

Social Capital of KPM PKH after Independent Graduation in Improving Social competence in Kuranji District, Padang City, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: *The research's topic is about social capital and social competencies possessed by KPM PKH (Keluarga Penerima Manfaat Program Keluarga Harapan/ beneficiaries of Hope Family Program) who are at independent graduation level in Kuranji District, Padang City, Indonesia. This research was conducted because KPM PKH in post-graduation are vulnerable to returning to the poverty zone if they cannot properly utilize their social capital and competencies. This study aims to describe the social capital of KPM PKH after independent graduation and to analyze the social competencies owned by KPM PKH after independent graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. Interviews were conducted with 12 informants. Data collection techniques included document search, in-depth interviews and observation. The selection of informants was carried out using a purposive sampling technique. The results of this study indicate that KPM PKH after independent graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City has been able to develop their social capital well. With the social capital they have, they can improve their social competence. This is evidenced by the improvement of the economy of KPM PKH after independent graduation through the business.*

Keywords: *KPM PKH Social Capital, Social Competence, Independent Graduation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the government's system, as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state must protect all Indonesian citizens and all Indonesian descendants and improve public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. To realize social welfare for the Indonesian people, the constitution stated in the 2009 Law on social welfare forms the basis for the Ministry of social affairs in the 2018 RI Minister of Social Affairs to create a poverty alleviation program called the Family Hope Program, abbreviated as PKH.

PKH (*Program Keluarga Harapan*/Family Hope Program) is a social protection program with conditional cash transfer covering the population according to the life-cycle approach (Sumadi, 2023). It is a social assistance program that is provided with conditions to underprivileged and vulnerable families or individuals who are registered in an integrated system for handling people experiencing poverty, then processed by the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information and then designated as PKH beneficiary families by the Ministry of Social Affairs (Permensos RI, 2018: 3). As part of efforts to overcome poverty through the provision of conditional social assistance, in the short term PKH is expected to be able to help low-income families reduce their expenditure burden. In the medium term, PKH is expected to be able to change the behavior of participants

in accessing health and education services to produce a healthier and smarter generation. In the long run, PKH is expected to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

In 2018, the number of KPM PKH (*Keluarga Penerima Manfaat Program Keluarga Harapan/beneficiaries of Family Hope program*) was 190,847, while in 2019, it decreased to 181,807 KPM. The decrease in the number of PKH participants was influenced by the existence of a graduation scheme for PKH participants, both in the category of Natural Graduation status caused by the depletion of the components as one of the requirements for becoming PKH participants or independent graduation motivated by economic improvements from KPM PKH such that they were able to fulfill necessities of life, carry out social functions and voluntarily withdraw from membership as recipients of PKH social assistance.

Table 1. Independent Graduation of PKH Participants in West Sumatra Province in 2019.

No	District/City	Amount
1	Pesisir Selatan	24
2	Solok	2
3	Sijunjung	5
4	Kota Pariaman	0
5	Padang Pariaman	1
6	Agam	6
7	Solok Selatan	1
8	Tanah Datar	4
9	Lima Puluh Kota	286
10	Dharmasraya	18
11	Pasaman	4
12	Kota Solok	9
13	Padang	29
14	Pasaman Barat	65
15	Kota Payakumbuh	7
16	Kota Sawahlunto	0
17	Mentawai	0
18	Padang Panjang	1
19	Bukittinggi	3
amount		465

Data Source: PPKH Data Base for West Sumatra Province in May 2019.

Based on the data in the Table 1, the independent graduation rate in West Sumatra still needs to be higher compared to the total number of PKH beneficiaries. The number of PKH KPM who did voluntary independent graduation was 465 KPM. This independent graduation rate should be of concern to PKH HR. The success of PKH implementation can be seen from the number of independent graduations because independent graduation indicates PKH's success. The Ministry of Social Affairs classifies the Graduation Status into three forms, consisting of Natural Graduation, Economically Able Graduation, and Independent or voluntary Graduation caused by personal awareness KPM PKH to no longer receive PKH assistance (Letter of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Social Affairs Number: 384/LJS.JSK.TU/03/2017).

