

Implementation of the Keluarga Harapan Program Policy in Aceh Singkil Regency

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ABSTRACT

One of the poverty alleviation programs that fulfills the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Article 34, stating that “the poor and abandoned children are cared for by the state,” is the Family Hope Program (PKH). This program aims to improve the quality of life of the poor in Indonesia by promoting behavioral changes and self-reliance in accessing education, health, and social welfare. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the implementation of the PKH policy, its supporting and inhibiting factors, as well as the PKH strategy in Aceh Singkil Regency. The method used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative analysis techniques are conducted using coding/categorization methods. The results show (1) the implementation of the PKH policy in Aceh Singkil has 4 alternative implementation groups: administrative, political, experimental, and symbolic. (2) The supporting factors are influenced by symbolic and political implementations. (3) The inhibiting factors are influenced by administrative and experimental implementations. (4) The PKH strategy with sociopreneurship, such as the idea fest community, can create behavioral changes and independence for the poor.

KEYWORDS: Policy Implementation, Policy Strategy, Family Hope Program, Poverty.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a common problem faced by developing countries in the world. As mandated by the 1945 Constitution Article 34 that "the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state", the Government of Indonesia is seeking welfare and reducing the number of poor people with Social Minister Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is a program for providing BTB to underprivileged families which is contained in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and has health, education and social welfare components as specified requirements. PKH has the following objectives:

1. Improving the standard of living of KPM through access to education, health and social welfare services;
2. Reducing the burden of spending and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families;
3. Creating changes in behavior and independence of KPM in accessing health and education services as well as social welfare;

4. Reducing poverty and inequality; And

5. Introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to KPM.

In 2021, Aceh Singkil District is one of the 23 regencies/cities in Aceh Province which has the largest percentage of poor people, namely 19.18% or 25,480 people, while PKH beneficiary families only accommodate 6,075 people with a total fund of 6.2 billion Rupiah. Thus, there are still 19,405 poor people in Aceh Singkil District who have not received PKH social assistance. The purpose of this study was to describe, analyze and find out the implementation of PKH policies, supporting and inhibiting factors, as well as strategies for achieving PKH policy objectives in Aceh Singkil District.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several previous studies were used as references in achieving a better understanding of the topics discussed in this study. The researcher has selected several studies from various sources, loci and research methods that can be used as references for this study, which can be seen in the Table 1 below:

Table 1. Previous Research Studies

Author and Year of Publication	Research Title	Object of research/ Variable	Theory used	Research Methods and Tools	Research Findings
1	2	3	4	5	6
FA Rasyid, 2020, Journal of Governance	Political will Implementation of the government in hope family program policy	The Hope Family Program	Heeks and Mathison,2012 Johnson,2014 Della Porta and Vennuci,2005	Qualitative Approach	First, poverty alleviation policies through PKH correlate with improvements in the standard of living of people in terms of education, economics, and health. Second, the implementation of PKH which aims to improve the socio- economic welfare of Very Poor Households is still loaded with political

					interests. Third, the government's political will is still limited to aspects of policy and not yet optimal in aspects of its implementation. This study concludes that the government's political will is not correlated with increasing the welfare of beneficiaries from very poor households.
FH Damayanti,2022, Journal Tata Sejuta	Implementation of the hope family Program During The Covid-19 Pandemic in Malang Regency	Implementasi The Hope Family Program	Tahir, 2014 George Edwards,2003	Qualitative approach	The implementation of PKH during the Covid-19 pandemic did not go well
ML Rohani, 2022, Journal of Azkia	Implementation of the hope family Program view from islamic economic perspective	Implementation of the hope family Program	Ismail, 2013 Arsyad,2015 Beik and asyanti,2016	Qualitative approach	The implementation of PKH in Pringsewu Regency succeeded in fulfilling three criteria, namely the right target, the right amount and the right use

Source: Research Processed Results based on Scientific Journals as of Mei 2023.

