



Implementation Of “Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT)” Program Policy In Ngusikan Village, Jombang Regency

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Abstract. Poverty is a problem that still occurs in Indonesia, one of the efforts made by the Government to deal with the problem of poverty is by issuing a policy concerning the Distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai. BPNT is an assistance program from the government in the form of non-cash which is given to underprivileged people once a month via an electronic account and must be spent on food at E-Warong (Octavia et al., 2022). The implementation of the BPNT Program Policy in Ngusikan Village has not yet optimally, because the process of implementing the program is still considered not fully on target. The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach and using George c Edward III's implementation theory: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. This research aims to describe Implementation of BPNT Program Policy In Ngusikan Village. The results of the research show that the communication process that took place during the implementation of the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village was going well. Key resources included human resources, budget, and infrastructure. Officers followed 5S and reported to Ministry of Social Affairs, Provincial and Regency Social Services, and Village Government, overcoming obstacles to benefit the community.

Keywords: Implementation, Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai, Ngusikan Village

1. Introduction

Poverty is a problem that is still often debated in several countries, including Indonesia. Poor is a situation where a person or community has not been able to meet basic or primary needs (Julianto, 2020). Poverty occurs because it is caused by several factors such as the minimum number of job vacancies, low employee wages, poor living standards, and the lack of employment opportunities (Julianto, 2020). Based on BPS data reported from website www.bps.go.id in March 2022, there were 26.16 million people who were in the poverty category in Indonesia. While right in March 2023 there were 25.90 million people. Although in 2023 there was a decrease, but this figure is still quite high. This is a serious problem that is the responsibility of the government, because if it is not handled immediately, there is a possibility that over the years the percentage of the population will increase. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a policy from the government to deal with the problem of poverty in Indonesia.

Public Policy is a design made to overcome and solve various public problems that are implemented through programs that have been determined by the government to deal with social problems. Form efforts made by the Government in dealing with the problem of poverty in Indonesia, namely by issuing policies (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019) About the Distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai. However, in the year 2023 the regulation was changed to (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2023) Regarding the Implementation of the Basic Food Program which was ratified on 26 July 2023 on July 26, 2023. Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) is an assistance program from the government in the form of non-cash or basic foodstuffs given to people who poor or underprivileged every 1 month through an electronic account and must be spent on staples or food at the E-Warong that has been (Octavia et al., 2022). To support the success of the BPNT program in the long term, there needs to be support from various parties to oversee how the distribution process and policies regarding BPNT are implemented and how the distribution process and policies regarding this assistance are carried out by the bureaucracy (Djaja et al., 2022). carried out by the bureaucracy (Djaenal et al., 2021).

Based on the General Guidelines for the Sembako Program reported on the website <https://kemensos.go.id/pedoman-umum-program-semako-2020> explained that starting in January - February 2020 the amount of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai provided was IDR 150,000 / KPM / month, but since March 2020 the amount of assistance has increased to IDR 200,000 / KPM / month using the E-Warong system. E-Warong is a place for disbursement of assistance that has been agreed upon by the District BPNT Coordinator Team with the Disbursing Bank. The location of E-Warong is determined through consideration of ease of access, smooth electronic communication networks, as well as the number of recipients and the distribution of KPM in one village. The staples or food that can be purchased by BPNT beneficiaries at E-Warong using the assistance fund are carbohydrate sources including rice and sago, animal protein sources including eggs, chicken meat and fresh fish, vegetable

protein sources including nuts, and vitamin and mineral sources including fruits and vegetables.



Fig. 1. BPNT Nominal Change Pamphlet

Source: Web Page kemensos.go.id, 2020

Ngusikan Village is one of the villages that distributed the Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) program after being designated as a location in Jombang Regency by the channeling bank. However, in reality, the BPNT program has not been realized evenly or on target. According to Ibu Yarpi, who is one of the people who did not receive BPNT, complained that the distribution of the BPNT program was not in accordance with the needs of the recipients or it could be said that the distribution was uneven or less targeted. According to her, there are some people who are considered underprivileged like her but they do not get the assistance program, while people who can be said to be capable or well-off actually get the assistance program. This is a problem that needs attention because it can cause the performance of the BPNT program to not be carried out effectively and efficiently. Therefore, researchers want to make observations about how the implementation of the Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai program policy in Ngusikan Village, Jombang Regency.

