



**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM RICE WELFARE (BANSOS RASTRA)
IN VILLAGE JINGAH TEWEH, INDONESIA**

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Abstract:

Rastra Bansos beneficiaries are families with low socio-economic conditions. They are among the 25% of the lowest in the area of implementation, whose name is included in the List of KPM and specified by the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs. This study aimed to describe the implementation of the social assistance program. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative one. Data collection was through triangulation. The data analysis technique used is Miles and Huberman's interactive data analysis. Based on the research of the implementation of the Program of Assistance Rice Welfare (Bansos Rastra) has been determined the contents of the policy factor, the optimal indicator that shows the types of benefits and changes, the indicator of the target group, target accuracy, and optimal resource. The policy environment factors that includes three indicators, also showed to be less than optimal. The constraints of the implementation were: lack of socialization by institutions/agencies, distribution is done gradually, not available warehouse for the storage of rice, the data KPM are considered irrelevant to the current state, KPM assessed amount is less than the number of poor in Sub Jingah.

Keywords: social assistance program, distribution, poor people

1. Introduction

Bansos Rastra and BPNT are managed and controlled by the Social Assistance Coordination Team Food at every level of the region. According to Presidential Decree No. 63/2017 Bansos BPNT Rastra and controlled by the Central Level Control Team Implementation of Distribution of Social Assistance in Non-Cash Presidential Decree No. 63/2017. Food Bansos Coordination Team established at the central level is coordinated

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by the Coordinating Minister for the PMK. Food Bansos Coordination Team established at the provincial level is coordinated by the Governor with the structure Bansos Coordination Team; responsible is the Regional Head, as the chairman, the Regional Secretary and the Secretary as the Head of Social Services.

Food Coordination Team Bansos district/city level is formed and coordinated by the Regent / Mayor, with the structure Bansos Coordination Team. Food Bansos Coordination Team is established at district level and coordinated by the District Head and Managing Distribution Bansos Rastra formed and coordinated by the Head / Lurah. Provision of understanding, coordination, and alignment of all the Central Government and Local Government, general guidelines of Bansos Rastra are prepared jointly by the Ministry for the PMK, the Ministry of Planning / National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs, KSP, and Set TNP2K. They contain background, objectives, benefits, mechanism of implementation, management and organization.

Rastra Bansos technical guidelines are prepared by the Directorate General of Poverty Management, Ministry of Social Affairs, while the provincial and regency/city does not need to draw up operational guidelines and technical guidelines as applicable to the subsidy Rastra. The responsibility of the operator of the distribution is given to Perum Bulog; the distribution of distribution points (BP) to point share (TB) government gives responsibility to the Government of Regency / City.

Based on the assignment and the order portfolio of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Perum Bulog works under the coordination of the Municipality / City and on the schedule and the place/location distribution (TD). A written agreement regarding the time and place/location of the distribution made by Perum Bulog by regency / municipal government is reported to the Ministry of Social Affairs (cq Directorate General PFM) through the Food Bansos Coordination Team Regency / City.

Distribution of Food Aid in Non-Cash (BPNT) according to the guidelines had been implemented since 2017 in the 44 cities selected and will be expanded gradually. Expanding the scope of the government's BPNT by considering readiness diverse areas, among others: the readiness of the payment infrastructure and telecommunications networks, preparation of food supply and retail businesses, as well as local government support.

Until 2018, the village KPM Jingah still receives food aid in kind. Village of New Teweh Jingah district of North Barito, Central Kalimantan Province, is a village that is a fraction of the people listed on the DPM KPM every year. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs 4 / HUK / 2018, the number of Family Beneficiaries (KPM) North Barito district for the year 2018, there were 4,126 KPM, with 102 of them are KPM KPM Jingah Village District of New Teweh, subject to a ceiling of KPM Barito Northern 2018 set by the Minister of Social Affairs.

