

## **Family Hope Program Policy (PKH) In Improving Family Welfare In Bone Bolango County**

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### **Abstract**

This study seeks to explore and describe the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy in enhancing family welfare in Huangobotu Village, Kabila Bone Subdistrict, Bone Bolango Regency. It examines various aspects including standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational communication, social, economic, and political conditions, the characteristics of implementing organizations, and the attitudes of implementers. The research employs a descriptive approach with qualitative data analysis, utilizing techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Findings reveal that the PKH policy implementation in Huangobotu Village has been carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 regarding the Family Hope Program. However, several challenges persist, such as insufficient coordination among policy implementers, outdated beneficiary data leading to inefficacy, and misallocation of aid recipients. Thus, it can be concluded that the PKH policy's execution to improve community welfare in this region has not been fully optimal, with improvements needed in standards and targets, inter-organizational communication, and socio-economic and political conditions.

### **Introduction**

In essence, public administration is a branch of science that develops public policy principles to implement various initiatives or programs with the same goal. There are instances where the phrases "policy" and "objectives, programs, decisions, legal provisions, proposals, and grand plans" are used interchangeably. (Tahir 2011) The most important aspect in the stages of public policy is policy implementation. Adiwisastra emphasized the need for policy implementation (Tahir 2011: 85). Proposed public policies will only become "paper tigers" if they are not enforced. Various indicators can be used to assess how a public policy is carried out. Donal S. Van Metter and Carl E. Van Horn designed the policy implementation indicator model used by the researchers in this study. Six (six) indicators that affect the effectiveness of public policy implementation are: (1) policy standards and objectives; (2) resources; (3) communication between organizations and confirmation of activities; (4) organizational characteristics; (5) social, economic, and political conditions; and (6) the attitude of the executor.

In Indonesia, many problems arise, one of which is socio-economic problems related to the welfare of people's lives. One of the obstacles to family welfare is poverty. Based on this, according to Syamsir (Walfajrin 2018) Poverty is described as the condition of a person who cannot meet his basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. In addition, poverty is not only caused by the lack of financial capacity of a family but also occurs when a family cannot realize basic rights. In general, basic rights include meeting the needs of health, education, and others.

Poverty is a problem characterized by the low quality of life in a community, including education, health, and others. Therefore, poverty can hinder people from accessing health and education services. This is by Isrovijah's (Isrovijah 2020) The opinion holds that poverty is a significant economic issue in Indonesia, appearing as an unsolvable "homework." Poverty within a family can impact both health and education, as these are long-term investments essential for improving family welfare.

The government has undertaken various efforts to address poverty, including the implementation of social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH). Since 2007, the Indonesian government has been running the PKH, which is governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs (PERMENSOS) Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, as well as by the Regional Regulation of Gorontalo Province Number 4 of 2013 on Poverty Reduction in Gorontalo Province.

The Bone Bolango Regency Government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs (KEMENSOS), has been implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) as one of its policies. Initiated in 2007, the PKH aims to alleviate poverty in Bone Bolango District, with a particular focus on Huangobotu village in the Kabila Bone District, which is the focus of this research. The PKH has been active in Huangobotu village since 2009 and continues to this day, operating under the guidelines of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH).

In Huangobotu village, the number of families receiving Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance can be seen in the following table:

Village Name	Phase	2021	2022	2023
Huangobotu	Stage 1	70 people	76 people	71 people
	Stage 2	67 people	72 people	71 people
	Stage 3	55 people	65 people	63 people

Source: PPKH Secretariat of Bone Bolango Regency 2023

sed on the data in Table 1.2, it can be seen that the number of recipients of Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance in phase 1 of PKH recipients in 2021 amounted to 70 people, and in 2022 it increased by 76 people, while in 2023 the number was reduced to 71 people. In phase 2, PKH recipients in 2021 amounted to 67 people, and in 2022 it increased to 72 people, while in 2023 it was reduced to 71 people. In phase 3, PKH recipients in 2021 amounted to 55 people, and in 2022 it increased to 65 people, while in 2023 it was reduced to 63 people.

Based on initial observations made by researchers in Huangobotu Village, issues were identified regarding the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy. There is a notable lack of coordination between policy implementers and all related parties, resulting in inefficiencies. Additionally, there is a lack of regular updates on the data of aid recipients, which hinders the effective realization of PKH assistance. Consequently, some recipients do not accurately align with the program's intended targets.