Based on the background explanation above, to review the Policy Implementation of the BPNT in Ngusikan Village, Jombang Regency, researchers used George c Edward III's implementation theory. According to George c Edward III, there are 4 factors that are believed to have an impact on policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

1.1. Public Policy

Public policy is everything that is determined by the government, either to do something or not to do this (Thomas R. Dye 1975) in (Wijaya & Aprilia, 2020). In making decisions, the government must have clear objectives because public policy is not only the desire of officials or the government, but this has an effect on society.

According to Winarno, as defined by James Anderson 1969, policy is a direction of action that has goals and objectives that have been set by a group of people or organizations to address a particular problem and person.

1.2. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a process that occurs after the establishment of a policy and to manage inputs and produce outputs that have an impact on society (Alfarizi, 2018). To carry out the implementation, it must set goals, objectives, planned programs and funds to support the policy implementation process so that it is on target and achieves the desired goals. The definition of policy implementation is also referred to as all actions carried out by government officials, both groups and individuals, which are aimed at achieving certain targets that have been designed in a policy. If the policy does not run properly, cannot solve the problem, then the policy can be said to have failed even though the policy implementation has gone well.

1.3. Implementation Theory

George c Edward III defines that Implementation is a series of activities carried out by each individual or official or group of people, both government and private, which are directed towards the achievement of policy decisions. According to George c Edward III in (Noviyanti et al., 2023) there are 4 factors that are believed to be an influence on policy implementation, namely:

a. Communication

Communication is the process of conveying information from the communicator to the communicant. In policy implementation, communication can be carried out between policy makers and policy implementers or between policy implementers and policy targets (Aristin & Azizah, 2018). Public policy makers need to convey information about the policy to policy implementers so that later policy implementers can know and understand what the contents, objectives, directions, and target groups of the policy are.

b. Resources

Resources are a means to achieve goals or the ability to benefit from existing opportunities. Resources consist of 3, namely human resources, budget resources and facilities & infrastructure resources (Delpiero Roring et al., 2021). In policy implementation, resources are a very important aspect, especially human resources. Human resources are the main actors or actors in the implementation of public policy implementation, so that without human resources the policy implementation process will not be able to run properly.

c. Disposition

Disposition is an attitude or characteristic possessed by policy implementers which includes commitment, honesty and democratic nature (Mufatiroh et al., 2021). If the policy implementer has good characteristics, then he can also carry out the policy well as desired by the policy maker. However, if the policy implementer has bad traits or characteristics, the policy

implementation process cannot run effectively either.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucracy is a body that is fully involved in policy implementation (Gewe et al., 2023). Bureaucratic structure is important in policy implementation because it has a significant influence on the success of achieving the objectives of a policy. Therefore, the mechanism and structure of program policy implementation must be in line with the established SOP.

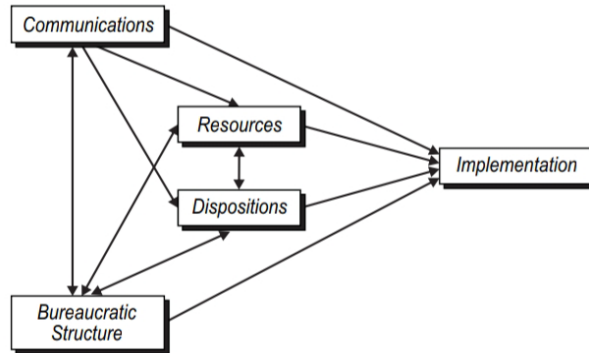


Fig 2. Implementation Model George c Edward III

Source : George Edward III, 1980:148 in Tachjan, 2006:57

1.4. Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai

Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai is an assistance program from the government in the form of non-cash or basic necessities provided to people who fall into the criteria of being poor or underprivileged once a month through an electronic account and must be spent on staples or food in E-Warong that have been determined by officers (Octavia et al., 2022). Based on (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2023) the BPNT program has the aim of helping to reduce the burden of spending on people who fall into poor criteria in meeting food or basic needs, and can also provide benefits in overcoming or dealing with poverty problems in Indonesia.

2. Method

The type of research used by researchers is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research used to examine a condition of natural objects, in which the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono: 2005) in (Nasution, 2023). For the focus of the research, namely based on the theory of Gerge c Edward III which consists of 4 variables, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure. There are 2 types of data used in writing this article, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is a data source obtained by researchers directly at the research site (Sugiyono, 2013) in (Allifyah & Prastyawan, 2023). Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained or collected by researchers from trusted sources and is used to support primary information (Syafnidawaty, 2020).

