# Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the Welfare of the Monta Baru Village CommunityDompu Regency

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**Abstract**.  This study aims to analyze the impact of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) on community welfare in Monta Baru Subdistrict, Dompu Regency. The multidimensional nature of poverty serves as the primary background for this study, highlighting the role of social assistance in reducing the economic burden of the community. A quantitative approach was employed, using a survey method with a Likert, scale questionnaire administered to 86 respondents who are Beneficiary Families (KPM). Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity), and multiple linear regression. The findings indicate that both BPNT and PKH have a significant influenceboth simultaneously and partiallyon community welfare, with PKH contributing more dominantly than BPNT. The coefficient of determination ($R^2$) value of 32.1% suggests that these two programs play an important role in improving welfare, although other external factors also contribute. These findings imply that the effectiveness of social assistance programs must be supported by accurate data, ongoing mentoring, and active community participation in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable welfare.

**Keywords:** *BPNT, PKH, community welfare, social assistance, multidimensional poverty, program effectiveness.*

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty and social inequality are global problems that are also faced by Indonesia to this day. Poverty and Food Vulnerability in Indonesia are challenges faced by the government from time to time (Rachman et al., 2018). Poverty has many definitions, and most often associate the concept of poverty with aspects of economic inability. Meanwhile, according to (Anwar et al., 2020) Poverty is a condition of the inability of individuals or groups of people to meet their daily needs, both physical and economic conditions. Based on several opinions above, it can be concluded that poverty is a condition of the inability of individuals or groups to meet basic life needs, especially in terms of food, economy, health, and education. This reflects a life of deprivation that hinders the ability to work and achieve prosperity itself.

To overcome poverty and the burden on society in meeting basic needs, the government has implemented a social assistance program policy in the form of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH). The BPNT program is food assistance distributed by the government in non-cash form to Beneficiary Families (KPM) every month, through an electronic account mechanism that can only be used to purchase food at places that have collaborated with BPNT distributing banks, namely E-Warong elektronikink called a digital shop or kiosk that is integrated with the Social Assistance Program (Bansos). One of the objectives of the (BPNT) program is to reduce the burden of community food expenditure and provide balanced nutrition to Beneficiary Families (KPM) in a targeted and timely manner. To support the implementation of the BPNT program, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated (Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017) concerning the Distribution of Non-Cash Social Assistance (Irvansyah & Setiawati, 2021). This has been regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017 concerning the Distribution of Non-Cash Social Assistance: that the distribution of social assistance to the community is

carried out efficiently so that it can be received on target, in the right amount, on time, in the right quality, and with the right administration (Julianto, 2020).

Meanwhile, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a social assistance program that has certain requirements, namely pregnant women, toddlers, children in education who are categorized as very poor for various health services and various educational service facilities. PKH social assistance is provided once every 3 months. Where this social assistance aims to help poor people in need. PKH is a program provided by the government in order to increase better economic growth so as to reduce the amount of poverty experienced in an area (Nadhifah & Mustofa, 2021). Welfare in Indonesia is implemented with the philosophy that welfare is the right of every citizen or welfare of all. Based on this philosophy, the poor as Indonesian citizens have the right to receive welfare as Indonesian citizens in general. They have the right to live in prosperity, which is marked by the fulfillment of material, spiritual, and social needs to be able to live properly and be able to develop themselves, and be able to carry out their social functions (Studies & Sukmasari, 2020). Welfare is also a benchmark for a society that is in a prosperous condition. This welfare can be measured from health, economic conditions, happiness and a decent quality of life. In the general public's view, in terms of a prosperous family, it can be said that it will be able to meet the needs of life both economically, educationally, and health wise. Welfare is the goal of the entire family. Welfare is defined as the family's ability to meet all needs to be able to live decently, healthily, and productively (Mulia & Saputra, 2020).

Montabaru Village, Dompu Regency is one of the areas that received benefits from these two programs. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of these programs in improving community welfare still needs to be evaluated. Based on the results of the researcher's observations, it shows that some people did not receive the assistance even though the living conditions of the community were included in the category of Beneficiary Families (KPM), and there was an inaccuracy in targeting in the implementation of the program. This study aims to analyze the extent to which BPNT and PKH have contributed to improving community welfare in Monta Baru Village, Dompu Regency.

## 1. The Concept of Multidimensional Poverty

Poverty is not only understood as economic inability, but also as the lack of access to basic needs such as food, health, education, and social participation (Sen, 1999). The Capability Approach by Amartya Sen emphasizes that poverty is related to the lack of individual freedom to achieve valuable life functions. This is in line with the definition of poverty in the Indonesian context which includes the inability to meet basic needs (Anwar et al., 2020). The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) by (Wagle et al., 2010) strengthens this analysis by measuring deprivation in three dimensions, namely: health, education, and standard of living. This theory is relevant to assess the effectiveness of BPNT and PKH in overcoming multidimensional deprivation in Monta Bari Village.

