# ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN RAMBIPUJI VILLAGE, RAMBIPUJI DISTRICT, JEMBER DISTRICT.

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of age, health, household income, number of family dependents on the level of family welfare of beneficiaries through the intervening variable achievement of social assistance programs. The method used is quantitative descriptive research. The population in this study was KPM (beneficiary family) from 64 social assistance programs in Rambipuji Village. Sampling uses probability samples because it provides the same opportunity to be used as a sample with simple random sampling. Data analysis techniques to answer the hypothesis in this study use the path analysis method.

**Keywords:** Social Assistance, Achievement of Programs, Welfare, Intervening.

## INTRODUCTION

### The Problem

Poverty has always been a problem faced by all countries, especially in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Central Statistical Agency, 2020, Poverty is the inability of a person or group of people to fulfill basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, education and health. Efforts to eradicate poverty in Indonesia have become one of the priorities in every era of government

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020, social aspects of community welfare are divided into 8 areas including "Population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption levels and patterns, housing and the environment, poverty and other social issues which serve as references in efforts to improve the quality of life ". There are many ways used by the Indonesian government to improve the quality of life of the community, including the social assistance program (BANSOS) in accordance with the provisions in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (Kristina, 2021).

Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency, like many rural areas in Indonesia, is still responding to serious challenges in efforts to reduce poverty. Apart from that, in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are included in the 2030 agenda which includes 17 goals including: (1.) No Poverty (2. ) No Hunger (3.) Healthy and Prosperous Life (4. .) Quality Education (5.) Gender Equality (6.) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation (7.) Clean and Affordable Energy (8.) Decent Work and Economic Growth (9.) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (10.) Reduced Inequality (11.) Sustainable Cities and Settlements (12.) Responsible Consumption and Production (13.) Addressing Climate Change (14.) Ocean Ecosystems (15.) Land Ecosystems (16.) Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions (17.) Partnership to achieve goals.

In line with the government's efforts to reduce poverty, various social assistance programs (BANSOS) have been implemented in Rambipuji Village. The types of social assistance programs (BANSOS) provided to the community in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency include PKH (Family Hope Program), BPNP (Non-Cash Food Assistance), BLT DD (Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance), PMT Lansian (Giving Supplementary Food for the Elderly), and PMT (Additional Feeding) for Toddlers. The provisions or requirements for social assistance program recipients are seen from: (1.) Indonesian citizens (WNI) (2.) Families in need (3.) Not members of ASN, TNI / POLRI (4.) Have not received other assistance (5.) DTKS Registered Name. And the target categories targeted for social assistance recipients are: (1.) Pregnant women (2.) Toddlers (3.) Elderly (4.) People with disabilities.

### Formulation of the Problems

Based on this background, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. What is the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the achievement of the social assistance program in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency?
2. What is the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the welfare level of beneficiary families in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency?
3. How does the achievement of the social assistance program affect the level of welfare of social assistance recipients in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency?
4. What is the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the welfare level of beneficiary families through the intervening variable of socialassistance program achievement in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency?

## Research Purposes

Based on this background, the problem formulation in this research is:
1. To determine the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the achievement of social assistance programs in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.
2. To determine the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the welfare level of beneficiary families in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.
3. To determine the influence of the achievement of social assistance programs on the level of welfare of social assistance recipients in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.
4. To determine the influence of age, health, household income, number of dependents on the welfare level of beneficiary families through the intervening variableachievement of the social assistance program in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.

## Benefits of Research

The results of this research can provide the following benefits:
1. For researchers, it is hoped that it will be able to increase researchers' insight.
2. For the government, it is hoped that it can provide input for the government regarding the impact of the social assistance program.
3. For the community, they can find out how age, health, household income and number of dependents influence program achievement and the level of welfare of beneficiary families in Rambipuji Village.
4. For the Alma Mater, as reference material for future researchers who will conduct research in the same field.

