

**THE ROLE OF VILLAGE APPARATUS IN DETERMINING
RECIPIENTS OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM (PKH)
ACCORDING TO MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
REGULATION NO. 1/2018 FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF SIYASAH TANFIDZIYAH**

***PERAN APARATUR DESA DALAM MENENTUKAN PENERIMA
PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN SESUAI PERMENSOS NO.
1/2018 PERSPEKTIF SIYASAH TANFIDZIYAH***

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ABSTRACT

The Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018 regarding the Family Hope Program (PKH) outlines a conditional social assistance initiative aimed at poor families. PKH beneficiaries include those who meet specific criteria, such as pregnant or nursing mothers, families with children aged 0 to 5 years and 11 months, school-aged children (from elementary to high school), the elderly, and individuals with severe disabilities. The program is part of a broader effort to accelerate poverty reduction by reducing poverty rates and breaking its cycle. Bandar Agung Village in the Lubuk Batang District, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra, has been implementing PKH since 2014. However, the distribution of PKH assistance in this village has led to various social disparities, with concerns that the aid is not being distributed fairly or effectively. There are allegations that village officials may be interfering for personal gain, leading to inappropriate selections of beneficiaries. This research aims to assess whether the recipients in Bandar Agung Village are genuinely eligible according to Article 4 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018, and to examine the role of village officials in determining PKH recipient boundaries from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*. This descriptive-analytical field study

reveals that the implementation of the regulation and the role of village officials in Bandar Agung Village remain inadequate. The social disparities persist due to poor targeting of PKH beneficiaries, which is attributed to insufficient coordination between the PKH committee and village officials, resulting in data that does not accurately reflect the current economic conditions of the community.

Keywords : Family Hope Program, Bandar Agung Village, Implementation, Siyasa Tanfidziyyah.

ABSTRAK

Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) merupakan program bantuan pemerintah berupa bantuan sosial bersyarat yang diperuntukan kepada keluarga miskin sebagai penerima manfaat PKH. Penerima manfaat PKH adalah masyarakat miskin dengan kriteria seperti ibu hamil/menyusui, keluarga miskin yang memiliki anak berusia 0 sampai 5 tahun 11 bulan, memiliki anak dalam masa belajar (SD sampai SMA sederajat), lansia serta penyandang disabilitas berat. Terbentuknya PKH merupakan upaya dalam mempercepat penanggulangan kemiskinan yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi angka dan memutus rantai kemiskinan. Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu Sumatera Selatan khususnya desa Bandar Agung Kecamatan Lubuk Batang, merupakan salah satu desa yang telah mengimplementasikan PKH sejak tahun 2014. Namun, bantuan PKH ini banyak menimbulkan berbagai macam kesenjangan sosial dalam masyarakat akibat bantuan PKH yang dirasa kurang tepat sasaran dan tidak merata sampai dengan dugaan adanya campur tangan aparatur desa dengan kepentingan pribadi sehingga banyaknya penerima manfaat PKH dari kalangan masyarakat yang dirasa kurang tepat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah masyarakat di Desa Bandar Agung adalah masyarakat yang memang layak mendapatkan bantuan tersebut sesuai dengan Pasal 4 Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 serta untuk mengetahui bagaimana peran dari Aparatur Desa dalam menentukan batasan-batasan penerima PKH di Desa Bandar Agung di tinjau dari Siyasa Tanfidziyyah. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian lapangan (Field-research), dan bersifat deskriptif analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Peran Aparatur Desa dan Pengimplementasian Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan di Desa Bandar Agung masih kurang sesuai. Hal tersebut dikarenakan adanya kesenjangan sosial yang terjadi dikalangan masyarakat karena penentuan penerima manfaat PKH yang kurang tepat sasaran, disebabkan kurangnya koordinasi panitia PKH dengan aparatur desa yang kurang baik sehingga data yang didapat bukanlah data yang sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi masyarakat saat ini.

Kata Kunci : Program Keluarga Harapan, Desa Bandar Agung, Implementasi, Siyash Tanfidziyyah.