Here are the beneficiary of Bansos Village Rastra Jingah 2017 and year:

Table 1: Sub Jingah DPM 2017 and 2018

No.	Neighborhood region (RT)	Number of KPM
1	1	20
2	2	9
3	3	11
4	4	6
5	5	16
6	6	2
7	7	13
8	8	2
9	9	8
10	10	8
11	11	7
12	12	0
	Amount	102 KPM

Source: DPM Village Jingah Year 2017-2018.

The table shows the maximum number of beneficiaries of Bansos Rastra in 2017 and 2018. The data is sourced from the DPM Village Jingah District of Teweh New Central Kalimantan and it shows no reduction or increase in beneficiaries over the last 2 years. This represents the main issue in the implementation of Bansos Rastra distribution in Sub Jingah.

2. Research Methods

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data for the purpose and usefulness. Research procedures include how to order in a research work carried out, while the research techniques discuss the tools used in measuring the accuracy of the data or collecting research data (Arikunto, 2004; Burhan, 2001). The descriptive method used to search the facts with proper interpretation. Descriptive research studying the problems that exist in society and ordinances that apply in the community as well as the particular situation, including about relationships, views, activities, attitudes, and processes that are underway and their effects of a particular phenomenon. The research location is Jingah Village District of New Teweh North Barito district, Central Kalimantan Province. Total speakers who interviewed 11 people related to the implementation of Bansos Rastra in Sungai Jingah. Data collection techniques include participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation of data sources simultaneously (Moleong, 2004).

Analysis is the process of arranging the data, organize them into a pattern, category, and description of the basic unit. In this study, the process of data analysis was done by using qualitative data analysis. Activities in qualitative data analysis, there are three, namely stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification. Data used in this study was obtained from several sources of data:

- 1) The primary data; program implementers BPNT and Bansos Rastra level Barito Utara (BPS Barito Utara, Social Services Community Empowerment and Rural

North Barito district, Bulog Sub Division Regional 6 Muara Teweh, Lurah and Development Section and Social Welfare Sub Jingah, Chairman of the Regional Neighborhood Village Jingah and Beneficiaries Family Village Rastra Jingah Bansos program), and

- Secondary data include the following documents:
- General Guidelines for Implementation of the Social Assistance Rice Prosperous, 2018.
- Technical Guidance on Social Assistance Rice Prosperous, 2018.
- Integrated Data Base (BDT) Village Jingah, 2018.
- Statistical North Barito regency in 2018.
- Population statistics North Barito regency in 2017.
- New Teweh Subdistrict in Figures, 2018.
- Decree of the Head of Subdivision of Muara Teweh regional Bulog.
- Poor population data Jingah village.
- Jingah village monograph, and
- Organizational Structure Jingah Village Office 2018 (Mulyana, 2007; Nasution, 2003).

3. Results and Discussion

The target groups are family beneficiaries which are enrolled in the Register of Beneficiaries (DPM) Bansos Rastra 2018. According to the general guidelines for the implementation of Bansos Rastra 2018, the beneficiaries are families with a low socio-economic condition, among 25% of the lowest in the area of implementation.

KPM data sources for Bansos Rastra are the Integrated Data Poverty Management Program, hereinafter called DT-PPFM which is the result of the Integrated Data Base Update (PBDT) in 2015. DT-PPFM is managed by the Working Group on Integrated Data Manager Poverty Management Program, which is referred to Working Group Data that was formed by the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 284 / HUK / 2016 dated September 21, 2016, which was renewed through Social Ministerial Decree No. 30 / HUK / 2017 dated March 16, 2017.

Data Working Group is composed by the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, the Ministry of Planning / Bappenas, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and the Secretariat of the National Team to Accelerate Poverty (TNP2K). List of Beneficiaries (DPM) or KPM Bansos Rastra is submitted by the Ministry of Social Affairs to the Provincial and District / Municipal (cq Coordination Team Bansos Food Provincial and District / Municipal) through SIKS-NG application. For each KPM, KPM Bansos Rastra list shall contain at least the following information:

- 1) couple names head of family / board family/wife;
- 2) name of head of household;
- 3) other family members name;

- 4) address live family;
- 5) unique code in the DT-PPFM family.

