

ABSTRACT

Dukuhturi District is one of the sub-districts in Tegal Regency consisting of 18 villages, all categorized as developing villages, with none yet reaching the advanced or independent stage. The BPNT program is one of the government's initiatives aimed at helping households meet their basic food needs, promoting economic self-reliance, and contributing to sustainable poverty alleviation. However, since part of their basic needs has been fulfilled, the provision of BPNT may lead to changes in household behavior regarding their working hours. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of BPNT on work disincentives among beneficiary households, as reflected in the decrease of household working hours.

This research uses a quantitative approach using primary data collected through questionnaires distributed to 100 BPNT beneficiary households in Dukuhturi District, Tegal Regency. The analytical method used in this study is Binary Logistic Regression.

The results show that, at the household level, the variables of BPNT proportion and household income proportion significantly affect the decrease in total household working hours among BPNT beneficiaries. The decrease in working hours includes decreases in both the husband's and wife's working hours. For household heads, only the household head's income variable significantly affects the decrease in their working hours. Meanwhile, for wives, the variables of BPNT proportion, wife's income, and wife's age have a significant effect on the decrease in working hours. The study finds that the decline in household working hours is mainly concentrated among wives, indicating that wives' working hours are more responsive than those of household heads when receiving social assistance.

Keywords: Work Disincentive, BPNT, Household, Logistic Regression.