



Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Alleviation: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Case Study

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Abstract

This study examines the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in alleviating poverty from the perspective of Islamic economics, focusing on the case study of Sorkam Barat Sub-district, Tapanuli Tengah Regency. The research delves into the context where despite the implementation of PKH, poverty persists in the region, possibly due to misalignment with Islamic economic principles or inefficiencies in the program's execution. The study poses questions regarding the PKH's impact on poverty alleviation and its compatibility with Islamic economic principles. Employing a qualitative approach, data collection involves interviews, document analysis, and observations. The findings reveal various challenges hindering the PKH's effectiveness, such as improper targeting, lack of awareness among beneficiaries, and delays in aid disbursement. In addressing these issues, the study recommends enhancing the program's alignment with Islamic economic principles, improving targeting mechanisms, raising awareness among beneficiaries, and streamlining aid distribution processes. Ultimately, the research contributes to the discourse on poverty alleviation strategies and highlights the importance of considering Islamic economic perspectives in social welfare programs.

Introduction

Poverty is a condition that is multidimensional and difficult to define in a single definition. Many experts from various sciences have tried to define the concept of poverty, but there are those who agree on the concept of poverty in a definition that is mutually agreed upon (Rokan et al., 2020). The perspectives used vary from economic perspectives, sociology, to moralist perspectives. The concept of poverty in general defines that poverty is a condition of a person or group of people in which they do not have sufficient resources to meet the needs of a comfortable life, both in terms of economic, social, psychological, and spiritual dimensions (Soemitra, 2021; Maulana et al., 2023; Shyu, 2021).

This definition focuses poverty on a person's inability to fulfill their needs. Islam views poverty as not just the inability to meet basic needs but poverty is one of the cultural problems where a person becomes poor because of bad behavior such as lazy to work and try (Putra, 2019). This cultural poverty endangers morals, logical thinking, family and also society (Sugianto et al., 2022). Islam also responds to poverty as a calamity and disaster that must invoke protection from Allah SWT. for the evil hidden in it. If poverty is increasingly rampant, then this will be a poverty that can make him forget Allah and also his social sense towards others (Kartawati, 2017).

In the interpretation of Ibn Kathir this verse explains Ibn Abi Hatim narrated from Abdullah bin Mas'ud he said, the Messenger of Allah SAW once said: "Indeed the devil has a push or whisper to the son of Adam, and angels also have a push or whisper as well. Satan's

encouragement is in the form of trying to return to evil and deny the truth, while the encouragement of angels is in the form of trying to return to goodness and justify the truth. Whoever gets this, then let him know that what is from Allah and let him praise Him. And whoever gets other than that, then let him seek refuge from the devil". Islam is very concerned about the economy which is the foundation of life in the family and Islam directs the achievement of goodness, welfare to all His creators. To escape the trap of poverty, Allah SWT encourages its people to fulfill the needs of their lives and their families so that they can achieve welfare (Kartiawati, 2017).

In Indonesia, the government's obligation to alleviate poverty is stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 34 paragraph 1 and Article 34 paragraph 2 explains about social security to the community and Article 34 paragraph 3 explains that the government is obliged to provide facilities health services and public facilities (Chen & Sulistio, 2023). The articles above explain the rights of every citizen and how the state's obligations towards its people. The problem of poverty really needs to be handled seriously to avoid the possibility of deteriorating the quality of the generation (lost generation) in the future. In an effort to reduce poverty, it is also necessary to take a humanitarian approach that emphasizes the fulfillment of basic needs, a welfare approach through the improvement and development of productive economic enterprises, and the provision of social security and protection (Nasution et al., 2020; Aisyah, 2020; Standing, 2002).

Poverty Nasution et al. (2020) alleviation needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner that involves all parties, including the government, the business world, universities, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, and the poor themselves in order to provide maximum benefits for improving social, economic, and cultural conditions, as well as improving the welfare of the poor. The government in its efforts to reduce the high poverty rate is by increasing the effectiveness of poverty reduction such as the enactment of social protection based programs (JAMKESMAS, RASKIN, BSM, PKH), community empowerment based programs (PNPM), Micro Business Empowerment (KUR), these programs based on article 1 paragraph (9) of Law No.11 of 2009 concerning social welfare determine that: "Social protection is all efforts devoted to preventing and handling risks from social shocks and vulnerabilities" (Nasution & Kaban, 2023).

