Evaluation Of Social Assistance Program Performance On Improving Community Welfare (Case Study Of The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance / Blt-Dd Program In Banyubiru Village, Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency)

Evaluasi Kinerja Program Bantuan Sosial Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Kasus Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa/ Blt – Dd Di Desa Banyubiru Kecamatan Banyubiru Kabupaten Semarang)

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ABSTRACT
The direction of national development policy aims to create a society that upholds social justice, inclusive economic growth, and a decent quality of life. The success of such development can be measured by improvements in the overall quality of life, with particular emphasis on equitable welfare distribution in rural areas. The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program is a form of policy intervention implemented by the government to provide direct support to rural communities affected by specific social or economic conditions, including those in Banyubiru Village, Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency. This study aims to evaluate the performance of the BLT-DD program in improving the welfare of the community in Banyubiru Village. A quantitative approach was employed, involving a sample of 81 recipients of BLT-DD from the 2020–2024 period. Data analysis was conducted using simple linear regression to determine the extent to which the independent variable influences the dependent variable. The findings indicate that over the past five years, the implementation of the BLT-DD program has made a significant and positive contribution to the level of community welfare. The program has proven effective in meeting the basic needs of residents and enhancing the quality of life in rural areas. However, specific challenges remain, including the lack of sustainable economic support and mentorship. Based on these findings, it is recommended that village governments not only focus on providing consumptive assistance but also prioritize empowerment programs. This approach would ensure that the program promotes not only short-term relief but also long-term independence and sustainable community welfare.
Keywords: Performance Evaluation, Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), Community Welfare

ABSTRAK
Arah kebijakan pembangunan nasional bertujuan untuk menciptakan masyarakat yang menjunjung tinggi keadilan sosial, pertumbuhan ekonomi inklusif, dan kualitas hidup yang layak. Kesuksesan pembangunan tersebut dapat diukur melalui peningkatan kualitas hidup secara keseluruhan, dengan penekanan khusus pada distribusi kesejahteraan yang adil di daerah pedesaan. Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) merupakan bentuk intervensi kebijakan yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah untuk memberikan dukungan langsung kepada komunitas pedesaan yang terdampak kondisi sosial atau ekonomi tertentu, termasuk di Desa Banyubiru, Kecamatan Banyubiru, Kabupaten Semarang. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kinerja program BLT-DD dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Banyubiru. Pendekatan kuantitatif digunakan, melibatkan sampel 81 penerima BLT-DD dari periode 2020–2024. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier sederhana untuk menentukan sejauh mana variabel independen mempengaruhi variabel dependen. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa selama lima tahun terakhir, implementasi program BLT-DD telah memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan dan positif terhadap tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat. Program ini terbukti efektif dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar penduduk dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup di daerah pedesaan. Namun, tantangan spesifik tetap ada, termasuk kurangnya dukungan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan dan bimbingan. Berdasarkan temuan ini, disarankan agar pemerintah desa tidak hanya fokus pada pemberian bantuan konsumtif tetapi juga memprioritaskan program pemberdayaan. Pendekatan ini akan memastikan bahwa program tidak hanya memberikan

bantuan jangka pendek tetapi juga mendorong kemandirian jangka panjang dan kesejahteraan masyarakat yang berkelanjutan.
Kata Kunci: Evaluasi Kinerja, Bantuan Tunai Langsung Dana Desa (BLT-DD), Kesejahteraan Masyarakat

1. Introduction

Social inequality and poverty issues in Indonesia, especially in rural areas, remain profound and complex structural issues. These conditions worsened due to the economic pressure brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. To accelerate national economic recovery, the government initiated the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program as a form of social intervention aimed at supporting poor and affected rural households. Findings by Otheliansyah and Hizwar (2023), which used panel regression analysis on data from 33 provinces, indicate that the BLT-DD program significantly contributed to reducing rural poverty during the pandemic, confirming its strategic role as an effective social protection instrument.

The BLT-DD program is implemented under Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Permendes PDTT) No. 6 of 2020, which mandates a minimum allocation of 25% of the Village Fund for this assistance. The program provides monthly cash aid to poor households during the pandemic, and its implementation continued in subsequent years with some policy adjustments. According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Finance (2022), this program has reached over 8 million households, despite several challenges being identified during its implementation.