The results of research in the field showed list of beneficiaries (DPM) Bansos Rastra 2018 which is data By Name By Address (BNBA) Village Jingah amounted to 102 KPM, which is sourced from the Database Integrated (BDT) Village Jingah through data collection Central Bureau of Statistics in 2015 amounted to 160 KPM. 160 Integrated Data Base (BDT) Village Jingah, KPM 102 of whom are beneficiaries of the remaining amount to 58 KPM is a waiting list data Jingah village of beneficiaries registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs. With regard to the beneficiary, Rastra Bansos Jingah village which amounted to 102 KPM is fixed, which is data By Name By Address (BNBA) Village Jingah and nothing could be done because the additional quota set by the Ministry of Social Affairs through the Decree.

As for the number of Integrated Data Base (BDT) Village Jingah totaling 160 KPM, still can be done through the proposed revisions or additions based on the village deliberation which is then forwarded to the Ministry of Social Affairs. According to the General Guidelines for the Implementation of Bansos Rastra 2018, to accommodate the change in the characteristics of KPM in the village or villages or government level, possible changes to DPM Bansos Rastra with the following explanation:

- 1) Changes/updates to DPM Bansos Rastra done through Musdes / Muskel in the current year implementation of the Program Bansos Rastra, involving heads of RT / RW, community leaders, religious leaders, and elements of other communities by the socio-cultural conditions of local communities and Complementary Social.
- 2) Through Musdes / Muskel set family changed/removed from DPM and family replacement / enter into the DPM.
- 3) Participating families Family Hope Program (PKH) should get Bansos Rastra and should not be excluded from the DPM Bansos Rastra.
- 4) KPM Bansos Rastra which can be replaced/removed from the DPM is KPM who moved address outside the village/government level, KPM whose entire family had died, KPM recorded double or more and KPM who refused Bansos Rastra. KPM Bansos Rastra the pair of the head of household / Board Family / His wife died remained on his side. Bansos Rastra given to heads of household or other Family Members and conducted data changes in the DPM mechanism. KPM recorded for multiple (two or more) on the DPM Bansos Rastra, it can be a replacement for KPM recording a second or more.
- 5) Families that can be inserted into KPM Substitute is a family of Integrated Data Poverty Management Program (DT-PPFM) is deemed eligible based on the results of Musdes / Muskel and/or Muscam. The DT-PPFM available in Social Service District / City.
- 6) In case no longer KPM Substitute rural / village / the level of government that can be taken from DT-PPFM, then limit/quota remaining vacant in rural/urban villages can be transferred to village / sub-another through the District Council (Muscam). Muscam conducted involving the Village Head / Lurah / Head of Government

level, community leaders, religious leaders, and other community elements by the local social and cultural conditions as well as Social Assistants. Implementation Muscam must be equipped with the Minutes (BA) Muscam and reported by the Coordinating Team Bansos Food District of the Coordination Team Bansos Food Regency / City (cq Social Service) to do quotas village/government level of new as well as to do Change List KPM through SIKS-NG application.