A. Statement of scientific novelty

From the description above, the researcher conducted a different study and had not done previous research, namely in the research context focusing on describing and analyzing the implementation of PKH policies, supporting and inhibiting factors, and PKH strategies in Aceh Singkil District.

B. Research problems or working hypothesis

The working hypothesis is the basic assumption of the researcher on a problem being studied. In the working hypothesis, the researcher considers that the hypothesis is correct, which will be proven empirically through hypothesis testing using the data obtained during the research (F. Simangunsong; 2017)

The working hypothesis of the researcher can be formulated as follows:

Title:

“The implementation of PKH policies, supporting and inhibiting factors, and PKH strategies in Aceh Singkil District.”

1) *Problem Formulation:*

How to describe and analyze the implementation of the PKH policy, its supporting and inhibiting factors, and the PKH strategy in Aceh Singkil District?

2) *Concept used:*

policy implementation theory from Richard E. Matland (1995)

3) *Working Hypothesis:*

The top-downer and bottom-upper choose to study different types of policies. Top-downers tend to choose policies that are relatively clear, while bottom-uppers study policies with greater uncertainty inherent in policies. Based on these observations, Richard E. Matland developed a contingency model, which he called the conflict-ambiguity model in the four implementation paradigms.

4) *The purpose of the study of scientific writing*

To find out, analyze and explain the implementation of PKH policies, supporting and inhibiting factors, as well as PKH strategies in Aceh Singkil District.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses policy implementation theory from Richard E. Matland (1995). In Richard E. Matland's observations (Hamdi, 2020: 104-107), the implementation literature shows that top-downers and bottom-uppers choose to conduct studies on different types of policies. Top-downers tend to choose policies that are relatively clear, while bottom-uppers study policies with greater uncertainty inherent in policies. Based on these observations, Richard E. Matland developed a contingency model, which he called the conflict-ambiguity model.

In the perspective of alternative groups, Richard E. Matland notes that there are four paradigms of policy implementation, namely:

1. Low Conflict – Low Ambiguity (Administrative Implementation) is implementation carried out in the daily operations of the government bureaucracy. Policies here have low ambiguity and low conflict.

2. High Conflict – Low Ambiguity (Political Implementation) is an implementation that needs to be forced politically, because even though the ambiguity is low, the level of conflict is high.

3. Low Conflict – High Ambiguity (Experimental Implementation) is the implementation of ambiguous policies but with a low level of conflict.

4. High Conflict – High Ambiguity (Symbolic Implementation) is the implementation of ambiguous policies with a high level of conflict.

Riyanto (2018: 51-54) says an alternative to SWOT analysis is what was developed by Harlene Anderson and David Cooperrider in 1995. They developed the concept of SOAR (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, Results) which uses an appreciative inquiry approach (Appreciative Inquiry). AI). The AI approach or often also referred to as the “5I” approach is one of the many analytical tools commonly used by organizations to build a strategic plan, which starts from the process of initiating (Initiate), asking (Inquire), imagining (Imagine), Innovation (Innovate).), and inspire (inspire) in designing strategies based on real strengths that exist and are owned by an organization.

SOAR is aimed at exploring more about what currently organizations can do well, identify what skills are needed in order to meet the demands of stakeholders, and so on. Thus, organizations are encouraged to develop strategic planning in a more dynamic, creative and optimistic way based on the strengths and opportunities that the organization has. According to Stavos and Hinrichs (2009), SOAR analysis allows organizational members to create the future they want themselves in the whole process by conducting inquiries to study the core values, vision, strengths, and potential opportunities of the organization, which are then passed on to the imagination phase. , as well as the next phase, namely the design phase, as well as the action phase and the implementation phase (destiny).

The SOAR matrix serves to compile strategic factors that describe how the internal strengths and opportunities faced by an organization can be matched with its external aspirations and results. With SOAR analysis, each variable will be explained according to the situation and conditions of PKH HR in Aceh Singkil District as shown in Table 2 below.

