certain period of time. In the fifth year before the end of the six-year PKH membership, KPM will be recertified. The results of the recertification will be used to determine the final status of PKH membership, namely graduation or transition, graduation is PKH participants who leave the PKH

programme because they no longer have the PKH component requirements and PKH participants who are already established / capable and no longer deserve the PKH programme. And if the transition is PKH participants whose conditions still meet the PKH requirements. During the transition period, PKH participants still receive assistance for 3 years and are required to fulfil KPM PKH obligations and are prepared to receive other poverty alleviation programmes. But there is a problem, namely the end of PKH membership due to a rebuttal from another PKH participant made through the social assistance check application without a survey from the PKH implementer, the PKH participant no longer gets the PKH programme assistance.

2. Factors that Determine the Successful Implementation of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) in Poverty Alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Subdistrict, Gorontalo City

The term policy is commonly used in relation to or government activities, as well as the behaviour of the state in general and the policy is outlined in various forms of regulation (Mustopadidjaja 1992 in Arifin Tahir 2014: 21). In implementing the Family Hope Programme, it cannot be separated from the existence of supporting actors. For this study, the factors mentioned determine the success of the PKH policy, namely, communication, resources, and disposition/attitude of implementers. What is meant by supporting actors in the success of the PKH Programme are related stakeholders such as the Lurah Government, District Government, Social Service and also in Education services such as teachers/class teachers and while in health services such as health workers. Well, with the participation of the parties involved, this programme will run well.

The results of the research on its sub-focus, especially the factors that determine the success of one of the resources. In the Implementation of the Family Hope Programme in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-district, Gorontalo City, has been carried out properly and has followed the provisions of the Social Ministerial Regulation 1 of 2018 and the PKH Implementation Guidelines in 2021. However, the obstacle is the resource of the lack of participation of KPM PKH in attending group meetings and P2K2. This can be overcome if communication and coordination of cooperation and support are carried out. In addition, the results of the research discussion for the research sub-focus found that:

A. Communication

Communication according to George C. Edward III in Agustino (2008: 150) determines the success of achieving the objectives of public policy implementation. Effective implementation occurs when decision makers already know the existence of awareness to accept what policies they will work on. Knowledge of what they will do can work if communication

goes well so that every policy decision and implementation regulation must be communicated to the right personnel. Communication is needed so that decision-makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing every policy that will be implemented in the community.

Based on the results of observations regarding communication, it shows that the communication of the PKH Programme Implementation in the form of coordination between the PKH facilitators, the village government and KPM PKH has been carried out well, this will make the PKH Programme run well. In realising PKH Policy Implementation, it is required that implementers know what to do. The order to implement the policy is conveyed clearly, easy to understand and responded well by KPM PKH.

B. Resources

Successful policy implementation requires that implementers understand what to do. Every policy goal and objective must be socialised to the target group so that it will reduce implementation distortions. On the other hand, the success of policy implementation must be supported by resources in the form of human resources that have implementor competence and financial resources. Human resources must have character and characteristics, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature, and others. If the implementor has good character and characteristics, he will be able to carry out the policy well as desired by the policymaker. In addition to this, the success of policy implementation must be supported by a good bureaucratic structure (Arifin Tahir, 2011).

Based on the results of observations in the field related to the resources used, it shows that the resources related to the Family Hope Program (PKH) Policy for Education in Talumolo Village are PKH Facilitators, Government Parties, Parents of KPM (Beneficiary Families) PKH children, School Facilities and Infrastructure. In this case, all parties involved play a role in encouraging children to be diligent in going to school.

C. Disposition / Attitude of Implementers

According to Edward III in Indiahono (2009: 32), disposition shows the characteristics that are closely attached to the policy/programme implementor. Very important characteristics owned by implementors are honesty, commitment, and democracy. Implementors who have high commitment and honesty will always survive among the obstacles encountered in the programme/policy.

Based on the results of the research, the attitude of implementers, especially PKH Facilitators, provides a good and friendly attitude to respond to the community very well when there are people who often ask questions and convey information very clearly and easily

understood. In addition, as seen from observations related to the attitude of the implementers, the PKH Programme Implementation process is an important element that must be present in the PKH Facilitators. If the PKH Facilitators have a good attitude, are responsible and always position themselves as policy implementers, then KPM PKH assesses very well.

D. Bureaucratic Structure

According to Edward III (in Rupu & Isa, 2021), the bureaucratic structure shows that the bureaucratic structure is important in policy implementation. This aspect of bureaucratic structure includes two important things, namely the mechanism and organisational structure of the implementer itself. The programme implementation mechanism is usually already established through Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and is easily understood by those included in the programme/policy guideline. As stated by George C. Edward III in Agustino (2008); (Rupu & Isa, 2021). SOP is a routine activity that allows employees or policy implementers to carry out their activities every day in accordance with predetermined standards.

Based on the results of the research, the bureaucratic structure of the PKH programme implementation, namely PKH Facilitators, PKH Sub-district Coordinators, Social Services, Health Services, Education Services, Village officials, and the community have been carried out according to their duties and functions. The bureaucratic structure has been carried out in accordance with what has been determined by the central government. In addition, a clear bureaucratic structure can also determine the success of this PKH policy. Seen from the side of support in the PKH policy implementation process where the Kelurahan Government, the sub-district, and the facilitators always carry out good cooperation for the success of this PKH programme.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation process of the Family Hope Programme (PKH) in poverty alleviation poverty in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya District, Gorontalo City. It has been implemented in accordance with the rules contained in the Minister of Social Affairs regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the PKH 2021 Family Hope Programme. For the distribution process, it has gone well, but the planning process and membership transformation still need to be addressed and considered, namely in the planning process there are often changes in regulations, for membership transformation, namely PKH participants who are excluded from the PKH programme due to objections from other PKH participants made through the social assistance check application.

As for the results of field research on sub-focuses related to the Determinants of Successful Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in poverty alleviation in Talumolo Village, Dumbo Raya Sub-district, Gorontalo City, seen from the aspects of communication, resources, attitudes of implementers, and bureaucratic structures, for the attitude of implementers is done as well as possible so as to provide space for PKH participants to obtain information. But it needs to be developed again from the resource factor, namely the community needs to participate again in attending group meetings and P2K2.

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