

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN TERHADAP KELUARGA SANGAT MISKIN (KSM) PENERIMA BANTUAN (Studi di Kecamatan Gunung Sugih Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)

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Kemiskinan merupakan hambatan dalam pembangunan nasional di Indonesia. Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) merupakan skema program Bantuan Tunai Bersyarat (*Conditional Cash Transfer*) kepada Keluarga Sangat Miskin (KSM) dalam upaya membangun sistem perlindungan sosial masyarakat miskin. Dalam jangka panjang PKH diharapkan dapat memutus mata rantai kemiskinan dengan meningkatkan kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia melalui pendidikan dan kesehatan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis implementasi PKH, (2) faktor pendukung, serta (3) menganalisis hambatan implementasi PKH di Kecamatan Gunung Sugih Kabupaten Lampung Tengah tahun 2011-2014. Tipe penelitian adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data berupa hasil wawancara dengan informan, dokumen kepustakaan dan hasil penelitian ilmiah. Informan dipilih dengan sengaja (*purposive*). Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi kepustakaan. Teknik analisis data dengan (1) teknik reduksi data, (2) penyajian data dan (3) penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan (1) implementasi PKH di Kecamatan Gunung Sugih tahun 2011 - 2014 yang meliputi: *aspek Input* berupa penetapan Rumah Tangga Sasaran (RTS); *aspek Proses* berupa kegiatan Pertemuan Awal dan Validasi, Pembentukan Kelompok, dan Pemutahiran Data; serta *aspek Output* berupa Verifikasi Komitmen, dan Penyaluran Bantuan telah berjalan sesuai ketentuan PKH. (2) Faktor pendukung implementasi meliputi; aspek *communication* berupa dukungan kelembagaan PKH yang telah berjalan efektif, aspek *dispositions* berupa kebijakan alokasi dana *sharing* PKH; serta aspek *resources* berupa komitmen dan kapabilitas implementor program. (3) hambatan implementasi meliputi kendala dalam pelaksanaan penetapan Rumah Tangga Sasaran (RTS) akibat sumber data yang tidak akurat, keterlambatan pelaksanaan kegiatan pemutahiran data akibat tidak terpenuhinya sebagian prasyarat administratif, serta keterlambatan pelaksanaan verifikasi komitmen akibat kinerja oknum petugas pendamping PKH yang kurang optimal. Kualitas PKH dinilai lebih baik jika dibandingkan dengan varian bantuan langsung lainnya seperti PSKS/BLSM.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik, PKH dan Keluarga Sangat Miskin.

## **ABSTRAK**

### **ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN FOR VERY POOR FAMILY (KSM) BENEFICIARIES (Studies in the District of Gunung Sugih Central Lampung Regency)**

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Poverty is an obstacle to national development in Indonesia. Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) is a program of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to Very Poor Family (KSM) in an effort to build a system of social protection of the poor. In the long term CCT is expected to break the chain of poverty and improve the quality of human resources through education and health.

This study aims to (1) analyze the implementation of the PKH, (2) supporting factors, and (3) analyze the PKH implementation bottlenecks in the District of Gunung Sugih Central Lampung regency in 2011-2014. This type of research is descriptive qualitative approach. Sources of data in the form of interviews with informants, literature and document the results of scientific research. Informants been intentionally (purposive). Data collection through in-depth interviews and literature study. Data analysis techniques with (1) data reduction techniques, (2) data and (3) conclusion.

The results showed (1) implementation of the PKH in the District of Gunung Sugih in 2011-2014 include: Input aspects such as the establishment of Target Households (targetting); The process aspect such as the Initial Meeting and Validation activities, Group Formations and Updating Data; and output aspects such as the Verification of Commitment and Disbursement has been run in accordance with PKH. (2) Factors supporting the implementation include; aspects of communication in the form of institutional support PKH that are effective, aspects of dispositions such as the allocation policy of PKH funds sharing; as well as aspects of the resources in the form of commitment and capability program implementor. (3) barriers to implementation include constraints in the implementation of Target Households (targetting) determination result data source or inaccurate receiver, delay in implementation of the updating of the data due partly fulfilled administrative preconditions, as well as delays in the verification of commitments due to the performance of local officials have been less than optimal PKH companion. PKH rated better quality when compared to other variants Conditional Cash Transfer such as PSKS / BLSM.

**Keywords:** Evaluation of Public Policy, PKH and Very Poor Family (KSM).