Tabel 2. Matriks SOAR

Internal/ Eksternal	Strong	Opportunity
Aspirations	Creating a strategic focus on strengths to achieve aspirations	Strategies that aim at aspirations to take advantage of opportunities
Results	Create a strategy based on strengths to achieve measurable results	Opportunity-oriented strategy to achieve measurable results

Source: Riyanto (2018)

This research method is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research that aims to understand the meaning and uniqueness of the object under study; understand processes and or social interactions, using

descriptive data analysis (Sugiyono, 2020: 165). The sampling technique for this study used purposive sampling, with informants divided into four groups of PKH human resources, namely:

1. Policy makers, namely the Chairperson and Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team, as well as the Aceh Singkil District Regional Coordinator.

2. Policy executors, namely the Chairperson of the PKH Implementation Team, Technical Assistance Personnel, Database Administrators in Aceh Singkil District, Gunung Meriah District Social Facilitators, and Kuala Baru District Social Facilitators.

3. Policy supervisor, namely the Aceh Singkil District Social Work Supervisor.

4. Policy recipients, namely PKH beneficiary families in Gunung Meriah District and PKH beneficiary families in Kuala Baru District with the criteria for each sub-district, informants were taken from a head of family who had pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, toddlers, elementary school children/equivalent, junior high school students/equivalent, high school students/equivalent, severe disabilities, and elderly.

The reason the researchers took two districts in Kab. Aceh Singkil, because Kec. Gunung Meriah has the most complete education and health facilities out of 11 sub-districts in Aceh Singkil District, while Kuala Baru District has the least education and health facilities out of 11 sub-districts (isolated sub-districts) in Aceh Singkil District. The data collection technique of this research is as follows:

1. Documentation. This data collection technique obtains secondary data sourced from the literature, documents on the results of implementing the duties of PKH human resources, and relevant laws and regulations.

2. Observation. This data collection technique was carried out by direct observation at the research location of the flow of PKH implementation, starting from the planning stage, initial meeting and validation, determining PKH beneficiary families, distributing social assistance, updating data, verifying commitments, mentoring, to the participation transformation stage.

3. Interview. This data collection technique was carried out by way of question and answer face to face with informants from the four PKH HR groups according to their respective duties.

Qualitative data analysis techniques were carried out using the coding/categorization method, namely grouping or classifying into certain categories so that it has a high or low meaning of the conflict paradigm (determinant indicator/determining factor) on the flow of PKH implementation and high or low ambiguity paradigm (indicator of the dimension of policy implementation) on the purpose of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District is to answer the first and second research objectives while the SOAR analysis technique is to answer the third research objective.

IV. RESULT

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents

and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

A. Implementation of PKH Policy in Aceh Singkil District

Table 3. High and Low Conflict Paradigm Recapitulation – Ambiguity PKH Policy Implementation in Aceh Singkil District in 2023

Alur Pelaksanaan PKH	Paradigma																
	Konflik (Tinggi/Rendah)														Ambiguitas (Tinggi/Rendah)		
	Substansi Kebijakan		Perilaku Tugas Pelaksana			Interaksi Jejaring Kerja		Partisipan Kelompok Sasaran		Sumber Daya					Produktifitas	Linearis	Efisiensi
	Konstitusi spesifikasi kebijakan	Keselarasan kebijakan	Motivasi kerja	Kecenderungan penyalahgunaan wewenang	Kemampuan pembelajaran	Kerjasama antarpelembagaan	Hubungan kerjasama antarpelembagaan	Tingkat partisipasi	Kemampuan berkontribusi sesuai prosedur yg ada	Kecukupan dan pelaksanaan	Keterseediaan Pelaksana	Kecukupan peralatan informasi	Keterseediaan tenaga ahli	Jumlah Pencahayaan	Derajat kesesuaian	Tingkat pendayagunaan sumber daya (pelaksana, dana, dan teknologi)	
Perencanaan	T	T	R	T	T	R	R	T	T	R	R	R	T	R			
Pertemuan	R	T	R	T	T	R	R	R	R	R	T	R	T	T			