Recent studies have highlighted several implementation challenges at the village level, including mistargeting, disbursement delays, and weak evaluation systems. Putri et al. (2024) noted that some ineligible recipients were included due to weak data validation, while delays in central disbursement were a significant cause of distribution delays. This underscores the urgency of data-based evaluation to assess the program's empirical effectiveness.

In Banyubiru Village, Semarang Regency, there are social dynamics in which parts of the community express dissatisfaction with the selection of aid recipients, perceiving it as inaccurate and lacking significant economic impact. Ideally, the BLT-DD is expected to function as a responsive intervention instrument addressing both national and local economic pressures.

Most previous research tends to examine the BLT-DD program from normative or administrative perspectives. For instance, studies often explore the correlation between demographic variables, such as education level or number of dependents, and aid reception, without fully integrating these analyses with changes in welfare indicators, including household consumption, asset ownership, or access to basic services. This indicates a gap in impact evaluation studies that assess the program more substantially (Pahrudin et al., 2024).

Moreover, the majority of earlier studies relied on qualitative descriptive approaches and rarely utilized quantitative methods based on household welfare indicators. Nevertheless, a quantitative approach is essential to provide objective and measurable empirical evidence regarding the effectiveness of social interventions. Regression analysis has demonstrated that social assistance programs can effectively reduce poverty rates and enhance rural access to education and healthcare services (Zein et al., 2023).

This study adopts a quantitative survey design with statistical regression analysis to evaluate the impact of BLT-DD implementation on community welfare in Banyubiru Village. This program was implemented in 2020, when COVID-19 first struck Indonesia, and has continued as part of the country's strategy to alleviate extreme poverty. The key indicators analyzed include household income, consumption expenditure, and access to education and healthcare services following assistance.

The theoretical contribution of this study is to enrich the literature on social policy evaluation in Indonesia, particularly in the context of programs funded by Village Funds.

Empirical findings from this study may serve as a basis for designing more effective, accountable, and sustainable social intervention models at the local level.

Its practical contribution is to provide data-based input for village, sub-district, and district governments in optimizing the distribution mechanism of direct assistance. Evaluation based on quantitative indicators also plays a crucial role in minimizing aid overlap and ensuring the accuracy of targeting and program effectiveness.

Thus, the primary objective of this study is to systematically investigate the extent to which the BLT-DD program contributes to the improvement of community welfare in Banyubiru Village. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a reference for formulating more inclusive, fair, and evidence-based social policies in the future.

2. Literature Review

The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program is a strategic government initiative in response to social and economic pressures following the COVID-19 pandemic, with a primary focus on affected rural communities. This policy aims to maintain purchasing power and ensure the survival of vulnerable groups in villages.

An empirical study by Maspawati et al. (2023), which employed panel regression in rural areas of Soppeng Regency, demonstrated that the implementation of BLT-DD significantly contributed to the welfare improvement of beneficiary households. Additionally, findings from Rohmah & Kumalasari (2023) in Gading Village, Malang Regency, reinforced that the program was effective in breaking the cycle of poverty and supporting basic needs during the crisis.

However, various operational challenges still exist in its implementation. For instance, an evaluation in Manggar Raya Village by Winata et al. (2023) identified problems in recipient data accuracy and disbursement delays caused by outdated information in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) system. Meanwhile, Onibala et al. (2023) noted that in Bali, the BLT-DD program successfully reduced household expenditure burdens, particularly for necessities such as food, education, and healthcare. Nevertheless, a more data-driven evaluation is needed to enhance the selection and monitoring mechanisms of the program, ensuring targeting accuracy and effective implementation.

In general, recent studies have concluded that the BLT-DD program has a positive impact on community welfare, although it continues to face administrative and institutional challenges. This highlights the importance of a comprehensive and evidence-based approach to social policy evaluation, which can improve governance and strengthen the sustainable benefits of the program at the village level.

3. Methodology

This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach to objectively describe and evaluate the relationship between the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program and the level of community welfare in Banyubiru Village, Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency. This approach was chosen as it allows data to be presented numerically, reflecting community perceptions and the systematic impact of the program.