Philosopher Bourdieu explains that to overcome the absurd position between individuals and society, a social construction process needs to be used by someone to respond, think about, and construct structures (Ritzer, 2016: 577). According to Bourdieu, capital is the concentration of existing power or resources. Socially,

to achieve Graduation independently, this Capital should be realized by individuals in their social environment to enable people to control themselves and others (Ritzer, 2012: 907). Apart from social capital, another important concept in this study is social competence. Scientifically social competence is the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while at the same time maintaining social relations with other people and in various situations. According to Rubin and Krasnor (1997), there are two dimensions included in social competence: the individual's ability to solve interpersonal problems adaptively and the individual's ability to be actively and positively involved in interactions with peers. In welfare, social competence is needed so that individuals can improve their quality of life, be independent in managing and solving problems, meet their needs, and develop and function socially.

This research differs from earlier research in at least a few respects, according to an analysis of previous studies. First, there is no research on social capital related to the social competence of people experiencing poverty in improving their social welfare. Most of the research on social competence that previous researchers have researched refers only to the social competence of teachers, even though, in reality, social competence is also needed by people experiencing poverty to be able to interact effectively and increase self-confidence to improve their standard of living. There has been no research on Social Capital of PKH KPM after independent graduation conducted by researchers in previous research, so this research needs to be carried out as a best practice for other PKH KPM to be able to get out of the poverty zone.

Based on the results of the documentation and observation studies conducted in the research, it can be seen that the most significant number of Independent Graduation of KPM PKH are in the Kuranji sub-district, Padang City. This is based on the existence of self-awareness of KPM PKH to improve their quality of life and welfare by starting a business as traders, another thing that is a driving factor in improving their economy is the location of residence where the majority live near markets, with the businesses they currently own. Currently, after Independent Graduation, KPM PKH can meet the needs of his life and his family, carry out his social roles, and solve his problems without the help of a PKH assistant. This motivates researchers to research Kuranji District, Padang City—practice for empowering other PKH beneficiaries and getting out of the poverty zone.

Through this research, the researcher also wants to see the Social Capital used by KPM PKH after independent graduation so that they are able and confident to withdraw from PKH membership—especially the beneficiaries and implementors of the PKH program.

II. METHOD

The approach used in this study is a qualitative research approach that produces findings that cannot be obtained using scholastic procedures or using measurement. Based on data collection and data analysis techniques, this research was qualitative research that emphasized understanding because of the nature of qualitative methods, which question the meaning of an object in depth. A qualitative approach was used in this study to obtain in-depth and accurate data adapted to conditions in the field (Neuman W. L., 2014). This research was conducted using a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. Interviews were conducted with 12 informants. Data collection techniques included document search, in-depth interviews, and observation. The selection of informants was carried out using a purposive sampling technique.

Associated with the social capital of KPM PKH after Independent Graduation in improving social competence, this research described in-depth data on how social capital was owned. It revealed how this social capital could improve social competence. This research was conducted by collecting data, analyzing field-finding data, and presenting it descriptively. This study aimed to describe and analyze both in-depth so that various phenomena in the field will be written descriptively. Based on the formulated research objectives, this type of research is descriptive (Neuman W. L., 2014). This descriptive research systematically and factually described the social capital of KPM PKH after independent graduation in improving social competence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. KPM PKH's Social Capital after Independent Graduation.

Social Capital is the main factor that individuals must possess to overcome their social problems. Every individual in society must be able to take advantage of the existing resource system and be able to apply the elements of Social Capital to carry out its social functioning; in essence, Social Capital is an absolute requirement for human development, economic development, social, political and democratic stability (Hasbullah, 2006). Based on the description of the findings from the field, it has been explained that most post-graduation PKH beneficiaries already have good Social Capital by applying the elements of Social Capital such as trust, solidarity, tolerance, responsibility, empathy, and cooperation.

a. Elements of Social Capital Formed in KPM PKH After Independent Graduation

According to (Syahra, 2003), Social Capital has elements that individuals or groups must apply in their lives. This element consists of three main elements of Social Capital: trust, solidarity, and tolerance. KPM PKH Post Graduation Mandiri said that the most basic thing to be possessed when deciding to graduate from PKH membership is faith, self-confidence, and efforts to convince the family to agree and support the decision. This is how it goes,

“actually everyone needs money, but if we are no longer entitled to receive it we must give the money to those who are more deserving.” Likewise with this PKH assistance, if our economy has improved, then we must release this assistance so that we can help other people who need this assistance more” (NW, KPM PKH).

