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Sharia Socioeconomic Analysis of Free Nutritious Meal Program Impact on Street Vendors' Income Stability

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to analyze the impact of the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG) on the income stability of street vendors (PKL) in Klaten, by reviewing it from the perspective of sharia and social economics. **Theoretical framework:** The theoretical framework used in this study includes the concept of al-mashlahah (common good), the principle of distributive justice in Islamic economics, and the social welfare approach. **Literature Review:** Based on a literature review, some previous studies have shown that social assistance programs such as MBG can provide benefits in improving people's nutrition, but at the same time can put pressure on the informal sector that previously provided similar services. **Methods:** The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach with case study techniques on four street vendors located around schools and public areas that are directly affected by the implementation of the MBG program. **Results:** The results of the study show that the majority of street vendors have experienced a decrease in income of up to 50% since the program was implemented. However, some street vendors are able to survive economically by diversifying products and collaborating with schools. **Implications:** The implications of these findings confirm the importance of the active involvement of street vendors in the procurement scheme of the MBG program, in order to create an equitable distribution of economic benefits and avoid social inequality. **Novelty:** This study shows that the MBG program is in principle aligned with sharia economic values such as al-'adl (justice) and al-rahmah (social compassion), but its implementation still requires a more inclusive approach. The novelty of this study lies in the integration of sharia economic analysis with social impacts on the informal sector, as well as concrete recommendations for local governments to include street vendors in the MBG distribution system to improve the economic sustainability of small communities.

Keywords: MBG program, street vendors, sharia economy, social justice, income stability.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Indonesia continues to encourage various social assistance programs that aim to improve people's welfare, one of which is the Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG) [1]. This program is part of a strategic effort to address the problems of malnutrition, stunting, and gaps in access to healthy food at various levels of society, especially among students and underprivileged communities [2]. In the midst of its benefits in terms of health and food

security, the existence of the MBG program also raises social and economic dynamics at the local level, especially for micro business actors such as street vendors (PKL) who depend on their income from daily food and beverage sales [3].

Klaten Regency, as one of the areas with a strong people's economic base, has thousands of small traders spread across the school area, markets, and main roads. These street vendors generally sell ready-to-eat food and snacks that are daily consumption by the community, including students [4]. When the government runs an MBG program that provides nutritious food for free to students or certain groups, there is a potential for a shift in consumption patterns. This can have an impact on the income stability of small traders, especially those who previously depended on income from consumers who are now targeted by the MBG program [5].

This is where the importance of this research lies, namely to analyze the impact of the MBG program on the income stability of street vendors in Klaten, both economically and socially and within the framework of the Sharia economy [6]. The study raises a question that has received little attention: how public policies that aim to be noble in health can indirectly create new economic challenges for other vulnerable groups. Therefore, the approach used in this study is not only quantitative, but also comprehensive, with social and normative analysis of Sharia [7].

In terms of novelty, this study presents a sharia economic perspective in assessing public policies, especially free food policies that have not been widely studied in terms of their impact on small and ultra-micro business actors [8]. Most previous studies have focused on the impact of MBG on nutrition and health aspects, but have not touched on its economic impact on the livelihoods of informal groups such as street vendors. More than that, this research also explores the values of sharia maqashid as a basis for policy evaluation, for example in maintaining the sustainability of property (hifzh al-mal), fair economic distribution, and protection of small community business rights [9].

Practically, this research is expected to contribute in the form of more equitable policy recommendations, for example by designing a collaborative scheme between the government and street vendors in the provision of nutritious food. The government can empower local traders as part of the implementation of the MBG program, so that the goal of improving nutrition is still achieved without sacrificing the economic stability of small communities [10].

In addition, from a social perspective, MBG programs implemented without the direct involvement of local business actors risk widening the gap in social inequality and creating a sense of injustice among small traders [11]. When the government comes up with a direct intervention in the form of free food distribution without an inclusive strategy, there will be a gap between the program's objectives and the socio-economic realities that occur on the ground. Uninvolved street vendors can feel marginalized and lose out on their key market segments, especially around schools where they are strategically located. This impact is not only economic, but can also weaken the entrepreneurial spirit and reduce the active participation of the community in the local economic ecosystem.

