

Implementation Of Staple Food Program For Beneficiary Families In Sawah Kulon Village Pasawahan District Purwakarta Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "Implementation of the Staple Food Program for Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Sawah Kulon Village, Pasawahan District, Purwakarta Regency". which have been determined and implementation itself refers to various program implementation actions that have been prepared to achieve the planned program objectives. The Indonesian government is conducting business through social assistance programs that aim to reduce the level of poverty that occurs in Indonesia, one of which is with the assistance of the Basic Food Program, the basic food program is food social assistance that is distributed in non-cash form from the government to KPM every month via electronic money which is used only for buy groceries. The research method used is a qualitative approach method with informant selection techniques using purposive sampling. Data collection techniques in this study used techniques, namely: (1) Interview (2) Observation (3) Documentation Study. The number of informants in this study was divided into three parts, namely the main informants who were beneficiaries of eight families, the key informants, namely the Pasawahan District Social Welfare Workers and additional informants, namely the Village Secretary. The results of the study showed that the implementation of the basic food program went well, no serious obstacles were found and had a positive impact on beneficiary families.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty is one of the economic problems that exist in Indonesia and other countries, and poverty is seen as a multidimensional problem. According to the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS, 2004) poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people, male or female, are unable and unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. This multidimensional poverty includes poverty in the economic, social, political and cultural dimensions as well as poverty in all dimensions related to education, social politics, religion and morals, as well as world peace (bilateral relations or diplomacy) (Tiara & Mardianto, 2019; Achmad, 2023).

Poverty is associated with the ability to carry out a function in society. Poverty arises when people do not have income, and do not get adequate education, as well as poor health conditions. Acne vulgaris is an inflammatory skin condition caused by polysebaceous units that occurs in adolescents and young adults characterized by comedones, papules, pustules, and nodules.¹ The distribution of acne depends on the density of pilosebaceous units, especially on the face, neck, chest, shoulders and back. Acne vulgaris can cause scars resulting in a lack of self-confidence, and can also lead to depression, therefore acne requires serious treatment (R.Khander, 2012; Achmad, 2023).

In September 2022 the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 26.36 million people. Compared to March 2022, the number of poor people increased by 0.20 million people. Meanwhile,

Implementation Of Staple Food Program For Beneficiary Families In Sawah Kulon Village Pasawahan District Purwakarta Regency.

Gina Anaimah et.al

when compared to September 2021, the number of poor people decreased by 0.14 million people. The percentage of poor people in September 2022 was recorded at 9.57 percent, an increase of 0.03 percentage points from March 2022 and a decrease of 0.14 percentage points from September 2021. Based on area of residence, in the period March 2022-September 2022, the percentage of poor people urban areas increased by 0.16 million people, while in rural areas it increased by 0.04 million people. The percentage of poverty that occurred in urban areas increased by 7.50 percent to 7.53 percent. Meanwhile in rural areas it rose from 12.29 percent to 12.36 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023).

The Indonesian government has been trying to reduce poverty in Indonesia through social programs. One of the government's efforts to overcome the problem of poverty is the staple food program. This staple food program is the government's effort to reduce poverty.

As emphasized in the Guidelines for the Staple Program, the general principles of the Sembako Program are: "The Sembako Program is food social assistance that is distributed in non-cash form from the government to KPM every month which is channeled via electronic money and only to buy food needs or what is called E-Waroeng which cooperate with dealers" (Tnp2k, 2020; Lestari & Talkah, 2020). From this understanding it can be concluded that the Sembako program is a program that helps the poor, especially families, hereinafter referred to as "Beneficiary Families".

The Staple Program is a development program from the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program which is implemented as a food assistance transformation program to further ensure the program is highly targeted and can help increase demand, especially for basic food needs (KEMENSOS, 2020).

BPNT was developed into the Staple Food Program in 2020 as an effort to strengthen social protection and increase the effectiveness of the food social assistance program. In the BPNT program, the index of assistance provided to Beneficiary Families (KPM) is IDR 110,000/KPM/month, after being developed in the Staple Food Program, the index of assistance provided is IDR 150,000/KPM/month. As we enter 2020, Indonesia is hit by the Corona Virus or commonly referred to as Covid-19 and has a huge impact on the economy and socially. To reduce this impact, the government makes a policy through the Staple Food Program, which is a national program and is intended for the poor and vulnerable. Therefore, in March 2020, the Basic Food Program assistance index was again increased to Rp. 200,000/KPM/month. This is done in order to always maintain people's purchasing power. In addition to increasing the aid index, the number of beneficiaries was also expanded from 15.6 million KPM to 20 million KPM

The Staple food Program in Sawah Kulon Village, Pasawahan District, Purwakarta Regency is running quite well. This can be seen from the large number of people who receive the program, especially beneficiary families who are less fortunate. This staple food program enables Beneficiary Families (KPM) to meet their basic family needs.

