

Implementation of the Tomohon City Social Service Basic Food Program

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Abstract. *Poverty is a very important problem to solve. The Covid 19 pandemic that hit the world, including Indonesia, adds to the long record of efforts to eradicate poverty and fulfill basic needs for the community. One of the programs carried out by the government is the distribution of nine basic necessities for the community. Tomohoon City is one of fifteen districts/cities in North Sulawesi Province which also implements a basic food cash assistance program for the poor. The policies that form the basis for its implementation are Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2015, Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017, Ministerial Regulation Domestic Affairs Number 32 of 2011 and Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No.146/HUK/2013. The implementation of this program is closely related to aspects of the policies implemented, target groups, implementing organizations and environmental factors. This research was conducted to explain the implementation of the basic food program carried out by the Tomohon City Social Service. The research design used is qualitative. The research findings show that the implementation of the basic food program carried out by the Tomohon City Social Service in alleviating poverty has been running from the aspect of idealized policy and the policy environment, but has not been appropriate in terms of data on the target group and in the implementation of the tasks of the implementing organization, especially e-warung agents and program assistants.*

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INTRODUCTION

Every human being tries to fulfill his needs. However, the need for food is the most basic one that must be met. Therefore, people will work as hard as possible to get money to meet these needs. However, it cannot be denied that even though humans have tried to fulfill their needs, not all needs can be met. This includes the need for food. This can be proven that by 2021 Indonesia's population in the poverty category will be 26.50 million people and based on the Global Hunger Index (GHI) it is ranked third highest in Asia. Southeast hunger level.

The criteria used by the Central Statistics Agency in determining the category of poor people include meeting basic needs for food. The Ministry of Social Affairs categorizes them as having no source of livelihood or having a source of livelihood but not being able to meet basic needs (Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No.146/HUK/2013). Meanwhile, the Global Hunger Index (GHI) provides an assessment of the level of hunger of a country's population related to basic human physiological needs (food and nutritional needs such as malnourished children, thinness, stunting and even child death).

Problems related to meeting basic needs and the level of hunger in society are the government's homework to date. This has become even more serious for the government because of the Covid 19 pandemic which has devastated the socio-economic order of urban communities

to rural communities. Meeting life's needs is becoming increasingly difficult because activities must be limited and health protocols implemented more strictly. In the difficult economic conditions faced by society, the prices of basic necessities have increased. Although it must be admitted that the increase in prices of basic necessities is a result of the production prices of basic commodities also increasing. However, it cannot be denied that other causes are also due to the negative behavior of business actors in playing with the prices of basic commodities. In the end, it makes it even more difficult for people to get it.

In order to address the aforementioned challenges, both the central government and regional governments have implemented a range of programs aimed at effectively implementing policies to ensure the satisfaction of basic needs and enhance the purchasing power of individuals in lower socioeconomic strata. According to data from the Coordinator for Human Development and Culture, the government implemented various programs to assist the less fortunate, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. These programs included regular social assistance initiatives such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), as well as non-Regular Social Assistance programs like Cash Social Assistance (BST), Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), and 10 Kg Rice Assistance.

Data from the Central Government, in terms of social assistance policies for the poor, can be seen in the data on beneficiaries from the Family Hope Program (PKH) at the start of the Covid 19 pandemic, which was given to 10 million families with a total budget of IDR 37.4 trillion. Basic Food Card Program for 20 million with receipts of IDR. 200,000/person/month and the total is IDR 43.6 trillion. Pre-Employment Card for 5.6 million people where the post-training incentive is IDR. 600,000,- for 4 months. Exemption from electricity rates for 450 VA and discounts on electricity rates for 900 VA with a budget of IDR 3.5.

In its implementation, it turned out that various problems were found, including in terms of: underprivileged residents and disabled people who were paralyzed, but did not receive social assistance, data collection, verification and validation of recipients, recipients who were no longer domiciled in the village/sub-district at that time, lack of equitable distribution and data collection. not relevant to field data, there are cuts in the nominal amount of social assistance in distribution to residents under the pretext of equal distribution or money, reductions in the amount/weight of materials received, data collection and distribution of government social assistance is not carried out by sub-district/village officials and RT /RW but political parties, the public lacks understanding of the procedures for receiving aid (Husna et al., 2021; Nabila et al., 2021; Sianturi et al., 2020).