In the context of sharia economics, the imbalance that arises from the implementation of MBG needs to be seen from the principles of justice (al-'adl) and benefit (al-maslahah). A good policy from a sharia perspective can create broad benefits without disproportionately harming other groups. Therefore, the involvement of small business actors as part of the MBG supply chain is a form of a distributive justice-based approach. Thus, this research not only captures policy impacts from the perspective of the main beneficiaries, but also advocates for inclusive policy models that are aligned with Islamic values and maintain socio-economic harmony at the grassroots level [12].

Thus, this research not only offers new insights in the academic realm, but also opens up opportunities for solutions based on social justice and sharia principles, making it original and relevant in the context of inclusive economic development in Indonesia [13].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG) is one of the government's initiatives to improve the nutritional quality of the community, especially school-age children. This program aims to provide free intake of healthy and nutritious food, with the hope of improving the quality of health, cognitive development, and students' enthusiasm for learning. However, behind these social goals, this policy also affects the economic aspect in the community, one of which is its impact on the income stability of street vendors (PKL), especially in the area around schools or food distribution locations [14].

Street vendors constitute a significant component of the informal economy and rely heavily on daily consumer demand to sustain their livelihoods. In many communities, school students represent an important and consistent customer base, particularly for vendors selling snacks, beverages, and other affordable food items around educational institutions. The implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program has the potential to alter these established consumption patterns by providing students with meals at no cost during school hours. While the program aims to improve children's nutritional status and promote social welfare, it may also generate unintended economic consequences for street vendors whose incomes depend on student purchases. As students increasingly consume meals provided through the program, their demand for commercially sold food may decline, creating a substitution effect in which free meals replace products previously purchased from local vendors. This shift can reduce vendors' daily sales, weaken income stability, and increase the economic vulnerability of households that depend on informal trading activities. From a broader socio-economic perspective, these potential impacts highlight the importance of designing public welfare policies that balance nutritional objectives with the sustainability of local livelihoods. A collaborative implementation strategy involving government institutions, schools, and street vendors could help minimize adverse effects while ensuring that the benefits of the MBG Program are distributed more equitably across all affected stakeholders.

From the perspective of sharia economics, the concept of social balance and its basis is a form of implementation of the values of ta'awun (mutual help) and maslahah (public benefit). However, in its implementation, it is important to ensure that this program does not cause mafsadah (losses) to other parties, in this case street vendors who depend on buying and selling activities around schools [15]. Therefore, in the study of sharia economics, it is necessary to consider an inclusive approach, where the MBG program also involves street vendors as part of economic actors who can support the program, for example through a mechanism for food procurement from local street vendors that are in accordance with nutritional standards.

From a social point of view, street vendors have an important role in the structure of urban and rural society. They provide access to cheap and fast food for the community, as well as employment for the lower class. Significant changes in people's consumption patterns due to government programs must be accompanied by a social impact analysis, so as not to trigger inequality or microeconomic instability. The income stability of street vendors is highly dependent on a fair and sustainable local economic ecosystem [16].

Studies on the relationship between social programs and economic stability in the informal sector are still limited, especially in the context of regions such as Klaten [17]. Therefore, this research is important to understand the impact of MBG policies from two sides: as an effort to improve people's nutritional welfare and as a potential economic pressure on micro business actors. In the context of an ideal policy according to Sharia economic principles, state

intervention must be empowering, not replacing the role of local business actors. Therefore, programs such as MBG should be designed with community involvement in mind, in order to create synergy between social goals and the economic stability of citizens [18].

