
**IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-CASH FOOD ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION IN
IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF THE LAGANG VILLAGE COMMUNITY, MILA
DISTRICT, PIDIE REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the implementation of non-cash food assistance through E-warong in Gampong Lagang, Mila District, Pidie Regency. Non-cash food assistance is food assistance from the government that is given to KPM every month in the amount of IDR 150,000-IDR 200,000 through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to buy food at E-warong/food traders who work with Himbara Bank. The implementer of this program is the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Data collected through interview and documentation techniques. The results of the study indicate that the objectives of this policy have not been achieved optimally. Because it still often happens that many underprivileged families have not been registered as KPM and delays in the distribution of funds from the central government to KPM accounts. Although this problem is not something that is very inhibiting, it must still be considered so that this program is achieved optimally. There still needs to be an evaluation carried out so that this program runs well

Keywords: Implementation, Distribution, Non-Cash Food Assistance,

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex problem faced by all governments in the world. Poverty is a lack of welfare. is one of the fundamental problems and is the center of attention of the government. Currently, many Indonesian people have difficulty in meeting their living needs, there are still many Indonesian people both in villages and cities who live in poverty (Suyanto, 2013). Conventional opinion associates welfare primarily with ownership of goods so that poor people are interpreted as those who do not have sufficient income or consumption to make them above the minimum threshold of the prosperous category.

Poverty can also be associated with a certain type of consumption. For example, a society can be said to be poor because they do not have a place to live, lack food, or have poor health conditions and can also be said to be unable to meet basic needs. Poverty is also a multidimensional problem that involves not only economic factors, but also social, cultural, and political factors. A person or family can become poor due to several interrelated factors, such as having a disability, having low education, not having the capital or skills to do business, not having job opportunities, being laid off, not having social security (pension, health, death) or living in a remote location.

with limited natural resources and infrastructure. The problem of poverty is considered as one of the things that hinders the development process of a country. One country that is still plagued by social problems is Indonesia. The poverty rate at the community level is still quite high even though the state statistics agency always states that the poverty rate tends to decrease every year. Poor people are people who have an average per capita expenditure per month of poverty. The number below the poverty line in Pidie Regency showed an increase in 2017 compared to 2016, which increased to 21.43 percent, but in 2018 it decreased to 20.47 and in 2019 it decreased to 19.46 percent and in 2020 it decreased slightly by 19.23.

This can be seen from the data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). However, the local government is still trying so that all poor families can improve their standard of living and try to reduce poverty rates. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS),

poverty is defined as the inability to meet the minimum standards of basic needs which include food and non-food needs. The causes of the creation of poor families, there are several internal factors in the family, including: low education, low skills, limited insight, low motivation in life, low willingness to develop themselves and so on. These internal factors are actually factors that need great attention in improving the family economy, so that they can help meet family needs.

Seeing the family as a system whose members interact with each other and are interdependent with each other. Therefore, the problems faced by individuals are usually influenced by the dynamics in the family. As a consequence, changes in a family member will affect other family members in improving the economy. Economic problems arise when human needs are unlimited with limited resources or production factors. The main problem of the economy is the limited means of satisfying needs even though human needs are unlimited so that there is an imbalance between unlimited human needs and limited means of satisfying needs.

Economic problems are divided into two, namely microeconomic problems and macroeconomic problems. In microeconomic problems, the economy that occurs includes the problem of determining the floor price and the highest price, market price mechanisms, distribution problems and others. While macroeconomic problems include inflation, poverty, unemployment, economic empowerment and others. In macroeconomic problems, this becomes a crucial problem.

The development of community needs, again as a moral obligation to show obedience to the teachings of Islam to help the less fortunate / poor people. Economic media is a medium of social actions or morals that have a humanitarian dimension. Planned changes, especially in the form of policies and development programs, have been widely carried out by both government and non-government institutions. Therefore, community development is a process to move towards a condition where more and more needs can be met.

