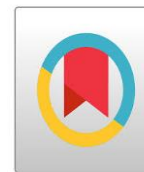


**Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City**



**Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan dalam Meningkatkan Taraf Hidup Anak Usia Dini di Kelurahan Wonokusumo Kota Surabaya**

**Ahmad Yusril Ivani BM<sup>1\*</sup>, Sri Wibawani<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>12</sup> Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, Surabaya

<sup>12</sup> Jl. Rungkut Madya, Surabaya, Indonesia

ahmadyusrilvn@gmail.com<sup>1\*</sup>, sri\_wibawani.adneg@upnjatim.ac.id<sup>2</sup>,

Corresponding author: ahmadyusrilvn@gmail.com<sup>1\*</sup>

**ARTICLE INFORMATION**

**Keywords**

Assistance;  
 Family;  
 Implementation;  
 Policy;  
 Poverty;

**ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this research is to determine and describe the implementation of the Family Hope Program in improving the standard of living of young children in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City. The research method used is qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques use interviews, observation and documentation. The technique for determining informants is purposive sampling analysis and snowball sampling. The data analysis technique uses interactive model data analysis developed by Miles & Huberman, namely Data Collection, Data Condensation, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing and Verification, according to the research focus based on policy implementation theory according to Charles O Jones with three indicators, (1) Organization (2) Interpretation (3) Application. The results of the research are, (1) the organization, policy implementers understand what they are doing in accordance with their main duties and functions, (2) Interpretation, policy implementers refer to related regulations, namely Minister of Social Affairs regulation number 1 of 2018, and guidelines for implementing the Family Hope Program. They have carried out activities in accordance with what is written in the regulations, the procedures for implementing each activity have also been carried out appropriately by the policy implementers. (3) application, the program targets also understand what they are doing, such as participating in mentoring activities, procedures for receiving assistance, so that this is applicable. Therefore, the existence of this family hope program assistance is still not able to improve the standard of living of young children even though policy implementers can carry out their respective main tasks and functions, and parents of early childhood have been applicable in carrying out procedures in accordance with coordination with the policy implementer.*

**Kata Kunci**

Bantuan;  
 Implementasi;  
 Kebijakan;  
 Keluarga;  
 Kemiskinan;

**ABSTRAK**

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan dalam meningkatkan taraf hidup anak usia dini di Kelurahan Wonokusumo Kota Surabaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik penentuan informan adalah analisis purposive sampling dan snowball sampling. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis data model interaktif yang dikembangkan oleh Miles & Huberman yaitu Pengumpulan Data, Kondensasi Data, Penyajian Data, serta Penarikan dan Verifikasi Kesimpulan, sesuai fokus penelitian berdasarkan teori implementasi kebijakan menurut Charles O Jones dengan tiga indikator, (1) Organisasi 2) Interpretasi 3) Aplikasi. Hasil penelitian adalah, (1) organisasi, para implementor kebijakan telah paham dengan apa yang mereka lakukan sesuai dengan tugas pokok dan fungsi mereka, (2) Interpretasi, para implementor kebijakan mengacu pada aturan-aturan terkait yakni peraturan menteri sosial nomor 1 tahun 2018, dan pedoman pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan. Mereka telah melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan sesuai dengan yang tertulis didalam aturan tersebut, prosedur dalam pelaksanaan setiap kegiatan juga telah sesuai dilakukan oleh para pelaksana kebijakan. (3) aplikasi, para sasaran program juga telah memahami apa yang mereka lakukan, seperti mengikuti kegiatan pendampingan, tata cara pengambilan bantuan,

	<p>sehingga hal tersebut telah aplikatif. Oleh karena itu, adanya bantuan program keluarga harapan ini masih belum dapat meningkatkan taraf hidup anak usia dini meskipun para implementor kebijakan dapat melakukan tugas pokok dan fungsinya masing-masing, serta para orang tua anak usia dini telah aplikatif dalam melakukan prosedur sesuai dengan koordinasi dengan para implementor kebijakan.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b> Send 8<sup>th</sup> November 2024 Review 2<sup>th</sup> December 2024 Accepted 20<sup>th</sup> December 2024</p>	<p>Copyright ©2025 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p>



