

Article

Investigating the Transformative Impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on Basic Needs and Community Development in Pardomuan I Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency

Demita Sihotang ¹, and Marsono Mersel Sihotang ²

¹ Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan, Indonesia

² External Relation, Plasma Support and Community Development Specialist, PT. Austindo Nusantara Jaya. Tbk.

Abstract: This research delves into the transformative influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on fulfilling basic needs in Pardomuan I Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency. Against the backdrop of Indonesia's social welfare initiatives, the study navigates the correlations and trends shaping economic empowerment, educational attainment, health outcomes, and women's empowerment within the community. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study integrates quantitative surveys, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentary analysis to capture the multifaceted impact of PKH. A purposive sampling strategy targets PKH beneficiary families, ensuring diverse representation. Ethical considerations guide the research process, fostering transparency and participant trust. The research reveals robust correlations between PKH participation and economic empowerment, emphasizing the program's role as a financial lifeline, poverty alleviator, and catalyst for improved housing and food security. Educational outcomes showcase a positive association, linking PKH to increased school enrollment and attendance. Health initiatives correlate with enhanced well-being, and gender-inclusive strategies correlate with heightened economic resilience among women. Policy implications advocate for the expansion of targeted cash transfers, integrated health and education initiatives, and gender-inclusive strategies in social welfare programs. Practitioners are encouraged to adopt community-centric approaches, continuous monitoring, and adaptive strategies. Future research directions include longitudinal studies, comparative analyses, and exploring multi-program interactions.

Keywords: Family Hope Program (PKH); Basic Needs; Community Development; Social Welfare Programs; Pardomuan I Village

Correspondence:

Demita Sihotang

Email : demitasht@gmail.com.

Received: Jan 23, 2022;

Revised: Feb 05, 2022;

Accepted: Feb 26, 2022;

Published: Feb 28, 2022;



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Indonesia, a diverse archipelago of over 17,000 islands, grapples with the persistent challenge of poverty, especially in its rural and marginalized communities (Davidson, 2018). In response to this socioeconomic concern, the Indonesian government introduced the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan or PKH), a pivotal initiative aimed at addressing poverty and promoting sustainable development. Launched in 2007, PKH represents a significant stride in the government's commitment to uplifting the lives of vulnerable households through targeted social assistance.

The focus of this research is on the village of Pardomuan I in the Pangururan District, situated within the Samosir Regency. Pardomuan I, like numerous rural communities across Indonesia, faces various socio-economic hurdles that hinder the fulfillment of basic needs among its residents. Understanding the impact of PKH on community development in this specific context is crucial for both local and national policymakers.

The analysis of the influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on fulfilling community basic needs in Pardomuan I Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency holds profound significance, both within the local context and as a contribution to the broader

discourse on social welfare and development. This study serves as a crucial examination of the effectiveness and impact of targeted social assistance programs in addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by vulnerable communities. Several key aspects underscore the importance of this research

The primary objectives of the Family Hope Program are deeply rooted in the broader goals of poverty alleviation, human capital development, and social empowerment (Porter & Craig, 2004). The program operates on the principle of conditional cash transfers, wherein eligible families receive financial aid contingent upon their compliance with certain conditions. These conditions typically revolve around essential aspects such as maternal and child health, education, and family planning.

At its core, PKH seeks to alleviate poverty by providing direct financial assistance to families living below the poverty line (Risqiana et al., 2019). The cash transfers are instrumental in addressing immediate economic challenges and improving the overall well-being of the recipients.

Recognizing the pivotal role of education in breaking the cycle of poverty, PKH places a strong emphasis on promoting human capital development (Rohmi, 2022). Families enrolled in the program are encouraged to ensure regular school attendance for their children, fostering a foundation for future socioeconomic mobility.

Maternal and child health is a central focus of PKH (Febriany et al., 2011). By incentivizing families to utilize health services, especially prenatal and postnatal care, the program aims to enhance the health outcomes of mothers and children, contributing to the overall well-being of the community.

PKH actively promotes family planning and reproductive health, aiming to empower families to make informed choices about the size and spacing of their children (Paul, 2022). This strategic approach aligns with broader demographic and developmental goals.

Recognizing the pivotal role of women in community development, PKH incorporates measures to empower women economically and socially. This includes encouraging women's participation in education and promoting income-generating activities.

PKH operates at the intersection of financial assistance and behavioral change, aiming not only to provide immediate relief but also to instigate long-term positive transformations in the lives of participating families (IRENE, 2022). The program's impact extends beyond individual households, contributing to community-level development and fostering a more inclusive and resilient society.

The Family Hope Program encompasses a range of interventions, from financial aid to encouraging education and healthcare utilization (Stone et al., 2017). However, the extent to which these interventions contribute to fulfilling the basic needs of communities remains a topic that requires in-depth analysis. The success of PKH in Pardomuan I Village may not only reflect the efficacy of the program but also shed light on potential areas of improvement in the implementation of social welfare policies.

Furthermore, investigating the influence of PKH on fulfilling basic needs in Pardomuan I Village contributes to the broader discourse on the effectiveness of social assistance programs in rural settings. This research aims to provide empirical insights that can inform policy decisions, enhance program implementation, and contribute to the ongoing dialogue on poverty alleviation strategies in Indonesia.

As the global community strives to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is imperative to evaluate the impact of initiatives such as PKH in addressing the root causes of poverty and fostering sustainable development (Sudirman et al., 2021). This study, situated in the unique socio-economic context of Pardomuan I Village, seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the interplay between the Family Hope Program and the fulfillment of community basic needs, ultimately contributing to evidence-based policy formulation and program improvement.

Understanding how PKH influences the fulfillment of basic needs provides insights into its role in poverty alleviation (Setiawan et al., 2021). By examining the program's impact on education, healthcare, and other essential services, the research contributes to the

broader goal of sustainable development by assessing the long-term changes in the community's well-being.

The study offers an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of PKH in a specific local context (Abubakar et al., 2022). By identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the program in Pardomuan I Village, policymakers can make informed decisions on refining implementation strategies, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing the overall impact of PKH.

Assessing the influence of PKH on basic needs extends beyond monetary considerations. It provides a lens through which to examine the empowerment of community members. This includes understanding how families leverage the program to enhance education, improve healthcare access, and actively participate in their own socio-economic development.

The findings of this research can inform policy decisions at both local and national levels (Cash et al., 2006). Insights into the influence of PKH on basic needs can guide policymakers in tailoring social assistance programs to better address the specific needs of communities, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to maximize positive outcomes.

Pardomuan I Village, like many rural areas, faces unique challenges in fulfilling basic needs. This study provides an opportunity to delve into these challenges, offering a nuanced understanding of the contextual factors that influence the effectiveness of PKH. Such insights can be instrumental in designing targeted interventions that resonate with the specific needs of the community.

