

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-CASH FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (BPNT) IN LABUHAN LOMBOK VILLAGE

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Abstract

This study aims to empirically test the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok Village, East Lombok Regency. The type of research used in this research is quantitative descriptive. Data collection techniques used in this study are questionnaires and interviews. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) social assistance in Labuhan Lombok Village, East Lombok Regency on the effectiveness variable is 67.54%, and the efficiency variable is 66.13%. Implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village is categorized as quite effective and relatively efficient. However, regarding the effectiveness variable, there are still indicators that the rules, such as indicators on time, have not been achieved. Meanwhile, there are still indicators in the efficiency variable that the regulations, such as time efficiency indicators, have not been completed.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Efficiency; Social Assistance; Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT).

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia compared to 10 other countries. Indonesia has a land area of 1,916,906.77 square kilometers with 16,056 islands (BPS, 2021). In connection with this, a vast area will undoubtedly contribute to the large population of Indonesia. Based on data from the UN Population Division in 2020, Indonesia has the largest population in Southeast Asia at 273.5 million, with a population density of 142 thousand people/km². The total area of Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces. One of the provinces in Indonesia is West Nusa Tenggara (NTB).

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is a province with an area of 18,572.32 square kilometers. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) consists of 10 regencies/cities on two large islands: Lombok Island and Sumbawa Island. East Lombok Regency is one of the regencies/cities located on Lombok Island. East Lombok Regency has the highest population in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which is 1,343.9 thousand people. Along with the largest population, it has a relationship with the level of poverty and food inequality in East Lombok.

East Lombok ranks first with the highest number of poor people in NTB, amounting to 190.84 thousand people. Meanwhile, food inequality in East Lombok can be seen from the number of families receiving food social assistance benefits, which amounted to 123,542 people and had a budget of 335,273,600,000 rupiah (BPS NTB Dalam Angka 2022). In East Lombok Regency, there are 21 sub-districts and 254 villages. One of the villages in East Lombok Regency is Labuhan Lombok village.

Labuhan Lombok Village is one of the villages where the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Program is implemented; with the number of family heads who are the Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the BPNT program is 477 people spread across 11 (eleven) Territories / Hamlets in Labuhan Lombok Village. The distribution of BPNT in Labuhan Lombok village is carried out by BRI bank. Labuhan Lombok village has 3 (three) e-warong, and KPM BPNT is free to make transactions at any e-warong they want. The budget for the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village is IDR 286,200,000.

Food imbalance can hurt the welfare conditions of the community. The accessibility of low-quality food that is not truly utilized can reduce community welfare (Rachman et al., 2018). Welfare is the right of all people in Indonesia; this is in accordance with the provisions contained in the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph of Article 33. Welfare is a measure of the progress of a country. A nation that is said to be developed and thriving is a nation that can achieve welfare, which can be seen from its success in reducing poverty. People have easy access to food, education, and health facilities. To ensure basic needs and fulfillment of community rights, the existence of the state as an institution has an obligation in its implementation. As stated in the provisions (Undang-Undang (UU) No. 40 Tahun 2004, 2014) concerning the social security system, Article 3 reads as follows: "The national social security system aims to check the guarantee of the fulfillment of the basic needs of life and decent for each participant or family member ." Starting from this, the government needs to try to reduce poverty by issuing a program that will open up hopes for the community to access food with nutrients to meet a healthier life more easily.

The policy issued by the government to fulfill the community's basic needs is the rice policy for people with low incomes. Raskin is a form of essential food assistance, where the type of basic food distributed is rice with a selling price below the market price. Raskin is aimed at people with low incomes or weak economies. The Raskin Program is a program that has been running since around 2002, and the value that people must bear with low incomes is IDR 1,600 for each kilogram with the hope that the government can reduce the burden of expenses on underprivileged families (Arief, 2017). "It turns out that the Raskin Program is not on target, and there are many problems found in the field, besides that the Raskin Program does not free Beneficiary Families to choose the type and quality of rice received" (Mariana, 2019). The ineffective distribution of Raskin caused the government to change the Raskin Program into a Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) by issuing instruction No. 63/2017 as a guideline for implementing Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT).

The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is a program that provides social assistance to underprivileged families who have the lowest 25% income in the implementation area. Consistently, every month, the government will utilize electronic money to distribute BPNT to KPM through the provision of Combo Cards or Prosperous Family Cards (KKS). In the KKS, there is a balance of 200,000.00, which will be distributed every month and will be used by KPM to shop at E-Warong (Electronic Warung Gotong Royong), which are intermediaries, small micro-businesses, and so on that have collaborated with Himbara banks (Association of State-Owned Banks) and appointed as a place to withdraw/purchase food by KPM. In e-warong, KPM can only buy commodities such as rice, eggs, chicken, meat, nuts, and fruit. There are a minimum of two e-warongs in each village and one BPNT social assistant in each sub-district (Pedoman Pelaksanaan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai, 2017).

The successful realization of the objectives and principles of BPNT is the benchmark for whether the ongoing government program can be said to be effective and efficient. Effectiveness measures whether or not an organization has achieved its goals. If the organization has achieved its goals, it has run effectively (Mardiasmo, 2018). Meanwhile, efficiency is achieving the expected results at the expense of minimum energy or cost (Bastian, 2014). According to Keban (2014: 140) effectiveness is the achievement of goals or the benefits of an organization, which can be considered vital, assuming the definitive goals or values set in the organization's vision are achieved. Bastian, (2014) states that efficiency means there is no waste.

