

Empowering Poor Communities Through Family Economic Assistance for PKH Recipients in Kebon Jayanti Village, Bandung City

Sri Damayanti ^{1*}, Pahruroji ², Nada Jingga ³, Nindya Virginia ⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

* sridamayanti.rsd82@gmail.com

Abstract

The urgency of improving digital-based public service delivery is increasingly recognized, especially as local governments face pressure to provide fast, transparent, and efficient services. This study seeks to design an integrated public service information system that supports better data utilization in local government services. The research method used is Design Science Research (DSR), which includes six stages: problem identification, defining objectives of a solution, design and development, demonstration, evaluation, and communication. The population in this study includes all service activities within the Department of Population and Civil Registration in Barru Regency. The sample consists of 15 staff members, selected purposively based on their direct involvement in service processes and experience with existing digital systems. Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, and the analysis of internal service documents such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), service logs, and policy reports. The instruments used in this research include semi-structured interview guides, user satisfaction questionnaires with Likert scales, and system evaluation tools based on the ISO 25010 quality model. The analysis involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches: content analysis was applied to interview transcripts and document data, while descriptive statistics were used to interpret user satisfaction scores and system usability metrics. The results show that the designed system improves service efficiency, reduces data redundancy, and increases user satisfaction. This study contributes to local digital transformation efforts by providing a practical system model that integrates fragmented public service data into a more cohesive and accessible platform.

Keywords: *Economic Independence, Empowerment, Program Keluarga Harapan*

Introduction

Bandung City, as one of the centers of economic growth and urbanization in Indonesia, faces various complex socio-economic challenges. One of the main issues that is still a concern is the high level of poverty, especially among families receiving social assistance from the government, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH). Although this program is designed to help meet the basic needs of poor families through conditional cash transfers, many beneficiary families are still trapped in a cycle of economic dependency (Beni, 2023). Poverty is not just a matter of lack of income, but also concerns the ability to survive and develop independently in an increasingly competitive economic system. In Kebon Jayanti Village, there are around 350 families registered as PKH beneficiaries.

However, only a small portion of them show signs of economic independence. Many of them still live in limitations and do not have the ability or access to develop economic potential in their environment (Faustina, 2024). This shows that although social assistance is important, it is not enough to address the structural problems of poverty they face. Dependence on social assistance is not a deliberate choice, but rather the result of limited access to education, training, information, and business capital. Many beneficiary families do not have adequate work skills and have never received training that could increase their capacity to work independently. Low financial literacy, lack of entrepreneurial experience, and limitations in understanding the market and marketing strategies are the main obstacles in encouraging these families to build sustainable productive businesses. shows that in Kebon Jayanti Village, very few PKH recipient families managed to escape poverty independently (Beni, 2023).

They tend to rely on government assistance continuously and do not have alternative strategies to increase family income. This condition is exacerbated by low levels of education and limited support for a conducive environment for micro-business activities. In facing these conditions, an empowerment approach through skills training is very important. Economic empowerment does not only mean providing money or capital, but also creating changes in the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the poor. Comprehensively designed skills training can be a gateway to equip PKH recipient families to be able to run businesses independently. Skills training should cover two main dimensions, namely technical skills (hard skills) and non-technical skills (soft skills). Technical skills can include training in sewing, making crafts, culinary arts, food processing, urban farming, or managing household waste into products with sales value. Meanwhile, soft skills are very necessary in building an entrepreneurial mindset, family financial management, developing business networks, and digital marketing strategies. With these skills, PKH families are not only able to produce goods or services, but can also sell them effectively in local and online markets.

Training should also be based on local potential and environmental characteristics. In Kebon Jayanti, the potential for the creative economy is quite large, especially in the form of handicrafts, regional snacks, and recycled products. Utilizing this local potential can increase the relevance of training and increase the likelihood of business success. In addition, training must be carried out periodically, not just once, so that the skills taught can continue to be honed and adjusted to market dynamics. Skills training alone is not enough to guarantee the success of economic empowerment. Intensive business assistance is also needed so that training participants are able to implement the knowledge and skills they have acquired in a real context. This assistance includes technical assistance in the production process, assistance in business licensing, marketing strategies, access to capital, and business risk management. Good assistance is personal and sustainable.