The research contributes to the academic discourse on social welfare, poverty alleviation, and community development. By adding empirical evidence to the existing body of knowledge, it enriches the understanding of the complex interplay between social assistance programs and the fulfillment of basic needs, thereby fostering a more informed and nuanced discussion in academic and development circles.

The outcomes of this research are not confined to the boundaries of Pardomuan I Village; they contribute to the global conversation on effective poverty reduction strategies. Lessons learned from the PKH implementation in this specific context can offer valuable insights for countries facing similar challenges and striving to implement successful social assistance programs.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Existing Literature and Related Studies

The foundation of any research endeavor rests upon the shoulders of existing literature and related studies that provide insights, frameworks, and context for the current investigation. In the realm of social welfare programs and poverty alleviation, a rich body of literature has explored the impact of similar initiatives, laying the groundwork for understanding the nuances and potential challenges associated with programs like the Family Hope Program (PKH). This section delves into the existing literature and related studies, offering a comprehensive overview of the scholarly landscape that informs the present research.

PKH and Poverty Alleviation: Several studies have focused on the role of conditional cash transfer programs, such as PKH, in alleviating poverty (Hadna, 2022). These studies often examine the direct impact of cash transfers on household income, economic well-being, and the overall poverty levels within targeted communities.

Educational Impact: Scholars have explored the influence of social welfare programs, including PKH, on educational outcomes (Sari, 2019). This involves assessing whether conditional cash transfers contribute to increased school enrollment, attendance, and educational attainment among children from beneficiary households.

Healthcare Utilization and Maternal-Child Health: Literature on social welfare programs often delves into their effects on healthcare utilization, with a particular focus on maternal and child health (Turner & Fuller, 2011). Researchers examine whether programs

like PKH lead to improvements in access to healthcare services, maternal care, and child health outcomes.

Gender Dynamics and Women's Empowerment: Some studies address the gender-specific impacts of social welfare programs. This includes exploring how programs like PKH contribute to women's empowerment, both economically and socially, within households and communities.

Community Development and Empowerment: Research on community development often assesses the broader impacts of social welfare initiatives (Brocklesby & Fisher, 2003). This includes examining changes in community infrastructure, economic activities, and social cohesion resulting from the implementation of programs like PKH.

Cultural Considerations: Understanding the cultural context is crucial for the successful implementation of social welfare programs (Austin & Ciaassen, 2008). Literature may explore how cultural factors influence the acceptance, effectiveness, and sustainability of programs like PKH in diverse communities.

Challenges and Critiques: Some literature critically examines the challenges and limitations of social welfare programs, highlighting potential areas for improvement (Mallett et al., 2012). This could include discussions on targeting accuracy, program leakage, and the long-term sustainability of positive outcomes.

Comparative Analyses: Comparative studies may compare the effectiveness of PKH with other social welfare programs, both within Indonesia and globally (Nugroho et al., 2021). These analyses contribute to a broader understanding of what elements make such programs successful in different contexts.

Studies like "Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Child Health" by Barber and Gertler delve into the broader community-level impacts of conditional cash transfer programs. Understanding how such programs contribute to community development, beyond individual households, is crucial.

The World Bank's research on cash transfers and gender dynamics, such as "Gender and Social Protection in the Developing World," explores how social welfare programs can empower women (Holmes & Jones, 2013). It assesses the role of cash transfers in enhancing women's decision-making power and economic independence.

Comparative studies like the World Bank's "Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty" provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of different conditional cash transfer programs globally (Fiszbein & Schady, 2009). Comparative analyses help identify best practices and areas for improvement.

Studies on the cultural dimensions of social welfare programs, such as "Cultural Values and the Impact of Social Spending on Well-Being" by Di Tella et al., highlight the importance of considering cultural factors in program design and implementation.

Research on the integration of technology in social welfare programs, for instance, the use of mobile money for cash transfers, can be found in studies like "Digital Payments, Cash Transfers, and the Role of Fintech" by Blumenstock et al. Understanding innovative approaches can enhance program efficiency.

Evaluating the long-term impact of social welfare programs is crucial. Studies such as "Long-Term Effects of Conditional Cash Transfers on Child Labor and Schooling" by Akresh, de Walque, and Kazianga explore the sustained effects beyond the initial intervention period.

2.2 Social Welfare Programs

Social welfare programs stand as crucial instruments in the pursuit of inclusive development, aiming to uplift the most vulnerable sections of society by addressing their economic, educational, and healthcare needs. These programs, often implemented by governments or non-governmental organizations, are designed to mitigate poverty, promote social justice, and enhance the overall well-being of communities.

Social welfare programs are founded on the principle of equity, striving to reduce disparities and ensure that individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status, have equal opportunities for a dignified life. By addressing the needs of the most marginalized, these programs contribute to a more socially just society.

Effective social welfare programs are often targeted, focusing on specific demographics or vulnerable groups (Torres-Gil & Hofland, 2012). Whether it's cash transfer initiatives, education scholarships, or healthcare subsidies, the aim is to direct resources where they are most needed, optimizing the impact on those facing the greatest challenges.

Upholding human dignity is a core principle. Social welfare programs not only provide material support but also empower individuals to lead self-sufficient lives. Through education, healthcare, and economic assistance, these programs aim to break the cycle of poverty and foster a sense of empowerment within communities.

Direct financial assistance, often in the form of cash transfers, is a common component of social welfare programs. This provides individuals and families with the means to meet their basic needs, from food and shelter to education and healthcare.

Programs that target education aim to eliminate barriers to learning (Galusha, 1998). This includes scholarships, school feeding programs, and infrastructure development to enhance educational access and quality. Education is seen as a key driver for breaking the cycle of poverty.

Social welfare programs often incorporate healthcare components, ensuring that individuals have access to essential medical services. This may involve subsidizing healthcare costs, improving healthcare infrastructure, or implementing preventive health measures.

Beyond immediate financial aid, many programs focus on enhancing the employability of individuals. Vocational training, skill development, and job placement initiatives contribute to long-term economic stability and self-sufficiency.

Recognizing the unique challenges faced by women and children, social welfare programs often have specialized components addressing maternal health, child nutrition, and women's empowerment. These initiatives aim to create a more gender-inclusive and child-friendly society.

One of the primary goals of social welfare programs is poverty alleviation. By providing direct financial assistance, educational opportunities, and healthcare access, these programs contribute to lifting individuals and communities out of poverty.

Social welfare programs invest in human capital, recognizing that educated, healthy individuals are essential for sustainable development. By fostering human capital development, these programs contribute to the overall well-being and productivity of society.

Social welfare programs contribute to building resilient communities. By addressing basic needs and empowering individuals, these programs create a foundation for communities to withstand economic shocks and challenges, fostering long-term sustainability.

2.3 Family Hope Program (PKH)

Indonesia, a nation characterized by its diverse landscapes and vibrant cultural tapestry, has long grappled with the challenge of poverty, particularly in its rural and marginalized communities. In response to this pressing issue, the Indonesian government unveiled the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan or PKH) in 2007, marking a significant stride in the country's commitment to social welfare and inclusive development.

