



Improving Community Welfare through the Family Hope Program for Wasior Village Residents, Wasior District of West Papua Province of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The primary concern in this study is to the implementation strategies and the various aspects that impact the efficacy of the Family Hope Program in enhancing the well-being of individuals residing in Wasior Village, Wasior District, Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province. The present study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology, specifically utilizing a case study technique. The data collection approaches employed in this study encompass observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of the Family Hope Program in enhancing community welfare has been executed effectively, as evidenced by the successful and seamless progression of implementation stages. These stages encompassed field observations and data collection on individuals in need, who subsequently received assistance through the Family Hope program. The Family Hope Program Facilitator will collaborate with the Village Government to authenticate or align the existing data. Subsequently, the data will be transmitted or submitted to the Center for Data and Information (PUSDATIN) under the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The recipient community or families of the Family Hope Program are accurately aligned with the program's objectives. Simultaneously, the determinants that impact the execution of the Family Hope Program encompass the supportive factors that influence the establishment of the policy itself. These factors comprise three key components, namely health, education, and social welfare. Consequently, the program effectively aids disadvantaged individuals across multiple domains, encompassing health, education, and social welfare. Moreover, a significant obstacle within the Family of Hope program pertains to the occurrence of delays in the distribution of aid monies to the beneficiary community or family, as well as the discontent arising from inadequate information provided to the beneficiary community or family.

Keywords: Community, Community Welfare, Family Hope Program.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is defined as the inability to meet basic requirements such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health care. Poverty is a prominent cause of social problems in Indonesia, a never-ending case study in which the community's primary and secondary requirements are not met. As a result, the multiplicity of poverty problems necessitates efforts to handle and avoid them appropriately and fully, encompassing all elements of people's life and carried out in a coordinated and well-organized manner. The Family Hope Program Policy (PKH) is one of the government's poverty alleviation programs through the social ministry. This program is a policy implemented by the Social Service, one of the government departments involved in the social sector. In the short term, this program intends to alleviate the financial strain on benefit households. It is intended to break the intergenerational poverty chain in the long run, allowing the next generation to escape the poverty trap. The goal of PKH is to enroll disadvantaged and vulnerable families in the integrated data program for low-income people, which includes components for health, education, and social welfare. Because of the core causes of the difficulties that have emerged, many SHGs still need to be able to provide the basic demands of education and health. Until now, the implementation of the Family Hope program has been expected to be a solution to breaking the poverty chain for KSMs, where participation can not only provide benefits to PKH beneficiary communities, but changes in lifestyle and behavior related to education and health improvement can have a broad impact on people living in PKH program implementation areas. Education is one indicator of a population-oriented development process. Where education plays an important role in developing a knowledgeable, talented, and insightful society, higher levels of public education tend to produce higher-quality human resources. Furthermore, health is a sign of happiness and one of the primary foci of human development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global commitment to improving health status. Furthermore, community welfare is an indicator of a population-oriented development process. According to Thomas (2005: 15), the welfare of the middle and lower classes can be reflected by people's life levels, which are distinguished by poverty reduction,

improved health, higher levels of education, and increased communal productivity. This is a fundamental demand in social society. When all of the main traits or demands of social life are met, societal welfare is naturally realized.

Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua, is one of the regencies that receive and implement the family hope program with the largest population in the province of West Papua with an area of Teluk Wondama Regency of 17,042.42 km² with island characteristics and a reasonably large water area. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2017, it can be seen that the number of poor people in West Papua is 4,450,720 people. The high number of poor people in West Papua requires joint policies in managing both regional and provincial, and central governments by focusing on regencies or cities with a large number of poor people so that the problem of poverty can be resolved immediately. The implementation of PKH, especially in the West Papua Province area, has been carried out in the fourth year since this program was launched, namely in 2007. Teluk Wondama Regency in 2022 has 678 PKH participants spread throughout the District, totalling 13 Districts and 74 Villages and 1 Ward. The Family Hope Program implemented in Teluk Wondama Regency, Wasior Village, is quite good. However, this program is inseparable from problems or things that are not by this program. As happened in the Wasior Village, Wasior Village, implementing the Family Hope program has yet to be implemented optimally. The problem concerns the feasibility of participants in the Family Hope program assistance. This program is specifically for underprivileged people or impoverished people. However, what happened was that the community questioned whether there were participants or potential participants in the Family Hope program who were considered not to be low income families. At the same time, some people were considered low-income families who had been eliminated as participants in the Family Hope program. It is necessary to focus on the implementation of PKH in Teluk Wondama Regency through research on the program's implementation by looking at the problems faced and efforts to provide solutions. Considering that PKH is a policy program implemented by a cross-sectoral government, it is necessary to look further at the program implemented so far in the Teluk Wondama Regency.