## **Introduction**

Poverty is a major challenge in developing countries. reflects the condition of an individual's inability to fulfill their basic needs. In this case, poverty is not only a social problem, but also functions as a main indicator in evaluating a country's progress. Poverty is a complex phenomenon with various dimensions. Identification of poverty can be done through a number of characteristics that cover various aspects of individual or group life. (Suharto, 2021). Some of the main indicators include the inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Apart from that, poverty is also reflected in the lack of access to essential services such as health, education, sanitation, clean water and transportation. (Khosman et al., 2015)

Poverty alleviation will be the main focus in regional or central development efforts by implementing a social protection system. Poverty is not only a local problem, but also has a big impact that can affect the economic condition of society if it is not addressed immediately. Although it is impossible to avoid poverty completely, efforts can be made to reduce its impact. The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, has implemented integrated steps to overcome poverty by implementing various direct programs. One of them is the Family Hope Program which is regulated in Ministry of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2018. (Suharto, 2021)

The Family Hope Program aims to improve the quality of life of families in poor and vulnerable conditions by expanding the reach of health, social welfare and education services through the implementation of structured, planned and sustainable social protection programs. Apart from that, it also improves the standard of living of Beneficiary Families in terms of services and utilization of various facilities. As the main state authority, the government seeks to prevent poverty by implementing programs that are pro-poor, with initiatives and aims to improve the welfare of the population and overcome challenges related to poverty.

The government through the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia made regulations as a legal basis for implementing the Family Hope Program which was issued through Ministry of Social Regulation Number 1 of 2018. The Family Hope Program aims to reduce poverty rates in Indonesia by providing cash financial assistance to beneficiary families. In 2023, the government has arranged the distribution of BPNT and PKH assistance in four stages. The first stage is carried out in January, February and March, the second stage in April, May and June, the third stage in July, August and September, and the final stage in October, November and December.

The government limits the number of aid recipients in one family to a maximum of four people who are included in the PKH component. The Family Hope Program (PKH) includes three main components in providing assistance to beneficiary families. The first component includes health which consists of pregnant women and toddlers, the education component which consists of school children ranging from elementary to high school aged 7-12 years, and the social welfare component which includes the elderly and severely disabled. Of the five components, early childhood is a component that ranges apart from the elderly component. The early childhood component is one of the components receiving PKH assistance from after the pregnant mother gives birth and is included in the family card until the child enters the elementary school years. (Directorate of Family Social Security, 2021)

The City of Surabaya has a Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021 - 2026, which includes strategies that emphasize improving the quality of life of poor families and improving services for people with social welfare problems, namely by empowering the poor and people with social welfare problems. , in accordance with the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) of the Surabaya City Social Service. This was done as an effort to eradicate poverty, which is one of the main topics that arises in people's daily lives and lives. As the capital of East Java Province, the city of Surabaya has a very high percentage of poor people in East Java Province. With its large population, the city with 2,893,698 residents is ranked 12th city/regency out of 38 regencies/cities. In 2023, it is recorded that Surabaya will have 136,037 poor people spread across 31 sub-districts and 154 sub-districts, which means that the Central and City Governments must collaborate to create a city that is free from the problem of poverty. (Surabaya City Government, 2021).

Semampir is the sub-district in Surabaya City with the second largest population after Tambaksari District. The population in Semampir sub-district is very large, numbering 15,171 people in 2023, a difference of 4,483 people to Tambaksari sub-district which is in first place as the sub-district with the largest population in the city of Surabaya with 19,654 people.

**Table 1 Number of Poor People In The City Of Surabaya By Sub-District**

<b>Subdistrict</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Tambaksari	19.654
<b>Semampir</b>	<b>15.171</b>
Sawahan	13.321
Wonokromo	11.973
Krebangan	11.512

Source : Surabaya City Social Service

Wonokusumo sub-district is the sub-district with the highest population in Semampir District. The poverty level in Wonokusumo sub-district is quite large and is the sub-district with the highest number of poor people in the city of Surabaya. In 2023, there will be 9,717 recipients of aid in this sub-district.

