

A Coordination Between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the City Government in *Program Keluarga Harapan* in the Padang Panjang City, West Sumatera

Authors: ^{1*} Ilham Kusuma RY, dan ² Afriva Khaidir

¹ Master of public administration Program, Faculty of Social Science Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang 25111, Indonesia;

² Prodi Magister Administrasi Publik, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang 25111, Indonesia;

*Corresponding author: ilhamkusumary@gmail.com

DOI: 10.26821/IJSRC.9.8.2021.9829

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the coordination between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the city government in the Family-hope program in the city of Padang Panjang, West Sumatera. The coordination is intended to create a harmony of each government organization to achieve the goals and objectives which is set out in the Program Keluarga Harapan in the city of Padang Panjang.

This research is using a descriptive analysis through a qualitative approach based on primary and secondary data. The informants in this study were determined by the purposive sampling method, where the selection of informants was based on certain characteristics. Data collection techniques of field research by interviewing, observing and studying documentations with valid and accurate sources. The technique tests of the data validation by methods triangulation and source triangulation. Meanwhile this data analysis technique uses analysis through the stages of data selection, data analysis, data reduction and drawing conclusions.

The results of this study show that: firstly, the coordination that is owned consists of indicators, namely; (1) Importance of communication; (2) Awareness of the importance of coordination; (3) Competency of human resources; (4). Agreements, commitments and coordination incentives; (5) There is continuity of planning. Secondly, the constraints that are owned consist of indicators, namely (1) the unity of action is not well enough; (2) lack of employment relationship; (3) the division of labor is not optimal; (4) lack of work discipline. Thirdly, the efforts that are owned consist of indicators, namely; (1) Provide confirmation and explanation regarding duties / functions, authorities and responsibilities; (2) Resolving problems that result in poor coordination; (3) Hold meetings with staff as a forum for exchange of opinions and information.

Keywords: *government coordination, public policy, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*

The increasing number of Indonesia's population results in vulnerability to economic problems that have a direct impact on poverty. The poverty rate in Indonesia reached 24.79 million people, which means around 9.22 percent of Indonesia's population as a whole in September 2019 (BPS: 2020). While the number and percentage of poor people in regencies/cities throughout West Sumatra, recorded as many as 348,000 people, around 6.42 percent of the poor in West Sumatra, while in Padang Panjang City 5.88 percent of the population was categorized as poor, this decreased the poverty rate in March 2019 (BPS: 2019)

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the state has the responsibility to protect the entire Indonesian nation and promote public welfare in the context of realizing social justice for all Indonesian people. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is expected to contribute significantly to reducing the number of poor people, reducing inequality (gini ratio) while increasing the Human Development Index (IPM) in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program. The Family Hope Program or PKH is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families or individuals who are registered in the integrated data for the handling of the poor, processed by the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information and designated as beneficiary families of PKH.

This research was conducted in the city of Padang Panjang which also organizes the Family Hope Program. Based on BPS data in 2019 where the number of poor people in the city of Padang Panjang is 5.88% of the total population in the city of Padang Panjang which is divided into 2 sub-districts. For the Family Hope Program (PKH) there are 2 sub-districts that received assistance from this program, namely the West Padang Panjang District and the East Padang Panjang District as many as 804 RTSM/KSM.

According to Disca as Plt. The PKH Kota Padang Panjang Coordinator (2019), said that this program has entered its 5th year running on this Earth Veranda of Mecca. Currently, there are 79 PKH Program Beneficiary Families (KPM) who have declared Independent Graduation, which means leaving PKH membership with their own awareness, without any coercion from any party. Even of this number, there are several KPM PKH who ventured out of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DT-KS), one of which was Mrs Ria Selfita from Koto Katik Village. All of this cannot be separated from the hard work of PKH facilitators who are always intense in holding group meetings (P2K2/FDS) every month, so that changes in people's behavior and mindset can gradually change for the better (beritasumbar.com).