This means that the assistant must be able to understand the character and conditions of each family, and guide them gradually in building and developing a business. Thus, assistance is not only a form of technical assistance, but also a process of forming an entrepreneurial mentality and spirit. Experience shows that the success of economic empowerment is highly dependent on the quality of assistance (Afriansyah, 2023). In Kebon Jayanti Village, a program that provided local mentors with an understanding of the local social and economic context showed better results than programs that relied solely on formal training without subsequent support. Mentors can also help build market networks and encourage collaboration between beneficiaries to strengthen the scale and competitiveness of their businesses.

The economic empowerment of PKH recipient families requires the involvement of various parties. Local governments play an important role in creating supportive policies, providing training budgets, and coordinating cross-sector programs. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can act as training facilitators, business mentors, and liaisons between beneficiary families and broader resources. Meanwhile, the private sector can provide markets, technology, and capital for the development of family businesses. For example, local companies can establish partnerships with PKH recipient micro-business groups as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) program. Through this scheme, companies can provide entrepreneurship training, open market access for MSME products, and facilitate professional mentoring (Nugraha, 2017). This kind of collaboration will create an ecosystem that supports economic empowerment more effectively and sustainably. The role of universities can also be maximized in terms of research and development of local products based on innovation. With this approach, economic empowerment not only touches on practical aspects, but is also supported by scientific knowledge and technological innovation.

The novelty of this study lies in its deeper focus on strengthening productive skills as the main strategy in creating economic independence for poor families. Unlike previous studies that focused more on the management of social assistance and structural aspects of the transaction system (e.g. e-warong), this study highlights the importance of transformative processes through skills training and business assistance as a more proactive approach. This article discusses economic empowerment for families receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Kebon Jayanti Village through skills training and business assistance. This approach is different from previous studies that focused more on the management of e-warong with a non-cash transaction system (Afriansyah, 2023). The formation of Beneficiary Family (KPM) groups (Handayani, 2023). The method used in this article is qualitative with a case study approach, while previous studies used a more technology focused approach and descriptive methods for evaluation. The results of this article show that training and assistance can increase economic independence, despite challenges such as low levels of education and market access. On the other hand, previous studies have found that independent training contributes to increased income and emphasizes the importance of community participation in education and health. The constraints identified in this article include limited funds and low financial literacy, while previous studies have noted challenges in socialization and community support (Rahmi, 2021).

The recommendations from this article highlight the need for training that is in accordance with local potential and access to sharia-based capital, while previous studies have emphasized the formation of sustainable KPM groups. In addition, this article focuses on the urban context of Kebon Jayanti, which faces different challenges compared to other more rural or semi-urban research locations. Overall, this article offers a new approach to economic empowerment through training and mentoring, while previous studies have emphasized social and group aspects, indicating the need for a more comprehensive and integrated approach in community empowerment programs.

In its implementation, economic empowerment through training and business mentoring is not free from various constraints. First, limited training budgets make the program unable to cover all beneficiaries. Second, low financial and digital literacy make it difficult for some participants to understand the training material, let alone apply it in the form of real businesses. Third, access to business capital is still a classic problem that has not been fully resolved (Faustina, 2024). In addition, low levels of education are also a factor inhibiting the success of the program. Many PKH recipients have only completed basic education, so they do not yet have the capacity to read business opportunities strategically. Not infrequently, they also

experience a lack of confidence in starting a business because they are used to being in a position to receive assistance.

For this empowerment program to succeed, careful planning and local potential-based planning are needed. Training must be tailored to the needs and characteristics of the environment, so that the results can be more contextual and applicable. For example, in Kebon Jayanti, which has many informal small business actors, creative economy-based entrepreneurship training can be the main strategy. In addition, the use of sharia economic principles in the capital system (for example through sharia cooperatives or BMT) can be a solution for families who are reluctant or afraid to go into debt with high interest. Local governments need to create an incentive system for families who have successfully demonstrated business progress, so that their motivation remains high. In addition, digitalization strategies such as online marketing training and the use of e-commerce platforms also need to be introduced so that PKH families are able to reach a wider market.