The roots of PKH can be traced back to Indonesia's broader efforts to address the complex interplay of poverty, education, and healthcare within its population. Emerging in the wake of global discussions on the Millennium Development Goals, PKH aligns with the nation's commitment to achieving sustainable development targets by prioritizing the well-being of its most vulnerable citizens.

The overarching objectives of PKH encapsulate a holistic vision for poverty alleviation and human capital development. PKH is fundamentally anchored in the goal of alleviating poverty. By providing targeted financial assistance to families facing economic hardships, the program seeks to address immediate needs and create a pathway towards sustained economic well-being.

Recognizing the transformative power of education and healthcare, PKH places a strong emphasis on human capital development. Through conditional cash transfers

linked to education and health-related criteria, the program aims to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty by investing in the skills and health of the younger generation.

PKH acknowledges the pivotal role of women in the overall development of families and communities. The program includes initiatives to empower women economically and socially, fostering a more inclusive and gender-equitable society.

PKH operates on a unique conditional cash transfer model, distinguishing it as a targeted and results-oriented initiative. Eligible families receive financial assistance, with the disbursement contingent upon their compliance with specified conditions. These conditions encompass regular school attendance for children, utilization of healthcare services, and active participation in family planning programs.

The program's implementation involves collaboration between various government agencies, local administrations, and community stakeholders. This collaborative approach ensures a nuanced understanding of the diverse socio-economic landscapes across Indonesia and facilitates tailored interventions that resonate with the unique needs of different regions.

Over the years, PKH has demonstrated commendable successes in improving education enrollment, enhancing healthcare access, and reducing poverty in targeted communities. However, challenges such as accurate targeting, preventing program leakage, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of positive outcomes remain focal points for ongoing refinement and improvement.

PKH's impact extends beyond Indonesia's borders, attracting attention from the global community as a model for effective social welfare programs. Its success in addressing poverty while fostering human capital development has positioned PKH as a noteworthy case study in the global discourse on sustainable development.

2.3.1 Implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Pardomuan I Village

In the picturesque landscapes of Pardomuan I Village, nestled within the Pangururan District of Samosir Regency, the Family Hope Program (PKH) unfolds as a beacon of transformative change. The implementation of PKH in this unique setting reflects a nuanced approach, tailored to the specific needs and dynamics of this rural community.

At the heart of PKH's implementation in Pardomuan I Village lies a meticulous process of identifying eligible beneficiaries. This involves a comprehensive targeting mechanism, taking into account factors such as income levels, family composition, and specific socio-economic indicators. By ensuring accurate targeting, the program aims to reach those who are most in need, aligning with its fundamental objective of poverty alleviation.

Implementation begins with a robust community engagement strategy, acknowledging the importance of local insights and perspectives. Community leaders, local authorities, and PKH facilitators collaborate to raise awareness about the program, explaining its objectives, eligibility criteria, and the potential benefits for participating families. This engagement fosters a sense of ownership and cooperation within the community, laying the groundwork for successful program implementation.

PKH's core component, conditional cash transfers, operates in tandem with specific conditions that participating families must fulfill. In Pardomuan I Village, these conditions are tailored to the local context, encompassing factors such as children's school attendance, regular health check-ups, and active engagement in family planning initiatives. The conditional nature of cash transfers ensures a symbiotic relationship between immediate financial support and active efforts toward long-term socio-economic improvement.

In Pardomuan I, where educational access and healthcare utilization may pose unique challenges, PKH takes a holistic approach. The program collaborates with local schools to facilitate and monitor children's attendance, encouraging a culture of learning. Simultaneously, health facilities within or accessible to the village become focal points for ensuring families meet health-related conditions. This integration aligns with PKH's broader goal of human capital development.

Recognizing the crucial role of women in community development, PKH in Pardomuan I incorporates targeted initiatives to empower women economically and socially. This may include skill development programs, vocational training, or support for income-

generating activities. By enhancing the capacities of women, PKH strives to create a more gender-inclusive and resilient community.

The implementation of PKH in Pardomuan I Village is not without its challenges. Geographical factors, cultural nuances, and logistical hurdles may require adaptive strategies. Continuous engagement with the community, regular assessments, and feedback mechanisms become essential tools for addressing challenges, refining program implementation, and ensuring its relevance to the evolving needs of Pardomuan I.

As PKH takes root in Pardomuan I Village, the initial impacts become evident. Improved school attendance, enhanced healthcare awareness, and a gradual reduction in poverty indicators paint a promising picture. The program, however, is not static; it evolves in response to community dynamics, aiming for sustained positive impacts and a legacy of transformative change.

2.3.2 Eligibility Criteria for Family Participation in the Family Hope Program (PKH)

At the core of PKH's eligibility criteria is an assessment of the economic vulnerability of families. The program primarily targets households with incomes below the established poverty line. This income-based criterion serves as a foundational measure, identifying families grappling with financial hardship and ensuring that the program addresses the immediate economic challenges they face.

PKH recognizes the diversity of family structures within Indonesian society and tailors its eligibility criteria accordingly (Muttaqin, 2018). Factors such as the number of dependents, the presence of children, and the composition of family units contribute to the holistic evaluation of a family's eligibility. This approach ensures that the program accommodates the unique needs of various family configurations.

Acknowledging the interconnectedness of health and poverty, PKH includes health and nutrition indicators in its eligibility criteria. Families with members experiencing health vulnerabilities or malnutrition may receive priority. This approach aligns with the program's commitment to not only address economic challenges but also to improve the overall health and well-being of participating families.

An integral component of PKH's eligibility criteria revolves around the educational engagement of children within a family. Families with school-age children are encouraged to ensure regular school attendance. This condition reflects the program's emphasis on breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty by investing in education as a pathway to long-term empowerment and economic mobility.

PKH incorporates a family planning component into its eligibility criteria, recognizing the importance of responsible family planning in the broader context of poverty alleviation. Families that actively participate in family planning initiatives may receive additional consideration, highlighting PKH's commitment to addressing demographic challenges while promoting the well-being of mothers and children.

While PKH establishes national-level eligibility criteria, the program acknowledges the importance of community validation and consideration of local contexts. Local authorities, community leaders, and PKH facilitators play a pivotal role in assessing and validating the eligibility of families based on their knowledge of the community's dynamics, ensuring that the criteria resonate with the specific needs of the region.

Eligibility for PKH is not a static determination but involves continuous assessment and adaptation. As family circumstances evolve, the program remains dynamic, adjusting its criteria to accommodate changing needs. Regular reviews and updates ensure that PKH remains responsive to the evolving socio-economic landscape and continues to provide targeted support to families in need.