The results of previous studies show that PKH assistance has an impact on household changes, including (Slamet, AP., et al, 2013; Maya, Dehani, et al; Antriya ES., & Indah Prabawati, 2017; Yuni, Astuti, 2016; Atika, Chandra, et al, 2016; Utari, 2018; Erna, Fidyatun, 2012; Dedy, Utomo., et al, 2014), found problems in coordination, among others, namely cooperation has not been going well between sub-districts, urban villages and Local RW/RT, communication between PKH implementers and PKH participants is not yet fully good, not in accordance with existing tasks and functions, and the benefits of PKH have not been felt by all PKH communities.

In this PKH program, it is very necessary for effective coordination between each part or implementing agencies, and in this program coordination it is hoped that there will be harmony or harmony of all activities to achieve the expected goals. Many problems that occur in the implementation of this program such as weak coordination between agencies have become the main cause for policy uncertainty, lack of coordination due to poor communication between each section due to the absence of program synchronization between agencies, so that in setting program goals it does not meet targets. So that to achieve effective coordination in program implementation, there must be good communication between each agency or organization because the key to effective coordination is communication.

The coordination carried out by the relevant agencies in the City of Padang Panjang regarding the PKH program has been able to overcome the existing problems, so that in the implementation of the program there is no obstacle or obstacle at all in the implementation of this program. So that the author feels interested in conducting a scientific search by lifting it into a study to obtain a description of how the implementation of the family of hope program is carried out, with the research title "Coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the Family Hope Program in the City of Padang Panjang".

Literature Review

Coordination

According to Comfort, et al in Emmanuel Raju and Dewald Van Niekerk (2013), coordination between government departments is a process of involvement in discussions and planning with government departments that are interdependent between institutions, by maintaining adequate relationships, and aligning activities to achieve common goals for sustainable activities.

Coordination through the management process, according to Handyaningrat, Soewarno (2002:80) what needs to be measured in coordination are: 1) Communication, namely the presence or absence of information and the presence or absence of information flow. 2) Awareness of the importance of coordination, namely the level of knowledge of the implementer on coordination, and related to compliance with the results of coordination. 3) Human Resources Competence, namely whether there are authorized officials involved, and whether or not there are experts in the development field involved. 4) Agreement, Commitment, and Coordination Incentives, namely whether or not there is a form of agreement, whether or not activities are implemented, whether or not there are sanctions for violators of the agreement, and whether or not there are incentives for implementing activities. 5) Continuity of planning, namely whether there is feedback from the object and subject of development, and whether or not there are changes to the results of the agreement.

According to Hasibuan in Irfan Ramdhani and Titik Djumiarti (2016: 7-8), there are coordination factors that are used as indicators for researchers, including; (1) Unity of Action. The leader provides focus and direction, as well as a guarantee of success in completing the task. This commitment can be achieved by taking the right focus, keeping it simple, orienting action and making important a task. This can be achieved by taking the right focus, keeping it simple, orienting action and making important a task. (2) Employment Relations. Communication in work relations cannot be separated from coordination, because communication, a number of

units within the organization will be able to be coordinated based on a range which is largely determined by the existence of communication. (3) Division of Labor. Groups of two or more people working together in a cooperative and coordinated manner can achieve more results than individuals. (4) Discipline. In any complex organization, each part must work in a coordinated manner, so that each can produce the expected results.

According to Handyaningrat, Soewarno (2002: 130), to overcome the coordination problems caused as above, various efforts are needed in various forms such as:

- a. To confirm and explain the duties/functions, authority and responsibility of each official concerned
- b. Resolve problems that result in poor coordination, such as convoluted work systems and procedures, lack of leadership ability in carrying out coordination
- c. Hold staff meetings as a forum to exchange information, opinions, views, and to unify language perceptions and actions in dealing with common problems.

Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides conditional cash assistance to Very Poor Households/Families (RTSM/KSM) who have been designated as PKH participants; they must meet the requirements and commitments related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources (HR), namely education and health. PKH targets are Very Poor Households/Families (RTSM/KSM). PKH participants are RTSM/KSM that meet one or more criteria, namely having a pregnant mother/breastfeeding mother/postpartum mother/child under five. Children aged 5-7 years who have not entered basic education (pre-school children), elementary/MI children (ages 7-12 years), junior high school/MTsN children (ages 12-15 years) and children aged 15-18 years who have not completed basic education.

The process of implementing PKH by the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (2019) includes, namely (a) planning, (b) determination of prospective PKH participants, (c) data validation of PKH participants, (d) determination of KPM PKH, (e) distribution of social assistance funds PKH, (f) PKH assistants, (g) family capacity building, (h) leveraging KPH commitments, (i) updating PKH data, and (j) PKH membership transformation.

According to Harri Nikmat (2017), the duties of the Regency/City Technical Coordination Team are: (1) Responsible for providing information and socializing PKH in sub-districts; (2) Supervising, supervising, and fostering the implementation of PKH in sub-districts; (3) Ensuring PKH implementation is in accordance with the plan; (4) Resolving problems in PKH implementation; (5) building networks and partnerships with various parties in PKH implementation; and (6) district/city PKH implementation reports to the Central implementing PKH implementers with a copy to the Provincial PKH Implementers.

Research Method

This research is a descriptive analysis using a qualitative approach that is used to analyze the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the hopeful family program in Padang Panjang City. The informants used in this qualitative research use purposive sampling technique, a source that can really provide

information. The informants of this research consisted of the PKH Coordinator for the Province of West Sumatra 2, PLT. PKH Coordinator for Padang Panjang City, Head of PPKB3A Social Service for Padang Panjang City, Head of Social Rehabilitation for PPKB3A Social Service for Padang Panjang City, Expert Staff for Community and Human Resources at the Padang Panjang City Regional Secretariat, and PKH beneficiaries. Data collection techniques are in the form of field research by means of interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and documentation studies with valid and accurate sources, using method triangulation techniques and data source triangulation. In this research, technical data analysis uses the following steps, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Result

Coordinating the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Padang Panjang City, namely;

First, PKH institutions, consisting of; (1) Central Level PKH Institutions, consisting of the National Coordination Team. The coordination is carried out through inter-ministerial coordination meetings which are currently more focused on developing the PKH program. Institutional and implementation have been carried out based on guidelines, for example PKH is always involved in strategic program activities, one of which is stunting prevention. Then, the Technical Coordination Team, the central technical coordination team is more concerned with policies and their derivatives, for example, before we are involved in the National Coordination Meeting, we give each Ministry representative the opportunity to provide material for regional heads to listen to. In addition, the Central Level PKH Implementers, the Central Level PKH Implementers are carried out by the Directorate of Family Social Security and the Directorate General of Protection and Social Security. and regions, monitor the progress of PKH. (2) PKH Institutions at the Regional level, namely the Provincial PKH Technical Coordination Team, Regency/City PKH Tennis Coordination Teams, Provincial PKH Implementers, Regency City PKH Implementers, and District PKH Implementers. (3) Partners, the implementation of PKH both at the central and regional levels has led to program development. Because PKH is a National Program, we build various partnerships from both central government institutions such as the Ministry, local governments and non-governmental organizations, one of which is often collaborated with this program is corporate CSR.

Second, the Urgency of Communication, PKH is a national program that must receive support from local governments, both in its implementation, planning and evaluation. To support the implementation of PKH, the regions must provide assistance and we have carried out operations. One form of communication in the delivery of information in PKH activities carried out by the PKH Region II West Sumatra coordinator with the Padang Panjang City Coordinator and accompanying staff

Third, the importance of coordination, socialization of PKH to all parties, either directly or indirectly. The Family Hope Program has held an audience with the Mayor and Bappeda, so the graduated KPM PKH will later be facilitated by existing programs at the government agencies in the Padang Panjang city government. One of the collaborations in the implementation of the PKH program is in community empowerment activities involving KPM PKH in Padang Panjang City through Kelurahan and Dinas.