**Table 2 Population In Semampir District**

Village	Male	Female	Amount
<b>Wonokusumo</b>	<b>34.394</b>	<b>34.117</b>	<b>68.511</b>
Ujung	16.535	16.481	33.016
Sidotopo	15.608	15.577	31.185
Pegirian	15.626	15.365	30.991
Ampel	8.972	9.166	18.138

Source: Disdukcapil Surabaya City

Even though the overall poverty rate in the city of Surabaya has decreased, the Wonokusumo sub-district has experienced a significant increase. As one of the sub-districts with the most poor residents in the city, Wonokusumo is experiencing a rapid increase. Based on data from the Social Service, the poverty level in this sub-district has continued to increase in the last few months, starting from 2022 to the end of 2023, with the number of poor families increasing by 5,164 people from 4,533 people in 2022 to 9,717 people at the end of 2023.

Apart from that, there are phenomena that exist in Wonokusumo sub-district, including the large number of poor families who have difficulty accessing public services such as education and health services, the inactivity of parents in social activities such as checking toddlers at posyandu, and preferring other activities that can make money, and if a poor family member is sick, they only rely on medicine from the shop and are reluctant to see a doctor because they don't have enough money and don't have health insurance. This actually really disrupts their health condition, especially young children who need to receive special attention regarding the nutrition they get.

**Table 3 Number of Poor People in Semampir District**

	Village	Number Of Poor People	Years
Semampir District	Wonokusumo	9.717	2023
	Ampel	1.173	
	Pegirian	2.658	
	Sidotopo	2.273	
	Ujung	2.177	

Source : Surabaya City Social Service

Early childhood is a crucial factor that must receive attention from city and central governments. Of the five components of PKH assistance, early childhood is the component with the largest number of PKH recipients in Wonokusumo Village. Early childhood children also need to receive health insurance so that it does not interfere with the child's growth process. Health insurance can be in the form of health and education facilities. Therefore, early childhood is the main component to be able to build a foundation for the future

**Table 4 Number Of PKH Recipients In Wonokusumo Village**

Component	Years		
	2022	2023	2024
Anak Usia Dini	41	49	69
Lansia	237	234	397
Ibu Hamil	0	0	
Disabilitas	2	2	28
Anak Sekolah	274	269	337

Source : SIKS Kemensos

As in the table above, it is explained that early childhood is a component of PKH recipients with the number of components increasing rapidly and the third largest among the other components. In 2022, the early childhood component as recipients of assistance will number 41 early childhood children. Then it increased to 49 young children in 2023. In 2024 it increased again to 54 young children. The components receiving assistance with the lowest number are people with disabilities and pregnant women. Poverty is a social problem related to many aspects such as education, health and social welfare. Therefore, this research topic is important to research.

So to overcome this problem, researchers used policy implementation theory according to Charles O Jones, which consists of three indicators, namely (1) Organization, (2) Interpretation, (3) Application. The theory in this concept is used as a reference for analysis and description because it is in accordance with the topic under study, namely the implementation of the Family Hope Program in improving the standard of living of early childhood as seen from the aspects of the implementing organization, the rules or basis created for reference, as well as the implementation in the field of the Family Hope Program. has been applied or vice versa. The aim of this research is to find out, analyze and describe the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City. So the problem formulation in this

research is "How is the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, Surabaya City?"

## **Method**

The research method used is qualitative descriptive research with data sources using primary data and secondary data, as well as an in-depth data collection process to understand, describe and analyze the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Standard of Life for Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City. According to (Abdussamad, 2021), qualitative research methods are research methods used to research the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulated manner, data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning, rather than generalizations. In qualitative research, data collection is not guided by theory but is guided by facts discovered during field research. Therefore, the data analysis carried out was inductive. Based on the facts found and then it can be constructed into a hypothesis or theory. So in qualitative research, data analysis is carried out to build a hypothesis, while in quantitative research, data analysis is carried out to test the hypothesis. The author chose and determined the research location in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City by requesting data from the Surabaya City Social Service, the Social Assistant for the Family Hope Program, Wonokusumo Village, as well as families who are beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program assistance in Wonokusumo Village.

