

Evaluation of the Hope Family Program on the Welfare Level of Beneficiary Family in Tegalgondo Village, Malang District

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ABSTRACT

The high poverty rate and low public awareness of the importance of higher education and health in Indonesia cause people to tend to have an undeveloped mindset. So that the government makes a policy to encourage changes in people's mindsets and increase welfare. The implementation of the program is used as a form of hope for the government and society. Based on this background, it is necessary to conduct research that aims to evaluate the implementation of PKH in improving the welfare of beneficiaries.

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews and observations. Data triangulation was carried out using source triangulation. Data analysis was performed using a model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana which consisted of data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions.

The results showed that the implementation of PKH in improving the welfare of beneficiaries in Tegalgondo Village had been running effectively and was able to reduce poverty. This can be seen from the significant changes experienced by KPM. As is the case with many KPMs who have experienced an increase in income, minimal expenses incurred, easy fulfillment of food, clothing and shelter needs, high number of KPM family members who have higher education, and changes in the mindset and independence of KPM. In addition, there is a strong role for the Village Government by carrying out monitoring activities and providing HR training facilities for KPM which can be used as skills provision. There is an active role of KPM by participating in all HR training activities and the role of assistants who are in direct contact with KPM, making it easier for assistants to find out the actual situation in the

field. However, this does not rule out the possibility of obstacles occurring during the implementation of the PKH program. As long as the program was running, obstacles were felt, namely the delay in disbursing funds that occurred due to uncertain reasons and the active participants' funds not being disbursed due to not synchronizing KPM data by the village.

Keywords: Evaluation of Policy, Program, Family Hope, Welfare

I. INTRODUCTION

The level of people's prosperous life is not only determined by the fulfillment of food needs, but also the fulfillment of health, housing and education needs. The standard of living of a society that can be called a prosperous society in an area is determined by the fulfillment of all of these components. People are considered poor if their income is below average and they are unable to guarantee their survival. The Indonesian government has taken various steps to reduce the likelihood of a spike in poverty. To overcome this problem, the Government of Indonesia has established a number of programs. One of them is the Family Hope Program (PKH). The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Social Affairs has established a social assistance program which is managed by the Social Service, as a Regional Government agency engaged in the social sector. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program issued by the government that provides assistance in the form of cash to poor families (KM) who have been registered as KPM (KPM) for the family hope program. PKH is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor and vulnerable families or anyone only those who have been registered in the integrated data program for handling the poor, which are then processed by the

Social Welfare Data and Information Center and designated as KPM, in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2018. PKH in Indonesia was first implemented in 2007. This policy has been formed on September 21, 2007 by Decree of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare No: 31/KEP/MENKO/-KESRA/IX/2007 as Chair of the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction regarding the "Hopeful Family Program Control Team".

PKH's main goal is to increase access to all services, including education, health, and social welfare in order to help underprivileged families achieve prosperity. the long one. Because improving education, health, and social welfare will help poor families improve their quality of life so that they become better. The PKH policy is one of the assistance programs that welcomes participation from various groups. Students also participate in this program. This is done to help poor children receive a better education. In addition, it is hoped that this will become the next generation who have a much better life in the future. Based on the results from the World Bank in the World Population Review in 2021, the countries with the highest poverty rates are occupied by the country of South Sudan where the number of poor people reaches 82.30%. Where the next poorest country is Equatorial Guinea with 76.80%, Madagascar with 70.70%, Guinea-Bissau with 69.30%, Eritrea with 69.00% and countries on the African continent.

As for the poverty rate in Indonesia itself, according to the results of the Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, it decreased by 0.1% to 27.54 million in March 2021. According to the results of the East Java Central Statistics Agency, the poverty rate increased to 11.4% in March 2021 compared to the previous 11.09% in 2020. One of the regencies in East Java is Malang Regency. In Malang Regency itself the poverty rate based on the results obtained by the Central Bureau of Statistics for Malang Regency has experienced a significant increase which will reach 276,580 people in 2021. Malang Regency is one of the PKH locations. Malang Regency itself is in East Java Province which is bordered by Jombang, Mojokerto, and Pasuruan Regencies (North), Probolinggo and Lumajang Regencies (East), Samudra Indonesia (South), and Blitar and Kediri Regencies (West). Malang is divided into 33 sub-districts which cover urban and rural areas. Meanwhile, according to the Head of the Social Protection and Social Security Division of the Malang Regency Social Service, the number of

PKH beneficiaries will decrease significantly in 2021. Where in 2021 there had been a decrease of 29,918 families, of which the number of PKH assistance recipients in Malang Regency this year became 72,359 families. One of the sub-districts participating in implementing the program is Karangploso District. Karangploso District consists of 9 villages namely Girimoyo, Tegalondo, Ngijo, Kepuharjo, Donowarih, Ngenep, Bocek, Ampelento, and Tawangargo.