The economic empowerment of PKH recipient families through skills training and business mentoring is a strategic step in reducing dependence on social assistance. With the right approach and cross-sector collaboration, poor families in Kebon Jayanti Village can be empowered to become agents of economic change in their environment (Mansur, 2024). This program is not only about increasing income, but also about building independence, self-esteem, and a better future for poor urban families. A joint commitment from the government, society, and the private sector is needed to make economic empowerment an integral part of the poverty alleviation strategy. This research is expected to provide real contributions in formulating policies and programs that are not only charitable, but are able to create transformative and sustainable impacts in the long term.

Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to explore and provide an overview of a symptom, event, or incident that is currently taking place (Jamaludin, 2022). Such as the process of empowering families receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving economic independence in the city of Bandung. The case study approach was chosen because of its ability to provide an in-depth understanding of phenomena in a real context, by collecting data from various relevant sources (Rahmawati, 2017). samples were taken from PKH beneficiary families, PKH assistants, and other related parties who have knowledge and experience in economic empowerment. The researcher took a series of steps to determine sample selection, establish selection criteria, and identify the types of documents to be reviewed. First, although the number of samples taken was not specifically determined, the researcher selected samples until they reached the saturation point, which is a condition where the data obtained is sufficiently in-depth and the information obtained begins to repeat itself, so that there is no significant new data.

The main focus of this study is on families receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH), PKH assistants, and other related parties. Sample selection was carried out until the data obtained was considered sufficiently in-depth and reached saturation point, where the information obtained was repeated and there was no significant new data. This approach allows researchers to understand the dynamics of economic empowerment comprehensively in the context of society (Angkotasari, 2022). The sample selection criteria in this study include several categories. First, PKH beneficiary families registered in Bandung City, who are expected to have direct experience related to the economic empowerment process. Second, PKH facilitators,

namely individuals who are involved in the implementation of the program and have knowledge and experience in assisting beneficiary families. Third, other related parties, including program implementers and other stakeholders relevant to the economic empowerment of PKH beneficiary families.

Data collection was carried out through three main methods: in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, including PKH facilitators, program implementers, and beneficiary families, to explore information related to the empowerment process and its impacts. Observations were conducted to directly observe the implementation of the program in the field, while documentation studies collected secondary data from documents and reports related to the PKH family empowerment program in Bandung City. Furthermore, researchers also conducted documentation studies to collect secondary data (Jamaludin, 2022).

The types of documents reviewed include PKH program documents, such as official reports, implementation guidelines, and policy documents related to the program. In addition, evaluation reports containing the results of previous program evaluations are also reviewed, as they can provide insight into the effectiveness and impact of the program. Finally, statistical data related to the economic independence of beneficiary families, such as information on income, expenditure, and other economic indicators, are also part of the documents reviewed. By following these stages, researchers strive to ensure that the data collected is relevant and comprehensive, so that it can provide a clear picture of the impact of the PKH family empowerment program on economic independence in the city of Bandung (Angkotasana, 2022).

Data analysis is carried out in a structured manner through the stages of collection, reduction, presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and verification. After the data is collected, researchers reduce it to sort out relevant information, so that only significant data is analyzed further (Handayani, 2023). The reduced data is presented in narrative or tabular form to facilitate understanding. Conclusions are drawn based on the main findings of the analysis, and verification is carried out through triangulation of sources and methods. It is hoped that this study can provide a comprehensive picture of the impact of the PKH family empowerment program on economic independence in Bandung City.

Results

PKH beneficiaries receiving financial assistance and training in economic independence skills provided by the Kebon Jayanti Village Administration (Figure 1). The Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) has been present in Kebon Jayanti Village since 2013, with the same social workers assisting beneficiary families (KPM) until 2024, despite assistance from other social workers. Currently, there are 350 KPM in the subdistrict, with 80 of them running micro-enterprises, driven by Kebon Jayanti's strategic position as a hub for socio-economic activities in Kiaracandong District. Based on interviews conducted with Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) recipients, it was found that active participation in various activities organized by PKH social workers is a key expectation of the program. One of the recipients, Mrs. Siti Badriah, explained that she consistently takes part in group meetings and fulfills her obligations as a beneficiary. She emphasized that the cash assistance she receives is used responsibly to meet her daily needs, including purchasing basic necessities such as rice, side dishes, milk, and covering medical expenses. Moreover, the program facilitators not only provide guidance on the use of funds but also empower the beneficiaries by teaching them how to make and sell food products as an effort to improve their economic resilience.