Tomohon City is one of fifteen districts/cities in North Sulawesi Province that also implements a basic food cash assistance program for the poor. Data on the number of poor people in Tomohon City spread across 44 sub-districts in 5 sub-districts, namely in 2018 it was 5.95% of the total population of 105,306 people, in 2019 it was 5.62% of the total population of 106,917 and in 2020 it was 6.60% of the total population of 100,586 people. This population is the target group for the implementation of the basic food program by the Tomohon City Social Service. In its implementation, it can be seen that the Tomohon City Social Service has attempted to utilize all its potential to achieve the objectives of the basic food assistance program. However, it must be acknowledged that various problems and obstacles are still found, as also occur in other areas, as explained in Husna et al. (2021); Nabila et al. (2021); Sianturi et al. (2020) as well as findings from the Coordinator for Human Development and Culture. At the village/sub-district level there are also problems in terms of people who can afford/do not meet the requirements but still receive assistance, exceeding the quota or predetermined amount, overlapping social assistance programs, lack of involvement of the community and village officials in the data collection stage, so that often there are wrong targets and prone to conflicts of interest in the regions as well as a weak public complaint system (Palit et al., 2022).

Various things that really interfere with the achievement of policy objectives that occur in the implementation of social assistance programs, including the basic food assistance program,

are not simple. Because the social assistance program for the poor, apart from being part of the government's efforts to improve people's welfare, as is the state's goal, is also contrary to faith in God Almighty. Social assistance programs which also include basic food programs in their funding are not small. However, it has taken a large proportion of state finances and is related to the state's financial burden and economic stability. Because the budget for financing social protection programs is IDR 372.5 trillion.

It is estimated that social assistance programs, including basic food assistance, will continue to help the poor, including in the current Covid 19 pandemic situation. So there will still be a burden on state finances to finance the program. When this program continues to run and the root of the problem and recommendations for improvement are not found, it is not impossible that problems in implementing the program as just described previously could occur. In fact, the Republic of Indonesia Police as of July 15 2020 had handled 55 cases of misuse of social assistance funds during the Covid 19 pandemic.

To be able to find the root of the problem and the appropriate implementation model to fix it, research is needed that is based on scientific studies. Therefore, research related to the implementation of this social assistance program will be carried out. The problem of this research is limited to the implementation of the basic food program in poverty alleviation carried out by the Tomohon City Social Service.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Gordon in Mulyadi (2016), implementation refers to a range of activities aimed at bringing a program to fruition. This perspective highlights the responsibility of individuals known as "administrators" to oversee and establish the methods for organizing, interpreting, and deciding on selected policies. In his work, Rusli (2013) presents boundaries to the conceptual comprehension of implementation. Implementation refers to the execution of an activity or program outlined in a policy, serving as a means to accomplish the objectives established in a decision. In his work, Mulyadi (2016) provides a comprehensive definition of public policy. He describes it as a legal outcome that is achieved through a series of administrative, scientific, and political activities. These actions are undertaken by policy makers and other stakeholders involved in the policy-making process. This interpretation differs slightly from Dunn William (2003) definition of public policy. According to Dunn William (2003), public policy refers to a collection of interrelated decisions made by government institutions or officials in various areas of government responsibility, including defense, security, energy, health, education, community welfare, crime, urban areas, and more.

In their study, Tari et al. (2021) present a comprehensive analysis of poverty, highlighting its intricate and multifaceted nature. They emphasize that addressing this issue necessitates the implementation of sustainable and integrated national policies and programs. In a study conducted by Londah et al. (2018), it was asserted that poverty is a widespread issue affecting numerous nations across the globe. As stated by Suharto (2009), the issue of poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that continues to be of ongoing significance and requires continuous study. An ongoing government initiative to address poverty is outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2017, which focuses on the distribution of non-cash social assistance. This regulation provides an explanation of social assistance, which refers to the provision of monetary support, goods, or services to individuals, families, groups, or communities who are experiencing poverty, disadvantage, or susceptibility to social risks. This regulation also clarifies that the recipient of social assistance refers to individuals, families, groups, or communities who are experiencing economic hardship, lack of privileges, and/or are susceptible to social risks. Social assistance is defined in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 as the provision of monetary or material aid by local governments to individuals, families, groups, or in a continuous and selective manner, with the objective of safeguarding against potential social risks. The social assistance program is a crucial aspect of the social security program, demonstrating the

commitment of the central government and regional authorities to addressing the needs of marginalized and underserved communities at the lower echelons (Palit et al., 2022).

