

Systematic Literature Review (SLR): Family Hope Program (PKH) in Indonesia

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Abstract. A systematic Literature Review is important for making decisions on social science. An analysis of 20 articles published between 2010 and 2023 shows an increase in publications on the Family Hope Program, with the number of articles published peaking in 20 at five articles. This increase indicates a growth in research interest in the topic. In the search for research methods used in 20 articles related to the Family Hope Program, most research adopts a quantitative approach, while the qualitative approach tends to be rarely applied.

Of the 20 articles analyzed, 9 obtained a significant number of citations compared to others, indicating that the topic of the Family Hope Program is still not widely used as a reference by other researchers. The analysis also reveals that universities publish the majority of the articles related to this topic. However, this also presents an opportunity for other institutions, such as innovation agencies and research agencies, to contribute more to the research and discussion on the Family Hope Program. This underscores the potential for broader involvement in future research and discussion on the Family Hope Program.

Keywords: Family, Hope, Programme, Indonesia, SLR

INTRODUCTION

Community welfare is achieved through better-than-before changes in the way of life, which are carried out through development. The goal of community development is to improve the community's economic, social, and cultural conditions so that poverty and the community environment undergo changes.

Poverty is a problem in almost all developed and developing countries, with different levels of problems. In Indonesia, as one of the developing countries, poverty is an important and very serious problem because many Indonesians experience difficulties in meeting their basic needs. Poverty can be defined as the inability to meet primary needs, namely the need for clothing, food, board, education, and health (Xiang et al., 2022) This

poverty can occur due to a lack of resources to meet basic needs and limited access to education and employment.

The percentage of poor people in March 2023 is 9.36% or as many as 25.90 million. This figure has decreased from the previous year, where 2022 the percentage of poor people in September 2022 was 9.57% or as many as 26.36 million people. A quite encouraging fact is that this figure has decreased by 0.21 from the previous year. However, poverty alleviation must still receive full attention because one of the indicators of a country's development is its ability to overcome poverty. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in March 2023, the poverty line used was IDR 550,458 per capita per month. The poverty line limit is the community's monthly expenditure. The nominal Rp 550,458 is the limit for a person to be considered poor if the expenditure is below the nominal. On the other hand, if a person's expenses are above Rp 550,458, then the person is categorized as not poor. The calculation is a calculation per person or per person. Simply put, in a family with an average of four members, Rp 2,201,832 is the poverty line. In other words, households whose expenses are below Rp 2.2 million are classified as poor. In measuring poverty in Indonesia, BPS uses *a basic needs approach*. BPS has used this method since 1998, so the calculation results are consistent.

To overcome the problem of poverty, the government, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs, continues to strive to help people live more prosperously through poverty alleviation initiatives, hoping to reduce the burden on the community.

Poverty alleviation programs are defined as activities carried out by the government, local governments, the business world, and the community to improve the welfare of the poor through social assistance, community empowerment, micro and macroeconomic businesses, and other programs that aim to improve the economy. (Magfir & Shahrudin, 2022). The poverty alleviation policy carried out by the government is expressly contained in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 15 of 2010, which contains the Poverty Alleviation Strategy in Article 3 concerning the Strategy for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation, which is carried out by reducing the burden of expenditure on the poor and increasing the expenditure, ability, and income of the underprivileged, creating and ensuring the continuity of micro and small businesses, and coordinating poverty alleviation policies and programs. Poverty alleviation programs consist of household-based integrated social assistance, community empowerment-based poverty alleviation, and a collection of micro and small economy-based poverty alleviation

programs. In household-based poverty alleviation, the government launched a unique program called the Family Hope Program (PKH), which was implemented in 2007.

According to the Director General of Assistance and Social Security, PKH is designed to help the poor at the bottom through conditional assistance. This program is expected to contribute to accelerating the achievement of the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, namely the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger, the achievement of primary education, gender equality, the reduction of infant and toddler mortality, and the reduction of maternal mortality.