The formulation of a qualitative research problem is called the research focus. According to (Abdussamad, 2021) the limitation of the problem in qualitative research is often called the research focus. A number of identified problems are reviewed and considered whether they need to be reduced or not. A study that is too broad allows for more obstacles and challenges. Studies that are too specific require special abilities to be able to carry out in-depth studies. Problem definition is an important step in determining research activities. However, the limitations of qualitative research problems are not rigid. Determining the focus of this research is guided by the criteria or indicators that will be carried out research, namely related to the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, Surabaya City using Charles O Jones' theory of policy implementation as quoted in (Kadji, 2015). The data sources used in this research are primary data obtained through interviews, observation and documentation, as well as secondary data obtained through news, journals, archives, books and reports. (Abdussamad, 2021) explains that research data sources can come from

individuals, objects, documents, activity processes, and so on. Research subjects are factors that influence research design, data collection, and data analysis. In qualitative research, the use of data sources is usually tailored to the research objectives or specific needs. Researchers in qualitative research carefully study social situations that are relevant to the object of their research.

In this research, the technique used to determine informants was purposive sampling and snowball sampling because the purposive sampling technique was to determine informants who were considered to have the most knowledge and understanding regarding the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City. However, whatever the conditions in the field, this can be transferred to other informants, so we used the snowball sampling technique. The data analysis technique used in this research is an interactive model according to (Miles & Huberman, 1984) which has 4 (four) stages, namely, data collection is the process of recording, entering or recording data that has been collected in the form of words, not just a series words, data condensation tends to be the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying and/or modifying data that approaches the completeness of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents and empirical material, and data display is an organized presentation, a collection of highlighted highlights. allows withdrawals conclusions from highlights that allow conclusions to be drawn and actions taken are dynamic. Fourth, drawing conclusions and verifying (conclusions drawing and verification) is the research stage to draw conclusions about the data. Then the validity of the data uses a credibility test which consists of extended observations, triangulation and using reference materials.

## **Result and Discussion**

In this section the author will explain and elaborate on the results and discussion of the research, namely regarding the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City. To find out the implementation of the Family Hope Program in improving the standard of living of young children in Wonokusumo sub-district, Surabaya City, referring to the research focus, namely using Charles O Jones' policy implementation theory quoted in (Kadji, 2015) which has 3 (three) criteria including organization, interpretation, and application. The three will be described in the table as follows:



Table 5 Research Focus

Focus	Sub Focus	Information
Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City.	1 Organization	The existence of a flexible organization with clear and directed main tasks and functions, and supported by reliable policy implementers who have undoubted capacity to carry out organizational tasks
	2 Interpretation	Policy elaboration extends to more technical and implementation matters
	3 Application	The policies that have been implemented are not just wishful thinking and are applicable in supporting the interests of society at large.

Source: Pilcy Implementation By Charles O Jones (Yulianto Kadji, 2015)

### Organization

According to Charles O. Jones in (Kadji, 2015), every implementation or implementation of public policy, whenever and wherever the policy is operationalized, should be supported by the existence of a flexible organization with clear and directed main tasks and functions, and supported by reliable and reliable policy implementers. have undoubted capacity to carry out organizational tasks. Support for the existence of a flexible organization with clear and directed main tasks and functions plays a very important role and can be used as a supporting element so that it can assist in implementing the Family Hope Program policy. The following are related policy implementers that support the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City:

### Surabaya City Social Service

Based on researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the Early Childhood Component of PKH in Wonokusumo Village, the Surabaya City Social Service has carried out its role by carrying out its main duties and functions well. This can be seen through several services provided by the Surabaya City Social Service by providing various kinds of

information to KPM coordinating with PKH social assistants regarding socialization to KPM, as well as being a facilitator, which means facilitating handling and resolution. problems in implementing PKH in the Wonokusumo Village area. The facilities provided by the Surabaya City Social Service are in the form of information related to health services, coordination with social assistants to provide meeting activities with parents of early childhood children, this is to ensure and inform early childhood KPM so they can take advantage of the various existing facilities.

### **Social Assistant for the Family Hope Program, Wonokusumo Village**

Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the Early Childhood Component of PKH in Wonokusumo Village, the social assistants of the Wonokusumo Village Family Hope Program have a very important role with the main tasks and functions apart from accompanying them as well as being facilitators in solving problems and issues that exist among Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Program . They also provide assistance in the form of advocacy to ensure that beneficiary families receive assistance from the Family Hope Program and other complementary assistance. This is to provide services to parents as a form of assistance between implementers and program targets, such as ensuring that their children receive assistance in the form of improving economic quality and improving nutrition for their children.