## Scope of Problem

In order to obtain research that is clear and directed and does not deviate from the main objective, the following problem boundaries are needed :
1. This research was conducted for KPM (Beneficiary Families) of the social assistance program (BANSOS)
2. The observation period taken in this research was November – January 2024.
3. This research was conducted in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.
4. The primary data collection period is from 2019 to 2023.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The Influence of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Distribution Policy on the Performance of District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) in Realizing the Effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Program in Garut Regency (Praja, 2020) Based on this research, the aim is to determine the effectiveness of the Food Assistance program Non-Cash (BPNT) in Garut Regency which is realized by the District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) is influenced by the implementation of the BPNT distribution policy. Descriptive analysis along with survey methods is the methodology used. The research population was the District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) of Garut Regency, totaling 41 people. The census method was used in sampling. Statistical analysis combined with path analysis models is used in data analysis strategies to answer research hypotheses *(Path Analysis)*

2. Analysis of the Impact of the House Renovation Program on Community Welfare and Poverty Alleviation in Tejakula District, Buleleng (Arnawa, 2019) Based on research results, a situation of deprivation or total inability to meet the financial needs of the community is known as poverty. To reduce the amount of poverty, the government provides various social assistance to the community, namely the house renovation program. The house renovation program is an activity carried out to repair uninhabitable houses, namely houses where people live that do not meet health, safety and social requirements. The aim of this research is to analyze: 1) the welfare of the community after receiving house renovation assistance. 2) The house renovation program has an impact on poverty alleviation in Tejakula District. The total population taken was 250 with the number of samples taken, namely 71 heads of families who received the house renovation program. The analytical tool in this research is non-parametric statistics using the Mc Nemar method. The results of this research show that 1) the house renovation program has a significant impact on the welfare of the community in Tejakula District, Buleleng Regency. 2) the house renovation program has had a significant impact on poverty alleviation in Tejakula District. Based on the research results that have been obtained, the average community welfare has increased after the implementation of the house renovation program and poverty alleviation has increased

3. Analysis of Factors that Influence Household Poverty in North Sulawesi (Jacobus, 2018) Poverty is a situation involving the inability to fulfill the minimum demands of life , especially in terms of consumption and income. The problem of poverty is very complex and multidimensional, which is related to social, economic, cultural and other aspects. The problem of poverty in chronically poor households can cause these households to fall into "Poverty Traps". It will be increasingly difficult for poor households to get out of poverty traps if there are structural problems in the household. North Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Indonesia that is not free from the problem of household poverty, namely poverty experienced by decile 1 households or the condition of households that are truly very poor. The research objective is to determine the influence of education level, health and asset ownership on household poverty in North Sulawesi. The analysis technique used is multiple regression analysis. The research results show that education has a significant negative effect on household poverty. Health has a significant negative effect on household poverty. Asset ownership has a significant positive effect on poverty.

4. Profile of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on Family Welfare in Paslaten Satu Village, Tatapan District, South Minahasa Regency (Sengo, 2020) This research aims to determine the Profile of the Family Hope Program (PKH-Program Keluarga Harapan) on family welfare in Paslaten Village, Tatapaan District. South Minahasa Regency. The main goal of PKH is to reduce the number and break the chain of poverty, improve the quality of human resources, and change behavior that does not support improving the welfare of the poorest groups. The research was carried out from July to October 2019. The data used was primary data obtained through interviews with 20 (twenty) PKH recipient family respondents and secondary data obtained. from the Village Office in Paslaten. The data analysis method used is descriptive analysis. The results show that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is very helpful to the community.

5. The influence of education spending, health spending and social assistance spending on poverty in districts and cities in West Java province. (Annisa, 2021). The aim of this research is to determine the extent to which district and city poverty in West Java Province is influenced by spending on social assistance, health services and education, both simultaneously and partially.

6. The influence of income, education and lifestyle on the welfare of beneficiary families (KPM) of Covid-19 social assistance (Khotim, 2021). The aim of this research. This study

seeks to examine how the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted many government policies that touch people's lives in various ways, especially economic factors that have an impact on people's welfare. To overcome this problem, the government is distributing social support to affected communities. Beneficiary families receive various forms of social assistance from various sources as well as village funds (KPM).