I. INTRODUCTION

Every country has its own set of problems, and Indonesia is no exception. Among Indonesia's issues, one significant challenge is in the socio-economic domain, particularly poverty. The impoverished population is increasingly disadvantaged in the current era of globalization. Poverty impedes the achievement of national goals and aspirations. In response, the government has been undertaking various measures to address this issue. Poverty is intertwined with other aspects such as health, education, social, economic, and cultural factors. According to Friedman, poverty is defined as the lack of equal opportunities to access social power, which includes assets, financial resources, socio-political organizations, social networks, goods or services, knowledge and skills, as well as information.¹ In addition to these challenges, impoverished communities also face issues related to geography, substance, and cultural aspects of society.²

Poverty is a social phenomenon present across various regions, including provinces, regencies/cities, and even the smallest administrative units like villages in Indonesia. Consequently, the government has implemented various measures to address this issue through community empowerment policies that directly address the needs of the poor. Community empowerment aims to uplift impoverished individuals to achieve economic and social independence, as well as improve other aspects of life. This requires comprehensive and synergistic policies involving the central government, local governments, the business sector, and society in empowering the poor.

In Islamic perspective, poverty is not merely an inability to meet basic needs; rather, it is considered a cultural problem where individuals become poor due to negative behaviors such as laziness and lack of effort. Without proactive measures, poverty remains an unresolved issue. As stated in Surah Ar-Ra'd (13:11), Allah SWT says:

وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ بَقْوَمٍ حَتَّى يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ لَهُ مُعَقِّبَاتٌ مِّنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ ۝ ۱۱ سُوْرَةُ الرَّادِّ ۱۱ فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ وَوَمَا لَهُمْ

“For him (a person), there are (angels) who succeed each other, guarding him from before and behind by Allah's command. Indeed, Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what is within themselves. If Allah

¹ Agus S Jafari, *Kemiskinan Dan Pemberdayaan Kelompok* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2014), 280.

² Maimun Rudi Santoso, “Dynamics And Enforcement Of Election Legal Issues In Lampung Province,” *DELEGALATA Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 15 (2024): 80–87, <https://doi.org/10.30596/dll.v9i1.18060>.

wills harm upon a people, there is no one who can repel it, and they have no protector except Him”

This verse explains that Allah SWT will change the condition of a people if they earnestly strive to alter it. Similarly, in the case of poverty, if an individual who is poor makes a sincere effort to change their situation, Allah SWT has promised in His words to transform poverty into sufficiency and to improve their condition.

Several experts have presented logical arguments regarding this. They argue that Allah SWT obliges every person who is still capable of working and striving to diligently seek sustenance to meet their needs. However, not everyone has the capacity or ability to work or make efforts, nor do all individuals have access to resources such as inheritance or wealthy relatives who can support their livelihood. Various social problems also contribute to some people sinking into destitution and poverty.³ Poverty alleviation policies can be categorized into three main approaches. First, indirect policies aimed at creating conditions that ensure the continuity of poverty alleviation efforts. Second, direct policies targeting low-income groups. Third, specific policies intended to prepare the poor themselves and the officials responsible for the smooth implementation of programs, while also stimulating and expanding poverty alleviation efforts.

Islam views poverty as a misfortune when it becomes unsustainable, pushing individuals towards actions that jeopardize their morality, violate the rights of others, and cause them to forget Allah SWT. The imperative to address poverty is also based on the words of Allah SWT in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:268):

الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُّكُمْ الْفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْفَحْشَاءِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُّكُمْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْهُ وَفَضْلًا ۗ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ۝٢٦٨ (القرآن سورة البقرة: 268)

“Shaytan threatens you with poverty and orders you to immorality, while Allah promises you forgiveness from Him and bounty. And Allah is Munificent and Knowing.” (Q.S. Al-Baqarah/2:268)”

Ibn Kathir's exegesis explains that this verse addresses how Satan uses the threat of poverty to scare people away from doing good deeds and makes them more prone to sin and wrongdoing. According to this interpretation, individuals are required to overcome poverty through hard work, effort, and reliance on Allah SWT to avoid the snares of Satan that lead them astray. Beyond individual efforts, there are also obligations for families, communities, and the government to address poverty through clear and appropriate funding sources.

³ Rudi Santoso et al., “Kajian Filsafat: Zakat Sebagai Sumber Keuangan Negara,” *IJRC: Indonesian Journal of Religion Center* 1, no. 1 (2023): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.61214/ijrc.v1i1.7>.

