

RINGKASAN

Kemiskinan mencerminkan terbatasnya akses pendidikan, layanan kesehatan, dan ekonomi. Untuk mengatasinya, pemerintah meluncurkan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) sebagai bantuan sosial bersyarat bagi keluarga miskin. PKH telah membantu meningkatkan akses layanan dasar dan kualitas hidup penerima manfaat. Akan tetapi, masih terdapat ketidakakuratan data penerima yang memicu konflik sosial.

Penelitian ini berjudul “Konflik Sosial Pasca Pemberian Bantuan PKH di Desa Tegalsari Kecamatan Bruno Kabupaten Purworejo” yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penyebab, dampak dan resolusi konflik di desa tersebut. Teori yang digunakan yaitu Teori Konflik Ralf Dahrendorf. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Tegalsari Kecamatan Bruno Kabupaten Purworejo. Metode yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif deskriptif, dengan teknik pemilihan informan purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman, dengan menggunakan validitas data triangulasi sumber.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan konflik yang terjadi berupa persaingan antar masyarakat, sindiran, serta protes terhadap perangkat desa dan pendamping PKH. Penyebabnya karena kecemburuan masyarakat non penerima PKH, keterbatasan kuota bantuan, daftar penerima tidak diperbarui, serta kedekatan penerima PKH dengan perangkat desa. Dampak yang ditimbulkan yaitu kekecewaan masyarakat non penerima PKH kepada perangkat desa, perselisihan antar anggota masyarakat, dan meningkatnya solidaritas para penerima PKH. Resolusi yang dilakukan yaitu meningkatkan transparansi kepada masyarakat, mengajukan data pergantian penerima PKH, memberikan bantuan sosial lainnya, serta melaporkan ketidaktepatan penerima PKH melalui aplikasi Cek Bansos.

Kesimpulannya yaitu konflik PKH ini terjadi secara vertikal antara kelompok superordinat seperti penerima PKH, pendamping PKH, tokoh masyarakat, dan perangkat desa, dengan kelompok subordinat yaitu non penerima PKH. Konflik dipicu oleh kecemburuan sosial, keterbatasan kuota bantuan, data penerima yang tidak diperbarui, serta kedekatan penerima dengan perangkat desa. Dampaknya meliputi kekecewaan masyarakat non penerima PKH kepada perangkat desa, perselisihan antar anggota masyarakat, dan meningkatnya solidaritas para penerima PKH. Resolusi dilakukan melalui meningkatkan transparansi, pembaruan data, pemberian bantuan sosial lainnya, dan melaporkan ketidaktepatan penerima PKH melalui aplikasi Cek Bansos. Rekomendasi mencakup pelibatan masyarakat untuk melaporkan data yang tidak tepat, pendamping PKH memantau kelayakan penerima, perangkat desa bersikap adil, dan pemerintah pusat memastikan data akurat.

SUMMARY

Poverty reflects limited access to education, health services, and the economy. To overcome this, the government launched the Family Hope Program (PKH) as conditional social assistance for poor families. PKH has helped improve access to basic services and the quality of life of beneficiaries. However, there are still inaccuracies in recipient data that trigger social conflict.

This study is entitled "Social Conflict After PKH Assistance in Tegalsari Village, Bruno District, Purworejo Regency" which aims to identify the causes, impacts and resolution of conflict in the village. The theory used is Ralf Dahrendorf's Conflict Theory. The study was conducted in Tegalsari Village, Bruno District, Purworejo Regency. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with a purposive sampling informant selection technique. Data collection was carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model, using source triangulation data validity.

The results of the study showed that the conflicts that occurred were in the form of competition between communities, sarcasm, and protests against village officials and PKH assistants. The cause is jealousy of non-PKH recipients, limited aid quotas, recipient lists that are not updated, and the closeness of PKH recipients to village officials. The impacts are disappointment of non-PKH recipients towards village officials, disputes between community members, and increased solidarity of PKH recipients. The resolutions carried out are increasing transparency to the community, submitting data on changes to PKH recipients, providing other social assistance, and reporting inaccuracies in PKH recipients through the Cek Bansos application. The conclusion is that this PKH conflict occurs vertically between superordinate groups such as PKH recipients, PKH assistants, community leaders, and village officials, with subordinate groups, namely non-PKH recipients. The conflict is triggered by social jealousy, limited aid quotas, recipient data that is not updated, and the closeness of recipients to village officials. The impacts include disappointment of non-PKH recipients towards village officials, disputes between community members, and increased solidarity of PKH recipients. The resolution is carried out by increasing transparency, updating data, providing other social assistance, and reporting inaccuracies in PKH recipients through the Cek Bansos application. Recommendations include involving the community to report inaccurate data, PKH facilitators monitoring recipient eligibility, village officials being fair, and the central government ensuring data is accurate.