Awal dan Validasi																			
Penetapan KPM PKH	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	R	T	R	T	T			R	R	T
Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial	T	T	R	R	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T					
Pemutakhiran Data	T	T	T	R	T	T	T	T	T	R	T	T	T	T					
Verifikasi Komitmen	R	T	R	T	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					
Pendampingan	R	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	R	R	R	T	R					
Transformasi Keperetaan	R	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	R	T	T	T	R					

Based on the recapitulation results of the high and low conflict-ambiguity paradigm of PKH policy implementation in Aceh Singkil District in 2023 in table 2 above, the researchers can group them into the following:

1) Low Conflict – Low Ambiguity (Administrative Implementation)

- i. The low level of conflict at the planning stage is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially work motivation, interaction of work networks, and resources, especially adequacy of funds, availability of implementers, adequacy of equipment, and accuracy of technology towards low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- ii. The low level of conflict at the initial meeting and validation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications, the behavior of implementing tasks,

- especially work motivation, network interaction, target group participants, and resources, especially the adequacy of funds and adequacy of equipment for low ambiguity in productivity and linearity PKH.
- iii. The low level of conflict at the stage of determining PKH KPM is influenced by resources, especially the adequacy of funds and adequacy of equipment towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
 - iv. The low level of conflict at the distribution stage of social assistance is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and the tendency to abuse authority towards low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
 - v. The low level of conflict at the data updating stage is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially the tendency to abuse authority and resources, especially the adequacy of funds, towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
 - vi. The low level of conflict at the commitment verification stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications, the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources towards low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
 - vii. The low level of conflict at the mentoring stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications and resources, especially the adequacy of funds, the availability of implementers, the adequacy of equipment, and the accuracy of technology towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
 - viii. The low level of conflict at the participation transformation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications and resources, especially the adequacy of funds and the accuracy of technology, towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.

2) *High Conflict – Low Ambiguity (Political Implementation)*

- i. The high level of conflict at the planning stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of executors, especially the tendency to abuse authority and learning abilities, the target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of information, towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- ii. The high level of conflict at the initial meeting and validation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of policy content with other policies, the behavior of implementers, especially the tendency to abuse authority and learning abilities, and resources, especially the availability of executors, availability of information, and the accuracy of technology for low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- iii. The high level of conflict at the stage of determining KPM PKH was influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of implementers, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of executors, availability of information, and the accuracy of technology towards low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- iv. The high level of conflict at the distribution stage of social assistance is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of the implementing task, especially learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources towards the low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- v. The high level of conflict at the data updating stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of executors, adequacy of equipment, availability of information, and accuracy of technology for low ambiguity on PKH productivity and linearity.

- vi. The high level of conflict at the commitment verification stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of policy content with other policies, the behavior of implementers, especially the tendency to abuse authority, resulting in low ambiguity in PKH productivity and linearity.
- vii. The high level of conflict at the mentoring stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of the content of the policy with other policies, the behavior of implementers, the interaction of work networks, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of information to the low ambiguity of PKH productivity and linearity.
- viii. The high level of conflict at the participation transformation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of policy content with other policies, the behavior of implementers, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of executors, adequacy of equipment, and availability of information towards low ambiguity in productivity and PKH linearity.

3) *Low Conflict – High Ambiguity (Experimental Implementation)*

- i. The low level of conflict at the planning stage is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially work motivation, network interactions, and resources, especially adequacy of funds, availability of implementers, adequacy of equipment, and accuracy of technology towards the high ambiguity of PKH efficiency.
- ii. The low level of conflict at the initial meeting and validation stages was influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications, the behavior of implementing tasks, especially work motivation, network interaction, target group participants, and resources, especially the adequacy of funds and adequacy of equipment, to the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- iii. The low level of conflict at the stage of determining PKH KPM is influenced by resources, especially the adequacy of funds and adequacy of equipment towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- iv. The low level of conflict at the distribution stage of social assistance is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and the tendency to abuse authority towards high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- v. The low level of conflict at the data updating stage is influenced by the behavior of executors, especially the tendency to abuse authority and resources, especially the adequacy of funds, towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- vi. The low level of conflict at the commitment verification stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications, the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- vii. The low level of conflict at the mentoring stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications and resources, especially the adequacy of funds, the availability of implementers, the adequacy of equipment, and the accuracy of technology towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- viii. The low level of conflict at the participation transformation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the consistency of policy specifications and resources, especially the adequacy of funds and the accuracy of technology, towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.

