

# Evaluation Analysis of The Family Hope Program in Poverty Alleviation in Sidoarjo Regency

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**Abstract.** Poverty is still often found in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia are still intensively carried out, various kinds of empowerment programs are implemented, this is to improve the community's economy towards a better direction. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides conditional social assistance to families and/or a person who is poor and vulnerable, designated as a PKH beneficiary family. This study aims to evaluate the Family Hope Program in alleviating poverty in Sidoarjo, analyze the factors that influence the Family Hope program, analyze the actions taken by the government, and analyze the impact of the Family Hope program. This research uses qualitative research methods. The location of this research is in the Sidoarjo Regency Social Service. While the technique used in determining informants is a purposive sampling technique. While the data collection techniques used include interviews and written documentation. Furthermore, the data analysis technique used by researchers is data collection, data reduction, data display, and data verification. The results obtained from this study indicate that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is already running, to find out about the implementation of the Family Hope Program can be seen through the effectiveness stage, the adequacy stage, and the equity stage. Factors that influence this program include implementation and procedures. Implementation is very important to actively involve the community in the planning and implementation of the program. Procedures involve providing the necessary documents and verifying them. The success of the program is influenced by socialization, which requires cooperation and collaboration between the government and Beneficiary Families (KPM). The outcomes of the program can be either positive or negative. Positive results indicate that the program has the potential to improve the welfare of the beneficiary families, while negative results indicate that the program is ineffective. Monitoring and evaluation are required to ensure the success of the program.

**Keyword:** Family Hope Program, Poverty

## INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of poverty is a global problem that is a serious concern. For a long time, this poverty problem shows no signs of decreasing, even increasing in line with the increasing needs of citizens and worsening the economic situation in Indonesia. Poverty is a state of economic inability to meet the average basic needs in an area.

According to (Josef, 2020) poverty is the inability of the community to the system that has been set by the government. Poverty can be divided into three meanings, namely absolute, relative and cultural poverty. Cultural poverty is those whose income is below the poverty line, not enough to meet the minimum living needs: food, clothing, health, board, education.

With the many cases of poverty in Indonesia, the government seeks to reduce the poverty level in various ways. Programs that are the government's efforts to overcome poverty. One of them is the Family Hope Program (PKH), which provides social assistance, according to needs to families or individuals categorized as poor and vulnerable, which is identified through the "Integrated Program Poor Community Data" compiled by Social Assistance Data and Information. The families of PKH recipients are processed and identified through the Center. The Family Hope Program has existed since 2007 during the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

One of the goals of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is to improve the quality of life of recipient families by providing better access to education, health services, and social services. In addition, this program is aimed at reducing the burden of daily expenses and increasing income for families who are in underprivileged and vulnerable situations. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs, the government is required to carry out poverty alleviation efforts known as poverty alleviation programs. Various poverty alleviation programs have been introduced by the government, both direct and indirect. By providing Conditional Cash Assistance (BTB) through the Family Hope Program (PKH), the government is taking an important step in building a social protection system. Has a difference from other government assistance programs, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is implemented as a step to build a social protection system for the poor with the aim of improving their welfare and to break the cycle of poverty that continues.

The Family Hope Program is expected to provide useful assistance to reduce the poverty level in Sidoarjo Regency, for example in Sidoklumpuk Village, Sidokare Village, and in Kedung Rawan Village. The authors chose Sidokare, Sidoklumouk, and Kedungrawan Villages as research sites for the poor who received PKH assistance because these areas offer social, economic, and geographical diversity that is highly relevant to comprehensively explore the factors that contribute to poverty levels at the local level, allowing for an in-depth analysis of the dynamics and challenges faced by these communities in achieving economic prosperity. Based on this context, the researcher is interested in choosing the following research title: "Evaluation Analysis of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Alleviation in Sidoarjo Regency".

From what has been explained above, several problems can be formulated that will be discussed in this study which will also be the purpose of holding this research. The researcher wants to analyze and understand how the evaluation of the family hope program in alleviating poverty in Sidoarjo Regency, analyze and understand the factors that affect the poverty alleviation program in Sidoarjo Regency, what efforts are made by the Sidoarjo Regency government to alleviate poverty in the community through the family hope program and analyze the impact caused by the program.