PKH is a government program policy formulated to overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia's population. According to government policy, family-based social protection is included in the implementation of the family-based integrated social assistance program. This program is a social protection policy for fulfilling fundamental rights. Through PKH, Beneficiary Families (KPM) are encouraged to access and use basic social services such as health, education, food, nutrition, care, and assistance, as well as access to many additional social protection programs that sustainably complement each other. PKH is expected to support poverty alleviation by coordinating various national social protection and empowerment programs.

The World Bank considers this national priority program the most cost-effective way to reduce poverty and disparities between disadvantaged groups and the most effective way to lower the Gini coefficient. Several other studies have shown that PKH can lift its recipients out of poverty, increase family consumption, and, on a larger scale, stimulate stakeholders at the national and local levels to improve health and education facilities.

PKH is strengthened by improving business procedures, increasing targets, and increasing complementary programs for Beneficiary Families (KPM). PKH must receive BPNT subsidies, social security KIS, KIP, Rutilahu assistance, and empowerment through KUBE and other social protection and empowerment programs so that poor families can immediately get out of poverty and become more prosperous.

LITERATURE

Poverty

Referring to the opinion put forward by Suparlan in (West & Marchand, 2001) Poverty is a situation in which individuals have a low quality of life, which indicates a material shortage in the community's standard of living. It is also characterized by poor

health, low income, and lack of education. According to Kuncoro (2004) Poverty estimates the income, basic needs, and minimum basic needs that allow a person to live a decent life.

Poverty is an individual's limitation in meeting their essential needs, such as adequate health, education, clothing, food, sanitation, access to clean water, and other factors not limited to income. This condition makes poverty a complex and multidimensional phenomenon (Science Portal, 2017). According to Arsyad, in Rini & Sugiharti (2017) It states that poverty can arise due to community members' non-participation in change, limited ownership of production factors, or inadequate quality. The phenomenon of poverty can be classified into two dimensions, namely the primary and secondary dimensions. The primary dimension includes a lack of assets (assets), a fragile socio-political structure, a lack of knowledge, and the necessary skills. Meanwhile, the secondary dimension includes the limitations of effective social networks, access to financial resources, and necessary information.

Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program (PKH) provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RSTM) that meet standards to improve the quality of human resources (HR), especially education and health. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a poverty alleviation initiative. PKH's position is related to other poverty alleviation efforts. The Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPK) coordinates PKH at the central and regional levels. Therefore, a PKH Control Team will be formed at the TKPK to ensure strong coordination and synergy (Sukoco, n.d.).

The goal of PKH, in general, is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, especially in community groups. Meanwhile, the specific objectives of PKH are: a) To assist the Very Poor Group in meeting their educational and health needs, in addition to providing the ability families to increase consumption expenditure; b) to transform impoverished families to check pregnant women/postpartum women/to health facilities and send children to schools and educational facilities; c) In the long term, PKH is expected to break the chain of intergenerational poverty.

Recipients of PKH assistance are Very Poor Households (RTSM) whose family members consist of children aged 0-15 years and pregnant/postpartum women in certain areas. The recipient of assistance is a mother or adult woman who cares for a child in the family concerned. Therefore, the PKH participant card will include the name of the mother/woman who takes care of the child, not the name of the head of the house.

Therefore, the person listed on the PKH Card is mandatory and authorized to receive payments.

Family Hope Program (PKH) in Indonesia

The Family Hope Program (PKH) has been a flagship program for 17 years in alleviating poverty in Indonesia. The existence of this program has provided several benefits to the beneficiary families (KPM), including increased access to health services that allow family members to get treatment quickly, increased ability to work, and generated income. Second, PKH assistance also helps improve access to education by reducing the burden of education costs for poor families so that they can allocate resources to other areas that increase family income. Third, the PKH program also supports increasing family productivity through skills training and mentoring, allowing them to get better jobs and generate greater income. However, the impact of this program is not consistent in every place because it is influenced by factors such as local economic conditions, accessibility, and local culture (Mustaqim and Makarrim, 2023).