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 1 of 2018 is a regulation issued by the Minister of Social Affairs concerning poverty alleviation in Indonesia. This regulation, which deals with the Family Hope Program, was established on January 18, 2018, and came into effect on January 29, 2018. Regulation Number 1 of 2018 serves as the legal basis for the implementation of the Family Hope Program, known as PKH. PKH is a government social assistance program that provides conditional aid to Extremely Poor Households (RTSM) with the aim of reducing and breaking the cycle of poverty.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional social assistance program provided to Poor Families (KM) designated as beneficiaries of PKH, aiming to accelerate poverty alleviation based on Regulation No. 1 of 2018. This program has been implemented among communities in both disadvantaged and remote areas.⁴

The implementation of Article 4, Paragraph (1) of Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 1 of 2018 states: *(1) The targets of PKH Access are families and/or individuals who are poor and vulnerable in the PKH Access areas, registered in the integrated data of the poverty handling program, which includes components of health, education, and/or social welfare.*⁵ It is clear that the government restricts the recipients of PKH assistance to those who are categorized as poor and those whose health cannot be neglected. This includes individuals who need educational support, those who are disadvantaged, and those with very low levels of welfare.

Government administration in a country is not limited to the central government alone. The central government delegates authority to regional governments to manage local governance independently.⁶ Therefore, even though higher-level authorities provide guidance to the community, the direct implementation and oversight of PKH are managed by local governments, such as village administrations, which are closer to and more familiar with their communities. However, in practice, issues have arisen in Desa Bandar Agung, where implementation often deviates from the regulations outlined in the relevant articles. There has been a lack of participation from village officials in monitoring and aligning census data with field data, leading to discrepancies in the PKH beneficiary data.

Many of the data for PKH recipients do not meet the requirements specified in the regulations, resulting in eligible individuals being excluded from the program. This has led to numerous complaints about fairness from the community.

⁴ “Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan,” Pasal 1 Ayat (1).

⁵ “Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan,” Pasal 4 (1).

⁶ Rudi Santoso Habib Shulton A, and Fathul Mu’in, “Optimalisasi Tugas Dan Fungsi DPRD Dalam Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Bersih,” *As-Siyasi : Journal of Constitutional Law* 1, no. 1 (2021): 100–117, <https://doi.org/10.24042/as-siyasi.v1i1.8960>.

To ensure the validity of social protection systems in Indonesia, the government has enacted Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare, which clearly states in Chapter 1, Article 1 that social protection is an effort directed at preventing and addressing risks from social shocks and vulnerabilities, ensuring that the basic needs of individuals, families, groups, and/or communities are met.

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 1 of 2018 on the Family Hope Program (PKH) provides conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families or individuals registered in the integrated data on poverty handling, processed by the central data and social welfare information center, and designated as PKH beneficiaries.

Given these issues, the author is particularly interested in conducting research to address problems in their local area, focusing on who qualifies for PKH and the criteria for receiving assistance.

II. METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study method to explore the role of village officials in determining the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 1/2018 from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews with village officials and beneficiaries, participatory observation of the beneficiary determination process, and analysis of documentation related to policies and PKH reports. Data is analyzed thematically to identify key themes and assess the alignment between policy and field practices. Data validity is maintained through triangulation and member checking, while research ethics are upheld by obtaining informant consent and ensuring the confidentiality of information.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

a. Understanding the Family Hope Program

Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) is one of the major assistance programs that makes a substantial contribution to addressing poverty. It provides conditional financial aid to poor and vulnerable families, aiming to alleviate their economic burdens and support their basic needs. By linking financial assistance to specific conditions related to health and education, PKH plays a crucial role in improving the overall well-being of its beneficiaries and fostering long-term socio-economic development.⁷ Poverty refers to a condition where an individual or a group of individuals fails to meet their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life, including aspects such as education, health, and social life.

⁷ Dedy Utomo, "Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Hidup Rumah Tangga Miskin," *Jurnal Administrasi Politik* 12 (n.d.): 32, <https://doi.org/10.26740/jvfi.v3n2.p58-84>.

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 1 of 2018, Article 1, Paragraph (1) defines the Family Hope Program (PKH) as a conditional social assistance program provided to poor and vulnerable families or individuals registered in the integrated data for poverty handling. This data is managed by the Central Data and Social Welfare Information Center, which designates eligible families as beneficiaries of PKH.⁸ This program ensures that individuals receive their basic rights in health, education, and a decent quality of life. The assistance provided by this program includes financial aid to families and/or individuals who are poor, incapable, and/or vulnerable to social risks.