The population of this study comprised 416 BLT-DD beneficiary families (KPM) from 2020 to 2024. The sample was determined using Slovin's formula with a 10% margin of error, yielding 81 respondents. The sampling technique used was proportional random sampling, which allowed each subgroup in the population an equal and proportional chance of being part of the sample, ensuring fair representation of the population (AlAmry, 2020).

The instrument used was a closed-ended questionnaire using a four-point Likert scale: Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Agree (3), and Strongly Agree (4). This forced-choice scale was designed to elicit clear respondent assessments, particularly regarding targeting accuracy, distribution timeliness, aid benefits, and perceptions of changes in household welfare. Before

widespread distribution, the instrument was tested for validity and reliability using a limited sample to ensure adequate consistency and accuracy.

Data were analyzed using simple linear regression to measure the effect of BLT-DD (independent variable) on Community Welfare (dependent variable), with the model:

$$KM = a + b(BLT\text{-}DD) + e$$

Where:
KM   = Community Welfare
BLT-DD = Implementation of the BLT-DD Program
a   = Constant
b   = Regression coefficient
e   = Error term

Statistical software was used to process the data, allowing objective and quantitative analysis. The regression results informed data-based policy recommendations (Safitri et al., 2025).

4. Results And Discussion
Overview Of Banyubiru Village
Geographical Conditions

Banyubiru Village is one of the administrative areas located in Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency, Central Java Province. Geographically, the village lies at coordinates 110° East Longitude and 7° South Latitude. Administratively, Banyubiru Village comprises nine hamlets, 14 neighborhood associations (RW), and 52 community units (RT), which are spread across the various hamlets. The breakdown of RTs in each hamlet is as follows: Krajan Hamlet has 12 RTs, Kampung Rapet has 4 RTs, Randusari has 4 RTs, Tegalwuni has 4 RTs, Cerbonan has 9 RTs, Demakan has 8 RTs, Tawangrejo has 4 RTs, Pancuran has 4 RTs, and Dangkel Hamlet has 1 RT. This village is bordered by several neighboring villages and urban areas: to the east by Kebondowo Village, to the west by Ngrapah and Brongkol Villages, to the north by Pojoksari Urban Village, and the south by Wirogomo Village.

With its broad territorial coverage and fairly complex administrative structure, Banyubiru Village holds potential institutional capacity for local development and the distribution of social programs, including the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program. The diversity of hamlets and the proportional distribution of RTs/RWs serve as important indicators for equitable social intervention based on geographic areas. These factors make the village a representative location for community-based development policy studies.

According to Banyubiru in Figures 2024, published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Banyubiru District, the distance from Banyubiru Village to the Banyubiru District office is approximately 0.4 km. The distance to the Semarang Regency capital is about 30 km, and to the provincial capital of Central Java, Semarang City, is around 59 km. This geographical positioning, being relatively close to the sub-district center yet quite distant from the regency and provincial capitals, affects the accessibility of public services and the distribution of government programs to the village.

Demographic Conditions

According to the 2024 Village Administration and Registration Management System (SMARD), the population of Banyubiru Village is recorded at 8,214 people, consisting of 4,152 males and 4,062 females, with a total of 2,810 households (KK). The majority of Banyubiru Village residents work as farmers and private employees, reflecting the socioeconomic characteristics of a rural community that remains heavily dependent on the agricultural and informal sectors. In terms of education, most residents have their last level of education at the elementary (SD),

junior high (SLTP), or senior high school (SLTA) level, indicating that the educational attainment in the village is still categorized as moderate.

Total Recipients and Distribution Period

The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program is one of the government's priority policy instruments, implemented at the village level, to provide social protection for poor communities affected by crises, particularly since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Banyubiru Village, the number of beneficiary households receiving BLT-DD from 2020 to 2024 totaled 416 families. The distribution of aid was carried out monthly for 12 months, from January to December, with each beneficiary household receiving a fixed amount of Rp 300,000.00 per month. This program aims to alleviate the economic burden of rural communities facing financial hardship and to support sustainable local economic recovery.