The previous food program was a rastra subsidy, with the aid index initially set at IDR 110,000/KPM/Month, which has now been raised to IDR 150,000/KPM/Month. In addition, the Program broadens the range of commodities available for purchase, encompassing not only rice and eggs, but also other commodities rich in carbohydrates, animal protein, vegetable protein, as well as vitamins and minerals (Simbolon et al., 2019). According to the 2020 General Guidelines, the primary objective of the basic food program is to alleviate the financial strain on recipient families by meeting a portion of their food requirements, promoting a more well-rounded diet for recipient families, and empowering them with the ability to choose and manage their own food supplies. By providing this aid, individuals in low-income households can have their needs fulfilled through government-funded social assistance programs.

METHODS

Based on the problems stated at the beginning of this manuscript, the location for carrying out this research is the Tomohon City Social Service. The research design that will be used in this research is qualitative. The focus of this research is based on the policy implementation model put forward by Quade as in Akib (2010) and Smith as in Islamy (1919) stating that in the policy implementation process it is related to the policy being implemented/Idealized Policy, the target group/Target Groups, the organization that implements it. / Implementing Organization and environmental factors/ Environmental Factors. The informants interviewed consisted of leadership and staff at the Tomohon City Social Service, sub-district government leadership in Tomohon City, aid recipient communities, food social assistance social assistants and leaders of distributing banks. The data that will be collected in this research will be carried out through a process of interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis in this research uses the analysis model proposed by Milles (1992), namely data reduction, data presentation and data verification and drawing conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Tomohon City Regional Social Service was established in accordance with Tomohon City Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2018, which pertains to the establishment and structure of the Tomohon City Regional Apparatus. The Tomohon City Social Service is responsible for government affairs in the social sector. It is led by the Head of the Service, who reports to the Mayor through the Regional Secretary. The Social Service is responsible for executing regional government affairs in the social sector, adhering to the principles of autonomy and assistance duties.

Based on the development of social welfare problems in Tomohon City, the social welfare services carried out by the Tomohon City Social Service are greatly influenced by various factors, both internal and external. What is meant by internal factors here are Tomohon City government policies in other fields which may have an impact or influence either directly or indirectly on the performance of social services implemented by the Tomohon City Social Service as well as the resources owned by the Tomohon City Social Service, while what is meant with external factors here are central or provincial government policies regarding the development or implementation of social welfare or other factors outside of internal factors.

The social problems handled by the Tomohon City Social Service are focused on poverty, disaster victims, neglect, disability, victims of violence, exploitation and discrimination and marginalized populations. The policy direction for handling social problems includes: social protection, basic services, improving sustainable livelihoods. Social interventions carried out to deal with social problems include: Social Rehabilitation, Social Security, Social Empowerment, Social Protection.

The distribution of basic necessities follows the General Guidelines for the Basic Food Program, Amendment I of 2020, which were issued by the Control Team for the Implementation

of Non-Cash Social Assistance Distribution at the Office of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture. In 2020, the BPNT program was enhanced and transformed into the Basic Food Program with the aim of bolstering social protection and improving the efficiency of the social food assistance program. As the year 2020 began, the global community was taken aback by the emergence of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Commencing in March 2020, the index for basic food program assistance was once again raised to IDR 200,000/KPM/month in order to uphold the purchasing power of individuals during this critical period of emergency response. In 2020, the number of beneficiaries of the Basic Food Program was increased from 15.6 million KPM to 20 million KPM. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program and the Prosperous Rice Social Assistance Program (Rastra) in 2020 were transformed into the Basic Food Program. Social assistance providers are work units within ministries/agencies in the central government and/or regional work units in regional governments. Their primary responsibilities involve the implementation of poverty reduction programs, encompassing social protection, social empowerment, social rehabilitation, and basic services.

