

## EVALUATION OF THE *KELUARGA HARAPAN* PROGRAM (PKH) IN TAMANSARI VILLAGE BANYUMAS

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### ARTICLE INFORMATION

### ABSTRACT

*Article history :*

*Submit :*

10-10-2022

*First Revision :*

13-12-2022

*Accept Submission :*

22-12-2022

**Keywords :**

Evaluation, Policy,  
Keluarga Harapan  
Program (PKH)

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The Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) is one of the social protection programs in Indonesia in the form of social assistance. The purpose of this research is to analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the Hope Family Program in Taman Sari Village, Karanglegwas District, Banyumas Regency. This study uses descriptive method with qualitative approaches, where the researcher describes a problem in research conducted based on the answer to the problem. The data collection techniques used in this study are interviews, observations and documentation. To test the validity of data, researchers use source triangulation, namely by checking data that has been obtained through several sources. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the evaluation of the implementation of the PKH has been going well, as seen from the process of initial meeting activities, disbursement of assistance, updating beneficiary family data and verification of commitment of PKH participants. In addition, the beneficiary families are also very hopeful that the program can continue in the future. The process of updating data must be further improved considering that there are still underprivileged people who have not been touched by the assistance of the Hope Family Program, and there is beneficiary families who receive PKH assistance but are not following current conditions. For this reason, coordination and supervision are needed from both the relevant institutions and the beneficiary families so that the services provided become more effective and efficient and the purpose of the PKH can be achieved.

### A. INTRODUCTION

Evaluation is a step taken from various activities that have been implemented that have previously been planned for the achievement of success (Lang, Jing & Yin, Runsheng, 2019). According to Declan (2020) evaluation is a process of various activities that can convey information about the results of a study on the problems found (Derrick and White, P. 2020). Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (2019) say that evaluation can be used as one of the stages in determining and determining a problem in an organization by searching and analyzing data to decide a decision on a program being implemented (Babatunde, Binoyo, 2019). The process of policy evaluation can occur in many activities at the beginning or the end of a policy so that policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation process can be carried out as it should. Policy evaluation is a major concern in an evaluation process, this is related to the limited time and resources (Aiafi, Patoe Roberts, 2020). Program evaluation is a series of activities that have been implemented according to the plan in identifying the achieved goals. This means that evaluation is an activity that is part of the main point of concern related to the preparation, collection, management, and analysis of facts, data and information in supporting the implementation

of good activities (Karimi, Milad & Brazier, John. 2020).

Program evaluation is a form of process in identifying programs to observe whether the activities carried out following the expected goals or not. Based on the definition of evaluation above, it can be concluded that program evaluation is a series of activities carried out following the plans formulated in measuring the level of achievement of a program with various alternatives as solutions. Evaluation can be done at the beginning, in the middle, or after the program is implemented. It aims to improve social conditions. The existence of this covid-19 virus can disrupt and have a very negative effect on human life in the nation, state and society (Koranye, Alex Adde. 2019). Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest population in the world. This makes the Indonesian state prepared to be able to face challenges or problems that can occur in various sectors of life ranging from health, poverty or education in the community. Poverty is a form of problem that can complicate the achievement of human needs in carrying out social life (Gold, Sarah. 2020).

Poverty is a form of problem that is a public concern that must be resolved. The problem of poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that is difficult to solve (Kwong, Yan Wai. 2019). This shows that poverty is difficult to overcome. The Indonesian government has issued many policies related to the problem of poverty, but until now the problem of poverty is still found in various regions. Existing policies have not been fully implemented optimally.

The following table presents the number of poor people in Indonesia from 2018 - 2020.

**Table. 1 Number of poor population in Indonesia in 2018 - 2020**

Month and Year	Number of Poor Population (million people)	% Total Population
March (2018)	25.95	9.82
March (2019)	25,14	9.41
March (2020)	26.42	9.78

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2019*

Based on the table above, the number of people experiencing poverty in Indonesia in March 2018 reached 25.95 million people or 9.82 per cent. Meanwhile, in March 2019 the number of the poor population decreased to 25.14 million people or 9.41 per cent. In March 2020 the poor population in Indonesia increased to 26.42 million people or 9.78 per cent (*Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia, 2019*). Poverty also occurs in Central Java Province, precisely in Banyumas Regency which is nicknamed the City of Satria, dubbed the City of Satria because this city has many national heroes. For more details, the following table is presented regarding the state of poverty in Banyumas Regency from 2018 - 2020, based on the poverty line, number of poor population and percentage of the poor population.