### **Distributing Bank**

Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, the Distributing Banks in this case are PT POS Indonesia and Bank BNI have the main tasks and functions in supporting the implementation of the family hope program in Wonokusumo subdistrict, these duties and functions are in the form of distributing Social Welfare Cards (KKS), distribution of aid in accordance with payment orders with a list provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs, then the post office which has the duties and functions as paymaster, then they also distribute social assistance in accordance with payment order with a list provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

## **Interpretation**

According to Charles O. Jones in Yulianto Kadji (2015), although every strategic policy that is produced can be implemented directly without having to publish a technical policy derivation, it is more ideal and realistic if the strategic policy is still interpreted or explained to more detailed matters. technical and implementation, so that each person or implementer can better understand what must be done according to the goals and targets to be achieved by each policy. The basis for implementing the Family Hope Program Policy in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, Surabaya City is referring to the 2021-2024 Family Hope Program Implementation Guidelines. The basis for implementing policies in carrying out the work program provided is clearly written in the Regulation of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 and the Guidelines for Implementing the Family Hope Program for 2021-2024. Guidelines for government organizations in this case are related organizations in planning, implementing and evaluating the policy programs being implemented.

## **Planning**

As the front guard in implementing regional level PKH policies, the Surabaya City Social Service has carried out planning, in which this planning determines the location and number of recipients of the Family Hope Program assistance. This data comes from the Surabaya City Government database which is sourced from Low Income Communities (MBR) data. and Surabaya City Poverty Data which will later be submitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs as a reference for potential PKH social assistance recipients. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, the Surabaya City Social Service has carried out activities in accordance with applicable regulations, such as sorting prospective families who are beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in Wonokusumo Village, which will later be validated by the assistant. social security and determined by the Director of Social Security.

## **Initial Meeting And Validation**

The initial meeting and validation were carried out by social assistants for the Family Hope Program in Wonokusumo Village by visiting each family home of the Family Hope Program beneficiaries in Wonokusumo Village. Social assistants carry out validation by matching data through various kinds of information received by the companion and supported by valid and trustworthy documents. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the

implementation of the Early Childhood Component of the Family Hope Program in Wonokusumo Village, Wonokusumo Village PKH social assistants have visited the homes of parents of early childhood children to simultaneously conduct a survey. This takes a very long time, but the assistance can be more targeted. The survey is carried out by checking the status of the child, then for school children the data in the field will also be checked with the school dapodik to ensure that the child still has educational status and is utilizing educational services well and clearly or not.

### **Determination of PKH Beneficiary Families**

The determination of the Beneficiary Family is carried out by means of a decision through an official letter from the Director of Social Security who handles the Family Program which is then forwarded from the Ministry of Social Affairs to the East Java Provincial Social Service and the Surabaya City Social Service. Based on researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, the Surabaya City Social Service, through established data, has implemented existing mechanisms for implementing the family hope program, starting with submitting data on potential recipients which is then submitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and will be validation by social assistants and ultimately will be designated as a PKH Beneficiary Family through the decision of the director of the Family Hope Program.

### **Distribution of Social Assistance**

The distribution of social assistance is carried out after the determination of the PKH beneficiary family through a decision letter from the PKH Social Security Director. KPMs who have been designated must follow procedures related to the distribution of social assistance which they must understand. This mechanism must be carried out by policy implementers, namely distribution institutions that coordinate with the Surabaya City Social Service and Wonokusumo Village Social Assistance. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, the channeling institutions, in this case BNI Bank and PT POS Indonesia, have carried out several procedures related to the distribution and distribution of social assistance, including by making and circulating invitations to Beneficiary Families, where You will be notified when the assistance will be collected and for KPMs who make withdrawals via BNI

ATM, Social Welfare Cards will be distributed which will be distributed by BNI Bank to Village PKH Beneficiary Families. Wonokusumo.

### **Data Update**

Updating data is a condition for KPM PKH members to verify the distribution and termination of aid. So that later the data used by the Ministry of Social Affairs is in sync with Surabaya City Data, the data must be updated to prevent the initial data from matching with new data if there are changes. Based on researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, the Wonokusumo Village PKH social assistant has carried out data updating activities, where one of the parents of an early childhood child experienced a positive change in socio-economic condition after receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program several times. .

