ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE LEVEL OF WELFARE THROUGH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN RAMBIPUJI VILLAGE, JEMBER REGENCY

TRYA DARA DESTIA PURNAMA SARI*[1]
FARID WAHYUDI[2]
[1,2]Institut Teknologi dan Sains Mandala
*[1]Email: tryadara112@gmaol.com

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.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is always a problematic topic in every country, one of which is developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Poverty is a person's inability to fulfill basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter and health. There are many ways used by the government to improve the quality of life of the community, including social assistance programs in accordance with the provisions in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare (Kristiana, 2021).

This program is also related to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs. There are 17 of these goals which cover efforts to improve the welfare of society, namely: (1.) No Poverty (2.) No Hunger (3.) Healthy and Prosperous Life (4.) Quality Education (5.) Gender Equality (6.) Clean Water and Decent Sanitation (7.) Clean and Affordable Energy (8.) Decent Work and Economic Growth (9.) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (10.) Reducing Inequality (11.) Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements (12.) Responsible Consumption and Production (13.) Addressing Climate Change (14.) Ocean Ecosystems (15.) Land Ecosystems (16.) Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions (17.) Partnerships to achieve goals.

In line with the government's efforts to reduce poverty, many programs are provided and implemented in Rambipuji Village. The types of assistance programs are PKH (Family Hope Program), BPNT (Non-Cash Food Assistance), Food Assistance for people with disabilities and Single Elderly, and BLT DD (Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance).

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

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 program Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Garut Regency which is realized by 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)

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 total deprivation or 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

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 aim of the research 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.

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 poverty in districts and cities in West Java Province is influenced by spending on social assistance, health services and education, both simultaneously and partially.

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).

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.

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 BASIS

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.

W.W. 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.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by 64 people as research samples using the probability sample research method, simple random sampling technique. 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 look at the influence of age, health, household income, number of

dependents on the level of welfare through intervening variables for program achievement.

IV. RESEARCH RSULTS AND DISCUSSION

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. .

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. .

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 t value is -1.246 smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that acceptance Ho and Ha are rejected.

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.

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.

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 is 0.596 > 0.05 and the calculated t is 0.534 which is smaller than the t table value, namely 1.6698 which states that accepting Ho and Ha rejected.

Testing Hypothesis 7: The influence of KPM household income on the level of KPM welfare 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 accepts Ho and Ha is rejected.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 welfar

Table 1. Hypothesis Test Results.

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	15.233	.258		59.081	.000
	Usia	.080	.029	.178	2.796	.007
	Kesehatan	.116	.008	.867	14.358	.000
	Pendapatan rt	-.027	.022	-.077	-1.246	.218
	Tangungan k	-.052	.014	-.231	-3.713	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Pencapaian Program

Table 2. Hypothesis Test Results.

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-5.634	11.731		-.480	.633
	Usia	-.150	.179	-.082	-.836	.406
	Kesehatan	.054	.101	.099	.534	.596
	Pendapatan rt	-.409	.131	-.284	-3.125	.003
	Tangungan k	.417	.091	.461	4.581	.000
	Pencapaian program	1.711	.764	.425	2.241	.029

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 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:

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 variable household income and number of dependents 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 count is -3.713 < t table 1.669 and the significance is 0.000 < 0.05.

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.

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.

That there is an influence of age and health on the level of welfare of beneficiary families through the intervening variable achievement of 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.

5.2 Recommendations

It is hoped that this research will be able to increase insight and knowledge for the alma mater, for the community, for the government and researchers themselves.

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