4) *High Conflict – High Ambiguity (Symbolic Implementation)*

- i. The high level of conflict at the planning stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of executors, especially the tendency to abuse authority and learning abilities, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of information, towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.

- ii. The high level of conflict at the initial meeting and validation stage was influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of the policy content with other policies, the behavior of the executor's task, especially the tendency to abuse authority and learning abilities, and resources, especially the availability of executors, availability of information, and the accuracy of technology for high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- iii. The high level of conflict at the stage of determining KPM PKH is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of executors, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of executors, availability of information, and the accuracy of technology towards the high ambiguity of PKH efficiency.
- iv. The high level of conflict at the distribution stage of social assistance is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of the implementing task, especially learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources towards the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- v. The high level of conflict at the data updating stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, the behavior of executors, especially work motivation and learning abilities, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of executors, adequacy of equipment, availability of information, and accuracy of technology towards high ambiguity on PKH efficiency.
- vi. The high level of conflict at the commitment verification stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of the contents of the policy with other policies, the behavior of implementers, especially the tendency to abuse authority, which results in high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- vii. The high level of conflict at the mentoring stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of the content of the policy with other policies, the behavior of implementers, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of information on the high ambiguity in PKH efficiency.
- viii. The high level of conflict at the participation transformation stage is influenced by the substance of the policy, especially the alignment of policy content with other policies, the behavior of implementers, network interactions, target group participants, and resources, especially the availability of implementers, adequacy of equipment, and availability of information on high ambiguity in efficiency PKH.

B. Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors

Based on the high and low recapitulation results of the conflict-ambiguity paradigm of PKH policy implementation in Aceh Singkil District in 2023 in Table 3 above, the researchers can identify supporting and inhibiting factors for PKH policy implementation in Aceh Singkil District as follows:

- i. In general, factors supporting the implementation of PKH policies in Aceh Singkil District are influenced by high conflict – high ambiguity (symbolic implementation) and high conflict – low ambiguity (political implementation), due to the high determinant indicators/determining factors in conflict against each flow of PKH implementation even though there are two choices, namely high and low indicators of the dimensions of policy implementation on the ambiguity of the objectives of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District. Thus, the Aceh Singkil Regency Government needs to maintain high determinant indicators/determining factors in conflict (except for the high tendency of abuse of authority that needs to be corrected) for each PKH implementation path in accordance with the development of the conditions being faced if there is a high or low indicator of the dimensions of PKH policy implementation on ambiguity towards the objectives of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District.

- ii. In general, the inhibiting factors for the implementation of PKH policies in Aceh Singkil District are influenced by low conflict – low ambiguity (administrative implementation) and low conflict – high ambiguity (experimental implementation), due to the low determinant indicators/determining factors in the conflict for each stream of PKH implementation although there are two choices, namely high and low indicators of the dimensions of PKH policy implementation on the ambiguity of the objectives of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District. Thus, the Aceh Singkil Regency Government needs to improve the low determinant indicators/determining factors in conflict (except for the low tendency of abuse of authority that needs to be maintained) for each PKH implementation path in accordance with the development of the conditions being faced if there is a high or low indicator of the dimensions of PKH policy implementation on ambiguity towards the objectives of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District.