Primary data was obtained directly by researchers in the field using 3 methods, the first is observation, which was carried out by directly observing the condition of the community in Ngusikan Village and how it was during the BPNT distribution process. Second, interviews were conducted by taking relevant sources, namely the Village Head or village officials involved in the distribution of BPNT and the people who received the BPNT program. And the third is documentation, which is in the form of photos during the process of distributing assistance and photos of basic necessities obtained by KPM. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained by researchers from Village Government agencies, books, journals, and trusted websites. The data that has been collected will be analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman which consists of three flows, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification (Yunengsih & Syahrilfuddin, 2020).

3. Result and Discussion

Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai is an assistance program from the Ministry of Social Affairs that is given to underprivileged families in order to deal with the problem of poverty in Indonesia. This program began to be implemented in Jombang Regency, especially in Ngusikan Village in 2015 and has been ongoing until now. At the beginning of its implementation, this program was called Prosperous Rice Social Assistance, but as the program progressed in 2020 it was changed to the Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT). The BPNT disbursement process to the community is carried out once a month through the E-Warong system, where the Rp 200,000 that enters each community account must be spent in the form of food or basic necessities at E-Warong, such as rice, sugar, fresh fish, nuts and fruit. According to Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village explained that since the beginning of 2023 there has been a change in policy, BPNT, which was originally given in the form of basic necessities, was changed to cash that entered each KPM account in the amount of Rp 200,000/month. For the disbursement mechanism, each KPM can take or withdraw the money at the nearest ATM machine according to the channeling bank. In addition, since the beginning of 2023, there have also been additional basic necessities in the form of 10kg rice from the Social Service given to BPNT recipients as a bonus due to the current food crisis. Jombang Regency Social Service provides food aid to Ngusikan Village for distribution to BPNT recipients.



Fig. 3. The Distribution Process of 10kg Rice Food Assistance
Source: Researcher Documentation in Ngusikan Village, 2023

The number of people receiving the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village in 2023 is 410 KPM spread across 5 hamlets, namely Balongrejo Hamlet, Jinggring Hamlet, Kambingan Hamlet, Ngusikan Hamlet and Tanjung Hamlet. This number increased when compared to 2020-2022 with 387 KPM recipients. The criteria for those entitled to receive this assistance are poor people who have uncertain income and whose names have been included in the DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data) because they have been recommended by the village.

Year	Hamlet Name	Number of Recipients
2020	Balongrejo	43
	Jinggring	33
	Kambingan	132
	Ngusikan	88
	Tanjung	91
Total		387
2021	Balongrejo	43
	Jinggring	33
	Kambingan	132
	Ngusikan	88
	Tanjung	91
Total		387
2022	Balongrejo	43
	Jinggring	33
	Kambingan	132
	Ngusikan	88
	Tanjung	91
Total		387
2023	Balongrejo	40
	Jinggring	36
	Kambingan	134
	Ngusikan	92
	Tanjung	108
Total		410

Table 1. Data on BPNT Recipients in Ngusikan Village

Source : Data from Ngusikan Village Hall Office, 2023

Based on the research that has been conducted, the discussion will focus on the results of the research analyzed using the George C Edward III implementation theory which includes 4 variables, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. Discussion on Policy Implementation of BPNT Program in Ngusikan Village, Jombang Regency will focus on George c Edward III's theory, analyzing four key variables based on research results for in-depth understanding..

3.1. Communication

Effective communication is crucial for successful policy implementation. It involves the interaction between policymakers, implementers, and targets. Understanding

policy material and its background is essential for policy implementers to ensure smooth implementation.. According to George c Edward III in order to create effective communication, there are 3 important things that need to be considered in the communication process, namely :

a. Transmission

Based on the research results, the transmission or distribution of communication in the implementation of the BPNT program is established between policy implementers, namely BPNT assistants from the Social Service and Ngusikan Village officials with the policy target group, namely the community of BPNT program recipients in Ngusikan village. According to Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village, the delivery of information regarding the names of BPNT recipients is carried out directly from the Jombang Regency Social Service to all villages in Jombang Regency. Then the village will convey the information to the community. In addition, based on Mr. Tri's explanation as the BPNT facilitator from the Social Service, he explained that during the change in the form of cash disbursement, the facilitators from the Social Service have not been able to supervise or monitor and evaluate the use of the assistance funds. According to him, with only one assistant and having to supervise 410 KPM in Ngusikan Village in spending the aid funds is not easy. Because not all KPM in Ngusikan Village spend the aid funds on the same day and in the same place.