A society can be referred to as a nation when its way of life, which must be adhered to by both individuals and groups, is governed by rules that are binding and enforceable.⁹ Therefore, to receive the benefits of the PKH program, beneficiaries must first fulfill certain obligations, particularly in the areas of education and health. In the education sector, family members are required to ensure that their children attend elementary and secondary school. This requirement also applies to children with disabilities whose parents are included in the PKH beneficiaries.¹⁰

b. Legal Basis for the Family Hope Program

The Family Hope Program is implemented based on several regulations, including:

1. Law No. 40 of 2004 on the National Social Security System.
2. Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare

Article 19 of this law states that poverty alleviation encompasses policies, programs, and activities directed at individuals, families, groups, and/or communities who lack or have insufficient sources of livelihood and cannot meet the basic needs necessary for a dignified human life.¹¹

3. Law No. 13 of 2011 on Handling the Poor

Article 1, Paragraph (2) of Law No. 13 of 2011 defines poverty handling as a targeted, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and/or communities in the form of policies, programs, and activities for empowerment, support, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen.

Article 3 states that the poor are entitled to health services and education that can enhance their dignity. Article 15 stipulates that

⁸ "Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan," Pasal 1 Ayat (1).

⁹ Rudi Santoso Agus Hermanto, "Analisis Yuridis Politik Hukum Tata Negara (Suatu Kajian Tentang Pancasila Dan Kebhinnekaan Sebagai Kekuatan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia)," NIZHAM 5, no. 1 (2016): 126–35, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32332/nizham.v8i01.2093>.

¹⁰ Direktorat Jaminan Sosial, Direktorat Jaminan Perlindungan dan Jaminan Sosial Kementerian RI, Pedoman Umum Program Keluarga Harapan, (Ed. Revisi, 2013), 1.

¹¹ "Pasal 19 Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial," Pasal 19.

both the government and regional governments are responsible for providing health services. Article 16 outlines that the government and regional governments are responsible for providing educational assistance or scholarships.¹²

4. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2012 on the Implementation of Social Welfare

Article 10, Paragraph (1), Point (a) explains that the intended guarantees aim to provide for the poor, orphaned and abandoned children, abandoned elderly, individuals with physical disabilities, mental disabilities, both physical and mental disabilities, and former sufferers of chronic diseases facing socio-economic issues, to ensure their basic needs are met.

Article 12, Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) outline that sustainable direct assistance is provided in the form of cash transfers or services in social care facilities. The provision of this assistance is carried out in accordance with the financial capacity of the state.¹³ Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for cash assistance are regulated by presidential regulations.

5. Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation

Article 1, Paragraph (2) defines poverty alleviation programs as activities conducted by the government, regional governments, the business sector, and communities to enhance the well-being of the poor through social assistance, social empowerment, empowerment of small and micro enterprises, and other activities aimed at improving economic activities.

Article 5, Paragraph (1), Point (a) explains that the poverty alleviation acceleration program includes a comprehensive family-based social assistance program aimed at fulfilling basic rights, reducing the cost of living, and improving the quality of life for the poor.¹⁴

6. Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2015 on the Ministry of Social Affairs

Article 2 of Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2015 stipulates that the Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for managing matters related to social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, social protection, and poverty alleviation. These responsibilities support the President in administering state governance¹⁵.

¹² “Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2011 Tentang Penanganan Fakir Miskin,” Pasal 1 Ayat (2).

¹³ “Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 39 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial,” Pasal 10 Ayat

(1).

¹⁴ “Peraturan Presiden Nomor 15 Tahun 2010 Tentang Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan,” Pasal 1 Ayat (2).

¹⁵ “Peraturan Presiden Nomor 46 Tahun 2015 Tentang Kmentrian Sosial,” Pasal 2.

7. Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017 on the Distribution of Social Assistance in Non-Cash Form

Article 1, Paragraph (1) and (2) of Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017 on the Distribution of Social Assistance in Non-Cash Form state that social assistance includes aid in the form of money, goods, or services provided to individuals, families, groups, or communities who are poor, incapable, and/or vulnerable to social risks. Social risk refers to events or circumstances that may create social vulnerability for individuals, families, groups, and/or communities due to social, economic, or political crises, natural phenomena, or disasters. Without social assistance, these risks could further deteriorate their conditions and hinder their ability to live under normal circumstances.¹⁶

c. Objectives of the Family Hope Program (PKH)

High economic growth can be an indicator of a country's success in implementing its development system, ultimately benefiting the welfare of its population. The general objectives of PKH are to reduce poverty rates and break the cycle of poverty, enhance human resources, and change the behavior of extremely poor households that are relatively less supportive of improving welfare. According to Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 1 of 2018, the objectives of the Family Hope Program are:

1. Improving the Living Standards of beneficiary families through access to education, health services, and social welfare;
2. Reducing the Financial Burden and increasing the income of vulnerable poor families;
3. Creating Behavioral Changes and Self-Reliance among beneficiaries by encouraging them to access health and education services as well as social welfare;
4. Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Welfare; and
5. Introducing the Benefits of Formal Financial Products and Services to Beneficiary Families.¹⁷

The specific general objectives of the Family Hope Program (PKH) are:

1. Improving the Socio-Economic Status of extremely poor families;
2. Enhancing the Health and Nutritional Status of pregnant women, postpartum mothers, toddlers, and children aged 5-7 years who have not yet entered elementary school from extremely poor households;
3. Increasing Access to and Quality of Education and Health Services, particularly for children from extremely poor households;

¹⁶ "Peraturan Presiden Nomor 63 Tahun 2017 Tentang Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Secara Non Tunai," Pasal 1.

¹⁷ "Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan", Pasal 2.

4. Raising the Educational Level of children from extremely poor families.¹⁸

The Family Hope Program (PKH) provides both short-term and long-term benefits to beneficiary families. In the short term, PKH delivers an “income effect” by providing cash assistance to the members. This financial support significantly alleviates the economic burden on extremely poor households, helping to reduce their household expenses.¹⁹ In the long term, PKH serves as a tool to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty by improving the quality of health and nutrition, education, and the future income-earning capacity of children.

d. The Eligibility Criteria for Recipients of the Family Hope Program

Article 3 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) states that “The target beneficiaries of PKH are families and/or individuals who are poor and vulnerable, registered in the integrated database for the management of the poor, and possess components related to health, education, and/or social welfare.”²⁰ Prospective PKH beneficiaries must meet one or more of the following criteria within their household:

1. Pregnant or breastfeeding mother
2. Child aged 0 to 6 years
3. Child attending primary school/madrasah ibtidaiyah or equivalent
4. Child attending junior high school/madrasah tsanawiyah or equivalent
5. Child attending senior high school/madrasah aliyah or equivalent
6. Child aged 6 to 21 years who has not completed 12 years of compulsory education
7. Elderly person aged 60 years or older
8. Person with disabilities, particularly those with severe disabilities

Once a family is officially designated as a PKH beneficiary, a PKH membership card will be issued to the mother or adult female in the household (such as a grandmother, aunt, or older sister) as proof of membership. This card functions as a means to receive PKH assistance and can also serve as a Jamkesmas (public health insurance) card for all family members. However, if no adult female caregiver is present in the household, the head of the household may use the card.

e. Obligations of Family Hope Program (PKH) Beneficiaries

¹⁸ Direktorat Jaminan Perlindungan dan Jaminan Sosial Kementerian RI Direktorat Jaminan Sosial, Pedoman Umum Program Keluarga Harapan, Revisi, 2013, 5.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1.

²⁰ “Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan”, Pasal 3.

Upon being designated as PKH beneficiaries, families are required to fulfill obligations related to the components they possess. According to Article 7 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, PKH beneficiary families are obligated to:

1. Conduct health check-ups at healthcare facilities in accordance with health protocols for pregnant/breastfeeding mothers and children aged 0 to 6 years.
2. Ensure that school-age children participating in the 12-year compulsory education attend school with a minimum attendance rate of 85% of effective school days
3. Participate in social welfare activities according to the needs of families with elderly members aged 60 years or older and/or those with severe disabilities.²¹ Since the Department of Social Affairs has the responsibility to identify the religious and spiritual needs of the elderly through planning, supervision, and implementation of religious and spiritual programs.²²

f. Implementation of the Family Hope Program

The large number of poor people reached by the Family Hope Program (PKH) has led to observable positive impacts, such as a decrease in poverty rates in Indonesia. Data from BPS in March 2020 show that urban and rural poverty rates decreased by 0.82% and 0.22%, respectively. Other positive impacts include increased educational attainment among school-age children, improved healthcare facilities to meet the needs of health checks, especially for pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly, and the development of a progressive mindset in the community through the various programs promoted by PKH.