The author focuses on one village, namely Tegalondo Village. Tegalondo Village has a population of 7,087 people, consisting of 3,609 men and 3,478 women. Since 2013, Tegalondo Village has participated in implementing PKH. According to the Head of the Tegalondo Village Welfare Section, the number of recipients of the PKH social assistance program is 119 families. . It is hoped that the Family Hope Program that has been given to the people of Tegalondo Village will make it easier for the poor to make good use of health and education facilities. The government provides this assistance to poor RSTM with the hope that poor people can send their children to school and have regular health checks.

Based on the results of the author's observations in the field, there were problems when the Family Hope Program was implemented. Where these problems include: first, many people do not understand the purpose of establishing the program, so many KPM misuse the funds that have been given. Second, the distribution is unequal where people who are considered capable continue to receive PKH, but those who come from poor families who really need them do not receive the benefits of the program. Third, the family hope program is not effective in helping the welfare of KPM, because KPM has a fixed standard of living. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the policies that have been implemented. Policy evaluation is an important stage which can measure the extent of the impact obtained from the policy. According to Edward A. Suchman (1985: 89) as quoted by Winarno (2002: 206) there are 6 stages in conducting policy evaluation, namely: 1) identifying the objectives of the program to be evaluated, 2) problem analysis, 3) description and standardization of activities, 4) measurement of the level of change that occurs, 5) determining whether the observed change is the result of the activity or other factors, and 6) some determining indicators to determine the existence of an impact. Based on the description above, in this study, researchers discussed the implementation of PKH in an effort to improve people's welfare, especially for KPM. Because with this PKH it is hoped that it can

improve the welfare and standard of living of the KPM to make it even better.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in conducting this research is qualitative research, while the approach used is a descriptive approach which aims to describe, summarize the various information that has been obtained, or various variables which will later produce descriptive data in the form of written words. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand what is happening with comprehensive research topics such as behavior, perception, motivation, and behavior with explanations from the perspective of words and language in a scientific context and using various scientific methods (Moloeng, 2016). While the descriptive method is a problem-solving technique that has been studied using research subjects such as people, institutions, communities, etc. which are based on existing facts (Nawawi, 2007). In this case, the author acts as an instrument which further research will be carried out to be able to provide data to researchers and as much insight as possible. In this case the researcher seeks to study and analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in an effort to improve people's welfare.

Data analysis is one of the activities carried out after all data from respondents has been collected. Data analysis activities include grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, strengthening data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data on each variable studied, performing calculations to answer the problems posed, and testing hypotheses. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) explained that there are 3 steps that must be taken in conducting qualitative data analysis, namely data condensation, presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1). Evaluation of the Family Hope Program in Tegalondo Village, Malang Regency

1. Identify Program Objectives

Based on the data exposure and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the KPM in Tegalondo Village already understands that the purpose of issuing the PKH social assistance program is good, which is intended to reduce poverty and social inequality in society. As well as encouraging the poor to be able to change their mindset and independence in order to improve their

standard of living through access to education, health and social welfare services. On the other hand, with the existence of PKH, the government introduced the community, especially KPM, to the benefits of formal financial products and services (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2018).

In fulfilling the need for education, this social assistance program can help KPM to send children to a higher level of education and facilitate the fulfillment of school needs such as books, shoes, pencils and so on. The health facilities themselves are more intended for KPM who have toddlers in order to be able to provide maximum nutrition and immunization and for pregnant/post-partum women so that they can easily have their wombs checked regularly without any fees being collected. As for social welfare itself, it is more intended for the elderly and people with disabilities so that they can meet their daily needs. Based on the explanation explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the majority of Tegalondo Village KPM already know the purpose of issuing the PKH social assistance program well. With the knowledge of KPM Tegalondo Village about the program's objectives, it can help them easily utilize public service facilities without spending a lot of consumption costs.