In 2007 the Government of Indonesia implemented a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) known as the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is not the same as previous direct cash transfers and is not a continuation of previous programs that helped maintain the purchasing power of poor households at the time of the government's fuel price adjustment (Kwon & Kim, 2015; Beaton et al., 2017). PKH is more intended as an effort to build a social protection system for the poor in order to improve the social welfare of the poor as well as an effort to break the chain of poverty that has occurred so far. PKH is a social assistance and protection program included in cluster I of Indonesia's poverty reduction strategy. This program is a conditional cash transfer that is related to education and health requirements. The purpose of PKH in the long term is to break the chain of poverty, improve the quality of human resources, and change the behavior of poor households that are relatively less supportive of improving the welfare of the poor (Andayana, 2023; Ginting et al., 2022). Specifically, the objectives of PKH are to improve access to and education and health services, improve the education level of PKH participants, improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant/postpartum women and children under 5 years old, pre-school children of poor families or PKH participants (Ikhsan et al., 2022).

This assistance comes directly from the Regent or the Central Tapanuli Regency Social Service with the target of poor people who are not recipients of PKH and BPNT social assistance. The implementation of social assistance, which can be defined as the provision of social security

funds or social distribution to protect a person from loss of income due to unemployment, disability, illness, death and old age. The form of social assistance itself cannot be in the form of money, but can be in the form of goods or services. Efforts to reduce poverty through macroeconomics can be done by maintaining economic growth at a high level. The government seeks programs to improve the welfare of the poor through effective economic initiatives, such as the Joint Business Group (KUBE), Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), electronic cards issued by independent banking institutions in collaboration with or reports of BPNT E-Warong Agents as a place to distribute commodities that are determined to have active communication and coordination with the Social Service. Poverty alleviation should be encouraged through financial management strategies and better access to banks (Pratiwi & Imsar, 2022; Egharevba et al., 2016).

The development of poverty in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat if seen from data from the social office, in recent years the poverty rate has decreased significantly as shown in the table below (BPS, 2023):

Table 1. Poverty Percentage in West Sorkam Sub-District 2019-2023

Year	Poverty Percentage
2019	11,98%
2020	11,58%
2021	9,62%
2022	9,28%
2023	11,13%

Source: Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik), 2023

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the economic instability in West Sorkam District, there are still many poor people who need the presence of the government Social Service of Central Tapanuli, especially in West Sorkam District, there are still rich people who get this PKH assistance. Conversely, there are some poor people who do not get PKH assistance. In order to improve the effectiveness and provision of social assistance advice and to encourage inclusive finance. The distribution of cash social assistance using the banking system can support the productive behavior of beneficiaries and increase program transparency and accountability for ease of control, monitoring, and reducing irregularities. Thus, the objectives of the Cash Food Assistance Program are to improve the provisions of the target group, provide more balanced nutrition to the poor, provide access to financial services to the poor, and streamline the budget, thus the distribution of food assistance in cash has an impact on improving the welfare and economic capabilities of beneficiaries. The following are PKH recipients in West Sorkam District.

Table 2. PKH Recipients in West Sorkam District in 2021-2023

No.	Village Name	2021	2022	2023
1	Aek Raso	20	47	76
2	Madani	15	23	38
3	Maduma	13	30	36
4	Pahieme 1	35	80	135
5	Pahieme 2	31	78	117
6	Sorkam Market	50	80	166
7	Pastob Jae	25	74	94
8	Sidikalang	33	50	85
9	Sorkam Kanan	54	70	156

10	Binasi	20	35	72
11	Sipea-pea	32	76	82

Source: Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik), 2023

Based on table 2 above, it shows that the number of PKH recipients in West Sorkam District in 2021-2023 has increased every year. With the increasing number of PKH beneficiaries, therefore the effectiveness of the PKH program in West Sorkam District needs to be researched. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program to provide conditional social assistance to poor families, especially pregnant women and children to take advantage of Social Health Insurance (JAKESMAS) and educational and vulnerable service facilities registered in the integrated data program handling the poor processed by the Social Welfare Data and Information Center which is determined as a PKH Beneficiary Family (KPM).