Fourth, Human Resources Competence, the existence of this monitoring is a monitoring activity of a program implementation process continuously. These human resources must be managed professionally and the quality of their competences must be continuously improved. HR goes through the stages of being recruited, selected, and determined by the director who handles the implementation of PKH.

Fifth, Coordination Agreements, Commitments and Incentives, Validation Implementation can be carried out on KPM candidates who are invited and present at the initial meeting. Meanwhile, for KPMs who cannot attend the initial meeting, validation activities can be carried out by means of PKH social assistants visiting the homes of PKH KPM candidates. KPM PKH candidates will sign a commitment on the validation form. This coordination meeting was carried out with the aim of informing the latest policies, obtaining feedback from the Regional Government on the implementation of PKH, and strengthening the commitment of the Regional Head, especially in the City of Padang Panjang.

Sixth, Continuity of Planning, local governments have an obligation to provide a minimum budget of 5% calculated from the total assistance received by KPM PKH in Padang Panjang City. This coordination is carried out through invitations for every activity meeting in the implementation of PKH, one of which is an invitation from Bappeda in the context of handling the poor in 2020 regarding the TKPK (Poverty Reduction Coordination Team).

Constraints Affecting the Coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the Family Hope Program in Padang Panjang City, namely;

First, the unit of action, the PKH Facilitator in carrying out their duties will be monitored by the PPKBP3A Social Service of Padang Panjang City, then what is used as the results of monitoring and evaluation will be submitted to the TKPK (Poverty Reduction Coordination Team) through Bappeda. Later every program that already exists in the Office, Agency, or other agencies will be directed to the PKH program in Padang Panjang City and this has been followed up. However, there is no program from the Padang Panjang City Government that is specifically or prioritized for KPM PKH

Second, the working relationship is limited, the implementation of PKH is only limited to referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning PKH as a general implementation rule and the Decree of the Director General of social protection and security number 03/3/OT.02.01/01/2021 regarding guidelines implementation of PKH, and this policy has not yet been followed up on regulations at the district/city level, so the practice of achieving it is not clear, and as the basis for working relationships between agencies and interrelated institutions.

Third, the division of labor is not clear, meetings are held by the PKH Facilitator with members (KPM) in which the PKH Facilitator will present the latest information, update data and help resolve KPM problems related to PKH. KPMs who are aware of their commitments who have done things that have been previously agreed upon to attend meetings and pay more attention to the presence of KPM children in Health and Education Facilities.

Fourth, work discipline is still low, the Implementing Unit for the Family Hope Program / Provincial UPPKH bridges the coordination of Regency/City PKH in reporting on PKH to the center. The Provincial UPPKH also coordinates with education and health offices/agencies to allocate and deconcentrate the provision of service and educational facilities at program locations, namely in districts/cities. The problem is that at the time of

validation the time is very short so that coordination with the District, Kelurahan, RT, PSM has not been maximized.

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the Family Hope Program in Padang Panjang City, namely:

First, carry out an affirmation and explanation of the duties/functions, authorities and responsibilities. Prior to Covid-19, this coordination had been carried out on a three-month basis at least once every six months. Because of this Covid, we rarely hold meetings, as for the coordination that we do, through videocon or video conventions, it is carried out from the center. Human resources have been supported by the Ministry of Social Affairs, so the existing tasks or obstacles can still be circumvented by us, by using approaches with social service employees.

Second, Resolving problems that result in poor coordination. So far, there have been no unresolved problems, maybe there is data on PKH recipients who have not received PKH assistance, such as basic food assistance. This PKH assistant must ensure that the assistance provided to KPM is in accordance with the previously validated data, so that this does not happen again. Another obstacle is that there are some of us who feel that they have not been graduated yet.

Third, Hold meetings with staff as a forum to exchange information and opinions. The existence of FDS (family development session) such as providing material for KPM members, which is carried out in this meeting should be held every month and after that an evaluation meeting or coordination meeting is held, usually held at the Secretariat which is attended by the service. The results of this FDS activity through P2K2 activities (Family Capacity Building Meetings) have been seen with changes to the first KPM mindset, second to the KPM Child Parenting pattern, thirdly to regulate KPM family finances and to the health and nutrition of children more attention is paid to PKH recipient mothers and meeting the needs of the Elderly and Severely Disabled.