Table 1. Literature Review

Topic	Source/Reference	Short Description
Impact of aid programs on the informal sector	According to Suharto, Year (2009)	Government assistance programs often do not take into account local dynamics, which has the potential to cause economic distortions in the informal sector, such as street vendors.
Subsidies of goods and disruption of the local economy	According to the World Bank (2021)	Direct subsidies in the form of food without an empowerment strategy can disrupt the activities of small business actors around aid distribution points.
The principles of sharia maqashid in public policy	According to (As-Syatibi), in <i>al-Muwafaqat</i>	The MBG programme fulfils the purpose of protecting the soul (hifz an-nafs), but has not touched the care of property (hifz al-mal) for affected street vendors.
Distribution justice and the role of microactors	According to Ibn Khaldun)	The economy must maintain circulation from the bottom up in order to create social balance and economic justice, including for the informal sector such as street vendors.
Social inequality due to unilateral policies	According to Chambers (1997)	The participation of local communities such as street vendors is important in policies so as not to create social exclusion due to centralized and one-sided programs.
Changes in student consumption patterns	Based on (Field Observation), Year (2025)	Children are switching from buying snacks to receiving free meals, leading to a decrease in income for school traders.

Thus, the existing literature on the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program, street vendors, and Sharia economics provides a comprehensive foundation for assessing the program's socio-economic implications. Previous studies suggest that MBG has the potential to improve food security, enhance public welfare, and support human capital development, particularly among children and low-income households. However, the implementation of such programs may also generate unintended economic consequences for informal sector participants, especially street vendors who depend on daily food sales for their livelihoods. From a Sharia economic perspective, public policies should promote justice (*'adl*), public welfare (*maṣlaḥah*), and equitable distribution of resources while avoiding harm (*ḍarar*) to any segment of society. Therefore, examining the MBG Program through this framework is essential to determine whether it contributes to inclusive and sustainable welfare or inadvertently undermines the income stability of vulnerable groups, particularly street vendors in Klaten. This analysis seeks to provide evidence-based insights for developing more balanced and socially just public policies.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach with the type of field research design [19]. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the implementation of the Free Nutritious Food Program (MBG) on the income stability of street vendors (PKL) in Klaten Regency, as well as to review it from the perspective of sharia economics and social society.

The qualitative approach was chosen because the focus of this research is to understand the phenomenon in depth through the views of the direct actors, in this case the street vendors

affected by the MBG program [20]. This approach allows researchers to explore complex socio-economic perceptions, experiences, and responses of target communities.



Figure 1. SMP 1 juwiring klaten

Sources: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/Hn2y91jXnrpdx239>

Data were collected using three complementary qualitative techniques to ensure the credibility and depth of the findings. First, field observations were conducted to directly examine the daily activities of street vendors before and after the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program, enabling the researcher to identify changes in business operations, customer behavior, and socio-economic conditions within the study area. Second, in-depth semi-structured interviews were carried out with key informants, including street vendors operating near MBG distribution sites, program implementers, and representatives from relevant regional social and economic agencies. These interviews were designed to explore participants' experiences and perceptions regarding the program's influence on income stability, operating costs, consumer demand, and patterns of social interaction. Finally, documentary analysis was employed to complement the primary data by examining official MBG program documents, government reports, policy guidelines, statistical records, and relevant academic literature on Sharia economics, social welfare, and informal sector development. The integration of these three data collection methods facilitated data triangulation, thereby enhancing the validity, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the research findings while providing a more holistic understanding of the socio-economic impact of the MBG Program on street vendors.

The informant selection technique was carried out by purposive sampling, with the following criteria: (1) traders who have sold before and after the MBG program runs, (2) located in areas directly affected by free food distribution activities, and (3) willing to provide information openly.

The collected data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach supported by an inductive analytical framework. This method enabled the researcher to interpret participants' experiences and perspectives systematically while allowing key findings to emerge from the empirical data rather than being predetermined by existing theories. Data obtained through interviews, field observations, and relevant documentation were first transcribed, organized, and coded to identify recurring concepts and significant issues related to the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program. The coded data were then grouped into broader thematic categories, facilitating the identification of patterns concerning the program's economic, social, and behavioral impacts on street vendors. These themes were subsequently

compared and interpreted to understand the relationships between policy implementation, changes in consumer behavior, and income stability among vendors. To strengthen the analytical framework, the findings were examined through the lens of Sharia economics, emphasizing fundamental principles such as justice in wealth distribution (*'adl*), public welfare (*maṣlahah*), ethical business conduct, and the attainment of blessings (*barakah*) in economic activities. This analytical process allowed the study to evaluate whether the MBG Program aligns with Sharia socio-economic objectives by promoting equitable welfare while minimizing unintended harm to vulnerable groups. The integration of empirical findings with Sharia principles provided a comprehensive understanding of the program's broader socio-economic implications and its contribution to sustainable and inclusive development.