Based on the above background, this study has two key questions, namely: 1) has the Family Hope Program (PKH) succeeded in lifting beneficiaries out of poverty and increasing family consumption in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat; 2) does the inaccuracy of PKH distribution to the poor affect the poverty rate in the region? In this context, PKH has still not been able to lift beneficiaries out of poverty and increase family consumption levels. This seems to be reflected in the continued existence of the poor in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat, which is partly due to the lack of accuracy in the distribution of PKH assistance to those in need. Based on the basic problems stated above, the author feels interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Assistance Program (PKH) in Poverty Alleviation Based on an Islamic Economic Perspective (Case Study of Kecamatan West Sorkam Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah)."

Theoretical Foundation

Poverty

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. This condition of inability is characterized by the low ability of income to meet basic needs in the form of food, clothing, and shelter. This low income capability will also have an impact on the lack of ability to meet average living standards such as public health standards and education standards. The condition of a community called poor can be known based on the ability of income to meet living standards. In principle, the standard of living in a community is not just the fulfillment of the need for food, but also the fulfillment of health and education needs. A decent place to live or live in is one of the living standards or standards of community welfare in a region. Based on this condition, a community is called poor if it has an income much lower than the average income so that it does not have many opportunities to improve its welfare (Kartiawati, 2017).

The many definitions of poverty are then reviewed and expanded based on the problems and factors that cause poverty. The study can be seen in the definition of poverty put forward by Chambers and the definition that currently gets attention in every poverty alleviation program in various developing countries. Chambers stated that the definition of poverty is an integrated concept that has five dimensions, namely (Zamri & Ariani, 2022): 1) Poverty (proper), poverty is a condition of income inability to fulfill basic needs not only in groups that do not have income, but can apply to groups that have income but are unable to meet their needs; 2) Powerlessness (powerless), low income ability will have an impact on the social power (social power) of a person or group of people, especially in obtaining justice or equal rights to get a life that is worthy of humanity; 3) Vulnerability to a state of emergency, a person or group of people called poor does not have the ability to deal with unexpected situations, where this

situation requires the allocation of sufficient income to resolve it; 4) Dependence, the weak social power of a person or group of people called poor causes the level of dependence on other parties is very high; 5) The dimension of isolation referred to by Chambers is the location factor that causes a person or group of people to become poor. Generally, this condition is in an area that is far from the center of growth.

Poverty Alleviation Program

To increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction, the President has issued Presidential Regulation No.15/2010 on Poverty Reduction which aims to accelerate poverty reduction to 8% to 10% by the end of 2014. Through the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) in under the coordination of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, has clarified the policy in three groups (clusters), namely as follows (Husnul, 2023):

Cluster I

Cluster I is a group of poverty reduction policies based on assistance and social protection. These programs include the Community Health Insurance Program (JAMKESMAS), Rice for the Poor (RASKIN), Poor Student Assistance (BSM) and the Family Hope Program (PKH).

Cluster II

Cluster II is a community empowerment-based policy group. This type of cluster II program is PNPM Mandiri.

Cluster III

Cluster III is a micro business empowerment-based policy that provides the widest possible access to the poor to be able to do business and improve their quality of life by providing capital or financing on a micro scale. The program in cluster III is Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR).

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the government is serious in tackling poverty. This is evidenced by the existence of programs to reduce poverty provided by the government, one of which is PKH which is in the form of conditional cash assistance provided by the government to the poor.

Definition of Poverty in the Context of Islamic Economics. In the interpretation of Ibn Kathir surah al-Balad: 16 explains that poor is: "i.e. so poor that they cling to the ground, again having nothing. Ibn Abbad said that dza matrabah means a poor person who is thrown on the road (homeless), does not have a house, and does not have anything that can prevent him from sticking to the ground. Fakir / al-faqr which means is the condition of a person or group of people who need kindness, what is meant by kindness in this verse according to some major commentators is goods / a little food which means needing the help of others in meeting basic needs (Utomo, 2023).

Poverty Alleviation According to the Quran

The social problems that we face in this world, one of which is poverty, has been warned by the Quran. So actually the Koran has taken preventive action so that there is no widespread poverty among the inhabitants of this earth. This poverty is very dangerous, both for ourselves and for our beloved religion of Islam. How many people have converted to other religions because of one box of instant noodles. Bahkah, for the sake of making a living they are willing to sacrifice faith. This is the danger of the disease called poverty.

