

The Impact of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on Community Welfare in Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir Subdistrict

Muhammad Pauzan Sgl^{1*}, Rifqah Harahap², Evi Novalin Bako³
STIE IBMi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Pauzan Sgl fauzanmhd288@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to ascertain how non-cash food assistance and the Family Hope Program affect community welfare in the Kampung Mesjid sub-district, Kualuh Hilir district. This study uses quantitative methods. The results of the study show that the equation for multiple linear regression that was produced is $Y = 3.763 + 0.231X_1 + 0.222 X_2 + e$, which indicates that non-cash food assistance and the Family Hope Program significantly and favorably impact community welfare. The t test findings demonstrate that the Family Hope program significantly and favorably affects community welfare with at count of $3.208 > t$ table value of 1.9886. Likewise, non-cash food assistance has a favorable and noteworthy impact on community welfare with at count of $3.634 > t$ table value of 1.9886. The F test findings indicate that non-cash meals and the Family Hope program assistance simultaneously have a favorable and noteworthy impact on community welfare F count $16,713 > F$ table 3.11. The coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0.268, meaning 26.8%, where the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables influence the Community Welfare variable, the remainder is influenced by other variables.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social problem that continues to be a problem.attentionThe main focus of Indonesia's development. Although the government has undertaken various initiatives to lessen poverty, this challenge remains, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas. Poverty is also a major factor influencingwelfareSociety is not only measured from economic aspects, but also includes social aspects, health, education, and overall quality of life. Social welfare is a condition in which every member of society is able to fulfill their basic needs, both material and non-material, so that they can enjoy a decent, safe, and happy life. This concept encompasses various important aspects of life, such as economic, social, health, education, and environmental. Social welfare is one of the main goals of a country's development. The government of Indonesia has implemented different social programs to lessen poverty and enhance social welfare, especially for vulnerable groups. Two programs that are currently the main focus of researchers are the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2022), the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional social assistance initiative that seeks to alleviate poverty by giving financial support to poor and vulnerable families, provided they fulfill certain obligations in the domains of education and health. This program also aims to break the generational cycle of poverty and enhance the quality of human resources. According to Wulandari & Susanto (2023: 67-80), BPNT is a form of government social assistance aimed at improving the welfare of poor households by ensuring the availability of staple foods. This assistance is provided in non-cash form to ensure that the funds are used according to their intended purpose, namely to purchase food supplies. In the table below we can see the level of underprivileged communities from 2020-2024.

Table 1. Number of underprivileged people				
No	Year	Population (people)	Number of poor people (people)	Percentage of underprivileged people (%)
1	2020	3,197	593	18.54%
2	2021	3,213	602	19.27%
3	2022	3,229	623	19.29%
4	2023	3,243	638	19.67%
5	2024	3,255	644	19.78%

Source: Kampung Mesjid village office

It is evident from table 1 that the data on the underprivileged community in the Kampung Masjid sub-district, Kualuh Hilir district has continued to increase over the last 4 years (2020-2024) where the lowest value ishappenin 2020 with a total of 593 people and the highest in 2024 with 644 people. The increase in the number of poor people can be caused by various interrelated factors as follows, economic, social, educational, health, environmental, and internal family factors.

Community welfare is not only about fulfilling needs material, but also includes happiness, health, education, and a sense of security. A prosperous society is able to meet basic needs, own access to quality healthcare and education, and living in a fair and safe environment. The government plays a crucial role in realizing prosperity through pro-people policies, such as social assistance, free healthcare, and infrastructure development. Prosperity is a long-term process that requires collaboration among the community, the private sector, and the government. With sustainable policies and active participation, a more prosperous life can be realized for future generations. One means of improving community welfare is the Family Hope Program (PKH). The Indonesian government administers the conditional social assistance program known as PKH, especially through the Ministry of Social Affairs. According to Domri (2019) "The Family Hope Program offers impoverished families that have been identified as PKH Beneficiary Families conditional social support" (Syahdillah et al., nd).

