



# THE EFFECT OF THE COMMUNITY TEMPORARY DIRECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (BLSM) ON THE FULFILLMENT OF THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE POOR IN BOLIYOHUTO DISTRICT, GORONTALO REGENCY

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<p><b>Received:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> June 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022 <b>Published:</b> 20<sup>th</sup> August 2022</p>	<p>The Objective of this study was to determine the effect of the community temporary direct assistance (BLSM) program of the basic needs fulfillment of the poor people in boliyohuto subdistrict, Gorontalo Regency.</p> <p>Moreover, this study employed a descriptive quantitative approach with a sample of 85 respondents. This data used were primary data taken through observation, interview, questionnaire, and documentation. At the same time, the data analysis this study was done by applying simple linear regression analysis by SPSS 25 Program.</p> <p>The findings revealed that the R-Square value was 0.409, this value meant that 40.9 % of changes in the basic needs fulfillment variable could be affected by the community temporary direct assistance (BLSM) program. In the conclusion, the community temporary direct assistance program (BLSM) had an effect on the basic needs fulfillment of the poor people In Boliyohuto Subdistrict.</p>

**Keywords:** Temporary Community Assistance, Basic Needs.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty has become a problem faced by all countries, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Poverty is a limitation that is carried by a person, family, community or even a country that causes discomfort in life, the threat of law enforcement and justice as well as the loss of generations and the bleak future of the nation and state. That understanding is a broad understanding, it has been said that poverty is related to discomfort in life, in all fields being the excluded because they cannot equate conditions with the conditions of the surrounding community, Gamal, (2016).

In Indonesia, efforts to care for the problem of poverty have even been going on for a long time, both during the Old Order government, the New Order era, and during the reign of this Reformation era. The real evidence during the SBY-JK administration was related to the "Direct Cash Assistance" program. 12 of 2005" concerning "Direct Cash Assistance to poor households in Indonesia". The BLT program is an idea that was born from the vice president during the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono and his deputy, Jusuf Kalla. Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) which has now changed its name to Community Temporary Direct Assistance (BLSM) in 2013.

BLSM is a Temporary Direct Community Assistance to help maintain the purchasing power of poor and vulnerable households in order to be protected from the impact of price increases due to fuel price adjustments. BLSM is channeled to assist poor and vulnerable households in meeting household living needs, purchasing health medicines, education costs and other necessities.

Judging from the impact caused by the BLSM program, the BLSM program policy will not have a significant impact on the condition of the poor in Indonesia, this is because the nominal BLSM provided is not balanced with the increase in the cost of living that is borne by the community due to the increase in fuel prices. or an increase in the price of basic foodstuffs. In addition, the impact caused by the BLSM policy is not able to have a positive impact on increasing the productivity of the poor, but tends to have a negative impact on decreasing productivity.

On the one hand, there are still many families/households who are equally poor but do not receive BLSM. On the other hand, several well-to-do families/households also received BLSM. There are no provisions governing the use of BLSM funds. This means that BLSM recipients use the funds for any purpose, in fact, generally BLSM recipients are to

buy rice and kerosene, pay for electricity and house contract fees, and pay off debts. In addition, there are also some BLSM recipients who use the funds for health and school fees, only a few who use BLSM funds for business capital. Based on the data and information obtained by researchers during the initial observation process to a number of villages in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency and the results of interviews from village heads and staff in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency.

**Table 1.1**  
**Number of Residents Recipient of Community Temporary Direct Assistance (BLSM) in Boliyohuto District**

Village Name	Amount Population	Number of KK	Number of BLSM Recipients per KK
Potanga	2,560	748	60
Bongongoayu	831	255	10
Tolite	1.176	357	64
Diloniyohu	1.425	427	57
Bandung Rejo	1,873	602	43
Sidodadi	1,656	546	60
Monggolito	905	311	46
South Sidomulyo	1,290	416	25
Sidomulyo	1,246	412	40
Iloheluma	1,419	413	30
Parungi	1,440	415	74
Dulohupa	623	174	12
Motoduto	1.070	333	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,541</b>	<b>5.409</b>	<b>580</b>

*Source: Mootilango sub-district office, 2021*

Based on the data from the initial observations carried out in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency, the number of BLSM recipients in Boliyohuto District is 580 families from 5,409 families in Boliyohuto District.

From the results of observations and interviews, there are several problems that become complaints from the poor related to the implementation of the BLSM Program. Most of the villages in Boliyohuto Sub-district have not been able to apply the BLSM recipient criteria based on national criteria, (source: Interview with the sub-district secretary, Head of Social Welfare, Boliyohuto Sub-district) who come from poor households according to the coordination team for the center for providing BLSM subsidies. With the determination of BLSM recipients, it prioritizes data on previous year's BLSM recipients which is also based on the consideration of the local Village Head who is considered sufficiently knowledgeable about the economic conditions of the residents.