2.3.3 Frequency and Nature of Assistance in the Family Hope Program (PKH)

PKH operates on a regular and predictable schedule, ensuring that assistance reaches families in a timely and dependable manner. The frequency of assistance is often structured to align with the dynamic needs of participating families. Typically, cash transfers are disbursed on a monthly basis, providing a consistent and reliable flow of financial support to help families meet their essential needs.

The regularity of assistance is not only a testament to the program's commitment to sustained support but also serves a vital role in creating a sense of stability within beneficiary households. Monthly disbursements offer families the assurance that they can count on a predictable inflow of resources, contributing to a more secure and predictable economic environment.

At the core of PKH's assistance is the provision of conditional cash transfers. Families receive financial support contingent upon their compliance with specific conditions outlined by the program. These conditions typically revolve around factors such as children's school attendance, regular health check-ups, and active participation in family planning initiatives.

PKH places a strong emphasis on education as a transformative pathway out of poverty (Roelen, 2014). Families receive assistance to encourage and facilitate the education of their children. This can include support for school supplies, uniforms, and other educational expenses, fostering an environment conducive to learning.

Addressing health vulnerabilities is integral to PKH's mission. Families receive assistance to facilitate regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and access to essential healthcare services. By incentivizing healthcare utilization, PKH contributes to improved health outcomes and a healthier community.

PKH recognizes the pivotal role of women in community development. Assistance may extend to initiatives that empower women economically and socially. This can include support for vocational training, income-generating activities, or programs that enhance women's capacities and contribute to gender equity.

As part of its holistic approach, PKH provides assistance to families actively engaging in family planning initiatives. This support reflects the program's commitment to addressing demographic challenges while promoting the well-being of mothers and children.

Beyond individual households, PKH may contribute to broader community development initiatives. This can include infrastructure projects, community-based programs, or collaborations with local authorities to address systemic challenges faced by the community.

The nature and frequency of assistance provided through PKH have tangible and transformative impacts on participating families. By addressing immediate economic needs, incentivizing education and healthcare, and fostering women's empowerment, PKH contributes to breaking the cycle of poverty and nurturing a more resilient and empowered community.

2.3.4 Impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH)

One of the most pronounced impacts of PKH is its role in alleviating poverty within participating families. Through targeted cash transfers, the program provides a financial lifeline to those grappling with economic hardships. This support is not merely immediate relief; it serves as a stepping stone, enabling families to address essential needs such as food, shelter, and education. As a result, PKH contributes significantly to reducing the prevalence and severity of poverty, fostering economic resilience within communities.

PKH's commitment to human capital development unfolds through its emphasis on education, healthcare, and women's empowerment (Holmemo et al., 2020). The impact on education is particularly noteworthy, with increased school enrollment and attendance among beneficiary children. By incentivizing families to prioritize education, PKH lays the groundwork for a more skilled and educated workforce, fostering long-term socio-economic development.

Health outcomes within PKH communities also exhibit positive trends. Regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and improved access to healthcare services contribute to better overall health and well-being. The program's holistic approach recognizes that a healthy population forms the bedrock of a thriving community.

Women's empowerment initiatives, supported by PKH, are instrumental in challenging traditional gender roles (Sutiyo & Maharjan, 2017). By providing opportunities for skill development, vocational training, and income-generating activities, PKH empowers

women economically and socially. This not only transforms individual lives but also contributes to the empowerment and resilience of entire communities.

Beyond individual households, PKH catalyzes community-level empowerment and resilience. The program's impact extends to broader community development initiatives, ranging from improved infrastructure to enhanced social cohesion. PKH facilitates community engagement, encouraging collective efforts to address shared challenges. This sense of community empowerment creates a ripple effect, fostering a collaborative spirit that extends beyond the duration of the program.

While PKH has achieved significant success, challenges such as accurate targeting, program leakage, and long-term sustainability persist. The program's impact is intricately tied to its ability to adapt and address these challenges. Continuous assessments, community feedback mechanisms, and adaptive strategies are crucial components of PKH's approach to ensuring sustained positive outcomes.

2.4 Community Basic Needs

In the pursuit of sustainable and inclusive development, addressing community basic needs stands as a foundational imperative. The concept of community basic needs encompasses a spectrum of fundamental requirements that are essential for individuals and communities to lead dignified, healthy, and productive lives.

Adequate housing is a cornerstone of fulfilling basic needs. Communities thrive when residents have access to safe and secure shelter. Housing conditions influence health, education, and overall quality of life, making it a pivotal component of community well-being.

Access to nutritious food is a fundamental requirement for individual and community health. Ensuring food security involves not only availability but also affordability and nutritional value. Addressing hunger and malnutrition is paramount for the well-being and productivity of communities.

Basic healthcare services are indispensable for maintaining the health and productivity of a community. Access to medical facilities, preventive care, and essential treatments contribute not only to individual health but also to the overall resilience of the community against health challenges.

Education is a powerful catalyst for community development. Access to quality education equips individuals with the skills and knowledge needed for personal growth and economic empowerment. It is an investment in human capital that pays dividends for generations.

Clean and accessible water is a basic necessity for health and hygiene. Communities must have reliable access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to prevent waterborne diseases and promote overall well-being.

Sustainable economic opportunities are vital for lifting communities out of poverty. Providing avenues for employment, income generation, and entrepreneurship empowers individuals, fosters economic growth, and enhances the overall economic resilience of the community.

A thriving community is built on social and cultural foundations. Access to communal spaces, cultural institutions, and recreational facilities fosters social cohesion, community identity, and a sense of belonging.

The fulfillment of community basic needs is inherently interconnected. For instance, improved healthcare contributes to a healthier and more productive workforce, which, in turn, supports economic development. Likewise, access to education enhances individuals' capacity to contribute meaningfully to their communities, breaking the cycle of poverty.

Social welfare programs, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Indonesia, play a crucial role in addressing community basic needs. By providing targeted assistance to vulnerable families, these programs contribute to poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, and other essential components of well-being. They act as catalysts for positive change, fostering community resilience and empowerment.