Figure 1. PKH Assistance by Village Officials

Similarly, another recipient, Mrs. Elis, shared that the facilitators frequently remind them to remain grateful, avoid dependency, and stay motivated in working and starting small-scale businesses for the welfare of their families. Despite the positive impact of these encouragements, both beneficiaries expressed concerns regarding their limited access to markets to sell the products they have learned to make. This limitation has hindered their efforts to become economically independent and has kept many of them reliant on social assistance. Supporting these observations, a PKH facilitator acknowledged that although there has been notable progress among the participants, significant challenges still exist. The most pressing obstacles identified are low levels of financial literacy and limited access to capital, which continue to hinder the participants' ability to develop sustainable sources of income and achieve long-term financial independence.

In the implementation of the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) in Bandung City, social workers play a crucial role in organizing and facilitating empowerment efforts for Beneficiary Families (KPM). To ensure effective coordination and personalized support, social workers divide KPM into thirteen groups, each consisting of approximately twenty to thirty-five members. Within each group, a designated group leader serves as a liaison between the social worker and the members, facilitating communication and coordination. One of the program's key components is the monthly Family Capacity Building Meeting (Pertemuan Peningkatan Kemampuan Keluarga or P2K2), where social workers review individual and group progress, update KPM data, and deliver educational sessions based on structured modules. These modules cover a wide range of topics including economic empowerment, health and nutrition, educational support, child protection, and social welfare services for the elderly and individuals with severe disabilities. In the year 2024, the program places special emphasis on the economic module with the aim of addressing the persistent financial difficulties faced by many KPM. This module provides practical knowledge on household financial management, responsible borrowing, savings strategies, and the development of small-scale businesses.

Through this focus, the program aspires to gradually increase the financial resilience and independence of low-income families. Findings from this study indicate that empowering PKH beneficiaries in Bandung City through a combination of skills training, business mentoring, and improved access to capital has significantly contributed to enhancing their economic independence. Vocational training activities such as sewing, cooking, and managing home-based enterprises have equipped KPM with practical skills needed to initiate small businesses and generate supplementary family income. The involvement of PKH facilitators supported by local governments and non-governmental organizations has also proven instrumental in fostering motivation, entrepreneurial spirit, and self-confidence among participants. Furthermore, improved access to capital through cooperatives or Islamic microfinance

institutions enables KPM to overcome the barrier of initial funding, thus supporting the development of sustainable income-generating activities within the community.

However, this study also identified several barriers, such as low education levels, limited market access, and insufficient business networks. Some KPM still rely on social assistance due to a lack of confidence or adequate skills. Factors supporting the success of the PKH program include training tailored to local needs, intensive mentoring, and collaboration between the government, NGOs, and the private sector. Meanwhile, the main obstacles are limited funds, lack of information about business opportunities, and challenges in marketing products.

Discussion

Program Keluarga Harapan in Bandung

Empowering PKH families in Bandung, specifically in Kebon Jayanti Village, Kiaracondong District, has proven to be effective in building economic independence, provided that it is supported by relevant skills training, continuous mentoring, and adequate access to capital. Skills training helps PKH beneficiaries acquire new abilities that can be directly applied in productive ventures, while mentoring provides motivation and solutions to overcome challenges encountered in the field. Access to business capital, particularly through Islamic financial institutions, offers interest-free financing alternatives, in line with the Islamic economic principles adopted in this study. However, many people still cannot fully achieve self-reliance despite receiving training and mentoring from the government. As shown in the following data;

Jenis Bantuan Sosial	Jumlah Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) Bantuan Sosial di Kota Bandung (Keluarga)		
	2023	2022	2021
BPNT	97.469	95.282	90.425
PKH	458.770	46.820	44.360
BPNT-PKM	-	-	155
PBI-JK	46.268	416.832	360.655

Keterangan Data :
Sumber : <https://opendata.bandung.go.id/>

Figure 2. PKH Assistance Recipients Data

As the following data shows, the number of social assistance recipients under the PKH program remains high each year, with the number of recipients continuing to rise. Therefore, further guidance and outreach are needed for PKH assistance recipients in Bandung City to achieve economic independence by utilizing government subsidies. Effective financial management is not only necessary for meeting consumptive needs but must also lead to progress in livelihood sustainability, rather than relying solely on government subsidies. Another key factor for success is the synergy between the government, NGOs, and the private sector in supporting empowerment programs.