- 7) If Musdes / Muskel identified that there are families who are entitled to receive Bansos Rastra but is not in the DT-PPFM, then the family can register active to be processed into the DT-PPFM through SIKS-NG system or other applications connected with SIKS-NG (such as the Integrated System and Referral Services / SLRT, Update mechanism Independent / MPM, and others). The registration of the active set in separate guidelines.
- 8) The final list of KPM Bansos Rastra including amendments when done Musdes / Muskel poured into DPM-1 Bansos Rastra.
- 9) After DPM-1 published at the village/government level, as a result, Musdes / Muskel and / or Muscam, channeling Bansos Rastra can be directly carried out in the current year, except for KPM Substitute. Channeling Bansos Rastra for KPM Substitutes can be done after the establishment of the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- 10) If Musdes / Muskel and / or Muscam held, it must be equipped with the Minutes (BA), Form recapitulation Substitute (FRP) and DPM-1. Format BA, FRP, and DPM-1 contained in Appendix General Guidelines.
- 11) Documents BA Musdes / Muskel and/or Muscam, FRP and the DPM-1 was reported by village/government level and/or sub-district to the District Coordination Team Bansos Food / City (cq Social Service). Regent / Mayor through the Coordinating Team Bansos Food Regency / City send an electronic copy of the document changes to DPM Bansos Rastra to the Directorate General of Poverty Management (PFM) Ministry of Social Affairs with a copy to the Governor (cq Coordination Team Bansos Food province) no later than received on the 15th of each month.
- 12) Substitute KPM list established by the Director-General of the Ministry of Social PFM on the 20th of each month. Furthermore, Substitute List KPM predetermined submitted by the Ministry of Social Affairs to the Coordinating Team Bansos Food Regency / City.

Generally, the implementation of Bansos Rastra as an objective aid will encourage productive behavior of beneficiaries and communities to realize the accumulation of assets through withdrawal time flexibility and the opportunity of saving assistance (Winarno, 2002). Meanwhile, from the government side, the non-cash distribution of relief aid use system bank intended to increase transparency and accountability for ease of control, monitor, and reduce irregularities. Bansos Rastra aims to reduce the burden of spending and improving access of the poor and vulnerable through the fulfillment of basic staple food becomes fundamental rights, through the provision of social assistance

in the form of quality rice medium to KPM to the amount or quantum 10 kilograms each month without being charged prices or costs redeem.

The program helps ease the burden on society to meet basic needs, the budget to buy rice can be used to meet other needs, because people no longer charged with its cost. Although KPM each ration that normally receives 15 kilograms of subsidized assistance each month to just 10 kilograms every month. The achievements of the Social Assistance Program Food which refer to the indicator 6 Right (6T) is the Right Target, Right Quantity, Right Time, Right Quality, Right Price and proper administration. The research shows, many factors inhibiting the implementation of the program Bansos Rastra in Sub Jingah, such as lack of socialization program by the agency or agencies, distribution is achieved in stages, not available warehouse for the storage of rice, the data KPM are considered irrelevant to the current state this, KPM assessed amount is less than the number of poor in Sub Jingah, data collection does not involve an element of RT and Village, and the average pattern for the operational management of the funds are not available from the local government.

Social Assistance Program Food refers to the 6T is Right Target, Right Quantity, Right Time, Right Quality, Right Price and proper administration, is not applied effectively and does not run by government expectations. The program runs as if imposed shall be realized even with a wide range of issues. Channeling Bansos Rastra cannot be done routinely every month for a policy area and / or constraints such as geography, climate / weather, obstructions of transport, the Coordinating Team Bansos Food Regency / City proposes changes to the time distribution of Bansos Rastra to the Ministry of Social Affairs (cq Directorate General PFM) for approval with a copy to the Food Bansos Provincial Coordination team. Filing mechanism further was stipulated in the Technical Instructions Bansos Rastra.

Based on the results of research in the field shows that Tim Satker Bansos Rastra 2018 Bulog Sub Division Muara Teweh established by the Decree of the Head of Bulog Sub Regional Division Muara Teweh Number: SK-08/17040/01/2018 dated January 10, 2018 Tim Satker Bansos Rastra 2018 Bulog Sub Division Muara Teweh containing among other tasks PIU team Bansos Rastra 2018, Position, Position In team and teamwork areas Bansos Rastra Year 2018. PIU PIU team Bansos Rastra 2018 Bulog Muara Teweh Sub Division has duty tasks are:

- 1) To coordinate with relevant agencies in the framework of the implementation of the Program Bansos Rastra, 2018;
- 2) Conducting Operations and Administration Rastra, 2018;
- 3) Exercise control over the implementation of Bansos Rastra, 2018;
- 4) To verify the validity of Document Bansos Rastra, 2018;
- 5) Dissemination, monitoring, and evaluation of the Bansos Rastra, 2018.

