



Policy Evaluation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Program Distribution in Tarogong District Kidul Garut Regency

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Abstract. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is a program to provide non-cash food assistance from the government which is given to KPM every month through banking mechanisms. The existence of this program is because in Covid-19, the community's economy is very difficult to make a living due to government policies that implement *lockdowns* regularly in every region of Indonesia, especially Garut Regency which is the focus of research. The method applied is a descriptive qualitative method using the location of the researcher is Tarogong Kidul District and Villages in the Tarogong Kidul area, Garut Regency. This research aims to create poor food security in Garut Regency. The Policy Evaluation Theory used in this study uses the theory of William N Dunn. The results of this study show that BPNT distribution has been carried out well according to existing procedures, although there are still obstacles in BPNT distribution in data collection. This is because some villages in the Tarogong Kidul District area still have not updated the integrated social welfare data (DTKS) that will be inputted by the Garut Regency Social Office.

Keywords: Non-Cash Food Assistance, Evaluation, Distribution

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a common factor contributing to economic challenges in many countries, including Indonesia. This is a problem that often arises in everyday life. Many underlying drivers influence poverty, which requires exploring strategies to combat it. Indonesia's multidimensional poverty includes both social and economic aspects, in line with the state's responsibility to advance the welfare of its citizens, which is reflected in the precepts of Pancasila, especially the second and fifth precepts. The second precept of Pancasila emphasizes the importance of upholding human rights through fair and compassionate treatment. In contrast, the fifth precept emphasizes Indonesia's commitment to become a welfare state that strives to improve the lives of all its population.

The Non-Cash Food Transfer (BPNT) program emphasizes establishing a social protection system that empowers underprivileged individuals, especially regarding food security. Implementing this program in Indonesia aims to provide vital support to the most vulnerable

segments of society, namely those in dire need of assistance. Furthermore, implementing the BPNT Program around 2020 is expected to accelerate the achievement of development planning goals. The main objective of this program is to alleviate the difficulties of the community in accessing sufficient food and to ensure equitable distribution of nutritious resources during the COVID-19 pandemic. This program is specifically designed to target Beneficiary Families (KPM) appropriately and equitably.

In 2019, the implementation and distribution of the BPNT program began to ensure facilities could be accessed and appropriately equipped for BPNT distribution. Using non-cash distribution methods, essential food assistance will eventually reach all cities and districts. The Government's commitment to alleviating poverty is exemplified in comprehensive and long-term efforts as outlined in Article 1 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 25 of 2016 concerning Support for Business Facilities Development Through Electronic E-Waroeng. These efforts are demonstrated through the development of policies, programs, and resources by both local governments and community leaders to meet the basic needs of each individual. In the Garut Regency, the Ministry of Social Affairs in Indonesia facilitates the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) directly to villages and sub-districts. This assistance is intended for the heads of beneficiary families (KPM) and their respective families.

LITERATURE

Political science also explores the examination of state administration, which includes formulating state policies. State administration, as a discipline derived from political science, requires the exploration of various concepts and assumptions related to the nature of government. In the words of S.P Siagian, as quoted in Siswandi (2017: 2), the concept of Administration can be defined as a comprehensive procedure in which many individuals or groups work together to achieve specific goals. These goals are based on authoritative decision-making by leaders and appointed managers.

Once the government approves a policy, the second stage of the public policy process is policy implementation. This stage is carried out to achieve the projected goals before finalizing the decision. This is referred to as the implementation stage. Public policy evaluation involves a systematic examination of the effectiveness of a particular policy in achieving desired results. This assessment compares the actual results achieved with the goals or targets previously set for the policy concerned.

In accordance with William N. Dunn's insights, the criteria for public policy assessment will be further elaborated by exploring the specific details of each indicator:

- The effectiveness of a process or method largely determines its success. The ability to achieve desired results as well as produce profitable results is a key indicator of effectiveness.
- The concept of efficiency is often considered important in a variety of contexts. It includes the ability to complete a task or achieve a desired result with minimal wastage of resources, such as time, effort, or materials.
- The concept of adequacy relates to the extent to which a certain level of effectiveness meets the requirements, values, or possibilities that contribute to the problem at hand. The adequacy criterion emphasizes the robustness of the relationship between different policy options as well as the expected outcomes.
- Equalization is an important concept that plays an important role in various domains. This includes a fair and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights among individuals and groups. Equity strives to improve existing differences and provide equal opportunities for everyone to grow and succeed.
- Evaluation of a policy's ability to meet specific demographic needs, preferences, or values is an important consideration. The responsiveness criterion has significant importance, because even if an analysis meets all other criteria such as effectiveness, suitability, and similarity, it will ultimately fail if it fails to meet the original needs of the group the policy seeks to serve.
- Substantive rationality and conformity criteria are closely related, as policy conformity assessment goes beyond a set of criteria to include consideration of several criteria simultaneously. Accuracy includes two aspects: an evaluation of program objectives in terms of their value or cost, and an examination of the basic assumptions that support those objectives.

METHOD

The research method uses a qualitative approach that facilitates observation in an authentic environment. The primary tool used in this study is the researcher himself. Using triangulation techniques, data collection includes a blend of various methods. Data analysis is definitive and inductive, emphasizing the importance of findings overbroad generalizations. Through qualitative approaches, researchers can explore and understand the complex policy evaluation

process related to the allocation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in the Tarogong Kidul District. In addition, they can observe the distribution policy of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program for recipients in the district. This comprehensive analysis allows researchers to collect targeted data and information, especially for evaluating policies for distributing Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) programs in Tarogong Kidul Regency.

