

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF VILLAGE FUNDS, ON-CASH PROGRAM ASSISTANCE, FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM, SMART INDONESIA PROGRAM ON COMMUNITY WELFARE IN KLATEN REGENCY 2018-2020

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of the Village Fund, Family Hope Program, Smart Indonesia Program, and Non-Cash Food Assistance on the welfare of the community in Klaten Regency. The source of data in this study is secondary data by searching on the website, BPS, and the Department of Social Service. The method used in this study. The results of this study were panel data regression analysis. The cross section data in this study included twenty six data, representing 26 sub-districts in Klaten Regency ($i = 26$). Meanwhile, three time series data represent annual data, namely with a range of observations from 2018 to 2020 ($t = 3$). The results showed that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was chosen as the best estimated model. The Smart Indonesia Program shows a negative effect on Community Welfare, and the Family Hope Program has a positive effect on Community Welfare with an alpha of 0.05.

KEYWORD: Community Welfare, Village Funds, Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT)

1 INTRODUCTION

Welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions (UU No. 11, 2009). Welfare is a very complex issue. The reality of the low level of community welfare has been felt by our ancestors even though as we know that the potential of Indonesia's natural resources is very abundant. The high poverty rate still haunts national development problems (Gibran et al., 2021). The village is a representation of the legal community unit that already exists and grows along with the life history of the Indonesian people and becomes an inseparable part of the life order of the Indonesian nation.

Poverty is a condition that is below the standard value line of minimum needs which is characterized by low levels of education, work productivity, income, and welfare of life (Supriatna., 1997).

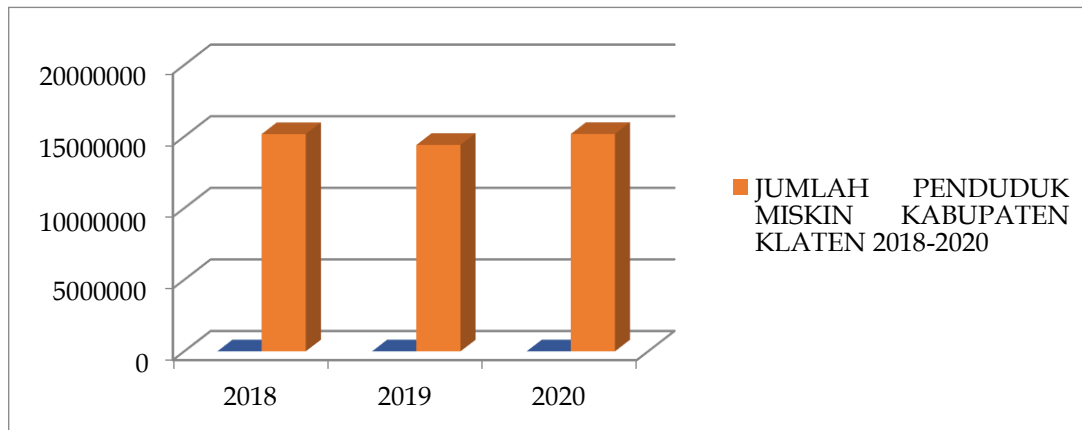


Figure 1. Poverty Level of Klaten Regency 2018-2020
Source : BPS

Graph 1 shows that in 2018 - 2020 the number of poor people in Klaten Regency has fluctuated, namely in 2018 the number of poor people in Klaten Regency was 15,173,000 people then in 2019 the number of poor people in Klaten Regency decreased by 14,414,000 people and increased again in 2020 amounted to 15,183,000 people. Klaten Regency has carried out poverty alleviation programs including the distribution of Village Funds, Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). These programs have been implemented, but there are still many people in Klaten Regency who have not received assistance from the government and are still not well targeted in various areas in Klaten Regency. Therefore, this analysis aims to determine whether the government assistance program has been evenly distributed so that it can improve the welfare of the people of each region in Klaten Regency.

