Analysis of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018 on PKH in Sungkai Tengah

Sam Adhitama[1], Sugeng Dwiono[2]
[1,2] Magister of Law, Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University
E-mail: samadhit35@gmail.com[1], sugengsdw1212@gmail.com[2]

Article History:
Received: 28 Januari 2025
Revised: 07 Maret 2025
Accepted: 14 Maret 2025

Keywords: *distribution of social assistance, family hope program, good governance, legal constraints*

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the role of Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict in the distribution of social assistance under the Family Hope Program (PKH) based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018. The research focuses on the mechanisms employed by the subdistrict to ensure effective, efficient, and targeted distribution of assistance to eligible families. Additionally, the study examines the legal constraints faced by the subdistrict in implementing the program, including challenges in data verification and validation, limited access to financial institutions, and issues related to transparency and accountability in the distribution process. By employing a qualitative approach, this research highlights the importance of good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness, in enhancing the distribution of social assistance. The findings indicate that while Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict has made significant efforts to implement these principles, there are still considerable challenges that need to be addressed to improve the overall effectiveness of the PKH program. Recommendations for future improvements include enhancing public awareness of complaint mechanisms and leveraging technology to streamline verification and distribution processes. Ultimately, this study contributes to a better understanding of the role of local governance in social assistance distribution and aims to strengthen public trust in government programs.*

INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly globalized world, Indonesia, as a developing nation, faces significant challenges in tackling poverty. One of the key initiatives undertaken by the government to address this pressing issue is the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan, PKH). This program aims to alleviate poverty by providing cash assistance to vulnerable families, thereby enhancing their overall welfare (Resina et al., 2023). However, the distribution of PKH assistance is not without its challenges, particularly regarding the role of sub-districts (kecamatan) in

effectively channeling this aid. Governed by Law No. 13 of 2011 on the Handling of the Poor and further clarified by Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018, PKH emphasizes the importance of cash assistance in improving the lives of impoverished families (Astria, 2021).

The successful implementation of PKH is crucial for local governments to ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most. Article 225 of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government outlines the responsibilities of sub-district heads in executing governmental authority delegated by the regent or mayor. This includes administrative services, supervision, and coordination in managing government programs, including social assistance initiatives like PKH (Aprilianti, 2023). Therefore, effective collaboration between the central government, local authorities, and sub-districts is essential to ensure that PKH assistance effectively reaches the families in need (Winarsih, 2023).

The role of sub-districts in distributing PKH assistance is vital to ensure that aid is targeted and effective in improving the welfare of recipient families. However, challenges persist in terms of coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the distribution process (Erfain et al., 2021) . A strong partnership among the central government, local authorities, and other stakeholders is necessary to ensure that PKH assistance positively impacts recipient families. Additionally, transparency in the distribution process is crucial to prevent misuse and ensure fairness (Resina et al., 2023). Regular monitoring and evaluation by local governments and sub-districts are essential to ensure that the assistance is appropriately targeted and not misused by unauthorized individuals (Fahrurozi, 2023).

Accountability in the distribution of PKH assistance is paramount. Sub-districts must ensure that the distribution process is fair and non-discriminatory, providing easy access for poor families to receive this assistance (Sugiarto et al., 2021) . The implementation of the PKH program should be conducted with integrity and professionalism to foster social justice for all community members. Challenges related to infrastructure and human resources at the sub-district level also need to be addressed. Therefore, capacity building and training for sub-district officials responsible for distributing PKH assistance are crucial to ensure a smooth and efficient distribution process (Jaelani, 2024).

To effectively tackle the challenges of distributing PKH assistance, a strong commitment from all relevant parties is essential. Collaboration among the central government, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and the community is vital to create a supportive environment for the PKH program (Emalia et al., 2023) . With good cooperation and a shared commitment, it is hoped that the distribution of PKH assistance can become more efficient and provide maximum benefits for poor families in Indonesia (Muharram, 2024).

Data from Sungkai Tengah Sub-district in North Lampung Regency indicates that in 2024, there are 1,550 PKH recipients spread across eight villages. However, sub-districts often face challenges in monitoring and evaluating the PKH program. The absence of an effective monitoring system can lead to misuse of aid funds or discrepancies between the recipient data and actual conditions (Sutikno, 2023) . Therefore, efforts to enhance the monitoring and evaluation system are necessary to ensure that the PKH program operates transparently and accountably (Fahrurozi, 2023).

The distribution of PKH assistance frequently encounters issues that affect the program's effectiveness. One major challenge is the lack of coordination among various agencies, including ministries, local government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. This can hinder the distribution process and create uncertainty for PKH beneficiaries (R. Efendi et al., 2022) . Therefore, more serious efforts are needed to improve coordination among stakeholders to ensure

that PKH assistance is distributed efficiently and accurately (Purnia et al., 2019).

