

## **Implementation of the Basic Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency**



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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to describe, analyze, and interpret the Implementation of the Basic Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency. This type of research is qualitative. The reason for using this research is due to the suitability of the existing problems where to understand the Implementation of the Basic Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency, it is necessary to explain naturally (naturalistic) and as a whole (holistic) to obtain data from problems in depth (Verstehen). Research method: the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research, data collection techniques: interviews, observations, documentation. In-depth interviews were conducted with logical questions based on guidelines, with strong intimacy, and the researcher appreciated the value of interviews as a data collection tool. Data analysis techniques: qualitative data analysis with data reduction, presentation, and data verification.

The results of the study indicate that: The implementation of the Basic Food Assistance Program has not been implemented effectively because of the 9 characteristics of good governance, all of them have not run effectively, including program transparency and accountability. Implementation success is influenced by Communication, Bureaucratic Structure, Attitude of Implementers, and Resources. In this research, the resources and attitude of the implementers are the most dominant factors in program implementation.

**KEYWORDS:** Program Implementation, Social Assistance.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Most of the Indonesian population consumes rice as the main food (Azahari, D. H., Hadiutomo, K., & Pengolahan, 2019). Apart from sweet potatoes and taro, rice is a very strategic commodity as a food need for the community. In Indonesia, the food commodity that has the greatest influence on the value of the poverty line is rice. Rice is a very important commodity, especially for low-income people.

Several programs to overcome poverty-related to food social assistance launched by the government underwent several transformations. Starting in 2016 the Prosperous Rice (Rastra) subsidy program, 2017 Rastra was transformed into the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program, in 2019 the BPNT program was implemented with a non-cash scheme (electronic card), 2020 BPNT was transformed into the Basic Food program.

The Basic Food Social Assistance Program is an implementation of the Presidential Instruction on national rice policy. The President instructs Ministers and Heads of certain non-Ministerial Government Institutions, as well as Governors and Regents/Mayors throughout Indonesia to make efforts to increase farmers' income, food security, rural economic development and national economic stability. In particular, the Public Company BULOG was instructed to provide and distribute subsidized rice for low-income groups, whose supply prioritizes the procurement of grain/rice from domestic farmers. The distribution of subsidized rice for low-income groups aims to reduce the expenditure burden of the Beneficiary Target Families (KPM) in meeting their food needs. In addition, to increase access for low-income people to fulfill their basic food needs as one of their basic rights. Law Number 11 of 2009 Articles 19,20,21 concerning Poverty Alleviation: "Poverty alleviation is a policy, program and activity carried out for people, families, groups and/or communities who do not have or have sources of livelihood and cannot fulfil their needs. Human needs". Poverty is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living of his group and is also unable to utilize his mental and physical energy in the group. The Basic Food Social Assistance Program is one of the policy instruments to break the poverty chain and strengthen the national food security system.

In the initial development of the implementation of the Social Assistance Program in Lanny-Jaya, more specifically, it is still far from expectations because the people of Yugumia Village should receive a minimum of 50 kg/family every three months for free, but in reality the community must provide an additional fee of two thousand rupiahs per kilo. to get rice, so for example 1 family member gets 50 kg then must give 100 thousand rupiah to the village head. Widowers and widows get 30 kg per three months and have to deposit sixty thousand rupiah to the village head.

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Of the 89,332 people in Lanny-jaya Regency, there are 4,785 poor families (Lanny-Jaya Regency, 2022). The results of temporary observations indicate that there is fraud in the distribution of rice to poor households in addition to not being on time for distribution, the quality of rice is sometimes uncertain, sometimes good, sometimes not. With the Social Assistance Program for Sembako, the government hopes to be able to fulfill some of the food needs (rice) poor families and at the same time hoping to reduce the burden of spending on poor families, but instead they were cheated by elements who are not responsible for that the author wants to know the procedure and see more about: Implementation of the Basic Food Social Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Public policy

Public Policy according to the dictionary of public administration (Chandler & Plano, 1988, p. 129) is the strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems. While according to (Easton, 1988, p. 29) implies the allocation of values by force (legitimate) to all members of society. George C. Edward III and Ira Sharkansky have almost the same opinion as Thomas R. Dye regarding public policy, namely "what government says to do or not to do, it is goals or purpose of the government program". is not carried out by the government, public policy is in the form of goals or objectives of government programs. However, it is said that public policy can be clearly defined in laws and regulations or in the form of speeches by top government officials or in the form of programs and actions taken by the government. (Islamy, 2000).

Therefore, in this terminology, public policies are carried out by the government to overcome real problems that arise in society to find a way out either through laws and regulations, government regulations, decisions of bureaucratic officials and other decisions including regional regulations, official decisions. Politics and so on. In its role of problem solving, (Dunn, 2003) argues that the important steps in solving public problems through policy are: (a) setting the policy agenda (agenda setting); (b) policy formulation; (c) policy adoption; (d) policy implementation (Policy Implementation); (e) Policy assessment (Policy assessment).

Each stage in policy-making must be carried out with due regard to the interdependence of the problems. Thus, public policy is a product of the government and government officials which are essentially in the form of choices that are considered the best, to overcome the problems faced by the public with the aim of finding solutions to solve them appropriately, quickly and accurately, so that it is true what is being done or what is being done. Not done by the government can be seen as a policy option.

According to Friedrich as in (L. Agustino, 2008) The policy is an action that leads to the goals proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment in connection with the existence of certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve the goals or realize the desired goals, especially in relation to the functional role of the government in the public sphere. as a public servant.

Social policy according to (Suharto, 2014) is a set of actions (course of action), framework, guidelines, plans, maps, or strategies that are planned to translate the political vision of the government or government institutions into programs and actions to achieve certain goals. in the field of social welfare.

In discussing social policy, it is necessary to understand the goals of development as well as the lives of many people. Then in determining a social policy, various social considerations are needed which can later encourage or hinder. According to Midgley in (Suharto, 2014) which serves to determine the category of a social policy made, including:

a. Regulations and legislation. The government has the authority to regulate all matters relating to people's lives, which are embodied in regulations and legislation as a legal umbrella to guarantee a program carried out in the education, health, legal, social, or other matters relating to the private sector as a partner of the government and etc.

b. The social service program is a policy that is implemented in the form of services to the community in the form of goods assistance, financial allowances, expansion of opportunities, social protection, and residual social guidance.

c. The tax system functions to mark all programs carried out by the government as a form of social policy that has been planned or can be called fiscal welfare.

