

Implementation of Distribution Non-Cash Food Aid (BPNT) in Reducing The Expenditure Burden of Poor Families Based on an Islamic Perspective

(Case Study of Aek Hamlet West Torop, Asam Jawa Village, District. Torgamba, District. South Labuhan Batu)

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ABSTRACT

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is a central government program to help the poor who are food insecure. The purpose of this study is the implementation of non-cash food assistance expenditures in reducing the expenditure burden of poor families. This research uses a qualitative approach that produces descriptive data, by interviewing two poor people and one government. The data collection techniques applied are interviews, observation and documentation. The results of this study indicate that poverty reduction so far has only changed from the food subsidy system (Raskin / Rastra) with an in-kind scheme to the BPNT food assistance system with a non-cash scheme. each poor family receives assistance of Rp. 200,000, -. The implementation of the assistance program in reducing the expenditure burden of poor families reaches an effectiveness level of 66.57%, this shows "good enough" and can reduce the expenditure burden of poor families by 55%. This is in accordance with Islamic values, namely Nafs (soul), Maal (property), Nasab (offspring) in sharia. The implementation of the BPNT program in various regions has been quite effective but the implementation has not met the 6 Target principle (right target, quantity, time, price, quality, and administration). The main obstacle related to the achievement of the program's target is that the data on Beneficiary Families (KPM) has not been updated properly. In terms of food groups, the food assistance received by poor families classified as KPM participants is quite diverse but with a decreasing quantity over time.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one biggest problem faced every country. Definition about poverty is very diverse , starting from just inability fulfil need consumption basic and improve circumstances , lack of chance trying , so more understanding the area that enters aspect social and moral. In the narrow sense , poverty understood as circumstances lack of money and goods For ensure continuity life (Wintari, 2020) .

In a broad sense , poverty is phenomenon multifaceted or multidimensional. There are many background factors poverty, and need looking for new perspective or different For seeing, interpreting, and interpreting what is called with Indonesian poverty. This multidimensional poverty covers poverty in dimensions economy, poverty in dimensions social , political and cultural poverty in all existing dimensions Good education history poverty in dimensions socio-political (discourse), dimensional poverty education, religion, mind character, as well poverty in dimensions world peace (relationships or diplomacy) (Yunus, 2019) .

In the the book“ Empowerment Community Development and Intervention Community” says that the development process in Indonesia is influenced by two dimensions that is dimensions illustrating macro that How change a public influenced by state institutions through the policies and regulations it makes , while the second is dimensions micro namely the development process that occurs influenced by individuals and groups public That himself (Isbandi Rukminto Adi (2003:1).

Another opinion says that poverty divided in two categories that is poverty culture and poverty structural. Poverty cultural interpreted as consequence from exists character culture and ethos Work weak society , in fact poverty structure seen as consequence from happen injustice in life society caused by policy unequal government (Yunus, 2019) .

Implementation of the *online* KBBI Program implementation is the basic word which is implementation or implementation . In case This means implementation is do actions already taken planned or arranged previously . Whereas in the broadest sense of the implementation process can understood as a type activity operational or implementation that has been agreed based on law and become agreement together including stakeholders interests, actors, organizations (public or private), procedures and techniques in a way driven synergy For cooperation use apply policy toward particular desired (Wintari, 2020) .

Assistance (BPNT) is a government program center For help vulnerable poor communities food , so that they get material food For need House the stairs . The BPNT program is part from the response program poverty in the cluster First that is, about activity protection social barbasis family in fulfil need food principal for poor society capable. Purposeful For help poor people reduce burden expenditure For buy material food especially rice. BPNT exists Because change system distribution subsidies for Raskin (Poor Rice) or Rastra (Prosperous Rice) from manual to help social electronics. Mechanism BPNT distribution is carried out in various places regions in Indonesia that have access and facilities adequate . Implementation BPNT distribution has also been done arranged in Regulation President Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2017 concerning Distribution Non-Cash Social Assistance (Perpes, 2017), and also Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2018 concerning Distribution Non-Cash Food Assistance (Permensos, 2018).