2. METHOD

The research method in this study uses qualitative research methods. David William said that qualitative research is a process of collecting data in a natural setting using a natural method and carried out by researchers who have a natural interest. This definition makes it clear that qualitative research emphasizes natural settings and natural methods and is carried out by people who are interested and have an interest in nature. Qualitative research uses interviews, observation and document studies as data collection methods. The data collected in qualitative research are not numerical in nature, but data collected from interview texts, field notes, personal documents, memorandums, and other official documents (Moleong J Lexy, 2017).

In qualitative research, the instrument is a person or also called a human instrument, the human instrument is the researcher himself. To become an instrument, researchers must have the provision, theory and general views as well as broad insight to ask questions, analyze, photograph and compile social situations that are researched and studied more clearly and meaningfully (Sugiyono, 2022).

*Implementation Of Staple Food Program For Beneficiary Families In Sawah Kulon Village
Pasawahan District Purwakarta Regency.*

Gina Anaimah et.al

1210

based on this type of research, this study will describe how the implementation of the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village, Pasawahan District, Purwakarta Regency.

Data collection techniques used by a researcher in qualitative research are interviews, observations, document studies and field notes. Data collection techniques are the most important step in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing about data collection techniques, researchers cannot obtain data that is in accordance with the standards and data set (Sugiyono, 2022).

In-depth interviews are conversations that have a specific purpose and are carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer asks questions and the interviewee answers these questions. Generally, the interview process is more effective when both parties are physically present.

Observation is an observing activity carried out in research that is carried out directly to a particular object. Observation is a data collection method that relies more on and uses observation of an object of research and observation is a complex process which also consists of biological processes and psychological processes (Fadli, 2021).

document study documents are important writings which contain information inside. Document study is a qualitative research data collection method by reviewing and analyzing pre-existing documents. Documents themselves can be distinguished into official private documents. A personal document is a person's written report of their actions, experiences and beliefs. Official documents are divided into internal and external documents. Internal documents can be in the form of memorandums, notifications, directives and rules of certain community institutions for use in their own environment. Meanwhile, external documents contain information material made by social institutions or community organizations.

The sampling technique used by researchers in this study is non-probability sampling, namely the sampling technique with purposive sampling. "Purposive sampling is a technique used in taking a sample of data sources with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2022).

Researchers decide to use this technique because this technique is a technique used to select informants who know best about the object of research being studied so that this can make it easier for researchers to conduct their research. the main source of data in qualitative research is in the form of words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others. Data sources are anything that can provide information about a research being studied. In collecting data, researchers collect data sources in the form of primary data and secondary data.

Based on the data sources described above, it can be seen the type of research data. The type of data is further divided according to the formulation of the problem to explain the problem to be studied. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity or validation of data that uses something outside the data for validation or comparison with the data itself. Triangulation in testing the validity of this data means examining data from different sources in different ways and at different times. That's why there are source triangulation, thchnique triangulation, and time triangulation.

The data analysis technique used in this study uses a technique with the Miles and Huberman model, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing a conclusion. Based on the data sources described above, it can be seen the type of research data. The type of data is further divided according to the formulation of the problem to explain the problem to be studied.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study were obtained after going through interviews, document studies and non-participant observation which is a data collection technique through direct observation of the object under study, but in this case did not participate in the activities carried out.

Interviews were conducted with informants which is one of the data collection techniques by asking questions directly to informants, these questions were adjusted to the abilities of the informants. To answer the research on the formulation of the problem, researchers need several informants who can assist in providing information on discussing qualitative research entitled Implementation of the Staple Food Program for Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Sawah Kulon Village,

The Effectiveness of Using Aloe Vera Facial Soap and Aloe Gel on the Degree of Acne Vulgaris in Students of SMA Negeri 2 Bayang Putri Bunga Anggreko Setiawan, Ade Teti Vani, Budi Yulhasfi Febrianto, Vina Tri Septiana

Pasawahan District, Purwakarta Regency with several informant criteria that have been determined by the researcher.

The socialization and education carried out in the village of Sawah Kulon has gone well enough, the problem is that there are several KPMs who still have to be assisted when distributing aid due to a lack of clear education and a lack of understanding of digital media so that beneficiaries who experience these obstacles need help from the RW or RT. The drawback is that the socialization and education that is carried out is not directly carried out by social assistants so that there are still a number of things that some KPM do not understand.

The basic food program in Sawah Kulon village runs well every year. This is supported by the readiness and good cooperation of the parties involved in implementing the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon village. The readiness of the village government to be a very important supporter of the continuation of the Staple Food Program (Laisouw et al., 2019).

The socialization carried out to Beneficiary Families (KPM) is usually carried out at the beginning of the implementation of the basic food program, the socialization and education provided to KPM is carried out during village meetings or in Sawah Kulon Village it is commonly called a minggon meeting which only involves village institutions such as hamlet heads, RW, RT. After the minggon meeting was held, the village institution socialized and educated it to the community. The Staple Food Program implemented in Sawah Kulon Village already has a clear goal of helping families who are lacking in terms of meeting their food needs and it is hoped that this Staple Food Program can be provided to those who really need it.