**Table. 2 Poverty line, number and percentage of poor population in Banyumas Regency in 2018 - 2020**

Year	Line of poverty (rupiah/capita/month)	Total Poor Population (thousand)	Percentage of Poor Population
2018	366 442	226.20	13.50
2019	385 140	211.60	12.53
2020	406 250	225.80	13.26

*Source: Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021*

Table. 2 shows that poverty that occurred in Banyumas Regency in 2018 was 226.20 thousand or 13.50 per cent. In 2019, poverty decreased so that the number of poor populations became 211.60 thousand or 12.53 per cent. However, in 2020 there was a significant increase in the number of poor population amounting to 225.80 thousand or 13.26 per cent (Banyumas, 2021). The number of poverty in 2020 in Banyumas Regency is included as the second highest number of poverty after Brebes Regency. The increase in the number of poverty in the Banyumas Regency in 2020 was partly due to the Covid-19 pandemic where many residents in Banyumas Regency were laid off because the company they worked for could not operate optimally and some even closed their companies temporarily. The poor population in Banyumas Regency in 2020 is 225.80 (thousand) or about 13.26 per cent. Meanwhile, Brebes Regency is 308.78 (thousand) or around 17.03 per cent (Musa, Umar Farouk. 2019).

Karanglewas District is one of the sub-districts in Banyumas Regency which has a fairly high poverty rate and is one of the Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) recipients. In 2021, the number of poor families in Karanglewas District who received the PKH was 4797 beneficiaries (Source: SP2d PKH, 2021). Currently, one of the villages that has a poverty rate and is a beneficiary of the PKH program is Tamansari Village. Tamansari Village is one of the villages where the majority of the population receives assistance from the PKH reaching 542 KPM in 2022. Since the PKH program has been implemented in Tamansari Village from 2013-2018, the poverty rate in the village is still quite high, because the existing PKH program has not been able to run optimally. The following provides data on the number of PKH recipients in Karanglewas District in 2022.

**Table. 3 Number of PKH recipients in Karanglewas District in 2022**

No.	Village	Number of KPM Recipients
1.	Babakan	517
2.	Jipang	349
3.	Karanggude	306
4.	Karangkemiri	366
5.	Karanglewas Kidul	185
6.	Kediri	368
7.	Pagebatan	402
8.	Pasir Kulon	233
9.	Pasir Lor	234
10.	Pasir Wetan	235
11.	Singasari	393
12.	Sunyalangu	466
13.	Tamansari	542

*Data source: SP2d PKH, 2022*

Based on the data in the Table. 3, the number of PKH recipients in Karanglewas District in 2022 is 4,596 KPM. Karanglewas District is one of the sub-districts in Banyumas Regency which is included in PKH aid recipients. Most PKH KPMs are from Tamansari Village which reaches 542 PKH KPMs. Through the increase in the number of KPM PKH that occurred in Tamansari Village, it became the main point of concern for evaluating community welfare program policies in Banyumas Regency. The problem with implementing the PKH program in Tamansari Village is because there are three factors. Firstly, the low entrepreneurial spirit that exists so that special socialization or coaching is needed. Secondly, because there is unintegrated data into DTKS at the time of disbursement of PKH aid funds so that there were PKH recipients who did not receive assistance. Thirdly, there is still a recipient's dependence on assistance from PKH.

Since the start of the PKH program in Tamansari Village, it has been predicted that more beneficiary families will participate in the program in 2022 based on data on the number of beneficiaries

(KPM). Based on this scenario, this study intends to evaluate the implementation of the 2022 PKH in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas District, Banyumas Regency. The CIPP model evaluation approach (Context, Input, Process, Product) is utilized (Stufflebeam, et.al, 1967). Firstly, evaluate the setting by considering if the PKH is appropriate and serves its intended purpose. The input is next subjected to a second examination, this time focusing on the input's components, which include the UPPKH's responsibilities, the responsibilities of PKH operators, the responsibilities of helpers, and involvement in PKH. The third step is process evaluation, which looks at how the PKH program is run and how well the technology implementation supports the process of offering assistance. The fourth step is the evaluation of the results, which entails looking at how this evaluation is applied to choose the following course of action. Therefore, the overall effects or advantages of a PKH program on beneficiaries, specifically very poor households (RTSM) and beneficiary groups, are the focus of this evaluation (KPM).