Figure 2. MI Muhammadiyah Gumantar

Sources: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/Hdki3YvAg4yjWSAF8>

With this approach, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the socio-economic implications of the MBG program on small economic actors, as well as its contribution to economic balance and justice from a Sharia perspective.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impact of the MBG Program on Street Vendors' Income

Field observations and semi-structured interviews were conducted with four street vendors operating around schools implementing the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program in Klaten Regency [21]. Overall, the findings indicate that the implementation of the MBG program has significantly influenced the income stability of vendors whose businesses depend on students' purchasing activities during school breaks.

Three out of four respondents reported that their daily income had declined by approximately 50% after the implementation of the MBG program [22]. Mr. Supri, a noodle vendor, explained that students no longer purchased snacks because they had already received free meals during school hours. Similarly, Mrs. Sarni and Mr. Tardi stated that sales declined substantially because students were required to remain in their classrooms while waiting for meal distribution, reducing opportunities to buy food from nearby vendors.

In contrast, Ms. Mita reported a different experience. Although sales initially decreased, student purchases gradually recovered because many students preferred to consume several MBG menu items later at home and continued purchasing snacks, beverages, milk, and fruit during breaks. This finding suggests that the economic impact of the MBG program varies depending on students' food preferences and vendors' product characteristics [23].

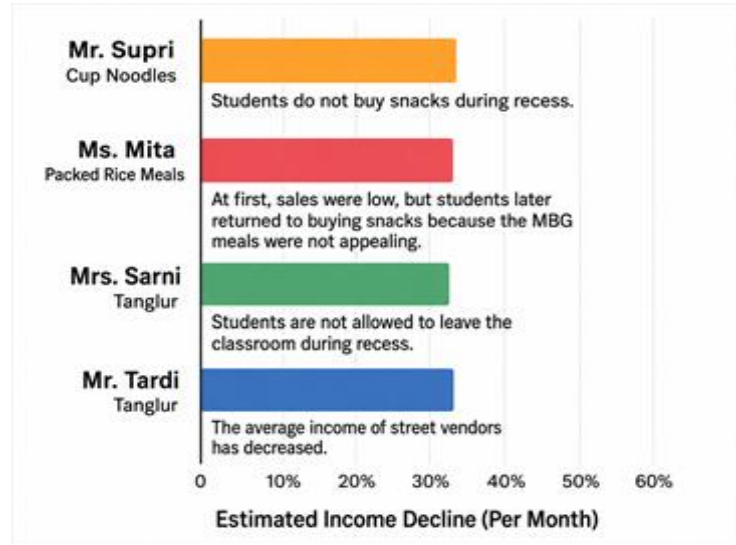


Figure 3. Estimated decrease in street vendors' income after MBG implementation

The findings indicate that while the MBG program successfully improves students' access to nutritious food, it simultaneously reduces the market demand traditionally served by school-area vendors. Consequently, the program creates an economic adjustment for informal businesses that depend heavily on school-based consumers [\[24\]](#).

Adaptation Strategies of Street Vendors

The decline in customer demand encouraged vendors to adopt various adaptive strategies to sustain their businesses. Three primary adaptation patterns emerged from the interviews.

First, several vendors relocated their businesses to locations farther from schools where potential customers remained available. Second, some respondents diversified their products by selling beverages, desserts, or complementary snacks that were not included in the MBG menu. Third, vendors selling non-food products experienced relatively limited impacts because their businesses were not directly affected by changes in students' food consumption [\[25\]–\[27\]](#).

As illustrated in Figure 4, approximately 40% of respondents relocated their selling locations, 35% diversified their products, and 25% experienced little or no economic impact because they operated outside the food sector.