In conclusion, addressing the various challenges in the distribution of PKH assistance requires the application of Good Governance principles. Good governance encompasses effective, efficient, transparent, participatory, and accountable management (S. Efendi, 2024) . In the context of distributing Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance, applying these principles is essential to ensure that aid reaches the rightful recipients and truly makes a difference in their lives (Mustain et al., 2022).

LITERATUR REVIEW

Theory of Decentralization

Decentralization refers to the transfer of authority and responsibility from the central government to local governments, semi-autonomous institutions, and non-governmental organizations. This process aims to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in local governance (Zulkenedi et al., 2023). Rondenelli, as cited in Domai, states that decentralization encompasses the delegation of management authority from the central government to lower levels of government, including non-governmental organizations (Saputra, 2023) . Hendratno defines decentralization as the delegation of power to autonomous regions to manage their own governmental affairs, which is expected to accelerate community welfare (Mustaqim, 2024). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) emphasizes that decentralization can improve the quality and effectiveness of governance systems by strengthening local capacities (Samsuri, 2023). Malysheva adds that fiscal decentralization plays a crucial role in enhancing public sector efficiency and stimulating economic growth (Poluakan et al., 2020).

Theory of Social Justice

Justice, derived from the term "just," signifies honesty and non-discrimination. Aristotle defines justice as the appropriateness of human actions, meaning that each individual should receive their due based on their merits (A. A. Wibowo & Kertati, 2022). He distinguishes between distributive justice, which allocates shares according to merit, and commutative justice, which treats individuals equally regardless of their achievements (Haromain, 2023) . John Rawls introduced the concepts of "original position" and "veil of ignorance," emphasizing equality in society to achieve fair agreements (Kusnadi, 2024). Kelsen highlights that justice is subjective and depends on the values deemed important by society (Umar, 2023). In the context of Pancasila, justice is interpreted as treatment that aligns with individual rights, free from discrimination (Manurung, 2021).

Theory of Public Administration

Public administration is the process of organizing resources to formulate and manage decisions in public policy (Dede, 2024). Chandler and Plano regard public administration as both an art and a science aimed at solving public problems (Kurniawati, 2023). McCurdy emphasizes that public administration is also a political process that cannot be separated from the political realm (Darmadi et al., 2021) . Pasuraman identifies five dimensions of public service quality: physical evidence, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy (Dhinantia, 2023). These dimensions are crucial for enhancing the quality of public services provided to the community.

Theory of Good Governance

Good governance encompasses principles such as accountability, transparency,

participation, effectiveness, and efficiency. Accountability requires the government to justify its actions and policies to the public (Sutangsa, 2024) . Transparency International notes that Indonesia has a low Corruption Perception Index score, indicating challenges in government accountability (Seran, 2023). Transparency allows the public to monitor government performance and prevent corruption (Palyama, 2023). Public participation in decision-making is also vital for enhancing policy legitimacy (Nasution, 2023) . Effectiveness and efficiency demand that the government optimally utilizes resources to provide public services (Windarti, 2024). Justice and inclusion require the government to ensure equal access for all citizens (Alfiansyah, 2023). The rule of law ensures that all government actions are based on applicable laws and executed fairly (ALAMSYAH, 2021).

Implementation of New Public Management (NPM)

The New Public Management (NPM) theory emerged as a response to criticisms of government bureaucracy, which was perceived as inefficient and unresponsive (Tania, 2020) . NPM adopts principles from the private sector to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector (Saepudin et al., 2018). The implementation of NPM is evident in decentralization, privatization, and the use of performance indicators to improve government bureaucracy's responsiveness (N. S. Wibowo et al., 2022) . While NPM has advantages, such as increased efficiency, it also faces criticism for neglecting democratic values and the potential for abuse of power (Priyatna et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research methodology serves as the backbone of this study, detailing the procedures used to explore the topic at hand. Unlike the scientific method, which often emphasizes cause-and-effect relationships, this methodology focuses on a rational and systematic approach to gathering and analyzing data. This is crucial for ensuring that the conclusions drawn are based on valid and trustworthy information. In this study, a qualitative approach is adopted, aiming to gain a deeper understanding of social phenomena through meaningful interactions between the researcher and the participants involved (Trisnawati & Sugito, 2020).

To effectively tackle the research problem, a normative approach is employed. This involves analyzing relevant theories and norms found in literature, documents, and regulations. The author specifically examines the distribution of assistance from the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan, PKH), drawing insights from various sources related to this topic (Sugiarto, 2024). The data for this research is categorized into two types: primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through direct interviews with key stakeholders, such as sub-district heads (camat) and beneficiaries of the PKH program. In contrast, secondary data is gathered from document analysis, literature reviews, and relevant regulations. This process involves reading, analyzing, and extracting important information from a variety of sources (Solihin, 2024).