Discussion

First, the Coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Padang Panjang City has implemented indicators, namely; (1) Awareness of the Importance of Coordination, namely the level of knowledge of the implementer on coordination and related to compliance with the results of coordination. One of them is through PKH socialization activities to all parties, both directly and indirectly, which is one of the keys to the successful implementation of PKH. The focus of PKH socialization is not only on the implementation and success aspects of the PKH program. The role of the leader in coordination is very important to help realize this awareness. (2) Communication, namely the presence or absence of information and the presence or absence of information flow. Any public can access information through websites owned by each institution. In its implementation, there has been communication from PKH assistants in stages, both from the Ministry of Social Affairs, West Sumatra Province and the Padang Panjang City Government, either through the Regional Military Command, Korkot and PKH assistants. This is supported by the existence of information through meetings held in the form of activities, meetings, and letters in the implementation of coordination between the center, provinces and cities. (3) Competence of Human Resources, namely the presence or absence of authorized officials involved, and the presence or absence of experts in the

field of development involved. The existing HR competencies have gone through the stages of being recruited, selected, and determined by the director who handles the implementation of PKH. The existence of this PKH application still has the problem that it is difficult to open the application, the server is down and there are changes in the appearance of the menu every year. (4) Agreements, commitments, and incentives for coordination, namely whether or not there is a form of agreement, whether or not activities are implemented, whether or not there are sanctions for violators of the agreement, and whether or not there are incentives for implementing activities. One of them is the implementation of Validation can be carried out on KPM candidates who are invited and present at the initial meeting. While KPM candidates who are invited but do not attend the initial meeting, validation activities can be carried out by means of PKH social assistants visiting the homes of PKH KPM candidates. (5) Continuity of planning, namely the presence or absence of feedback from the objects and subjects of development, and whether or not there are changes to the results of the agreement. Planning is carried out to determine the location and number of potential PKH beneficiaries. The location and number of potential beneficiaries of PKH are sourced from integrated data on programs for handling the poor.

Second, the Padang Panjang City Government has several obstacles in coordinating, namely; (1) Unity of action. In its implementation, it is also the task of a leader who is creative and has the initiative in awakening his members and carrying out coordination in the field. Strengthening organizational institutions can provide unity of action in carrying out the goals of the organization because it has a strong basic reference in carrying it out. (2) Working relationship, the local government should have a central regulation that must be followed up from the center, including the region must be followed up in the region as a supporter of the implementation of the PKH program. This requires a common perception because there are still gaps on the one hand already implementing the rules while on the other hand the regions have not dared to implement this central program. (3) The division of labor, the PKH implementation team in general has worked according to its main tupoksi. They have operated with PKH assistants to work professionally. However, coaching is still being carried out, sometimes the program is carried out quickly so that the data is not complete, so there are often problems. (4) Work discipline, related to this PKH program report, there are several reports made, namely periodic reports, weekly reports, monthly reports, and year-end reports.

Third, the efforts made by the Padang Panjang city government in overcoming obstacles in coordination, namely; (1) Conducting affirmations and explanations regarding duties/functions, authorities and responsibilities. Monitoring is carried out by the city government, this is done continuously, both in the planning process and in the implementation of activities by analyzing reports and the progress of PKH implementation within a certain time through collecting data and information about program implementation. (2) Resolving problems that result in poor coordination. There are problems in the distribution of PKH, such as PKH recipients who do not receive assistance from this program, this is immediately evaluated and involves the TKPK / Poverty Reduction Coordination Team, so this form of coordination is the most concrete, meaning that what PKH does to the poor we will try to apply the pattern -the existing TKPK pattern, the data used will be from them so that the data is clear. (3) Holding meetings with staff as a forum to exchange information, opinions, views, and to unite language perceptions and actions in dealing with common problems. The existence of FDS (family development session) such as providing material for KPM members which is carried out in this meeting should be done every

month but not every day but rather at evaluation meetings or coordination meetings, usually held at the Secretariat which is attended by the service, so we can evaluate how this program works. in the future, usually at least once every three months.