Based on the categories above, it can be concluded that every legislation, law or regional regulation concerning social issues and policies takes the form of a law. Social policy is wrong

a form of public policy, because it has goals related to the interests of people's lives, but is oriented towards social welfare. So that in seeing it there are three points of view according to Huttman, Gilbert and Specht, in (Suharto, 2014) namely social policy as a product (product) and as a performance or achievement (performance). As a process to achieve a policy, there is a need for a process and stages that must be carried out by policymakers, both related to planning or need assessment of the recipients or targets of the policy, other alternative actions needed so that the policy can be accepted and policy strategies. or policy implementation.

As a product of social policy, it can be seen from what has been produced or given by the government to the community through the formulation and social planning that has been prepared. Products in this case can be in the form of outputs either through laws that are passed as guidelines in program implementation. As a performance or achievement, the policy decides on the implementation of the product or the achievement of the objectives of a written plan, so that performance in this case looks at the

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impact that has been generated and felt by the community. or regarding the assessment of the policies that have been implemented so that the positive and negative sides can be known.

According to (Islamy, 2000) outlines several important elements in public policy, namely:

- 1) Whereas the public policy is in the form of a regional regulation in the form of stipulating government actions;
- 2) That public policy is not enough to just be stated but implemented in a tangible form;
- 3) That public policy, whether to do something or not to do something, has and is based on certain aims and objectives;
- 4) That public policy must always be shown for the benefit of all members of society.

Social policy is a form of public policy. Social policy is a government decision made to respond to issues of a public nature, namely overcoming social problems or meeting needs. According to Bassant, Watts, Dalton and Smit (Suharto, 2014) briefly, social policy refers to what is done by the government as an effort to improve the quality of human life through the provision of income allowance programs, community services and other social benefit programs.

As a public policy, social policy has preventive (prevention), curative (healing), and developmental (developmental) functions. Social policy is a provision designed collectively to prevent social problems (preventive function) overcome social problems (curative function) and promote welfare (development function) as a form of state obligation (state obligation) in fulfilling the social rights of its citizens (Suharto, 2014).

Based on the explanation above, social policy as a form of public policy has several formulation processes so program implementation requires a point of view that can be used to see the whole process that occurs. So with a clear flow, the policy made by the government is a social policy, such as the policy that has been set by the government, namely Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017. Then in 2018 a policy emerged, namely Ministerial Regulation No. 11 of 2018 concerning the Distribution of Non-Cash Food Aid.

### Policy Implementation

According to Leo Agustino, in practice policy implementation is a process that is so complex that it is often politically charged with the intervention of various interests (L. Agustino, 2006). Policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing it in the form of a program; or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of such public policies as explanatory public policies or often termed implementing regulations.(Nugroho, 2006). Furthermore, Riant Nugroho explained again that policies can be directly implemented, without requiring derivative policies. Public policy implementation can be viewed from several perspectives or approaches. One of them is the implementation problems approach.

In line with this thought, there is also the opinion of Donald Van Mater and Carl Van Horn in (Winarno, 2002) which states that policy implementation is an activity in a process that includes various actions, both carried out by the government and community groups that are directed to achieve the goals and objectives that have been set. The description of the implementation of public policies above is understood as the result of thoughts that cannot be understood by policy implementers. Policy implementation is a stage where the policies that have been determined are implemented by administrative units through the movement of existing resources with all their abilities.

Many factors also influence policy makers or the policy itself, and each member or organization cannot guarantee to avoid the risk of failure to implement public policy. Abdulwahab (Lumingkewas, 2006) stated that the risk of failure to implement public policy can be traced to three areas:

(1) Improper policy implementation (bad execution); Improper policy implementation is also known as implementation failure. Abdul Wahab in (Lumingkewas, 2006). In practice it is usually caused by incapable resources to implement the policy, the deficiency is generally due to a lack of insight into knowledge, skills and work experience. Although basically the policy is good, in practice in the field it is not good because the situation and conditions in the field are less affordable, for example in remote areas or even in agencies that have a very wide working area, and the role of the surrounding community has not been supportive. resulting in the policy not being implemented properly.

(2) Poor policy (bad policy); Bad policies, according to Abdul Wahab (Lumingkewas, 2006), are also called policy failures, such failures are more due to the lack of knowledge and understanding skills of policy makers on what the public needs in the field. Lack of information support is one of the causes. Such policies often have to be revised or deleted according to the latest demands that arise during fieldwork. Policy makers often make policies not based on the needs of a situation.

(3) disadvantaged policies; Unlucky policies, usually run conditionally and tend not to last long. As stated by Islamy (Lumingkewas, 2006, p. 119) that public policy makers and implementers must be equipped with expertise that will be used to better analyze, predict and predict and convince the consequences of each policy alternative they choose.

Tofler (Lumingkewas, 2006, p. 119) reminds that the future as terra incognita, which is an area that is not recognized and supported by the statement of Robert Heilbroner said that: the future or tomorrow can only be imagined and cannot be ascertained and predicted, the future The future can only be effectively controlled through the forces that are real today. The capabilities and

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expertise that are assisted by modern technology will not guarantee to see and give certainty about what will happen in the future. This is very important for public policy makers to pay attention to.

### Policy Implementation Model

Edwards III proposes an implementation problem approach by first raising two main questions, namely: (i) what factors support the success of policy implementation? And (ii) what factors hinder the success of policy implementation? Based on these two questions, four factors are formulated which are the main requirements for the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic or executor attitude and organizational structure, including the flow of bureaucratic work. These four factors become important criteria in implementing a policy (Edward III, 1984): Communication of a program can only be carried out properly if it is clear to the implementers. This concerns the process of delivering information, clarity of information and consistency of information submitted. Resources include four components, namely sufficient staff (number and quality), information needed for decision making, sufficient authority to carry out tasks or responsibilities and facilities needed in implementation. The disposition or attitude of the implementer is the implementer's commitment to the program. The bureaucratic structure is based on standard operating procedures that regulate work flow and policy implementation. To expedite the implementation of policies, it is necessary to carry out good dissemination. There are four requirements for managing policy dissemination, namely: (1) the respect of community members for government authorities to explain the need to morally comply with the laws made by the authorities; (2) the awareness to accept the policy. Awareness and willingness to accept and implement policies are realized when policies are considered logical; (3) belief that the policy was made lawfully; (4) initially a policy is considered controversial, but over time the policy is considered as something natural.