2. Problem Analysis

Based on the data presented and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the problem analysis carried out by the Tegalondo Village PKH assistant coordinator and the group leader cannot be said to be maximal in solving the problems experienced by KPM. Where there are problems that cannot be found the right solution to overcome them. In the analysis of this problem it is measured using four sub-indicators which describe the ability in problem solving carried out by the Assisting Coordinator with the Chair of the Tegalondo Village PKH Group. The first sub-indicator that describes problem solving abilities is understanding the problems experienced by KPM. Understanding this problem is an important component in solving the problem. In line with this Hadi, S, et al (2014: 55) which says that a skill is needed for each individual to be able to solve existing problems. The Assisting Coordinator and group leader who is in direct contact with the KPM must of course have the skills to understand all the problems that are reported by the KPM.

The second sub-indicator is developing a strategy to solve the problems experienced by KPM. It can be said that solving a problem requires a certain strategy in which each problem has a

different strategy for solving it (Tatang, H. 2000). This indicator is very dependent on the experience of the Assistance Coordinator and PKH Group Leader in solving problems experienced by beneficiaries. If the facilitator or group leader has no experience, it is likely that solving the problem will be difficult.

The third sub-indicator is doing problem solving. In this indicator what is being done is solving problems according to plans that have been made before, where in each step of the completion it requires caution so that later these problems can be resolved to the fullest (Purba.D, et al, 2021: 28). In this indicator, the Assisting Coordinator and Head of the PKH Group in Tegalondo Village are involved in resolving the problems complained of by KPM. In solving this, the companion with the group leader needs to be careful in providing solutions so that the problem can be resolved optimally. In addition, the settlement carried out by the companion and head of the Tegalondo Village PKH group must be in accordance with what was previously planned.

The fourth sub-indicator is re-examining the results. In solving the problem, it is necessary to re-check the results that have been made before to solve the problem. Is the solution that has been given appropriate or vice versa (Polya, 1947). In this indicator, the assistant with the head of the Tegalondo Village PKH group needs to re-check the problems they have resolved. By doing this checking, the facilitator and group leader can find out whether they have provided the right solution to address the KPM's problems or vice versa. In carrying out the problem analysis activities, the assistant coordinator and the group leader carried out the activities by conducting discussions and exchanging ideas so as to find middle ground and solutions in resolving the problems experienced by KPM. The problems that KPM often complains about to their assistants are about the economy and education. As well as minimal income to meet daily needs and expensive education costs. In these problem-solving activities, the assistant and the group leader sometimes also cannot resolve the problems that the beneficiary complains about, such as problems regarding delays in the disbursement of funds and matters related to PKH itself. Based on the explanation that has been explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the Assisting Coordinator and Head of the PKH Group in Tegalondo Village are still not optimal in solving problems related to the PKH. Where for KPM, the companion is a place for them to complain about problems and hopes for KPM to be able to solve the problems they face.

3. Description and Standardization of Activities

Based on the data exposure and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the PKH implementation activities in Tegalondo Village have been carried out properly and in accordance with the policies of the Ministry of Social Affairs which have been listed in the PKH Implementation Manual. As explained by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2018) that each activity/flow of program implementation must be carried out in accordance with the provisions and conditions set by the government and ratified. The initial stage is planning. At this stage, the central government selects prospective PKH participants through Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Later, from this data, the government will know how the economic condition of the community is. The second stage is the socialization of the program by each village government. At this stage the Tegalondo Village government conducted outreach to KPM regarding the purpose of issuing the program and provided information to the Tegalondo Village KPM regarding the flow of distribution and disbursement of funds. The third stage is the disbursement of social assistance funds. At this stage the Tegalondo Village Government provided the Prosperous Family Card (KKS) as a tool for withdrawing PKH social assistance funds. These funds can be used by KPM to enjoy public service facilities such as education health, social welfare, and business capital. After the disbursement of funds, the next step is updating the data. This stage was carried out by the village government to find out how far the KPM Tegalondo Village had developed after receiving the social assistance funds. In this activity the Tegalondo Village government was assisted by a companion to see the condition of the KPM by visiting each KPM's house.