## Literature Review

### Definition of Public Administration

Public administration refers to the process of realizing the wishes of the community as defined in laws and regulations; In other words, it is the coordination of collaborative efforts to achieve public policy. Administration is more accurately defined as the process by which legislative or executive government entities make policies (Fadul 2019).

According to Chandler and Plano (Rupu & Isa 2021), public administration is the process by which public resources and personnel are organized and coordinated to formulate, implement, and manage decisions in public policy. Furthermore, Nigro & Nigro (Rupu & Isa 2021) suggest that public administration is a group cooperation effort in a public environment, which includes three branches, namely judicial, legislative, and executive; which have an important role in formulating public policy so that it becomes part of the political process; very different from the ways pursued by private administration, and closely related to some private groups and individuals in provision of services to the community. This definition further emphasizes institutional processes involving group cooperative efforts as distinct public activities from private activities.

### Definition of Public Policy

Public policy includes all the rules set by the government for the benefit of society. Thomas R. Dye defines public policy as "whatever the government chooses to do or not do" (Hayat, 2018). This applies to every decision taken by the government, whether to act or not. Thomas Dye outlines public policy as follows: (1) government agencies, not private companies, make decisions about what activities may or may not be undertaken; and (2) public policies governing choice.

According to Anderson (Rupu & Isa 2021) states that policy is defined as a direction of purposeful action, which is carried out by policy actors in overcoming a problem or related affairs. Meanwhile, according to Syafiiie (Tahir 2020) public policy is a kind of answer to a problem because it is an effort to solve, reduce, and prevent a bad and vice versa become an advocate, innovative, and leader of the occurrence of good in the best way and directed action.

### Policy Implementation Definition

According to Chief J.O. Udoji (Winamo 2017), policy implementation is something important and even much more important than policy making. Policies are just dreams or good plans that are neatly stored in archives if they are not implemented. according to Van Meter and Van Horn (Manongga and Dkk 2018) "Implementation of public policy as actions in previous decisions." These actions include efforts to turn decisions into operational actions within a certain period as well as to continue efforts to achieve large and small changes created by policy decisions made by public organizations directed towards achieving the goals set.

According to Sharkansky, Ripley, and Grce A. Franklin (in Isa 2021: 13), the implementation of public policy is one of the institutional functions of public administration and should be one of the procedures carried out by the government. unit or unit of administration. The three tasks of bureaucracy in the public policy process are "formulation of public policy, implementation of public policy, monitoring and evaluation (results) of policy publik"

### Public Policy Implementation Models

In general, the goal of policymaking is to realize a desired country and modify it as far as possible by available means. The following is an outline of various policy implementation models invented by policy experts to help better understand the substance of policy implementation:

a. Model George C. Edwards III

According to Edward (Rupu & Isa, 2021) The public policy model is "Direct and Indirect Impact Implementation." According to Edward III, policy implementation is influenced by four variables: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

b. Model Donald S. Van Metter and Carl E. Van Horn

According to Metter and Horn (Subarsono 2005) It is affirmed that "Policy implementation runs linearly from public policy, implementor, and public policy performance." Several indicators influence the performance of public policy implementation: (1) policy standards and objectives, (2) resources, (3) communication between organizations and strengthening activities, (4) characteristics of implementing organizations, (5) social, economic, and political conditions, and (6) attitude of implementers

c. Model Merilee S. Grindle

Merilee S. Grindle (in Isa 2021:32-35) categorizes many variables that determine how policies are implemented into two categories: policy content and policy context. The classification of these factors determines the outcome or impact on society, the individual, or group, as well as its acceptance and modification. According to Grindle, true ability in implementing designed programs can be used to measure the success or failure of policy implementation in relation to its impact and implementation. Program outcomes based on policy objectives can also be used to evaluate policy implementation. Meanwhile, Grindle included the following variables in the category of policy context variables: 1) Power; 2) The plans and goals of the actors; 3) Regime and institutional characteristics; and 4) Compliance and responsibility.

d. Model Charles O. Jones

Charles O. Jones (Rupu & Isa 2021) said that policy implementation is an activity intended to operate a program by paying attention to three activities. The three activities are: (1) Organization, (2) Interpretation, and (3) Application (application)

### **Social Welfare**

Social welfare, when interpreted broadly, includes any effort that a person makes to improve their standard of living in society. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 defines social welfare as the fulfillment of the material, spiritual, and social needs of the community in order to be able to live an honorable life and develop as individuals and fulfill societal obligations (Nugraha & Zawaj, 2022)

According to Suharto (Abarca 2021), "Social welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens to live a decent life and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions". Meanwhile, according to Walter Friedlander (Rukminto 2016), Social welfare is "an organized system of social institutions and services, designed to help individuals or groups achieve a better standard of living and health".