7. Analysis of socio-economic conditions on family welfare in Gampong Karang Anyar, Langsa City (Nurlaila, 2018).The purpose of this research is to determine the socio-economic status of Gampong Karang Anyar families regarding family welfare. Income and number of family members indicate socio-economic conditions, but consumption indicates family welfare.

8. The impact of the cash transfer program *on subjective* welfare in Indonesia (Akbar, 2020). The aim of this study was to provide additional information about living conditions to the literature on the impact of UCT and to gain a full understanding of the different types of social problems. Interventions in social protection, such as cash transfers, should in theory reduce risk while improving psychological health. However, studies that focus on non-material elements based on the perspective of UCT aid recipients are relatively rare. The findings of this research can be used by policy makers to assess how well the UCT program is improving the living standards of recipient households.

## THEORETICAL BASIC

1 Basic Theory of Poverty.

Robert Chambers explains how poor conditions in developing countries and the third world are conditions that are called impoverished. The condition that is mostly found is that poverty is always measured or known based on the low ability to earn income and meet basic needs such as food, health, housing and settlement, and education. Low income capability is also interpreted as low purchasing power or the ability to consume.

2 Development Economic Theory.

WW Rostow and Musgrave, who drew connections between the growth of government spending and the first, middle, and advanced phases of economic development. 1.) The first phase, to create infrastructure, such as transportation, health and education systems. 2.) Intermediate phase, necessary to increase economic growth and allow it to take off. 3.) At this advanced stage, sectoral relationships become more complex due to economic development.

3 Public Economic Theory.

Musgrave (1983) argues that in a development process, it is balanced with government spending, where in the initial stages the government must provide facilities and services such as education, health and transportation.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Rampuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency with the research period from November 2023 to January 2024. The number of samples used in this research was 64 people using a probability sample research method using simple random sampling. The methodology used in this research is quantitative descriptive research, which describes or describes the situation objectively, then data is created in the form of numbers, then processed using statistical formulas with path analysis . This research is needed to see the influence of X 1,X 2,X3,X4 on Y through the intervening variable Z.

**Table 1** Indicator Table

| Variable | Indicator |
|---|---|
| Age ($X_1$) | • Year figures from KPM |
| Health ($X_2$) | • Physical Health<br>• Fulfillment of Nutrition and Nutrition<br>• Access Health Services |
| Household Income ($X_3$) | • Nominal monthly KPM income |
| Family Dependents ($X_4$) | • Number of family members per family |
| Program Achievement (Z) | • Benefits of social assistance<br>• Programs distributed |
| Welfare level (Y) | • Life satisfaction<br>• Feeling<br>• Meaning of life. |

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Definition of operational variable:

1   Age
    According to Lasut (2017), age is defined as a person's chronological age which is measured from birth to birthday. Age is the length of time a person has lived or existed (since birth or existence). According to Hoetomo (2005), Safira defines age as a measure of time used to measure the existence of an object or creature .

2   Health
    According to Hendrik L Blum's theory (1974), health is a person's health status which is influenced by 4 elements; socialor heredity, health care, environment, and behavior. (Derysmono, 2013). Health here includes the health status of the beneficiary family. By looking at physical health, diet, access to health services including medical care from social assistance recipients.

3   Household Income
    According to (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023) Household income is the money received by the household in question, whether from the head of the house or from other household members, called household income. Social rewards for labor production (wages and salaries, profits, bonuses, etc.), social rewards (interest, profit sharing, etc.), and money from gifts from other parties (transfers) are the three main sources of household income .

4   Family Dependents
    According to (Sihol Situngkir et al, 2007) The number of family members who need to be supported in one family is called the number of dependents in the respondent's family. The number of family dependents varies from one family to another. The assumption is that the needs of a family increase along with the number of dependents in it

5   Program Achievements
    According to (Purwanto, 2020, p. 116) Program achievements are the result of planning, which consists of an activity or series of activities based on planning obtained from reliable and sufficient data to produce planned plans and achievements.