### **Commitment Verification**

As a conditional assistance program, the Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Program are also required to fulfill their obligations regarding the use of health services, education services and social welfare services. Especially in the early childhood component, parents must also actively participate in checking their health conditions at the posyandu, making use of existing facilities such as the pre-school period. This must be done by parents in addition to receiving their rights to the social assistance of the Family Hope Program for the early childhood component. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, the Wonokusumo Village PKH social assistant has carried out monitoring activities for KPM to continue to utilize existing health facilities by distributing several verification forms consisting of boys and girls aged 0 -60 Months.

## **Mentoring**

Improving the quality of human resources through assistance such as meetings, health check-up activities, and ensuring the use of educational and social welfare facilities is very important, where parents must be active in checking the health of themselves and their children to ensure that their children's growth is not hampered. by their nutrition. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, in improving the quality of the resources of Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Program, PKH social assistants in Wonokusumo Subdistrict have carried out Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) which were attended by PKH KPMs, in particular parents of young children. The social assistants carry out this activity for three sessions in one month, which are held at the Wonokusumo Village hall, where each meeting has different material and modules, such as in the early childhood component they get modules and material in the form of health and nutrition which are divided into three materials in meeting tasks, namely the importance of nutrition and health services for pregnant women, the importance of nutrition for breastfeeding mothers and toddlers, and morbidity in children and environmental health.

## **Membership Transformation**

Over a period of six years, KPM recipients of PKH social assistance are expected to change their behavior towards PKH beneficiary families in the fields of education, health and improving economic status. Membership Transformation is an activity to terminate as a Beneficiary Family through recertification activities, later data collection will be carried out and their social status will be evaluated after the Beneficiary Family receives PKH for a certain period of time. Based on researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, social assistants and the Surabaya City Social Service have carried out a membership transformation of one of the PKH KPMs who was stated to have changed his family's economic status to a better one. This is the basis, the KPM is still eligible to receive PKH assistance, or in the future the status as KPM will be removed.

## **Aplication**

According to Jones in Yulianto Kadji (2015), that every policy product implemented by a flexible and existential organization, and supported by interpretative capabilities which are described at an implementative technical level, is therefore an absolute requirement so

that the policy will be more applicable, so that the policy It's not just a dream that doesn't materialize in reality. However, in the end it boils down to the ability of public policy implementers to take concrete action so that each policy product will be beneficial for the public interest. The things that have been explained in technical terms must be balanced with the understanding of the community in the field, everything must be harmonized as well as possible. Based on the researchers' findings regarding the implementation of the PKH Early Childhood Component in Wonokusumo Village, all forms of efforts related to the implementation of the Family Hope Program carried out by the implementers have been very optimal, starting with providing counseling, socialization and holding activities related to maternal health needs and children, such as holding Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2). The Beneficiary Families also attended the implementation of this activity, although not all were present, at least there were still many Beneficiary Families or parents who cared about the importance of their and their children's human resources. This is to realize the understanding and knowledge of mothers and young children regarding the importance of maintaining the health and cleanliness of their children's environment.

The Family Hope Program in improving the standard of living of young children in Wonokusumo Village is said to be applicable and parents regularly follow the agenda or activities for improving and managing human resources, technical matters contained in the rules or technical instructions for the PKH program This has also been implemented well, both by Social Assistants for the Family Hope Program and parents of early childhood children. Even though the policy implementers in this case are the Surabaya City Social Service, the Wonokusumo Village Family Hope Program Social Assistant, the Distribution Bank, and the local RT/RW, this has been carried out in an applicative manner by the program targets, but this Hope Family Program has not been able to improve the level of Early Childhood Life and eradicating poverty in Wonokusumo Village because to be able to alleviate and improve the standard of living of early childhood, other complementary assistance programs are needed such as providing business, food, and providing basic necessities as a means of increasing the income of beneficiary families.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented in the previous chapter regarding the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City in accordance with the research focus that has been determined based on 3 (three) research focus aspects, namely