Channeling Bansos Rastra in Sub Jingah was done in 4 stages caused by the Village Jingah which not have shed too little if distributed each month, in addition to it because in the Village Jingah use pattern for the average then Bulog use distribution strategy in plan or gradually, so that rice could be shared more widely accepted by the public than

the monthly distribution strategy. The other reason according to Bulog is the lack of personnel in terms of distribution Bansos Rastra to the village / urban and weather constraints and geographical conditions.

Executive Team Distribution Bansos Rastra in Sub Jingah acts in accordance with the technical guidelines are based on the Guidelines on Bansos Rastra 2018, with a strategy that is receiving it briefly, the program managers Village Jingah coordination to Social Services Community Development North Barito regency and Bulog Sub Regional Division Muara Teweh and receive data Beneficiaries Families (DPM) 1 and 2 Rice Welfare Social assistance Program (Bansos Rastra). Furthermore, the village held a consultation Jingah village, which was attended by the village chief Jingah, Head of Development and Social Welfare Sub Jingah, Chairman LPMK Jingah village, the entire village area Jingah Chairman of RT and representatives of Family Beneficiaries (KPM).

Deliberation village implemented to create a common agreement on the mechanism of implementation of activities in the field, specify the point to (TB) to find agreement on the point for the transport costs (TB) to Family Beneficiaries (KPM). Rastra Bansos Program Implementation in Sub Jingah leaving the Middle District of North Barito district Teweh have factors constraints, namely:

- 1) Lack of Socialization Program by the relevant institutions
- 2) Lack of Socialization Program by the relevant institutions to make KPM Understanding on Rastra bansos program also lacking, which indicates the educational process of socialization that is less than optimal.
- 3) The distribution is done gradually.
- 4) The distribution is done in stages, not distributed every month to make this program timely.
- 5) Not available warehouse for storage of rice.
- 6) Village Office Jingah is known to have a warehouse for storage of rice, so rice is not stored in the village but at the residence of the RT respectively KPM.
- 7) KPM Data are considered not relevant to current circumstances.
- 8) KPM Data have considered irrelevant to the current state of the program resulted from Bansos Rastra be targeted, partly registered KPM is an established community is being unregistered still many can not afford.
- 9) Total KPM rated less than the number of poor in Sub Jingah.
- 10) KPM number who receive assistance do not correspond with the number of poor people in Sub Jingah, consequently lead to wrong perceptions of the managers and jealousy in society,
- 11) Logging does not involve an element of RT and villages.
- 12) BPS data collection does not involve elements of RT and local villages, leaving many poor people who are not included in the Integrated Data Base BPS 2015, resulted in this program no proper administration.
- 13) Patterns for average.
- 14) Patterns for the average do to prevent conflict in the community, resulting in the program is running is not the right number.

- 15) Not available fund management operations of the local government.
- 16) Fund management operations are not available, resulting in KPM should spend some costs for transport and wage costs of transport from the office to their home villages, resulting in the program is not appropriate price.

4. Conclusion

Rice Welfare Implementation Assistance Program (Bansos Rastra) depends on the contents of the policy factor; the optimal indicator shows the types of benefits, changes, and implementors, while the indicator of the target group, target accuracy and optimal resource. The three environmental indicators also showed an implementation that was less than optimal. Constraints of the implementation are the lack of socialization by institutions/agencies, the distribution done gradually, the lack of available warehouse for the storage of rice. Also, the data KPM are considered irrelevant to the current state.

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