Non-Cash Food Assistance Program begins carried out and distributed in 2017 in 44 cities that have access and facilities adequate. By gradual, help food will

expanded to all over cities and districts in accordance with readiness facilities and infrastructure non- cash distribution. Starting 2018 help food will be given to various district / city in non- cash form or in kind, i.e still in form rice and eggs . Government own caring to countermeasures poverty in a way special poured in Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2016 concerning Help Development of Business Facilities Through Electronic Stalls in Article 1 paragraph 1 as following: Handling of the poor is targeted effort . Integrated and sustainable implementation Government , Regional Government and society in form policies , programs, as well facility For fulfil need base every citizen (Yunus, 2019) .

Regulation minister the innovation or new programs for an assistance program called BPNT. BPNT is help social food in non- cash form from distributed government to family recipient benefit every the month through agent cooperating officials with government. Increase welfare public is raise level his life , p the started from need basic no as well as immediately measured with reject measuring increasing economy just but rising level health and nutrition , education as well as social society . One of effort government For overcome problem welfare public is with make budget Government Social Assistance. Assistance programs social is one of the weapon government For disconnect eye chain poverty .

According to data from the National Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2009 the number The poor population in Indonesia is 29.89 million or 12.36% of the total spread population of Indonesia various provinces in Indonesia, That experience decline number poverty in 2014 became 28.28 million people or 11.25% of the total population. From these data, Indonesia has emit various programs for eradicate protracted poverty in Indonesia. Among them Group Beneficiaries (KPM) (Yunus, 2019) .

So that's what it means with title " Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Reducing Expense Burden Poor Family Based Islamic Perspective in Aek Torop, Tamarind Village, District . Torgamba , District . South Labuhan Batu" is A research that examines regarding How implementation and implementation of government programs about BPNT and also know success of the program in raise level economy the people in Aek Torop, Tamarind Village, District . Torgamba , District . South Labuhan Batu.

METHODOLOGY

In research This type research used is descriptive with approach qualitative . Reason for use study qualitative Because researcher This aim For understand condition social, events, roles and interactions. Data collection techniques used in study implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance program in Aek Torop, Tamarind Village, District. Torgamba, District. South Labuhan Batu is interviews, observation and documentation. Validity of internal data study This use data triangulation. According to Moleong (2007) emphasizes that, "Data triangulation is

technique inspection validity of the data utilized something other than outside that data For interest checking or as comparison to that data” .

Population is the area of generalization that consists on object or the subject who has qualities and characteristics certain conditions determined by the researcher For studied and then withdrawn the conclusion . Population in study This is all over Family Beneficiaries (KPM) in Aek Hamlet West Torop, Asam Jawa Village, District. Torgamba , District . South Labuhan Batu with a total of 20 recipients House ladder.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Assistance (BPNT) is a government program center For help vulnerable poor communities food , so that they get material food For need House the stairs . Government perfecting the BPNT Program for realize strengthening protection social and improve effectiveness of aid programs social food to KPM throughout Indonesia. According to Nainggolan (2022), with the BPNT Program, index Assistance which was originally IDR 110,000/KPM/ month has increased to IDR 150,000/KPM/ month . This matter as effort from government For give KPM access to material principal with content nutrition others and as effort preventing stunting. With exists the magnitude of the Covid-19 pandemic the value of BPNT Program assistance funds increased from IDR 150,000/KPM/ month to IDR 200,000/KPM/ month .

Rastra program of course must fulfil principle 6 Exactly that is appropriate target, right quantity, correct price, right timing, just right quality, and precise administration. The distribution of BPNT Program funds was carried out through electronic money mechanism with tool payment in the form of a Prosperous Family Card (KKS). Aid funds the used only For buy commodity material food that has been determined for the BPNT Program in electronics mutual cooperation stalls (e- warung) and not can taken cash. The main purpose from the BPNT Program are For help deep poor society fulfil need food and nutrition. By special the purpose of this program to (1) reduce burden KPM expenditure via fulfillment part need food; (2) improve accuracy target, time, quantity, price, quality, and administration; and (3) provide choice and control to KPM in fulfil need food.