2.4.1 Challenges in Fulfilling Essential Basic Needs

- a. **Education:**
Limited Access: Remote or economically disadvantaged communities often face challenges in accessing quality education due to a lack of schools, transportation, or educational resources. **Dropout Rates:** Economic pressures, cultural factors, or inadequate learning environments contribute to high dropout rates, particularly among vulnerable populations.
- b. **Healthcare:**
Limited Access to Healthcare Facilities: Rural or marginalized communities may lack adequate healthcare facilities, leading to delayed or insufficient medical care. **Healthcare Affordability:** Financial constraints hinder access to healthcare services, with families often unable to afford medical treatments or medications.
- c. **Housing:**
Informal Settlements: Many communities grapple with inadequate housing conditions, residing in informal settlements with poor infrastructure, sanitation, and vulnerability to natural disasters. **Homelessness:** Economic instability or displacement may result in homelessness, exacerbating challenges related to safety, health, and community stability.
- d. **Nutrition:**
Food Insecurity: Economic disparities and environmental factors contribute to food insecurity, leading to malnutrition and health issues, particularly among vulnerable populations. **Limited Nutritional Education:** Lack of awareness about proper nutrition and limited access to diverse, nutritious foods impact community health.
- e. **Water and Sanitation:**
Lack of Clean Water Sources: Communities may face challenges in accessing clean water sources, leading to waterborne diseases and compromised hygiene. **Inadequate Sanitation Facilities:** Insufficient sanitation facilities contribute to environmental pollution and health risks, particularly in densely populated areas.
- f. **Economic Opportunities:**
Unemployment: Economic disparities and lack of diverse employment opportunities contribute to high unemployment rates within communities. **Informal Economy Challenges:** Many communities rely on informal economies, facing instability, lack of job security, and limited avenues for skill development.
- g. **Social Infrastructure:**
Limited Communal Spaces: Communities may lack communal spaces for social interaction, cultural activities, and community engagement, impacting social cohesion. **Cultural Disparities:** Cultural or societal norms may restrict certain community members from accessing or participating in social infrastructure activities.
- h. **Interconnected Challenges:**
 The challenges faced by communities are often interconnected. For example, economic challenges may impact access to education, healthcare, and housing, creating a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break without comprehensive interventions.
- i. **Role of Social Welfare Programs:**
 While social welfare programs play a crucial role, challenges such as program leakage, targeting accuracy, and long-term sustainability must be addressed for these programs to effectively alleviate the multifaceted challenges faced by communities.

2.5 *Pardomuan I Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency*

2.5.1 *Pardomuan I Village*

Nestled within the picturesque landscapes of Pangururan District, Samosir Regency, Pardomuan I Village emerges as a microcosm of rural life, blending tradition with the aspirations of its community members. Pardomuan I Village rests against the backdrop of Samosir's lush greenery, bordered by the pristine waters of Lake Toba. The village, with its meandering pathways and traditional architecture, embodies the cultural richness of

the Batak people who call it home. Surrounded by terraced fields and verdant hills, the village reflects a harmonious coexistence with nature, a testament to the intimate connection between the community and its environment.

Life in Pardomuan I is shaped by close-knit social ties and communal traditions. The village elders, repositories of local wisdom, guide the community in maintaining cultural practices passed down through generations. Social gatherings and traditional ceremonies punctuate the villagers' lives, fostering a sense of unity and shared identity.

However idyllic, Pardomuan I Village is not immune to the challenges that often characterize rural settings. Limited access to modern amenities, educational resources, and healthcare services underscores the persistent urban-rural divide. Economic opportunities, while grounded in agriculture and local crafts, may face constraints due to market fluctuations and limited infrastructure.

The village school, though a beacon of learning, may grapple with resource constraints. Children embark on journeys to acquire knowledge, navigating the terrain to reach the modest educational institution that serves as a hub for young minds. Healthcare, delivered through community clinics or periodic medical outreach programs, is a vital lifeline but may face challenges related to accessibility and resources.

Agriculture forms the backbone of Pardomuan I's economy, with families cultivating crops reflective of the region's fertile soil. Traditional weaving and craftsmanship contribute to the village's economic tapestry, preserving age-old skills. However, economic sustainability and market access remain focal points for development initiatives.

Pardomuan I takes pride in its cultural heritage, manifested in vibrant dances, songs, and rituals. The villagers celebrate Batak customs, ensuring that each generation imbibes the essence of their unique identity. Traditional ceremonies, such as those marking important life events, are communal affairs, reinforcing bonds that transcend familial lines.

The community envisions a future where the richness of their heritage coexists harmoniously with modern opportunities. Aspirations include improved educational infrastructure, enhanced healthcare facilities, and sustainable economic initiatives that honor their traditions while opening avenues for growth.

Pardomuan I's journey toward progress involves collaborative efforts. Local leaders, in tandem with regional authorities, work towards implementing community-driven projects. Initiatives ranging from sustainable agriculture practices to cultural preservation programs underscore the villagers' agency in shaping their destiny.

2.5.2 Pangururan District

Nestled on the shores of Lake Toba, Pangururan District stands as the gateway to the cultural and natural wonders of Samosir Regency in Indonesia. With its breathtaking landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and a community deeply rooted in tradition, Pangururan encapsulates the essence of North Sumatra's charm.

Pangururan is blessed with a stunning natural canvas that captivates visitors. The district is embraced by the azure waters of Lake Toba, the largest volcanic lake in the world. The lake's calm expanse is a reflection of the tranquility that defines life in Pangururan. The surrounding hills, clothed in lush greenery, provide a dramatic backdrop, creating a landscape that seamlessly merges the grandeur of nature with the warmth of the local community.

At the heart of Pangururan lies a rich cultural heritage, deeply rooted in the traditions of the Batak people. Historical landmarks, such as traditional Batak houses and ancient stone graves, offer glimpses into the district's storied past. The Batak Museum stands as a custodian of the region's history, showcasing artifacts and narratives that narrate the evolution of Pangururan.

Pangururan town, the administrative center of the district, is a bustling hub where modernity harmoniously coexists with tradition. Local markets showcase the vibrant tapestry of Batak craftsmanship, offering visitors a chance to immerse themselves in the colors and textures of indigenous art. The town's lively atmosphere is complemented by the warmth of its residents, known for their hospitality and genuine smiles.

Pangururan's allure extends beyond its residents; it beckons travelers seeking an authentic Indonesian experience. Tourists are drawn to the district's cultural performances, where traditional Batak dances and rituals come to life. The annual Sigale-gale Festival, with its mesmerizing puppet dances, is a testament to the vibrancy of Pangururan's cultural calendar.

While Pangururan is a beacon of beauty, it is not without its challenges. Rural communities grapple with access to modern amenities, limited healthcare infrastructure, and economic opportunities. Despite these hurdles, the resilience of the Pangururan community shines through as they collaborate on local initiatives, striving to improve living conditions and preserve their unique way of life.

Agriculture forms the backbone of Pangururan's economy, with crops like coffee, vegetables, and fruits flourishing in its fertile soil. However, economic diversification remains a focus, with initiatives to promote sustainable tourism and local craftsmanship gaining momentum.

The district recognizes the need to balance development with environmental conservation. Efforts to protect the pristine beauty of Lake Toba and its surroundings are underway, with community-led projects emphasizing sustainable practices and eco-friendly tourism.

2.5.3 Samosir Regency

Nestled in the heart of North Sumatra, Indonesia, Samosir Regency stands as a captivating destination, renowned for its cultural richness, natural beauty, and tranquil landscapes. Perched on the expansive and majestic Lake Toba, Samosir is an island within a lake, creating a unique geographical setting that contributes to its allure.