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the characteristics of PKH participants, analyze program implementation, and analyze solutions or obstacles encountered in implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) implementation to reduce poverty in Wasior District, Kampung Wasior, Teluk Wondama Regency. The benefits of this research are that it can be used for subsequent researchers so that they can provide input and suggestions theoretically and can provide contributions or inputs for the Development of the Family Hope Program and for the welfare of the community, especially in the Wasior District, Wasior Village and the Regional Government of Teluk Wondama Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Poverty

A person is classified as impoverished if he is unable to meet the bare necessities of life. Poverty, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2000), occurs when a person or group of people are unable to achieve their fundamental needs, such as food, clothes, shelter, education, and health, all of which are considered minimum needs and have set standards. Poverty is caused by a number of reasons, as experienced by low-income families in Wasior District, Teluk Wondama Regency. These internal and environmental factors influence their ability to use physical and mental energy to meet their own and their families' economic demands. Poverty is defined under the basic needs approach as an inability (lack of skills) of an individual, family, or community to meet basic requirements such as food, clothing, shelter, health care, education, clean water, and sanitation. Meanwhile, according to the income approach, poverty is caused by a lack of control over assets and productive instruments like land and agricultural land or plantations, which has a direct impact on a person's income in society. This method establishes a person's social class by determining his income standard in society.

The National Population and Family Planning Agency develops poverty-line standards based on the stages of pre-prosperous and prosperous households. Pre-wealthy or very low-income families are the initial indicator for measuring pre-prosperous and prosperous families. These families have been unable to meet their fundamental needs, such as spiritual, food, clothes, shelter, and health. In addition, the second is a wealthy or low-income family. A prosperous family II is the third, and a prosperous family III is the fourth. According to Suharto (2010: 170-180), there are four types of poverty. The first is absolute poverty, which is defined as the inability of a person or group of people to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing, education, health, transportation, and so on. Second, there is Relative Poverty, which is poverty experienced by people or groups in comparison to the general state of society. Third, cultural poverty refers to a person's or society's attitudes, habits, beliefs, and socio-cultural orientations that are not in line with the ethos of modern society's progress. The fourth type of poverty is structural poverty, which is defined as poverty caused by structural injustice, which includes both political, social, and economic barriers that prevent an individual or group of people from accessing accessible sources of livelihood.

2.2 Community Welfare

The aggregate condition of individual satisfaction might be characterized as the welfare level. This fundamental knowledge leads to a more complicated understanding divided into two areas of contention. The first is the breadth of the substance of welfare; the second is how the substance's intensity might be expressed as an aggregate. Welfare refers to the various pleasures that a person derives by spending his or her earnings. Welfare is a way of life and a social, material, and spiritual living that is filled with a sense of safety, decency, and inner and outward calm, allowing every person to make the best physical, spiritual, and social needs for himself, his household, and the public. A society's welfare is a metric that indicates whether or not it is prosperous. Prosperity is defined as a human condition in which people are prosperous and healthy. At peace, thus the person must exert effort in accordance with his capacities to obtain this situation. Despite the fact that there are no clear substantive constraints for welfare, the amount of welfare includes food, education, and health. It is frequently extended to other social protections like as work possibilities, elder care, freedom from poverty, and so on. Age, number of dependents, income, family consumption or expenditure, living conditions, housing facilities, the health of family members, ease of obtaining health services, ease of enrolling children in education, and ease of obtaining facilities are the ten indicators used to determine the level of welfare.

2.3 Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program is a social aid and protection program that is part of Indonesia's first poverty reduction strategy cluster. This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for education and health needs. The Family Hope Program is a type of conditional social support for low-income families who are PKH beneficiary families (PPKH Guidelines, 2017). In the near term, the Family Hope Program helps underprivileged families by reducing their expenditure burden. In the long run, it can break the intergenerational cycle of poverty by enhancing the quality of health/nutrition, education, and future income potential of children from low-income families, as well as providing certainty about the child's future (insurance effect). Participants in PKH have the right to social assistance, social assistance, services at health facilities, education and social welfare, complementary support programs in food, health, education, energy subsidies, the economy, housing, and the fulfillment of other fundamental necessities. Whereas the obligations of PKH participants are to have their health checked at health service facilities according to the health protocol for pregnant/breastfeeding women and children aged 0 (zero) to 5 (five) years 11 (eleven) months, to participate in learning activities with an attendance rate of at least 85% (eighty-five percent) of effective learning days for 12 (twelve) year compulsory school age children, and to participate in social welfare activities as needed for family members.