Based on the above phenomenon, researchers are interested in conducting research: "The Influence of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) on Fulfilling the Basic Needs of the Poor in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency".

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Theory Study

#### 2.1.1 Social and Economic Status of the Poor

According to Niemietz (2011) and Mapita (2014) poverty is the inability to buy basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and medicine.

According to (Bappenas 2014) Poverty is a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Basic rights include (a) the fulfillment of needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, then a sense of security and treatment or threats of violence, as well as the right to participate in social life. Political

**2.1.2 Temporary Community Assistance Program**

According to Wynandin Imawan (2008:47) the Temporary Direct Assistance Program for the community is one of the poverty reduction programs implemented by the Government of Indonesia from the many poverty reduction programs which are divided into three clusters. The Temporary Direct Assistance Programs for the Community in Cluster 1 are the Rice for the Poor Program (Raskin), the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Health Insurance Program (Jamkesmas) and the Scholarship Program.

According to the Socialization Team for Adjustment of Fuel Oil. (2013:28) Temporary Direct Assistance to the Community (BLSM) is a temporary direct assistance to help maintain the purchasing power of poor and vulnerable households in order to be protected from the impact of rising fuel prices, this is one of the government's programs, especially in the context of the welfare of the people, by helping poor people who can't afford that are included in the criteria or requirements to get Direct Cash Assistance (Inpres No. 12 of 2011, dated September 10, 2011).

**2.1.3 Fulfillment of Basic Needs**

Douglas and Isherwood (in Featherstone, 2008) In fulfilling basic human needs, it cannot be separated from three needs, namely primary and secondary needs. Primary Needs Primary needs are in the form of basic needs that are absolutely fulfilled by all humans, namely clothing and shelter. Primary needs are in the form of food, nutrition and housing. Secondary Needs Secondary needs are the next needs after the primary needs which are additional or additional complements that are met, namely in the form of social, cultural and educational services, Basic needs can be divided into two groups, namely basic needs that are needed to maintain life and other higher needs.

**3. RESULTS**

**3.1 Analysis Prerequisites Test**

**Normality test**

**Table 2. Normality Test Results**

One-SampleKolmogorov-SmirnovTest		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		85
NormalParametersa,b	mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.70640763
MostExtremeDifferences	Absolute	,085
	Positive	0.045
	negative	-,085
TestStatistic		,085
Asymp.Sig.(2-tailed)		,191c
a.Test distributionisNormal.		
b.Calculated from data.		
c.LillieforsSignificanceCorrection.		

*Processed: Primary Data processed 2022*

The results of the normality test show that the asymptotic significance (asym.sig.) has a value greater than alpha (a) which is  $0.191 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

**Linearity Test**

**Table 3. Linearity Test Results**

ANOVAtable							
		Sum of Squares	df	MeanS quare	F	Sig.	
Fulfillment Basic needs Public* Help Direct Temporary Public	between Groups	(Combined)	880,246	17	51,799	1,760	.053
		linearity	115,689	1	115,689	3,933	.051
		Deviation from linearity	764,559	16	47,785	1.625	.086
WithinGroups			1970,741	67	29,414		
Total			2850,988	84			

*Processed: Primary Data processed 2022*

Hasil pengujian Linearitas menunjukkan bahwa yang tercantum dalam ANOVA Table pada kolom deviation from linierity mempunyai nilai signifikansi yang lebih besar yaitu  $0,086 > 0,05$ . Maka disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang linier antara variabel bebas dengan variabel terikat.

3.2 Regression Analysis Results

Tabel 4.  
Hasil Analisis Regresi Sederhana

Variabel	Hargardanr2			Hargat		Koef	Kons	Keterangan
	R	r2	Rtabel	Thitung	ttabel			
X-Y	0,639	0,409	0,213	2.760	1,988	0,703	13.565	Terdapatpengaruh

Sumber : Data Primer diolah 2022.

The data above shows that between the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) and the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor, there is an effect, which is indicated by the R-count value of 0.639 which is greater than r-table 0.213 with t-count value of 2.760 which is greater than t-table 1.988. the regression line equation of the effect of Community Temporary Direct Assistance (BLSM) on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community is expressed as  $Y=0.703X + 13,565$ . The equation shows that the effect of the X coefficient value is 0.703, which means that if the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (X) increases by 1 point, the Fulfillment of Community Basic Needs increases by 0.703 points. Based on this, it can be interpreted that the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District is influenced by the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program.