2 LITERATUR REVIEW

Village funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget designated for Villages which are transferred through the Regency or City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance government administration, implementation of community development and community empowerment, which aims, among others, to reduce poverty, reduce disparities, improve the quality of planning, and encourage the development of village infrastructure (Mafruhah, 2018) . Village funds are allocated by the government to villages which are calculated based on the number of villages and are allocated taking into account the population, poverty

rate, area and geographical difficulty level. Village funds will be transferred by the central government to the district/city then transferred to each village. Village fund planning is regulated with priorities based on village ministerial regulations which are set every year. These priorities will form the basis for planning prepared through the *Musrenbangdes* (Mafruhah, 2018).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides cash assistance to poor families, if they meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources (HR), namely education, health, and social welfare (Rizal, 2018) . It is expected to reduce the burden of spending on poor families in the short term and break the chain of poverty in the long term for the next generation (Plangiten, 2020) . It has actually been implemented in various countries, especially Latin American countries with various program names. Conceptually, however, the original term was *Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)*, which translates to conditional cash transfers. It is more intended to build a social protection system for the poor (Plangiten, 2020) . The main goals of Family Hope Program are to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, especially for the poor, improve socio-economic conditions, increase education levels, and improve health status (Daud & Marini, 2019).

The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is the provision of educational cash assistance intended for elementary, middle, and high school students. Age range 6-21 years who come from underprivileged or poor families. The Smart Indonesia Program Policy (PIP) through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) was launched by the government under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) through the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). The aim of this program is to help school-age children who come from underprivileged families. Those with the status of PIP recipients will have a Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) which is given as a marker of aid identity. This assistance is expected to be used by students in meeting school needs such as transportation costs for students to go to school, school supplies costs, and pocket money. With the Smart Indonesia Card, it is hoped that there will be no more students dropping out of school due to lack of funds (Nurokhmah, 2021).

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is food assistance that is distributed in the form of non-cash from the government to Beneficiary Families (KPM) every month through an electronic money mechanism that is used only to buy food at grocery traders or called *e-warung* in collaboration with Channeling Bank (Ramadan, 2018). The social assistance policy in the form of the BPNT program is the government's effort to help the poor, increase their purchasing power, especially their purchasing power, especially for basic needs, namely food. With the BPNT policy, the government hopes that there will be no more Indonesian citizens who are malnourished and live with normal food intake that can meet nutritional needs, as well as obtain good education

and good jobs (Gultom et al., 2020) . The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) aims to reduce the burden of expenditure on beneficiary families through fulfilling food needs, establishing balanced nutrition for beneficiaries, increasing the speed of advice and time for receiving food assistance for beneficiary families.

Klaten Regency is located in Central Java Province which administratively consists of 26 sub-districts and has carried out poverty alleviation programs including the distribution of village funds, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) for the provision of adequate education.

Table 1 shows welfare in 26 sub-districts in Klaten Regency from 2018-2020. The average welfare in each sub-district has fluctuated over the last 3 years. The highest level of welfare in 2018-2020 is Trucuk District, with the number of Prosperous Families in 2018 of 14,117 people, in 2019 of 14,340 people, and in 2020 of 14,280 people. Its superior agricultural commodities and good road access are supporting access in economic mobility. Then the District with the lowest welfare level is Kebonarum with the number of Prosperous Families in 2018 of 2,856 people, in 2019 of 2,888 people, and in 2020 of 2,896 people because the sub-district has poor road infrastructure and does not yet have a leading sector.

Table 1. Propesrous Family according to The Determination of The Prosperous Family Per District in Klaten Regency in 2020

NO	KECAMATAN	Jumlah KS Tahap I, dan II		
		2018	2019	2020
1	BAYAT	12.151	12.435	12.305
2	CAWAS	11.233	11.184	11.003
3	CEPER	9.968	10.259	10.030
4	DELANGGU	5.857	6.289	6.321
5	GANTIWARNO	8.003	8.151	7.958
6	JATINOM	9.778	10.037	10.099
7	JOGONALAN	8.092	8.598	8.463
8	JUWIRING	9.563	9.749	9.322
9	KALIKOTES	3.928	4.020	4.107
10	KARANGANOM	7.422	7.493	7.322
11	KARANGDOWO	7.696	8.460	8.480
12	KARANGNONGKO	5.195	5.400	5.305
13	KEBONARUM	2.856	2.888	2.896
14	KEMALANG	6.854	6.883	6.859
15	KLATEN SELATAN	4.042	4.113	4.124
16	KLATEN TENGAH	3.748	3.774	3.777
17	KLATEN UTARA	3.644	4.052	3.948