However, in its implementation, the Family Hope Program (PKH) also has several limitations in improving the economy of poor households. Budget constraints are the main obstacle because not all poor households can be accommodated by this program, and the amount of assistance is relatively small. In addition, PKH's focus on health and education aspects, not paying enough attention to the economic aspect, and the lack of involvement of local communities in this program are also challenges. Evaluation and monitoring of the program is still lacking, making it difficult to assess its effectiveness in improving the economic welfare of poor households. Therefore, synergy is needed between the government, the community, and the private sector to expand the positive impact of PKH in the economic empowerment of the poor (Mustaqim & Makarrim, 2023).

Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

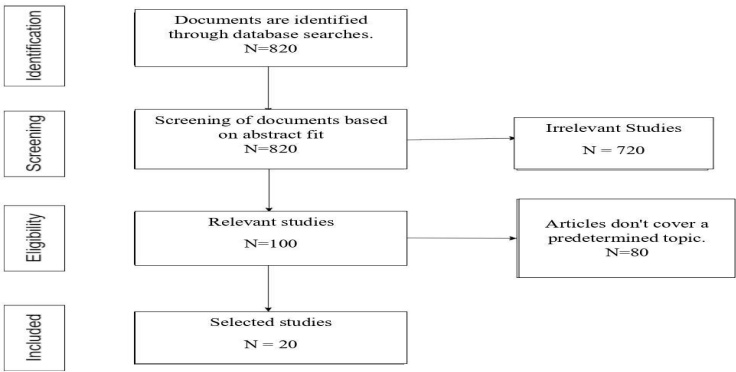
According to Triandini et al. (2019) *Systematic Literature Review (SLR)* is a systematic step in identifying, evaluating, and interpreting all relevant research data to answer a specific research question. *Systematic Literature Review (SLR)* refers to a terminology that describes a systematic and planned approach to research or specific research, which aims to collect and evaluate studies that are relevant to a given research topic (Maulida et al., 2023). *Systematic Literature Review (SLR)* consists of well-defined procedures, including keyword identification, selection of relevant literature sources, application of strict inclusion and exclusion criteria, and evaluation of the quality of

selected research. The main purpose of the SLR is to provide a broad literature review that covers a wide range of perspectives, methodologies, and outcomes related to the subject of the investigation. Through conducting SLRs, researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the existing knowledge landscape, identify research gaps, and outline avenues for future research advancement (Anggraini et al., 2023).

METHODS

PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*)

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method with PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis) gradually or systematically. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a systematic approach to identifying, evaluating, and interpreting relevant research data. It also describes a planned research approach to collecting and evaluating related studies. The aim is to provide a broad and in-depth literature review and identify research gaps for future research development.



Picture 1 Roadmap of PRISMA

The researcher took data from the GARUDA database (Digital Reference Guard) with Garuda.Kemdikbud.go.id link. Journal articles used as references use Indonesian. Journal articles used as analysis material are in the form of local (Indonesian) articles. There is no restriction on the year of publication for other articles or literature used as references in this study.

The article search uses keywords consisting of a combination of several words, including "Family Hope Program" and "Poverty." Articles that match the keywords are then sorted so that no articles with a predetermined title are found. Furthermore, the articles are sorted based on the data needed for this study. The sorting of articles used the PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*) method.

Based on the PRISMA diagram above, it can be seen that the article identification there are 820 (eight hundred and twenty) articles found following the database search on the GARUDA website with the keywords "Family Hope Program (PKH)" and "Misconception." The excluded were 720 articles because the abstract was inappropriate and irrelevant. So, in the selection, 100 articles were found suitable and relevant based on abstract criteria. Then, these 100 articles were rechecked. The excluded articles were 80 because the 80 articles did not discuss the topics that had been determined, namely the Family Hope Program (PKH) and poverty. So, the selected articles are 20 articles. These twenty articles have also been indexed by SINTA 5, 4, 3, and 2

SNA (*Social Network Analysis*)

Social Network Analysis (SNA) is an approach used to analyze social networks and their structure by mapping the interactions between individuals or entities in a network (Anwar et al., 2018). In SNA, a network is presented as a series of nodes (points) that represent an entity or individual, as well as edges (networks) that describe the relationships between them (Rabbani et al., 2020). This method has been used in various contexts, including sociological research, political science, anthropology, and organizational management.

