

The Effect of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare in Jatinangor District Sumedang Regency

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Abstract

Poverty and the level of social assistance are frequently concerns that every country faces. The government has made numerous efforts to address this issue, both through programmes and policies. One effort to address this issue in Indonesia is the implementation of the Family of Hope (FHP) policy and programme. As a result, the goal of this article is to discuss the impact of the Family Hope Programme on people's well-being. This study employs quantitative approaches of associative quantitative types. A Likert scale questionnaire was used to collect data, which was supplemented by a documentation study. A sample of 61 respondents was determined using the Simple Random Sampling technique and the Yamane formula. Regression analysis is used to examine field data that has already been evaluated using traditional assumptions. The findings revealed that the Family Hope Programme (FHP) has a favourable and considerable impact on the welfare of the people in Kubung District, Solok Regency, with a 0.315 or 31.5% influence contribution.

Keywords: Implementation; Family Hope Program (FHP); Community Welfare

Introduction

Poverty is an unavoidable problem in both developed and developing countries (Enrian, 2021; Rahmawaty, 2013). Although no two countries have the same difficulties, any country must want its people to flourish so that they would continue to work to overcome poverty (Amran, 2014), (Surbakti, 2019). Every community wishes for a decent and wealthy life. Whereas obtaining this needs strong intentions and hard work from every part of society, it can quickly lead to positive changes. As a result, the government's role in development, both physical and mental, is required. With this function, economic, social, and cultural development goals can be met. As a developing country, Indonesia is still grappling with the issue of poverty. Poverty makes it harder for people to meet their fundamental human requirements such as clothing, food, and shelter, as well as education and health. As a result, poverty is a major issue that must be addressed urgently. The Indonesian government's solution to this problem is the Social Safety Net Programme (Bantuan Langsung Tunai), which is utilised to cover the fall in purchasing power of persons classed as very poor by providing direct financial support. This programme is available to low-income households registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs. According to Sihura (2021), cash aid is typically intended for very poor families, such as in the education sector by exempting them from paying

school fees. The social safety net programme in the health sector provides basic services by giving free service help to pregnant women, childbirth, and childcare, as well as supplemental meals for infants and school children from low-income households.

The government has taken several steps to eliminate poverty, including enacting policies. Furthermore, infrastructure development and the expansion of employment prospects continue, yet the signs of poverty continue to loom over the town. According to Soekanto's perspective (2009), poverty is described as a circumstance in which a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the group's standard of living and is also unable to utilise his mental and physical energy in the group. Since 2007, the government has run a unique programme called the Family Hope Programme (FHP) to combat household-based poverty. The government created this programme to help the very poor with conditional assistance in the intention of speeding the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to the Director General of Social Assistance and Security of the Ministry of Social Affairs (2010), the goals are to reduce extreme poverty and hunger, achieve basic education, gender equality, reduce infant and under-five mortality, and reduce maternal mortality. FHP is a government initiative aiming to address the issue of family-based poverty. The FHP programme is a social protection strategy aimed at meeting basic necessities, enhancing public health, and educating children. As a result, various parties are involved in the development and implementation of this programme.

When regarded in this light, policy implementation cannot be separated from field concerns. Because, in fact, every policy established will undoubtedly have many benefits and drawbacks in the community. Similarly, establishing which types of criteria are qualified for this help is a recurring issue in the implementation of FHP. Because the reality on the ground is that everyone believes they are entitled to aid, even though the assistance quota is insufficient. In 2020, the number of poor persons in Solok district registered at the Ministry of Social Affairs' data and information centre (PUSDATIN) was 39,608 families / 167,131 people, or 42.9% of the population. This figure is high due to a lack of human resources, which results in a lack of competition for positions. As a result, the unemployment and poverty rates rise. In 2020, the number of poor persons in Solok district accessing the FHP programme was 15,089 Beneficiary Families (KPM). This translates to 38.09% of the total population documented in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). This programme has assisted about 39,608 KPM, particularly in dealing with children's health and education issues.