18	MANISRENGGO	7.088	7.340	7.180
19	NGAWEN	6.613	6.595	6.543
20	PEDAN	7.355	8.301	8.142
21	POLANHARJO	5.537	5.746	5.545
22	PRAMBANAN	8.343	8.580	8.382
23	TRUCUK	14.117	14.340	14.280
24	TULUNG	8.367	8.487	8.406
25	WEDI	9.513	9.730	9.687
26	WONOSARI	9.741	9.986	9.824

Source : Social Service

3 MATERIAL AND METHODS

The analytical tool that will be used in this study is a regression analysis of panel data with the following econometric model:

$$TKS_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(DD)_{it} + \beta_2 \log(PKH)_{it} + \beta_3 \log(PIP)_{it} + \beta_4 \log(BPNT)_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

TKS_{it} : Welfare Level (KS I + KS II)

$\log(DD)_{it}$: Village Fund (Rupiah)

$\log(PKH)_{it}$: Family Hope Program (Soul)

$\log(PIP)_{it}$: Smart Indonesia Program (Rupiah)

$\log(BPNT)_{it}$: Non-Cash Food Aid (Rupiah)

i : Cross Section Unit in Grobogan District

t : Year t

β_0 : Constant

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_4$: Independent variable regression coefficient

t : Year t

error : term (error factor)

The data that will be used in this research is panel data with a range of observations from 2018 to 2020, which includes data on the Welfare Level, Village Funds, Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), Non-Cash Program Assistance (BPNT), of 10 sub-districts in Klaten Regency. Data will be obtained from Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency) Klaten Regency, Klaten Regency Social Service (Dinsos), and Klaten Regency Education and Regency Office (Disdikbud).

4 RESULTS

Table 2. Panel Data Regression Results

Variabel	Koefisien Regresi					
	CEM	Prob	FEM	Prob	REM	Prob
C	-41611.21	0.0000	14265.97	0.0710	-22642.96	0.0002
LOG(DD)	169.7798	0.4964	-21.73602	0.7939	34.78205	0.6702
LOG(PKH)	4795.611	0.0000	1004.678	0.0009	2595.688	0.0000
LOG(PIP)	278.3866	0.3348	-662.0295	0.0358	439.8314	0.0718
LOG(BPNT)	-388.1512	0.1793	-98.83974	0.2991	-348.3509	0.0002
R^2		0.893873		0.997971		0.505335
Adj. R^2		0.888058		0.996745		0.478230
F-Statistik		153.7138		814.1064		18.64363
Prob F-Statistik		0.000000		0.000000		0.000000

Model Selection Test

(1) Chow

Cross-Section $F(25,48) = 98.506233$; Prob. $F(34,101) = 0.0000$

(2) Hausman

Cross-Section random $X^2(4) = 75.868173$; Prob. $X^2 = 0.0000$

Source: Social Service, processed

The Chow test shows a statistical probability F of 0.0000 (<0.05), which means that from this test the selected model is the *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*. Furthermore, the Hausman test shows a probability value X^2 of 0.0000 (<0.05), which means that in this test the *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* was chosen as the best estimated model. The complete results of the estimated *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* constants between regions are presented in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Estimation Results

$TKS_{it} = 14265.97 - 21.73602 \text{ LOG(DD)}_{it} + 1004.678 \text{ LOG(PKH)}_{it}$	
(0.7939)	(0.0009)*
$-662.0295 \text{ LOG(PIP)}_{it} - 98.83974 \text{ LOGBPNT}_{it}$	
(0.0358)*	(0.2991)

$R^2 = 0.997971$; Adj. $R^2 = 0.996745$; F-Stat = 814.1046; Prob. F-Stat. = 0.000000

Information:

* Significant at $= 0.05$

The number in brackets is the probability value of the t-statistic

Source : Social Service, processed

Based on the selected estimated model *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*, it shows that the p value (p-value), probability, or empirical significance of the F statistic is 0.000000 (<0.05), with R^2 a value of 0.996745 or 99.67%. This coefficient is used to measure how big the relationship between the independent variables studied is on the variation of the dependent variable. This means that the variation of the Village Fund (DD), Hope Family Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables can explain the variation in the welfare level variable of 99.67%. While the remaining 0.0033% is explained by variations of other variables that are not included in the model.