Table 1. Number of BLT-DD Beneficiaries Banyubiru Village, Banyubiru District Period 2020 – 2024

Number	Years	Number of BLT-DD Beneficiaries (people)
1	2020	100
2	2021	102
3	2022	109
4	2023	60
5	2024	45
	Total	**416**

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Eligibility Criteria for BLT Village Fund Beneficiaries

Based on Banyubiru Village Head Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Determination of Beneficiary Families for the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) for the 2024 fiscal year, the eligibility criteria for those entitled to receive the assistance have been formally established. As stipulated in Article 2, the targeted recipients of BLT-DD are households classified as extremely poor and listed in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and/or registered in the Extreme Poverty Household List. To further clarify the classification of poverty levels, recipients are grouped into several deciles: Decile 1 includes the poorest 10% of households, Decile 2 includes those in the bottom 10–20%, Decile 3 covers the 20–30% poorest, and Decile 4 includes the bottom 30–40%. Each decile represents different levels of household economic conditions, namely extremely poor, poor, near-poor, and vulnerable poor.

Beyond the decile classification, the regulation also prioritizes impoverished households that have not yet received any form of assistance from other social protection programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), the Pre-Employment Card, or other types of Social Safety Net (JPS). This provision ensures that Village Fund aid is truly directed toward communities that have not benefited from other programs and are highly vulnerable, thus promoting more equitable and well-targeted aid distribution.

Priority is given to impoverished households facing special conditions, such as those that are permanent residents of Banyubiru Village, with a primary focus on the extreme poverty category. This includes households with members suffering from chronic or long-term illnesses, elderly individuals living alone without family support, families caring for members with disabilities, and households with members experiencing mental disorders (ODGJ). These criteria are designed to ensure that the distribution of BLT-DD takes into account not only economic factors but also broader dimensions of social vulnerability.

Research Data Description

This study focused on beneficiary families (KPM) of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program residing in Banyubiru Village, Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency. A total of 81 respondents participated in this research, all of whom were BLT-DD recipients during the 2020-2024 implementation period.

Respondent Characteristics

To obtain a more comprehensive overview, the characteristics of the respondents were analyzed based on demographic variables, including gender, occupation, and age group..

a. Gender

Table 2. The gender distribution of the respondents

Gender	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Female	66	81,5%
Male	15	18,5%
Total	81	100%

b. Main Occupation

Table 3. The Distribution Of Respondents Based On Their Main Occupation

Main Occupation	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Housewife	42	51,9%
Daily laborer	18	22,2%
Unemployed	13	16,0%
Self employed	8	9,9%
Total	81	100%

c. Age Group

Table 4. The Distribution Of Respondents Based On Age Group

Age Group	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
< 30	3	3,7%
31 – 45	43	53,1%
46 – 60	31	38,3%
> 60	4	4,9%
Total	81	100%

Description of Research Variables

KM Variable (Community Welfare)

The dependent variable in this study is community welfare, which focuses on measuring the impact of implementing the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program on the socioeconomic conditions of its beneficiaries. This variable is divided into four primary indicators: basic needs, economic security, productivity, and family social conditions. Each indicator is represented by two statement items, which are constructed based on the fundamental dimensions of rural community welfare to capture respondents' perceptions comprehensively.

The first indicator, basic needs, assesses the extent to which BLT-DD contributes to the fulfillment of daily necessities, such as food consumption and other essential household needs. A study by Sasti (2015) found that most beneficiaries used the assistance to meet their household consumption needs, especially during periods of economic hardship and declining purchasing power. Therefore, two statements were designed to measure respondents'

perceptions regarding the ease of fulfilling basic needs and the reduction in daily household expenses since receiving BLT-DD.

The second indicator, economic security, refers to the feeling of safety in terms of short-term financial burden. Research by Rohmah & Kumalasari (2023) indicated that BLT-DD recipients experienced a reduced level of concern regarding the cost of living after receiving the assistance. This finding is supported by Wulandari & Rodiyah (2024), who reported that cash assistance helped to temporarily stabilize household economies. Thus, two items in the research instrument were used to measure the sense of financial relief and the perceived reduction in economic stress within the family.

The third indicator, productivity, aims to evaluate whether the assistance has encouraged recipients to maintain or develop productive economic activities, whether in the formal or informal sector. Cahyono, (2020) found that some BLT-DD recipients used the funds for productive purposes, such as investing in small businesses, indicating the potential of the program to support income sustainability. Therefore, this indicator measures the extent to which BLT-DD directly supports recipients' economic engagement.