The Family Hope Program has provided significant benefits and conveniences to the poor in both urban and rural areas. However, there are several obstacles affecting the smooth implementation of the PKH, such as inaccuracies in identifying eligible beneficiaries (KPM). In some cases, discrepancies in data have occurred where families with sufficient means to support their daily lives are listed as KPM in the Ministry of Social Affairs, while extremely poor families that meet the criteria for PKH assistance are not registered in the Ministry of Social Affairs' data.²³ Another inhibiting factor is the conflict among individuals, as some beneficiaries who have been classified as Graduates (those who have experienced an increase in income) and are therefore expected to have their PKH assistance terminated, feel that they are

²¹ "Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Program Keluarga Harapan", Pasal 7.

²² Rita Zaharah Refita Aprelia, Agustina Nurhayati, Rudi Santoso, "Implementation of Religious Services Policy for the Elderly in South Sumatera: Analysis of Fiqh Siyāsah Tanfidziyah," *As-Siyasi: Journal of Constitutional Law* 3, no. 2 (2023): 239–53, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24042/as-siyasi.v3i2.21222> Implementation.

²³ Cahyo Sasmito, "Implementasi PKH Dalam Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan," *Jurnal Public Sector Innovation* 3 (2019): 73, <https://doi.org/10.26740/jpsi.v3n2.p68-74>.

still poor and thus still entitled to the aid. This issue arises from the limited understanding among the community about the goals of PKH in alleviating poverty.²⁴ Beneficiaries who have graduated from PKH should be removed from the program and replaced by more needy families to ensure equitable distribution of PKH assistance. Another issue is the insufficient role and oversight of village officials in monitoring and informing the community that PKH assistance is not permanent but intended to help families escape poverty.

Additionally, supervision has several primary objectives: ensuring that local governments operate according to plans, allowing for prompt and appropriate corrective actions against deviations and misconduct, motivating improvement, reducing and eliminating discrepancies, and ensuring that local government performance meets established goals and objectives.

g. Role of Bandar Agung Village Officials in Determining the Eligibility Criteria for the Family Hope Program (PKH) According to Article 4 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018

Research conducted in Bandar Agung Village regarding the Family Hope Program reveals that almost all aspects of PKH, including both participants and facilitators, have been implemented according to the regulations set forth in Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018. However, there are still some issues causing discrepancies among PKH beneficiaries, indicating that some families may not fully meet the eligibility criteria.

Interviews with village officials, community leaders, PKH facilitators, and PKH participants revealed that PKH beneficiaries in Bandar Agung Village were sometimes not appropriately targeted. According to Article 4, paragraph (1) of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018, the targets of PKH are families or individuals who are poor and vulnerable, registered in the integrated data of the poverty handling program, and have components related to health, education, and/or social welfare.

Moreover, Article 5 of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 specifies the criteria for components, which are divided into three categories: a. Health Component Criteria as stated in Article 3 include:

1. Pregnant/nursing mothers; and
2. Children aged 0 to 6 years.

Education Component Criteria as stated in Article 3 include:

1. Children in primary school or equivalent;
2. Children in junior secondary school or equivalent;
3. Children in senior secondary school or equivalent; and
4. Children aged 6 to 21 years who have not completed the 12-year compulsory education.

²⁴ Dyah Ayu, "Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 2 (n.d.): 4.

Social Welfare Component Criteria as stated in Article 3 include:

1. Elderly individuals starting from 60 years; and
2. Persons with disabilities, with a priority for severe disabilities.

Factors contributing to the incorrect targeting of PKH participants include inadequate coordination between the PKH committee and village officials. PKH facilitators should collaborate with village officials to identify which community members are eligible for PKH assistance. In Bandar Agung Village, there has been a lack of coordination, with village officials and PKH facilitators not working together to identify eligible candidates. Additionally, the data used by the BDT is based on outdated census information, leading to discrepancies where economically improved families are still classified as poor, and new, low-income households are not yet registered as poor.