The process for utilizing BPNT Program assistance funds is being implemented with stages: (1) purchase material food done at e- warung using KKS; (2) KPM has the right determine type and quantity material food that will purchased with BPNT program assistance funds; (3) KPM must utilise all BPNT Program assistance funds; (4) KPM has the right choose e-warong nearest For spending BPNT Program assistance funds, without There is coercion from party anywhere ; (5) KPM can look for other e- warongs that sell goods with better price and quality Good as well as can convey complaint to device village/apparatus ward; (6) energy executor social assistance food or channel other complaints if there is determination the price is not reasonable .

A. BPNT Program and Fulfillment of Food for Poor Families

BPNT Program Contribution to Fulfillment of Family Food Poor BPNT program expected can give choice and control to KPM in determine type, quality, price, and place buy material food. In terms of diversity source substance nutrition, assistance food received by KPM has been fulfil guidelines program implementation. It's just that, in some KPM cases such as in South Labhuan Batu general Poor families don't obtain room For choose Alone food, because e- warung (program partner) has make package food every month For shared to House ladder farmer which come to e-warung For accept his rights. Types of food received by KPM (poor families) during three times help (three month) can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Types and quantities food received by KPM (poor families)

No.	Type of Food	Amount	Weight (grams)								
			I	II	III	Total					
1.	Rice	Kg	10	10	10	30	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	
2.	Shelf Eggs		1			1	3	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,600

B. Program Principles and Effectiveness as well The refinement to Front

Help food from the BPNT Program was really felt the benefits for the poor (KPM), although contribution to benefit nutrition For every House ladder have difference. This matter because of existence difference member House ladder. Households that have amount member large family (more from six people) still still must emit cost quite an addition For purchase material food Because amount help from the BPNT Program received No sufficient need food all over member family. For KPM who have amount member family relatively a little, the Raskin Program can influential significant to resilience the food. Help food give contribution Enough big for increase access KPM against food. This matter reflected from: (a) proportion help BPNT value (Rp. 200,000/month) to total KPM income, and (b) value help rice (equivalent market price) against need rice at home KPM ladder. The BPNT Program and Rastra Program are implemented with principle 6 Exactly ie appropriate target, right quantity, correct price, right timing, just right quality and precise administration.

1. Appropriate target (*right target*), It means is groceries only given to KPMs who earn income low (less capable), is results deliberation village and registered in the DPM (List of Beneficiaries). Based on results study in Asam Jawa Village, District Torgamba , there is problem in the recipient list benefit . Proper BPNT program

distributed to poor families , it turns out There is some also fell / arrived at home stairs that “ no enter poor category” because House ladder the recorded in the List of Beneficiaries. Information the indicated that the BPNT Program has not appropriate from aspect target . There were 49.70% of respondents who agreed If distribution groceries said appropriate target. Whereas respondents other state No agree 50.30%, if distribution help groceries said “correct target” .

2. Appropriate amount is If amount the assistance received by poor families has in accordance in General Guidelines for the Basic Food Program that is worth IDR 200,000/KPM/ month. By financial, the amount of money transferred to KPM participants are as much as IDR 200,000 per month. By general KPM assumes that they given a real help The same with IDR 200,000. Even if not appropriate, in general they are also somewhat difficulty For object Because part big No understand its use. Statement informant indicated that from facet grouping food, types food received Enough in accordance with grouping poured food in BPNT program procedures, namely material food for the BPNT Program is source carbohydrates (rice), sources of animal protein (eggs). However thus, from facet composition (quantity food) tends to Still not enough when compared to with program plan. There were 55.80 % of respondents who agreed If distribution groceries to House ladder farmer said appropriate amount. Whereas respondents other state No agree 44.2%, if distribution help groceries to House ladder farmer said “ correct amount ” .
3. Right Price is with appropriate price in context This is price materials provided by e- warong to poor families accordingly with the market price has been set government or at least appropriate with average price in local market . Amount respondents who did not agree If help groceries said “correct price”, enough Lots. Only 35% of respondents agreed If distribution groceries said appropriate price. Whereas respondents other state No agree 65 %, if distribution help groceries said “correct price”. In the General Guidelines for the 2020 Basic Food Program published by the Coordinating Ministry Fields of Human Development and Culture, listed that each KPM receives IDR 150,000/KPM/month, however Because exists Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Social Affairs has increased aid money for the Basic Food Program to IDR 200,000/KPM/month. If basic necessities are received respondents converted based on the prevailing market price, not yet reach amount incoming financial aid as much as IDR 200,000 so material groceries received more and more reduce.
4. On time. In the guidelines general BPNT Program for 2020 published by the Coordinating Ministry The field of Human Development and Culture, explained that distribution of BPNT Program aid funds to in account help food/KPM electronic money subaccount is carried out every month, at the latest 7th (seventh). Location facts that distribution help groceries walk fluent every month , only just sometimes distributed at the start month or mid month. Distribution groceries in Aek Torop distributed very in a month with no schedule can specified, sometimes