The fourth indicator, family social conditions, focuses on the impact of the assistance on household stability and harmony. Ridha & Rumayya (2024) noted that reduced financial stress due to cash transfers could help mitigate domestic conflict. Meanwhile, Salsabila et al. (2024) added that improved financial calmness contributes to strengthening relationships among family members. Therefore, two statement items were developed to measure perceptions regarding household economic stability and the reduction in potential family conflict.

All indicators were measured using a four-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 4 (Strongly Agree). The total score for the community welfare variable was obtained by summing the scores of all eight statement items, with a possible range of 8 to 32 points. The higher the score obtained by respondents, the greater the level of welfare perceived as a result of the BLT-DD program implementation.

BLT-DD Variable (Performance of the BLT-DD Program)

The independent variable in this study is the performance of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program, which is used to evaluate the extent to which the program has been implemented optimally based on the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, and quality public service delivery. This variable was measured using five key indicators, namely: timeliness, target accuracy, transparency, procedural simplicity, and accountability, each of which is represented by two questionnaire items. The objective is to capture the perceptions of Banyubiru Village residents regarding the technical implementation of the BLT-DD program as they directly experience it in their community.

The first indicator, timeliness, assesses whether the distribution of assistance was conducted according to the planned schedule, without significant delays. This is crucial to ensure that social interventions are delivered at the moment they are most needed, particularly in emergencies or during periods of economic stress (Nurhaliza et al., 2024). The second indicator, target accuracy, measures the extent to which beneficiaries truly match the predetermined eligibility criteria. Targeting inaccuracy is often a central issue in social assistance programs, as highlighted by Maspawati et al., (2023), who noted that such weaknesses can undermine the overall effectiveness of the program.

The third indicator, transparency, evaluates the level of openness in the information provided by village authorities, including details on recipient lists, the amount of assistance, and the distribution process. A lack of transparency may lead to public distrust and open opportunities for administrative irregularities. The fourth indicator, procedural simplicity, examines how easily the public can understand and access the disbursement procedures. Simplified procedures can significantly enhance public satisfaction with village-level service

delivery. The final indicator, accountability, relates to the reporting and responsibility mechanisms for fund utilization, as well as the responsiveness of village authorities to community complaints. Strong accountability reflects a commitment to sound governance principles (Juwita Nur Radeana et al., 2024).

These five indicators were measured using a four-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 4 (Strongly Agree), resulting in a total of 10 questionnaire items. The possible total score for each respondent ranges from 10 to 40 points. The higher the score, the more positive the public perception of the BLT-DD program's performance, indicating that the program has been carried out following the principles of accountability, transparency, and quality public service.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis of the 18 questionnaire items revealed a generally high mean score, with most respondents giving responses approaching 4 (Strongly Agree). This indicates a positive perception of the implementation of the BLT-DD program and its impact on community welfare. The first item obtained the highest average score (mean = 3.70), indicating that the distribution of assistance was perceived as timely and effective. In contrast, the lowest score was recorded in the eighth item (mean = 3.21), which highlights challenges related to the aid disbursement procedure.

The variability of the data, as reflected in the standard deviation values ranging from 0.51 to 0.88, suggests that respondent perceptions exhibit low to moderate levels of diversity. The eighth statement displayed the highest standard deviation (SD = 0.88), indicating inconsistent views among community members regarding the ease of aid disbursement procedures. This finding aligns with the study by Aseh et al. (2021), which identified that administrative barriers, particularly in the aspects of beneficiary socialization and validation, remain a significant challenge in optimizing the implementation of BLT-DD at the village level.

Moreover, the findings of this research reinforce the results of Wulandari & Rodiyah, (2024), who noted that beneficiaries generally perceive the implementation of BLT-DD positively in terms of timeliness and targeting. However, responses to the technical aspects of implementation vary. Elements of public service delivery, particularly transparency and accountability, play a critical role in shaping public perceptions of the program's effectiveness.