Apart from PKH, there is also Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) which... According to Srimurni (2022), BPNT is a social assistance program provided by government Non-cash aid for low-income and vulnerable families to cover their minimum food expenses. This initiative seeks to raise accessibility to quality food and reduce household expenditures (Srimurni & Sholihah, 2022a).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Welfare

Social well-being refers to the condition in which a group or community experiences the fulfillment of basic needs, social harmony, and a good quality of life. Social well-being encompasses not only material elements like access to public services and income, but also Non-material aspects such as happiness, security, and social participation. According to Asmana (2021), social welfare is a combination of the words "welfare" and "society." The word "welfare" itself is taken from the root word "sejahtera," which indicates a condition that reflects a positive condition, namely a state in which its members live prosperously, healthily, and peacefully. While "society" refers to a group of individuals who have strong bonds through the same systems, traditions, conventions, and laws, and lead to a life together (Sastrawan et al., 2024a).

There are several factors that influence welfare, as follows: (Astika & Harudu, 2023).

1. Economic conditions refer to a family's economic situation, measured by its financial use over a specific period. Family economics encompasses financial income and resources that can improve the standard of living of family members.
2. Family social status: Many families hold a higher status, meaning they are more advanced than other families. This often creates social inequality and is a problem in every society due to the social differences between rich and poor.
3. Family Size: Increasing family demands are not only met through basic needs (clothing, food, shelter, education, and educational resources), but

also require other needs such as entertainment, recreation, places of worship, transportation, and a harmonious environment. These needs are more likely to be met if the family size is small.

4. Condition of Residence, The condition of the residence where a family lives and lives has a value perspective that influences the family's well-being. The types of homes assessed are permanent and semi-permanent.

The characteristics of a prosperous society include: (Arifin Center for Social Welfare Research and Development et al., 2020).

1. Absence of a culture of poverty: People have the motivation to progress, do not rely solely on aid, and have a positive outlook on the future.
2. Access to economic resources: People have the opportunity to get decent work and income.
3. Good quality human resources: People have access to adequate education and health, thus enhancing life quality and productivity.

As stated by Edy, et al (2024:1-55) indicators of community welfare are aspects that are used as a measure in assessing community welfare. Regarding the indicators that are used as a measure of community welfare according to (Widyasanti, 2024).

1. Health

Health directly impacts a country's ability to develop. In development, health is a key pillar that influences various facets of existence and the sustainability of a country. Every aspect of development—economic, educational, security, social, and other—requires health to grow and progress, making health a crucial issue. The government's commitment to supporting health development in Indonesia is reflected in attempts to raise the caliber of Indonesian Human Resources through optimal annual health budget allocations based on community needs.

2. Education

Education has a significant impact on societal well-being because it serves as the foundation for human resource development. When individuals receive a good education, they acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to raise their standard of living. This opens up improved employment prospects and enables them to earn higher incomes. Thus, education can help lessen poverty and raise people's general quality of life society.

3. Employment

Employment significantly impacts societal well-being because it directly relates to income, economic stability, and the standard of living for both people and communities. When employment rates are high, more people have jobs that provide them with a steady income. This income permits people and families to fulfill necessities like food, housing, education, and health care. In other words, stable and adequate employment is key to reducing poverty and improving living standards.

Family Hope Program

Program FamilyHope (PKH) is a scheme of conditional social assistance. launched by the Indonesian government as part of its poverty alleviation efforts. This initiative gives vulnerable families and impoverished people financial support under certain conditions, particularly related to education and health. PKH is a conditional social assistance program designed to help low-income families live better lives by providing regular cash assistance.requiresbeneficiaries to fulfill certain commitments, such as ensuring their children attend school and checking the health of pregnant women and toddlers (Rahmawati, 2021).

PKH beneficiaries may be differentiated based on component, specifically the elements of social welfare, education, and health. The criteria for each component include the following information (Nazaruddin, 2021):

1. Health Components.

The following are the requirements for PKH health component beneficiaries :

- a. Pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding mothers.

Pregnant/postpartum/breastfeeding is a condition where a person is nursing a child or has a restricted number of pregnancies available to them..

- b. Early childhood.

Early childhood is a child aged 0-6 years (the child's age is determined by their most recent birthdate) who has not yet gone to school.

2. Educational Components

School-age children meet the requirements to receive the PKH education component. A school-age child is defined as a youngster between the ages of 6 and 21 who is pursuing elementary school (SD/MI), junior high school (SMP/MTs), senior high school (SMA/MA), or an equivalent while not having finished obligatory education.