KPM accepts help groceries at the beginning and sometimes in the middle month. This matter make KPM not can ensure day and date When they get groceries but nor was it made as something problem . This shows that KPMs really need it help groceries For fulfil need every day so that No problematic delay time reception groceries . There were 90.62% of respondents who agreed and 9.38% who did not agree If implementation of the Basic Food Program said "correct time". So in Aek Hamlet Torop Batar that the BPNT Program is running appropriate time, ongoing, and deeply felt benefits to society.

5. Appropriate Quality . Rice received by KPM must be in accordance with standard quality rice for the BPNT Program issued by the government ie clean medium rice, no smell and quality has tested (suitable with quality rice Logistics Bureau). For type food others, no someone uses it standard special, however must good and worthy For consumed. Indeed, this program give room for KPM to choose type food at e-warong, appropriate with needs, and in accordance with program regulations. However so, a lot from KPM who do not problematic about quality groceries received Because Already used to with quality quality rice (Rastra and Raskin Program). more low from year to year . From the results research It was found that 54.25 % of respondents agreed and 45.75% did not agree If distribution groceries said "correct quality". So that can indicated that in a way general, implementation of the Basic Food Program in Asam Jawa Village, District Torgamba, District South Labuhan Batu, yes classified as "correct quality".
6. Appropriate Administration interpreted as fulfillment condition administration in a way correct , complete and precise time . Data collection resident in deliberation village notice criteria poverty and for obtain groceries need come to the marked e-warong special groceries with carry a KKS (Prosperous Family Card) which is tool payment electronic for the basic food program. More carry on research find that there were 77% of respondents who agreed and 33% who did not agree If distribution groceries said "correct administration". One of reason respondents related with matter This is that utilization of basic food funds in Aek West Torop during the Covid-19 pandemic was very easy or not convoluted. KPM does not requested condition whatever For Can get groceries, enough bringing KKS as a medium for transaction.

Table 4. Level of effectiveness implementation of the Proper 6- based BPNT Program

No. Indicator	Exact Weighted average value (Ril)	Category
1. Exactly Target	1.89	Not exactly
2. Exactly Total	2.42	Enough Appropriate
3. Exact Price	1.64	Incorrect
4. On Time	2.95	Enough Appropriate
5. Exactly Quality	2.78	Enough
Appropriate		

6. Exactly Administration Appropriate	2.55	Enough
Average Achievement (R)	2.37	
Target/Expectation of Achievement (H)	3.56	
Effectiveness Level: (R/H) x 100%	66.57%	
	(Enough Effective)	

Sixth principle right above , you can made base For measure level program effectiveness . A program is said effective if business or action taken in accordance with expected results. Effectiveness used as yardstick measuring For compare between plans and processes carried out with results achieved.