## B. METHOD

This research uses an interactive qualitative approach (B. Miles et al., 2014) based on the evaluation process. Data is collected through the process of interviews, observation, and documentation. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique (Hektner et al., 2012: Nathan & Scobell, 2012). Data analysis uses interactive analysis (B. Miles et al., 2014) which aims to analyze in the first study and an explanatory design to analyze in the second study (Cresswell & Cresswell 2018a). The target of this research consists of elements of the Tamansari Village Government, the PKH Coordinator in Karanglewas District, PKH Facilitator in Tamansari Village and PKH beneficiaries. The informants were selected by purposive sampling per the research objectives (Cresswell & Cresswell. 2018a). The validity of this research data uses triangulation of source data and documents (Cresswell & Cresswell. 2018a).

## C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Evaluation of the Keluarga Harapan Program's policies (PKH)

From planning formulation to the evaluation process, which can be employed as a supporting function in accomplishing an organizational goal, evaluation is a process that is integrated into several management systems (Lang, Jing & Yin, Runsheng. 2019). Declan (2020) claims that evaluation is a type of action that can communicate details regarding research findings and solutions to issues that come up. There are objectives and functions in the evaluation. There are general goals and specific goals, where the general goals concentrate on directing a program as a whole while the specialized goals concentrate more on the components of a program, according to Lang, Jing, and Yin, Runsheng (2019). (Lemiaux , Thomas. 2019). The process of evaluating a program involves determining its success in comparison to a previously decided program. Chiun Liou Liou. 2020. Program evaluation is a procedure that can be used to provide information to participants in PKH who are considering making a commitment or altering their thinking (Mustapha, Rafiu A. 2020).

Policy review must be ongoing for implemented programs or policies to be on target and effective in the future. Public policies must be appropriate, fulfilling people's sense of justice, and containing values-transparency (Urooj & Parven. 2020). Impact assessment measures and evaluates whether the policy's objectives have been met with a focus on what has been accomplished. Quantitative evaluation is a particular sort of evaluation that is used in policy impact analysis (Roberts, 2020). In the context of public sector management, impact evaluation encompasses a wide range of assessments, including policy-level evaluations, concurrent assessments, tracer studies, rapid assessments, and beneficiary assessments, as well as monitoring of indicators and even tracking surveys of public spending (Abonor & Joy AE. 2020). Each of them may play a significant part in the system of monitoring and assessment. However, impact assessment has a distinct definition and function. Impact evaluation has developed into a largely consistent set of linked analyses over time. Impact assessment can offer specific information regarding the efficacy and worth of social projects (Michael and Emmanuel, 2020).

The final step of the policy-making process, the policy evaluation, is occasionally hampered by

several issues. Consequently, the incapacity of policymakers to recognize and resolve this issue (Leaung, et al. 2019). The review process frequently includes the larger community as well as the political system (Thomas, 2020). Evaluation frequently falls short of the objectives specified, particularly in the social construction of the third word (Stan and Arthur, 2019). A paradigm for evaluation that can view a program as a system is the CIPP model. The CIPP is a model for examining an activity connected to the components of an activity to evaluate a program in terms of determining a model (Sommers, Benjamin. 2020).

Based on context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and outcome evaluation, the findings of the study on the evaluation of the PKH program in Tamansari Village, Karanglewes District, Banyumas Regency can be examined. The implementation of PKH program in Tamansari Village is generally in line with the program's goals, which include assisting in reducing the financial burden on very poor households (RTSM), raising the bar for elementary education, enhancing health, and other related goals. The needs of KPM in Taman Sari Village, particularly in the area of education, are still unmet. After all, some KPMs send their children to private schools where a monthly contribution is required, whereas their needs in the area of health are satisfied because they can receive care for free at the health facility. The tasks and responsibilities of PKH operators are being carried out effectively because information on PKH is already available at the UPPKH office in Banyumas Regency. Operators constantly update data to ensure its recency. The roles and responsibilities of PKH assistants still require attention, particularly when it comes to the duty of documenting and disclosing the outcomes of assistance and disclosing changes to PKH beneficiary data. Additionally, PKH facilitators' efforts to carry out mentoring activities must be intensified.