The data collection process is comprehensive, incorporating both primary and secondary sources. For primary data, field studies are conducted through direct observation and open interviews with sub-district heads and PKH beneficiaries. This hands-on approach allows for rich, qualitative insights. Meanwhile, secondary data is collected through a thorough literature review, where the author engages with existing research and literature relevant to the study (Saragih & Rohman, 2023).

Once the data is collected, it undergoes several processing stages. First, identification

involves determining which data is relevant to the research topic. Next, editing ensures that the data is accurate and complete. The coding process classifies respondents' answers into specific categories, making it easier to analyze the information. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the systematically organized data (Susanti, 2023).

Data analysis is conducted using a qualitative approach, where the collected information is presented in a logical and coherent narrative. This analysis aims to draw meaningful conclusions that address the research questions, providing a clear and accurate understanding of the issues discussed (Kamila et al., 2021). By employing this comprehensive methodology, the research not only adheres to rigorous academic standards but also aims to contribute valuable insights into the distribution of assistance within the Family Hope Program, ultimately enhancing our understanding of its impact on the community

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Object

At the dawn of independence, North Lampung was part of the Lampung Residency as stipulated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 1945, which was divided into several administrative regions. Over the years, North Lampung has evolved significantly, both in terms of its administrative structure and its socio-economic landscape. This region has become a focal point for various development programs aimed at improving the welfare of its residents, particularly through initiatives like the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan, PKH).

The focus of this research is to explore the dynamics of social assistance distribution in North Lampung, particularly how the PKH program is implemented and its impact on the local community. By examining the historical context and current administrative framework, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced in delivering social assistance effectively.

Through qualitative methods, including interviews and document analysis, the research will delve into the experiences of key stakeholders, such as local government officials, PKH beneficiaries, and community leaders. This approach will not only highlight the operational aspects of the program but also capture the lived experiences of those directly affected by it. Ultimately, the goal is to contribute valuable insights that can inform policy decisions and enhance the effectiveness of social assistance programs in North Lampung and similar regions.

The Role of Sub-Districts in the Distribution of Social Assistance According to Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018 in Sungkai Tengah Sub-District, North Lampung

The Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) establishes a mechanism for distributing social assistance to poor families that meet specific criteria. Subdistricts, as the government units closest to the community, play a crucial role in ensuring that this social assistance is distributed effectively, efficiently, and accurately. This discussion will elaborate on the role of subdistricts in distributing PKH social assistance in Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, North Lampung, using the good governance theory approach.

The good governance theory emphasizes principles of sound governance, including accountability, transparency, participation, effectiveness, and justice. In the context of social assistance distribution, this theory highlights the importance of accountable and transparent management of aid, as well as the involvement of various stakeholders, such as subdistrict governments, beneficiary communities, and other relevant parties. These principles will serve as

the foundation for analyzing the role of subdistricts in the distribution of PKH social assistance in Sungkai Tengah. Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict acts as a local coordinator, ensuring that assistance is distributed in accordance with applicable regulations.

1) **Facilitator and Coordinator** The subdistrict functions as a facilitator and coordinator in the process of distributing PKH social assistance, ensuring that all relevant parties, including the District Social Service, PKH companions, and village officials, can collaborate synergistically. As a facilitator, the subdistrict is responsible for organizing meetings, training, and communication among stakeholders involved in the distribution of social assistance. Additionally, the subdistrict prepares distribution schedules, distributes logistical support, and conducts field coordination to avoid potential obstacles. Periodic evaluations of the distribution process are also conducted to prevent deviations and enhance service quality for beneficiary communities (Puryanti et al., 2022)
2) **Data Provider and Beneficiary Validation** The subdistrict is also responsible for providing and verifying data on potential PKH beneficiaries, which is a critical stage in the social assistance distribution process. Providing accurate data is the first step to ensure that assistance is given to families in genuine need, in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018. Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict collaborates with village officials and PKH companions to collect data on potential beneficiaries from the village level to the subdistrict level. Data validation is conducted periodically to ensure that the information used remains current and relevant. The subdistrict is tasked with ensuring that families registered as beneficiaries meet the established criteria, such as economic conditions and family size.
3) **Supervision and Monitoring** Within the framework of good governance, accountability is a crucial principle that emphasizes the responsibility of all parties involved in governance processes, including social assistance distribution. Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict is responsible for supervising and monitoring the distribution of PKH social assistance in its area to ensure that the distribution process adheres to applicable regulations and reaches the intended targets. The supervisory team consists of representatives from the subdistrict apparatus, PKH companions, and trusted community leaders who conduct direct field supervision. Supervision is carried out systematically, including regular checks on the disbursement of assistance funds through beneficiary accounts (Jasni et al., 2021).
4) **Problem Resolution and Complaints** The subdistrict also plays a role in addressing complaints and issues that arise during the social assistance distribution process, prioritizing principles of justice and openness. This process aims to ensure that any problems faced by the community can be resolved fairly and promptly. Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict provides complaint channels accessible to beneficiaries, including direct complaints to the subdistrict office and telephone services. Upon receiving complaints, the subdistrict promptly follows up by verifying the reports, involving PKH companions and village officials to ensure that incoming complaints are processed correctly (Fanny & Megawati, 2022).
5) **Transparency** Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict ensures that information regarding PKH social assistance, including the list of beneficiaries and eligibility criteria, is easily accessible to the community. This information is disseminated through various communication channels, such as announcement boards at the subdistrict office and official social media. According to the 2024 annual report of Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict,

a total of 1,250 families are recorded as PKH beneficiaries, and approximately 85% of beneficiaries express satisfaction with the transparency of the information provided (Kholifah, 2024).