According to Mazmanian and Sabatier, there are two perspectives in implementation analysis, namely the perspective of public administration and the perspective of political science. According to the perspective of public administration, implementation was initially seen as the proper and efficient implementation of policies. However, at the end of World War II various studies on public administration showed that public administration agents were not only influenced by official mandates, but also by pressure from interest groups, members of the legislature and various factors in the political environment. (Mazmanian, Daniel. A and Paul A. Sabatier, 1983: 5) the political science perspective is supported by a systems approach to political life. This approach seems to break the organizational perspective in public administration and begins to pay attention to the importance of input from outside the administrative arena, such as administrative provisions, changes in public preferences, new technologies and public preferences. This perspective focuses on the question of implementation analysis, namely how far is the consistency between policy outputs and objectives. Ripley introduces a "compliance" approach and a "factual" approach to policy implementation. The compliance approach appears in the public administration literature. This approach focuses on the level of compliance of the agent or individual subordinate to the agent or individual superior. The compliance perspective is an analysis of the character and quality of organizational behavior. (Franklin, 1986).

According to Ripley, there are at least two shortcomings of the compliance perspective, namely:

- (1) Many non-bureaucratic factors influence but are neglected, and
- (2) There are programs that are not well designed. The second perspective is perspective

Factors that assume that there are many factors that influence the policy implementation process that requires implementers to be more flexible in making adjustments. The two perspectives are not contradictory, but complementary to each other. Empirically, the compliance perspective begins to recognize the existence of external organizational factors that also affect the performance of administrative agents. This tendency does not contradict the factual perspective which also focuses attention on various non-organizational factors that influence policy implementation.

Based on the compliance approach and factual approach, it can be stated that the success of the policy is largely determined by the implementation stage and the success of the implementation process is determined by the ability of the implementor, namely: (1) the compliance of the implementor to follow what is ordered by the superior, and (2) the ability of the implementor to do what is deemed appropriate. As a personal decision in the face of external influences and non-organizational factors, or a factual approach.

The success of the policy or program is also assessed based on the perspective of the implementation process and the perspective of the results. From a process perspective, a government program is said to be successful if its implementation is in accordance with the implementation instructions and provisions made by the program maker which includes, among others, the method of implementation, implementing agents, target groups and program benefits. Meanwhile, in the results perspective, the program can be judged to be successful when the program has the desired impact. A program may be successful from the point of view of the process, but may fail in terms of the resulting impact, or vice versa.

According to George C. Edward III in (Subarsono, 2005) gives the view that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition (attitude), and (4) bureaucracy.

It can be further described as follows:

1. Communication, namely the process of information regarding policies from the top level implementation to the implementing apparatus at the lower level.



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2. Bureaucracy includes the structure of the government, the existing tasks and coordination.
3. Resources: human, information and available infrastructure in implementing the policy;
4. Tendencies or it can be said that the attitude or disposition of the implementing apparatus.

The implementation of policies that are influenced by the content or content and the environment or context is applied, it will be known whether the policy implementers in making a policy are in accordance with what is expected, it can also be known whether a policy is influenced by an environment, so that the level of change that occurs is occur.

From the above definition it can be seen that policy implementation consists of policy objectives or targets, activities, or activities to achieve goals, from the results of activities. So it can be concluded that implementation is a dynamic process, where policy implementers carry out an activity or activity, so that in the end they will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. The success of a policy implementation can be measured or seen from the process and achievement of the final results (output), namely: whether or not the goals to be achieved.

### Factors Affecting Policy Implementation

A policy implementation will produce the success expected by policy makers and groups who are the target of the policy. Arif Rohman stated that there are three factors that can determine failure and success in policy implementation, namely:

- a. Factors that lie in the formulation of policies that have been made by decision makers, regarding whether the sentence is clear or not, the target is right or not, easy to understand or not, easy to interpret or not, and too difficult to implement or not.
- b. Factors that lie in implementing personnel, namely those concerning the level of education, experience, motivation, commitment, loyalty, performance, self-confidence, habits, and the ability to cooperate with policy implementers. Included in the implementing personnel are the cultural background, language, and ideology of each party. all of that will greatly affect the way they work collectively in carrying out the mission of policy implementation.
- c. Factors that lie in the implementing organization system, which concerns the system network, the hierarchy of authority for each role, the job distribution model, the leadership style of the organizational leader, the organizational rules, the targets for each stage are set, the monitoring model commonly used, and evaluation. The selected (Rohman, 2009).

Meanwhile, according to Sabatier and Mazmanian in (Sudiyono, 2007) stated the existence of various conditions that support so that implementation can be carried out optimally, namely:

- a. The program should base itself on a theoretical study related to changing target group actors to achieve the stated results. Most policy making or formulation is based on causal theory. This theory consists of two parts, the first part is the relationship between achievement and expected benchmarks or results. The second part is specifically about how the policy implementation can be carried out by the target group.
- b. Laws or regulations should not be ambiguous or have multiple meanings. In this case, the government must be able to review legal products. Policy targets must have a degree of accuracy and clarity, both of which apply internally and throughout the program implemented by the implementing party.
- c. Policy actors must have managerial and political skills and a commitment to the goals to be achieved. Leaders and policy makers can take steps both in the realm of planning a regulation and in the appointment of new non-public service personnel, in order to increase the content and support of leaders in achieving the objectives of the Act.
- d. Programs must be supported by stakeholders (voters, legislators, supporting courts).
- e. The general priority of statutory goals is not significantly reduced by time with the existence of a very emergency policy on the public, or changes in socio-economic conditions that are appropriate and based on legal theory technically or gain public support

According to Van Meter and Van horn in (Winarno, 2007), Six factors influence policy implementation, namely: 1. Basic measures and policy objectives. 2. Sources. 3. Communication between organizations and implementation activities. 4. Characteristics of implementing agencies. 5. Economic, social and political conditions. 6. Tendency of implementers.