Obligations Fulfilled The fulfillment of requirements by PKH Participants will have an impact on their participation privileges. Participants who have completed their obligations will be granted rights in accordance with the program's regulations. In contrast, PKH Participants who fail to meet their duties will have their help suspended unless they meet the stated commitment for at least one month during the aid distribution cycle. The account's funds will be frozen. If PKH members complete the commitment at the next level, they will be entitled to withdraw previously blocked cash. If a PKH Participant fails to meet the specified verification commitment for three cycles of assistance distribution (9 consecutive months) through investigations in monitoring and evaluating activities, assistance in the beneficiary's account becomes the PKH Participant's right. Distribution of PKH Social help is the provision of financial help to families and individuals who are poor, unable, or vulnerable to social risks based on the appointment of an official in charge of PKH implementation. The support is distributed to PKH participants who have a membership component. The distribution of aid to participants determined in the previous fiscal year was completed in four stages over the course of one year. In contrast, the distribution displays the index of PKH support offered in four stages in one year for participation defined in the present year.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Focus

Data collection techniques were carried out in a triangulation (combined) manner, data analysis was inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasized meaning rather than generalization. The focus of research in this study is how to implement the PKH program, the characteristics of PKH participants, and the solutions to the obstacles faced in efforts to reduce poverty in the Wasior District, Wasior Village, Teluk Wondama Regency.

3.2 Research Locations

This research was conducted in Wasior District, Wasior Village, Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province. The reason for choosing this location was based on the object to be studied, namely the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in the Welfare of the Community in the Wasior District, Kampung Wasior, Teluk Wondama Regency, which made it easier for researchers to obtain information or data related to the Implementation of the Hopeful Family Program in Welfare of the Community.

3.3 Types and Sources of Data

According to Arikunto (2006: 88), data sources are objects, things or people where people observe, read or ask about data. This study uses primary data supported by secondary data, namely primary data in the form of information obtained directly from interviews with related parties as critical persons. Furthermore, their secondary data was obtained from records, archives, and documents such as the Results of Beneficiary Data from the Family Hope Program (PKH). According to Sugiono, data sources can be obtained from three parts: the person where the author asks questions about the data sources/variables under study, which can provide data in the form of oral answers or through interviews. Therefore, this data source is in the form of individuals who can be research sources through interviews. In this study, the authors interviewed informants, namely the parties the authors made as samples. In addition to the person, there are also places in the form of laboratories, classes and so on for activities related to research data. This relates to the location and object of research. In this study, the authors made the Wasior District, Wasior Village, and Wondama Bay Regency the location and object of research. The latter is paper in documents, archives, guidelines, certificates, etc. In this study, researchers used data sources in the form of papers related to data related to their research.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data and information, researchers, as critical instruments, go into the field and try to gather information through interviews and direct observations. Interviews were conducted by holding question-and-answer or direct interviews with informants to obtain information related to the issues raised by researchers. Researchers in the primary data source section in the previous section have disclosed these informants. Next is documentation by collecting data from important documents on research objects related to the readiness of employee resources.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

The author uses the triangulation technique to test the validity of the data by utilizing researchers with primary data sources through critical people who are familiar with the processes or stages of planning and budgeting and secondary data through planning documents up to the field in question. According to Denzim (1987), in Burhan Bunging (2008:256-257), technical implementation of the research validity assessment stage will use researchers, data sources (whether data sources, techniques, and theories), and theories. In the qualitative technique, triangulation with data sources is accomplished by comparing and assessing the degree of trust in information collected at various times and methods. The researchers began their analysis with data reduction. The information gathered in the field is extensive; therefore, it must be meticulously recorded. Data reduction entails summarizing, selecting the major points, focusing on the essentials, and searching for themes and patterns. As a result, the reduced data will present a better picture and make it easier for researchers to acquire additional data and search for it if necessary. It is possible to continue with data display after data reduction. Brief descriptions, infographics, correlations between categories, and flowcharts can all be used to convey data in qualitative research. According to Miles and Huberman, the third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The preliminary conclusions are still provisional and will be revised if strong evidence is not found to support the next step of data collection.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