In 2020, the poverty line for Tomohon City was calculated to be at 422,746 rupiah. The data for this particular point is higher in comparison to the values recorded in 2019 (439,587) and 2018 (363,865). Furthermore, it surpasses the data for North Sulawesi Province, which stood at 391,197 in 2020. Similarly, upon examining the data, it is evident that the population of individuals living in poverty in 2020 stands at 6.06 thousand, with a corresponding percentage of 5.60%. This information was sourced from BPS Tomohon City. Based on the data presented, it is evident that there is a pressing need for a government program to address the issue of poverty in Tomohon City. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of individuals living in poverty between 2018 and 2020. Similarly, when Indonesia was confronted with the Covid 19 pandemic. The economic condition of the country also underwent significant disruptions, which had a noticeable impact on the efforts to fulfill the needs of the community. Under such circumstances, there is likely to be a rise in the impoverished population.

In order to provide assistance to the community during the Covid 19 pandemic, the government is currently implementing a basic food assistance program, in accordance with the relevant regulations. This program is conducted for the Indonesian population, utilizing data from the Social Welfare System Application - Next Generation (SKS-NG). The Tomohon City Government is also involved in the 2020 basic food program, with funding sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

From the research carried out, it was found that in the recipient communities for the Social Welfare System Application - Next Generation (SKS-NG) there were discrepancies with data on the poor population belonging to the Tomohon City Government and there were also differences with the actual conditions at the sub-district level. There are people who should be eligible to receive assistance but are not included in the list of recipients. However, there are also residents who should not be recipients but are registered as recipients. It was also found that the recipient data was invalid because someone had died and someone had changed their domicile. Another problem was that there were also benefit recipients whose account balances were empty. The e-warung agent as part of the implementing element apparently also sells materials at higher than market prices, the quality of the goods sold is not good. Field data also shows that beneficiaries pawned their cards for the reason of paying debts. Stall agents provide ingredients that are not included in the types of goods that can be purchased based on regulations and there is also a lack of socialization regarding the basic food program, resulting in confusion of information in the community.

Examine the implementation of the program if you refer to Quade's opinion as in Akib (2010) and Smith as in Islamy (1919) relating to the implemented policy/Idealized Policy, target groups, implementing organization/Implementing Organization and environmental factors/Environmental Factors. Mulyadi (2016) provides an understanding that public policy exists to solve public problems. However, this public policy has no meaning if it is not implemented properly and correctly. Basic food assistance is a program established by the

government as a policy for solving problems faced by low-income groups/poor and vulnerable families. The Covid 19 pandemic has made it increasingly difficult for low-income people to meet their basic needs every day. This social food assistance is here to reduce the burden of spending on poor and vulnerable families in meeting their food needs.

Implemented policy/ Idealized Policy

It is evident that the basic food assistance program is a government initiative administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This program has been developed in accordance with the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2017, which focuses on the Distribution of Non-Cash Social Assistance. Additionally, it also adheres to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019, which specifically addresses the Distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance. In the year 2020, Indonesia faced the challenging impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, resulting in significant difficulties for individuals in meeting their fundamental necessities. In response, the government introduced a basic food program, grounded on the aforementioned policies.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has implemented a timely basic food program to address the challenges faced by individuals struggling to meet their basic needs. In order to ensure that the contents of this fundamental food program can effectively assist the community in addressing the challenges they encounter. Similarly, during the implementation phase, it becomes evident that the provision of community social protection for food takes the shape of social food assistance for Beneficiary Families (KPM) belonging to low-income community groups and impoverished and vulnerable families.

The basic food program is implemented to alleviate the financial strain on impoverished and vulnerable families by providing social food assistance to meet their nutritional requirements. The assistance provided to the beneficiary group (KPM) comes in the form of essential commodities, priced at Rp. 200,000 per KPM. In order to acquire the necessary basic commodities, KPM has the option to make purchases at e-Warong using a card provided by BRI Bank. The card must have a cash balance that adheres to the applicable regulations.