The PKH execution also aims to reach out to recipient communities about entrepreneurship-related activities that can give people skills and financial independence. Nevertheless, some KPM receive assistance that is not appropriate with their current circumstances, where their children have advanced to a higher level of education but they still receive assistance intended for the previous level of education. In addition, there are a few poor people who are excluded from PKH assistance. Beneficiaries have adequately fulfilled their participation requirements, such as attending PKH socialization activities and visiting medical institutions to check on their health. Beneficiaries of the program respond by accepting its existence and expressing their happiness at receiving help with addressing their fundamental necessities.

The distribution of aid still faces problems, particularly when the centre periodically deviates from an established plan. According to the research's findings, although some beneficiary communities still rely on the PKH program, the beneficiary communities have started to adopt more productive mindsets by launching businesses that sell goods and promote entrepreneurship, beginning a life that is more independent and independent from the PKH program's existence. Another reason the PKH program is being adopted more widely is because of the inextricable relationship between this government backing and the consumerist attitude that still predominates today.

### **Program for the Hope Family (PKH)**

Poverty alleviation policies are initiatives put forth by the government to address and reduce poverty. Regarding poverty, the government has implemented several programs, but overall they have not been as effective as they could be. Indonesia has experienced tremendous poverty throughout its history. Millions of children have been denied access to decent healthcare, education, and necessities due to this poverty (Kalimba, Edmond, Jaya Sukhla & Mbabazi Mbabazize. 2019). Inequality of chance to develop a social power base, which consists of productive capital or assets, financial resources, knowledge and skills, and information beneficial for the progress of life, is what is meant by poverty (Leaung, et al. 2019). Therefore, the government has formed numerous policies to address and minimize these poverty-related issues to ensure the lives of the poor. Social protection is one of the ways the government combats poverty.

A social assistance program tries to give minimum resources to people and households that make less than a specific amount of money without taking the recipient's contribution into account

(Normaliza, A.M & Kamarulazizi Ibrahim. 2020). Social assistance programs can be tailored to certain target populations, such as elderly persons with low incomes or impoverished families with children. The purpose of social assistance programs is to increase social welfare by lowering poverty. The social aid offered through the social assistance program is independent of the beneficiaries' contributions. Direct financial help (In-Cash Transfers) and the provision of products and services in the form of social aid are both possible (In-Kind Transfers). Social aid is intended for locals who are at risk of poverty (Normaliza, A.M & Kamarulazizi Ibrahim. 2020).

One of the government's initiatives to combat poverty is the Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH). This federal policy was established to combat poverty via family-centred initiatives. A conditional social assistance program known as the PKH is available to Poor Families (KM) who have been identified as PKH beneficiary families. To create a social protection system, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia established the PKH in 2007. The national policy scheme for reducing poverty is depicted in the accompanying graphic, showing that PKH is in cluster 1.



Figure 2.1 Scheme of the National Poverty Reduction Policy  
Source: Sahi, Nirmala Afrinti, Taufiqurokhan, And Andriansyah. 2019

As seen in Figure 2.1, the government attempts to create a social safety system and an intervention plan for reducing poverty in Indonesia by implementing Conditional Cash Transfers, which have been widely adopted in many other nations. The laws governing the National Social Security System (Law No. 40 of 2004) and Social Welfare (Law No. 11 of 2009) serve as the foundation for PKH.

This study examined the background, input, method, and results of the 2022 Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) in Tamansari Village, Karanglewes District, Banyumas Regency. According to the findings of this study's research, the PKH program's goals—which include assisting in reducing the financial burden on extremely poor households (RTSM), raising the bar for basic education, enhancing health, and other things—are consistent with those of the government. Therefore, it is appropriate for the PKH program to be sustained to quickly accomplish the State of Indonesia's objectives. The needs of KPM in Tamansari Village, particularly in the area of education, are still unmet. After all, some KPMs send their children to private schools where a monthly contribution is required, whereas their needs in the area of health are already met because they can receive free care at the provided health facilities. determined.

Beneficiaries of the program respond by accepting its existence and expressing their happiness at receiving help that addresses their fundamental necessities. The PKH aid funds distribution process in Tamansari Village has been working smoothly overall, but there are still issues, namely when the

distribution of aid monies from the centre occasionally does not follow a specified schedule. The general commitment and mindset of PKH participants must be reinforced by socially and economically productive attitudes, according to the findings of data collection, analysis, and in-depth interviews on the participants' commitment and changes in mindset in Tamansari Village.