One of the efforts of the Indonesian government to overcome poverty is through the Non-Cash Food Assistance Social Security (BPNT) program. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program is a reform of the Subsidy Program in Prosperous Rice (Rastra) which is implemented based on the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia to meningkatkan efektivitas dan ketepatan sasaran program, serta untuk mendorong inklusi keuangan Dalam lima tahun terakhir jumlah penerimaan bantuan sosial (bansos) terus meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan anggaran. Tujuan dari penyaluran bantuan sosial dan subsidi secara non tunai agar penyalurannya memenuhi syarat yaitu, tepat sasaran, tepat administrasi, tepat jumlah, tepat manfaat, tepat waktu dan tepat kualitas.

Untuk mewujudkan indikator kementerian sosial melakukan transformasi bantuan Beras Sejahtera (RASTRA) menjadi Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) yang mana KPM sebelumnya menerima beras sekarang beralih ke BPNT menerima uang untuk dibelanjakan bahan pangan seperti: beras, telur, sayur-sayuran dan sebagainya sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Program tersebut juga bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin di Indonesia. Program Pemerintah yang berorientasi dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan dan dapat memberikan dampak langsung kepada masyarakat yaitu Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT). Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi beban pengeluaran keluarga penerima manfaat (KPM) melalui pemenuhan sebagai kebutuhan pangan, memberi nutrisi yang seimbang kepada Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM), meningkatkan ketepatan sasaran dan waktu penerimaan bantuan pangan bagi Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM), memberi lebih banyak pilihan dan kendali kepada Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) dalam memenuhi kebutuhan pangan dan mendorong pencapaian

pembangunan berkelanjutan

RESEARCH METHODS

The research methodology used in this study is a qualitative method, namely research that manages and describes data and information based on apparent facts to be further analyzed. This method is not limited to data collection, but also includes analysis. Data and information are described in the form of sentence attachments that are more meaningful and easy to understand. According to Sugiono, it is said that (2010:11) argues that this qualitative research aims to reveal qualitative information so that it emphasizes more on the problem of process and meaning by describing the problem. The location of the research is a place or area where research is conducted. So the place of research that I did was in Gampong Lagang, Mila District, Pidie Regency.

Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation
2. Interview
3. Documentation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Distribution in Improving Community.

Lagang Village is one of the villages located in Mila District, Pidie Regency, Aceh Province. The head of Lagang Village who serves as Keuchik is Keuchik Farhan Hamid. The village area can be divided into hamlets, which are part of the village government's work area and are determined by village regulations. This village is divided into three hamlets, namely: Pantan drum hamlet, Lagang I hamlet, and Lagang II hamlet. The plantation area in this village is directly adjacent to the foot of Mount Halimon, which has very fertile soil. The facilities, infrastructure and infrastructure owned are also almost sufficient for the needs of the Gampong community. In the 70s, this Gampong was the most prosperous area, producing coffee, rice, sweet durian, and others. Lagang Village is a village located in Mila District, Pidie Regency. Lagang Village is at an altitude of 700-1200 above sea level with an area of 300 Ha. Ranto Pantang Village is 6 km from the center of the Mila District government, and the distance from the capital of Pidie Regency is the Gampong government office and is determined by Gampong regulations.

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KUBE, villages, our food house (RPK), farmer's shops, digital financial service agents that serve the sale of food ingredients.

The distributing bank identifies bank agents, traders, and other parties who become E-warongs distributing BPNT. The determination of E-warongs is entirely the authority of the distributor by considering the criteria that have been determined, the criteria that must be met in order to become an E-warong are as follows:

1. Have the ability, reputation, credibility, and integrity in its operational area as evidenced by passing the due diligence process in accordance with the distributing bank's policy procedures.
2. Have a primary source of income derived from ongoing business activities with a fixed business location and/or other fixed activities.

Based on the requirements that have been determined by the distributing bank to determine an E-warong, this proves that the implementation of the non-cash food assistance program will run smoothly and be easily monitored by the distributing bank so that there are no things that can hinder the distribution of the BPNT program.