This collaboration facilitates access to information, training, and market opportunities for PKH recipients. However, challenges remain, particularly regarding low financial literacy and digital marketing skills among PKH recipients. Therefore, empowerment programs must continue to be tailored to local needs and potential, while strengthening business networks among PKH recipients. Overall, this study confirms that skill-based economic empowerment and mentoring can reduce poor families' dependence on social assistance and promote the creation of sustainable economic independence in the city of Bandung.

Empowering Poor Communities Through PKH Assistance

Community meetings with village officials to monitor and evaluate the use of PKH assistance and provide training in financial management skills (Figure 3). The empowerment of families receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Bandung aims to achieve economic independence through various initiatives. According to research, PKH not only provides conditional cash assistance but also expands access to education and health services, particularly for pregnant women and children. The program also offers business skills training to enhance family economic capacity, enabling them to achieve financial independence. PKH facilitators conduct outreach and mentoring through regular sessions called Family Development Sessions (FDS), which aim to foster an independent mindset and encourage families to manage resources and leverage local business opportunities. Furthermore, PKH in Bandung City emphasizes the development of local potential as a source of sustainable livelihood by supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Skills training not only covers technical aspects but also market access for products and services produced by beneficiary families, enabling them to compete in broader markets (Annissa et al., 2025). Through the integration of skills training, social assistance, and local potential development, PKH functions as a catalyst in the economic empowerment of the poor.



Figure 3. PKH Assistance Recipients Meeting

Economic skills training in PKH plays an important role in promoting economic independence for beneficiary families (KPM). This training not only enhances technical skills but also provides knowledge about business management and marketing strategies, enabling KPM to manage their businesses more effectively (Sasue & Marliyantoro, 2023). Regularly held FDS sessions serve as a platform for socialization and mentoring, encouraging KPM to leverage local potential and business opportunities around them (Vidyastuti, 2022). Support in market access for SME products developed by KPM is also an important part of this training, so that the products produced can compete and grow. Thus, economic skills training in PKH not only improves the economic capacity of families but also strengthens their socio-economic resilience, enabling sustainable economic independence to be achieved.

Factors Driving the Success of PKH Assistance

The success of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is influenced by several key factors. One of the most important is the role of PKH facilitators who interact directly with beneficiaries, serving as communication liaisons and reminders to fulfill program obligations, such as awareness of education and health (Afwan, 2022). Additionally, the commitment of local governments and other stakeholders, as well as the enthusiasm of beneficiary communities, significantly contribute to the program's success. Access to accurate data on the education and

health of beneficiary families facilitates program implementation and monitoring, thereby helping to achieve the goal of improving well-being (Rosdiana, 2020). Another factor supporting the success of PKH is the ease of access to education and health services for beneficiary families, which impacts their awareness and standard of living. This contributes to improved quality of life and economic capacity development among the community (Daud & Marini, 2018). Effective coordination among program implementers at various levels further strengthens PKH's effectiveness in addressing poverty. However, challenges such as a lack of supporting facilities, limited human resources, and social conflicts, such as jealousy among communities that do not receive the program, need to be addressed in order to optimize the success of PKH (Sutarliyah, 2018).

Thus, the success of PKH is highly dependent on the synergy between effective program implementation, resource support, and active participation from beneficiary communities. Although PKH is effective in reducing poverty and improving access to education and health, many Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Bandung City still face economic dependence due to a lack of skills and productive enterprises. Therefore, it is important to implement a comprehensive empowerment approach to change family mindset and economic capacity toward self-reliance (Sunardi, 2016). Through skill training, business mentoring, and improved access to capital, it is hoped that KPM can increase their income and reduce their dependence on social assistance. Evaluating the role of local governments, NGOs, and the private sector in supporting sustainable empowerment in line with the commitment among program implementers is key to the success of PKH. This transformative approach not only addresses existing challenges but also promotes synergy between effective PKH implementation and sustainable empowerment efforts, thereby increasing community participation in local economic development and long-term well-being (Komalasari, 2023).