The fifth stage is mentoring. In this activity, the assistant usually holds meetings with KPM to help Tegalondo Village KPM to be able to help change the KPM's mindset, encourage independence, and become a motivator for KPM. The final stage is the graduation of the participants. This graduation activity is carried out by the Central Government which is carried out based on data that is reported by the companion every month. If there is an increase in the standard of living for KPM, the Ministry of Social Affairs will deactivate the KPM as a participant. Based on the explanation explained by the author above, it can be concluded that PKH implementation activities in Tegalondo Village have been running in

accordance with Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning PKH.

4. Measurement of Change

Based on the data exposure and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the changes that occurred after the implementation of the PKH program, namely KPM, experienced an increase in welfare for the better. In measuring the changes experienced by KPM in Tegalondo Village, it is measured using two sub-indicators.

The first sub-indicator is a change in mindset. In this case changes in improving welfare can be seen from changes in the mindset of people who are becoming more advanced and developing with the times (Chotimah, 2017). Changes in KPM's mindset can be seen from the increasing number of participants who have graduated. This graduation is carried out by the central government when the KPM has experienced an increase in welfare, so that the government thinks that the KPM has been able to meet their needs. The changes that occurred in the KPM were also seen from the fulfillment of basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Which proves that the PKH social assistance program has helped KPM to change their mindset and independence. In addition, KPM also becomes aware of the importance of higher education.

The second sub-indicator is an increase in income. In this case the increase in welfare can be seen by the increase in income earned. If the income earned is more than expenses, then it is classified as prosperous (Imron, 2012). KPM Tegalondo Village experienced an increase in income after obtaining PKH social assistance. Where KPM utilizes the social assistance funds to open businesses so they can help increase income for their families. So that with an increase in income it can help KPM become easier to be able to meet daily needs such as the need for clothing and food. In addition, KPM can also easily build their homes, such as building bathrooms, repairing roofs, and so on.

Based on the explanation explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the majority of Tegalondo Village KPM have experienced changes since the PKH social assistance program was implemented, where KPM experienced better welfare improvements than before. With an increase in KPM welfare, it can help and facilitate KPM in meeting their daily needs so as to minimize expenses.

5. Determining Factors of Change

Based on the data presentation and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the changes that have occurred to KPM in Tegalondo Village are due to the PKH program. In determining the factors of this change, it is measured using three sub-indicators which describe the causes of the changes experienced by KPM in Tegalondo Village.

The first sub indicator is government policy. In this indicator, government policy is the main factor in helping to change people's behavior so that they become more organized and independent and can realize prosperity in society (Muljanto, 2015). KPM Tegalondo Village experienced changes in increasing welfare after the implementation of the PKH social assistance program which had been issued by the government. Where with this program the KPM has slowly increased, both in terms of education and social welfare.

The second sub-indicator is the desire to move forward. In this indicator, the personal desire of each individual to be able to change circumstances is the basis for improving welfare (SoerjonoSoekanto, 2009). In this case the Tegalondo Village KPM has the desire to progress and develop in order to be able to help their families improve their welfare. This can be seen from the use of funds by KPM. The KPM's wishes are supported by the PKH social assistance program.

The third sub-indicator is other factors such as inheritance. Inheritance is everything that is given to the heirs in the form of money or goods. There are KPMs who experience changes in their standard of living due to inheritance that has been given by their parents. Even though they received the PKH social assistance program, KPM felt that the PKH program was still not able to help them improve the welfare and standard of living of their families. This was because KPM used personal assets to meet their daily needs, while PKH funds were used as expenses for educational needs.

Based on the explanation explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the majority of the changes experienced by KPM in Tegalondo Village occurred due to the issuance of the PKH social assistance program. This PKH provides significant changes for KPM, especially in terms of increasing welfare. With this PKH, it can help KPM in increasing income so that primary needs can be fulfilled easily.

6. Determine the Resulting Impact

Based on the data presentation and the findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the impact resulting from the implementation of PKH in Tegalondo Village has had a positive impact on KPM. The impact felt is the ease of access to education. ease of access to education is a facility provided by the government to be able to enter and experience adequate educational facilities. As explained by Tarsidi (2016) that with easy access to education this can help KPM to enjoy quality education. If one of the KPM family members obtains a higher education, then it is likely to help the KPM to improve their welfare. This is because, through education there will be changes in mindset, knowledge, attitudes, and skills that encourage an individual to be better. It can be said that education has an important role which can be used as a stepping stone to improve welfare.