C. Islamic Values According to Imam Syatibi

There are some mark Islam in perspective Islam, namely:

1. Nafs (soul)

Nafs in the Qur'an have a number of meaning , once interpreted as totality humans , which exist in self humans who produce behavior in demand . which works For accommodate as well as push man do good and bad. Nafs is creature creation of Allah SWT , including creature life , characteristic special nafs is breathe, as sign from life and existence are unified with element chemistr, and from element land and water. The nafs that exists in self man own various functions , including for make ideas , thinking and contemplating , which in the end produce decision What should done . Help This accepted by the soul of society Healthy .

2. Al-Nasab (descendants)

Al-Nasab is relatives or descendants . origin from Arabic that is from the word al- nasb which means is connect kinship, descent nor mention descendants That Alone. Al nasab in Islamic law own quality important Because with exists lineage in a way philosophy Antaraa anggita family big own relatedness for shape it a group strong human . Then help This must flow to descendants a family .

3. Maal (treasure)

In essence, treasure (al-mal) is within perspective Islamic economics is belongs to God by humans in essence made as tools, no purpose, for reach essential falah (welfare), both in this world and in the hereafter. He is need principal humans who are primary (adh-dharuriyyat) who are protected, equal with need of religion, soul, reason, and heredity. Basically, Islam provides appreciation as high as possible on those who try various halal way to obtain treasure objects and vice versa set sanctions law in the form of a limit on people who take (steal) other people's property with road false. At least wealth (al-mal) can be obtained classified based on ability utilization, existence goods similar on the market, existence a object after exploited,

possibly moved from One place to elsewhere reasonable, property status, possibility shared, and owner treasure.

The verse regarding neighbor welfare as following :

Surah An-Nisaa Verse 9

سَدِيدًا قَوْلًا وَلْيَقُولُوا اللَّهُ فَلْيَتَّقُوا عَلَيْهِمْ خَافُوا ضِعْفًا ذُرِّيَّةَ خَلْفِهِمْ مَنْ تَرَكَوْا لَوْ الَّذِينَ وَلِيخْشَ

" Come on feel afraid of people who might (die) leave after them , their (the) weak offspring worry towards him . So, have faith to Allah and speak with speak the correct words (in matter guard rights descendants)."

And the surah regarding about assistance to the needy and poor as following :

Surah At- Taubah , Verse 71

وَيَقِيمُونَ الْمُنْكَرَ عَنِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ أَمْرُونَ بَعْضُ أَوْلِيَاءَ بَعْضُهُمْ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَكِيمٌ عَزِيزٌ اللَّهُ الْإِلَهَ اللَّهُ سَيَّرَ حَمَهُمْ أَوْلِيَاكَ وَرَسُولَهُ اللَّهُ وَيُطِيعُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الصَّلَاةَ

"The believers , men and women , some they become helper for some others. They ordering (doing) makruf and preventing (doing) evil , enforcing prayer, paying zakat, and obeying to Allah and His Messenger. They will given grace by Allah. Indeed, Allah is Mighty Again Most wise ."

Al Isra verse 26

تَبَذَرَا تَبَذَرُ تَبَذَرُ لَا وَسَبِيلِ آ آئِنَ وَلْمَسْكِينِ وَأَحَقُّهُ الْقُرْبَى ذَا وَءَاتِ

"And give it to close families will its rights , to the poor and the poor travel and don't You squander (your wealth) wisely wasteful ."

Policy government center in handle poverty by the Ministry of Social Affairs which was implemented in Kab . Labuhan Batu Sealatan in particular is BPNT Program, via a number of BPNT distributor in the District Torgamba started since 2016. BPNT Program, a program initiated by the Minister of Social Affairs, namely Khofifah Indar Parawansa. Based on research that has been done, then results study related with Analyzed BPNT implementation use with six variable that is size and purpose policies, attitudes, characteristics agents, communications between organization, source Power is as following:

D. Factors Implementation of BPNT

In part factor factor implementation of the BPNT program will discuss about size and purpose policies , attitudes , characteristics agents , communications between organization and sources Power is as following :