Researchers hope that this research can have an impact both theoretically and practically. Where the theoretical is as a contribution of knowledge Then for practical benefits, the researcher hopes that the results of the researcher can share a contribution in understanding the existence of a poverty alleviation program in Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency and then for the community, especially Sidoarjo Regency, the results of this research can be a contribution of thought in order to improve poverty alleviation programs.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

When it comes to literature reviews, this study has several references that are used to design this study. The first research is "Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Efforts to Reduce Poverty in Ngaliyan District, Semarang City" by Shella Yulia Rosalina which was published in 2018. This research has the results of the PKH Program in Ngaliyan District, Semarang City, which is in accordance with the purpose and function of Islamic Guidance and Counseling, this shows that the method taken by the facilitators is by means of individual and group methods.

Then refer to the previous research entitled "Implementation of the Family Hope Program in an Effort to Alleviate Poverty in Batu City" by Ertien Cahyo in 2019. The results of this study show that the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an effort to alleviate poverty at the Batu City Government Social Service has been running well and smoothly. Communication is well established with PKH Companions, and PKH Participants. The Social Service involves PKH Assistants in coordination meetings, seminars and metrication as a provision to improve professionalism in the implementation of PKH in an effort to alleviate poverty. The Social Service assigns the task to PKH Companions to assist PKH Participants in providing counseling related to the mandatory terms and conditions that must be fulfilled by PKH Participants.

## **METHODS**

The research uses qualitative research methods. The determination of the location of the research is the Sidoarjo Regency Social Service in the villages of Sidoklumpuk Village, Sidokare Village, and in Kedungrawan Village because the village was appointed as a recipient of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance in Poverty Alleviation in Sidoarjo Regency. The sources of informants who will explain in this study are people who are specialized in handling and supervising the running of a service program. The focus of this research consists of four points.

In this study, the research explores the types of qualitative data related to each research fact that is being observed. It consists of three points of information sources, namely from the staff of the Sidoarjo Regency Social Service one person, from the village covering 3 villages where each village consists of each village head, so there will be 3 village heads. Then from all levels of society, the recipients of the family hope research program were three people. The researcher took the Purposive Sampling technique of this study with a total of 7 sources. The selection of informants as a source of information to obtain the required data in accordance with the focus of the research using the Purposive Sampling technique in all Sidoarjo Regency Villages.

Then for the data collection technique, the interview technique will be used. Then the data analysis technique is data reduction. In this case, data reduction is carried out at the time of the research, namely structured interviews which will then be recorded and processed data that must be displayed and discarded data that does not need to be displayed so that it is easier to explain and understand. This data reduction is carried out on the results of the survey to get the right information according to the question to be asked or its relevance to the research.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

PKH assistance helps families in need to pay for education fees, as well as meet basic needs such as basic necessities. Families who benefit from PKH find the program very helpful in easing their burden, especially in the context of education and health. The socialization held in this program also ensures that beneficiaries have a clear understanding of the assistance provided and how to access it.

The success of the program can also be seen from whether the goals that have been set have been successfully achieved on time. Punctuality is an important factor because it shows the efficiency and ability of program management. In addition, the right goals and in accordance with the budget show that the program runs efficiently and does not exceed the predetermined cost limit. The quality of the program is also an important indicator. A good quality program will provide satisfactory results, in accordance with the expected standards. Finally, the level of satisfaction from the beneficiaries or program participants is a sign of significant success. If they are satisfied with the results and benefits received, it indicates that the program meets their needs. If seen through this effectiveness indicator, it can be achieved, then the program can be considered successful, and problems that arise during implementation can be overcome properly. Ultimately, the program's success shows that it has successfully created a positive impact and met its goals.

To ensure that PKH runs efficiently, there needs to be strict monitoring related to program implementation, use of funds, and the accuracy of targets. Clear goals and good planning also play an important role in ensuring the success of the program. Furthermore, the author continued his research by interviewing several Beneficiary Families (KPM) to find out whether the aid was distributed on time according to the set schedule, or whether there were obstacles and delays in the process of distributing the aid.

From the series of interviews that have been conducted, a fairly complete picture of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is drawn from various points of view, ranging from those who handle the program to direct beneficiaries. The party in charge of PKH emphasizes the importance of effective program planning as the key to success, by setting clear goals and objectives. They also highlighted the importance of measuring efficiency in the implementation of the program, including how quickly the program can complete the task or solve the given problem, whereas from the beneficiary's point of view, most revealed that PKH assistance tends to be timely and very helpful in meeting basic needs such as education and health. However, there have been several complaints related to delays and lack of information about the aid distribution schedule.