Therefore, the Quran has provided several strategies/steps to overcome this poverty including: The Quran calls for work and effort. Allah swt. forbids us to live lazily. In fact, Allah Swt.. commands us to always be active in working and trying. Spread out on this earth to seek the

sustenance of Allah SWT.... This is because Allah Swt... has spread the sustenance from various sources that we do not know from which source our sustenance is (Husnul, 2023).

Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH)

The word effective means able to produce results, come into effect, have an influence, effect or effect. Effectiveness can also be interpreted as a measurement of success in achieving goals. Effectiveness means that previously planned goals can be achieved or said goals are achieved because of the activity process. Another definition of effectiveness is the level of goals realized by an organization. While the definition of effectiveness according to some scientists is as follows: 1) Effectiveness according to Agung Kurniawan is the ability to carry out tasks, functions (operation of program activities or missions) of an organization or the like in the absence of pressure or tension between its implementation; 2) Effectiveness according to **Martani and Lubis** is the main element of activity to achieve predetermined goals or objectives; 3) Effectiveness according to Mahmudi is the relationship between output and goals, the greater the contribution (contribution) of output to the achievement of goals, then the more effective the organization, or activity program.

From several definitions of effectiveness put forward by several experts above, it can be understood that effectiveness is the main point that states the success or failure of an organization in carrying out a program or activity to achieve goals and achieve its predetermined targets (Angkotasana, 2022).

Family Hope Program (PKH)

Since 2007 the Indonesian government has implemented the Conditional Cash Assistance (CCT) Program, also known as the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is not a continuation of the Direct Cash Subsidy program that has been ongoing in order to help poor households maintain purchasing power when the government makes fuel adjustments. PKH is more intended as an effort to build a social protection system for the poor in order to improve the social welfare of the poor population as well as an effort to break the chain of poverty that has occurred so far. PKH is a social assistance and protection program included in cluster I of the poverty reduction strategy in Indonesia which is related to education, health, and basic fulfillment for the elderly and people with severe disabilities. The implementation of PKH also supports the achievement of millennium development (Utomo, 2023).

Objectives of the Family Hope Program (PKH)

The main objective of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is to reduce the poverty rate and break the poverty chain, as well as improve the quality of human resources, and change the behavior of poor households that are relatively less supportive of improving welfare, especially in the poor household group. The specific objectives of PKH include four things, namely (Anisa, 2018): 1) Improving the socio-economic status of the poor; 2) Improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, postpartum women, children and toddlers, children aged 5-7 years who have not yet entered primary school; 3) Improve access to and quality of education and health services, especially for low-income children; 4) Improving the education and health of the children of poor families.

Previous Studies

Anisa, "Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Welfare Economy of Poor Families in North Barito District". Based on the theory, research, data collection, and analysis that have been carried out, it can be concluded as follows: The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in alleviating poverty in North Barito Regency is in the category of not good, meaning that this can be seen through the continuum line the score obtained for the

effectiveness of the family hope program (PKH) on poverty reduction is 1,080 with a percentage of 33% in the category of not good, The use of data that is not used for capital and opening a business so that it can reduce basic needs both in the form of oneself and the future such as saving. And inaccurate target beneficiaries (Anisa, 2018).

Zamri, "The Effectiveness of Community Social Protection through the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the Welfare of Beneficiary Families (KPM) in the Era of Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study in Koto Tengah Village, Payakumbuh City)." The effectiveness of PKH in Kelurahan Koto Tengah Kota Payakumbuh is based on data analysis, that the selection of poor beneficiary households is right on target with an average amount of 0.57% seen from the determination made by the village, representatives of the beneficiaries of the strategic plan and the coordinator team (Zamri & Ariani, 2022).

Masrul Ikhsan, "Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Improving Community Welfare in Rumbio Jaya District". This study found that the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) policy in Rumbio Jaya District has gone well. The entire series or process of activities starting from the initial socialization, poverty reflection, implementation of the monitoring program went well and the success of the Family Hope Program (PKH) was strongly supported by the effectiveness of the implementing organization in providing learning, assistance, independence for the poor (Ikhsan et al., 2022).