Communities that are part of the Beneficiary Group (KPM) utilize funds from the basic food program to acquire essential items like rice or local staples such as shelled corn and sago. In addition, a variety of food items are available for purchase, including eggs, beef, chicken, fresh fish, tempeh, tofu, as well as a selection of vegetables and fruit. The operational regulations for the implementation of the basic food program have been comprehensively outlined in the general guidebook for the first revised basic food program, which was issued by the Control Team for the Implementation of Non-Cash Social Assistance Distribution at the Office of the

Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture in 2020. An examination of the provisions outlined in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2017 and the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019, along with the first amendment to the general guidelines for the basic food program, clearly articulates the review of the contents of policies pertaining to the distribution of non-cash social assistance and non-cash food assistance. These regulations were explicitly stated in 2020. The alignment between program content and the underlying policies demonstrates that the implementation of the basic food program is in line with both policy and program objectives. Given the compatibility of these elements, the notion of policy, as proposed by Dunn William (2003), is understood as a collection of interrelated decisions made by governmental institutions or officials in relation to their duties. The government's responsibilities are executed in accordance with Rusli statement (2013) that implementation refers to the execution of activities or programs outlined in a policy. These actions are taken to accomplish the objectives established in a decision.

Target group

The program has been established and implemented with the objective of addressing the challenges encountered by the general public. The public, in the execution of governmental responsibilities, comprises individuals who require and must be provided with services as stipulated by Law Number 25 of 2009, which pertains to public services. The primary objective of the basic food program is to alleviate the financial strain on KPM expenses by meeting certain dietary requirements. This program is implemented with the aim of ensuring a more well-rounded nutritional intake for KPM. In addition to offering KPM the ability to exercise choice and control in fulfilling their food requirements. Based on the objectives of this basic food program, it is evident that the intended recipients are the Beneficiary Family (KPM) community.

The target group consists of Beneficiary Families (KPM) from low-income community groups and vulnerable families. According to multiple sources, the Sembako program is designed to assist families with the most disadvantaged socio-economic circumstances in the designated area. These families are identified through the government's program ceiling and are included in the List of Beneficiaries (DPM) of the Sembako program, which is determined by the KPA at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Tomohon City has been selected as one of the program's focal points due to the presence of Beneficiary Family (KPM) communities identified through Integrated Social Welfare Data. The basic food program relies on data from the Integrated Social Welfare Data system, which is accessible to the Provincial Government and Regency/City Government through the SIKS-NG application's Food Social Assistance (BSP) menu. In order to acquire the suitable target group, the finalized Basic Food Program Beneficiary Data, which has undergone thorough examination and received approval from the Regional Government and the Regent/Mayor, is reported to the Ministry of Social Affairs through the SIKS-NG application on the BSP menu.

As part of the process to finalize target group data in Tomohon City, it is the responsibility of the regional government to verify the data on the Beneficiary List (DPM) using the SIKS-NG application on the Food Social Assistance (BSP) menu. The verification process is conducted in a systematic manner, progressing through various stages until it reaches the sub-district level within the jurisdiction of the Tomohon City government. Nevertheless, it has been determined that the regional government lacks the jurisdiction to augment the quantity of individuals eligible for the beneficiary program. The budget ceiling and number of recipients are determined by the Central government through the Ministry of Social Affairs, using data from the SIKS-NG application.

Research findings show that there is a mismatch between the data from the SIKS-NG application and data at the Tomohon City and sub-district levels. The difference in data occurs because the population data in the Population Service and Civil Registration Service is not up to date with the data in the SIKS-NG application belonging to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The problem of differences in data, apart from being related to population identity data such as NIK, is also related to population status in terms of current address, living or dead status and changes in people's economic conditions, such as from not working to being employed within a certain period of time.

There are weaknesses and negligence in updating data which is the cause of the non-synchronization of beneficiary data from the Tomohon City Government with data in the SIKS-NG application. Even though the person responsible for making data changes in the SIKS-NG application is the Tomohon City Social Service. However, it turns out that the Tomohon City Social Service cannot make changes to the data if it is not supported by valid documents and information relating to the existence of the community in each sub-district based on actual facts. For example, if there is a change in population data (moving, death) then the people who know best are the sub-district government and the community concerned.