6) **Accountability** The subdistrict is accountable for the use of social assistance funds and the outcomes of assistance distribution to the community. In Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, accountability reports are prepared quarterly and submitted to the local government and the North Lampung District Social Service. These reports include data on the number of beneficiary families and the amount of assistance disbursed. A special team formed by the subdistrict is responsible for collecting evidence of assistance receipt to ensure that aid reaches the eligible families (Khairi, 2023).
7) **Participation** Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict involves the community in the process of verifying beneficiary data and monitoring the distribution of PKH social assistance. The involvement of village officials and community leaders in the data collection process ensures that the data used reflects the real economic conditions of the community. The monitoring team, consisting of community representatives, PKH companions, and subdistrict officials, conducts direct supervision during the distribution of assistance (Erayuana et al., 2020).
8) **Effectiveness and Efficiency** Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict strives to ensure that the distribution process is carried out effectively and efficiently. The use of information technology in data collection and communication among stakeholders is one of the efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the distribution process. A digital application developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs allows PKH companions to update beneficiary data in real-time, ensuring that the data used in the distribution of assistance is always current and accurate (Kustatiria, 2023).

The role of Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict in the distribution of PKH social assistance is vital to ensure that social assistance reaches eligible families. By adopting the principles of good governance, the subdistrict can enhance the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of the social assistance distribution process, despite the challenges that still need to be addressed (Junaidi et al., 2023).

Legal Constraints Faced by Subdistricts in the Distribution of Social Assistance Under the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018 Concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, North Lampung

The Family Hope Program (PKH), regulated by the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018, aims to provide conditional social assistance to poor families to enhance their welfare. However, the implementation of this program at the subdistrict level is often hindered by various legal constraints that can disrupt the distribution process. In Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, North Lampung, these legal challenges pose significant obstacles in ensuring that social assistance is distributed accurately and in accordance with applicable regulations.

1) Legal Constraints in the Verification and Validation of Beneficiary Data One of the primary legal challenges faced by Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict is in the verification and validation process of beneficiary data. The theory of distributive justice proposed by John Rawls emphasizes that justice can be achieved when resources, including social assistance, are distributed equitably to those in genuine need. However, field practices indicate that this justice has not been fully realized due to various administrative and legal obstacles. The Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 01 of 2018 mandates that beneficiary data

be updated periodically and in accordance with established criteria. Nevertheless, in practice, this process is often impeded by data inaccuracies caused by population movements, changes in economic status, and a lack of coordination between local and central governments. For instance, a report from Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict in 2024 indicated that approximately 15% of PKH beneficiaries no longer met the criteria due to changes in economic conditions but remained listed as active recipients (Puryanti et al., 2022).

This situation creates injustice for poor families who are not registered in the PKH program despite meeting the criteria. The inaccuracies in data highlight the need for more serious efforts in verifying and validating beneficiary data to achieve fairness in assistance distribution. The use of information technology in this process can help ex-pedite verification and reduce human errors in data recording. Several regions have implemented application-based digital systems that allow communities to update their data independently (Khairi, 2023).

Additionally, the existence of complex administrative requirements and a lack of public understanding regarding registration procedures also serve as hindering factors in the verification process. Many eligible poor families remain unregistered due to in-sufficient socialization or ignorance of the requirements that must be met. Data from Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict indicate that in 2023, approximately 25% of the poor pop-ulation in the area were not registered in the PKH program due to a lack of knowledge about how to apply (Muflihin, 2023). In the context of justice theory, this situation suggests that the subdistrict government needs to enhance efforts to provide equitable access to information for the entire community.

2) **Legal Constraints in the Distribution of Social Assistance** The process of distributing social assistance in Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict also faces legal constraints related to the mechanisms for fund disbursement and assistance delivery. According to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation, social assistance must be distributed through designated financial institutions, such as banks or official distribution agents. However, in rural areas like Sungkai Tengah, access to financial institutions remains limited, making it difficult for beneficiaries to withdraw their funds. In the context of justice theory, this situation creates access inequities, where communities in remote areas have the same rights to receive assistance but cannot enjoy those rights due to infrastructural barriers. According to the 2024 report from Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, approximately 30% of PKH beneficiaries experienced difficulties in withdrawing their assistance funds due to the long distance to the nearest financial institution (Yusnia, 2023).