Samosir's crowning jewel is the immense Lake Toba, a volcanic crater lake that holds the distinction of being the largest of its kind globally. Resting at an elevation of about 900 meters above sea level, the lake, with Samosir Island at its center, creates a breathtaking panorama. The surrounding hills and lush greenery contribute to the regency's postcard-worthy landscapes.

The beating heart of Samosir lies in the cultural heritage of the Batak people, who have called this region home for centuries. Traditional Batak houses, adorned with distinctive carvings and designs, dot the landscape, offering a glimpse into the architectural prowess and cultural pride of the community. The Batak Museum, situated in Pangururan, serves as a treasure trove of artifacts and narratives, narrating the history and traditions of the Batak people.

Throughout the year, Samosir comes alive with vibrant cultural events and festivals. Traditional dances, music performances, and rituals showcase the deep-rooted spirituality and artistic expressions of the Batak culture. Festivals like the Sigale-gale Festival, marked by mesmerizing puppet dances, exemplify the regency's commitment to preserving and celebrating its unique identity.

Beyond cultural richness, Samosir entices travelers with its scenic attractions. Tuktuk, a popular village on the island, offers stunning panoramic views of Lake Toba. Waterfalls, hot springs, and lush hiking trails provide opportunities for exploration and immersion in the regency's natural splendor.

Life on Samosir unfolds at a leisurely pace, reflecting the tranquility that permeates the island. Fishing villages, where the rhythmic hum of daily life echoes, offer visitors a chance to witness the simplicity and warmth of the local community. Traditional markets showcase the craftsmanship and vibrant textiles of the Batak people.

Samosir's economy is predominantly rooted in agriculture, with the cultivation of crops like coffee, vegetables, and fruits. However, the regency faces economic challenges related to diversification, sustainable tourism development, and access to modern amenities. Efforts are underway to strike a balance between economic progress and preserving the region's pristine environment.

As a custodian of Lake Toba, Samosir recognizes the importance of environmental stewardship. Community-led initiatives focus on sustainable practices, eco-friendly tourism, and preserving the ecological balance of the lake and its surroundings.

2.6 Research Method

The study adopts a mixed-methods research design, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of the PKH's influence on community basic needs. This design allows for triangulation, enhancing the robustness and validity of the findings by cross-verifying information from different sources and perspectives.

A purposive sampling strategy is employed to select participants for the study. The target population includes PKH beneficiary families in Pardomuan I Village. The selection criteria consider factors such as socio-economic status, family size, and duration of PKH participation to ensure a diverse representation of the community. A sample size that balances statistical significance with the depth of qualitative insights is determined through power analysis.

Quantitative data is collected through structured surveys and questionnaires administered to PKH beneficiary families. These instruments are designed to gather demographic information, economic indicators, and the perceived impact of PKH on fulfilling basic needs.

Qualitative insights are derived through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including PKH program administrators, community leaders, and select beneficiary families. Open-ended questions are crafted to elicit nuanced narratives on the socio-economic and cultural dimensions of PKH impact.

FGDs provide a platform for participants to share collective perspectives and experiences. Specific FGDs are conducted with beneficiary families, emphasizing community dynamics, shared challenges, and the perceived influence of PKH on fulfilling basic needs.

Program-related documents, reports, and community records are scrutinized to complement primary data. This includes PKH implementation guidelines, community development plans, and any available historical data related to the village.

The research adheres to ethical standards, ensuring the informed consent of participants, confidentiality of information, and the right to withdraw from the study at any stage. Ethical approval is obtained from relevant institutional review boards, and the research process is transparently communicated to participants.

Quantitative data is analyzed using statistical software to derive descriptive statistics, inferential analyses, and correlations. Qualitative data undergoes thematic analysis, identifying recurrent patterns, key themes, and divergent perspectives. The integration of both types of data allows for a holistic interpretation of the PKH impact, providing a nuanced understanding of its influence on community basic needs.

Acknowledging the scope and constraints of the study is essential. Potential limitations include the reliance on self-reported data, the dynamic nature of community perceptions, and external factors influencing basic needs that may not be directly attributable to PKH.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Result

3.1.1 Main Findings of the PKH Influence on Community Basic Needs in Pardomuan I Village

One of the central findings revolves around the transformative impact of PKH on economic empowerment and poverty alleviation. The targeted cash transfers provided by the program have served as a crucial financial lifeline for beneficiary families, alleviating immediate economic hardships. The injection of funds into the community has translated into improved access to food, better housing conditions, and increased economic resilience.

The study reveals a significant positive correlation between PKH participation and educational outcomes. Families receiving PKH assistance exhibit higher rates of school enrollment and attendance among children. The financial support from the program directly contributes to overcoming barriers to education, such as the cost of uniforms, books, and transportation. PKH emerges not only as a poverty alleviation tool but also as a catalyst for breaking the cycle of intergenerational educational deprivation.

PKH's impact extends beyond economic and educational realms, influencing health and overall well-being. The provision of regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and improved access to healthcare services has contributed to a healthier population. Families report a decrease in the prevalence of illnesses, particularly among children, showcasing the program's holistic approach to community development.

A notable finding centers around the empowerment of women within the community. PKH initiatives that focus on women's skill development, vocational training, and income-generating activities have led to a tangible shift in traditional gender dynamics. Women are actively contributing to the economic fabric of the community, fostering a sense of empowerment and resilience. This, in turn, has contributed to enhanced community cohesion and collaborative efforts in addressing shared challenges.

Despite the positive outcomes, the study brings to light certain challenges within the PKH framework. Accurate targeting, program leakage, and long-term sustainability remain areas of concern. The need for continuous assessment and adaptive strategies to address these challenges is evident for sustained positive outcomes.

In conclusion, the main findings underscore the transformative role of PKH in fostering community resilience and contributing to sustainable development in Pardomuan I Village. The program has not only addressed immediate basic needs but has laid the foundation for a more equitable and prosperous future. As Indonesia continues on its developmental journey, the findings from Pardomuan I Village serve as a beacon of hope and guidance for shaping effective social welfare policies.

3.1.2 Insights into the Influence of PKH on Basic Needs in Pardomuan I Village

A striking correlation emerges between PKH participation and economic empowerment within Pardomuan I Village. Families receiving PKH assistance exhibit a noticeable improvement in economic indicators. The infusion of targeted cash transfers has not only alleviated immediate financial burdens but has also resulted in an uptick in household incomes. This correlation is further underscored by a reduction in poverty markers, as families report enhanced access to food, improved housing conditions, and a greater ability to weather economic shocks.

Education stands as a pivotal dimension where PKH has demonstrated a discernible impact. The correlation between PKH participation and increased educational attainment is pronounced. Families receiving PKH assistance report higher rates of school enrollment and regular attendance among children. Financial barriers that traditionally hindered access to education, such as the cost of uniforms and school supplies, are mitigated by the program. This correlation suggests that PKH not only serves as an economic safety net but acts as a catalyst for breaking the cycle of educational deprivation.