The Jatinangor Sub-district, Sumedang Regency, FHP implementation objective contains 8 Nagari, the majority of whose population work as farmers and casual labourers. This is typical of life in the Jatinangor village, and many poor families are still unable to send their children to school. Similarly, pregnant women and children's health continue to receive little attention. The significant number of young workers who work as casual labourers and farmers demonstrates a lack of concern for health and a poor level of education in Jatinangor Sub-district, Sumedang Regency. According to the PUSDATIN Ministry of Social Affairs, the poor in the Jatinangor sub-district number roughly 21,702 persons (4883 families), accounting for 35.5% of the total population of 61,097 people. Of course, this is a significant matter that must be addressed by the government.

Poverty cannot be discussed in isolation from societal well-being. People who are less prosperous are frequently referred to as impoverished. In today's social reality, the problem of social welfare that is emerging is still present in areas that are not rich, preventing them from living properly. Today, there are still people who are impoverished and unable to live adequately. The community in Jatinangor Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency, which has a social welfare rate of 35.5%, is one example. Based on the facts shown above, the local government has a significant amount of work to do in order to identify answers and overcome the problem of community welfare in the area.

The presence of FHP in Kabupaten Solok, particularly in Kecamatan Jatinangor, aims to address the area's poverty and welfare issues. This programme is expected to bring about changes in the lives of poor people who are less prosperous, thereby enhancing their quality of life, health, and education. However, despite the community's enthusiasm for attending every meeting required by this programme, there are still KPM who are experiencing difficulties with its execution. If you look at the statistics in the table below on the number of KPM in the Jatinangor sub-district:.

Tabel 1. Receiver Data FHP Jatinangor District 2020

No.	Village	Total KPM FHP
1.	Hegarmanah	154
2.	Sayang	346
3	Cikuda	295
4.	Jatiroke	70
5.	Jatimukti	182
6.	Sukawening	417
7.	Karasak	71
8.	Cikuruh	229
	Total	1664

In Jatinangor District, FHP grantees received 11.02% of the total number. This should have a substantial impact on efforts to reduce poverty and promote community welfare in Jatinangor Sub-district, particularly in the health and education sectors, so that current human resources may also improve their quality of life. However, when considered from the other side, this programme actually makes the community dependent and prevents it from being financially independent. So, in order to establish whether the family hope programme has an impact on the well-being of the community in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency, proof must be provided.

Literatur Riview

The Community Welfare Concept

According to Soetomo (2014), welfare is a condition that has elements or components of order-security, justice, tranquilly, prosperity, and an organised life with a broad meaning that includes not only the development of order and security but also justice in numerous dimensions. According to Todaro and Smith (2003), community welfare is a measure of community development that results in a better life by: first, increasing the ability and equitable distribution of basic needs such as food, housing, health, and protection; second, increasing the quality of life, income levels, better education, and increased attention to culture and human values; and third, expanding the economic scale and availability of social choices of individuals. According to Bappenas (2000), the household expenditure proposition can be used to assess welfare status. Households are considered prosperous if the proportion of spending on fundamental requirements is comparable to or less than the proportion of spending on non-essential needs. Households with a poor welfare status, on the other hand, have a proportion of expenditure on basic requirements that is greater than the proportion of expenditure on non-essential needs.

There are indicators that are used to determine and measure the level of welfare in a community. A welfare indicator is a metric used to determine whether or not a community is prosperous. This signal can be observed in the opinions of experts or in organisations or entities that frequently do research on social wellbeing. Soetomo (2014) defines welfare indicators as

having three components: a) social justice, which includes indicators such as education, health, access to electricity and water, and the poor; b) economic justice, which includes indicators such as income, home ownership, and expenditure levels; and c) democratic justice, which includes indicators such as a sense of security and access to information.