Another challenge faced is the issue of transparency and accountability in the distribution of assistance. The Minister of Social Affairs requires subdistrict governments to ensure that the distribution process is conducted transparently and is accountable. However, in practice, deviations often occur, such as unauthorized deductions from funds, delays in distribution, or misuse of assistance by certain individuals. An internal audit report from Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict noted that in 2023, there were several cases of fund deductions by distributors of up to 10% of the total assistance that should have been received by residents (Nugroho & Ruhama, 2021).

3) **Legal Constraints in Supervision and Evaluation** The Minister of Social Affairs also regulates the mechanism for handling public complaints related to the PKH program, which should provide a space for the community to report challenges faced. However, in Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, this mechanism still encounters various legal constraints. One of the main challenges is the limited access of the community to official and reliable

complaint channels. According to data from the 2024 report of Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, only about 35% of the community was aware of the existence of official complaint channels. In the context of justice theory, an effective complaint mechanism is part of procedural justice, where every individual has the right to equal protection in accessing their rights.

The lack of information and slow complaint handling processes also pose signifi-cant challenges. Many community members feel that their complaints are not ad-dressed promptly. The average resolution time for complaints reaches 45 days, far ex-ceeding the regulatory standard of 14 working days. This delay can trigger public dis-trust in the social assistance programs implemented by the government (Erayuana et al., 2020).

To address these challenges, the Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict government needs to enhance socialization regarding the complaint mechanisms to the community. The use of information technology, such as digital-based complaint platforms, can expedite the complaint handling process and improve transparency. Several subdistricts in Indone-sia have successfully implemented the "Lapor PKH" application, which allows the community to report issues directly and receive responses in a timely manner (Salsabila & Suhaedi, 2023). Implementing such solutions in Sungkai Tengah Subdis-trict can improve procedural justice in the PKH program and enhance public trust in the government.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of the role of Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict in distributing social assistance through the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the legal challenges encountered, it is clear that the subdistrict plays a vital role in ensuring that this assistance reaches those in need effectively, efficiently, and accurately. By applying the principles of good governance, the subdistrict acts as a facilitator, coordinator, data provider, and supervisor throughout the distribution process. However, the implementation of this program faces several legal hurdles that can impede its effectiveness. Issues such as inaccuracies in beneficiary data and insufficient public awareness about registration procedures underscore the urgent need for improved access to information for the community. Furthermore, challenges like limited access to financial institutions and transparency concerns in the distribution process create additional barriers that must be addressed to achieve social justice. While Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict has made commendable efforts to uphold good governance principles—such as transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness—there are still significant challenges to overcome, including enhancing human resource capacity and upgrading information technology infrastructure to support distribution and monitoring efforts. Looking ahead, it is essential for the subdistrict government to increase awareness about complaint mechanisms and leverage technology to streamline verification and distribution processes. By taking these steps, we can hope for a more effective distribution of PKH social assistance in Sungkai Tengah Subdistrict, ultimately benefiting the community and fostering greater public trust in government initiatives.

REFERENCES

ALAMSYAH, A. (2021). Model Komunikasi Jejaring Sosial Dan Media Massa Dalam Konteks Pesan Publik. *Dialektika Komunika Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, *9*(1), 12–27. https://doi.org/10.33592/dk.v9i1.1378

Alfiansyah, A. (2023). Social Media as a Public Spheremenguatnya Gerakan Islam Konservatif Dalam Dunia Pendidikan. *Molang Journal Islamic Education*, *1*(01).

https://doi.org/10.32806/qcjaeb32

Aprilianti, A. (2023). Penyelenggaraan Program Keluarga Harapan: Analisis Transparansi Di Kelurahan Tampo, Kabupaten Muna. *Pamarenda Public Administration and Government Journal*, *3*(2), 90. https://doi.org/10.52423/pamarenda.v3i2.45464

Astria, S. (2021). IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN MENTERI SOSIAL NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN (PKH) PERSPEKTIF MASLAHAH MURSALAH (Studi Kasus Di Desa Sengkuang Jaya Kecamatan Seluma Barat Kabupaten Seluma). *Qys*, *6*(2). https://doi.org/10.29300/qys.v7i2.5405

Darmadi, D., Rania, G., Fitriana, A. R. D., & Setiawan, A. B. (2021). Human Governance: Aksesibilitas Fasilitas Publik Terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas. *Jurnal Socius Journal of Sociology Research and Education*, *8*(2), 100. https://doi.org/10.24036/scs.v8i2.329

Dede, F. E. (2024). Sollicitudo Rei Socialis: Tonggak Penting Dalam Menghadapi Tantangan Globalisasi. *InTheos*, *4*(3), 70–75. https://doi.org/10.56393/intheos.v4i3.1974