#### **1. Family Hope Program (PKH)**

To improve family welfare, the government introduced the Family Hope Program (PKH), offering conditional social assistance to low-income and vulnerable families. To qualify, families must register on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). The PKH aims to enhance access to local health facilities and services (FASKES) for pregnant women and young children, and educational facilities and services (FASDIK) for school-age children.

Since 2007, the Government of Indonesia has implemented the Family Hope Program (PKH). Similar programs, known as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), have been successfully implemented in several other countries. According to Purwanto (Suleman 2017), The Family Hope Program (PKH) is designed to advance the social protection system, aiming to alleviate poverty among Very Poor Households (RTSM). By providing conditional assistance, the program facilitates better access to essential health services and basic education. This initiative supports the well-being and development of vulnerable families, ensuring they receive necessary resources to improve their overall quality of life. Through PKH, the government addresses both health and educational needs, fostering long-term benefits for these households.

Following the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, in article 6 of the provision, PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM) are entitled to (1) PKH Social Assistance, (2) PKH assistance, (3) services in health, education, and/or social welfare facilities, and (4) complementary assistance programs in the fields of health, education, energy subsidies, economy, housing, and the fulfillment of other basic needs.

a. Legal Basis of Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program (PKH) refers to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Nomor 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program. The legal basis underlying the existence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) includes:

- Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System.
- Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare.
- Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor
- Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction.
- Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare.
- Decree of the Director General of the Director of Social Assistance and Security Number BJS/85/05/04/V/2009 concerning General Guidelines for the Family Hope Program in 2009 ([www.kemsos.go.id](http://www.kemsos.go.id))

b. Objectives of Family Hope Program (PKH)

To realize family welfare, in general, the Family Hope Program (PKH) has the following objectives:

- Improve the living standards of beneficiary families through access to education, health, and social welfare services;
- Reduce the burden of expenditure and increase the incomes of poor and vulnerable families;
- Creating behavior change and independence of beneficiary families in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare;
- Reducing poverty and inequality; and
- Introduce the benefits of formal financial products and services to beneficiary families.

c. Criteria for PKH Beneficiary Family Components

Recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) can be distinguished based on several component criteria, including:

- Health Component Criteria

The criteria for receiving PKH health components are as follows:

- Pregnant/puerperal/breastfeeding is the condition of a person who is pregnant with a new life with a

- limited number of pregnancies and/or is in the breastfeeding period.
- Early childhood is a child with an age range of 0-6 years (the age of the child is calculated from the last year) who has not attended school.
- Educational Component Criteria
  - The criteria for PKH recipients of the education component are school-age children who have not completed compulsory education at the education level:
    - SD/Mi equivalent
    - SMP/Mts equivalent
    - SMA/MA equivalent
- Social Welfare Component Criteria
  - 1) Seniors starting from 60 years old is an elderly person who is recorded in the same Family Card and is in the family.
  - 2) Persons with severe disabilities are persons with disabilities whose disabilities are no longer able to carry out daily activities and/or throughout their lives dependent on others and are unable to support themselves, recorded in the same Family Card and in the family.

d. **PKH Assistance Amount**

The amount or amount of assistance in PKH follows the established procedures of the Family Hope Program in 2021 issued by the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security of the Ministry of Social Affairs (Nazaruddin 2021) as in the following table:

**Table 2 Categories and Amount or Amount of Family Hope Program (PKH) Assistance**

No	Category	Index/Year (Rp)	Index/Level (Rp)
1	Health Components:		
	1. Pregnant women	Rp. 3.000.000	Rp. 750.000
	2. Early childhood/toddler	Rp. 3.000.000	Rp. 750.000
2	Education Component:		
	1. Elementary school children	Rp. 900.000	Rp. 225.000
	2. Junior high school children	Rp. 1.500.000	Rp. 375.000
	3. High school children	Rp. 2.000.000	Rp. 500.000
3	Social Welfare Components:		
	1. Anxiety 70+	Rp. 2.400.000	Rp. 600.000
	2. Severe Disability	Rp. 2.400.000	Rp. 600.000