Karimah "The Effect of the PKH Social Assistance Program on the Welfare of Communities in Wringinagung Village, Pekalongan Regency". Based on the results of the first study, the results of the implementation of the PKH education component in Wringinagung Village Pekalongan Regency have not run optimally. This is because the beneficiaries use the Family Hope Program (PKH) funds to pay debts, meet daily needs, and capital for gambling, so that the use of funds for the Family Hope program is less effective in achieving program objectives. Second, the health component has also not been effective. This is because beneficiaries rarely go to the posyandu and do not pay attention to child nutrition. Third, the facilitators are pragmatic and permissive, which is an attitude of omission by the facilitators that results in a lack of control over the utilization of the Family Hope Program funds (Karimah, 2023).

Methods

This type of research is qualitative research. According to Pahleviannur, qualitative research is sensitivity to problems that arise in the environment, wanting to examine in depth, and capture the meaning of a phenomenon, event, attitude perception, thinking, social activity, and thinking. The construction process in qualitative research includes collecting data, facts, and information that are described, explained, and scientifically described. Qualitative research has the aim of describing and analyzing phenomena, social activities, events, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of individuals and groups. Qualitative has an inductive nature so that researchers let problems arise from data or are left open to interpretation. Data acquisition from careful observations, including descriptions in a detailed context with notes from in-depth interviews and descriptive analysis results (Pahleviannur et al., 2022).

The subjects of this research are the parties involved in the research such as PKH facilitators and PKH recipients. The research object at the center of the research is PKH recipient participants who live in West Sorkam District. The type of data used is qualitative data, while the data sources used are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are obtained through interviews, observation and documentation. While secondary data sources are obtained through books, literature journals, websites, etc. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used starts from data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

Results and Discussion

The Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Alleviating Poverty in West Sorkam District

West Sorkam is a sub-district in Central Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra . The sub-district capital is located in the village of Sorkam Kanan. Of the 12 villages in West Sorkam sub-district, only 3 villages border the sea. They are Madani Village, Binasi Village and Sorkam Market. The life of coastal and Batak communities in general is as fishermen, and currently many have worked in various sectors government and private, In addition, many educational factors have also reached University. Other lives lived by people in this area are as teachers, traders, entrepreneurs and others (BPS, 2023).

Based on the results of interviews, that poverty in West Sorkam District in years 2021-2023 has fluctuated and in 2023 has increased. This provides evidence that all forms of government programs have not run optimally including the Family Hope Program (PKH), therefore the effectiveness of a program to reduce poverty must really be researched.

According to the PKH Facilitator of West Sorkam Sub-district, all villages in West Sorkam Sub-district have received PKH assistance since 2014, the fact found in the field is that the implementation of the determination of PKH recipient participants in West Sorkam Sub-district is not in accordance with the criteria for determining the beneficiary households as determined by the central government. In the implementation of PKH implementation, there are still PKH participants who are categorized as prosperous families but listed as PKH participants who receive education and health benefits for poor families. Of course this is an error that results in an uneven distribution of the PKH program. PKH in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat still cannot be said to be effective because there are still many poor people who really need but have not received assistance.

The amount of PKH assistance in each component is different. The amount of assistance for each RTM PKH participant follows the assistance scenario presented in the table below:

Table 3. Amount of PKH Social Assistance Funds in Indonesia

No.	Support component	Aid index (IDR)/year
1	Pregnant/breastfeeding mother support	Rp. 3,000,000
2	Child support at age 6	Rp. 3,000,000
3	Support for education participants equivalent to elementary school / equivalent	Rp. 900,000
4	Assistance for education participants equivalent to junior high school / equivalent	Rp.1,500,000
5	Assistance for high school / equivalent education participants	Rp. 2,000,000
6	Assistance for people with severe disabilities	Rp. 2,400,000
7	Elderly assistance 70 years old and above	Rp. 2,400,000

Source: Interview Results of Sub-district Staff

From the table above, it can be seen that the amount of assistance for each component varies. If the amount of assistance received by a household exceeds the maximum limit/in one family has more than 4 components of beneficiaries (minimum assistance per household Rp. 900,000, maximum assistance per household Rp. 3,000,000) then the assistance provided is the component that receives the assistance with the largest nominal (Aprilia, 2024).

Based on the results of interviews with Mrs. Masrida, one of the PKH participants in Perbat Border Village, West Sorkam District who has received PKH assistance for 8 years starting from 2015 until now, said that: "While receiving PKH during routine meetings, almost some of the participants did not understand or lacked understanding of the objectives of PKH and the actual allocation of PKH funds, because the conditions of the meeting room were not conducive so that the delivery of information was less effective. As well as the determination of participants who are less thoughtful, making the determination of recipients of assistance not right on target."