Although the PKH Program has clear objectives and is carefully considered by the parties involved, there is a need to improve consistency in the distribution of assistance and better communication to beneficiaries. In an effort to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences of Beneficiary Families (KPM) related to the Family Hope Program, the author conducted a series of interviews with several interviewees. The goal is to identify if there are any costs incurred by them in the process of getting help from the Family Hope Program.

In addition, the needs of the beneficiaries of the program are also met. The ability to meet the needs of each individual varies. Although the assistance provided is not large, it has been able to help meet their needs. However, they realize that there are still challenges in meeting daily needs, especially with economic dynamics and price changes. To overcome this, the local government continues to strive to improve the quality of this program through periodic evaluations and collaborations with various related parties.

Some respondents revealed that although this assistance helps in buying basic foods and paying for education fees, there are still difficulties in meeting needs such as unexpected health expenses or other household needs. What's more, with the increase in the price of basic necessities and the cost of living, this assistance is sometimes

not enough to cover everything. Nevertheless, they are still grateful for the assistance provided in PKH, but realize that they still need to face challenges in ensuring that their daily needs are met properly.

Through interviews with PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM), it can be seen that the assistance provided provides significant assistance in meeting some of their daily needs. However, some needs are still not fully covered by the assistance, especially in terms of unexpected health costs or rising prices of basic necessities. Nonetheless, the beneficiaries remain grateful for the assistance provided in PKH, while recognizing that there are still challenges in ensuring that their daily needs are properly met. As such, continuous evaluation and adjustment are needed to ensure that PKH truly meets the daily needs of beneficiaries and contributes to improving their well-being.

Based on interviews with relevant parties, the Family Hope Program (PKH) provides a variety of assistance, including cash transfers, educational support, health services, and skills training. The main goal of the program is to help beneficiaries meet their daily needs, such as food, education fees, health services, and improve skills for a job search. The cash assistance provided periodically allows them to buy food, pay daily bills, and cope with the other urgent needs. In addition, the program also provides assistance for educational costs, basic health services, and skills training, which aims to help beneficiaries become more financially independent and reduce their dependence on social assistance.

PKH, in an effort to distribute it equally, tries to ensure the necessary requirements and conducts strict verification. As a cash assistance program that has requirements, PKH has requirements that must be met by the Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) related to health, education, and social welfare services. The Implementer of the Family Hope Program (PKH) has the responsibility to ensure the registration and presence of the Beneficiary Association (KPM) on each service to monitor the attendance of Beneficiary Exit (KPM) members of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on a regular basis in accordance with the protocol, commitment verification is carried out. Commitment verification involves filling out a verification form by a companion which is then submitted to the service officer to record data on Beneficiary Family members (KPM) who are absent every month.

They highlighted that cash assistance from PKH helps poor families meet their needs. However, all parties also acknowledged that the assistance of the Family Hope Program (PKH) also depends on good program management and support for recipient families to be economically independent. It emphasizes the importance of not only providing financial assistance, but also empowering beneficiaries to develop sustainable small businesses.

Respondents realized that the assistance received was not enough to achieve economic equality, but they were grateful for the assistance provided. It can be seen that they are still trying hard to improve their own economic conditions, by using the assistance efficiently, as expressed by Mrs. Hanim Masfufah. The benefits of the Family Hope Program (PKH) to reduce economic disparities must continue to be carried out, both through more comprehensive assistance programs and through sustainable economic capacity building for beneficiary communities. This shows that despite the positive steps taken, further efforts are still needed to achieve the desired economic equality for the beneficiary communities.

Facing major challenges in ensuring equitable distribution of aid. These challenges are caused by, among others, limited resources, geographical gaps, and difficulties in recording data. To overcome these challenges, the approach taken includes the use of technology, cross-sector cooperation, local capacity building, and socialization and counseling to the community. In addition, it is also important to conduct direct surveys of beneficiary homes to ensure that the assistance is on target.

Actively involving the community is critical to the success of the Family Hope Program (PKH). This involvement is not only when the program is run, but also when planning it. Good socialization about the goals and benefits of the program is also important so that the community understands the program well and feels motivated to participate. In addition, cooperation between the government, non-governmental institutions, and the community is also key. Programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) need support from various sectors in order to run smoothly. By working together, the program can ensure that all the resources needed, be it money or infrastructure, are available adequately.