Differences in data within the target group will be visible when verification is carried out in the field. There will be differences when verification is carried out to prove the suitability of the data. Therefore, an active and real role is needed from the community to be able to make changes to population data according to current conditions. Because changing the data according to conditions and time will make the data in the SIKS-NG application also appropriate. This situation will ultimately also help the community when there are programs carried out by the government, such as the basic food program.

Implementing Organization

The implementing organization is a work unit that is given responsibility for implementing the basic food program based on existing regulations. Looking at the research data and the real research object, it can be seen that the implementers at the Tomohon City level are coordinated by the City Secretary and the Head of the Social Service as Secretary and also as implementers in the field. The Social Service is given responsibility for verifying data, providing education, conducting outreach and reporting in stages to the leadership of all implementation processes.

The Tomohon City Government also functions with the District Government and Subdistrict Government in coordinating and implementing verification and program distribution. Likewise, the sub-district government functions to assist operationally in the verification process, disseminating information and education as well as in adjusting data according to actual facts. The authority and responsibilities have been carried out properly and appropriately by the Tomohon City Government in implementing the 2020 basic food program.

However, the Tomohon City Government does not have the authority to increase the quota given by the central government. This situation seems not or has not been understood correctly by some people in Tomohon City. Some people still think that poor people will definitely receive assistance. If the government has the authority to include residents as recipients or remove them from the list of recipients. This understanding must be clarified by the Tomohon City Government as the program implementer. The Tomohon City Government must carry out outreach and education to the public regarding the policies and authority given to the Tomohon City Government. So that the public will have a correct understanding of the implementer, namely the Tomohon City Government, appropriately and correctly.

Another implementing organization that is also related to the implementation of the basic food program is Bank BRI. BRI Bank was appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs as the channeling bank for opening accounts, distributing cards and coordinating the selection of e-warung agents. To be able to spend Rp. 200,000 from the non-cash basic food program, recipients are required to have a card containing the cash balance to spend at e-warung. This card is in accordance with account data created by BRI bank by referring to data from the Ministry of Social Affairs. During implementation, it was found that Bank BRI did not experience any difficulties in implementing the basic food program. BRI bank also provides staff who specifically provide services related to the implementation of the basic food program in all work units spread throughout the Tomohon City area.

Companion to the third work unit program formed by the government to implement the basic food program. This program assistant has responsibility for implementing the program starting from data collection, verification, expenditure and control over all processes that occur at the sub-district level for KPM and e-warung agents. If you look at the job description, it can be said that the program assistant has carried out the task. However, the existence of information related to unfavorable behavior from program recipient communities and e-warung traders reflects that the process of assisting in spending and controlling e-warung agents has not gone well.

It was found that people who were beneficiaries of the basic food program were using cards to pay debts (pawned), taking groceries that did not match the specified ingredients.

Provides an indication that the accompanying officers do not provide careful assistance in the purchases made by program recipient communities. Likewise, there is information related to e-warung agents who sell ingredients at higher than market prices, sell ingredients of poor quality (such as rice) and serve program recipients who do not shop for the specified ingredients.

Actions taken by beneficiary communities and e-warung agents need to be followed up by program assistants. Even though taking action requires appropriate and accurate evidence so that when action is taken it does not violate the rules and does not harm society in general. Close attention to everything carried out by the program implementing organization is very clear that the implementer has the authority and responsibility based on the provisions in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019 concerning the Distribution of Non-cash food aid.

Environmental Factors

The policy environment plays a very important role in whether a program is successful or not. Devi Oktavia Tari et al. (2021) stated that environmental conditions support the existence of the program. In fact, Rut Royanti Sianturi et al. (2021) found that the community's economic environment is a factor that causes the targets of a program to be misplaced.

The basic food program carried out during the Covid 19 Pandemic from the Ministry of Social Affairs for the community in Tomohon City. The city of Tomohon is very synonymous with an educational city, a religious city, a city that has fertile nature and people who live safely, peacefully and full of family spirit. The natural coolness of Tomohon City also animates the social spirit of the people of Tomohon City. The existing facts show that the social environment of the people of Tomohon City is very accepting of the implementation of the basic food assistance program. However, the discrepancy in data in several sub-districts creates social friction in society.