C. Strategies for Achieving PKH Policy Goals in Aceh Singkil District

Based on the results of data collection with PKH HR, the researcher can design a strategy from the SOAR analysis as follows:

Table 4. Strategies for Achieving PKH Policy Goals in Aceh Singkil District

	Strong	Opportunity
Internal/ Eksternal	Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafters of PKH programs and activity plans	The community's main livelihoods are oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery
	Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD	Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team
	The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH activities	Sociopreneurship (social entrepreneurship), such as Dompot Dhuafa, ideafest community, and kitabisa.com
Aspiration	Creating a strategic focus on strengths to achieve aspirations	Strategies that aim at aspirations to take advantage of opportunities.
Creating changes in behavior and independence of KPM PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services	Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafter of PKH programs and activity plans to create changes in behavior and independence of KPM PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services	The community's main livelihoods are in the areas of oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to create behavioral changes and independence of KPM PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services

	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD to create behavior change and independence of KPM PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team to create behavior change and independence of KPM PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services</p>
	<p>Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to create behavior changes and PKH KPM independence in accessing education, health and social welfare services</p>	<p>Sociopreneurship (social entrepreneurship), such as Dompot Dhuafa, IdeaFest Community, and Kitabisa.com to create behavior change and PKH KPM independence in accessing education, health and social welfare services</p>
<p>Reducing poverty and inequality by reducing expenditure burdens and increasing the incomes of poor and vulnerable families</p>	<p>Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafters of PKH programs and activity plans to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing expenditure burdens and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families</p>	<p>The community's main livelihoods are oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing expenditure burdens and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families</p>
	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing expenditure burden and increasing income of poor and vulnerable families</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing the burden of spending and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families</p>
	<p>The Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos has the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing the expenditure burden and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families. by reducing the burden of spending and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families</p>	<p>The Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos has the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce poverty and inequality by reducing the expenditure burden and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families. by reducing the burden of spending and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families</p>
<p>Result</p>	<p>Creating strength-based strategies to achieve measurable results Opportunity-oriented strategies to achieve measurable results</p>	<p>Creating strength-based strategies to achieve measurable results Opportunity-oriented strategies to achieve measurable results</p>

<p>Reducing the minimum expenditure needed to meet basic food needs which are equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per month and non-food (Clothing, Boarding, Education, Health) (2021 Poverty Line = 487 Thousand Rupiah / Capita / Month) Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafter of PKH programs and activity plans for poverty reduction The main livelihoods of the people in the fields of oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery for the minimum expenditure needed to reduce the poverty line</p>	<p>Reducing the minimum expenditure needed to meet basic food needs which are equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per month and non-food (Clothing, Boarding, Education, Health) (2021 Poverty Line = 487 Thousand Rupiah / Capita / Month) Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafter of PKH programs and activity plans for poverty reduction The main livelihoods of the people in the fields of oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery for the minimum expenditure needed to reduce the poverty line</p>	<p>Reducing the minimum expenditure needed to meet basic food needs which are equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per month and non-food (Clothing, Boarding, Education, Health) (2021 Poverty Line = 487 Thousand Rupiah / Capita / Month) Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafter of PKH programs and activity plans for poverty reduction The main livelihoods of the people in the fields of oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery for the minimum expenditure needed to reduce the poverty line</p>
	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD for poverty line reduction Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of PKH Technical Coordination Team for poverty reduction</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD for poverty line reduction Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of PKH Technical Coordination Team for poverty reduction</p>
	<p>Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos are authorized to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce the poverty line</p>	<p>Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos are authorized to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce the poverty line</p>
<p>Decrease in the percentage of poor people</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as program organizers and PKH activity plans to reduce the percentage of poor people The main livelihoods of the community are in oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to reduce the percentage of poor people</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as program organizers and PKH activity plans to reduce the percentage of poor people The main livelihoods of the community are in oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to reduce the percentage of poor people</p>
	<p>Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD to reduce the percentage of poor people</p>	<p>Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team for reducing the percentage of poor people</p>
	<p>The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH</p>	<p>Sociopreneurship (social entrepreneurship), such as Dompot Dhuafa, Ideafest Community,</p>