Therefore, improvements in technical procedures, such as simplifying distribution flows and enhancing information systems, are considered strategic steps toward ensuring a more equitable and effective distribution of program benefits across beneficiary groups.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics

No	Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	Question 1	3.70	0.58	1.0	4.0
2	Question 2	3.28	0.83	1.0	4.0
3	Question 3	3.58	0.65	1.0	4.0
4	Question 4	3.52	0.67	1.0	4.0
5	Question 5	3.64	0.51	2.0	4.0
6	Question 6	3.55	0.59	1.0	4.0
7	Question 7	3.58	0.63	1.0	4.0
8	Question 8	3.21	0.88	1.0	4.0
9	Question 9	3.44	0.67	1.0	4.0
10	Question 10	3.48	0.64	1.0	4.0
11	Question 11	3.24	0.86	1.0	4.0
12	Question 12	3.29	0.68	1.0	4.0
13	Question 13	3.36	0.68	1.0	4.0

14	Question 14	3.25	0.79	1.0	4.0
15	Question 15	3.41	0.61	1.0	4.0
16	Question 16	3.31	0.79	1.0	4.0
17	Question 17	3.28	0.67	1.0	4.0
18	Question 18	3.35	0.80	1.0	4.0

Validity Test

The validity test aims to examine the extent to which the questionnaire items accurately reflect the variables being measured, namely the implementation of the BLT-DD program (BLT-DD variable) and community welfare (KM variable). The test was conducted using SPSS version 29.0, with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) and a critical r-table value of 0.213, based on a sample size of 81 respondents. The analytical technique applied was Pearson Product-Moment correlation, where an item is considered valid if the calculated r-value exceeds the r-table value.

The test results indicated that all items in the instrument (P1 through P18) met the validity criteria, with calculated r-values ranging from 0.524 to 0.803. All of these values exceed the validity threshold, indicating that no item deletion or revision was necessary.

These results demonstrate that the research instrument has been proven valid in terms of both content and construct, making it a reliable tool for collecting accurate data and supporting the validity of subsequent stages of analysis.

Table 6. Validity Test

Statement	r-value (calculated)	r-table	Validity Status
P1	0,524	0,213	valid
P2	0,803	0,213	valid
P3	0,645	0,213	valid
P4	0,708	0,213	valid
P5	0,610	0,213	valid
P6	0,763	0,213	valid
P7	0,676	0,213	valid
P8	0,756	0,213	valid
P9	0,766	0,213	valid
P10	0,766	0,213	valid
P11	0,712	0,213	valid
P12	0,750	0,213	valid
P13	0,754	0,213	valid
P14	0,762	0,213	valid
P15	0,632	0,213	valid
P16	0,756	0,213	valid
P17	0,610	0,213	valid
P18	0,803	0,213	valid

Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Test

This study employed the Pearson Product-Moment correlation analysis to measure the relationship between the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) and community welfare (KM). This technique is suitable for interval and ratio data, and it is effective in assessing both the direction and strength of the relationship between two linear variables.

The correlation test results showed a value of r = 0.876 with a significance level of p < 0.001. This r-value falls into the powerful category (0.81–1.00). It indicates a positive

relationship, meaning that the better the implementation of the BLT-DD program, the higher the level of community welfare.

The significance level of $p < 0.001$ indicates that the relationship between the variables in this study is highly statistically significant at the 99% confidence level. These results are consistent with those of Maspawati et al. (2023), who found that the implementation of BLT-DD made a tangible contribution to improving the welfare of rural communities. This finding reinforces the importance of developing similar aid policies as part of a long-term social protection strategy at the local level.

Tabel 7. Uji Korelasi Pearson Product Moment

		BLT DD	Kesejahteraan Masyarakat
BLT DD	Pearson Correlation	1	0,876
	Sig. (2-tailed)		< 0,001
	N	81	81
Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	Pearson Correlation	0,876	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<0,001	
	N	81	81

** Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level (2-tailed)
Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

Reliability Test

The reliability test was conducted to assess the extent to which the instrument is capable of producing consistent and stable data across repeated measurements under similar conditions. In this study, the Cronbach's Alpha approach was used to evaluate the internal consistency among items on the Likert scale. An instrument is considered to have adequate reliability if the resulting alpha value reaches at least 0.60, as explained by (Moh. Abdul Qohar & Faiz Fauziyah, (2024) in their study on the validity and reliability of questionnaire-based measurement tools.