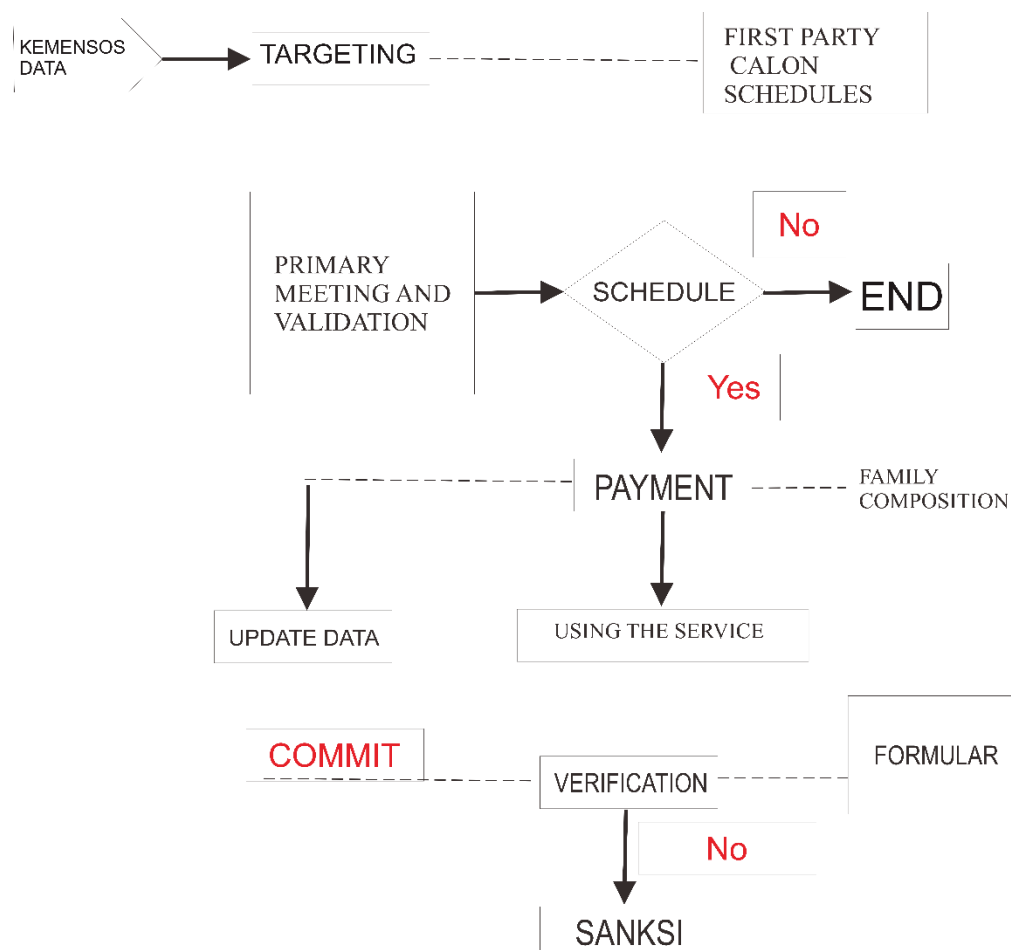
Furthermore, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, there are 14 criteria to determine poor families and households (less prosperous), which include: building area, type of floor, walls, toilet facilities, source of lighting, source of drinking water, type of fuel for cooking, frequency of consuming meat, milk, and chicken, frequency of buying clothes in a year, frequency of eating every day, ability to seek medical treatment, farming land area, education of the head of the household, and education of the head of the household. If at least nine criteria are met, the person is classified as coming from a poor household who is not on welfare.

Programme for Family Hope (FHP)

In this study, the Family Hope Programme refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 establishing the Family Hope Programme to support the implementation of planned, directed, and sustainable distribution of social protection programmes in the form of FHP as a conditional social rock intended to reduce the burden of expenses and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families. The distribution of FHP social assistance is one of the initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and inequality by promoting greater access to health, education, and social welfare services. Prior to receiving their rights, FHP participants must fulfil a number of obligations, including health checks, nutritional intake, and immunisation of children under the age of five, in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates in accordance with priority programmes in achieving MDGs indicators (Sahib, 2016). Meanwhile, FHP participants are required to send their children to elementary, secondary, and higher schools, including children with impairments. In addition to registering students who are FHP members, they must achieve the program's attendance requirement of at least 85% of effective learning days per month, which is projected to improve educational quality.

FHP support will be supplied four times a year, or every three months, and each family will receive a varied amount of aid based on the number of family members in the beneficiary category. Recipients can receive assistance provided they have met their commitments in the form of participant requirements, such as checking the health of pregnant women and baliya and meeting a minimum attendance of 85% for school-age children. This is evident from the results of data verification performed by FHP helpers, which will subsequently be inputted by the operator and processed in compliance with current laws. The Family Hope Programme refers to the implementation flow specified by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the FHP implementation guidebook in its implementation. The following diagram depicts the course of the Family Hope Programme (FHP) execution.