	activities to reduce the percentage of poor people	and Kitabisa.com to reduce the percentage of poor people
Decrease in poverty depth index	Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafters of PKH programs and activity plans for reducing the poverty depth index	The community's main livelihoods are oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to reduce the poverty depth index
	Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD for reducing poverty depth index	Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team for reducing the poverty depth index
	The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce the poverty depth index	Sociopreneurship (social entrepreneurship), such as Dompot Dhuafa, IdeaFest Community, and Kitabisa.com to reduce the depth of poverty index
Decreased poverty severity index	The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafters of the PKH program and activity plans for reducing the poverty severity index	The community's main livelihoods are oil palm farming, fishing and bead embroidery to reduce the poverty severity index
	Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in APBD for reducing poverty severity index	Head of Bappeda and Ministry of Social Affairs as Chair/Secretary of the PKH Technical Coordination Team for reducing the poverty severity index
	The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce the poverty severity index	Sociopreneurship (social entrepreneurship), such as Dompot dhuafa, ideafest community, and kitabisa.com to reduce poverty severity index
Reduction of the Gini ratio	Heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos as drafters of programs and PKH activity plans to reduce the gini ratio	Mata pencaharian utama masyarakat di bidang pertanian sawit, perikanan dan penyulam manik-manik untuk penurunan gini ratio
	Head of Bappeda and Kadinsos as Provider of budget for inclusion of PKH activities in the APBD to reduce the gini ratio	Kepala Bappeda dan Kedinsos sebagai Ketua/Sekretaris Tim Koordinasi Teknis PKH untuk penurunan gini ratio

	The heads of Bappeda and Kadinsos have the authority to monitor and control PKH activities to reduce the gini ratio	Sociopreneurship(social entrepreneurship), such as Dompét Dhuafa, IdeaFest Community, and Kitabisa.com to reduce the gini ratio
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Source: Processed by researchers (2023)

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research above, the researchers can draw conclusions as follows:

- i. The implementation of PKH policies in Aceh Singkil District is divided into 4 groups, namely administrative implementation, political implementation, experimental implementation, and symbolic implementation due to differences in high or low assessment of determinant indicators/determining factors in conflicts against each flow of PKH implementation and there are differences in high assessments or the low indicator of the dimension of policy implementation on the ambiguity of the objectives of implementing PKH in Aceh Singkil District.
- ii. Factors supporting the implementation of PKH policies in Aceh Singkil District are influenced by high conflict – high ambiguity (symbolic implementation) and high conflict – low ambiguity (political implementation).
- iii. Factors inhibiting the implementation of PKH policies in Aceh Singkil District are influenced by low conflict – low ambiguity (administrative implementation) and low conflict – high ambiguity (experimental implementation).
- iv. The main strategy for achieving PKH policy objectives (SOAR strategy for increasing PKH policy implementation) in Aceh Singkil District is the PKH Technical Coordination Team in carrying out their duties utilizing the main livelihood of each sub-district as sociopreneurship (social entrepreneur) to create behavior change and KPM independence PKH in accessing education, health and social welfare services so as to achieve a reduction in the poverty line, a decrease in the percentage of poor people, a decrease in the poverty depth index, a decrease in the poverty severity index, and a decrease in the gini ratio in Aceh Singkil District.

Based on the results and discussion of the research above, the researcher can make suggestions as follows:

- i. The Aceh Singkil Regency Government provides a budget for participation in PKH activities in the Aceh Singkil Regency APBD as support for strengthening the implementation of PKH according to Kepmendagri No 050-3708 of 2020 concerning matters of social protection and security programs.
- ii. The Aceh Singkil Regency Government will immediately issue a Regent's Decree regarding the PKH Technical Coordination Team and the Aceh Singkil Regency PKH Implementation Team and report to the Directorate of Social Protection and Social Security of the Ministry of Social Affairs to appoint a Regional Coordinator for the Aceh Singkil Regency.
- iii. The Ministry of Social Affairs is expected to place District Social Assistants according to their KTP addresses so that the implementation of the companion's duties can be more effective and efficient.
- iv. The requirements for planning, updating DTKS, and transforming KPM PKH participation are in accordance with the identification from BPS Aceh Singkil Regency, which is included in the poor population and below the poverty line so that all KPM KPH are poor and PKH conditions.

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