3. Social Welfare Components

The criteria for recipients of the PKH social welfare component are as follows:

- a. Elderly

An old individual who belongs to the same family and is listed on the same family card.

- b. People with severe disabilities

Individuals with severe disabilities are those who are listed on the same family card, are a member of the family, and whose impairments prevent them from doing everyday tasks and/or from relying on others throughout their life.

The Family Hope Program Indicators according to Praditya (2022:37) State The Family Hope Program indicators consist of: (Djumura, 2022).

1. Improving education

Improving education, namely through the Family Hope Program policy, is expected to provide benefits in terms of learning, so that underprivileged people can achieve education at least up to high school.

2. Improve health

Improving health status, namely through the Family Hope Program policy, can provide benefits for pregnant women, postpartum mothers, breastfeeding mothers, and also for toddlers aged 0-6 years.

3. Improving the economic conditions of the community

Improving socio-economic conditions, namely with the Family Hope Program policy, it is hoped that people's lives will be better than before.

4. Improving service quality and accessibility

4. Improving service quality and accessibility, namely through the Hope Policy, helps the Family Program, which is anticipated to make it easier for the community to obtain it.

Non-Cash Food Assistance

HelpNon-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is a social assistance program run by the Indonesian government to help poor and vulnerable communities meet their basic food needs. This initiative is a component of the government's attempts to improve resilience food and community welfare, especially for the groups most in need. BPNT is a social assistance program provided by government Non-cash assistance for low-income and vulnerable families to cover their minimum food expenses. This initiative seeks to raise accessibility to quality food and reduce household expenditures (Srimurni & Sholihah, 2022). Meanwhile, Fitriani & Hidayat (2023) are of the opinion that BPNT is a food aid program that given through electronic balances that can be used to purchase staple foods at registered merchants. This program aims to improve food security and the well-being of the poor (Palili, 2023).

The objectives of BPNT are as follows: (Effendy Muhadjir, 2020)

1. Providing for part of the food needs of Beneficiary Families (KPM) in order to lessen their financial burden.
2. Giving KPM a more well-rounded diet.
3. Improve the precision of targeting and timing of receiving Food Aid for KPM.
4. Providing selection and management of KPM in addressing food requirements.
5. Promote attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.

According to Effendy (2020:19-20) benefit BPNT as follows: (Effendy, Muhadjir, 2020)

1. Boosting food security at the KPM level and providing a social safety net and a means of reducing poverty.
2. Growing the efficiency of social assistance distribution.
3. The National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT) is seeing an increase in non-cash transactions. agenda.
4. Increasing regional economic expansion, particularly micro and small enterprises that are experienced in selling eggs and rice.

There are several indicators for non-cash food assistance, namely: (Hasimi, 2020).

1. Right on target

Assistance must be provided to recipients who truly need it and meet the criteria established by the government. BPNT recipients are poor or vulnerable families in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) database.

2. Exact amount

The amount of assistance provided must comply with established regulations, whether in the form of rice or other foodstuffs. For example, each BPNT recipient family is entitled to receive a certain amount of rice or foodstuffs per month.

3. On time

Aid must be distributed within the specified timeframe, without delay. This is crucial to ensure that recipients can utilize the aid according to their daily or monthly needs.

4. Right quality

The food provided must meet quality standards suitable for consumption. For example, the rice provided must be clean, not expired, and meet health standards.

5. Proper administration

The administrative process for BPNT distribution must be transparent, accountable, and in accordance with established procedures. This includes recording recipient data, reporting, and accountability for the use of aid funds.

Stages of Providing Social Assistance (Bansos)

a. Initial Data Collection by Local Government

1. The local government, through the RT/RW, villages/sub-districts, and social services, collects data on residents who meet the criteria for receiving social assistance.
2. The data collected includes name, Population Identification Number (NIK), socio-economic conditions, and family information.
3. Data collection is carried out with reference to the Ministry of Social Affairs' Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) (Kemensos).

b. Data Verification and Validation

1. The collected data is then verified by social workers to ensure that the prospective social assistance beneficiaries meet the specified requirements.
2. If there are any discrepancies or changes in the data, the community can request updates through the village government or local social services.