Figure 1. FHP Implementation Flow



FHP social support is given to KPM in the form of money in stages over the course of a fiscal year, according to the social assistance distribution scheme established by the Director General of Social Protection and Security. The following are the goals of the Family Hope Programme (FHP): (a) Improving Beneficiary Families' standard of living through access to education, health, and community welfare services; (b) Reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families; (c) Creating behavioural changes and independence of Beneficiary Families in continuing health, education, and social welfare services; (d) Reducing poverty and inequality; and (e) Introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Families.

The existence of FHP in people's lives breathes new life into community welfare, particularly in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency. This programme is based on Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning Social Security and is implemented through Presidential Decree Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction and Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2010 concerning Equitable Development Programmes, point 1 attachment concerning Improving the Implementation of the Family Hope Programme. As a result, the influence of FHP on the level of welfare of FHP beneficiaries can be seen indirectly here. Previous research, such as that conducted by Andika and Safitri (2021) with the title *The Effect of the Family Hope Programme on Community Welfare from an Islamic Economic Perspective*, concluded that FHP has an effect on community welfare with a value of 19.6% influence contribution in the very weak level category. Fajriati et al. (2020) came to the same conclusion: FHP has a considerable and favourable impact on community wellbeing. Walfajrin (2018) found that FHP has a 39.9% influence on the welfare

of very poor households. The theories offered in this study are based on some of the research findings and explanations provided above: In Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency, FHP has a substantial impact on community welfare.

Methods

Because this research connects two or more variables, the research approach employed is quantitative with an associative quantitative type (Saputra 2020), (Frinaldi et al., 2022). This study's participants and objects are FHP recipients in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency. The data is collected using a Likert scale questionnaire that has been validated and reliable for both the content and the empirical test of the items. Then, valid and accurate questionnaires were utilised to collect data on samples drawn using the Simple Random Sampling approach and the Yamane formula from a population of 1,664 to get a sample of 61 respondents. Documentation studies aid in data acquisition as well. The data was analysed using regression analysis, which was also verified for traditional assumptions. 1) Normality exam; 2) Linearity Test; 3) Heterocedacity Test; and 4) Multicollinearity Test comprise the traditional assumption prerequisite exam.

Results and Discussion

Respondent Demographic Characteristics

Following field study and data collection, participant data based on a sample of FHP recipients in Kubung District is obtained using the following criteria:

Table 2: Research Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics		Total	Presentase
Gender	Male	0	0%
	Female	61	100%
	Total	61	100%
Age	< 30 Tahun	2	3%
	31-35 Tahun	7	11%
	36-40 Tahun	17	28%
	41-45 Tahun	12	20%
	> 40 Tahun	23	38%
	Total	61	100%
Work	House Wife	45	74%
	Farmer	14	23%
	Tailor	2	3%
	Total	61	100%

Based on the information in Table 2, it is clear that all 61 respondents are female. This is due to the fact that the housekeepers of the Family Hope Programme participants are female. Meanwhile, FHP respondents in Kubung Subdistrict ranged in age from less than 30 years old to 11% or 7 respondents aged 30-35 years, 28% or 17 respondents aged 36-40 years, and 20% or 12 respondents aged 41-45 years.

respondents between the ages of 36 and 40, 20% or 12 respondents between the ages of 41 and 45, and 38% or 23 respondents over the age of 45. As a result, the author can deduce that the majority of respondents, 38%, are over 45 years old. In the meantime, in terms of In terms of occupation, 45 individuals (74% of respondents) are housewives, 14 people (23% of respondents) are farmers, and just 2 people (3% of respondents) are tailors. Based on this information, the majority of respondents work as housewives.