The analysis using SPSS version 29.0 showed a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.905 for the 18 questionnaire items. This value falls into the very high category, indicating that all items demonstrate strong internal consistency.

With a reliability score of 0.905, the instrument is deemed reliable and suitable for measuring the implementation of the BLT-DD program and community welfare. This also confirms that the questionnaire items are appropriately constructed, relevant, and capable of consistently reflecting the intended constructs.

Table 8. Reliability Test

Reliability Statistic	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of items
0,905	18

Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of the regression analysis, as presented in the ANOVA Table, show that the F-value is 260.507, with a significance level of $p < 0.001$. Since the significance value is far below the critical threshold of $\alpha = 0.05$, the regression model used in this study is declared statistically significant. This indicates a significant relationship between the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program and the level of community welfare in Banyubiru Village. These findings reinforce previous research, such as that by Maspawati et al. (2023),

which concluded that timely and well-targeted distribution of BLT-DD can significantly improve the economic condition of beneficiary households.

Table 9. Hasil Uji ANOVA

ANOVAᵃ						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.190,315	1	1.190,315	260,507	<0,001ᵇ
	Residual	360,969	79	4,569		
	Total	1.551,284	80			

a. Dependent Variable : Kesejahteraan Masyarakat

b. Predictors : (constant), BLT DD

Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

Furthermore, based on the results in the Coefficients Table, the regression equation is KM = 11.619 + 0.443(BLT DD) + e. The constant value of 11.619 indicates that when the implementation of BLT-DD is at zero, the baseline level of community welfare is 11.619. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient of 0.443 indicates that a one-unit increase in the quality of BLT-DD implementation will result in a 0.443-unit increase in community welfare. This suggests that the quality of program implementation has a positive impact on improving the living standards of beneficiaries.

In addition, the t-value of 10.030 with a significance level of $p < 0.001$ confirms that the BLT-DD implementation variable has a partially significant effect on community welfare. The high coefficient of determination suggests that most of the variation in community welfare can be attributed to variations in the implementation of the BLT-DD program. Therefore, it can be concluded that the better the implementation of the BLT-DD program, the greater its impact on improving the welfare of the Banyubiru Village community.

Table 10. Tabel Coefficients

Coefficientsᵃ					
Model		Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	11,619	1,559		7,452	<0,001
	BLT DD	0,443	0,044	0,748	10,030	<0,001

a. Dependent Variable : Kesejahtreaan Masyarakat

Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

R² Test or Coefficient of Determination

Based on the results of the simple linear regression test presented in the table, the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.560. This means that 56.0% of the variation in community welfare levels can be attributed to the implementation of the BLT-DD program. Thus, the program provides a substantial contribution to improving the welfare of aid recipients in Banyubiru Village. The remaining 44.0% is influenced by other factors outside the model, such as social conditions, culture, and local policies that were not included as variables in this study.

Meanwhile, the Adjusted R Square value of 0.555 indicates that the strength of the relationship between the implementation of BLT-DD and community welfare remains stable after adjustments for the sample size. This value is crucial for avoiding estimation bias, particularly in models with a single independent variable and a small sample size. This confirms that even with only one predictor variable, the model still has strong explanatory power from a statistical standpoint.

The significance level of $p < 0.001$ indicates that the relationship between the variables in this study is statistically robust, with a confidence level of 99%. These findings align with the study by Onibala et al. (2023), which demonstrated that the implementation of BLT-DD plays a

crucial role in enhancing economic conditions and bolstering the social resilience of households in rural areas. Therefore, assistance programs such as BLT-DD are considered worthy of continued development as part of sustainable social protection strategies at the village level.

Table 11. Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,748[a]	0,560	0,555	1,917

a. Predictors : (constant), BLT DD

Source: SPSS version 29.0 processed data

Significance Test

Based on the regression output in the Coefficients Table, it is found that the t-count value is 10.030 with a significance level (p-value) of < 0.001. Since this value is far below the threshold of $\alpha = 0.05$, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. This indicates that the implementation of the BLT-DD program has a partially significant influence on community welfare. In other words, the implementation variable (BLT-DD) makes an independent contribution to the variation in community welfare (KM), and this influence is statistically significant, not merely due to chance.