In this study, SNA provides an overview of the structure and pattern of networks and the intensity of relationships between authors who have conducted research related to the Family Hope Program (PKH).

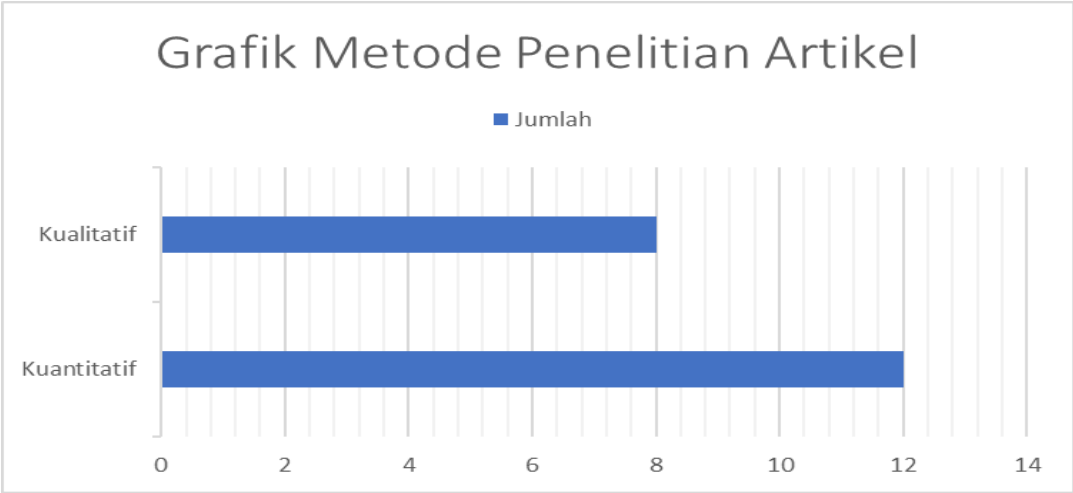
DISCUSSION

This Systematic Literature Review (SLR) research uses a database from the GARUDA web (garuda.kemdikbud.id) with the search keyword, namely the Family Hope Program (PKH). Based on the results of data processing using PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*), 20 articles were obtained that were suitable and relevant. The 20 articles were collected from 2010 to 2023. In 2010, there was 1 article. In 2017, there was 1 article; in 2018, there were three articles; in 2019, there were three articles; in 2020, there were four articles; in 2021, there were five articles. In 2022 there was 1 article, and finally, in 2023, there were two articles. The following is a graph based on the year of publication of the article and the number presented in Figure 2.



Picture 2 Graph of the Year of Article Publication

Based on Figure 2 above, it can be seen that articles discussing the Family Hope Program (PKH) were published from 2017 to 2023. In 2021, there were as many as five articles discussing the Family Hope Program (PKH).



Picture 3 Article Research Methods Graph

Figure 3, which depicts the distribution of research methods in the 20 analyzed articles, highlights the prevalence of research methods in specific contexts. The analysis shows that most authors tend to adopt quantitative research methods, represented by 12 articles from the total sample. On the contrary, using qualitative research methods represents eight articles, indicating a lower tendency to apply this approach. These results provide an overview of methodological preferences among researchers in the domain studied and reflect a preference for a more structured analytical approach to data collection and analysis.

Table 1 Author with the Highest Number of Citations

Author's Name (Year)	Number of Citations
Luthth (2019)	22
Simajuntak et al. (2010)	17
Zahrawati & Muchtar (2018)	12
Muliana et al. (2021)	12
Suryana et al. (2019)	10
Sahib (2021)	10
Museliza et al. (2020)	9
Purba et al. (2017)	8
Astari (2018)	8

\Based on Table 1, it can be seen that 9 article authors have the most citations out of 20 articles that have been collected related to the Family Hope Program. In this table, Luthfi (2019) stands out as the author with the highest number of citations, namely 22 citations. This was followed by Simajuntak et al. (2010) and Zahrawati & Muchtar (2018), who have 17 and 12 citations, respectively. Then, two articles, Juliana et al. (2021) and

Suryana et al. (2019), received 12 and 10 citations, respectively. Furthermore, Sahib (2021) and Museliza et al. (2020) have 10 and 9 citations. Meanwhile, the articles written by Purba et al. (2017) and Astari (2018) each have eight citations, indicating a uniform citation rate in the context of the research published by these authors.