In addition, the duties and functions of TKSK and BPNT assistants in each sub-district are to provide socialization to KPM regarding the BPNT program and prepare KPM data, as well as coordinate the place and time of BPNT disbursement to KPM every month so that the distribution can run according to the objectives of the BPNT program. In its implementation, the non-cash food assistance program has been realized well. However, so far the implementation of the non-cash food assistance program cannot be measured because there are no research records stating that the program has been implemented according to expected goals in Gampong Lagang. Thus, the implementation of non-cash food assistance can be reviewed from field actions through related parties, namely from the bureaucracy and the attitude of the BNT implementer.

The bureaucratic structure is important in policy implementation. The aspect of the bureaucratic structure includes two important things, the first is the mechanism and structure of the implementing organization itself. The program implementation mechanism is usually determined through the standard operating procedure listed in the program/policy. In the (SOP) which is a good SOP guideline, it includes a clear, systematic, uncomplicated framework that is easy for anyone to understand because it will be a reference for the implementer to work. Meanwhile, the implementing organizational structure also avoids things that are complicated, long and complex as much as possible. The organizational structure and implementers must be able to guarantee that decisions are made on extraordinary events in the program quickly.

The structure of the influence that the organization has on policy implementation is significant. This aspect of the organizational structure covers two things, namely the mechanism and the bureaucratic structure itself. The first aspect is the mechanism, in policy implementation, a standard operating procedure (SOP) has usually been made. SOP is a guideline for each implementer in acting so that in implementing the policy it does not deviate from the goals and objectives of the policy. The second aspect is the bureaucratic structure, a bureaucratic structure that is too long and fragmented will weaken supervision and tend to cause complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures which will then cause organizational activities to become inflexible. Each program has its own problems, so that handling is usually returned to each actor who creates a program in responding to problems that arise in the program implementation process. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) through the Program Coordination Team in each region is given the mandate to implement the program, of course it will also encounter problems related to program implementation. The following describes the factors that inhibit the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in

Gampong Lagang.

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that KPM felt the direct benefits of the assistance received to improve health and economy and also felt helped in the disbursement to overcome the obstacles that occurred both before and after the disbursement. In the process of implementing the BPNT Program in Gampong Lagang, in addition to obstacles, of course there are also supporters, so the program must continue to run and be implemented to be realized properly. In accordance with the general objectives of the BPNT Program, namely reducing the burden of KPM expenditure by fulfilling some food needs, providing more balanced nutrition to KPM, increasing the accuracy of targets and time of receiving Food Assistance for KPM, providing more choices and control to KPM in meeting food needs, achieving Sustainable.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study obtained regarding the implementation of the BPNT program in Gampong Lagang can be said to be less than optimal because several indicators were not met. Based on the results of observations and interviews, we can conclude the following:

1. Beneficiary families can understand the non-cash food assistance program through assistants.
2. Not yet on target because there are still so many underprivileged families in Gampong Lagang who have not received the BPNT program.
3. The distribution of assistance is not consistent with the predetermined schedule, thus affecting the quality and quantity of the implementation of assistance and the BPNT distribution system is still experiencing problems that cause KPM to have difficulty in taking basic necessities from e-warongs.
4. The cooperation carried out by all related parties is an important factor that is the main reason for the success of this program.
5. From all descriptions, it can be concluded that the goal of this program, namely to improve the welfare of the community, has been achieved considering that there were no significant obstacles during distribution.

Based on the discussion and conclusions above, there are several suggestions that can be recommended by researchers as evaluation materials and input for development to support the BPNT program, especially in Gampong Lagang, as follows:

1. The person in charge of BPNT should be able to further improve KPM because there are still many people who have not received benefits.
2. The assistant or coordination team involved must take action such as helping KPM to communicate the problem of late distribution to
3. The central government. In order to maximize services to KMP. Delays in distribution often occur, a solution must be sought so that this does not cause discomfort for the beneficiary family participants (KPM)

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