*Source: Family Hope Program Guidelines 2021*

e. **Rights and Obligations of PKH Beneficiary Families**

1. Family Rights of PKH Beneficiaries
  - PKH social assistance
  - PKH social assistance
  - Services in health, education, and/or social welfare facilities
  - Complementary assistance programs in the areas of health, education, energy subsidies, economy, housing, and meeting other basic needs.
2. Family Obligations of PKH Beneficiaries
  - The health component consists of pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding women, early childhood (0-6 years) who have not attended school are required to have a health check at health facilities/services in accordance with health protocols.
  - The education component consists of compulsory school-age children of 12 years, compulsory participation in learning activities with an attendance rate of at least 85% of effective learning days.
  - The social welfare component consists of the elderly and people with severe disabilities, who are required to participate in activities in the field of social welfare as needed which are carried out at least once a year.
  - Beneficiary families attend group meetings or Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) every month.
  - All beneficiary family members must fulfill their obligations, except in the event of *force majeure*.
  - Beneficiary families who do not fulfill their obligations will be penalized. The sanctions mechanism is further stipulated in the implementation guidelines for commitment verification.

f. **PKH Implementation Flow**

The distribution process of the Family Hope Program (PKH) includes identifying eligible families, registering them, and providing conditional financial assistance. Coordination and monitoring ensure effective delivery and impact (in Nazaruddin 2021: 26-23) It consists of several stages or mechanisms determined by the government, including:

1. Planning
 

Planning involves identifying the location and number of prospective beneficiary families. This information is sourced from Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and may exclude victims of natural disasters, social disasters, and remote indigenous communities. The final determination of PKH beneficiary families is made by the Director of Family Social Security at the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs.
2. Kickoff Meeting and Validation
 

The Family Hope Program (PKH) begins with socialization during the initial meeting to help prospective beneficiaries understand the program and prepare for their role. This initial meeting includes detailed explanations about the program's objectives and requirements. The process also involves validating the

eligibility of prospective beneficiaries. Through this approach, the program ensures that families are well-informed and ready to participate effectively. The implementation of this initial meeting and validation process is carried out systematically to ensure clarity and readiness.:

- a) Initial meeting preparation and validation
  - b) Initial meeting activities can be carried out at the same time to validate data by matching the initial data of prospective participants of the Family Hope Program (PKH) with evidence and facts of the latest conditions so that valid data are obtained and in accordance with the criteria of the Family Hope Program (PKH) components.
  - c) Initial data on prospective beneficiary families of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are sent to the Family Hope Program (PKH) companion for validation.
3. Determination of PKH beneficiary families
- Family Hope Program (PKH) benefits from updating data and data validated by prospective Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries according to Family Hope Program (PKH) membership criteria. Data whose account status is active is then determined to be the beneficiary family of the Family Hope Program (PKH). The determination of family beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is determined through the Decree of the Director of Family Social Security.
4. Social Aid Distribution
- a) In the form of social assistance, the Family Hope Program (PKH) social assistance is given in the form of money to a person, family, or poor community who has been determined as a beneficiary of the Family Hope Program (PKH) through the Decree of the Directorate of Family Social Jamina.
  - b) The stages of social assistance distribution, the distribution of social assistance to beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are carried out gradually in the current fiscal year based on the social assistance distribution scheme as determined by the Director General of Social Protection and Security.
  - c) The mechanism for distributing social assistance, the distribution of social assistance for the Family Hope Program (PKH) is carried out non-cash.
5. Data update
- The purpose and purpose of updating the data is to obtain the current condition of PKH beneficiary family members. The data is used as the basis for social protection programs. Especially for PKH, the data is used for verification, distribution and termination of assistance.
6. Verify commitment
- As a conditional social assistance program, PKH requires beneficiaries to fulfill obligations related to health services, education, and social welfare. To meet these requirements, the implementation of PKH ensures that all family members are registered, present, and actively accessing the necessary health, education, and social welfare services.