b. Clarity

Clarity is where there is no ambiguous interpretation of a policy. Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village explained that in order to deliver clear information, information about the names of BPNT recipients was conveyed by the Village to all Heads of Hamlets in Ngusikan Village and later each Head of Hamlet will convey it directly to the recipient community. In addition, the list of names of BNPT recipients can also be viewed independently by the community through the Cek Bansos application issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Not only that, the delivery of information regarding the disbursement of the BPNT program is also clearly conveyed, which information is not only conveyed by the BPNT assistant through the WhatsApp group, but the Village will also inform the community again regarding the disbursement of the assistance through an invitation letter.

c. Consistency

Consistency means that if policy implementation is to run effectively. In the implementation of the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village, the process of delivering information has been effective and structured. This can be seen in the delivery of information about the disbursement of the BPNT program which is always delivered by the BPNT assistant from the Social Service to the BPNT recipient community 1 day before the disbursement process. Based on a statement from Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village, the delivery of this information is carried out by the BPNT facilitator to the BPNT recipient community in Ngusikan Village through a WhatsApp group consisting of the BPNT recipient community in Ngusikan

Village and the BPNT facilitator from the Social Service. In addition, according to Mrs. Lasmia as a BPNT recipient community, she also explained that for the delivery of information regarding the names of those who received the BPNT program, it was conveyed by each Hamlet Head, usually the Hamlet Head visited each KPM's house to convey this information.

3.2. Resources

Resources are a very important factor in supporting policy implementation. Resources here include 3 types, namely human resources which include implementors/people involved in the process of distributing the BPNT program, budget resources which include budget funds for program implementation, and facilities & infrastructure resources which include facilities to support the smooth running of a policy.

a. Human resources

According to a statement from Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village, human resources or implementors who participate in the implementation of the BPNT program include village officials, E-Warong officers, and BPNT assistants who are officers from the Social Service in charge of conveying information from the center to the community regarding the disbursement of assistance. In addition, Mr. Sutikno Hadi also explained The Village Government's involvement in the BPNT program is limited to proposing eligible poor individuals to Social Service and informing the community about the recipients. Prior to proposing names, the Village Government conducts surveys in all hamlets of Ngusikan Village to identify and collect data on eligible individuals.. Surveys to the community are not only conducted once, but every 3 months the Village Government will conduct a re-survey or crosscheck in order to obtain validity related to the data obtained.

b. Budget resources

In the implementation of the BPNT program, the source of funds used is budget funds from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, which in the process of distributing aid, aid funds will go directly to the accounts of each KPM. According to Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village explained that in the implementation of the BPNT program there is no operational budget, either from the Central Government or from the Local Government. The distribution of the BPNT program is currently carried out once a month and each KPM can withdraw the assistance funds in cash to the nearest ATM machine or E-Warong.

c. Facilities & Infrastructure Resources

The facilities or infrastructure used in implementing the BPNT program include the Cek Bansos application to check the list of social assistance recipients, ATM cards called Prosperous Family Cards (KKS) for each KPM as a means of entering aid funds, electronic data capture (edc) machines as a tool for swiping ATM cards to disburse aid, E-Warong as a place to disburse aid in the form of basic necessities, and ATM machines. Because currently

the disbursement of assistance is converted into cash, the process of disbursing assistance is carried out independently by each KPM at the nearest ATM machine in accordance with the channeling bank. Based on the results of the research, some people feel happy because they can disburse the assistance funds independently at the ATM machine, but for some people who do not understand the use of the ATM card, especially the elderly, they prefer to continue disbursing the assistance funds to E-Warong even though there will also be an admin fee that must be paid of Rp 5,000.



Fig 4. Account Book & ATM Card of BPNT Recipient
Source: Researcher Documentation in Ngusikan Village, 2023

3.3. Disposition

The disposition or attitude of the implementer is a very important factor in supporting the success of program implementation. The attitude of the implementer can also be an obstacle if the implementer does not implement the policy properly. Therefore, to achieve policy implementation objectives, policy implementers must have the ability and expertise in accordance with the objectives of the policy implementation. There are 3 factors that are the main concern of disposition, namely:

a. Appointment of Implementers

The appointment of implementers is the selection of implementers involved in implementing the BPNT program. According to Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village explained that the Ministry of Social Affairs was appointed as the maker and controller of the BPNT program because the Ministry of Social Affairs is an institution that handles all social problems in Indonesia, one of which is the problem of poverty. So with the appointment of the Ministry of Social Affairs as the policy maker of the BPNT program, it is hoped that it can help the economy of underprivileged people and can handle and reduce the number of poverty rates in Indonesia.