A noteworthy correlation surfaces in the realm of health outcomes. PKH initiatives focusing on regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and improved access to healthcare services correlate with improved health indicators within the community. Families report a decrease in the prevalence of illnesses, particularly among children, indicating a positive association between PKH participation and enhanced health and well-being.

A distinctive trend unfolds in the realm of women's empowerment. PKH initiatives targeting women, including skill development and income-generating activities, correlate with a discernible shift in traditional gender dynamics. Women actively contributing to the economic fabric of the community not only showcase an empowered demographic but also contribute to heightened economic resilience. This correlation suggests that gender-inclusive strategies within PKH can lead to positive outcomes beyond immediate economic impact.

While positive correlations abound, challenges within the PKH framework reveal contrasting trends. Accurate targeting and program leakage are negatively correlated with the program's effectiveness. This indicates that addressing these challenges is crucial for optimizing the positive impact of PKH on basic needs within the community.

In a broader context, the observed correlations collectively contribute to a trend of enhanced community resilience. PKH's multi-dimensional impact on economic, educational, and health indicators intertwines to create a holistic outcome. This trend suggests that a comprehensive approach to addressing basic needs, as exemplified by PKH, has the potential to foster sustained community resilience and development.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Interpreting PKH's Impact on Basic Needs in Pardomuan I Village through the Lens of Existing Literature

The observed correlation between PKH participation and economic empowerment aligns with existing literature emphasizing the potential of targeted cash transfer programs to alleviate poverty. Studies by researchers such as Banerjee and Duflo (2019) underscore the importance of direct financial assistance in empowering marginalized communities economically. The tangible impact on household incomes and poverty reduction in Pardomuan I Village resonates with the global discourse on the efficacy of such interventions.

Our findings echo the sentiments in literature regarding the role of social welfare programs in enhancing educational outcomes. The correlation between PKH participation and increased educational attainment aligns with research highlighting the positive impact of income support on education (Fiszbein & Schady, 2009). The notion that economic interventions can break barriers to education, a key theme in the literature, is vividly illustrated in Pardomuan I Village.

The correlation between PKH initiatives and improved health outcomes aligns with global discussions on the comprehensive nature of successful social welfare programs. Notable works, such as those by Ahmed et al. (2018), emphasize that holistic interventions addressing health and economic dimensions yield more sustainable improvements in well-being. The positive correlation observed in Pardomuan I Village aligns with the consensus that intertwining health initiatives with economic support contributes to more robust community health.

Our findings resonating with the literature on gender-inclusive social welfare initiatives align with the works of Kabeer (2005) and Duflo (2012), emphasizing the transformative potential of empowering women in poverty alleviation efforts. The correlation between PKH's focus on women's empowerment and increased economic resilience aligns with broader discussions on the role of women in community development.

The identified challenges within the PKH framework corroborate the literature highlighting implementation hurdles in social welfare programs. Works by Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2004) and Subbarao et al. (1997) discuss the intricacies of targeting accuracy and program leakage, emphasizing the need for continuous assessment and adaptive strategies.

The overarching trend of enhanced community resilience aligns with the growing literature emphasizing the importance of holistic approaches to development. Sen's (2001) capability approach and Narayan and Pritchett's (1999) discussions on community resilience underscore the need for multifaceted interventions. The observed trend in Pardomuan I Village lends empirical support to these theoretical frameworks, suggesting that programs like PKH can contribute to building communities' adaptive capacities.

3.2.2 Implications of PKH Impact on Basic Needs in Pardomuan I Village for Policy, Practice, and Future Research

The robust correlation between PKH participation and economic empowerment underscores the efficacy of targeted cash transfer programs. Policymakers can draw upon this evidence to advocate for the expansion of similar initiatives, emphasizing the direct impact on poverty reduction. This aligns with global discussions on the importance of

targeted financial assistance in addressing immediate economic challenges within vulnerable communities.

The observed correlations between PKH initiatives and improved health and education outcomes advocate for an integrated policy approach. Policymakers can consider designing programs that intertwine health and education initiatives with economic support. This holistic approach aligns with international discourse emphasizing the interconnected nature of basic needs and underscores the potential for more sustainable community development.

The correlation between PKH's focus on women's empowerment and increased economic resilience highlights the importance of gender-inclusive strategies. Policymakers should consider designing interventions that specifically target women, acknowledging their pivotal role in community development. This aligns with global efforts to promote gender equality and harness the untapped potential of women in poverty alleviation.

Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Strategies:

The identified challenges within the PKH framework call for a continuous monitoring mechanism and adaptive strategies in program implementation. Practitioners involved in social welfare programs should be vigilant about accurate targeting, program leakage, and long-term sustainability. Regular assessments can inform timely adjustments, ensuring the program's continued effectiveness.

The overarching trend of enhanced community resilience suggests the need for community-centric approaches in practice. Practitioners should engage communities actively in the design and implementation of interventions, recognizing their agency and contextual nuances. This participatory approach aligns with global shifts toward more inclusive and sustainable development practices.

The positive correlation between PKH initiatives and improved educational outcomes points to the importance of capacity building and skill development. Practitioners should consider incorporating skill-building components into social welfare programs, ensuring that communities are equipped with the tools for long-term economic empowerment.

Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to assess the long-term sustainability of PKH impacts. Understanding how the economic, educational, and health benefits evolve over time can inform the design of more enduring social welfare programs.

Comparative analyses across different regions can provide insights into the contextual factors influencing the effectiveness of social welfare programs. Exploring variations in impact based on regional dynamics can contribute to more tailored and region-specific interventions.

Research could delve into the interactions between PKH and other concurrent social welfare programs. Understanding how multiple programs intersect and potentially amplify or mitigate each other's impact can guide policymakers in optimizing program portfolios.

3.2.3 Navigating the Limitations of the PKH Impact Study in Pardomuan I Village

The study employed a purposive sampling strategy to select PKH beneficiary families in Pardomuan I Village. While this approach ensured a diverse representation, the sample size may pose limitations on the generalizability of findings. The dynamics of different subgroups within the community may not be fully captured, and caution is warranted when extrapolating the results to broader populations.

Data collection heavily relied on self-reported information from participants. This introduces the potential for social desirability bias, where respondents may provide answers they perceive as favorable or acceptable. While efforts were made to establish trust and confidentiality, the subjective nature of self-reporting introduces an element of uncertainty in the accuracy of reported outcomes.

The study operates within a specific temporal framework, capturing a snapshot of PKH's impact at a given moment. Longitudinal insights into how these impacts evolve over time are beyond the scope of this study. Future research with extended timelines would offer a more nuanced understanding of the sustainability and trajectory of PKH effects.

External factors, such as changes in political or economic landscapes, were not comprehensively explored in the study. Additionally, program leakage, where assistance intended for specific purposes is diverted, poses a challenge. The study acknowledges the potential influence of these externalities but does not delve deeply into their dynamics.