From the results of these interviews, it can also be concluded that the informants already have confidence that Allah SWT has arranged sustenance. With real effort, they can improve their economy and continue to prosper despite being separated from PKH social assistance. This is in line with what was conveyed by AS as KPM PKH:

“This means that I have been receiving PKH assistance for 8 years, and now the business that I started is running smoothly with this business. I feel that I have been able to finance my life and my family. It is time for this assistance to be enjoyed by people in need”. (AS, KPM PKH).

The main element that they apply before deciding to leave participation as PKH members is self-confidence. They believe they can meet their families' needs with the ability and effort they are currently living. In line with that, his sense of empathy for fellow community members also encourages confidence in the family from his membership as a PKH member. Informants see that there are still many people who are below the poverty line but do not have the opportunity to get PKH social assistance. In contrast, currently, the informants' economic conditions are better when compared to other communities.

After resigning as a PKH member, another element of Social Capital that KPM PKH implemented after independent graduation was independence. They prioritize their abilities to meet various needs without depending on others. They run a business that has been built in earnest. Of course, in running the business, they cooperate with family, parents, and other relatives. They carry out this business with full responsibility. They realize that meeting family needs, paying for children's education, and paying attention to family health is now their obligation after leaving PKH members. Previously all of this was the responsibility of the government.

b. Involvement of KPM PKH Family after Independent Graduation in Business Development

Family involvement is essential in helping KPM PKH after independent graduation in developing their business. They involve their families in the planning process to develop the business. By involving their families, they can get interesting ideas for the progress of their business. This is in line with what was conveyed by IR KPM PKH after the Independent Graduation:

“before becoming a PKH member I was just an ordinary housewife, all the expenses for household needs were all from my husband, after several years of being a PKH member I thought about selling so that I could help the family's economy, after discussions with my husband and parents I finally decided to start selling until now” (IR, KPM PKH)

PN said that in running the business, cooperating with other family members is necessary. Because PN could not pay employees initially, PN also needed help looking after the shop. When their child is fussy, this is how it goes,

“when I started this business I still had children aged under five, whereas at that time I could not afford to pay employees to look after the shop, fortunately I had a mother and younger siblings who were ready to help me, when I was at the shop my mother took care of the children , vice versa”. (PN KPM PKH)

Woolcock (1998) divides the typology of Social Capital into 3 parts: social capital bonding, bridging, and linking. Social Capital as capital bonding has inherent characteristics in homogeneous individuals or groups. Bonding social capital is one of the typologies of Social Capital that describes relationships within a group or community characterized by a high degree of similarity in demographic characteristics, attitudes, and available information and resources. In this case, examples of social capital as bonding include family members or close friends. In this study, social capital as bonding refers to the KPM PKH family. Support each other both morally and materially.

From social capital as bonding, KPM PKH, after independent graduation, not only succeeded in increasing their independence but could also help other family members earn income. For example, there was an informant who owned a catfish pecel business. In running this business, this informant recruited close relatives experiencing economic difficulties working with him as catfish fryers. There were also to serve customers and wash dishes. KPM PKH, after independent graduation, has high trust in its family members compared to others. They feel more comfortable working with family or close relatives. This is due to the similarity of characters between each other.

c. PKH Facilitator Involvement in Businesses Owned by KPM PKH Post Independent Graduation

PKH Facilitators have an important role in increasing the independence of KPM PKH. PKH Facilitators act as facilitators in social assistance to beneficiary communities from PKH social assistance and are obliged to ensure that the assisted communities comply with the rules that apply in PKH. Through mentoring activities carried out every month, PKH assistants always motivate KPM PKH to pay attention to their children's education. They have to struggle to improve the economy and education of their children. This is in line with the explanation given by NW as follows:

“in this day and age education is very important, if you don't go to school then the lives of children in the future will not be much different from the lives of their parents today”. (NW, KPM PKH).