Furthermore, the results of data analysis using the SPSS 25 application show an r2 of 0.409, this value means that 40.9% changes in the basic needs fulfillment variable are influenced by the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM). The remaining 59.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. this research.

Furthermore, to determine the significance of the calculated r in consultation with the r table, the calculated r value was 0.639. When compared with the value of r table at a significance level of 5% at N = 85 of 0.213, the value of r count  $>$  r table  $0.639 > 0.213$ . Furthermore, because of the correlation coefficient value, it can be stated that the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) has an influence on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community.

4. DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the Temporary Direct Assistance Program on the fulfillment of the Basic Needs of the Poor in Boliyohuyo District, Gorontalo Regency. Based on the research data that has been analyzed, the following discussion will be carried out.

Based on simple regression analysis, the correlation coefficient is 0.639 with a coefficient of determination of 0.409, it can be stated that the Temporary Direct Assistance Program for the Community Affects the Fulfillment of Basic Needs for the Poor in Boluyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency. Then it can be seen that the t-count price is 2.760 which is greater than the t-table, which is 1.988, so there is a significant influence between the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program on meeting the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency. This means that the Temporary Direct Assistance Program for the Community has an impact on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyihuto District, Gorontalo Regency by 40,

The Temporary Direct Community Assistance Program has an effect on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency. The BLSM program is intended to assist the poor in meeting their daily needs such as food, clothing and housing. This is also in line with the results of previous research by Tri Susanti Lamginda 2015 which researchers have included in relevant research studies using simple linear regression analysis techniques, the same as the analytical techniques used by researchers, only the place and scale of the object under study are different, where previous research only examines in a smaller scope, namely in the form of one village/kelurahan, while the scope of research examined is quite broad, namely in a sub-district consisting of 13 villages. However, at the end of the study, the results showed the same result, namely that the variable of Temporary Direct Assistance for the Community Affects the Fulfillment of Basic Community Needs with a Standardized Coefficient Beta value of 0.396 or 39%, which means that the fulfillment of basic needs for the poor is influenced by the

Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program. Associated with previous research, this study resulted in the value of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) of 40.9% having an effect on Fulfilling the Basic Needs of the Poor, the remaining 59,

The direct assistance program for the community affects the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District, the basic needs are divided into 2, namely primary needs and secondary needs. Primary needs in the form of food, clothing and housing, secondary needs in the form of social, cultural and educational services. Based on the results of interviews and field observations as well as data obtained from the distribution of questionnaires, the BLSM recipient communities in Boliyohuto District are spread over 13 villages in Boliyohuto District. BLSM fund beneficiaries in Boliyohuto District, most of the BLSM funds are used to meet primary basic needs such as buying rice and other basic foodstuffs, buying clothes approximately once every 2 months, most of the BLSM recipients used the funds to pay debts, and used it to buy their children's school needs and health costs. There are also people who use BLSM funds to create small businesses such as opening food stalls, selling cakes and much more. BLSM funds also reduce the burden of family expenses, BLSM funds also increase the fulfillment of saving for BLSM recipients every month. There are also people who use BLSM funds to repair their houses, but only once every 2 years. BLSM funds also reduce the burden of family expenses, BLSM funds also increase the fulfillment of saving for BLSM recipients every month. There are also people who use BLSM funds to repair their houses, but only once every 2 years. BLSM funds also reduce the burden of family expenses, BLSM funds also increase the fulfillment of saving for BLSM recipients every month. There are also people who use BLSM funds to repair their houses, but only once every 2 years.

As explained above, the influence of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District is 40.9%, so from a total of 85 respondents, only 40.9%, or about 35 respondents or 35 KK whose basic needs are met because of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Fund (BLSM). Based on the data obtained from the results of a series of questionnaires, there were about 29 families fulfilled in meeting basic needs, namely to buy basic food items, buy clothes, medical expenses, children's school fees, and about 6 families who could repair or renovate their houses.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the Community Temporary Direct Assistance (BLSM) program affects the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency.

### 5. CONCLUSION

1. There is a significant effect of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District, Gorontalo Regency. Shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.639 and the price of the coefficient of determination of 0.409, and the t-count value of 2.760 is greater than the t-table of 1.988. In connection with the results of the study, it can be interpreted that the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District is influenced by the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM).
2. The effect of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Program (BLSM) on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the poor in Boliyohuto District is 40.9%, so out of the total 85 respondents, only 40.9%, or about 35 respondents or 35 families whose basic needs were met because the existence of the Community Temporary Direct Assistance Fund (BLSM).
3. Based on the data obtained from the results of a series of questionnaires, there were about 29 families fulfilled in meeting basic needs, namely to buy basic food items, buy clothes, medical expenses, children's school fees, and about 6 families who could repair or renovate their houses.

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