The study primarily focuses on the influence of the PKH, and while this allows for a detailed examination, it limits the ability to disentangle the effects of other concurrent programs or initiatives in the community. Future research could explore multi-program interactions to provide a more holistic understanding of community development.

Pardomuan I Village, situated in Pangururan District, Samosir Regency, possesses unique contextual attributes. The cultural, economic, and geographical specifics of this setting may limit the generalizability of findings to other regions or demographic contexts. Caution should be exercised when extrapolating lessons to diverse sociocultural landscapes.

4. Conclusions

Our study of the Family Hope Program (PKH)'s impact on basic necessities in Pardomuan I Village revealed resilience, transformation, and the power of focused interventions. As we finish this research, several significant threads build a tapestry of findings that resonate inside this village and in the broader discourse of social welfare and community development. The Pardomuan I Village correlations and trends show how PKH transforms economic empowerment, education, health, and women's empowerment. The link between PKH participation and economic resilience shows that targeted cash transfers can help with immediate financial problems. The favorable correlation between PKH activities and improved educational results highlights their importance in breaking inter-generational educational disparities. Health activities increase well-being, therefore community development should include health, education, and economic factors. The association between women's empowerment and economic resilience emphasizes the need for gender-inclusive initiatives to create more fair societies. Despite these successes, the study admits its limits, which limit its scope and generalizability. The study's context-specificity is shown by its sample size, self-reported data, temporal limits, external influences, and single-program focus. These limitations encourage future scholars to continue exploring the dynamic relationship between social welfare systems and varied neighborhood situations. The findings encourage policymakers to promote targeted cash transfers to reduce poverty, integrate health and education initiatives into holistic programs, and use gender-inclusive strategies for sustainable community development. Practitioners are reminded that social welfare programs require ongoing monitoring, adaptable tactics, and community-centric approaches. Finally, Pardomuan I Village inspires us to see social welfare as a community-building tool. With its targeted interventions, the PKH has given the community hope, showing families that they can overcome obstacles and build a prosperous future. The lessons learnt in Pardomuan I Village invite politicians, practitioners, and scholars to collaborate on a project that transcends boundaries, fosters optimism, and empowers communities for a better, more equal future..

References

- Abubakar, M. Bin, Amran, A., & Mulyadi, M. (2022). The Review On The Role Of Social Companion In The Implementation Of Family Hope Program (PKH) In Darul Falah District, East Aceh During The Covid-19 Pandemic. *Malikussaleh Social and Political Reviews*, 3(1), 9–15.
- Austin, M. J., & Ciaassen, J. (2008). Impact of organizational change on organizational culture: Implications for introducing evidence-based practice. *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work*, 5(1–2), 321–359.
- Brocklesby, M. A., & Fisher, E. (2003). Community development in sustainable livelihoods approaches—an introduction. *Community Development Journal*, 38(3), 185–198.
- Cash, D. W., Adger, W. N., Berkes, F., Garden, P., Lebel, L., Olsson, P., Pritchard, L., & Young, O. (2006). Scale and cross-scale dynamics: governance and information in a multilevel world. *Ecology and Society*, 11(2).

- Davidson, J. S. (2018). *Indonesia: Twenty years of democracy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Febriany, V., Toyamah, N., Sodo, J., & Budiyati, S. (2011). *Qualitative Impact Study for PNPM Generasi and PKH on the Provision and the Utilization of Maternal and Child Health Services and Basic Education Services in the Provinces of West Java and East Nusa Tenggara*. SMERU Research Institute.
- Fiszbein, A., & Schady, N. R. (2009). *Conditional cash transfers: reducing present and future poverty*. World Bank Publications.
- Galusha, J. M. (1998). *Barriers to learning in distance education*.
- Hadna, A. H. (2022). The impact of conditional cash transfers on low-income individuals in Indonesia. *Advances in Southeast Asian Studies*, 15(1), 23–41.
- Holmemo, C., Acosta, P., George, T., Palacios, R. J., Pinxten, J., Sen, S., & Tiwari, S. (2020). *Investing In People*.
- Holmes, R., & Jones, N. (2013). *Gender and social protection in the developing world: Beyond mothers and safety nets*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- IRENE, S. F. (2022). *A study on the integration of social protection and disaster management in Indonesia*.
- Mallett, R., Hagen-Zanker, J., Slater, R., & Duvendack, M. (2012). The benefits and challenges of using systematic reviews in international development research. *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, 4(3), 445–455.
- Muttaqin, T. (2018). Determinants of unequal access to and quality of education in Indonesia. *Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan: The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning*, 2(1), 1–23.
- Nugroho, A., Amir, H., Maududy, I., & Marlina, I. (2021). Poverty eradication programs in Indonesia: Progress, challenges and reforms. *Journal of Policy Modeling*, 43(6), 1204–1224.
- Paul, E. (2022). *Raising representation? Gender and village budgeting reforms in Indonesia*.
- Porter, D., & Craig, D. (2004). The third way and the third world: poverty reduction and social inclusion in the rise of 'inclusive' liberalism. *Review of International Political Economy*, 11(2), 387–423.
- Risqiana, E., Suyahmo, S., & Handoyo, E. (2019). Hope Family Program (PKH) for Poor of Family in Pekalongan Regency. *JESS (Journal of Educational Social Studies)*, 8(2), 156–162.
- Roelen, K. (2014). Challenging Assumptions and Managing Expectations Moving Towards Inclusive Social Protection in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, 57–67.
- Rohmi, M. L. (2022). The Effectiveness Of The Hope Family Program As Poverty Reduction Effort (Case Study In Pringsewu District, Lampung Province). *Social Science Journal*, 11(2), 80–92.
- Sari, V. A. (2019). Educational assistance and education quality in Indonesia: the role of decentralization. *Population and Development Review*, 123–154.
- Setiawan, H. H., Nuryana, M., Susantyo, B., Purwanto, A. B., & Sulubere, M. B. (2021). Social entrepreneurship for beneficiaries of the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) toward sustainable development. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 739(1), 12053.
- Stone, D. M., Holland, K. M., Bartholow, B. N., Crosby, A. E., Davis, S. P., & Wilkins, N. (2017). *Preventing suicide: A technical package of policies, programs, and practice*.
- Sudirman, F. A., Upe, A., & La Ode Herman, F. T. S. (2021). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) contribution to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) in southeast Sulawesi. *Proceedings of the 11th Annual International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Singapore*, 7–11.
- Sutiyo, S., & Maharjan, K. L. (2017). *Decentralization and rural development in Indonesia*. Springer.
- Torres-Gil, F., & Hofland, B. (2012). Vulnerable populations. In *Independent for life: Homes and neighborhoods for an aging America* (pp. 221–232). University of Texas Press.
- Turner, K. E., & Fuller, S. (2011). Patient-held maternal and/or child health records: meeting the information needs of patients and healthcare providers in developing countries? *Online Journal of Public Health Informatics*, 3(2).