As for interviews in the field with Mrs. Parida, one of the PKH recipients in Parbatasan Village, West Sorkam District, this mother said that: "in 2018, the receipt of PKH funds is no longer through the POS office as it has been carried out during this time, the disbursement of PKH Funds will be transferred through ATMs, and the assistance funds received are not fully given in the form of money and half are given in the form of staples that can be obtained at E-Warung which has been appointed by the government. However, in West Sorkam Sub-district, the explanation from Mrs. Parida is that there is no E-Warung appointed by the government in the PKH Recipient Village, automatically the price of staples is of course expensive because they do not shop for basic necessities suggested by the government at E- Warung not yet in the village. Of course this worries the PKH recipients against the background that there is no readiness from the Central Tapanuli Social Service government."

The results of interviews in the field with Mrs. Butet Lubis said that " PKH recipients in Parbatasan Village received rice assistance divided equally with people who were able to so that there was no jealousy among fellow Parbatasan Village residents, village officials took a policy by dividing equally the rice distributed by the government to the village. According to the mother, this is not effective in reducing poverty.

Based on interviews in the field with Mrs. Masrida, Mrs. Parida and also Mrs. Butet Lubis. it cannot be said to be effective, because there are still many inaccurate targets in PKH beneficiaries, in West Sorkam District there are still many people who do not understand the meaning/purpose of PKH so that its utilization is less effective. carried out by Parbatasan Village officials in reducing the burden of expenses PKH participants.

Obstacles in the Distribution of the Non-Targeted Family Hope Program (PKH) as Poverty Reduction in West Sorkam District

In the context of Kecamatan Sorkam Barat, the distribution of the Family Hope Program (PKH), which is not well-targeted, has a significant impact on efforts to alleviate poverty. One of the main impacts is the program's inability to achieve its main target, which is to lift beneficiaries out of poverty. Although PKH has been designed to improve the consumption of beneficiary families, the reality is that there are still many poor people who are marginalized and have not felt its positive impact. This is due to a number of factors, including inaccuracies in the distribution of assistance to families in need. This gap between expectation and reality creates a serious challenge in efforts to alleviate poverty in the region.

One of the negative impacts of the inaccurate distribution of PKH is the inaccessibility of the poor to the assistance they should receive. Most of the poor in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat did not receive the benefits they should have received from PKH due to inaccuracies in the distribution of assistance. This results in the accumulation of assistance to families who may not be the priority beneficiaries, while families who are more in need are marginalized.

In addition, another negative impact of inaccurate PKH distribution is the obstruction of the overall poverty alleviation process in the region. With a mismatch between the supposed beneficiaries and those who actually receive assistance, efforts to reduce poverty levels are not

optimal. Many families are still trapped in a cycle of poverty because they do not receive adequate assistance from the program.

These negative impacts also create dissatisfaction among the affected communities. Many families feel frustrated because they feel that they are not being cared for or not getting the promised support from the government through the PKH program. This can lead to distrust of community empowerment programs and complicate ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty.

Overall, the impact of non-targeted PKH distribution in Kecamatan West Sorkam is detrimental to poverty alleviation efforts. By thoroughly analyzing these impacts, corrective measures and improving the quality of the PKH program need to be taken immediately to ensure that the assistance actually reaches those who need it and is effective in helping reduce poverty levels in the region.

Results of the Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Overcoming Poverty in West Sorkam Subdistrict

Based on secondary data obtained by the author in the field, it is known that the average level of need of some people in West Sorkam District is as follows:

Table 4. Community Needs Level of West Sorkam Sub-District

No.	Consumption Pattern	Total Expenses (per/month)
1	Food/food needs	Rp. 700,000
2	Clothing needs	Rp. 300,000
3	Education costs	Rp. 500,000
4	Health costs	Rp. 200,000
5	Other expenses (electricity, etc.)	Rp.100,000

Source: Interview Results of Sub-district Staff

In the table above, it can be concluded that food needs of Rp.700,000, education of Rp. 500,000 and health of Rp. 200,000 are not proportional to the income level of the community who mostly work as farmers and fishermen with an average income per month which only reaches Rp.500,000- Rp800,000. This proves that most of the community in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat are poor, where the amount of income they have cannot meet their economic needs. The definition of a poor family according to BPS is as follows:

Meanwhile, the poverty indicators that are still used to determine poor conditions are: a) Do not have their own production factors such as land, capital, work equipment, and adequate skills; b) Low level of education; c) Working in a small scope and small capital or also called working in the informal sector so that they are sometimes also called underemployed; d) Located in rural areas or areas far from regional growth centers or in certain areas in urban areas; e) Have relatively low opportunities in obtaining sufficient basic needs, including in obtaining health services and education in accordance with welfare standards in general

If the variables are met, then they are categorized as poor or non-welfare households. Based on the above benchmarks of what constitutes a poor family according to BPS, in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat there are PKH participants who are not included in poor families.

In order to assess the impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH) as one of the policy instruments in poverty alleviation efforts, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of PKH in the context of Kecamatan Sorkam Barat, Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah, with an Islamic economic approach. This effectiveness evaluation will be carried out through five main aspects, namely income increase, economic independence, access and quality of health services, nutrition and health status, and participation in education.

Here are five ways to measure the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program (PKH): a) Income Increase: Researchers conducted an income analysis of PKH recipient families before and after they joined the program. The results show that the Family Hope Program (PKH) has not been effective in alleviating poverty in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah; b) Economic Independence: Researchers examined how economically independent PKH recipients are after receiving assistance. Findings show that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is not effective for poverty alleviation in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. The research shows that most of the PKH recipients were not able to achieve economic independence after receiving the assistance; c) Access to Health Services: Researchers measured the improvement of PKH beneficiaries' access to health services by looking at data on visits to health centers. The findings show that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is not effective for poverty alleviation in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. Although the research shows an increase in PKH beneficiaries' access to health services, this does not reflect the success of the program in reducing poverty levels in the region; d) The Family Hope Program (PKH) is not effective for poverty alleviation in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. Although research shows a significant improvement in the nutritional and health status of families of PKH beneficiaries after receiving program assistance, this does not reflect the success of the program in addressing poverty in the region; e) The Family Hope Program (PKH) is not effective for poverty alleviation in Kecamatan Sorkam Barat Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. Although the participation of PKH beneficiaries' children in education increased after receiving program assistance, this does not reflect the program's success in overcoming poverty in the area.

The results of the researcher's interview with the PKH facilitator in the West Sorkam Sub-district village, said that there were still several households who received PKH even though they were classified as well-off such as, Mrs. Tinurmala who has her own house, the building area is more than 8m², cement house floor, concrete walls, MCK facilities are available, the source of lighting uses electricity, has a garden and a motorized vehicle. Mrs. Asmia Giawa who owns her own house, building area more than 8m², cement house floor, concrete walls, toilet facilities available, lighting source using electricity, has a garden and motorized vehicle, has a stall business. Mrs. Siti Napsiah Own house, building size more than 8m², ceramic floor, permanent walls, toilet facilities available, source of lighting using electricity, cooking with a gas stove, has fixed assets (garden) and 2 motorized vehicles.

Based on the interview above, it is known that some PKH participants are already able to be said to be in prosperous families who should no longer receive PKH assistance. Because basically the basic needs, health and education are able to be fulfilled by themselves. The ineffectiveness of the determination of beneficiary households is because the data used to determine beneficiaries is determined by data at the national level using data from the previous year/data used is not valid, while when there is a change in the status of beneficiary households in the regions, they must go through a long process so that they can be replaced or removed from the list of beneficiaries.

This is clearly not in accordance with the PKH general guidelines and makes the determination of RTM beneficiaries less targeted. Seeing from this condition shows that the determination of PKH participants in West Sorkam District has not been right on target, in addition to the existence of participants who have changed their status to prosperous families, there are also participants who come from prosperous families (capable). On the other hand, those who should have received PKH assistance did not.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that poverty reduction in West Sorkam Sub-district through PKH has not been effective, this statement is also supported by the increasing number of PKH recipients which can be seen in the table below:

Table 5. PKH Recipients in West Sorkam Sub-district in 2021-2023

No.	Village Name	2021	2022	2023
1	Aek Raso	20	47	76
2	Madani	15	23	38
3	Maduma	13	30	36
4	Pahieme 1	35	80	135
5	Pahieme 2	31	78	117
6	Sorkam Market	50	80	166
7	Pastob Jae	25	74	94
8	Sidikalang	33	50	85
9	Sorkam Kanan	54	70	156
10	Binasi	20	35	72
11	Sipea-pea	32	76	82
Total		328	643	1.057