Another impact felt is the ease of access to health. Ease of access to health is an easy way for people to enjoy adequate health facilities. The ease of access to health is related to the distance from the house to the health facility. As explained by Suharmiati, et al (2012) that with easy access to health this can help KPM easily check their health conditions without having to travel long distances. In Tegalondo Village, KPM felt that after receiving the PKH program, KPM could easily have their health checked at the puskesmas for free. In addition, for KPM who have children under five can be used to get immunizations for free as well as check the nutrition and growth and development of children.

Based on the explanation explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the Tegalondo Village KPM felt a positive impact from the implementation of the PKH program. The program is a hope for the poor to be able to use public service facilities easily and without spending a lot.

2) Measuring the Welfare Level of Beneficiary Families in Tegalondo Village, Malang Regency

To find out the level of welfare of an individual, measuring indicators are needed to find out whether the person has a prosperous standard of living or tends to remain unchanged. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2005) in Julian (2018: 21) states that there are 6 indicators, namely:

1. Income

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the Tegalondo Village KPM has a per capita income of around Rp. 1,000,000 – Rp. 2,000,000 per month. As explained by Hanjani (2012: 56) says that income is one of the most important factors in seeing a person's welfare. Improvement in living standards can be seen from the increased income they earn. In Tegalondo Village itself, KPM has experienced an increase, especially in terms of income. The income that KPM earns, they get from the business they run and the use of the services they offer/provide. With the income they earn, they have been able to meet all their family's needs, especially in terms of food needs and educational needs. However, not all Tegalondo Village KPM can meet the needs of their families. There are also KPM who feel that with the income they earn they are still not able to meet their basic needs. This is because there are many dependents/family members whose needs must be met.

Based on the explanation above, the authors can conclude that most of the Tegalondo Village KPM have experienced an increase in their standard of living when viewed from income indicators. Where this can be seen from the amount of income they earn and are able to meet the food needs of the family.

2. Expenses

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the funds issued by the Tegalondo Village KPM were used to fulfill the needs of their families. As explained by Soetomo (2014: 47) in Janati (2021: 47) that the level of expenditure greatly influences the level of welfare of each individual. Where it can be said that the higher the expenditure in fulfilling needs can indicate that the individual has achieved welfare in his life. The amount of spending that is released by each KPM varies depending on the number of burdens and responsibilities of family members that they have to fulfill. The majority of the funds they spend are to meet their needs, both for meeting food needs and educational needs. For their own basic needs/food, KPM usually buys rice, eggs, sugar, vegetables, salt and other kitchen needs that are used as food for their families. For their own educational needs, KPM Tegalondo Village usually disburses personal funds for school transportation and pocket money. Meanwhile, the need for other education has been covered by the PKH assistance they have received.

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that the Tegalgondo Village KPM is already prosperous when measured from the expenditure indicator. Where in the sense that the amount of funds they have spent is balanced with the fulfillment of the needs they have fulfilled.

3. Education

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the KPM Tegalgondo Village has received education. As explained by Soetomo (2014: 47) in Janati (2021: 47) that education is a form of social justice for Indonesian people. Where in this case it is explained that the importance of a higher education level for each individual to develop their abilities in order to be literate in knowledge. Education is one of the most important things that must be owned by all / every individual. This is done so that people become literate, able to read, and write. The majority of Tegalgondo Village KPM have provided maximum education and up to a higher level to their children. This data can be seen from the high desire of KPM to be able to provide education up to the tertiary level. In addition, many children from KPM have completed their education up to the equivalent SMK/SMA level. KPM feels that having a family member who is able to attend school to a higher level will later help the family in encouraging an increase in their standard of living for the better.

Based on the explanation above, the authors can conclude that the KPM in Tegalgondo Village has experienced an increase in their standard of living/prosperity. This can be seen from the education that has been given to a high level. In the sense that KPM Tegalgondo Village is literate, that is, they are able to read and write.