6   Level of Community Welfare
    According to Rukminto (2003), it is a structured and comprehensive effort that aims to improve people's standard of living in accordance with their social conditions. In addition, it also includes various policy components and services that are relevant to various aspects of people's lives, including housing, education, cultural traditions, health, social security, income, and so on .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.  SUB STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS I

### Table 2 Hypothesis Test Results
### Coefficients [a]

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
| 1 | (Constant) | 15,233 | ,258 | | 59,081 | ,000 |
| | AGE | ,080 | ,029 | ,178 | 2,796 | ,007 |
| | HEALTH | .116 | ,008 | ,867 | 14,358 | ,000 |
| | RT INCOME | -.027 | ,022 | -.077 | -1,246 | ,218 |
| | DEPENDENT K | -.052 | .014 | -.231 | -3,713 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

2.  SUB STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS II

### Table 3 Hypothesis Test Results
### Coefficients [a]

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
| 1 | (Constant) | -5,634 | 11,731 | | -.480 | ,633 |
| | AGE | -.150 | ,179 | -.082 | -.836 | ,406 |
| | HEALTH | ,054 | .101 | ,099 | ,534 | ,596 |
| | RT INCOME | -.409 | .131 | -.284 | -3.125 | ,003 |
| | DEPENDENT K | ,417 | ,091 | ,461 | 4,581 | ,000 |
| | PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS | 1,711 | ,764 | ,425 | 2,241 | ,029 |

a. Dependent Variable: WELFARE

Source: Processed Data (2024)

test :

1   **Testing Hypothesis 1: The influence of age on program achievement in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X1 on Z).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is an influence of age on program achievement which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value is 0.007 < 0.05 and the calculated t is 2.796 which is greater than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. .

2   **Testing Hypothesis 2: Effect of Health on program achievement in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X2 on Z).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is an influence of health on program achievement which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value of 0.000 < 0.05 and the t count of 14.358 is greater than the t table value of 1.6698 which states that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. .

3   **Testing Hypothesis 3: The influence of household income on program achievement in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X3 on Z).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is no influence of household income on program achievement which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value is 0.218 > 0.05 and the calculated data is -1.246 smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that acceptance Ho and Ha are rejected.

4   **Testing Hypothesis 4: The influence of family support on program achievement in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X4 on Z).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is no influence of family responsibilities on program achievement which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value of 0.000 < 0.05 and the calculated t is -3.713

smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that accepting Ho and Ha is rejected.

5   **Testing Hypothesis 5: Effect of KPM Age on KPM welfare level in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X1 on Y).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is no influence of age on the welfare level of KPM which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value is 0.406 > 0.05 and the calculated t is -0.836 smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that accepting Ho and Ha is rejected.

6   **Testing Hypothesis 6: The influence of KPM's health on the level of welfare of KPM in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X2 on Y).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is no influence of health on the welfare level of KPM which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value of 0.596 > 0.05 and the t count of 0.534 is smaller than the t table value of 1.6698 which states that accepting Ho and Ha rejected.

7   **Testing Hypothesis 7: The influence of KPM household income on the level of welfare of KPM in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X3 on Y).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is no influence of household income on the welfare level of KPM which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value is 0.003 < 0.05 and the calculated t is –3.125 which is smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that Ho accepts and Ha is rejected.

8   **Testing Hypothesis 8: The influence of KPM family support on the level of KPM welfare in Rambipuji Village (Effect of X4 on Y).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is an influence of family support on the level of KPM welfare which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value of 0.000 < 0.05 and the calculated t is 4.581 which is greater than the t table value of 1.6698 which states that Ho is rejected and Ha accepted.