c. Determination of the List of Recipients by the Ministry of Social Affairs

1. After the validation process is complete, the social assistance recipient data is transmitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) for further verification and determination as an assistance recipient.
2. The final decision regarding the list of social assistance recipients is determined through a Decree (SK) by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

d. Notification to Social Assistance Recipients

1. Prospective social assistance recipients will receive official notification via letter from the local government, SMS, or the social assistance check application from the Ministry of Social Affairs.
2. Recipients are asked to bring supporting documents such as KTP and Family Card (KK) when disbursing aid.

e. Social Assistance Distribution Method

1. Direct transfer to recipient account:
2. Cash social assistance, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) or Cash Social Assistance (BST), is usually distributed through bank accounts designated by the government, such as Bank Himbara (BRI, BNI, Mandiri, and BTN).
3. Disbursement via post office or e-warong:
 - 1) For non-cash social assistance such as Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) or Staple Food Cards, recipients can cash in aid at collaborating agents, such as e-warongs or post offices.
4. Direct distribution by local government:
 - 1) Under certain conditions, the government can distribute social assistance directly to recipients' homes, especially for the elderly, people with disabilities, or those in hard-to-reach areas.

Hypothesis and Research Model

The models and hypotheses the following can be explained in this study:

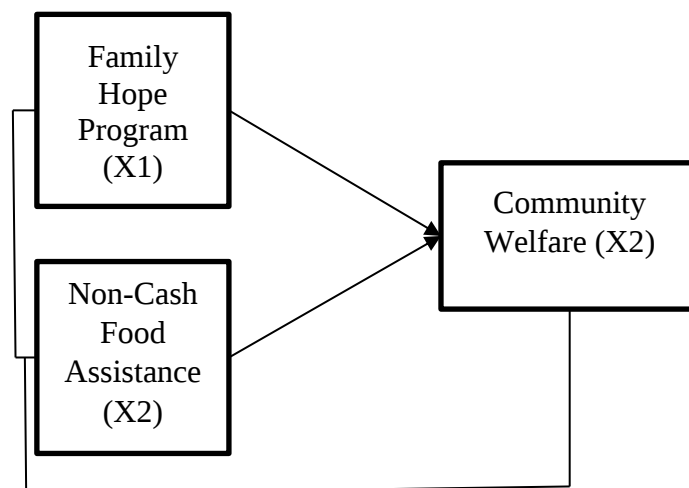


Figure 1. Model Study

1. H0: There is no impact from the Family Hope Program on the welfare of the community in Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.
Ha: There is an influence of the Family Hope Program on the welfare of the community of Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.
2. H0: There is no influence of Non-Cash Food Assistance on the welfare of the people of Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.

Ha: There is an influence of Non-Cash Food Assistance on the welfare of the people of Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.

3. H0: There is no influence of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on the welfare of the community in Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.

Ha: There is an influence of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on the welfare of the community of Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District.

METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted on community welfare in Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District, North Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province. The sample used in this study was the sample size was 87 recipients of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance in Kampung Mesjid Village, Kualuh Hilir District, obtained using the Slovin formula. This study was quantitative. One of the questionnaires were distributed as a data collecting method, and data processing was done utilizing SPSS version 29 software.

Table 2. Operational Definition of Variables

Variables	Definition Operational	Indicator	Size Scale
Family Hope Program (X1)	The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a scheme of conditional social assistance launched by the Indonesian government to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the community, particularly poor and vulnerable families. The program provides cash assistance to beneficiary families, provided they meet certain obligations, particularly in health and education.	1) Improving Education 2) Enhance Health 3) Improving the economic conditions of the community 4) Linking access and quality of service	Likert
Non-Cash Food Assistance (X2)	Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is a social assistance program from the Indonesian government that aims to help underprivileged communities meet their basic food needs.	1) Right on target 2) On time 3) Right quality 4) Proper administration	Likert
Community welfare (Y)	Social welfare is a condition in which every member of society is able to fulfill their basic needs, both material and non-material, so that they can enjoy a decent, safe and happy life.	1) Health 2) Education 3) Employment	Likert

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

RESEARCH RESULT***Data Normality Test***

Table 3. Data Normality Test

				Unstandardized Residual
N				87
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}		Mean		.0000000
		Standard Deviation		1.62872932
Most Extreme Differences	Extreme	Absolute		.072
		Positive		.050
		Negative		-.072
Test Statistics				.072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c				.200 ^d
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^e	Sig.			.302
		99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.290
			Upper Bound	.314