This study aims to obtain accurate information and appropriate analysis of the characteristics of events related to the topic "Study of the Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Distribution in Tarogong Kidul Regency." This study used a descriptive approach to understand the subject matter comprehensively. The primary purpose of this study is to understand the evaluation and implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) policy in Tarogong Kidul Regency. For this reason, a policy study was carried out using the evaluation theory proposed by William N. Dunn.

DISCUSSION

Evaluation of Non-Cash Food Aid Distribution Policy in Tarogong Kidul District

- **Effectiveness**

Effectiveness can be defined as the ability to meet objectives and achieve desired results, especially in terms of service and alignment with established targets such as quality standards and program objectives. The BPNT program's main objective is to reduce family expenses while ensuring the provision of balanced nutrition for the community. Below is presented a series of interviews that discuss program effectiveness and quality objectives as well as program objectives.

- **Efficiency**

Efficiency can be defined as an assessment of effectiveness in proportion to the workforce expended. It includes the level of exertion required to achieve the desired result, considering variables such as the methodology used and the duration of the effort. Within BPNT's KPM program framework, efficiency is measured by the number of shipments obtained from e-warung traders, the general public, and the workforce needed to obtain these shipments.

- **Adequacy**

The concept of sufficiency revolves around the fulfillment of needs as well as desires. However, the objective measure of success lies in the extent to which the desired results are achieved. This is very relevant when addressing the problem of receiving food aid that the

government has streamlined through the implementation of electronic-based assistance known as BPNT *Quantity*. This innovative approach has replaced traditional queues and offers convenience for people to choose the stalls they like as well as choose the desired quality of rice at e-warungs.

- **Equitable**

The leveling in question is whether this non-cash food assistance has been evenly distributed to the poor, the parameters are the suitability of the amount of assistance with BPNT recipients.

The following is a list of BPNT recipients based on data from the Social Service in Tarogong Kidul District (2019-2021):

Data on BPNT Recipients Data from the Social Office in Tarogong Kidul District

Tarogong Kidul District	Haurpanggung Village	Sukabakti Village	Mekargalih Village	Cibunar Village	Kersamenak Village	Tarogong City
Number of Beneficiaries	340	410	456	492	456	432

Source: Research Results, 2023

Based on the available table, it can be seen that the highest number of recipients under the BPNT program is in Cibunar Village. This can be attributed to poor people in the Tarogong Kidul District. Two of the six villages still need to submit community data to the Social Office, so BPNT assistance to affected communities was rejected. This issue arises because there is no verification of DTKS data from the Social Service. However, a solution was found by diverting those excluded from the BPNT program to the BLT DD program in the two villages.

- **Responsivitas**

Government responsiveness includes sensitivity and the ability to provide services. It refers to the government's ability to deal effectively with people's needs. In addition, it is also necessary to evaluate the satisfaction and adequacy of the BPNT Program in meeting the needs of people with low incomes. Parameters for measuring responsiveness include feedback from beneficiaries and responses from beneficiaries.

- **Accuracy**

The idea of conformity relates to the conformity of program objectives or expected outcomes with the government's overarching priorities in addressing community needs. This requires evaluating the indicators that ensure the suitability of the BPNT KPM program in the Garut District and ensuring that data collection parameters are entirely focused.

Supporting Factors in Policy Evaluation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Program Distribution in Tarogong Kidul District

- a. Collaboration between Village Governments, District Governments, and Social Services is essential in addressing public issues by assessing policies effectively. This cooperation allows collective efforts to evaluate and resolve problems in their respective capacities. After conducting interviews with community informants in various villages in the Tarogong Kidul sub-district, the authors found that most respondents expressed confidence in the effectiveness of policies in addressing public issues.
- b. Through field observations, the Social Office and the Tarogong Kidul Regency Government have effectively handled public issues in the BPNT Policy program in 2021, based on the ability of villages in the district. However, according to community feedback, challenges remain, especially in the form of beneficiaries who are not eligible to receive assistance from the government.
- c. The required data update involves villages in the Tarogong Kidul sub-district responsible for submitting data to the Social Office through the District Government. This data relates to underprivileged communities that do not receive any assistance. In addition, the village collaborates with village assistants to engage directly with the community and raise awareness about the Food Assistance Program, which BPNT owns.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this study, I as the author can conclude that the Policy Evaluation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program Distribution in Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency is going well, but there are still several obstacles, namely:

1. The distribution of the BPNT program in each village in Tarogong Kidul District, shows that the BPNT distribution mechanism includes KK and KK to villages and at the time of distribution there are obstacles because, the collection of DTKS requirements greatly affects the distribution of BPNT.

2. The amount of assistance with BPNT recipients in each village in Tarogong Kidul District, and there is a discrepancy in DTKS data from the Social Office and from the Village so that it updates the data, through data validation from the Village to District level and submitted to the Social Office if there are people who are not included in the integrated social welfare data (DTKS). Tarogong Kidul sub-district submits data to the Social Office to input into the integrated social welfare data system (DTKS).

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