9   **Testing Hypothesis 9: The influence of program achievement on the welfare level of KPM in Rambipuji Village (Effect of Z on Y).** The formulation of the hypothesis proposed is that there is an influence of program achievement on the welfare level of KPM which is obtained on the basis of decision making that the value is 0.029 < 0.05 and the calculated t is 2.241 which is greater than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that Ho is rejected and Ha accepted

10  **Testing Hypothesis 10: Effect of Age on the level of welfare of KPM in Rambipuji Village through program achievements (Effect of X1 on Y through Z).** It is known that the calculated t value > t table. That is, the calculated t = 1.7387 while the t table is 1.66980, meaning that age (X1) influences the level of welfare (Y) through program achievement (Z). It can be interpreted that program achievement can mediate age on the level of welfare.

$a = 0,080$ (unstandardized value X1 to Y) $\longrightarrow a^2 = 0.0064$

$b = 1,711$ (unstandardized Z to Y values) $\longrightarrow b^2 = 2,927521$

$SEa = 0,029$ (standard error value X1 to Y) $\longrightarrow SEa^2 = 0,000841$

$SEb = 0,764$ (Z to Y standard error value) $\longrightarrow SEb^2 = 0,583696$

$$t = \frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 SEa^2 + a^2 SEb^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,080 . 1,711}{\sqrt{1,711^2 . 0,029^2 + 0,080^2 . 0,764^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,13688}{\sqrt{2,927521 . 0,000841 + 0.0064 . 0,583696}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,13688}{\sqrt{0,00619769956}}$$

$$t = \frac{0{,}13688}{0{,}07872546958}$$
$$t = 1{,}7387$$

11  **Testing Hypothesis 11: The influence of health on the welfare level of KPM in Rambipuji Village through program achievements (Effect of X2 on Y through Z).** It is known that the calculated t value > t table. That is, the calculated t = 2.21328 while the t table is 1.66980, meaning that health (X2) influences the level of welfare (Y) through program achievement (Z). It can be interpreted that program achievement can mediate health on the level of welfare.

12  **Testing Hypothesis 12: The influence of household income on the welfare level of KPM in Rambipuji Village through program achievements (Effect of X1 on Y through Z).** It is known that the calculated t value < t table. That is, the calculated t = -1.0762 while the t table is 1.66980, meaning that household income (X3) has no effect on the level of welfare (Y) through program achievement (Z). This means that program achievement cannot mediate household income on the level of welfare.

13  **Testing Hypothesis 13: The influence of family dependents on the welfare level of KPM in Rambipuji Village through program achievements (Effect of X1 on Y through Z).** It is known that the calculated t value < t table. That is, the calculated t = -1.917 while the t table is 1.66980, meaning that family responsibilities (X4) have no effect on the level of welfare (Y) through program achievement (Z). It can be interpreted that program achievement cannot mediate family responsibilities on the level of welfare.

**CONCLUSION**

From the description above, conclusions can be drawn regarding the influence of age, health, household income, family responsibilities on the level of welfare through the intervening variable achievement of the social assistance program in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency:

1  That there is an influence of age and health on the achievement of social assistance programs in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency. Meanwhile, the household income and number of dependents variables have no effect because the value of household income t is -1.246 < t table 1.669 and the significance is 0.218 > 0.05 and for family dependents the t is -3.713 < t table 1.669 and the significance is 0.000 < 0.05.

2  That there is an influence of family dependents on the level of welfare of beneficiary families in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency. Meanwhile, the variables age, health, household income have no effect because the value of t calculated age is -0.836 < t table 1.669, the significant value is 0.406 > 0.05, the value of t calculated health is 0.534 > t table 1.669, the significant value is 0.095 > 0.596 and The value of household income t calculated is -3.125 < t table 1.669 significant value 0.000 < 0.05.

3  That there is an influence on the achievement of the social assistance program on the level of welfare of social assistance recipients in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.

4  That there is an influence of age and health on the welfare level of beneficiary families through the intervening variable of achieving the social assistance program in Rambipuji Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency. Meanwhile, the variables household income and number of dependents have no influence because the values in the Sobel test are -1.0762 and -1.917 < 1.66980.

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