4. Condition of Residence

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the residence of the KPM in Tegalgondo Village is classified as a livable house. As explained by Hanjani (2012: 56) that living conditions that are livable can encourage a prosperous life for the community. Where in the sense that proper living conditions can be used as a safety protector for each individual and protect the health of the residents. The condition of the KPM Tegalgondo Village house is in accordance with the criteria set by the Central Bureau of Statistics. In this case what is seen is mainly the type of roof used, where the majority of Tegalgondo Village KPM have houses with tiled roofs. For this type of floor, the majority of KPM already use ceramics. In

addition, some KPM used white bricks for the type of wall and some used bricks for the walls of their houses. As for the size of the KPM house, it varies for each individual. There are also those measuring 3.5 x 12 m², 7 x 7 m², and 4.5 x 10 m².

Based on the explanation that has been explained by the author above, it can be concluded that the KPM Tegalgondo Village is classified as prosperous when viewed from the condition of their residence which meets the predetermined criteria both in terms of the type of roof used, the type of flooring, the type of wall, and the size of the house.

5. Residential Facilities

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the Tegalgondo Village KPM already has adequate facilities. As explained by Hanjani (2012: 56) that residential facilities are a form of life support for residents of the house. Where with these facilities the survival of each individual will run optimally. If one of the life support facilities is not available, it is very likely that there will be obstacles in their life.

KPM Tegalgondo Village already has complete housing facilities. Where in the sense that it is sufficient to support the needs and survival of their family. Like clean water sources, the majority of KPM have clean water sourced from wells. KPM needs clean water for bathing, cooking, washing and so on. Source of clean water is the main factor in supporting the life of every individual. Other facilities are the fuel used for cooking, KPM uses subsidized LPG gas for cooking. In addition, other facilities owned are bathrooms and WC. As for motorized vehicle facilities, the majority of Tegalgondo Village KPM have motorbikes which are used to support their mobility. The vehicle is used for work or as a means of transportation to access education or health facilities.

Based on the explanation above, the authors can conclude that the Tegalgondo Village KPM is classified as prosperous, measured from the indicator of housing facilities. This can be seen from the fulfillment of all the facilities to support their lives both in terms of the need for clean water, fuel, and to support mobility.

6. Home Ownership Status

Based on the explanation and findings of the researchers described in the previous chapter, it shows that the Tegalgondo Village KPM mostly have private homes. As stated by Soetomo (2014: 47) in Janati (2021: 47), this includes economic

justice. Where it can be said that welfare can be seen from the value of the house. In this case, the Tegalgondo Village KPM already has a private house. Where in the sense that they have been able to fulfill their right to housing needs for themselves and their families. So that KPM does not need to think about the inflated costs of fulfilling a place to live. Even so, there are also KPMs who still do not have full housing rights. Where it can be said that they are still living with their parents, renting, or even contracting. For KPM who still don't have a private house, this causes a lot of expenses where the money is used to pay for the house they live in.

Based on the explanation above, the authors can conclude that the majority of KPM in Tegalgondo Village are classified as prosperous when viewed from the indicator of house ownership status. Where many KPM already have private homes, both the result of their own hard work and the inheritance that has been given by their parents.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that the authors have found, the authors can draw conclusions that the implementation of PKH in Tegalgondo Village, Malang Regency has been successful in increasing the welfare of KPM. This can be seen from the significant changes experienced by KPM. As is the case with many KPMs who have experienced an increase in income which is able to meet the needs of their families.

Furthermore, the minimum expenditure incurred by KPM, so that KPM no longer needs to incur inflated costs to fulfill their needs, both the need for education, health and other basic needs (clothing, food and shelter). In addition, the high number of KPM family members who received higher education. By having higher education, you are able to change the condition/state of the family to experience an increase in living welfare compared to before. Another thing is the change in the mindset and independence of KPM so that it can encourage KPM to try to improve the welfare of their families by opening a business. Of course, in the implementation itself there are driving factors that are able to make the program successful. Such as the strong role of the Village Government by carrying out monitoring activities and providing HR training facilities for KPM which can be used as skills provision.

Not only that, there is an active role of KPM by participating in all HR training activities and the role of assistants who are in direct contact with KPM, making it easier for assistants to find out the actual situation in the field. However, this

does not rule out the possibility of obstacles occurring during the implementation of the PKH program. As long as the program is running, the perceived obstacle is the delay in the disbursement of funds, which is delayed by 1-2 months, due to uncertain reasons. As well as the non-disbursement of active participant funds due to the village party not synchronizing the KPM data, causing the KPM's card to be blocked.

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