The table above shows that PKH recipients have increased, if in 2021 there were only 328 PKH participants, in 2022 there were 643 PKH participants, in 2023 there were additional members as many as 414 people with a total of 1,057 participants, the addition of these participants was not accompanied by a reduction in members who were already said to be prosperous. meaning that PKH for 9 years running has only been able to increase participation education and health of participants. For 9 years, it has not been able to protect all poor families in West Sorkam District. Moreover, the PKH funds that are allocated are only used for education and health, not for business capital, so that PKH is only able to reduce the burden of education and health of poor families. Meanwhile, to fulfill their needs, they need capital/job opportunities to be able to increase their income.

From this statement it can be understood that PKH has not been able to suppress/ reduce the poverty rate in West Sorkam District. The reduction of poverty carried out in West Sorkam Sub-district through PKH provides very meaningful benefits for the community, but as the Family Hope Program (PKH) runs in West Sorkam Sub-district, it has not been able to break the chain of poverty that exists in the community. It's just that PKH has a positive side on improving the quality of education and health. With the improvement in the quality of education and health, it is expected to be able to improve the welfare of the community so as to reduce the high level of poverty in West Sorkam Sub-district.

Analysis of Obstacles in the Inaccurate Distribution of the Family Hope Program (PKH) Targets as Poverty Reduction in West Sorkam District

In the implementation of a program, it is certainly possible that there are obstacles encountered in the field. These obstacles arise when the program has been implemented, which is usually felt by both the officers and the community concerned. In this case the author concludes the obstacles in streamlining the Family Hope Program (PKH) related to the obstacles to the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in West Sorkam District, several obstacles are obtained that are felt by PKH assistants and participants, namely: a) The number of complaints from people who do not receive assistance or do not become PKH participants; b) Lack of awareness from participants, and; c) Aid disbursements are often not on time; d) Lack

of coordination between related agencies in program implementation; e) Lack of education and training for beneficiaries.

The distribution of Family Hope in reducing poverty in the West Sorkam District when viewed from the implementation process is in accordance with the flow of implementation of PKH including: Determination of Target Households, Socialization Process, implementation of initial meetings and validation, formation of beneficiary family groups (KPM), implementation of KPM data updates, Implementation of aid distribution and implementation of verification of educational facilities (Fasdik) and health facilities (Faskes) and social welfare. Although the implementation of the Family Hope Program has been carried out by the assistants in each village in West Sorkam Sub-district itself, especially at the time of socialization of the program together with the implementation of the initial meeting and validation, it is considered very ineffective for the community's understanding of the Family Hope Program, even so the implementation of group meetings in West Sorkam Sub-district is routinely held.

The Family Hope Program is still not satisfied with the facilities provided to participants, such as the education facilities of the Family Hope Program, which has school-age children who prefer not to continue their education until they graduate from high school and the uneven targeting of PKH assistance for the community in Kecamatan West Sorkam. In the distribution of the Family Hope Program, of course, it does not rule out the possibility of arising an obstacle faced in the field, these obstacles can arise when PKH is implemented, both felt by PKH assistants and the community PKH recipients.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted, the Family Hope Program (PKH) has not reached the optimal level in alleviating poverty in West Sorkam District, Central Tapanuli Regency, according to the perspective of Islamic economics. In addition to challenges in distribution that has not been on target, lack of awareness of participants, disbursement of funds that are often late, and lack of infrastructure and access to information, a thorough evaluation is needed to ensure its effectiveness. The evaluation should consider changes in PKH beneficiaries' household income, level of economic independence, access to health services, nutritional and health status, and participation in education as key indicators.

The necessary remedial measures should include improved coordination in the distribution of assistance, increased awareness of participants, and improved infrastructure and access to information. In addition, approaches that are in line with Islamic economic principles, such as local economic empowerment and the establishment of partnerships between the government, communities, and the private sector, are needed to achieve sustainable poverty alleviation. This systematic evaluation and improvement is important to ensure that PKH is truly an effective tool in helping to reduce poverty levels in the area, in accordance with the objectives of the program and the principles of Islamic economics.

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