Another issue related to the outdated census data is that, according to Mr. Adi Iskandar, the village head, the data used for identifying poor families is outdated by more than three to five years. As a result, economically improved families are still classified as poor, and new low-income households are not registered. Some families continue to claim poverty status to remain eligible for PKH assistance, complicating the task of ensuring accurate targeting.

Moreover, a lack of understanding among PKH participants about the nature of the assistance contributes to the problem. Some beneficiaries, despite their improved economic status, are reluctant to be removed from the program. According to Ms. Lita Haryanti, a PKH facilitator, some beneficiaries who are already classified as capable refuse to accept the termination of their PKH status, as they believe they are still entitled to the assistance. This contradicts PKH's goal of reducing poverty, as those who have improved their economic situation should voluntarily withdraw to allow more needy families to benefit from the program.

Additionally, PKH aims to improve living standards through educational, health, and social welfare services and to foster better and more self-reliant behavior among beneficiaries. However, some participants, particularly older ones, are reluctant to engage in PKH activities, perceiving them as unnecessary. This resistance undermines the program's objectives, as some participants do not fully engage in the mandatory activities despite their benefits.

According to Article 7 of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018, PKH participants are required to fulfill obligations related to education, health, and social welfare. These obligations include health checks for pregnant/nursing mothers and children under six, regular school attendance for children, and participation in social welfare activities for families with elderly members or severe disabilities.

In Bandar Agung Village, Article 7 of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 has been largely implemented effectively, although some

beneficiaries remain reluctant to participate in certain activities. The research found that PKH members generally fulfill their obligations well, with families participating in health check-ups, sending their children to school, and involving elderly members in activities. However, some beneficiaries continue to resist participation in certain PKH activities.

Village officials are not directly involved in enforcing these regulations, and Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 does not specify their duties. However, according to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, particularly Article 1, paragraph (2), village governments are responsible for managing local affairs and public interests within the Indonesian state framework. Thus, village governments are obligated to collaborate with various government agencies to implement poverty reduction programs.

Law No. 6 of 2014 also provides for village authority in Article 18, which includes the authority to perform tasks assigned by the central or local governments. Therefore, village governments can engage in activities related to PKH, including identifying eligible poor families.

Based on the research, it can be concluded that the implementation of Article 4 of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 in Bandar Agung Village is not yet fully equitable or in line with the regulations due to inadequate communication between village officials and the PKH committee, leading to social discrepancies among beneficiaries and within the village administration itself.

h. Review of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* on the Implementation of Article 4 of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 Regarding the Family Hope Program in Bandar Agung Village, Lubuk Batang District, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra

The research in Bandar Agung Village reveals how *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* reviews the ongoing PKH assistance. Government actions are closely related to the community, and thus, the implementation of regulations must align with the principles of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* to ensure public welfare and justice. *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* pertains to the operational aspects of regulations, ensuring that actions are consistent with established rules.

However, some shortcomings in implementation remain, such as the PKH committee focusing solely on rules and efficient administration without considering the accuracy of targeting, which affects the alignment of field implementation with regulations.

In Bandar Agung Village, some PKH participants with relatively better economic conditions remain in the program, whereas leaders should scrutinize regulatory compliance to ensure that beneficiaries are selected based on economic conditions rather than just components.

The Family Hope Program is a government initiative aimed at poverty alleviation. It falls under *Siyasah Maliyah*, as it involves economic regulation and distribution of aid.

In the era of Prophet Muhammad, the Quran mandated the public declaration of faith and adherence to its guidelines. *Siyasah Maliyah* deals with managing the rights of the poor, resource distribution, and balancing economic relationships. *Siyasah Maliyah* cannot be implemented without *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, which operationalizes the principles of *Siyasah Maliyah*, facilitating harmony between government and society.

The research concludes that while the distribution of PKH assistance in Bandar Agung Village is generally well-coordinated by PKH facilitators, issues such as beneficiary resistance and outdated data indicate areas for improvement to align with the principles of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* and ensure equitable aid distribution.

IV. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 regarding the Family Hope Program (PKH) is impeded by issues such as incorrect targeting of beneficiaries due to insufficient coordination between subordinates and superiors. Additionally, the reluctance of PKH committees and facilitators to coordinate with village officials leads to a perception among these officials that the program is unrelated to their responsibilities.

The Family Hope Program aligns with *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* and *Siyasah Maliyah*, as the regulation's objectives reflect the government's responsibility toward its citizens.

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