## 2). Theory of Social Assistance and Social Protection.

The BPNT and PKH programs are included in the social safety net policy which aims to protect vulnerable communities from economic shocks (McRae, K., Ochsner, K. N., Mauss, I. B., Gabrieli, J. J., & Gross, 2008).
a.Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (NCFP)

This Non-Cash Food Assistance is a conversion of prosperous rice or rastra, this assistance will be

distributed to beneficiary families (KPM). As a requirement to receive BPNT, recipient families must have a prosperous family card (KKS). BPNT is an effort to reform the Rastra subsidy program which is carried out based on the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia to increase the effectiveness and accuracy of the program's targets, as well as to encourage financial inclusion. The distribution of non-cash food assistance is carried out in stages starting in 2017. In addition to providing a wider choice of food, the distribution of non-cash food assistance through the banking system is also intended to support productive behavior in the community through flexibility in the time of withdrawal of assistance and accumulation of assets through savings opportunities. Ultimately, the distribution of BPNT is expected to have an impact on improving the welfare and economic capacity of beneficiary communities through wider access to financial services.

b. Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program is a program that provides cash assistance to RTSM. In return, RTSM are required to meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources (HR), namely education and health. The general objective of PKH is to reduce poverty rates and break the chain of poverty, improve human resources, and change the behavior of RTSM that is relatively less supportive of improving welfare (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009). The obligations of PKH recipients are related to health and education. RTSM who have been designated as PKH participants and have a PKH card are required to meet health requirements. Requirements such as controlling the contents of

pregnant women, weighing and giving vitamins to toddlers (Muharir, 2022).

### 3). The Concept of Welfare in a Local Context

Welfare in Indonesia is defined as the fulfillment of material, spiritual, and social needs (Studies & Sukmasari, 2020). The Basic Human Needs Theory (Doyal & Gough) is in line with the philosophy that welfare is the right of all citizens in Indonesia. Welfare indicators include the ability to meet the needs of a decent life, health, education, and social participation (Mulia & Saputra, 2020). In a qualitative context, welfare is also seen from the subjective perspective of society, such as a sense of security, happiness, and hope for the future.

### 4). Evaluation of Program Effectiveness: Qualitative Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach to understand the experiences of beneficiaries. Phenomenology theory is used to reveal the meaning of welfare from the perspective of the Monta Baru Village community. In addition, the Participatory Evaluation theory emphasizes the importance of involving the community in assessing the effectiveness of the program, including inhibiting factors such as inaccurate data or ignorance of procedures.

### 5). Synthesis of Theory and Research Context

a. Target Accuracy:

The Policy Implementation Gap Theory (Pressma & Wildavsky) explains why programs fail to achieve targets, for example due to weak coordination between the central and regional governments.

b. Multidimensional Impact:

The effectiveness of BPNT and PKH is not only measured

economically, but also through improving nutrition (BPNT) and education participation (PKH), according to the Capability Approach theory.

c. Empowerment vs Dependence:

Social Exclusion Theory warns of the risk of dependency if assistance is not followed by a mentoring program to increase community capacity.

**6). Conceptual Framework, This research integrates:**

1. Input BPNT and PKH policies (Presidential Decree No. 63/2017).
2. Implementation process by the apparatus and community response.
3. Distribution output of assistance and fulfillment of requirements (PKH).
4. Outcome Changes in welfare (economy, health, education).
5. Context of socio-cultural factors in the Monta Baru sub-district.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a quantitative approach to analyze the effect of the BPNT Program ($X_1$) and PKH ($X_2$) on community welfare (Y) in Monta Baru Village, Dompu Regency. The study was conducted systematically by collecting numerical data through a Likert-based questionnaire. The study population was all Beneficiary Families (KPM) from the BPNT and/or PKH programs. The sample was determined using a size calculator and taken by purposive sampling based on

**2. Classical Assumption Test**
  **a. Normality Test**

certain criteria. That is, a total of 86 respondents.

Primary data were obtained from respondents, while secondary data came from official documents such as reports from the Social Service. The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability using the Pearson Product Moment and Alpha Cronbach tests. Data collection techniques used closed questionnaires and documentation.

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS, including descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity), and multiple linear regression to test simultaneous and partial effects. The t and F tests were used to test the hypothesis, while the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) was used to see the contribution of BPNT and PKH to community welfare. This approach aims to provide an empirical understanding of the effectiveness of social assistance in improving the welfare of recipients.

**Research Results and Discussion**
**1. Overview of Research Object**

This study was conducted in Monta Baru Village, with a sample of 86 respondents. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the effectiveness of the BPNT (X1) and PKH (X2) programs in improving community welfare (Y). Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression.