These findings are consistent with the study by Firmansyah and Fanida (2024), which accurately states that the distribution of cash assistance in a transparent, accountable manner contributes positively to improving purchasing power, economic stability, and the psychosocial welfare of poor households. Therefore, the implementation of BLT-DD is not only statistically significant but also provides a tangible impact in strengthening community welfare in Banyubiru Village. This further affirms the role of BLT-DD as an effective social intervention instrument in supporting the economic resilience of rural communities.

Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Program in Banyubiru Village is generally perceived positively by the beneficiary community. Based on a descriptive analysis of the 18 questionnaire items, the majority of respondents gave high scores, with the highest average found in the indicator of timeliness in distribution (mean = 3.70). In contrast, the lowest score appeared in the indicator related to the simplicity of disbursement procedures (mean = 3.21). This indicates that although the BLT-DD program is considered substantially helpful, the community still faces administrative barriers in the disbursement process. The validity of the instrument was confirmed, as all items showed correlation coefficients (r-values) greater than 0.213. The reliability was very high, indicated by a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.905. This suggests that the instrument has strong internal consistency in measuring the research variables.

The Pearson product-moment correlation test revealed a powerful relationship between BLT-DD implementation and community welfare, with a correlation coefficient of r = 0.876 and a significance level of $p < 0.001$. This implies that the better the program is implemented, the higher the level of welfare perceived by the community. The results of the simple linear regression test showed the equation KM = 11.619 + 0.443(BLT-DD) + e, with a t-value of 10.030 and an F-value of 260.507, both of which are statistically significant at $p < 0.001$. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.560, indicating that the implementation of BLT-DD explains 56% of the variation in community welfare. The adjusted R^2 of 0.555 confirms the model's stability, even with a single predictor variable.

These findings are consistent with the research by Andi Uliyanti et al. (2025), which suggests that the success of the BLT-DD program in improving the socioeconomic conditions of recipients is highly influenced by timely and well-targeted implementation, as well as transparency in the distribution process. Furthermore, the study by Gracenda Febina Br Purba et al. (2025) emphasizes that principles of accountable and transparent governance are key elements in the effectiveness of social assistance programs at the village level. However, the low score in procedural aspects in this study highlights the need for administrative reform, ensuring that the aid distribution mechanism becomes more efficient and accessible. Overall, the findings of this study strengthen the argument that the effectiveness of social policies is not only determined by the amount of aid provided but also highly dependent on the quality of governance that emphasizes participatory, fair, and accountable public service principles.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis results, this study concludes that the implementation of the BLT-DD Program has significantly contributed to improving the welfare of the Banyubiru Village community. This is evidenced by the strong correlation (r = 0.876) and significant regression results (p < 0.001), with a contribution of 56% (R^2 = 0.560). Thus, the research hypothesis is accepted, and the research question is answered: the BLT-DD program has a positive impact on the economic and social aspects of its beneficiaries. These findings align with the theoretical framework of social welfare and affirm contemporary studies, such as Sutisna & Qibthiyyah (2023), which emphasize that the effectiveness of cash assistance programs depends heavily on the quality of implementation, particularly in terms of fair and efficient distribution. Academically, this study expands the literature on quantitative-based social policy evaluation, especially in assessing the impact of programs using empirical data. Practically, the findings provide strategic input in the form of recommendations for village governments to optimize procedural aspects through simplified bureaucracy and enhanced governance capacity, ensuring that social assistance effectively reaches the most vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner.

Recommendations

This study recommends that village governments and BLT-DD program implementers should maintain and enhance the quality of program implementation, particularly in terms of targeting accuracy, clarity of information, and transparency in reporting. The performance of village officials, which has been relatively good, should be continuously supported through technical training and the strengthening of beneficiary data management systems. It is necessary to design a simpler distribution mechanism that involves community participation to make the assistance more accessible to vulnerable groups. For academics and researchers, it is advisable to develop research designs that incorporate additional variables such as citizen participation, institutional capacity, or social capital, and to apply more complex analytical methods such as multiple regression or path analysis. Furthermore, expanding the research scope to inter-village or cross-district levels is crucial for gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of social assistance programs under various local conditions.

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