Priority setting also needs to be considered. Contributions from all parties involved are indispensable in determining which areas should be prioritized. With a variety of different perspectives, we can better identify key problems and allocate resources more efficiently. Finally, for a successful implementation, a holistic approach is needed. From comprehensively analyzing needs to continuously monitoring and evaluating the program, all steps must be directed to ensure that the program successfully achieves its goals. Involving families directly in this process is also important so that they feel like they belong to the program, thus increasing the overall effectiveness.

The Family Hope Program has been implemented well in general, but there are still aspects that need to be improved. Some beneficiaries expressed the need for increased information about the long-term benefits of the

program to improve public understanding. However, there are also views that express satisfaction with the implementation of the program, as expressed by one of the beneficiaries.

The Family Hope Program is faced with a number of challenges that need to be overcome. One of them is the issue of accuracy and up-to-date beneficiary data, which is the main focus for those handling programs, both at the Social Service, sub-district, and village levels. In addition, logistical challenges, especially related to aid distribution, are also an important concern, as conveyed by the Head of Sidokare Village. Finally, coordination between various related agencies is also a key factor in the success of this aid distribution, as revealed by the Secretary of Kedungrawan Village.

Nevertheless, all parties involved have shown a commitment to overcome these challenges in order to provide the best possible assistance to the community. This shows the importance of cooperation between various levels of government and related agencies in supporting the success of the Family Hope Program to provide maximum benefits for people in need.

Nevertheless, we also see a strong commitment from all parties involved in overcoming these challenges. All parties, both from the Social Service, sub-district, and village levels, have shown a willingness to work together in providing the best assistance for the community. This reflects the importance of cross-sector cooperation in supporting the success of the Family Hope Program. Although the Family Hope Program has provided positive benefits for most beneficiaries, there is still room for further development.

The Family Hope Program in Sidoarjo Regency begins with the registration of prospective beneficiaries. After being verified, they receive assistance periodically, both in the form of cash and basic necessities. As part of the program, participants are expected to be active in regulated activities, such as posyandu visits or training. The local government monitors the implementation of the program and receives reports from participants. The goal is to ensure that the assistance provided is as needed and has a positive impact on the welfare of the beneficiary families. This requires accurate data equipment and active involvement from participants as well as supervision from aid providers.

The procedure for receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program involves submitting identity documents such as a copy of the Family Card (KK), Identity Card (KTP), and other documents requested. This is important because complete and verified data is required to register as a Beneficiary Family (KPM). This process involves steps that must be followed, including participating in socialization about the Family Hope Program held at the village hall. By providing all of the requested documents, potential beneficiaries can ensure that they are properly enrolled in the program and eligible to receive the assistance provided.

Some KPMs admit that they may have difficulty gathering the necessary documents, especially due to factors such as limited access to information, administrative constraints, or language limitations. However, there are also those who state that the process is not too difficult for them, as the necessary documents are relatively easy to access and prepare. Nonetheless, there is an acknowledgment that there are some obstacles such as searching for files or searching for information that may be a little tricky. Thus, while most KPMs may be able to overcome the document collection process, there is still awareness of the potential constraints and challenges that may be encountered in the process.

From the results of interviews with PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM), it can be seen that their experience in completing documents varies. Some KPM have difficulty collecting documents due to various factors such as limited access to information, administrative constraints, or language limitations. Nonetheless, there are also those who state that the process is not too difficult for them because the necessary documents are relatively easy to access and prepare. However, awareness of potential constraints and challenges in the process remains, indicating the need for additional support to ensure that all eligible individuals can access assistance more easily through PKH.

The government's efforts in program socialization involve a series of strategic steps aimed at introducing, educating, and promoting certain programs or policies to the public. The main focus is to increase the level of understanding and community involvement in understanding the essence and impact of these programs.

The respondents were actively involved in socialization activities, even though there were several obstacles or limitations that prevented them from attending every socialization opportunity. Nevertheless, they strive to attend as many socialization activities as possible, showing their awareness of the importance of the information conveyed in the activity. Awareness of the benefits of this program can be seen from their desire to continue to be involved in socialization, even departing with neighbors who are also beneficiaries, strengthening involvement and mutual support among fellow PKH beneficiaries.

The Family Hope Program in Sidoarjo Regency also organizes various other special activities, such as training and workshops, to provide further support and assistance to the participants so that they can manage the assistance more effectively and sustainably. Furthermore, the author also conducted interviews with several resource persons

from Beneficiary Families (KPM) to get a direct perspective on whether the socialization of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is important for Beneficiary Families (KPM).