Barriers and Challenges in PKH Implementation

The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) faces various complex challenges and obstacles, both from within the program itself and external factors (Sawitri, 2025). One of the main obstacles is the delay in the distribution of cash assistance through ATMs, caused by technical and administrative issues, such as the lack of synchronization between population data and beneficiary data. This results in slow verification and disbursement processes, as well as uneven distribution of assistance (Racham et al., 2022). Additionally, ineffective communication between PKH facilitators and beneficiaries is another issue, leading to low understanding and participation among beneficiaries. Another challenge is the low participation of beneficiary families in optimally utilizing assistance, as well as long-term dependence on assistance without any improvement in financial independence (Nurjanna., 2023). Therefore, it is recommended that PKH be complemented with skills and entrepreneurship training. Structural barriers such as difficult geographical access, lack of support from community leaders, and slow administrative processes also add to the complexity of these challenges.

In Bandung City, PKH challenges are related to economic dependence and low financial independence among beneficiary families (Nurjanna., 2023). Research indicates that skills training, business mentoring, and access to capital are crucial for enhancing the economic capacity of Beneficiary Families (KPM). A transformative approach is expected to reduce long-term dependence on government assistance (Liza, (2020)). Research findings emphasize the importance of developing local potential and integrating skills training with market access for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (Rohman, 2024). Future research should include an in-depth study of the effectiveness of skills training programs, the role of local

governments, NGOs, and the private sector in supporting sustainable empowerment, as well as an analysis of the long-term impact of PKH on the economic independence and well-being of KPM.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that the economic empowerment of Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries in Kebon Jayanti Village, Bandung, through skills training, business mentoring, and improved access to capital, has positively contributed to efforts in fostering economic independence. Training in areas such as home-based culinary production, tailoring, and handicrafts has enabled many PKH families to initiate microenterprises, while consistent mentoring has strengthened their confidence and motivation. Support from local government, NGOs, and the private sector also plays a crucial role in sustaining this empowerment ecosystem. The implications of these findings suggest that social assistance programs can be significantly more effective when integrated with empowerment strategies that build productive capacity. The involvement of skilled facilitators, locally relevant training, and multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to achieving long-term economic sustainability for beneficiary families.

The limitations of this research lie in its localized focus on a single urban area, which may not fully represent the broader PKH implementation across different regions. Additionally, the qualitative approach limits the ability to measure quantifiable economic outcomes such as income increases or asset growth. Long-term psychological and social impacts were also not explored in depth. Future research should consider comparative studies between urban and rural PKH implementations, combining quantitative methods to assess changes in household income, business performance, and social mobility. Further investigation is also recommended on the use of digital marketing training and Islamic microfinance models to support sustainable micro-enterprises among poor families. Evaluating the long-term transformation of beneficiaries' mindsets and community resilience as outcomes of economic empowerment programs would also enrich future scholarship.

Acknowledgment

-

References

- Afriansyah. (2023). Pengertian dan konsep pemberdayaan masyarakat. Dalam *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (hlm. 93–114).
- Afwan, M. R. (2022). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Desa Mamben Lauk Kecamatan Wanasaba Kabupaten Lombok Timur (*Skripsi, Universitas Mataram*). <https://doi.org/10.21608/pshj>
- Angkotasan, M. A. (2022). Pemberdayaan masyarakat miskin melalui Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) oleh Dinas Sosial di Kecamatan Sirimau Kota Ambon Provinsi Maluku (Disertasi, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri).
- Annissa, F. N., Kushartono, T., & Fauzi, L. M. (2025). Evaluasi pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Desa Tanimulya Kecamatan Ngamprah Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Praxis Idealis: Jurnal Mahasiswa Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.36859/jp.v2i1.3142>