1. Measures and Policy Objectives

If standards , goals and objectives policy No achieved will There are multiple interpretations and there are many important Because without exists Work The same from actor executor naturally policy No will walk with Good . This program is also decisive success or not is government sub-district , because of this program implemented in sub-districts . Source Power financial or funds for this BPNT program originate from Ministry of Social Affairs which was directly transferred to accounts Group Beneficiary of IDR 200,000/ month . For

existing funds in accordance with what is specified in guidelines implementation of BPNT sources Power time For implementation of BPNT already effective . Because of the money distributed every month No There is constraint . Source Power facilities Alone experience constraint namely on the machine Frequent *Electronic Data Capture* (EDC). happen disruption , resulting in the implementation process disturbed (Nabila et al., 2021)

2. Attitude

Executors involved in this program especially in Tamarind Village operate their respective duties and functions . However a number of executor No serve public with OK , so make public not enough comfortable with attitude executor the . Although all over implementers involved Actually operate their respective duties and roles, however There is a number of reluctant implementer operate tasks already done given. This matter Possible No influence aspect whatever from response executor to policy, so influence will For apply policy the.

3. Agent Characteristics

Executor based on results existing research done, that is characteristics of the actor executor Ward Where actor implementer who is firm, disciplined, kind and friendly to every public. Researcher do observation field and interviews with several KPM for know characteristics of each implementer at the level ward. Research result show that perpetrator started from Village Head, Companion, Village Coordinator and Warung Agent. From the results field and interviews Already fulfil standard namely each implementer own nature that already is stated in Law no. 25 of 2009. One of them sounds executor service public must behave polite and friendly, because no own properties possessed executor other.

4. Inter- Organizational Communication

Implementation of BPNT through Warung Agents in Aek Hamlet West Torop Tamarind Village, no happen misunderstanding between inhabitant from level subdistrict nor center . Because in the previous program , the implementation of the program was carried out The Ministry of Social Affairs provides great socialization Good to aims and objectives of the BPNT program through the Warung Agent in Aek Hamlet West Torop, Tamarind Village. The results of the socialization that has been done delivered to public family recipient benefits in Aek Hamlet West Torop , so that the community get information in detail about Fill in BPNT via Warung Agent . For delivery socialization to KPM carried out in the Village and delivered by the Social Service and assisted by BPNT assistants . Before help distributed to all KPM, help collected in the Village and explained in a way detailed regarding BPNT, good the purpose of this program nor target from the BPNT program provided via Warung Agent .

5. Resource

Source power inside implementation policy required support source Power Good source Power man nor source non- human power. Ability utilise source the available power will also influence success of the implementation process policy . However , without support source Power human , source Power finances , and resources Power time , effort business whatever No will walk as it should be . Needed source competent power in the implementation of the program to achieve its goals from policy can achieved . Whereas Human Resources (HR) for implementing BPNT by the District Social Service South LabuhanBatu already adequate because the implementation of the BPNT program does not need source Power Lots of humans but requires quality human resources in accordance with fields required in the implementation of the BPNT program such as Distribution Banks and Warung Agents (Nabila et al., 2021) .

E. Assistance (BPNT)

Based on results study Implementation of the BPNT Program in Asam Jawa Village , District Torgamba Regency South Labuhan Batu, obtained results as following :

1. Socialization

The BPNT Program socialization was carried out by the team Coordination of the Social Service BPNT Program assisted by Asam Jawa Village Staff to KPM Dusun Aek West Torop . Socialization implemented in a way directly and took place at the Asam Jawa Village hall . Information conveyed by the implementer to the appropriate KPM instruction implementation of the BPNT program (Yunus, 2019) .

2. Registration

Distributing bank become underwriter Responsible for the registration process carried out simultaneously with stage registration , at stage registration only KPM BPNT non Family Hope Program (PKH) does this opening account , while KPMs who receive the PKH program do not need do opening account Again .

3. Distribution

In the distribution process experience the problems are not in accordance with book guide BPNT Guidelines as reference program implementer . Among them problems that arise during the distribution process that is time return assistance received by PKM BPNT in Aek Hamlet Torop No appropriate time, there are KPMs that do not Can get help consequence his name No registered.