Dhinantia, A. A. (2023). Komunikasi Organisasi Pelayanan Sosial Dalam Administrasi Pekerjaan Sosial (Studi Kasus Tim Partnership Dan Marketing Indonesia Mengajar). *Focus Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial*, *6*(1), 46. https://doi.org/10.24198/focus.v6i1.39468

Efendi, R., Aan, E., & Sari, M. N. (2022). Implementasi Metode Moora Dalam Menentukan Kelayakan Penerima Program Keluarga Harapan (Pkh). *Jsai (Journal Scientific and Applied Informatics)*, *5*(3), 266–275. https://doi.org/10.36085/jsai.v5i3.3652

Efendi, S. (2024). Pemanfaatan Pangan Lokal Padat Protein Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Stunting. *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)*, *8*(1), 261. https://doi.org/10.31764/jmm.v8i1.19887

Emalia, Z., Budiarty, I., Maimunah, E., & Sitorus, N. H. (2023). Pendampingan Dan Pelatihan Merenda (Crochetting) Untuk Meningkatan Pendapatan Tambahan Keluarga Kube Harapan Mandiri Gunung Sulah. *Begawi Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *1*(1), 69–76. https://doi.org/10.23960/begawi.v1i1.10

Erayuana, W., Andri, S., & Yuliani, F. (2020). Disiplin Pegawai Untuk Peningkatan Kinerja Di Balai Latihan Masyarakat Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Niara*, *13*(1), 245–251. https://doi.org/10.31849/niara.v13i1.4215

Erfain, N., Harianto, E., Titop, H., Haeruddin, H., Jawiah, N., Haeriyah, Lebang, N. S., & Togala, R. (2021). Efektifitas Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan Dalam Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Kecamatan Batuatas Kabupaten Buton Selatan. *Arus Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, *1*(3), 108–117. https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v1i3.40

Fahrurozi, M. (2023). Evaluasi Dana Keluarga Harapan: Pengalokasian, Efisiensi, Dan Dampak Program. *Kaganga Jurnal Pendidikan Sejarah Dan Riset Sosial-Humaniora*, *6*(2), 655–672. https://doi.org/10.31539/kaganga.v6i2.8560

Fanny, N. R. F., & Megawati, S. (2022). Implementasi Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (Bpnt) Di Kecamatan Bancar Kabupaten Tuban. *Publika*, 407–418. https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n2.p407-418

Haromain, M. S. (2023). Peran Humas Dan Manajemen Opini Publik Di SMP-SMA Al Binaa Islamic Boarding School. *Jurnal Penelitian Inovatif*, *3*(3), 545–552. https://doi.org/10.54082/jupin.209

Jaelani, M. I. (2024). Penerapan Logika Fuzzy Tahani Dalam Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Penerima Bantuan Program Keluarga Harapan (Pkh) Di Kelurahan Kessilampe. *Jati (Jurnal Mahasiswa Teknik Informatika)*, *8*(3), 2518–2524. https://doi.org/10.36040/jati.v8i3.8877

Jasni, M. A., Ah, S. H. A. B., Omar, N., & Nasir, N. C. M. (2021). Keperluan Dan Bantuan

Untuk Integrasi Semula: Perspektif Gelandangan Bekas Banduan Di Kuala Lumpur. *Malaysian Journal of Society and Space*, *17*(4). https://doi.org/10.17576/geo-2021-1704-01

Junaidi, A., Yunita, Y., Agustyani, S., Agustyaningrum, C. I., & Arifin, Y. T. (2023). Klasifikasi Penerima Bantuan Sosial Menggunakan Algoritma C 4.5. *Jurnal Teknik Komputer*, *9*(1), 77–82. https://doi.org/10.31294/jtk.v9i1.14378

Kamila, T. D., Hikmatiar, A., Fimala, A., & Ulya, C. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Morfologi Dan Penggunaan Kata Baku Pada Majalah Skimagz Edisi 8. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran*, *4*(2), 330–337. https://doi.org/10.31004/jrpp.v4i2.3122

Khairi, M. (2023). Sistem Informasi Geografis Untuk Pemetaan Penerima Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Di Desa Petunjungan. *Jeecom Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer*, *5*(2), 365–375. https://doi.org/10.33650/jeecom.v5i2.6999

Kholifah, S. N. (2024). Sertifikasi Tanah Wakaf Melalui Program PTSL Sebagai Upaya Mencegah Sengketa Kepemilikan Dan Batas Tanah Di Kantor Pertanahan Jember. *Journal of Indonesian Social Society (Jiss)*, *2*(3), 121–125. https://doi.org/10.59435/jiss.v2i3.262

Kurniawati, R. (2023). Rekonstruksi Penelitian Hukum Administrasi Negara Melalui Pendekatan Bibliometrik: Sebuah Tinjauan Komprehensif Tentang Perkembangan Dan Kontribusi Literatur. *Sanskara Hukum Dan Ham*, *2*(01), 20–29. https://doi.org/10.58812/shh.v2i01.244