The social friction that is meant is that jealousy occurs in society because it is discovered that there are people who deserve to receive assistance but do not receive it. However, there are also people who should not be eligible to receive it but are recipients of basic food assistance. When people are affected by Covid 19, it is difficult to fulfill basic needs. So it is a normal right when social friction like that occurs. However, in fact this will not happen if data changes are always made to the SIKS-NG application by the Social Service and in stages from the community, sub-district government and the Population and Civil Registration Service to support the existing data manually or in documents.

Meanwhile, it can also be understood that basic food assistance helps the beneficiary group (KPM). In the economic aspect, this relates to meeting needs and reducing people's expenses during the Covid 19 pandemic. The difficulties faced by the community due to exposure to the Covid 19 pandemic make it difficult to earn income. Society is restricted in all life activities. However, the needs and efforts to fulfill them are experiencing difficulties. The existence of this basic food program helps the community economically in shopping and meeting basic needs.

However, non-cash shopping at e-warungs also helps the economy in Tomohon City and stimulates MSMEs. The beneficiary community who received assistance amounting to Rp. 200,000 every month if spent at a shop using e-warung, it will result in business owners in the sub-district experiencing an increase in capital turnover. This spending also increases the regional economic value in terms of inflation. So, with the non-cash basic food program, Tomohon City has a fairly large cash income that revolves around the community's economic activities in spending. This condition has a good impact from the regional economic aspect. So it can be said that the basic food program in its implementation is good economically in fulfilling the basic needs of the community but also in terms of managing money and supporting regional economic business activities.

In relation to the political environment, it is very clear that the basic food program carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Tomohon City is proof of the government's support for the

community when it is difficult to meet their needs due to the Covid 19 pandemic. The government not only makes political promises to the community in alleviating poverty, but is also present and provides evidence real, immediately felt and right on target. The basic food program also ultimately made political institutions play an active role in supporting program implementation.

The active role shown by political institutions in Tomohon City is by informing the Social Service of the people who have received, have not received and deserve to receive. Political institutions work directly in sub-districts to obtain good and correct information about the recipient communities and those who have not received them. However, this basic food program is also used as an example for political parties in Tomohon City in distributing aid to the community during the Covid 19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, this research concludes that the implementation of the basic food program carried out by the Tomohon City Social Service in alleviating poverty has been running from the aspect of idealized policy and the policy environment, but is not yet appropriate in terms of target group data and the implementation of the tasks of implementing organizations, especially agents. e-warong and program companion. This conclusion is related to several things, namely; (1) The basic food assistance program is a government initiative administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs in accordance with the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2017 and Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019. The objective of this program is to alleviate the financial strain faced by underprivileged and vulnerable families when it comes to fulfilling their dietary requirements. The program is designed to align with its implemented guidelines; (2) The intended recipients are families in low-income communities who are part of the Basic Food Program's List of Beneficiaries. These families have been identified and approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Nevertheless, it has been discovered that there are discrepancies in certain data sets due to the lack of synchronization between the data in the SIKS-NG application and the data from the Manado City Population and Civil Registration Service, as well as the actual population status in sub-districts. There are also certain groups of individuals who utilize cards to make purchases at e-warungs that deviate from their intended purpose; (3) The organization implementing the basic food program at the Tomohoon City level through the Social Service has carried out its duties in accordance with existing regulations with assistance from the sub-district government and sub-district government. Likewise with Bank BRI as the channeling bank appointed by the central government in opening accounts, distributing cards and in coordinating the selection of e-warung agents. However, program assistants have not been able to properly provide assistance in spending and control all processes that occur at the sub-district level for KPMs and e-warung agents. Likewise, e-warung agents are still found to be violating sales rules relating to price, quality and the form of shopping served; (4) The social environment of the people of Tomohon City is very accepting of the implementation of the basic food assistance program even though it is found that there is social jealousy/social friction in the community because of the beneficiary data. However, the basic food program has supported the economic aspect in reducing expenses, meeting basic needs and encouraging the MSME sector through shopping business activities. Politically, the basic food program is a form of direct support from the government towards the community, activating political institutions in supporting government programs and becoming an example for political institutions in distributing aid during the Covid 19 pandemic.

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