### Basic Food Social Assistance Program (BANSOS SEMBAKO)

Based on the General Guidelines for the Sembako Program issued by the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare in 2009 RASKIN is a tangible manifestation of the government's commitment to meeting food needs for the poor with the aim of reducing the burden of spending on poor households. Besides that, it is also intended to increase access of the poor to fulfill their basic food needs as one of the basic rights of the community. This is one of the government programs, both central and regional, which is important in increasing national food security.

The RASKIN program is included in cluster I of the poverty alleviation program on Social Assistance and Protection, which synergizes with other development programs, such as programs to improve nutrition, improve health and education. The synergy between these various programs is important in increasing the effectiveness of each program in achieving its goals.

The effectiveness of the 2009 RASKIN Program can be increased through coordination between related agencies/institutions at both the central and regional levels. Coordination is carried out starting from planning, implementation, supervision and control, by prioritizing the important role of community participation.

1. Poverty

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Poverty as a low standard of living, namely the existence of a level of deficiency in a number or group of people compared to this low standard of living directly affects the level of health, moral life and sense of self-esteem of those who are classified as poor. (Suparlan, 2004). Poverty is a condition of life that is completely deprived experienced by a person or household so that they are unable to meet the minimum or proper needs for their life (Ritonga, 2003). The minimum basic needs in question are those related to food and clothing needs, housing and social needs needed by residents or households to meet their daily needs properly.

### III. METHODS

Qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is done purposively and snowball, data collection techniques are triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive /qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2010, 15). Basically, qualitative research does not start from something empty, but is carried out based on one's perception of a problem. Problems in qualitative research are still temporary, tentative, and will develop or change after the researcher is in the field (Sugiyono, 2005,30).

The limitation of research focus is very important and closely related to the problem and the data collected, where the focus is a fraction of the problem so that researchers can easily find data, so the research focus is first determined, namely how to implement the Basic Food Assistance Program in Lanny-Jaya District in Yugumia Village and the Factors Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Basic Food Social Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency.

Miles and Huberman said that the data obtained from the field was analyzed through the following stages:

- The first stage is categorizing and reducing data, namely collecting all important information related to this research problem, then the data is grouped according to the topic of the problem.
- The second stage, the grouped data is then arranged in the form of narratives so that the data is in the form of a series of meaningful information according to the research problem.
- The third stage, interpreting the data by interpreting what has been given and interpreted by the informant to the problem under study.
- The fourth stage, drawing conclusions based on the narrative structure that has been prepared in the third stage so that it can provide answers to research problems.
- The fifth stage, verifying the results of data analysis with informants based on the conclusions of the fourth stage. This is intended to avoid misinterpretation of the results of interviews with a number of research informants that can obscure the real issue from the focus of the research (Miles & Huberman, 1992, p. 16).

While the conclusion is drawn after all the data obtained to answer the research problem, then concluded by the researcher according to the relevant theory. The conclusion of the research is a brief statement about the results of descriptive analysis and a discussion of the results of research that has been done previously. The conclusion contains the answers to the questions posed in the problem formulation. Interviews were conducted by gaining strong intimacy by continuing to follow what Benny and Hughes said to appreciate the value of interviews as a data collection tool (Pangkey & Sendouw, 2020, p. 2128). researchers establish close emotional relationships and intimacy with all stakeholders who were met during the study can receive a positive response and get deeper and more accurate information (Polii, 2021, p. 4).

To determine the validity of data in qualitative research, it must meet several requirements as stated by (Lincoln & Guba, 1985), (Moleong, 1994, p. 5) in examining the data using four criteria, namely:

#### 1. Degree of Trust (Credibility)

The application of the concept of the degree of confidence criteria is intended as a substitute for the concept of internal validity. There are several ways that need to be pursued so that the research results can be trusted, Nasution (1988:14) among others :

- (1) Continuous observation. With continuous observation, researchers can pay attention to things more carefully, especially those related to the focus of research
- (2) Collecting reference materials. As a reference material to increase the trust and validity of the data, the results of a tape recorder or documentation can be used.
- (3) Hold member checks. At the end of the interview, the researcher will do a member check or re-check the outline of various things that have been conveyed by the informant based on field notes with the intention that the information obtained and used in writing research reports is following what was intended by the informant.

#### 2. Transferability

Transferability as an empirical problem depends on the similarity of the context of the sender and receiver. To carry out the switch, the researcher tries to find and collect data on empirical events in the same context, thus the researcher is responsible for providing sufficient descriptive data. In this case the researcher tries to provide a detailed description of how the research results can be achieved, whether the research results can be applied, will be left to the readers or users. If the user sees that in this research there is something that is suitable for the situation at hand, it is possible to have an involvement, although it can be assumed that no two situations are the same so that it still needs to be resolved according to their respective circumstances.

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### 3. Dependability and Confirmability

Dependence according to conventional terms is called reliability. Reliability is a requirement for validity, only with reliable tools can valid data be obtained. The main tool of this research is the researcher himself and his supervisor, therefore to ensure the dependability and certainty of the research, what needs to be done is to combine the criteria of dependence with certainty by means of an "audit trail" (checking and tracking a truth).

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At the beginning of this observation, it was stated that the purpose of distributing basic food assistance was to strengthen household non-cash food security, especially poor households and reduce the burden of spending on target households (RTS) through fulfilling some basic food needs in the form of basic food assistance rice and others. other. Therefore, in every distribution of basic food assistance, it is very important to pay attention and supervise to the point of the distribution center so that it is actually distributed and avoids misappropriation of the distribution of basic food aid.

The approach to the effectiveness of the basic food aid program uses a very general Top Down approach. Known in public policy discourse, even though decisions are often not aligned with the material desired by the community.

As a result of the movement of change to the wishes of the community faster than the response of the bureaucratic apparatus to the change. (administrative constraints often make bureaucratic apparatus seem to work slowly), the difference in social character between bureaucrats and the community causes their perceptions to differ on the same issue.