The PKH Facilitator said that he always motivated KPM PKH to make the best use of the social assistance they received for their children's education at every monthly meeting. The following is a statement from the PKH Facilitator, Kuranji District, Padang City.

“We have a routine agenda every month to control the smooth education of children from KPM PKH by visiting their school, in this activity we ensure that the child has 85% attendance every month, besides that we also control the social assistance provided is really utilized for education or not” (DT, PKH Facilitator)

As long as they are members of PKH KPM are required to take part in Family Development Session (FDS) activities, this activity is carried out every month with a different theme.. FDS activities are a medium for PKH KPM to process and learn in a structured manner to accelerate behavior change so that PKH KPM can be independent and improve their social welfare.

In line with what Woolcock (1998) described regarding the typology of Social Capital, PKH companions are social capital as Bridging which KPM PKH can access after independent Graduation to obtain information or connect with other resource systems in developing a business. Social Capital as bridging is a source of strength that can bridge individuals to connect relationships between one individual and another or between individuals and other groups. This strength is based on beliefs and norms built so far. With the existence of Social Capital as Bridging KPM PKH after independent graduation, the informants in this study can access other programs held by the government, such as entrepreneurship training, socialization of educational programs, and so on.

Based on the results of the field, it can be informed that PKH Facilitators bridge KPM PKH after independent graduation to attend entrepreneurship training held by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at the Center for Social Welfare Education and Training (BBPPKS) Regional 1 Sumatra. In addition, PKH assistants also bridge KPM PKH after independent graduation to broaden their horizons by participating in training held by the Provincial Government of West Sumatra through the Department of Trade. Social Capital as Bridging is very important for KPM PKH in improving their social welfare, by maintaining good relationships and communication, post-graduation PKH KPM will be able to access other resource systems that are beneficial to them in developing their business.

d. Government and Private Involvement of Businesses Owned by KPM PKH After Independent Graduation

PKH is one of the efforts made by the government to improve the social welfare of the community. Through the PKH, the government provides social assistance to the community through cash, which is given every three months, the amount according to the components in each family. In addition to cash, beneficiaries are empowered through education delivered by PKH Facilitators at every monthly meeting. The government also has an important role for KPM PKH after independent graduation in the business development of KPM PKH after independent graduation. This is in line with what was conveyed by MA as PKH companion in Kuranji District, here's the explanation,

“..... after their graduation we also registered them to take part in entrepreneurship training held by the Padang Social Welfare Education and Training Center (BBPPKS), of course through this

training they gained new knowledge and knowledge to develop their businesses.” (MA PKH Facilitator)

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted with informants, information can be obtained about the involvement of the private sector in the development of KPM PKH businesses after independent graduation. KPM PKH Post Independent Graduation, revealed that he had received a business capital loan through KUR BRI. According to him, the loan could be used to develop his business, along with the explanation,

“I once borrowed business capital through BRI, before my capital was lacking, when I talked to friends, I was taught how to apply for a loan through BRI, I used this capital to develop my current business” (AS, KPM PKH).

Through the explanation given by the informant above, we can understand that they can apply for a capital loan or business credit through Bank BRI to develop their business. Most KPM PKH who have graduated independently can apply the elements of Social Capital in their lives. They can convey to PKH assistants or the local government the difficulties they are experiencing. They can also work with their families and other community members to improve the economy. The government has also made PKH KPM, who have graduated independently, as best practice to serve as an example to other communities.

Connecting with various source systems is necessary to develop the KPM PKH business after independent graduation. This is in line with what Woolcock (1998) conveyed regarding the typology of Social Capital. Building and developing a business, KPM PKH requires a wider network after independent graduation. They need various potentials both internally and externally. To develop PKH, KPM businesses must be able to utilize Social Capital as a link. According to Woolcock (1998), linking social capital is a potential that can synergize and access other potentials. The networks and relationships in question are not only limited to horizontal relations but also vertical ones. It is important for KPM PKH, after independent graduation, to access all networks as a dynamic effort to overcome any problems they experience in developing their business.

Social Capital as a link is a strength in optimizing its potential in developing businesses and solving other problems. We can see that post-graduation KPM PKH have experienced problems in developing their businesses. They have difficulty getting business capital, but with Social Capital as a link, they can solve this problem by applying for business capital assistance loans through People's Business Credit (KUR) at BRI banks and Nagari Banks.