Based on Table 2 presented above, the author's origin and the number of authors who contributed to articles related to the Family Hope Program can be known. It can be seen that IKIP Siliwangi has one writer with the highest number of citations, namely 22. Furthermore, the Bogor Agricultural University has three authors with 17 citations, followed by Padang State University and Malikussaleh University, each with two authors and 12 citations. Padjajaran University and Cokroaminoto Islamic University each have two authors who received ten citations. Meanwhile, Islamic University and Mercuru Buana University have three authors with 9 citations, and Galuh University has one with 8 citations.

Table 2 Origin of Authors and Number of Authors

Author's Origin	Number of Authors	Number of Citations
IKIP Siliwangi	1	22
Bogor Agricultural University	3	17
Padang State University	2	12
Malikussaleh University	3	12
Padjajaran University	2	10
Cokroaminoto Islamic University	1	10
Islamic University	3	9
Mercuru Buana University	2	8
Galuh University	1	8

Table 3 Most Articles

Author's Name	Number of Articles	Number of referrals
Muhammad Luthfi	371	549
Asep Suryana	367	2547
Megawati Simanjuntak	258	2151
Harien Puspitawati	231	3466
A. Reefs RC	209	4487
Paul Kindangen	174	1291
Ignatius Adiwidjaja	135	261
Agung Suprojo	134	438
Usman Moontu	112	195

Table 3 shows the highest number of articles contributed by specific authors and the number of references accumulated in their works. In this table, Muhammad Luthfi occupies the top position with 371 articles written and enriched with 549 references, followed by Asep Suryana, who has 367 articles with 2547 references. Megawati Simanjuntak, with 258 articles, obtained 2151 references. Furthermore, Harien Puspitawati has 231 articles with 3466 citations, and A. Rifai RC, with 209 articles, leads in citations with 4487 citations. Paulus Kindangen has 174 articles with 1291 references, while Ignatius Adiwidjaja has 135 articles with 261 references. Agung Suprojo and Usman Moontu completed this table with 134 and 112 articles, respectively, which were enriched with 438 and 195 references. This data provides a rich picture of the productivity contribution and impact of researchers' papers and reflects the varying recognition and dissemination of their scientific work in the academic community.

Table 4 Number of Articles by Organization Type

Type of Organization	Number of Articles
College	20
Innovation Research Agency	0
Other Research Agencies	0

Table 3, presented above, provides an overview of the distribution of the number of articles from various types of organizations related to the Family Hope Program (PKH). In this analysis, universities are the main contributors, with 20 articles produced, while innovation research agencies and other research bodies do not produce articles relevant to the topic being discussed.

This distribution reflects the central role of universities in supporting and producing academic knowledge in various fields of study. Nonetheless, the existence of innovation research agencies and other research bodies that do not produce articles in this analysis may indicate the need for increased collaboration between the academic sector and the research/practice sector in presenting more diverse and in-depth contributions to scientific research and development.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of 20 articles published between 2010 and 2023 shows an increase in publications on the Family Hope Program, with the number of articles published peaking

in 20 at five articles. This increase indicates a growth in research interest in the topic. In the search for research methods used in 20 articles related to the Family Hope Program, most research adopts a quantitative approach, while the qualitative approach tends to be rarely applied.

Of the 20 articles analyzed, 9 obtained a significant number of citations compared to others, indicating that the topic of the Family Hope Program is still not widely used as a reference by other researchers. The analysis also shows that universities publish most of the articles related to this topic. At the same time, other institutions, such as innovation agencies and research agencies, have not contributed much to publishing articles on the Family Hope Program. This highlights the dominance of universities in producing scientific literature on the topic and shows the potential to involve more institutions in future research and discussion on the Family Hope Program.

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