Regional problems and development problems are the differences/gaps in achievement between current and planned development performance and between what is to be achieved in the future and current conditions. Four main aspects need to be studied, namely the economic aspect, the human development aspect, the development of infrastructure and environmental aspects and the governance aspect. In analyzing the problems of regional development in Teluk Wondama Regency, a problem tree analysis approach was carried out on aspects of development that were considered to have an impact on development as a whole. Analysis of regional development problems is explained as follows:

4.1 Economic Problems

Some of the results of the economic sector analysis presented reflect the portrait of economic problems, which will clearly show the root of the problem in Tourism Affairs, namely the low human resources managing tourism, the availability of tourism facilities and infrastructure, and supporting infrastructure, which are still very limited. The fishing industry also contributes to difficulties; despite having immense potential, it has failed to contribute to welfare. This condition is produced by the fishery sector's production, which still has to increase due to the main reasons of insufficient fishing abilities, an immature mindset, and restricted aquaculture infrastructure facilities, as stated. The similar situation happened in the agricultural sector, which also contributed to regional economic woes, in that production was still poor and had been declining in recent years. This issue is caused by limited agricultural land, farmers' mindsets need to adapt, and the farming system is still conventional. In terms of the Industry and Trade Sector, it has contributed to problems, specifically the underdevelopment of small and medium enterprises, which is caused by the root of the problem of low entrepreneurial spirit and superior commodity-based small industries that have not grown to the point where they make a significant contribution to the regional economy, as presented in the governance aspect.

The management and use of village/village funds that are not yet on target lead to challenges for the regional economy, which has an influence on village-owned firms that are only 10% successful. The aforementioned sectors issues have had a cumulative influence on the economic situation in Teluk Wondama Regency. This is reflected in the sectoral economic structure, which shows that the Teluk Wondama Regency's economy continues to rely on sectors based on government services, namely Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security (28.13%), construction (17.91%), and educational services (3.23%). As a result, the government services sector contributes over half of the economic structure of Teluk Wondama Regency. This suggests that community-based economic sectors must thrive. Improvements are needed in the context of driving these community-based economic sectors, such as tourism, fishing, agriculture, and industry.

4.2 Human Resources Issues

Overall, human resource performance in Teluk Wondama Regency lags behind that of other regencies/cities in West Papua Province, particularly in the Kuriwamesa region districts. When compared to the quality of human resources in West Papua Province, this is the case. The underdevelopment of human resource quality is caused by a variety of causes, including issues in the education sector, such as the low average length of schooling, which is caused by a net enrolment rate at the junior high school (SMP) level of just 66.36%. As presented, the low net enrollment rate at the junior high school level (SMP) is due to the uneven distribution of educational facilities across all districts, a lack of teaching staff, access to educational facilities that are quite expensive, and parents' attitudes toward education. Problems in the health sector that also affect the low quality of human resources, such as a limited number of specialist doctors, medical devices, and the provision of drugs that do not meet standards, resulting in a high referral rate; the level of public awareness of health facilities is still low; and health services are not yet optimal, resulting in a high infant mortality rate, a maternal mortality rate of 2% per 1000 population, and coverage of obstetric complications. The health sector's main cause has resulted in a high morbidity rate (disease), resulting in a life expectancy of barely 60.10 years. Data and analysis on health-related issues. The problem of the population's low quality of life in Teluk Wondama Regency is also influenced by the root of the problem, which originates in the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning sector, as reflected in the high number of pre-prosperous families and Prosperous Families I.

PMKS challenges include issues with raising labor quality as well as issues with increasing women's capacity and community empowerment. The aggregation of underlying difficulties in each of the aforementioned areas of governance affairs is the root cause of Teluk Wondama Regency's low human resource quality. The quality of human resources is also closely related to economic capacity. Thus, the quality of human resources and economic potential are inextricably linked. This is due to the fact that the economic conditions of the population have a substantial impact on increasing the quality of human resources.

4.3 Evaluation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) implementation in Wasior District, Teluk Wondama Regency

According to the findings of this study, the Family Hope Program (PKH) implementation process in Wasior District, Teluk Wondama Regency, has been going well, as evidenced by the initial meeting policy process, socialization of companions, disbursement of aid, updating data, and verification of participant commitments. In addition to the challenges encountered while implementing PKH in the field, such as delays in information being provided by the central government to the regions, making it difficult for assistants to pass on this information to PKH participants, particularly in terms of disbursement and assistance, and data verification. This report discusses an investigation of PKH implementation in which researchers discovered impediments to PKH assistance implementation, such as information delays from the center to the regions.