TABLE 1 :Normality Test

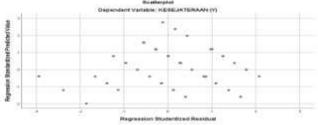One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

|  | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|
| N | 86 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Test Statistic | .114 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .207[c] |

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on the residuals shows that the residual data are normally distributed. .This can be seen from the standard residual values which range from -2.878 to 2.033, as well as the studentized residual between -2.939 to 2.076. These values are still within the range of ±3, which indicates a normal distribution.

**b. Heteroscedasticity Test**



Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: KESEJATERAAN (Y)

From figure 1 scatterplot between *ZPRED and SRESID*, the distribution pattern appears random, does not form a particular pattern (such as a cone or line), so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. .

**c. Multicollinearity Test**

TABLE 2 :Multicollinearity Test

**Coefficients[a]**

| Model | | Correlations | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | | |
| | BPNT (X1) | .994 | 1.006 |
| | PKH (X2) | .994 | 1.006 |

The VIF test results show:
BPNT (X1) :Tolerance = 0.994, VIF = 1.006
PKH (X2) : Tolerance = 0.994, VIF = 1.006
Because the Tolerance value > 0.1 and VIF < 10, there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

**3.Hypothesis Testing**
**a. F Test (Simultaneous)**
TABLE 3 :F Test (Simultaneous)

**ANOVA[a]**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Say. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regres sion | 26.014 | 2 | 13.007 | 19.60 5 | .000[b] |
| | Residu al | 55.067 | 83 | .663 | | |
| | Total | 81.081 | 85 | | | |

The F value = 19.605, with a significance of 0.000 < 0.05, indicates that the variable BPNT and PKH simultaneously have a significant impact on community welfare

a.  t-Test (Partial)

**TABLE 4 :t-Test (Partial)**

Coefficients[a]

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Say. |
| 1 | (Constant) | 8.339 | 2.409 | | 3.461 | .001 |
| | BPNT (X1) | .217 | .083 | .236 | 2.604 | .011 |
| | PKH (X2) | .439 | .080 | .497 | 5.477 | .000 |

BPNT (X1) **:**
t value = 2,604 , say = 0,011 < 0,05
→ BPNT has a significant impact on welfare.
PKH (X2) :
t value = 5.477 , say = 0.000 < 0.05
→ PKH has a significant impact on welfare.

**C. Coefficient of determination (R²)**

**TABLE 5 :Coefficient of determination (R²)**

**Model Summary[b]**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .566[a] | .321 | .304 | .81453 | 1.397 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), PKH (X2), BPNT (X1)
b. Dependent Variable: WELFARE (Y)
R = 0.566 , R² = 0.321 , Adjusted R² = 0.304
This means that 32.1% of the variation in social welfare can be explained by BPNT. And PKH, the remaining 67.9% is explained by other factors not included in this model.

**DISCUSSION**

The results of the study show that both the BPNT and PKH programs have an influence that is significant to improving community welfare. PKH provides a greater contribution than BPNT, which is indicated by the highest standard beta coefficient value.( PKH = 0.497 , compared to BPNT = 0.236 )**.**

This is in line with the results of previous research:

According to Sari & Hidayat (2020), PKH as a conditional assistance program encourages changes in social behavior that support long-term welfare improvements. Rahmawati's research (2021))also shows

that BPNT provides food assistance that helps meet the basic needs of the community, but its impact is more short-term than PKH. The correlation of assistance between the two programs shows that the implementation of basic needs-based (BPNT) and education/health-based (PKH) governments can complement each other to achieve community welfare.

**CONCLUSION**
1. BPNT and PKH simultaneously have a significant impact on community welfare.
2. Partially, BPNT and PKH each have a positive and significant influence on welfare. **PKH** has a more dominant influence.
3. This model explains 32.1% of the variation in welfare, indicating a significant contribution from both programs, although other external factors also play a role.

**CONCLUSION**
Based on the results of research conducted by researchers in the field related to the Analysis of the performance of Kareke Village Office employees in providing administrative services to the community in Kareke Village, Dompu Regency, there are several things that are benchmarks in determining employee performance regarding administrative services provided by village officials. There are 3 things that are important points, namely the first is the speed of service provided by the Kareke Village Office Government, the second is the competence possessed by employees who must be in accordance with their respective fields and have been in accordance with the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) and the last is reviewed from the existence of facilities and infrastructure available at the Kareke Village Office which is still inadequate. Then as a suggestion and criticism, hopefully the services provided by the Kareke Village Office apparatus will have a good impact so that the community is more satisfied with the services provided

and can hear the complaints that the community experiences so that the role of the Village apparatus provides good and wise solutions to the local community. Facilities and infrastructure can be improved so that they do not become obstacles or deficiencies in the Kareke Village Office. The supporting factor for the success of an activity is the involvement of the local community because it is impossible for an activity to run well if it is not carried out together.

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