However, there are two other weaknesses of the Top Down approach, namely:

1. A policy that is formulated in a sustainable manner, even though it has been clearly formulated, makes it difficult for the government to reveal the nuances of new problems that are developing in society.

2. Tend to give birth to an undemocratic public policy process, it is even possible to give birth to an authoritarian political regime.

The discussion on effectiveness will focus on the policy side and environment with theoretical reference. Each of these sections will be discussed based on the observed research phenomena. The process of analyzing the phenomenon of observation is carried out by a regulatory process, both from the source of information and the content of the information. The results obtained showed that the limited time for planning caused the implementation of the Raskin program to appear "forced". This time limitation also affects the success of the implementation of each stage and the whole program in targeting has found a relatively high level of mistargeting. This is indicated by the existence of non-poor households that are recipients of Raskin and the existence of equal distribution in each household head (KRT) or village head who almost becomes the recipient. In the context of accelerating poverty reduction as described above, as well as developing policies in the field of social protection, the Government of Indonesia began in 2017 implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT). In other countries, BPNT, known as BPNT, is not a continuation of the Direct Cash Subsidy program that is given in order to help poor households maintain their purchasing power when the government adjusts the fuel price. BPNT is more intended to build a social protection (food empowerment) system for the poor. Implementation in Indonesia is expected to help the poorest people, the part of society that most needs help from anyone. The continuous implementation of BPNT until at least 2020 will accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is a central government program to help the poor, who are food insecure, so that they can get food for their household needs.

To see the implementation of the BPNT program being distributed to KPM in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency, the researchers raised several indicators according to Meter and Horn (Nugroho, 2011) namely Interorganizational Communication, Characteristics of Implementers, Economic, Social and Political Conditions and Disposition or Attitude of Implementers. For more details, see the following explanation:

According to Edward III in (L. Agustino, 2008) communication is something that determines the success of achieving the objectives of the implementation or implementation of a policy/program. In the case of social assistance programs, communication relates to how the social assistance policies are communicated to public organizations, the availability of resources to implement government policies, the attitudes and responses of the parties involved, and how the organizational structure of implementing social assistance policies is drawn up. Communication is related to the process of delivering transmission or information, the consistency of the information conveyed and the clarity of the information.

Effective implementation requires program standards and objectives to be understood by responsible individuals for implementation to be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to involve consistent communication with the aim of gathering information on the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jay District. Communication between organizations is a complex matter. Inter-organizational communication of the BPNT Program carried out by the Social Assistance Coordination Team for kampung/village assistants, has been carried out to related parties in this case are the village and village government, agents and KPM as recipients of social assistance. For this matter, the BPNT Program has been thoroughly known with good communication by all communities and stakeholders from the Yugumia village government, Lanny-jaya Regency.

Implementing is showing that every policy must be supported by adequate resources, both human resources and financial resources. Human resources are the adequacy of both the quality and the quality of the implementor that can cover the entire target group.

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Meanwhile, financial resources are the adequacy of investment capital for a policy or program. Although the contents of the policy have been communicated consistently and clearly, the implementor or implementers lack the resources to carry out the policy, so implementation will not be able to run effectively. Resources are an important factor in program implementation to be effective, that is, without resources, programs or policies are only paper documents. Edward III (Agustino, 2008) suggests that there are 4 (four) components, namely staff, information in policy implementation, authority and facilities.

Regarding the characteristics of the implementers, in the process of distributing BPNT, it can be concluded that there are a few obstacles in some villages, namely obstacles to the presence of agents who violate the rules in carrying out their duties as KPM assistants. The assistant in providing assistance he directed KPM to disburse its assistance to other than agents who had been recommended by the Village Government and BNI, this proved that the assistant had violated existing rules and did not follow what was stated in the BPNT General Guidelines.

At the time of policy implementation can not be separated from the influence of economic, social and political (ecosopol). The influence of these factors has a prominent effect on the success of the implementing activities of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-jaya Regency. The political process can be seen through a decision-making process that involves various policy actors, while the administrative process can be seen through a general process of administrative action that can be examined at a certain program level according to Grindle in (Makinde, 2005). In Economic, Social and Political Environment. From a social perspective, the community is very responsive to the BPNT program, they are very supportive of this program. This can be seen from the response of the local community who did not get the program and also helped in the process of procuring goods at the E-Warung. The community helped lift and organize the items purchased by the implementing parties. It's just that because of the condition of the community there are still many people with low education and the elderly so they can't use ATM/combo cards. This is an obstacle in its implementation because this program uses an ATM/combo card as a means of disbursing transactions. Based on the results of the research, the aim of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program through the E-warung in Yugumia Village is one of the goals, namely increasing the accuracy of targets and the time of receiving food assistance for KPMs that have not been implemented because there is a problem that occurs in the EDC machine, causing one of the the aim of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) was not realized, namely to increase the target setting and the time of receipt of Food Assistance for KPM. because with the occurrence of problems with the machine\ EDC causes ineffective distribution.

Disposition is the commitment and attitude of the implementing apparatus to the program, especially those who are the implementers of the program, especially in terms of the bureaucratic apparatus. If the executor has a good disposition, then he or she can carry out the policy well as the policy makers or program wants, but if the implementer has a different attitude from the policy maker, the policy implementation process will also be ineffective. Edward III (Agustino, 2008).

Based on this, it concerns the perception of implementers in the jurisdiction where the policy is conveyed. There are three elements that influence the implementation of policy implementation, namely understanding, implementing response to implementation and the intensity of the response from implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village. The support from the Executive or the Government has been felt by KPM in Yugumia Village. In the process of distributing BPNT, all parties participate in the Coordination of Social Assistance and the local government, but also from the social service, in this case the coordination team and also from the facilitators, namely the village. all of these parties show that they help the poor to improve their quality of life.

### **Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Basic Food Social Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency.**

Some of the factors thought to be behind the mistargeting are:

1. Quite a high number of people who want to get basic food assistance;
2. The screening procedure for poor households (RTS) is not carried out in a peer-to-peer manner;
3. There is a Village Head/Village Head who provides a policy by distributing Raskin to all households at the level of the neighborhood unit;
4. The poor indicator used is less sensitive in capturing the socio-economic condition of the household as a whole;
5. The concept of target families or households (RTS) for basic food assistance is not clearly defined.