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 29, 2025

Based on table The Asymp.sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.200, which indicates that the value is above the 5% significance level (0.05). In other words, the variable is normally dispersed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	Collinearity Statistics			
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	3,763	3,057		1,231	.222		
Family Hope Program	.231	.072	.310	3,208	.002	.911	1,098
BPNT	.222	.061	.351	3,634	<.001	.911	1,098

a. Dependent Variable: Community Welfare

Data source processed Researchers with SPSS ver 29, year 2025

Based on the processing results in the table above, the VIF and tolerance values of all variables in this study did not experience multicollinearity. This is indicated by the VIF values for both variables being less than 10, and the tolerance value being far greater than 0.1 (Ghozali, 2018:105-106). These results

show that there was no multicollinearity among any of the independent variables in this regression model.

Statistical Test Results

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	3,763	3,057		1,231	.222
Family Hope Program	.231	.072	.310	3,208	.002
BPNT	.222	.061	.351	3,634	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: Community Welfare

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS ver 29, 2025

The multiple linear regression equation used in this investigation is as follows, based on the previous table:

$$Y = 3.763 + 0.231X_1 + 0.222 X_2 + e$$

1. On model Assuming that the independent variable in the model is equal to zero, the constant value in this regression is 3.763, meaning that the factors outside the model will typically still increase the welfare of the community by 3.763 units or in other words, if the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables are not increased, then the welfare of the community will still be 3.763 units.
2. The regression coefficient b1 has a value of 0.231. According to this study, the Family Hope Program variable (X1) has a favorable impact on community welfare. This indicates that when the Family Hope Program if it rises by one unit, it will community welfare by 0.231. unit.
3. The regression coefficient b2 of 0.222 in this study indicates that Non-Cash Food Assistance (X2) has a favorable impact on community welfare. This indicates that a one-unit increase in Non-Cash Food Assistance will increase community welfare by 0.222 units.

Partial Test (t-Test)

Table 6. Test Results Partial

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	3,763	3,057		1,231	.222

Family Hope Program	.231	.072	.310	3,208	.002
BPNT	.222	.061	.351	3,634	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: Community Welfare

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS ver 29, 2025

a. Dependent Variable: Y

The findings from the above table were as follows:

1. The importance of the Family Hope Program 0.002 is a smaller variable than the 5% alpha (0.05) or $t \text{ count} = 3.208$ ($nk=87-3=84$) $< t \text{ table} 1.988$. According to the findings, H_a is approved and H_0 is refused for the Family Hope Program. Thus, partially, the Family Hope Program variable has a favorable and noteworthy impact on community welfare.
2. The significance value for the Non-Cash Food Assistance variable (<0.001) is less than the alpha 5% (0.05) or $t \text{ count} = 3.634$ ($nk=87-3=84$) $> t \text{ table } 1.988$. Based on the results obtained, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted for the Non-Cash Food Assistance variable. Thus, partially, the Non-Cash Food Assistance variable has a favorable and noteworthy impact on Community Welfare.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Table 7. Simultaneous Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	90,782	2	45,391	16,713	<,001b
Residual	228,137	84	2,716		
Total	318,920	86			

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS ver 29, 2025

In the outcomes of the regression test in this study, the significance Value is recognized as <0.001 . Where the required significance value of F is smaller than 5% or 0.05 or the calculated F value = $16.713 > F_{\text{table } 3.11}$ ($df_1 = k-1 = 3-1 = 2$) while ($df_2 = nk = 87-3 = 84$). Consequently, it may be said that any independent variable, namely the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance, have a favorable and noteworthy impact on the welfare of the community in the Kampung Mesjid sub-district, Kualuh Hilir district.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Table 8. Test Results of Coefficient Determination (R²)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Standard Error of the estimate
1	.534a	.285	.268		1.64800

a. Predictors: (Constant), BPNT, PKH

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS ver 29, 2025

It is evident from the above table of the coefficient of determination findings that:

1. The R-value indicates a straightforward correlation between the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables and the Community Welfare variable, which is 0.534, or 53.4%. This indicates that the partnership is moderate. A larger R-value indicates a stronger relationship, while a smaller R-value indicates a weaker relationship.
2. Square (R^2) shows the coefficient of R determination is 0.285 or 28.5%, where the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables can explain the Community Welfare variable.
3. For data with independent variables, modified R^2 is preferable, which is 0.268, meaning that 26.8% of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance variables influence the community welfare variable, whereas factors not included in this study have an impact on the remaining 74.2%.
4. One indicator of prediction mistake is the Standard mistake of the Estimated. The Standard Error of the Estimated can also referred to as the standard deviation. In this case, the value is 1.648, or 16.48%. A smaller standard deviation means a better model.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare

The findings of the partial test (t test) reveal the findings of this investigation. where it is known that the significant value for the Family Hope Program variable (0.002) is smaller than the alpha 5% (0.05) or t count = 3.208 > t table 1.988. For the Family Hope Program variable, the results show that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. According to the findings, H_a is approved and H_0 is refused for the Family Hope Program. Thus, partially, the Family Hope Program variable significantly and favorably affects community welfare. This research aligns with the findings of Muharir's research (2022) which claims that the PKH Assistance variable partially has a significant effect on the Consumption Pattern of the Tirta Makmur Village community beneficiary group with a t count value = 4.168 while t table = (1.653) (t count > t table), $p = 0.000$ significant at <0.05 (Muharir, 2022).

The Impact of Non-Cash Food Assistance on Community Welfare

The findings of the partial test (t test) reveal the findings of this investigation. The non-cash food assistance variable's significance value (<0.001) is less than the alpha 5% (0.05), or t count = 3.6634 > t table 1.988. For the Non-Cash Food Assistance variable, the findings show that H_a is accepted and H_0 is denied. Thus, partially the Non-Cash Food Assistance variable has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare. This research aligns with the findings of Putri's research (2024) The findings of this investigation revealed that recipients of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) have a significant effect on welfare. This is based on the results of the t test, the coefficient value of the BPNT variable is 7.643 > 0.205 with a sig value of 0.000 <0.05 , 85 so it can be

determined that the BPNT variable significantly and favorably affects welfare (Putri, 2024).

The Impact of the Family Hope Program and Non-Food Assistance Cash for Community Welfare

The findings of this investigation are displayed in the results of the simultaneous test (f test) In the results of the regression test in this study, the significance value is known to be <0.001 . Where the required significance value of F is smaller than 5% or 0.05 or the calculated F value = $16.713 > F_{table} 3.11$. Therefore, it can be said that the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance, two independent factors, significantly impact the welfare of the community. This research aligns with the findings of Putri's research (2024) Variables of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) The results of this study reveal that the impact of the family hope program (PKH) and the influence of non-cash food assistance (BPNT) on community welfare together (at the same time) significantly impact community welfare. In the results of the F test, the coefficient of the calculated F value is obtained $> F_{table}$, which is $164.282 > 3.950$ with a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$. Thus, it may be inferred that concurrently the PKH and BPNT A number of factors significantly impact satisfaction. The results of the determination test (R²) state that the value of the modified R square (R²) is 0.780, meaning that the variability in community welfare that may be accounted for by the factors of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and non-cash food assistance (BPNT) is 78.0%, while the remaining 22.0% is impacted by other elements not explained in this model (Putri, 2024).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the study's findings, non-cash food assistance and the Family Hope Program significantly and favorably affect community welfare. Both programs are a vital part of the government's social policy. The synergy between the two programs, supported by good economic growth and continuous improvement in mechanism Distribution (such as the transition from a package system to a more flexible mechanism) is crucial for optimizing its impact on improving the welfare of the wider community. However, Additionally, the government is anticipated to provide more permanent solutions, such as providing decent jobs to improve community welfare.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The findings of this research open opportunities for advanced research focusing on the *long-term sustainability and transformative impact* Impact social assistance initiatives like Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) on multidimensional community welfare. Future studies could integrate mixed-method approaches to capture not only quantitative changes in welfare indicators but also qualitative insights related to behavioral adaptation, empowerment, and social inclusion among beneficiaries. Moreover, further investigation should examine the mediating roles of education,

employment access, and digital financial literacy in strengthening the effectiveness of PKH and BPNT, especially in rural contexts. Incorporating comparative and longitudinal analyses across regions would provide a deeper understanding of how these programs influence poverty reduction dynamics and social mobility over time, thereby contributing to the refinement of national welfare policy frameworks and the realization of inclusive development goals.

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