The Staple Food Program is indeed intended for KPM who have a low economic level and this Staple Food Program is a non-cash assistance program that is more focused on providing non-cash assistance, especially basic food assistance for KPM to meet food needs and fulfill the KPM's own nutrition. The distribution of the Staple Food Program assistance to KPM or beneficiary families is carried out in several stages. The initial stage for KPM who has just been designated as a beneficiary of the Basic Food Program assistance is to register and distribute the Prosperous Family Card or KKS. The process of distributing aid funds for the Staple Food Program in the village of Sawah Kulon is given every 3 months the process of channeling the Staple Food Program assistance funds is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding Social Assistance Expenditures stipulated by the Minister who administers government affairs in the financial sector.

Utilization of Basic Food Program assistance KPM must utilize all of the Basic Food Program assistance funds to meet their daily needs and what determines the type and amount of basic food materials is also the KPM itself with the assistance of the Basic Food Program fund, distribution of financial assistance is provided through KKS and can be directly spent by the KPM itself according to the needs to meet their daily needs.

The targets in the basic food program are families with the lowest socioeconomic conditions in the implementation areas (districts/cities) according to the allocation provided by the government, and their names are included in the List of Beneficiary Families (KPM) determined by the government. The staple food program that has been implemented in Sawah Kulon Village has been running since 2016 and the name of this program has undergone several transformations from Raskin, Rastra, BPNT and is now called the Basic Food Program. The beneficiaries of the basic food program in Sawah Kulon Village have reached 120 KPM.

The basic food program that runs in Sawah Kulon Village is given to KPM with certain criteria or groups that meet the requirements that KPM is taken from DTKS and for provinces it is also taken from the sapawarga application and according to the rules the community is entitled to receive basic food program assistance from decile 1 to 3 with the elderly category, drop out of work or layoffs and vulnerable to poverty. This staple food program has been running quite well, it's just that there is still some assistance that is still not on target due to data discrepancies with what is happening in the field.

Obstacles in the implementation of the basic food program in Sawah Kulon Village experienced not enough obstacles, it can be said that the implementation of the basic food program

*Implementation Of Staple Food Program For Beneficiary Families In Sawah Kulon Village
Pasawahan District Purwakarta Regency.*

Gina Anaimah et.al

itself was going well, however, there were few obstacles for the village government, one of which was the distribution of aid funds to KPM. The aid funds will go into the KPM account if the village funds have been disbursed and the disbursement of these funds is not determined by the village government. This resulted in an inappropriate time for the distribution of aid funds to KPM. the impact of the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village has a good and positive impact on Beneficiary Families (KPM), especially in helping Beneficiary Families (KPM) meet their food needs and also with the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village to fulfill nutrition can be fulfilled.

Another positive impact arising from the existence of the Basic Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village is that the Basic Food Program can alleviate the burden of poverty that occurs in Sawah Kulon Village. This staple food program can reduce the burden of poverty to buy basic food materials and with this basic food program the community experiences significant changes, especially in supporting basic food needs. the hope for this basic food program is that the data collection will be further enhanced so that the basic food program that runs is more on target and in the future the expected data is in accordance with the DTKS data so that the recipients of assistance from the basic food program are obtained for people in need and other hopes in implementing the basic food program in Sawah Village Kulon could be more precisely targeted and more stringent in its selection so that the provision of this program is given to people who are more entitled and more in need.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Basic Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village has several stages in the process of implementing the Basic Food Program. First, socialization was carried out from the Ministry of Social Affairs to the District, District and Village governments regarding the Basic Food Program and how the mechanism for implementing the Basic Food Program was carried out as well as outreach to Beneficiary Families (KPM), then, to realize the objectives of the Basic Food Program, data collection was carried out on Beneficiary Families (KPM) and making KKS for the distribution of aid funds. The next step is to realize the accuracy of the targets for the Sembako Program in Sawah Kulon Village, the village government always verifies the suitability of the data from the DTKS and in the field. Regarding the group of people who are entitled to assistance is the group people who have a low economic level in Sawah Kulon Village and for the category of beneficiary communities in Sawah Kulon Village take 3 categories, namely the elderly, people affected by layoffs and people who are vulnerable to poverty. According to TKSK and the Village Secretary, the target accuracy for the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village was 70% right on target. Distribution of the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village, distribution of funds is always done every 3 months. The distribution of aid funds was carried out as much as possible on time, although there were occasional delays. The distribution of aid funds is carried out through Himbara in this Basic Food Program. The Himbara is Bank BNI or it can be through PT. Indonesian post. The Basic Food Program is the government's effort to reduce the poverty rate and the burden of poverty for Beneficiary Families. It can be said that the implementation of the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village is going well considering the changes that are occurring in the community in a more positive direction, especially for Beneficiary Families (KPM) to meet their food needs. Obstacles during the implementation of the Staple Food Program in Sawah Kulon Village did not occur with serious obstacles, for the obstacles experienced were the data collection and accuracy of targets that were not in accordance with the conditions on the ground where in several cases there were beneficiaries who were still quite sufficient in terms of the economy but received assistance from the Staple Food Program and those who are more entitled do not receive assistance from the Staple Food Program.

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