Kusnadi, K. (2024). Pendidikan Damai: Memperkuat Pemahaman Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Keadilan Sosial. *Jurnal Basicedu*, *8*(1), 539–551. https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v8i1.7126

Kustatiria, D. D. (2023). Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan Di Desa Bibis Kecamatan Sukomoro Kabupaten Magetan (Studi Pada Komponen Kesejahteraan Sosial). *Publika*, 2163–2172. https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v11n3.p2163-2172

Manurung, K. (2021). Memaknai Ajaran Alkitab Tentang Keadilan Allah Dari Sudut Pandang Teologi Pentakosta. *Danum Pambelum Jurnal Teologi Dan Musik Gereja*, *1*(1), 95–109. https://doi.org/10.54170/dp.v1i1.37

Muharram, A. T. (2024). Sistem Informasi Geografis Lokasi Sebaran Penerima Bantuan Program Keluarga Harapan Di Kota Depok Berbasis Android. *Jekin - Jurnal Teknik Informatika*, *4*(2), 220–230. https://doi.org/10.58794/jekin.v4i2.713

Mustain, M. M., Purnomo, H., & Junaedi, J. (2022). Keefektifan Program Keluarga Harapan Dalam Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Penerirma Manfaat. *Journal of Public Power*, *6*(2), 85–92. https://doi.org/10.32492/jpp.v6i1.6103

Mustaqim, D. A. (2024). Peran Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Partisipasi Warganet Dalam Mewujudukan Keadilan Dan Akuntabilitas Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia. *JMRD*, *1*(1), 53–66. https://doi.org/10.56916/jmrd.v1i1.655

Nasution, S. (2023). Penerapan Prinsip Good Governance Dalam Bidang Pelayanan Publik Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2013 Tentang Administrasi Kependudukan Melalui Aplikasi E-Open Di Kota Bekasi. *Focus*, *4*(2), 198–204. https://doi.org/10.37010/fcs.v4i2.1361

Nugroho, H., & Ruhama, Z. (2021). Kebijakan Perlindungan Sosial Indonesia Pada Situasi Krisis Corona Virus Disease 2019. *Salus Cultura Jurnal Pembangunan Manusia Dan Kebudayaan*, *1*(1), 61–70. https://doi.org/10.55480/saluscultura.v1i1.9

Palyama, F. E. (2023). Kinerja Dalam Pelayanan Publik Di Kelurahan Malanu Distrik Sorong Utara. *Jppadap*, *3*(2), 117–126. https://doi.org/10.36232/jppadap.v3i2.5694

Poluakan, M. V, Mulyana, N., & Rachim, H. A. (2020). Strengths-Perspective Dalam Pengembangan Kebijakan Sosial. *Share Social Work Journal*, *10*(1), 40. https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v10i1.26529

Priyatna, C. C., Prastowo, F. X. A. A., Syuderajat, F., & Sani, A. (2020). Optimalisasi Teknologi Informasi Oleh Lembaga Pemerintah Dalam Aktivitas Komunikasi Publik. *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi*, *8*(1), 114. https://doi.org/10.24198/jkk.v8i1.26115

Purnia, D. S., Lena, & Ratningsih. (2019). Sistem Informasi Penentuan Calon PKH Menggunakan Metode SAW (Studi Kasus PPKH Kab.Tasikmalaya). *Indonesian Journal on Software Engineering (Ijse)*, *5*(2), 135–148. https://doi.org/10.31294/ijse.v5i2.7154

Puryanti, P., Herdiana, D., & Darmayanti, T. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Dana Bantuan Sosial Tunai (Bst) Covid-19 (Studi Kasus Di Kelurahan Bandarysah Kabupaten Natuna). *Jisip (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, *6*(2). https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i2.3022

Resina, D., Kamarni, N., & Putra, F. P. (2023). Program Keluarga Harapan: Can It Reduce Poverty and Increase Welfare in Indonesia? Household Level Evidence From Districts/Cities in Indonesia on 2019. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *14*(2), 277–289. https://doi.org/10.33059/jseb.v14i2.6126

Saepudin, S., Sumara, A. R., & Asriani, D. (2018). Ruang Publik Virtual Dan Sikap Politik Organisasi Mahasiswa. *Diakom Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi*, *1*(2), 51–61. https://doi.org/10.17933/diakom.v1i2.22

Samsuri, S. (2023). Formulasi Keadilan Sosial Dalam Perspektif Fikih Ekonomi Islam Serta Relevansinya Dalam Konteks Indonesia. *Peradaban J Econ Bus*, *2*(1), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.59001/pjeb.v2i1.58

Saputra, T. (2023). Systematic Literature Review Inovasi Pelayanan Publik Berbasis Digital. *Menara Ilmu*, *17*(1). https://doi.org/10.31869/mi.v17i1.4534