## Method

The research method used is qualitative, incorporating a descriptive approach and a triangulation model. This study employs a case study approach within qualitative research to provide a detailed and specific analysis of particular loci and focuses. The use of triangulation helps ensure a comprehensive understanding by cross-verifying data from multiple sources. While this method offers in-depth insights into the subject, it does not seek to generalize findings beyond the specific context of the study

The stages that have been carried out in this study consist of pre-field stages, fieldwork stages, and data analysis stages. Research activities and considerations can be seen from the preparation of research designs and choosing research fields. The stages of field implementation consist of 1) understanding the research background and self-preparation, 2) entering the field and 3) participating while collecting data.

## Results and Discussion

### Deskripsi Umum Kebijakan PKH Desa Huangobotu

Implementation is the crucial phase in the life cycle of a policy. Without proper implementation, policies fail to achieve their intended outcomes. A policy represents a collection of coordinated actions aimed at specific objectives, rather than a single decision. It involves collaborative decision-making with various options designed to meet a common goal. The implementation phase is inherently linked to governmental decisions and is governed by relevant laws and regulations. For instance, the execution of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is guided by the regulations outlined in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018.

According to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is designed as a conditional cash transfer provided to the community. Recipients of this assistance are required to meet specific obligations, including ensuring their children attend school from elementary through high school, attending prenatal check-ups for pregnant women, taking babies and toddlers to health posts, and regularly conducting health checks for the elderly and those with severe disabilities.

Since its inception in 2007, the Indonesian Government has been implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH). In Huangobotu Village, the PKH program has been active since 2009 and continues to be executed in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018. This regulation outlines the framework for distributing PKH assistance. The Huangobotu Village Government targets very poor households (RTSM) for this aid, designating them as PKH beneficiary families. The goal of this program is to improve family welfare and to break the cycle of poverty. By providing conditional cash transfers, the program encourages beneficiaries to meet specific requirements, such as ensuring their children attend school and participating in health check-ups. Through this approach, the government aims to support the most vulnerable families, fostering long-term improvements in their economic and social conditions. The continuous implementation of PKH in Huangobotu Village reflects a commitment to addressing poverty and enhancing the quality of life for its residents.

Based on the study's objectives, it aims to examine and describe the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in improving family welfare in Huangobotu Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency. This evaluation follows the guidelines established in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning PKH. The analysis is guided by several indicators proposed by Van Metter and Van Horn related to policy implementation models, including standards and objectives, resources, inter-organizational communication, organizational characteristics, as well as social, economic, political, and executive attitudes. A qualitative approach was utilized for a detailed analysis of the implementation process. This involved conducting interviews with key and supporting informants to gather comprehensive insights. The findings of this study provide a detailed description of how the PKH policy is being implemented and its impact on family welfare in the region:

### **Standards and Objectives**

Based on field research findings, the standards and targets for the Family Hope Program (PKH) are clearly defined. The standards involve individuals with dependents in the health, education, and social welfare sectors. The targets for implementing the PKH policy include those classified as very poor households, recorded in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), and having dependents in education, health, and social welfare areas. Beneficiary families (KPM) of the PKH are expected to participate actively, leading to positive outcomes and improvements in their lives. The effectiveness of the program is guided by these standards and targets, which are tailored to the specific components of PKH aid distribution. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ibrahim, et al (2021), that the provision of Family Hope program assistance is determined based on established standards and is monitored and supervised by the government.

### **Resources**

Based on the results of field research on the resources used in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy in improving welfare in Huangobotu Village, it shows that the resources implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy have carried out their functions and duties well, because before carrying out their functions and duties, the policy implementer, both the Family Hope Program Coordinator (PKH) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistant, have equipped at the time of BIMTEK. So it can be concluded that the resources for implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy are adequate. It can be seen in policy implementers that they have good knowledge and abilities regarding Family Hope Program (PKH) policies.

### **Interorganizational Communication**

Based on the results of field research on inter-organizational communication, show that communication between PKH coordinator Bone Bolango and PKH assistants in Huangobotu Village is well established. Communication between PKH coordinators and PKH assistants is carried out formally and informally. Formal communication is usually done through monthly meetings, and non-formal communication is usually done via Whatsapp or telephone because PKH assistants are on duty in the field and are not always in the office at all times. Communication between PKH coordinators and the Huangobotu Village government and PKH assistants with Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiary communities, has been going well as seen at the time of the distribution of the aid. However, on the other hand, this is not entirely supported in the success of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy because this communication is only established at the time of aid distribution. Therefore, to improve communication in policy implementation one must apply the values of cooperation, especially for PKH coordinators with village governments so that policies run by what has been previously determined. In addition, the communication established between PKH assistants and the beneficiary communities has been carried out well, in addition to the communication established during the distribution of aid, every month PKH assistants and beneficiary communities also conduct group meeting activities which are carried out in each hamlet in Huangobotu Village.