Results of the Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

The normality test determines whether the data is normally or abnormally distributed. The normality test is used to determine whether a disturbance variable in a regression model is normally distributed. The Kolmogorov Smirnov technique can be used to test for normality; if the significance value of the data is greater than 0.05 at the significance level = 0.05 or 5%, the data can be declared normally distributed; if the significance value of the data is less than 0.05, the data can be declared not normally distributed. The following are the results of the normalcy test in this study:

**Tabel 3. Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

Unstandardized Residual		
N		61
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.64999694
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.102
	Positive	.071
	Negative	-.102
Test Statistic		.102
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.188 ^c

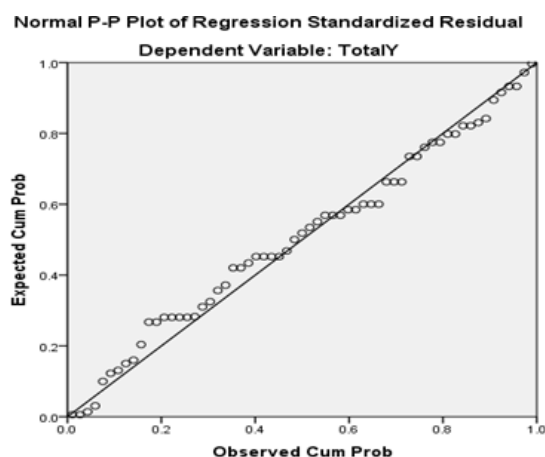
a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

The results of the data normality test using the SPSS 23 programme are shown in Table 3 above, and the significance value is $0.188 > 0.05$, indicating that the residual values of the two data are normally distributed. This signifies that the variables in this investigation are regularly distributed (satisfied).

Linearity Check

The linearity test is used to determine whether or not the regression model utilised has linearly distributed residuals. A linearly distributed regression model is a decent regression model. A regression will produce a bad or inconsistent (inefficient) regression if the residuals are not linearly distributed. If the point spreads in the direction of the diagonal line or along the diagonal line and there is no extreme spread, the linear assumption is met. The linearity test results in this study are as follows:



The results of the data normality test using the SPSS 23 programme are shown in Table 3 above, and the significance value is $0.188 > 0.05$, indicating that the residual values of the two data

are normally distributed. This signifies that the variables in this investigation are regularly distributed (satisfied).

Hypotensis Test

The linearity test is used to determine whether or not the regression model utilised has linearly distributed residuals. A linearly distributed regression model is a decent regression model. A regression will produce a bad or inconsistent (inefficient) regression if the residuals are not linearly distributed. If the point spreads in the direction of the diagonal line or along the diagonal line and there is no extreme spread, the linear assumption is met. The linearity test results in this study are as follows:

Table 4. Regression Test Results of the Effect of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted RSquare	Std. Error of theEstimate
1	.571 ^a	.327	.315	2.672

- a. Predictors: (Constant), FHP
b. Dependent Variable: kesejahteraan

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum ofSquares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
				F	
Regression	458,896	1	458,896	56,897	,000 ^b
				56,897	
Residual	790,414	60	8,065		
Total	1249,310	61			

- a. Dependent Variable: kesejahteraan
b. Predictors: (Constant), FHP

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11.069	5.197		2.130	.037
FHP	.554	.104	.571	5.348	.000

- a. Dependent Variable: kesejahteraan

Because the R value in the Model Summary Table is more than 0.5, the correlation between the FHP variable and the community welfare variable is substantial.

While the total R² (R Square) score is 0.327, the Adjusted R² value is 0.315. This suggests that the community welfare variable can explain 31.5% of the FHP variable.

In other words, the FHP variable has a 31.5% influence on the community welfare variable, while the remainder is explained by other variables.

The ANOVA test or F test yielded df F 1/61 of 56,897 with a significance level of 0.000. This indicates it can be trusted up to 99%, if not 100%. Because the probability (0.000) is less than 0.05, we can conclude that the FHP variable has a minor impact on the community welfare variable. In other words, the dependent variable of community wellbeing may be explained by the independent variables in this study. So, based on the results of statistical data processing, the hypothesis given in this study "FHP has a significant effect on Community Welfare in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency" is statistically proven.

Furthermore, as indicated in the Coefficient Table above, the t test results show the relevance of the constant as well as the outcomes of the regression equation, namely $Y = 11.069 + 0.554$. The regression equation has significance: Constant = 11.069 (If the FHP variable is deemed equal to zero, then the value of the community welfare variable is 11.069. FHP Coefficient = 0.554 (A one-point increase in the FHP variable results in a 0.554 increase in community welfare. FHP has a positive regression coefficient value, which is shown by a value of 0.554 (the number's form is positive). The positive regression coefficient indicates that when the FHP variable rises, so will the community welfare variable.