In marketing the products of post-graduation KPM PKH businesses, they use Social Capital as a link in social-religious meetings in their neighborhood. They market these products in Taksim assemblies and other routine activities. In addition, they also market their products through WhatsApp and Facebook applications, with Social Capital as a linking post-graduation PKH KPM independently able to develop their business. However, during in-depth interviews, they said that not all e-commerce applications they controlled, but over time they can learn.

2. The owned Social Capital can improve KPM PKH Social Competence Post Independent Graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City.

Gadner (Alwafi, 2018) defines social competencies as social intelligence. At the same time, social intelligence is one of the nine bits of intelligence consisting of logic, language, music, body, space, personality, nature, and cooking. Hujair A. (Alwafi, 2018) states that social competence is a certain set of behaviors that become the basis for understanding oneself as an integral part of the social environment and

achieving effective social interaction. Social competence includes interaction skills and problem-solving in social life. Surya believes that social competence is the ability to get along with others.

a. Social Capital as a Bonding that enhances the Social Competence of KPM PKH Post Independent Graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City

Social competence includes interactive abilities to solve problems in social life. Individuals need social competence to socialize with individuals. According to Danim (Anisa, 2014), Competence is a set of knowledge, skills, and core values reflected in professional thoughts and actions. Competence can also be interpreted as understanding a person's knowledge, skills, and attitudes and their application in the workplace by the performance standards required by society and the work environment.

To increase social competence, each needs to develop his social capital as bonding. Strong cultural values bind Minangkabau society. They uphold the philosophy of “adaik basandi sarak, sarak basandi Kitabullah, “ meaning that we can all understand that Minangkabau customs are rooted in or based on the Islamic religion. The Islamic religion itself is based on the Al-Qur'an. Minangkabau people are bound by the norms that apply. They will be very embarrassed if they are said to be uncivilized. A good understanding of religion and following the rules in the Minangkabau KPM PKH after independent graduation can improve their social competence. They have good communication skills.

With social capital that binds, KPM PKH, after independent graduation, improves its social competence by understanding social situations in the surrounding environment. With their competence, they can understand the situation of other people who also need PKH social assistance. They can feel the difficulties that other people feel, and with their social competence, they feel that they are also responsible for helping others. With the competence they have, they have the confidence to withdraw from PKH membership in the hope that after they withdraw, PKH assistance can be utilized by other people who need it more.

b. Social Capital as Bridging, which increases KPM PKH Social Competence Post Independent Graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City.

Gresham and Elliot (Saida, 2017) define social competence as an individual's learned behavior to improve the ability to communicate effectively with others. These habits include appropriate individual actions and reactions, such as sharing, helping, cooperating, initiating relationships, being sensitive when dealing with people, and handling conflict situations well. Gresham and Elliott (Saida, 2017) explain aspects of social competence: Assertive, Cooperation, Empathy, Sense of responsibility, and Self-control.

Based on the theory of social competence above, we can understand that a person can have good social competence if he can fulfill these aspects. According to Bakker et al. (2019), bridging social capital is defined as interactions and collaborations between various communities that can be used to broaden group members' knowledge. With the existence of Social Capital which bridges KPM PKH in accessing resource systems such as attending entrepreneurship training and participating in religious activities, they can improve their ability to communicate and improve their ability in entrepreneurship. With the abilities they have, of course, they are also able to improve their social competence. After independent graduation, the field findings show that KPM PKH already has good Social Capital. They can use their potential and existing resources to succeed in their business. They can communicate with various stakeholders. Through the trust that has been built with PKH assistants while they are PKH members, post-graduation independent PKH KPMs can have access to be able to contact PKH assistants when they need help. Under certain conditions, PKH assistants can become a bridge for KPM PKH to connect them to other source systems to get programs or services to help them develop their insights to improve their economy.

- c. Social Capital as a Linking enhances the Social Competence of KPM PKH Post Independent Graduation in Kuranji District, Padang City.