The evaluation approach employed, the CIPP model (Context, Input, Process, Product), is related to the evaluation of the Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) in Tamansari Village (Stufflebeam, et.al, 1967). First, evaluate the setting by considering if the Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) is appropriate and serves its intended purpose (PKH), The input is next subjected to a second examination, this time focusing on the input's components, which include the UPPKH's responsibilities, the responsibilities of PKH operators, the responsibilities of helpers, and involvement in PKH. The third step is process evaluation, which looks at how the PKH program is run and how well the technology implementation supports the process of offering assistance. The fourth step is the evaluation of the results, which entails looking at how this evaluation is applied to choose the following course of action. Therefore, the overall effects or advantages of a PKH program on beneficiaries, specifically very poor households (RTSM) and beneficiary groups, are the focus of this evaluation (KPM).

### Contextual Analysis

The study reveals that PKH goals are in line with those goals that is minimize the increase in poor families but PKH must address the areas of education, health, and socioeconomics. The PKH program's implementation in Tamansari Village was appropriate in terms of its program objectives because it sought to lower the financial burden on the poor, raise living standards in the education and health sectors, and bring about behavioural (mindset) and independence changes in KPM to foster from a more productive lifestyle socially and economically sustainable. The majority of PKH recipients is currently working to build a variety of companies so that there is a shift from using PKH fund for consumption to more productive activities. Additionally, facilitators play a significant part in altering the beneficiary communities' way of life. Although the PKH beneficiaries do not respond to initiatives for economic empowerment, they believe that relying solely on their PKH support is just rely on help PKH. Situations like this are one of the reasons the PKH program's funding grows every year. Some of the beneficiary communities are still unable to permanently alter their way of thinking and living.

Several groups of PKH beneficiaries are compelled to send their children to private schools where there is a monthly contribution. In addition,, the implementation of PKH in Tamansari Village also seeks to improve the educational level of the community, especially the children of PKH beneficiaries. Since KPMs can receive free medical care at the approved facilities when they are ill, the health sector gives KPMs a sense of security and significant assistance. This indicates that the PKH implementation in Tamansari Village has been successful in giving the local population good access to healthcare services. With the PKH, components of economic reform are still being implemented to progressively increase community economic independence and transform people's mindsets to be more productive.

### Input Evaluation

To analyze the input stages on research results in the PKH program in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas District, Banyumas Regency various components are used as evaluation materials, such as: the duties and functions of the UPPKH, the duties and functions of PKH operators, : the duties and functions of companions, recipient participants and recipient responses to PKH program.

- a. The duties and functions of the UPPKH, the function of implementing the program have been going well as evidenced by the availability of complete data at the Regency UPPKH. In addition, the UPPKH is also responsible for the implementation of PKH, especially in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas District, Banyumas Regency.
- b. The duties and functions of PKH operators, for the tasks and functions of operators have also been going well as evidenced by the availability of complete data up to the last year of KPM PKH data reporting.
- c. The duties and functions of the PKH assistants, for the tasks and functions of the PKH assistants,

have also been well proven by the assistants monitoring or accompanying the running of the PKH program in Tamansari Village. In addition, the companion also provides socialization regarding entrepreneurship issues and ways to live frugal and healthy lives in outreach events or Group Meetings (PK).

Participation in PKH, namely beneficiary families (KPM) have regularly carry out their rights and obligations as PKH participants, but in 2022 there are rarely socialization events due to COVID-19 which has caused social restrictions. The pandemic that lasted long enough had an impact on PKH beneficiaries who found it difficult to meet their needs. So that PKH PKH beneficiaries feel happy and helped by the existence of the PKH program in which beneficiaries experience economic difficulties which cause them to be unable to fulfill their basic needs when the epidemic continues.

The evaluation of PKH is good when it is viewed from the response of poor families as recipients of the PKH social assistance, although there is still a main obstacle in changing people's mindset to be more independent and productive. In addition, some poor people have not received assistance from PKH, while the recipient's response to the existence of the PKH program is that they feel happy and helped. However, there is a negative impact as PKH causes dependency among its recipients.

The implementation of the PKH program in Tamansari Village receives a good response, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, when the poor in Tamansari Village face financial problems as their workplace reduce their work hours, resulting in lower income. Some works were even temporarily stopped temporarily. This brings a significant effect on the income generated by the poor in Tamansari Village which, in turn, causes poverty.

### Process Evaluation

Process evaluation in the CIPP model shows what activities are carried out by the facilitator and KPM in the program. Based on the results of the research that has ben carried out on the PKH program in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas Sub-district, Banyumas District, to analizye the proses evaluation, several components are needed to find out, such as the socialization of PKH implementation, the assistance process in PKH, PKH data management, fulfillment of PKH participant commitments and the process of distributing aid.