organization, interpretation and application, then it can be said to be successful because it is appropriate. Organizational aspects, implementation has been successfully implemented well. The implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City, was successful because it was supported by the existence of a flexible organization with clear and directed main tasks and functions. Then there is also a policy implementer who is reliable and has undoubted capacity in carrying out organizational tasks, so that the Family Hope Program policy in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in Wonokusumo Subdistrict, Surabaya City becomes a reality and receives a positive response from the community receiving assistance. From the Interpretation Aspect, it has been implemented well, which refers to the derivative rules from the Family Hope Program Implementation Guidelines, where the focus of these guidelines is the flow of PKH implementation and PKH human resource management. So that the translation of the policy down to the technical aspects has been carried out with the aim of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in the Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City, and has been implemented, and in the application aspect, the policy of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Living Standards of Early Childhood in the Wonokusumo Village, Surabaya City is has been carried out in an applicative manner and is not just wishful thinking, as can be seen from the response of the program targets who gave very positive responses and then their participation in supporting activities which provide an application for the success of this program, even though the assistance provided has not been able to improve their standard of living and alleviate poverty, it has helped to reduce the burden of their children's needs.

### **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank all parties who have helped and contributed to the research and publication of this article. First, thank Mrs. Dra. Sri Wibawani, M.Si as supervising lecturer for all his attention and motivation. Secondly, big thank to the Surabaya City Social Service, Wonokusumo Village, and the Family Hope Program Social Assistants who have helped and provided useful information for research and writing articles. The researcher would also like to thank all parties who have helped in preparing this journal article. The author is very grateful and hopes that this journal can later be used as a reference source in making public service policies that focus on the interests of society, especially in terms of alleviating poverty and improving the standard of living of young children in the city of Surabaya.



## References

- Abdussamad, Z. (2021). *Qualitative Research Methods*.
- Aeni, N. S. A., Oktariyana, G., Puspita, A. L., Naila, A., & Awdovi, Y. A. (2024). Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Serang City. *Journal of Social Political Sciences and Humanities*, 7(1), 30–39. <https://doi.org/10.36624/jisora.v7i1.150>
- Anhar, R., Kariem, M. Q., & Febriyanti, D. (2023). Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Palembang City Social Service. *JISIP UNJA (Jambi University Journal of Social and Political Sciences)*, 7(1), 38–48. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jisipunja.v7i1.24246>
- Ayu, K., Sutomo, & Azhari, K. (2020). Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Pancakarya Village, Ajung District, Jember Regency. *Journal of Politics and Social Affairs*, 14(1), 1–16. <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JEK>
- Chasanah, U., Novitasari, T., & Wahyudi, E. K. (2021). Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Gayungan District, Surabaya in the Era of Adaptation to New Habits.
- Chreswell, J. W. (2016). *Research Design: Qualitative Method Approach. Quantitative and Mixed (4th ed.)*.
- Darmiyanti, R. (2022). Implementation of the Family Hope Program (Pkh) in alleviating poverty in Indragiri Hilir Regency 2016-2020. *Jdp (Journal of Government Dynamics)*, 5(2), 108–123. <https://doi.org/10.36341/jdp.v5i2.2776>
- Directorate of Family Social Security. (2021). *Guidelines for Implementing the Family Hope Program for 2021-2024*. Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Elie, A. (2023). Gender Relations in the Families of Poor Women in the Wonokusumo Subdistrict, Surabaya City.
- Hasna, N. M., Nugraha, N., & Mustikarini, I. D. (2019). Analysis of the impact of providing assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) on community welfare. *Citizenship Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship*, 7(2), 108–116.
- Idris, H. M. (2016). *Characteristics of Early Childhood*. Gemstone.
- Infitah, N., Sukidin, S., & Hartanto, W. (2019). Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (Pkh) in Sumber Kejayan Village, Mayang District, Jember Regency. *Journal Of Economic Education: Scientific Journal of Education, Economics and Social Sciences*, 13(2), 103. <https://doi.org/10.19184/jpe.v13i2.11346>
- Johan, A. (2020). Culture Of Poverty In Poverty Reduction In Indonesia. *Socio Informa*, 6(02), 114–132.