Conclusions

The coordination between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the City Government in the Family Hope Program in Padang Panjang City has been well carried out, seen from the communication from PKH facilitators and operators in the implementation of the PKH program, seen from the awareness of the importance of coordination through PKH socialization to all related parties, both directly and indirectly. , judging from the competence of existing human resources that have gone through the stages of being recruited, selected, and determined by the director who handles the implementation of PKH, it can be seen that there are agreements, commitments, and coordination incentives, starting with the form of proposing this program to the Ministry of Social Affairs, and judging from the continuity of this planning, it is still there are limitations in activities such as invitations to attend provincial coordination meetings, this is due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

There are still several obstacles that affect the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government, which is seen from the unity of action, one of which is the existence of a graduation program, seen from the limited working relationship, one of which is the follow-up of policies by the center to the province, from the province to the district/city there is no regulation that regulates, judging from the division of labor that is not optimal, the PKH implementation team has worked according to its main duties and functions but in technical practice in the field there are still existing problems, and judging from the work discipline is still low, the problem is in a short validation time.

Efforts to overcome obstacles in the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the City Government in Padang Panjang City, have been seen from the affirmation and explanation of the duties and functions, the human resources have been supportive, seen from the resolution of problems that result in poor coordination, and seen from the existence of meetings with staff as a forum for the exchange of information and opinions.

References

- Antriya, Eka Suwinta., & Indah, Prabawati. (2016). *Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Di Desa Maron Kecamatan Kademangan Kabupaten Blitar*. Jurnal Kajian Kebijakan Publik, Volume 1, Nomor 1, tahun 2016, hal.0-216
- Atika, C. (2016). *Implementasi Kebijakan Kementerian Sosial Dalam Program Keluarga Harapan di Kota Tanjung Pinang Tahun 2015 (Studi Kasus di Kecamatan TanjungPinang Barat)*. Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji.
- Erna, F. (2012). *Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Bidang Kesehatan di Kabupaten Brebes Tahun 2011*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, Volume 1, Nomor 2, hal.26-36.
- Deddy, M.(2015). *Studi Kebijakan Publik dan Pelayanan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Handyaningrat, S. (2002). *Pengantar Studi Ilmu Administrasi dan Manajemen*. Jakarta: PT. Gunung Agung.

- Emmanuel, Raju., & Dewaid, Van Niekork.,(2013). *Intra-Government Coordination For Sustaineble Disert Recovery: A case-study Of The Eden District, Sounth Afrika*. International Journal Of Disaster Risk Reduction 4 (2013), 92-99.
- Irfan, Ramdhani., & Titik, Djumiarti., (2016). *Faktor-Faktor dalam Koordinasi Lintas Sektoral Pengelolaan Drainase di Kota Semarang*. Journal Of Public Policy and Management Review, Volume 5, Nomor 2, Tahun 2016.
- Harry, H. (2017). *Kebijakan Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan Tahun 2017*. Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia.
- Maya, Dehani., et al. (2017). *Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Kecamatan Bogor Selatan Kota Bogor*. Jurnal Governansi, p-ISSN 2442-3971, Volume 4, Nomor 1, April 2018, hal.45-56.
- Slamet, Agus Purwanto., et al. 2013. Implementasi Kebijakan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Dalam Memutus Rantai Kemiskinan (Kajian di Kecamatan Mojosari Kabupaten Mojokerto. *Jurnal Wacana, Volume 16, Nomor 2, tahun 2013, ISSN: 1411-0199, hal. 79-96*.
- Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan. (2019). *Rangkuman Informasi Program Keluarga Harapam (PKH) 2019*.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial.
- Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 15 Tahun 2010 tentang Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan.
- Peraturan Menteri Sosial RI Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan.

iJournals