### **Social, Economic, and Political Conditions**

Based on the results of field research on social, economic, and political conditions, show that social, economic, and political conditions are inherent in the process of implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy because the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a policy designed by the government in the form of social assistance provided to people who are still included in very poor households or people who cannot be said to be prosperous. A similar study was conducted by Djanawali et al., (2021) who in the results of his research concluded that the provision of family hope program assistance has been given to people in the category of poor households. In addition, PKH policies also have regulations or requirements set by the government and must be implemented both by policy implementers and by the beneficiary community. In its implementation, there is a Family Hope Program (PKH) which aims to reduce poverty and improve community welfare.

### **Organizational Characteristics**

Based on field research findings, the characteristics of the implementing organization for the Family Hope Program (PKH) reveal the necessity for professionalism in coordination and collaboration with village governments. PKH implementers, including PKH assistants, must exhibit a high level of professionalism and consistently work with the village government, particularly with the Kasie Welfare office, throughout the policy implementation process. The cooperation between PKH assistants and the village government has been effective. For instance, when discrepancies arise, such as invalid recipient data or incorrect National Identification Numbers (NIK) for PKH beneficiaries, PKH assistants promptly report these issues to the village government, specifically to the Welfare Sector, for data correction. This collaborative approach ensures that the program's implementation is smooth and accurate, reflecting a commitment to maintaining data integrity and improving the program's effectiveness.

### **Executive Attitude**

Field research on the implementer's attitude reveals that it is a crucial element in the effective execution of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy, particularly for PKH assistants. A positive attitude, responsibility, and a clear understanding of their role are essential for these implementers. When PKH assistants exhibit a good, friendly demeanor

and are proactive in providing relevant information about the PKH policies, it positively impacts the beneficiary families. These assistants are well-informed about the program, having received training through BIMTEK before commencing their duties.

Despite these efforts, some beneficiary families fail to comply with certain program rules, such as sending school-age children to school. This non-compliance, where children drop out or do not continue their education at the elementary or junior high school level, indicates a gap in adherence to the program's educational provisions. PKH assistants play a critical role in addressing these issues. By maintaining their commitment and responsibility, they can help ensure that beneficiaries follow the program's requirements and achieve the intended improvements in family welfare.

## Conclusions

Based on the description of the research results and the discussion of the research above related to the focus and sub-focus of the research on the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Policy in Improving Family Welfare in Huangobotu Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency, it can be concluded that:

1. The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Policy in Improving Family Welfare in Huangobotu Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency has been implemented by the rules contained in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH)
2. The standards and targets implemented by policy implementers and policy recipients are by the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH). Standards in the implementation process of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy in improving family welfare in Huangobotu Village have been running by the implementation guidelines adjusted to the Family Hope Program (PKH) guidelines implemented directly by the Ministry of Social Affairs which are followed up by PKH assistants. The policy targets of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are by applicable regulations. However, it is necessary to update the data of Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries because there are still several families that can be said to be prosperous are still recipients of the assistance.
3. Resources in implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy are adequate and have carried out their functions and duties properly. And has attended BIMTEK before carrying out its duties. The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy also has good knowledge and ability regarding the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy, this can increase success in implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy.
4. Communication between organizations carried out between policy implementers and village governments and communities has been running well and smoothly. However, communication between policy implementers and village governments and communities only occurs during aid distribution and group meetings. Therefore, to further improve communication in policy implementation, it is necessary to implement the values of cooperation between policy implementers and village governments.
5. Social, economic and political conditions that socioeconomic, and political conditions permeate the process of implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy because the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a policy designed by the government in the form of social assistance for people who are included in very poor households or underprivileged and unprosperous communities.
6. The characteristics of the implementing organization of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy have professional characteristics at work. In addition, the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy always coordinates and cooperates with all parties concerned, especially the village government regarding the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy.
7. The attitude of implementers which includes the attitude of the implementers of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy already has a good attitude, is responsible, and positions themselves as policy implementers. In addition, policy implementers also have good knowledge and understanding related to the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy. However, there are some communities designated as Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiary families who still violate several rules as Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries.

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