Saragih, D. K., & Rohman, A. (2023). Nilai Kemanusiaan Dalam Kumpulan Puisi Nyanyian Akar Rumput Karya Wiji Thukul (Kajian Sosiologi Sastra). *Sentri Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, *2*(7), 2671–2677. https://doi.org/10.55681/sentri.v2i7.1139

Seran, H. E. (2023). Dramaturgi: Presentasi Diri Ganjar Pranowo Pada Media Sosial Instagram. *Jurnal Communio Jurnal Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi*, *12*(2), 188–201. https://doi.org/10.35508/jikom.v12i2.9186

Solihin, A. (2024). Eksplorasi Etnosains Monumen Kapal Selam Surabaya Sebagai Sumber Belajar IPAS Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dasar Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Dan Hasil Penelitian*, *10*(2), 137–148. https://doi.org/10.26740/jrpd.v10n2.p137-148

Sugiarto, A. (2024). Manajemen Lahan Bantaran Sungai Deli Untuk Pembangunan Kota Yang Berkelanjutan Berdasar Peraturan Daerah (RTRW/RDTR) (Studi Kasus : Bantaran Sungai Deli, Kecamatan Medan Maimun). *Jesya (Jurnal Ekonomi & Ekonomi Syariah)*, *7*(1), 618–626. https://doi.org/10.36778/jesya.v7i1.1378

Sugiarto, A., Warda, N. N., Yunita, A. M., & Rizky, R. (2021). Penentuan Penerima Program Keluarga Harapan (Pkh) Menggunakan Metode Simple Additive Weighting (Studi Kasus Kabupaten Pandeglang). *Pelita Jurnal Penelitian Dan Karya Ilmiah*, *21*(2), 233–246. https://doi.org/10.33592/pelita.v21i2.1776

Susanti, V. (2023). Penanaman Sikap Sosial Anak Di Taman Penitipan Anak (TPA) Robbani Indralaya Utara. *Aulad Journal on Early Childhood*, *6*(2), 182–187.

https://doi.org/10.31004/aulad.v6i2.454

Sutangsa, S. (2024). Peran Aparat Administrasi Publik Dalam Pencegahan Korupsi: Suatu Analisis Perspektif. *The World of Public Administration Journal*. https://doi.org/10.37950/wpaj.v5i2.1888

Sutikno, C. (2023). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Di Desa Gununglurah Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas. *Musamus Journal of Public Administration*, *5*(2), 267–280. https://doi.org/10.35724/mjpa.v5i2.5034

Tania, S. (2020). Mediated Relationship: Menakar Hubungan Organisasi-Publik Dalam Akun Instagram Resmi Perusahaan Telekomunikasi. *Profesi Humas Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hubungan Masyarakat*, *5*(1), 121. https://doi.org/10.24198/prh.v5i1.24703

Trisnawati, W., & Sugito, S. (2020). Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga Era Covid-19. *Jurnal Obsesi Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, *5*(1), 823–831. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.710

Umar, W. (2023). Pembagian Harta Bersama Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam: Implementasi Moral Justice Dan Social Justice. *Jurnal Al-Ahkam Jurnal Hukum Pidana Islam*, *5*(1), 11–17. https://doi.org/10.47435/al-ahkam.v5i1.1724

Wibowo, A. A., & Kertati, I. (2022). Reformasi Birokrasi Dan Pelayanan Publik. *Public Service and Governance Journal*, *3*(01), 01. https://doi.org/10.56444/psgj.v3i01.2785

Wibowo, N. S., Utomo, A. H., Antika, E., Gumilang, M. A., & Rosdiana, E. (2022). Pendampingan Pengembangan Aplikasi Layanan Terpadu Kelurahan Curah Grinting Kota Probolinggo Untuk Meningkatkan Layanan Kepada Masyarakat. *J-Dinamika Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, *7*(3), 446–450. https://doi.org/10.25047/j-dinamika.v7i3.3391

Winarsih, A. S. (2023). To What Extend the Social Assistance Smart Application Can Be Monitored Sustain Environmentally and Inclusive? Case Study: Elderly and Vulnerable People. *E3s Web of Conferences*, *440*, 01009. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344001009

Windarti, M. T. (2024). Peran STT Kadesi Bogor Dalam Peningkatan Sistem Data Informasi Dan Administrasi Pemerintahan Desa (Siap_desa) Berbasis Aplikasi Website. *Empowerment*, *4*(1), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.30787/empowerment.v4i1.1411

Yusnia, Y. A. (2023). Efektivitas Penyaluran Bantuan Jaring Pengaman Sosial (Jps) Di Provinsi Banten. *Jurnal Borneo Akcaya*, *9*(1), 71–87. https://doi.org/10.51266/borneoakcaya.v9i1.276

Zulkenedi, Z., Frinaldi, A., & Magriasti, L. (2023). Desentralisasi Administratif Untuk Mewujudkan Pelayanan Publik Dan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik. *Syntax Literate Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, *8*(6), 4326–4333. https://doi.org/10.36418/syntax-literate.v8i6.12595