- Juniar, T., & Arif, L. (2023). Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Tegalsari Village, Surabaya City. *Government Science*, 5.
- Kadji, Y. (2007). Poverty and Its Theoretical Concepts. 14(6), 711–712. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0969733007082110>
- Kadji, Y. (2015). Formulation and Implementation of Public Policy Leadership and Bureaucratic Behavior in Reality.
- Khosman, A., Dharmawan, H. A., Sharuddin, Alfiasari, Syarief, H., & Sukandar, D. (2015). Poverty Indicators and Misclassification of Poor People (Anung (ed.)). IPB Faculty of Human Ecology.
- Kuncoro, M. (2006). Development Economics Theory, Problems, and Policy. UPP STIM YKPN.
- Lauer, H. R. (2003). Perspectives on Social Change (2nd ed.). Rineka Cipta.
- Maghshar, B. A., & Muljono, S. (2023). Semampir District in Figures 2023. BPS Surabaya City.
- Miles, B. M., & Huberman, A. M. (1984). Qualitative Data Analysis. SAGE.
- Mondon Aprilia F, Tulusan Femmy M.G, & Plangiten Novva. (2022). The Effect of Implementing the Direct Cash Assistance Policy for MSMEs on Business Development in Kawangkoan District, Minahasa Regency. *Journal of Public Administration\_JAP*, VIII(114), 1–9.
- Nurul Najidah and Hesti Lestari. (2019). Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (Pkh) in Rowosari Village, Tembalang District, Semarang City. *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 8(2), 69–87.
- Surabaya City Government. (2021). Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026. Surabaya City Regional Gazette 2021 Number 4, 1–563.
- Praja, D. T. A. (2020). The Influence of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Distribution Policy on the Performance of District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) in Realizing the Effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Program in Garut Regency. *Public Journal*, 14(2), 49–55. <https://doi.org/10.52434/jp.v14i2.26>
- Prawoto, N., & Selatan, J. L. (2009). Understanding Poverty and Overcoming It. *Journal of Economics and Development Studies*, 9(1), 56–68.
- Prionggo, O. K., Aries Djaenuri, H. M., Lukman, S., Sinurat, M., Badan, S., Finance, P., Indonesia, R., Government, I., & Negeri, D. (2019). Implementation of the Policy for Providing Social Assistance to Indigenous Peoples in Nduga Regency, Papua Province. *VISIONER: Journal of Regional Government in Indonesia*, 11(2), 91–106. <http://ejournal.goacademica.com/index.php/jv/article/view/188>

- Rahmawati, N. F., Fajar, N. A., & Idris, H. (2020). Social, economic factors and the use of posyandu with the incidence of stunting among toddlers in poor PKH recipient families in Palembang. *Indonesian Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 17(1), 23. <https://doi.org/10.22146/ijcn.49696>
- Risna Resnawaty, S. A. S. (2017). Family Hope Program (Pkh): Between Social Protection. *Proceedings of Ks: Research & Pkm*, 4(1), 1–140.
- Rohana, S., & Wibawani, S. (2022). Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Gunung Anyar District, Surabaya City.
- Secretary of State. (2014). Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program. 184, 1–27.
- Siyoto, S., & Sodiq, A. (2015). *Basic Research Methodology* (Dwilesta (ed.)). Media Literacy.
- Solikatun, Supono, Masruroh, Y., & Zuber, A. (1945). Poverty in Development. *Journal of Sociological Analysis*, 3(1), 70–90.
- Suharto, E. (2021). *Building a Community Empowering People* (A. Gunarsa (ed.)). PT Refika Aditama.
- Suharto, E., & Thamrin, D. (2012). Family Hope Program (Pkh): Cutting the Chain of Poverty for the Nation's Children. *Bandung Aspiration Journal*, 3(1), 1–20.
- Supit, B. F., & Lumingkewas, E. (2023). Implementation of Cash Social Assistance Policy in North Talikuran District, North Kawangkoan District, Minahasa. *Academy of Education Journal*, 14(2), 1059–1068. <https://doi.org/10.47200/aoej.v14i2.1981>
- Suwinta, A. E., & Prabawati, I. (2016). Family Hope Program (Pkh) in Maron Village, Kademangan District, Blitar Regency. *Public Policy Review*, 1, 1–10.
- Usman, S. (2014). *Community Development and Empowerment* (Nuruddin (ed.)). Offset Student Library.
- Wahab, A. S. (2012). *Policy Analysis*. Literary Earth.
- Wardani, I. P., & Sasmito Jati Utama. (2022). Analysis of Social Service Coordination in Implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program in Wonokusumo Village, Semampir District, Surabaya City. *Administrative Applications: Media Analysis of Administrative Problems*, 25(1), 53–61. <https://doi.org/10.30649/aamama.v25i1.134>.