Individuals can use Social Capital as a link or network to access a wider system of resources or potential. Social Capital as social capital linking community development requires different opportunities and resources internally and externally. Social capital, especially networks, and relationships, is a potential that can synergize and open up opportunities and other capital. Capital potential and network relations are at the heart of the dynamics of community development. One indicator of the strength of a community is the complexity of the networks and relationships that develop within that community.

Gadner (Alwafi, 2018) defines social competence as social intelligence. In contrast, social intelligence is one of the nine bits of intelligence consisting of logic, language, music, body, space, personality, nature, and cooking. Hujair A. (Alwafi, 2018) states that social competence is a certain set of behaviors that become the basis for understanding oneself as an integral part of the social environment and achieving effective social interaction. Social competence includes interaction skills and problem-solving in social life. Surya believes that social competence is the ability to get along with others.

Based on the theory above, we can understand that Social Capital influences individual social competence. Individuals or groups can also improve their social competence by having good Social Capital, individuals or groups can also improve their social competence. Post-graduation KPM PKH is independent by maximizing its social linking capital. They can access Bank BRI and Nagari to get venture capital assistance. With the help of the business they get, they can expand their business. In in-depth interviews, PKH KPM also explained that they started promoting their products via Facebook and WhatsApp. This would undoubtedly improve the economy to improve their social welfare. To get deep links, of course, KPM PKH must be able to communicate well with everyone. With Social Capital, they have, they learn how to communicate and relate. With this capital, they also learn to improve their social competence.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on this research it can be concluded that in order to realize the goals of the nation and state, namely protecting all Indonesian citizens, promoting public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in world peace, the government cannot work alone, there needs to be cooperation between the government and the community through enthusiasm and encouragement from within the community to change their mindset in order to be able to get out of the culture of poverty by understanding and paying attention to the importance of education for their children and understanding the importance of accessing health services such as BPJS or other health insurance. Every individual must be able to maximize the Social Capital that they have to improve their social competence, aiming to improve the economy so that they can be independent and not forever dependent on social assistance from the government.

As described in the previous discussion, it has been seen that post-graduation PKH beneficiaries in Kuranji sub-district, Padang City, can maximize the Social Capital they have. With this Social Capital, they can also improve their social competence. This is evidenced by increasing the independence of KPM PKH post-graduation independently in terms of the economy so that they have the confidence to continue their lives independently and resign from their membership as PKH members. Based on the analysis carried out in this study, we can see how the KPM PKH Social Capital after independent graduation, with the following description: social capital as bonding refers to the KPM PKH family. Support both morally and materially, social capital as Bridging can be accessed by KPM PKH post-graduation independently to obtain information or connect with other source systems in developing businesses. This potential is also determined by the beliefs and norms that are owned. In marketing the products of post-graduation KPM PKH businesses, they use Social Capital as a link in social-religious meetings in their neighborhood. They market these products in Islamic

assemblies and other routine activities. Besides that, they also market their products through WhatsApp and Facebook applications, with Social Capital as a link. KPM PKH, after independent graduation, can develop their business.

With social capital that binds (bonding) through the rules of the Islamic religion and customary norms that apply in Minangkabau, KPM PKH, after independent graduation, can improve their social competence by understanding the social situations in their surroundings. With their competence, they can understand the situation of other people who also need PKH social assistance; they can feel the difficulties that other people feel. With their social competence, they feel that they are also responsible for helping others. With the existence of Social Capital that bridges (Bridging) KPM PKH in accessing resource systems such as attending entrepreneurship training and participating in religious activities, they can improve their ability to communicate and improve their ability in entrepreneurship, with the abilities they have, of course, they are also able to improve their social competence. Through field findings, it can be seen that KPM PKH, after independent graduation, already has good Social Capital. They can take advantage of the potential and existing resources to succeed in developing their business. They can communicate with various stakeholders.

V. SUGGESTIONS

It is suggested that the Ministry of Social Affairs should conduct more training for KPM PKH related to social competencies; this research indicates that social competencies are also important for the business's success. So far, PKH has not given enough space for social competencies enhancement. PKH KPM is expected to be able to make this research a best practice that can motivate them to try to improve their economy so that they can be independent and carry out their social functioning; the central government and local governments need to work together to overcome social problems experienced by KPM PKH after independent graduation because the local government understands the needs and conditions of the community after independent graduation from the PKH program.

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