#### a. Socialization of the implementation of PKH

The socialization program has gone well as evidenced by the holding of the PKH program socialization event even though it was temporarily suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

#### b. The assistance process in PKH

PKH facilitators assist the PKH implementation by providing direction and educating entrepreneurship to KPM so that in the end they can live independently. The companion PKH in this case participates in dealing with problems that exist in the field.

#### c. PKH data management

PKH data management is lacking because there is still some KPM receiving assistance but not in the most recent condition. There are qualified program recipients who have not received assistance from PKH. In this case, updating data is highly required to obtain the latest information for each KPM PKH.

#### d. Fulfillment of PKH participant commitments

In terms of fulfilling PKH participant commitments, KPMs have carried out their rights and obligations properly because they have attended socialization events, unless there is a very important event, they ask permission from the group leader which will later be conveyed to PKH assistants. regular health checks.

#### e. The process of distributing aid

in the process of distributing aid, sometimes it still experiences delay. To evercome this problem, the assistant also participates in efforts to minimize problem that occur during the process of distributing PKH sosial asistance. The late distriburment process can pose a risk to the achievement of PKH assistance to the community. In the process of distributing social assistance, sometimes there are still obstacles, namely there are still delays in thr distribution of assistance. Facilitator and natural

government in this case, participate in dealing with problems that exist in the field. However, there are some people who think that PKH assistance has not been evenly distributed because the number of poor people has increased. The causes there are still poor people who have not received PKH assistance.

### **Outcome Evaluation**

Evaluation of these results is used to determine what decisions will be made next. Thus, this evaluation is directed at the overall impact or benefits of a PKH program on RTSM/KPM. Based on the results of the study that to analyze the evaluation of the results, namely by looking at the components that are in it, namely: commitment and changes in the mindset of PKH participants, orderly administration of PKH data and the benefits of aid funds.

#### **a. Commitment and Changes in the Mindset of PKH Participants**

The commitment and change in the mindset of PKH participants have been good, as evidenced by the in-depth interviews the majority of PKH participants did not hope only for assistance from the Government.

#### **b. PKH Data Administration Order**

In implementing the PKH, it is important to ensure data validity for beneficiaries. Where, there must be synchronization between the data obtained with the KPM recipients. The lack of synchronization and data incompleteness are the concerns in PKH implementation.

#### **c. Benefits of Aid Funds**

The benefits of PKH funds have been well proven by how KPM feel helped, especially in the economic sector, but there are still PKH participants who still feel lacking in terms of meeting needs in the education sector because some are forced to send their children to private schools where each month required to pay mandatory dues. The implementation of the PKH in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas District, Banyumas Regency is very helpful for the socio-economic conditions of RTSM/KPM. Apart from the success of UPPKH Karanglewas Subdistrict in implementing the program, on the other hand, the impact of the RTSM still depends on the PKH. The PKH program should be continued because there are still many poor people in Tamansari Village who need this assistance.

However, it is necessary to update data so that assistance can meet the right targets and KPM can receive assistance according to current conditions. Education for KPM, especially in the field of entrepreneurship, needs to be improved so that it can accelerate the process of independence for KPM. Many beneficiaries are not yet aware that the nature of this assistance is to help relieve their poverty temporarily. By realizing this, people will think about more productive activities. In addition, in the PKH evaluation process.

## **A. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the results of research and analysis regarding the implementation of PKH in Tamansari Village, Karanglewas District, Banyumas Regency, it can be concluded that there are four components of evaluation, namely, context evaluation that is currently running related to technical rules must be improved by supervision by facilitators to be able to achieve the needs that are in line with the needs in the field, that the majority of KPM already know about the PKH and have program objectives that are as expected. Input evaluation must be able to carry out monitoring and guidance for beneficiary groups to be able to build a productive lifestyle. Process evaluation and result evaluation currently running still need to be improved with training and skills efforts so that the beneficiary groups are more empowered in social and economic terms. Furthermore, it is necessary to carry out regular updating of data, because there are still PKH beneficiaries who receive assistance irrespective to their current conditions, and there are still poor people who have not received assistance from PKH, PKH facilitators need to re-educate the community regarding more productive lifestyle to achieve an independent society and the poverty chain can be broken gradually.

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