After analysing the data with variable linear regression analysis, the author discovers that the contribution of the influence of the Family Hope Programme variable (X) is 0.327 or 32.7%, indicating that FHP has a considerable effect on community welfare. This demonstrates that the Family Hope Programme considerably benefits the residents of Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency, making their lives more prosperous. The more effectively this strategy is implemented, the more prosperous the community or Beneficiary Families (KPM) will be. According to Korten and Syahrir (1980), the effectiveness of a policy or programme is determined by the level of compatibility of the programme with the beneficiaries, the compatibility of the programme with the implementing organisation, and the compatibility of the beneficiary group programme with the implementing organisation. Furthermore, the findings of research conducted by Andika and Safitri (2021); Fajriati et al., (2020); and Walfajrin (2018) revealed that FHP has a significant and favourable effect on community welfare.

The success of the Family Hope Programme in Kecamatan Kubung is inextricably linked to the dedication of the Facilitators, as well as the Nagari Wali and the Social Service, who are always engaged and present in every activity and group meeting. Each KPM is required to present difficulties and complaints regarding the quality of health, the implementation of education, and the fulfilment of daily needs at the group meeting. According to Ripley and Franklin (1986), policy implementation must be based on three factors: (1) the level of bureaucratic compliance with the bureaucracy above it or the level of bureaucracy, as stipulated in (2) the existence of a smooth routine and the absence of problems, and (3) the implementation and desired impact (benefits) of all directed programmes. Programme implementation is required to monitor policy target groups' compliance (Akib, 2010). When considering the behavioural perspective, target group compliance is a significant aspect in determining the success of policy implementation.

According to Law No. 11/2009, social welfare is the condition of meeting citizens' material, spiritual, and social requirements in order for them to live correctly and develop so that they can carry out their social functions. In the community of Kecamatan Kubung, particularly among the FHP Beneficiary Families (KPM), they have once again experienced full fulfilment of their life needs and are able to interact socially as usual without feeling inferior. Because their dignity is enhanced in the community, the KPM's enthusiasm for social life becomes more active and valuable with the Family Hope Programme. The Family Hope Program's existence has been able

to become one of the answers for the impoverished in Jatinangor Sub-district, Sumedang Regency in realising the welfare of the nation's and state's life. The community's hopes for health insurance, education, and the fulfilment of basic daily necessities have been realised owing to the cooperation of all sections of society and the government.

The researchers received an illustration showing the influence of FHP experimentally has made a major contribution to increasing community welfare in Jatinangor Sub-district, Sumedang Regency based on the findings of the statistical test outlined above. The test results demonstrate that the research hypothesis "FHP has a significant effect on community welfare in Jatinangor Sub-district, Sumedang Regency" can be empirically evaluated and proven. Based on the research and discussion above, if it is related to the theory used to analyse problems in the field, then in the researcher's opinion, the theory stating that there is an influence of FHP on community welfare is true and has been proven in this study, so it can be concluded that the theory is still quite current and relevant so that this research does not produce new theories or abort existing theories, but can strengthen the theory used by researchers.

Conclusion

After processing and analysing the field data, it was discovered that FHP variables had a substantial partial effect on community welfare in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency. With a 0.327 or 32.7% influence contribution. The data processing results discover and demonstrate that the independent variable has a favourable influence on community welfare in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency. The positive influence here can be interpreted as follows: if the FHP variable in this study increases, the welfare of the community in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency increases; conversely, if the FHP variable in this study decreases or decreases, the welfare of the community in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency decreases.

While the results of this study show that the independent variable (FHP) has a significant effect on the community welfare variable, it is time for interested officials who oversee the FHP programme to always improve and maintain this programme as capital and efforts to optimise community welfare in their area. Researchers recognise that the study's findings still have significant flaws and inadequacies. So it is hoped that future researchers will be able to improve and fill in the gaps in this study by investigating the impact of community wellbeing in terms of other aspects or variables other than the FHP variable described in this study.

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