The impact felt by the community in the process of planning the development of the Teluk Wondama Regency area in the Family Hope Program is the direct distribution of Family Hope program assistance, which is distributed through paying institutions, namely Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank Negara Indonesia, and Bank Mandiri, but due to the conditions of the paying institutions which are limited, the process of distributing aid is only paid through BRI banks and a few others. In order to properly channel the distribution of PKH Social Assistance assistance to the district and village levels in Teluk Wondama Regency, there are many assisted areas or areas of the archipelago, coast to the interior, which are the focus of the Family Hope program, so distributing aid is very difficult because you have to use sea transportation/speedboats.

There are also helped places or locations that are secluded and stretched by several mountains and rivers in Teluk Wondama Regency. To give PKH social aid to these places, one must use land transportation, although one can also use air transportation and walk. The areas or areas served by the Family of Hope's social aid program.

There are isolated assisted areas or areas in the context of distributing social assistance; it is necessary to have connectivity from the district and village levels so that everything can run smoothly, so that for the welfare of the community by expectations, there is an even distribution of assistance to the family of hope program, so that relationship and outreach are important to reach isolated assisted areas. Land transportation can be used to reach isolated regions, although it can take a long time. It will only take minutes to arrive in isolated locations or places if air transportation, specifically helicopters, is used to reach the helped areas and

areas. To reach assisted areas or areas that require a budget, it is necessary to have regional development planning and budgeting in programs and activities this year, but the Family Hope program has not been adequately budgeted, so reaching all assisted areas or areas, namely the archipelago and mountainous areas, is rather tricky and not realized, but that is only felt by people in the coastal areas. As a result, this program should be prioritized, and the influence will be unaffected by other initiatives that the community requires and feels.

Planning and budgeting for regional development this year is only focused on activities and programs which are recipients of assistance but which recipients are also recipients of the Family Hope program. To see and see developments from the recipients, it should be possible to provide them to people who need them and not beneficiaries of the family program hope that there will be equity and, of course, there will also be progress to get out of this program and become prosperous if it is said to be prosperous then the beneficiaries can already stand on their own. Local governments carry out many excellent programs or priority programs. However, sometimes these programs are not optimal due to insufficient funding and budgeting that is not by the conditions of the programs being carried out. However, in the coming years, it will be maximized again by integrating development planning and budgeting so that the community genuinely enjoys it. Of course, there have been recent changes in Teluk Wondama Regency. In the context of community economic growth and equity, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented the Family Hope Program as part of the Nawacita program initiated by the Indonesian republican President. This program aims to provide assistance to very poor households, with a focus on conditional cash assistance and non-cash food assistance. The beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program also receive support for their families' economic needs, as well as educational support for children from early childhood education to senior high school. Additionally, the program addresses maternal/postpartum health and social welfare, including severe disabilities and elderly individuals. The impact of this program is experienced by the community and the regional government of Teluk Wondama Regency.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion based on data analysis, it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a social protection program that provides cash assistance to impoverished households on condition that they can fulfil obligations related to education and health, and social welfare. On the Communication dimension of the implementation of the PKH program to improve community welfare in reducing the poverty rate of the community, especially the people in Wasior II Village, Wasior District, it is necessary to have communication between related parties or with PKH assistants and the community so that PKH targets can know what they have to prepare and do to carry out the provisions that have been made so that the goals and objectives can be achieved as expected. On the dimension of human resources and budget are the main components in the smooth running of PKH, which the government gives direct assistance in the form of cash assistance to improve the quality of life of the people in Kampung Wasior II who have followed the provisions stipulated in the PKH program itself. The distribution pattern of the PKH program is in stages, four times a year, and PKH funds are aimed at pregnant women, toddlers, disabled/elderly and very poor homemakers.

5.2 Suggestions

Upon completion of the research, data analysis, and drawing of conclusions, it is advisable to recommend that beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) enhance their utilization of the allocated funds. Additionally, it is crucial for them to possess a comprehensive understanding of the sanctions and obligations associated with being recipients of the PKH assistance program, particularly in the domains of education and health. In addition to asserting their entitlements under the program, it is anticipated that individuals will fulfill their responsibilities as stipulated by the government. These responsibilities include regularly attending integrated healthcare centers for prenatal and pediatric care, ensuring that school-aged children attend elementary and junior high schools, and effectively utilizing the allocated funds. Furthermore, it is crucial that the institutions responsible for delivering PKH aid are precisely targeted towards enhancing children's education. This is of paramount importance due to the temporary nature of this help and its primary objective of breaking the cycle of poverty.

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