4. Payment

Implementation of the BPNT program in Aek Hamlet Torop on stage payment experience that is There is a BPNT KPM in Aek Hamlet Torop took it assistance represented to relatives relatives and neighbors consequence experience difficulty in taking help .

F. Implementation of the BPNT Program in Aek Hamlet West Torop

Implementation stages of the BPNT Program in Aek Hamlet West Torop by common in the field has in accordance with Book 2018 BPNT Program Guidelines , namely started stages socialization , registration , distribution get to the stage payment . Socialization has implemented by the District Social Service South Labuhan Batu assisted by Dusun Aek Staff Torop West in implementation of the BPNT Program with special fluency to KPM. By general accepting society help Already know there are programs that help expenditure deep poor society purchase groceries , however public Not yet know the name of the program that has been help lighten up expenditure public in fulfil life daily namely the BPNT Program. People in Aek Hamlet West Torop is also lacking understand about BPNT Program mechanism , p the can seen from answer public from results interview .

G. Factors implementation of the BPNT Program in Aek Hamlet West Torop

Based on results influencing factors program implementation according to George Edwards III in Winarto (2012:177-210) as following :

1. Communication is delivery information carried out in the socialization process that has been carried out implemented by the BPNT Program Coordination Staff from the District Social Service South Labuhan Batu and Aek Hamlet Staff West Torop to public recipient benefit or Family Beneficiaries of Aek Hamlet West Torop , p the according to what Edwards stated that policy public must delivered to all the parties involved No only to executor policy but also delivered to target recipient benefit . Giving The information conveyed must also be consistent so that it doesn't confusing society , in the field information provided implementer Already consistent However delivery information provided to KPM BPNT in Aek Hamlet West Torop Not yet achieved (Faridah, Novi Rahayu, Romdana, 2023) .
2. Resources used in implementing the BPNT program in Aek Hamlet West Torop, Asam Jawa Village , District . Torgamba , District . South Labuhan Batu , namely : Human resources who are in the Social Service already adequate , because Already shared respective tasks in carry out and the BPNT Program Coordination Staff have also fulfilled their obligations adequate . Of course in implementation of the BPNT program is not requires a lot of staff because of the BPNT distribution program No in a way straight away , however requires staff who are experts in the required fields in implementation of BPNT programs such as Channeling Banks .
3. Disposition seen from side response BPNT program implementers are very supportive with holding the program . Attitude executor the influential to success a program according to what Edwards put forward in Winarno (2012:197) that importance character implementation of the program against a policy, meaning exists support and possibilities big carry out

policy in accordance with guidelines , and the District Social Service South Labuhan Batu implements the BPNT program accordingly with his duties and obligations as well as instruction in implementation of programs for reach expected goal . Helpful BPNT program lighten up expenditure public as well as quality groceries received public Far more Good compared to with quality groceries received from previous programs, and some public not enough satisfied to BPNT program services are considered No consistent in quantity and type the basic necessities provided as well as slow service implementer when public complain exists problem .

4. Structure Bureaucracy, Implementation of the BPNT Program in Aek Hamlet West Torop has implemented with Book BPNT Guidelines as guidelines, as well Already There is distribution tasks in each field, p the in accordance with opinion that distribution authority and sources base For carry out complete policy needed coordination. Social Services already own task handle mechanism implementation of the BPNT program and there are special staff who handle the program namely the BPNT Program Coordination Team . The BPNT Program Coordination Team is responsible Responsible for implementing the BPNT program.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion Based on results study This show that internal BPNT distribution reduce burden expenditure poor families reach level effectiveness 66.57% p This indicates “enough effectiveness” and can reduce burden expenditure poor families by 55%. If linked with perspective Islam That can protect Nafs (soul), Maal (treasure), Nasab (descendants) for poor people in Aek Hamlet West Torop, Asam Jawa Village, District. Torgamba, District. South Labuhan Batu. In the socialization process information provided to public not enough clear, difficult language understandable in use at the time give information as a result happen misunderstanding between society and government. Society is lacking Find out if the BPNT program is starting from quantity and type assistance received everythe month.

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