Mr Sutikno also explained that in implementing the program there needs to be assistance from other related parties to support the smooth implementation of the program. The other parties involved in the implementation of the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village are BPNT assistants from the Jombang District Social Service, the Distributor Bank, the Village Government and E-Warong officers. According to Mr. Sutikno, the appointment of BPNT facilitators from the Social Service is directly appointed by the Social Service Agency and assigned to several villages in

Jombang District. Meanwhile, the appointment of implementers from the village is directly appointed by the Village Head according to the competencies and abilities needed.

b. Incentives

Incentives are allowances or bonuses given to implementers in implementing policies. According to Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village explained that in the implementation of the BPNT program there was no operational budget set, so there were no incentives or bonuses given to the implementers of the BPNT program policy. However, the implementors or policy implementers of the program will get a basic salary from each related agency.

c. Dispositional Effect

According to Mrs. Lasmianti, who is one of the BPNT recipients, explained that in carrying out their duties, the officers have carried out their duties in a structured manner and always apply Smile, Greeting, Greeting, Polite and Santun, both survey officers from the village, assistants from the Social Affairs Office, and E-Warong officers. In addition, Mr. Riyanto as Carik Ngusikan Village also explained that in implementing the BPNT program, officers have made every effort possible, both in terms of collecting community data, proposing names, conveying information related to the names of those who received assistance and conveying information related to the time of disbursement of the assistance so that the distribution of assistance can be carried out effectively and optimally.

Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village also explained that the community is very happy with the BPNT program, because the program can help the community, especially the poor, in meeting their food needs. Not only that, according to Mrs. Lasmianti as a recipient of the BPNT program, she is also very happy with the existence of the program, because according to her the assistance can help the economy of underprivileged residents. Especially at this time the assistance is disbursed in the form of cash amounting to Rp200,000 per month, so that people can minimize the use of this money for shopping for basic needs that are very necessary.

3.4. Bureaucratic structure

Structure has an important role in creating effective policy implementation. Based on the results of observations in the field. The bureaucratic structure in implementing the BPNT program is from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as the program policy maker will convey information to the East Java Provincial Social Service, then the information is conveyed to the Jombang Regency Social Service, then the Jombang Regency conveys the information to the Village Government, then the Village Government forwards the information to the E-Warong and the community. There are 2 main characteristics in the bureaucratic structure, namely:

a. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

In implementing the BPNT program, the Village Government has no specific SOPs that are used as guidelines in carrying out their duties. According to

Mr. Sutikno Hadi, in its implementation, the program is directly handled by the Social Service, so the SOP used as a reference for program implementation is from the Central Government. The policy that is used as a reference in implementing the BPNT program is based on the General Guidelines for the Basic Food Program issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and compiled jointly by relevant cross-sector ministries/agencies. The policy is used as a reference or guideline for all officers implementing the BPNT program, be it Village officers, BPNT assistants, E-Warong Officers and related Government agencies. In implementing the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village, the implementers have carried out their duties well in accordance with the predetermined SOP. Mrs. Lasmiati, a BPNT beneficiary, highlighted the officers' support in assisting recipients during distribution. They provided guidance to those unfamiliar with the process and aided those facing issues like lost or damaged ATM cards. Not only that, in the process of disbursing the assistance the officers were also polite and very nurturing to the community.

b. Fragmentation

Fragmentation in implementing tasks involves dividing responsibilities. The BPNT program divides responsibilities between the Central Government and Local Governments for effective implementation. The central government is responsible for determining the names of people who are entitled to Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai and ensuring the validity of the data that has been received from the local government in accordance with the actual situation. Meanwhile, the Local Government is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the BPNT program in each region and ensuring the validity of the data that has been received from the results of the report and submitting it to the Central Government. The division of responsibilities in implementing the BPNT program has been running effectively, both at the Central Government and the Local Government. This is evidenced by the statement of Mr. Riyanto as Carik Ngusikan Village who explained that in terms of the right quality, right time and right amount, the process of implementing the BPNT program in Ngusikan Village has been going well. The disbursement of assistance is carried out routinely once a month with a nominal value of Rp 200,000 per KPM in accordance with the General Guidelines for the Basic Food Program. However, the implementation of this responsibility is still not fully implemented optimally, because in terms of the right target, the process of implementing the BPNT program is still considered not fully targeted. In addition, the BPNT program has not been able to cover all of the poor in Ngusikan Village. Mr. Riyanto explained that the number of poor people in Ngusikan Village in 2023 was 448 poor families, but of these only 410 KPM received the BPNT program, so there were still 38 poor families who did not receive this assistance.