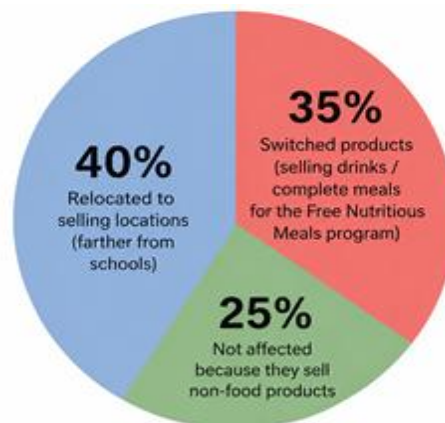


Figure 4. Adaptation strategies adopted by street vendors

These findings demonstrate that informal business actors possess varying adaptive capacities. Vendors with flexible business models were generally more capable of maintaining their income than those relying solely on snack sales to students [28].

Discussion

The findings demonstrate that the implementation of the MBG program has generated both social benefits and unintended economic consequences. Although the program successfully enhances students' nutritional intake, it simultaneously reduces purchasing activities at school-based informal businesses [29]–[31]. This finding illustrates a policy trade-off between improving public welfare and maintaining the sustainability of local micro-enterprises.

These results are consistent with Suharto (2009), who argues that government social assistance programs may unintentionally distort local economic dynamics when implemented without considering the surrounding informal economy. Likewise, the World Bank (2021) emphasizes that assistance provided in the form of direct goods may substitute existing market transactions unless accompanied by empowerment strategies for affected communities [32]–[34].

From the perspective of Islamic economics, the findings can be interpreted using the framework of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. The MBG program clearly fulfills the objective of protecting life (*hifẓ al-nafs*) by improving children's nutritional status [35]. However, its implementation has not fully accommodated the protection of wealth (*hifẓ al-māl*) for vulnerable micro-business actors whose livelihoods depend on student purchasing activities [36]. Consequently, the current implementation only partially fulfills the broader objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

Furthermore, Ibn Khaldun emphasized that sustainable economic development depends on maintaining the circulation of wealth throughout society. The reduction in vendors' income observed in this study suggests that public intervention should not only prioritize direct beneficiaries but should also protect groups indirectly affected by policy implementation [37]. Therefore, integrating local vendors into the MBG supply chain represents a practical strategy for promoting distributive justice (*al-'adl*) while simultaneously strengthening local economic resilience [38].

The field observations shown in Figures 5 and 6 further confirm that vendors located near schools rely heavily on student purchasing activities. Consequently, restricting students' movement during meal distribution substantially reduces sales opportunities for nearby businesses [39].



Figure 5. Street vendors around SMP 3 Klaten



Figure 6. Street vendors in Klaten Square

Overall, the findings indicate that the effectiveness of the MBG program should be evaluated not only through nutritional outcomes but also through its socioeconomic implications. A more inclusive implementation model involving local street vendors as suppliers or distribution partners would better align the program with the principles of *maslahah*, distributive justice, and sustainable community empowerment promoted in Islamic economics [40]–[42].

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Free Nutritious Food Program (MBG) implemented in Klaten has a significant impact on the income stability of Street Vendors (PKL), both from the sharia economic and social aspects of the community. From the perspective of sharia economics, this program reflects the values of distributive justice, concern for the poor, and the principle of help-help (ta'awun). The MBG program also encourages the economic sustainability of the lower communities without harming small business actors, because in its implementation, many foodstuffs and supporting services actively involve street vendors. Socially, MBG has a positive effect on the income stability of street vendors, especially those who are directly involved as partners in providing food or logistics services. Although some street vendors had experienced a decrease in turnover because people chose free food, this was temporary and covered by the new job opportunities created by the program. In addition, the social bond between street vendors and the community is getting stronger through collaboration and a growing spirit of solidarity. Thus, it can be concluded that the MBG Program not only strengthens the social safety net, but can also encourage inclusive microeconomic growth if implemented with a participatory approach and based on sharia values. The main recommendation of this study is the need to involve street vendors directly in the planning and distribution of MBG, so that this program can provide more equitable economic benefits without disturbing the stability of their income.

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Author's Contributions

The author solely contributed to the conception and design of the study, data collection, analysis and interpretation of the findings, and the preparation and revision of the manuscript. The author has read and approved the final version of the manuscript for publication.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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