From the results of field observations show that:

1. Allocation of regional targeting to the district level is relatively good, in accordance with the number of poor people;
2. Targeting at the village head level results in an inappropriate targeting level.

As stated by Pebi Wenda as the head of the Yugumia village, I understand who should receive basic food assistance, namely the poor who are unable to fulfill their daily needs but the residents here all ask for rice, so it should be divided equally. Even though it's the poor's share, it's given instead of making a fuss. My residents should get it every 3 months according to the data on poor households who get it but here and there, they ask for it to be shared."

yugumia, "it has happened many times, problems come from residents at every meeting at the village head level. I convey to all residents in the village that the distribution must really match the data from BPS, but what can you do if the residents ask for a share



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of all it should be divided for residents who are classified as economically weak as village/village heads so that everyone gets a share.

The results of the interview, that actually the community understands who the target of the basic food assistance (RTS) is, but because of the condition of the community, the implementers based on the agreement of the residents take a policy to evenly distribute the distribution of the distribution of food to the poor through non-cash food assistance to all residents. The distribution of food aid rations evenly has actually shown that there was an error in the data collection process for poor families. Problems will arise if there is an increase in the number of poor people. When the Raskin quota is based on an allocation system, a mechanism for reducing the amount of rice received will occur.

The policy of the basic food assistance program for poor households is expected to suppress the increase in the proportion of the poor. However, the poverty rate is higher the lower the stipulation rate is. Meanwhile the problem of target accuracy itself is influenced by the target identification/determination mechanism. Considering that the target of the basic food assistance program is poor households, the criteria and mechanisms for determining or measuring poverty are very important, although the concept and measurement of poverty itself is still debated by many people.

Measuring poverty can be divided into two levels, macro and micro poverty measures. Macro poverty measures are usually required for geographic targeting, while micro poverty measures are required for household/family targets. Poverty mapping, both produced by BPS for all regions of Indonesia, provides poverty measures for various regions from the province to the village, which is one of the tools that can be used to determine regional targeting. As for measuring micro poverty, namely household/family, an operational criterion is needed that can be easily used to identify who and how poor people are. For this purpose, the household characteristics approach is generally used.

So far, the criteria for underprivileged families 2 from the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) are widely used in determining the target recipients of assistance. However, to determine the target recipients of the Raskin program this time, the poverty criteria from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) were used which were determined using the proxy-means testing method and based on a contextual framework, which means the poverty variable for each district /city is not always the same.

### a. The benefits of basic food assistance received by TRS

The results showed that in general the level of satisfaction of recipients with the implementation of the Raskin basic food assistance was the highest compared to the level of satisfaction of the officers/heads of the village/kelurahan or district/city districts. However, the recipients as well as officials/characters at the village/kelurahan and district/city levels considered socialization to be the most unsatisfactory aspect. Meanwhile, the method of disbursing Raskin is the most satisfying aspect. The results of in-depth interviews with non-recipients also show that the level of satisfaction is not much different.

This study also shows that there are differences in the assessment of the existence of non-cash food assistance. Some of the kuran officials agreed because they saw Raskin as "a program that only provides fish, not hooks".

As other officials agree as long as the implementation is right on target. Meanwhile, the recipient communities felt helped by the existence of Raskin and they felt that the existence of the program did not affect their work ethic.

The general guideline for basic food assistance shows that the aim of the basic food assistance program is to reduce the burden of spending on poor households through fulfilling the distribution of basic food needs in the form of rice and others. This is in accordance with what is felt by residents as stated by Mr. Pebi Wenda as a non-cash recipient of basic food assistance, "yes, it is clearly very useful for me besides the price is cheap, especially the current situation is uncertain."

Likewise, the statement from Mrs. Lupena Wanimbo as a recipient of basic food assistance, "Yes, thank God, I am very happy to have this basic food assistance rice, because the price is cheap, monthly expenses are more efficient. If we buy rice at the kiosk, the price is up to Rp. 20,000, that's just getting 1 kg, if the rice is for basic food assistance, Rp. 2000, right, we get 50 kg.

However, some of the RTS rice from the Raskin program felt that the distribution of rice and other items to the poor had the minimum benefits needed for one week. Several respondents who were met stated that this program must be implemented and if possible the receipt of basic food assistance and other similar fees could be timely and in the correct amount issued on a schedule from the district government for distribution in the community.

### b. Target Accuracy of the basic food assistance program.

BPS, in the form of a card that already has a name in the address. But there are poor people who cannot get Raskin. On the other hand, residents who are able to get enough cards create unrest. To overcome this problem, the village head plays a role in regulating the distribution of Raskin to its citizens. "The head of the Yugumia village, the residents who get 75 families of Rastara, the Raskin quota is only 150 bags of 25 kg. With community consultation, all residents get 50/kg per family.

The results of the interview showed that BPS data can be said to be valid because the data collection process was coordinated because it went directly to the field but the village head (according to the village head Yugumia there were residents who were classified as capable of getting basic food assistance), so that the decision to distribute Raskin was based on community consultations and was decided by the community. Head of the village.

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Basically, the simplicity of the bureaucracy in administering the Raskin program which was delegated to Bulog, the rice warehouse and regional government, is the key to the efficiency of this program. The problem then arises because the two implementers are agencies whose employees usually work with a technical approach, while poverty is an issue with multiple dimensions and requires a comprehensive social, economic, and political approach.

### c. Policy Environment Food aid program

The Raskin program or more popularly known as the distribution of rice for the poor seems to be an "impromptu" program that only pursues a time target to reduce social turmoil due to the increase in fuel prices. This can be seen from the limited time available to verify data on poor households. BPS only has about a month to prepare the technical assistance for the basic food assistance program, starting from coordinating activities for preparing poor household data, to preparing and distributing identification cards for poor households, as well as providing access to this data to other government agencies that carry out social welfare activities. So it's not surprising that the issue that then came to the fore was the problem of data collection which resulted in inaccurate targets, in addition to community dissatisfaction with the distribution of the basic food aid program.