- Beni, S. (2023). Dampak Program Keluarga Harapan terhadap kemandirian keluarga penerima manfaat di Bengkulu. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Seminar Akademik Tahunan Ilmu Ekonomi dan Studi Pembangunan*, 6, 398–404.
- Daud, M., & Marini, Y. (2018). Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin. *Jurnal Humaniora: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Ekonomi dan Hukum*, 2(1), 29–38. <https://doi.org/10.30601/humaniora.v2i1.51>
- Faustina, B. S. (2024). *Menggali peran pendamping sosial dalam mendorong kemandirian ekonomi KPM PKH: Studi kasus di Kelurahan Kebon Jayanti Kota Bandung*.
- Handayani, L. (2023). Pemberdayaan masyarakat pada Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). *Tamkin: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, 5, 21–42. <https://doi.org/10.15575/tamkin.v5i1.2416>
- Jamaludin, A. N. (2022). *Metode penelitian sosial*. Pustaka Aksara.
- Komalasari, D. (2023). Peran pendamping sosial Program Keluarga Harapan dalam mencapai graduasi sejahtera mandiri (Studi pada pendamping sosial dengan latar belakang kesejahteraan sosial dan nonkesejahteraan sosial). *Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah*. <https://doi.org/10.35931/aq.v17i15.2632>
- Liza, S. A. (2020). Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). *Social Science and Humanities Studies*, 189–200.
- Mansur, Y. (2024). Analisis perkembangan penduduk miskin, karakteristik kemiskinan dan kedalaman kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jurnal EMT KITA*, 8, 18–31. <https://doi.org/10.35870/emt.v8i1.1930>
- Nugraha, H. S. (2017). Potensi UMKM berbasis ekonomi kreatif dan pariwisata sebagai sektor unggulan daerah. *Jurnal Dialektika Publik*, 2, 30–43.
- Nurjanna, N. (2023). *Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di daerah terpencil: Studi kasus Desa Hoyane Kecamatan Seko Kabupaten Luwu Utara* (Disertasi, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palopo).
- Rachma, M., Hidayat, Y., & Azkia, L. (2022). Hambatan pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) dalam peningkatan kesejahteraan sosial masyarakat di Kelurahan Pelambuan Kota Banjarmasin. *Padaringan: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Antropologi*, 4(2), 93–104. <https://doi.org/10.20527/padaringan.v4i2.5457>
- Rahmawati, E., & Rahmawati, R. (2017). Peran pendamping dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat miskin melalui Program Keluarga Harapan. *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment*, 1, 161–169. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jnece.v1i2.16271>
- Rahmi. (2021). *Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) bagi keluarga miskin penerima manfaat di Kelurahan Ciroyom, Kecamatan Andir, Kota Bandung*. Galang Tanjung, 1–9.
- Rohman, M. A. (2024). Analisis efektivitas pelaksanaan pendampingan Program Keluarga Harapan berbasis pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial dalam perspektif pengembangan masyarakat Islam. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 10, 2066–2079. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiel.v10.2.14292>
- Rosdiana. (2020). Evaluasi Program Keluarga Harapan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Kecamatan Linggang Bigung Kabupaten Kutai Barat. *EJournal Administrasi Publik*, 9005–9017.

- Sasue, G. A., & Marliyantoro, A. O. (2023). Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat (Studi di Kalurahan Trimulyo dan Kalurahan Sumberagung, Kapanewon Jetis, Kabupaten Bantul, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). *Sosio Progresif: Media Pemikiran Studi Pembangunan Sosial*, 3(1), 16–32. <https://doi.org/10.47431/sosioprogresif.v3i1.412>
- Sawitri, N., & Sutarliyah, U. J. (2025). Implementasi kebijakan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) sebagai upaya pengetasan kemiskinan di Desa Pantai Harapan Kecamatan Cembaga Hulu Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur. *Villages: Jurnal Pemerintahan Desa dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 6(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.47134/villages.v6i1.200>
- Sunardi, A. A. (2016). *Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kecamatan Ciparay Kabupaten Bandung Provinsi Jawa Barat*.
- Sutarliyah, U. J. (2018). *Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) sebagai upaya mengatasi kemiskinan di Kabupaten Jombang (Studi pada Unit Pelaksana Program Keluarga Kabupaten Jombang)*.
- Vidyastuti, V. L. (2022). Implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan di Kelurahan Margasuka Kecamatan Babakan Ciparay Kota Bandung. *JANE: Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 426. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jane.v14i1.41340>