In the context of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the impact can be interpreted as the result or consequence of the implementation of the program on various aspects of the social, economic, and welfare of poor families who are targeted by the program. The impact of PKH can include a variety of things, such as increased access to education and health services, changes in consumption patterns and lifestyles, improved living standards and economic well-being of beneficiary families, as well as broader social and economic impacts on local communities and economies.

Furthermore, the impact of PKH can also be reflected in performance indicators that are measured systematically, such as the school participation rate of beneficiary children, increased immunization coverage and maternal and child health, as well as an increase in family income and economic welfare. In addition, impacts can also be identified through changes in family behavior and spending patterns, such as increased investment in education and health, as well as diversification of income sources.

One of the main positive impacts is the improvement of the welfare of poor families who are targeted by this program. Through the provision of regular cash assistance, PKH provides significant financial support to beneficiary families, helping them meet their basic daily needs. Overall, PKH not only aims to provide financial assistance, but also to provide a positive boost to the welfare and socio-economic development of poor families. By encouraging participation in education and health, empowering the family economy, and creating a more stable social environment, the program seeks to help poor families improve their quality of life and achieve sustainable self-reliance.

Based on several quotes, the beneficiary families (KPM) felt a significant positive impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH). Ibu Ekorini from Sidoklumpuk Village stated that PKH provides financial stability that allows them to focus on other things in life as well as create better opportunities for their children. Mrs. Munawaroh from Sidokare Village added that this program not only provides financial assistance, but also organizes socialization to help manage finances and open independent businesses. In addition, Mrs. Hanim Masfufah from Kedungrawan Village also stated that the cash assistance from PKH was very helpful in meeting their daily needs.

PKH is considered effective in reducing poverty rates because it provides comprehensive support for poor families to improve their overall well-being. Furthermore, the author conducted interviews with several resource persons who are members of the Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) to see the perspectives of the beneficiaries. The purpose of this interview is to find out whether the Family Hope Program (PKH) has a negative impact according to the Beneficiary Families (KPM).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The implementation of the poverty alleviation program in Sidoarjo Regency through the Family Hope Program (PKH) is already running, to find out the implementation of the Family Hope Program can be seen through several stages. If viewed through the stages of effectiveness, according to the Sidoarjo Regency Social Service, PKH can be said to be successful if the Beneficiary Families are no longer dependent on the assistance provided by the government. However, according to the community, PKH beneficiaries have succeeded in helping to improve their family's economy. When viewed through the stages of efficiency when viewed from the point of view

Through the stages of adequacy according to the Social Service, the level of adequacy varies depending on the needs of the beneficiaries, but the Social Service still evaluates and prepares to ensure that PKH is truly sufficient, from the perspective of the beneficiaries, satisfied and satisfied with the assistance received and the beneficiaries are aware of the importance of the assistance. Through the stages of equity, according to the PKH Social Service, it can be one of the ways in economic equity, it can be done by making the capital provided to open small businesses, from the perspective of beneficiaries, still not able to afford economic equity, but they use the assistance efficiently.

The factors that affect the poverty alleviation program can be seen from two factors. The first is related to implementation and the second is related to procedures. If viewed through the implementation of social services, it is important to actively involve the community in the planning and implementation of the program, then according to the Beneficiary Families (KPM), the Family Hope Program has been implemented well in general, but there are still aspects that need to be improved. If viewed through the procedure, what can be done is the submission of identity documents such as Family Cards (KK), Identity Cards (KTP), and other documents needed. This process involves steps including participating in socialization about PKH at the local village hall by providing the required documents and then verification, if it has been met, it will be given periodic distribution of assistance.

The efforts made by the local government are through socialization. Apart from the Social Service, the success of socialization also requires collaboration and shared responsibility from village officials and Beneficiary Families

(KPM). Village officials and beneficiary communities also have a significant role related to the success of the Family Hope Program (PKH). The impact of the Family Hope Program can be in the form of positive and negative impacts. If you look at the positive impact caused, PKH has great potential to have a positive impact on Beneficiary Families in improving welfare, besides that PKH can provide the fulfillment of basic needs. If viewed through negative impacts, this assistance can create excessive dependence, besides that the negative impact caused is that the provision of assistance funds is not on target. Therefore, continuous monitoring and evaluation are needed.

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