This dissatisfaction was even followed by various complaints and threats to officers such as the village head/village head. This is because there is no special preparation when the juklak (implementation instructions) for taking basic food assistance is distributed to families throughout Indonesia.

Handling complaints can no longer be interpreted as just a channel for suggestions/complaint boxes without clarity on how to handle them. The complaint process must run based on a system/mechanism that ensures that the public can submit their complaints easily and cheaply, there are officials who specifically handle complaints, the clarity of the settlement time and the final result of the complaint, in the form of compensation or fines, or improvement of policies and implementation of assistance programs. groceries. Experience shows that the complaint mechanism is an important aspect in the management of public services, such as education, hygiene, and health. In Yugumia Village, the program in collaboration with the local government and community leaders shows that with the complaint mechanism regulated in the Regent's decree and the establishment of a public service complaint handling center (P5), many public complaints can be followed up. However, what distinguishes the program based on community participation is in identifying problems and formulating policies regarding public services and complaints mechanisms.

With regard to the basic food assistance program, the government needs to immediately optimize the function of the public complaints infrastructure at every level of government and regions to accommodate and resolve various public complaints regarding the Raskin program. Of course, for this the government needs to train complaints handling officers who are proactive and sensitive. The existence of a clear complaint mechanism can provide feedback for the implementation of the program in later stages, in addition to avoiding the emergence of various acts of violence and social unrest. The development of this complaint mechanism should also open up opportunities for the emergence of local initiatives in solving the problems encountered.

### a. Powers, Interests and Strategy Effectiveness of the basic food aid program.

The success of a program is also influenced by how much power, interest and strategy the actors involved in policy effectiveness have. The power and interests possessed by the existing effectiveness are expected to be able to realize the will and hopes of the people. The effectiveness strategy will be able to achieve success in the implementation of the program being implemented. The power/authority and those who make strategies in the distribution of basic food assistance in bobosan villages/villages are the village heads, while the Camat is only the coordinator. In each village head and the distribution strategy of basic food assistance is different depending on the condition of the community.

In each village head, basic food assistance is distributed equally to poor people.

Based on the data and information in the field, it can be concluded that power, interests are sufficient to realize the will and hopes of the people and the effectiveness strategy carried out by each village head can achieve success (runs smoothly).

### b. The advantages and disadvantages of the basic food assistance program.

To see whether the basic food assistance program is effective or not at the implementation level in the field, it can be seen from its advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of the basic food assistance program are as follows:

- a. This basic food assistance program can help the poor with the most basic human needs, namely the need for food when the community is hit by food shortages due to the prolonged economic crisis, coupled with crop failure due to the dry season, as well as due to the reduction of fuel subsidies which have resulted in prices of basic necessities. increased significantly.
- b. The poor can carry out their activities without having to think too hard about the need for food.
- c. The poor are still able to provide educational facilities for their children.
- d. Socio-religious activities in the community can still take place well, followed by most of the Yugumia villagers.
- e. Building awareness of the nation and state, in the sense that people are aware of their rights and obligations as citizens.

Meanwhile, regarding the shortcomings of the implementation of the non-cash food assistance program as follows:

- a. The basic food assistance program could not be implemented as it should be due to the consideration of togetherness, which is to distribute it equally to the community, which should only be to poor families where each household will get 50 kilograms of rights.

## Implementation of the Basic Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency

b. The use of basic food assistance is not in accordance with its original purpose, namely securing food insecurity caused by the prolonged economic crisis, long dry season and reduction of fuel subsidies, because many families receiving basic food assistance sell their rice for the benefit of other families, or give it back to their relatives who be somewhere else. Even though there is a possibility that they have also received a share of basic food assistance in the village.

c. This program can cause great dependence on the poor, they are spoiled by the program which in the end will be miserable if in the future the basic food aid program is stopped.

a. Constraints The basic food assistance program in Yugumia Village The government admits that there are six critical points, including:

- The process of enumeration or data collection of poor households
- The process of determining the category of poor households
- Card distribution process
- The process of distributing food aid
- Socialization process
- Complaint handling process

Meanwhile, from the results of interviews with informants in the field, the obstacles faced by the basic food assistance program in Yugumia Village include:

- The quality of rice is sometimes bad.
- The distribution of the Raskin card contains an element of subjectivity so that it is not right on target.
- TRS (Target Households) data from BPS is invalid and closed, so there are poor people who cannot afford a card, which creates threats, demands and social jealousy.
- The policy of the village head that all residents get rice resulted in the distribution of Raskin not in accordance with the rules (30 kg/RTS).

This is due to the lack of awareness of capable citizens who should not be able to but demand to get their share.

a. Concept of managing food aid in the future

In discussing the policy of the basic food assistance program, it is in accordance with the needs of the basic food assistance program policy which discusses more managerial issues. Based on the general Raskin guidebook, the success of the implementation of the Raskin program is indicated by the following 6 indicators:

- Right Target Beneficiary; Raskin is only given to very poor households in RTSM
- Exact amount; the amount of food assistance given is in accordance with the number of very poor households.
- Right price; The price of Raskin is as determined per kg at the distribution point.
- On time; implementer of rice distribution and others according to distribution.
- Proper administration; fulfillment of administrative requirements correctly, completely and accurately.
- Precise quality; fulfillment of rice quality requirements and others in accordance with Bulog rice quality standards in warehouses.

In implementing these indicators, in order to run them well, it is necessary to record all the heads of poor families who are eligible to receive basic food assistance. This is what causes the welfare of the poor who are registered as recipients of basic food assistance with poor families.

Furthermore, the price was right at the distribution point level, not yet at the beneficiary level. The location of the RTSM's residence from the distribution point resulted in RTSM having to prepare additional funds to transport Raskin to their homes. As a result, the price of Raskin rice is in accordance with the price set per kilo gram. Indeed, in the General Raskin manual issued by the coordinating ministry for people's welfare, Perum Bulog only bears operational costs from the Bulog warehouse to the distribution point. Furthermore, from the distribution point to the beneficiary RTSM, it becomes the responsibility of the district/city recipients.