The results of the validity test of the effect (t test) in table 3, show that there are 2 variables that have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the Hopeful Family Program (PKH) and the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). Meanwhile, there are 2 variables that have no significant effect on the dependent variable, namely Village Funds and Non-Cash Food Assistance.

The Variable Family Hope Program (PKH) which has a regression coefficient of 1004,678, a significant value of 0.0009 which is statistically significant = 5% (0.05). If the Family Hope Program increases by 1%, the welfare level will decrease by 1004,678 : 100 = 10,4678%. On the other hand, if the Family Hope Program (PKH) decreases by 1%, the welfare level will increase by 10,4678%.

The Smart Indonesia Program variable has a regression coefficient of -662.0295, a significant value of 0.0358 which is statistically significant = 5% (0.05). If the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) increases by 1%, the welfare level will decrease by 662.0295 : 100 = 6.620295%. On the other hand, if the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) decreases by 1%, the welfare level will increase by 6.620295%.

In table 4 it can be seen that the highest constant value is in Trucuk District, which is 20197.759 this is because Trucuk District is supported by superior agricultural commodities and good road access so as to increase the food security of the region. While the lowest constant is in Kebonarum District, which is 9790.563 this is because the area has poor road access and does not yet have a leading sector.

Table 4. Effects and Constants Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

KECAMATAN	Effect	Konstanta
BAYAT	3933,52	18199,49
CAWAS	3140,629	17406,599
CEPER	2203,667	16469,673
DELANGGU	1130,163	13135,807
GANTIWARNO	462,5689	14728,5389
JATINOM	2122,325	16388,295

JOGONALAN	660,3105	14926,2805
JUWURING	1574,21	15840,18
KALIKOTES	3743,804	10522,166
KARANGANOM	-294,985	13970,985
KARANGDOWO	226,9195	14492,8895
KARANGNONGKO	2489,363	11776,607
KEBONARUM	4475,407	9790,563
KEMALANG	1271,536	12994,434
KLATEN SELATAN	2764,541	11501,429
KLATEN TENGAH	3262,509	11003,461
KLATEN UTARA	2602,313	11663,657
MANISRENGGO	578,9331	13687,0369
NGAWEN	993,7811	13273,1889
PEDAN	530,1395	14796,1095
POLANHARJO	1802,784	12463,186
PRAMBANAN	709,8547	14975,8247
TRUCUK	5913,789	20179,759
TULUNG	472,3488	14738,3188
WEDI	1756,098	16022,068
WONOSARI	1703,739	15969,709

Source : Social Service, processed

5 CONCLUSION

The Family Hope Program (PKH) in Klaten Regency affects the welfare of the community with the results of t count less than the t table and the significance value is less than $= 0.05$ with a positive coefficient value. So, in the end it is H_1 accepted and H_0 rejected. This means that the Family Hope Program variable has a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community in Klaten Regency 2018 - 2020. From the results of this study, it can be interpreted that the Family Hope Program (PKH) affects the welfare of the community because this program is realized correctly. Where people who are truly unable materially will be helped by the assistance of the Family Hope Program (PKH) which will improve the welfare of the community and be able to realize the goals of the Family Hope Program (PKH).

The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) in Klaten Regency affects the welfare of the community with the results of t count less than t table and a significance value less than $= 0.05$ with a negative coefficient value, so that in the end it is H_1 accepted and rejected is H_0 rejected. This means that the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) variable has a

negative and significant effect on people's welfare. Where this program can be channeled properly to elementary, junior high, and high school students in Klaten Regency.

The Village Fund does not affect the welfare of the community with the result that t count is greater than t table and the probability value is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ with a negative coefficient value, meaning that the Village Fund variable has a negative and insignificant effect on community welfare because the distribution of Village Funds is not channeled well which causes many villages in Klaten Regency to be left behind, especially related to village infrastructure.

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) does not affect the welfare of the community with the result of t count greater than t table and the probability value is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ with a negative coefficient value. This means that the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) variable has a negative and non-significant effect on the welfare of the community because there are still some aids that are distributed that are not on target and there are frequent changes in BPNT recipient data.

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