Hamlet Name	Number of people
Balongrejo	46
Jinggiring	44

Kambangan	141
Ngusikan	101
Tanjung	116
Total	448

Table 2. Data on the Poor in Ngusikan Village as of 2023

Source: Data from Ngusikan Village Hall Office, 2023

Based on the statement from Mr. Sutikno Hadi as the Head of Ngusikan Village, he explained that the data on BPNT recipients submitted by the Jombang District Social Service to the Ngusikan Village Government still had some that did not match the actual situation. The data on BPNT recipients is old data that was proposed by the village government 2 years ago. The village government's survey data is expected to change within 2 years. Initially, underprivileged individuals may have received assistance and experienced economic improvement. Delays in processing proposals from various local governments in Indonesia contribute to the time-consuming approval process by the Central Government.

In addition, Mr. Sutikno Hadi also explained that what the Government wants to realize regarding the emergence of this BPNT program is the most important and main thing is to deal with and reduce the number of poverty rates in Indonesia. In addition, the emergence of the BPNT program is also to lift the welfare of the poor by helping to fulfill food needs for the underprivileged and as a form of Government concern for the underprivileged. So with this program, it is hoped that the community's economy, especially in terms of food needs, can be helped and later the poverty rate in Indonesia can also decrease.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the conclusion is that the implementation process and application of the BPNT Program in Ngusikan Village, Jombang Regency is not running effectively because the distribution of this program has not been right on target to the community. This will be explained in depth in accordance with George c Edward III's implementation theory which is explained in four (4) variables including Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure.

4.1. Communication

The implementation of the BPNT program involves interaction between the BPNT facilitators, who are always the policy implementers from the Social Service and village officials of Ngusikan Village, and the policy target group, namely the beneficiary families (KPM). The delivery of information related to the names of BPNT recipients is carried out directly from the Jombang District Social Service to all villages in Jombang District, after which the villages forward the information to the community through their respective RT heads. Meanwhile, information about the disbursement of the BPNT program is conveyed by the BPNT facilitator from the Social Agency to the beneficiary community through the WhatsApp group.

4.2. Resources

Human resources or implementors who take part in the implementation of the BPNT program include village officers, E-Warong officers, and BPNT assistants from the Social Service. In the implementation of the BPNT program, the source of funds used is budget funds from the Ministry of Social Affairs, which in the procedure for distributing assistance, funds will directly enter the account of each KPM. Meanwhile, the facilities or infrastructure used in the implementation of the BPNT program include the Social Aid Check application, electronic data capture (edc) machines, ATM cards for each KPM, as well as E-Warong and ATM machines. Aid distributed as cash independently by each recipient at nearest ATM. However, for some people who do not understand the use of the ATM card, especially the elderly, they prefer to continue disbursing the assistance funds to E-Warong even though there will also be an admin fee that must be paid of IDR 5,000.

4.3. Disposition

In the process of appointing implementers, BPNT assistants from the Social Service are directly appointed by the Social Service Agency, while village officers are directly appointed by the Village Head according to the competencies and abilities needed. In the implementation of this program there is no operational budget so there are no incentives or bonuses given to the implementers of the BPNT program, although no incentives are obtained, the attitude of the implementers in carrying out their duties is good and structured, the officers also apply Smile, Greeting, Greeting, Polite and Polite. The community is very happy with the BPNT program, because the program can help underprivileged people meet their basic food needs.

4.4. Bureaucratic structure

There are 2 main characteristics that make up the bureaucratic structure including SOPs and Fragmentation. In implementing the BPNT program, the Village Government does not have a special SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) that guides them in carrying out their duties, but the program is directly handled by the Social Service so that the SOP used as a guideline for program implementation is from the Central Government. In the implementation of the BPNT program, the division of responsibilities is divided into 2, namely the Central Government and the Local Government. The division of responsibilities in implementing the BPNT program has been running effectively, but the implementation of these responsibilities is still not fully implemented optimally, because in terms of the right target, the process of implementing the BPNT program is still considered not fully on target. The delay in approval for assistance recipients was due to the Central Government taking 2 years to approve the proposal process involving multiple Regional Governments in Indonesia. This prolonged timeframe was necessary for data acceptance and approval.

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