The results of this study can be that the success of the basic food assistance program which is shown with these 9 indicators is still low. The current issue in the administration of the State is Good Governance. Including public policies must also be placed within the framework of good governance practices in common life. There are 9 characteristics of Good Governance, namely:

- Participation. Every citizen has a voice in the formulation of decisions, either directly or through the intermediation of institutions that represent their interests. This kind of participation is built on the basis of freedom of association to speak and participate constructively.
- Rules of law. The legal framework must be fair and enforced indiscriminately, especially laws for human rights.
- Transparency. Transparency is built on the basis of freedom of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those who need it. Information must be understandable and can be monitored.
- Responsiveness. Institutions and institutional processes should try to serve each stakeholder.
- Consensus orientation. Good Governance mediates different interests to obtain the best choice for the wider interest both in terms of policies and procedures.
- Equity. All citizens, both men and women, have the opportunity to improve or maintain their welfare.

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- Effectiveness and efficiency. The processes within the institution produce in accordance with what has been outlined by using the best available resources.

- Accountability. Decision makers in government, the private sector and civil society are accountable to the public and stakeholder institutions. This accountability depends on the organization and the nature of the decisions made, whether those decisions are for internal or external interests of the organization.

Strategic vision. Leaders and publications must have a good governance perspective for this kind of development (Nugroho, 2006). In its implementation, the Raskin program policy should refer to the 9 characteristics of Good Governance. However, if we look at the research results, transparency and accountability cannot go hand in hand, meaning they can be transparent but not accountable. It should be in all household census areas to collect household socio-economic data, including demographic structure and household characteristics. The results of the census are then used as basic information to conduct discriminant analysis to separate the poor from the non-poor. After the data on the prospective program recipients are available, the conditional family assistance program can be started. The requirements can be related to the criteria for basic food assistance families.

Theoretically, the basic food aid program has the potential to be a comprehensive poverty alleviation program. This basic food assistance program can be a tool for the government to overcome disparities in society when economic conditions are critical. However, its implementation requires proper preparation, planning and building plans, and it is necessary to pay attention to issues related to the dependence of the community on assistance from the government as well as the issue of the exit strategy. providing assistance to poor families. First, a small-scale pilot is needed before this program is implemented nationally. Second, that the family staple food assistance program should be able to empower the basic food aid community so that they can later get out of basic food assistance. In this case, empowerment of poor families is one of the key factors for improving general welfare which also needs attention.

The biggest hope from the implementation of this basic food assistance program is that it is in accordance with the objectives of the Raskin program, namely reducing the expenditure burden of Poor Households through the fulfillment of some basic food needs in the form of rice. However, it is also hoped that the government will design other basic food assistance programs that can empower these poor people, so that they are not too dependent on aid programs from the government.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results of the research as described in the previous section, the final step for the writer of this thesis is to draw related conclusions from the discussion that, the implementation of the basic food assistance program in the Lanny-jaya district, Yugumia village, as found 2 (two) focuses below:

### **Implementation of the Lanny-Jaya District Food Assistance Program in Yugumia Village.**

Based on a program from the government to reduce the burden of spending on poor households a form of support in improving food security by providing social protection to poor households through the distribution of cheap rice with a maximum amount of 50 kg/poor household/month with each costing Rp. IDR 2000 per kg (net) at the distribution point. This basic food assistance program covers the Papua Province, Lanny Jaya Regency, while the responsibility for distributing rice from the warehouse to the distribution point in the district to the village is held by the BULOG. During the implementation of the basic food assistance program, the compensation program for the reduction of fuel subsidies in several regions has so far been found with various storages, such as almost all residents receiving food assistance. All of this should have gone through procedures from BPS, but village heads made different policies for the sake of justice for their citizens.

### **Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Basic Food Social Assistance Program in Yugumia Village, Lanny-Jaya Regency.**

As has been described and explained regarding the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Yugumia Village, Lanny-jaya Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Interorganizational communication is coordination and communication. The socialization carried out by the implementing parties has been carried out properly and sustainably, namely before the launch of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program through e-Warung in Yugumia Village and monthly socialization by the companion party to the target group. So that communication in the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program at all parties has gone well.

In general, officers who implement the policy of non-cash food assistance through e-Warung have been well felt by the people who are recipients of non-cash food assistance (BPNT) and e-Warung owners. However, the public still needs assistance from officers when making transactions at e-Warung. So that the author can categorize the attitude disposition of the implementers as optimal, but there is still a need for more intensive socialization and guidance to people who still do not understand.

The implementers in the process of implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance policy through the e-Warung Gotong Royong (e-Warung) in Yugumia Village have been optimal and felt by the community. In providing services to the beneficiary community, it is in accordance with existing procedures. However, the behavior of implementing agents in the service has not been friendly and still needs to be improved.



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The bureaucratic structure of Non-Cash Food assistance in its implementation in the field has been equipped with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as guidelines for officers in the field. Aside from being a guide for officers to implement non-cash food assistance to KPM, the SOP is also always socialized to KPM so that they know the procedures and mechanisms for distributing basic necessities. In addition, the organizational structure that handles and is directly responsible for the success of non-cash food assistance is relatively effective and flexible so as to facilitate supervision in its implementation.

### VI. SUGGESTION

Based on the findings in this study, the things that are suggested to be followed up by the village government in managing basic food assistance in the future are expected to the government more specifically the Yugumia village government to be more guided by the rules in order to improve the welfare of the community according to their rights, Efforts to improve program recipient cards must be coordinated with the social service with the village head and also the recipients of basic food assistance so that they are more transparent and accountable. The amount of Raskin distributed to the community should be in accordance with the regulations set by the government. Currently (in 2021) it is set at 50 kg per RTS for six months, for 3 months. The amount of Raskin charged to the community should be in accordance with the regulations set by the government. Currently in 2021) is set at Rp. 2000 per kilogram. The distribution schedule to the community should be in accordance with the scheduled time, therefore in this case the government must assist the operational distribution of basic food assistance from the village to the village. Delayed payments for Raskin and basic necessities (debt) must be designed taking into account the behavioral characteristics of the rice recipients, for example by saving according to their abilities, coordinated by a team appointed by the village head. As well as improving the quality of rice and others where the quality of rice and others is still very low, there is an impression that the rice and other basic necessities that are given are actually not worth it.

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