Efficiency is the capacity to achieve maximum results at the expense of the least effort or expense; in other words, all activities have been completed efficiently with the assumption that their implementation has achieved goals (results) with minor sacrifice. Efficiency is the way to achieve a reasonable and feasible standard of effectiveness. However, in the field, it was found that the distribution of BPNT in several locations in West Nusa Tenggara was not in line with the overall objectives and principles of BPNT implementation. Based on the results of a closed examination conducted by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia representing NTB, the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia who handles NTB assesses that the distribution of BPNT at several points in NTB is very prone to violations and maladministration (Imansyah, 2022). In addition, there was also a case where the NTB Police investigated a former official of the East Lombok Social Service with an alleged corruption case in the implementation of BPNT (Pratama, 2021).

In addition, when referring to the results of previous research that examines the distribution of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT), it is said that the distribution of BPNT is not by the principles and objectives of BPNT, so it is said to be less effective, such as research conducted by (Hanum, 2019) which examines the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Alleviating Poverty in Medan Johor District, saying that the implementation of the BPNT program has not been effective enough. These several things, namely the initial data collection carried out to KPM, are less targeted and uneven, so there are still KPM members who do not match the predetermined target criteria. There are still KPMs who often face empty balances, a lack of understanding of KPM regarding complaints about problematic KKS, and the unsustainability of the socialization carried out regarding the BPNT program.

Likewise, research according to Adinda, (2021) which examines the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Gampong Seutui, Baiturrahman District, Banda Aceh City, says that the implementation of BPNT has not been effective. Many people are still eligible but not KPM for the BPNT social assistance program. There is no consistency in the BPNT distribution process, so there are delays in the distribution process and data collection, which still often makes mistakes, and the quality of goods received by KPM is still unsatisfactory. Suppose the implementation of the BPNT program is carried out by applying the principles that have been determined and following the general guidelines of BPNT. In that case, the implementation will be effective and efficient.

The findings conducted by Gunawan, (2019) who examined the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) Beneficiaries Against the Welfare of Poor Families in Glugur Kota Village, West Medan District, said that the

implementation of BPNT was effective. Based on the existence of data collection and surveys, which are part of the program strategy, make the program right on target and on time. It is also supported by the research findings (Thalia, 2020) which examine the Effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City, which says that the BPNT program is quite adequate; this can be seen from

(1) Public understanding of the BPNT program can be said to be good, (2) The accuracy of the target beneficiaries of the BPNT program is still inaccurate due to the inefficient updating of data on people experiencing poverty, (3) The timeliness of the disbursement of BPNT program funds to KPM is still not good because it often experiences delays in the distribution of assistance, (4) The objectives of the BPNT program have been carried out well, as seen from the lack of expenses and helping to meet the food needs of Beneficiary Families (KPM), (5) The fundamental changes experienced by BPNT recipients have been felt quite well because beneficiaries have felt the benefits of this program.

The results of previous research on efficiency variables. Researchers Prihartini et al. (2021), who examined the Distribution Efficiency and the Level of Accuracy of the Distribution of the Raskin and BPNT Programs to Beneficiary Households in Yukum Jaya Village, Central Lampung Regency, said that the distribution of the Raskin and BPNT programs in Yukum Jaya Village was efficient, this was because the results of the calculation of the distribution efficiency of the two programs were below one, supported by the results of research by Silalahi et al. (2014) who examined the Evaluation of the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Raskin Distribution Based on the Attitude of Target Beneficiary Households (RTS-PM) (Case Study: Hamparan Perak Village, Hamparan Perak Subdistrict, Delizedang Regency) said that Raskin distribution in Hamparan Perak Village was efficient. The total distribution costs are relatively small compared to the price of distributed Raskin. In contrast to the results of the research found by researchers Wicaksono et al. (2016) who examined the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Raskin Distribution in Pucakwangi District, Pati Regency, said that Raskin Distribution in Pucakwangi District, Pati Regency was not efficient, the average Raskin Beneficiary Target Household incurred additional costs to redeem Raskin of Rp. 1,913.00 per kilogram and only received a Raskin ration of 4.95 kg/month. Also supported by the results of research Sanjaya & Masyhuri, (2014) which examines the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Raskin Distribution in Piyungan District, Bantul Regency, which states that the distribution of Raskin in Piyungan District, Bantul Regency is not yet efficient. The average additional cost of Raskin distribution in the Piyungan Sub-district is IDR 184.76/kg.

METHOD

This research is a type of quantitative descriptive research, namely, researchers who intend to describe the state or value of one or more variables independently, do not make comparisons of these variables in other samples, and do not look for the relationship between these variables and other variables (Sugiyono, 2018). The research location is Labuhan Lombok Village, East Lombok Regency. The population in this study consisted of 477 KPM BPNT (Source: Labuhan Lombok Village Office). The Slovin formula determines the minimum number of samples used in this study. After the calculation, the number of samples in this study amounted to 83. Furthermore, proportionate stratified random and incidental

sampling were used to distribute samples. The following data collection technique is interviews with related parties who know about the topic under study, in this case, the Social Assistance Facilitator for Food Aid in Pringgabaya Subdistrict, the Head of Labuhan Lombok Village, the Head of Labuhan Lombok Village Hamlet and e-warong in Labuhan Lombok village.

The variables used in this study are:

1. Effectiveness is defined as a measure of success in achieving a predetermined goal. To measure effectiveness in this study, researchers are guided by the regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2019, which categorizes effectiveness measurements into 6 indicators, consisting of right target, right time, right amount, right price, right quality, and proper administration. In addition to these indicators, researchers also use budget realization indicators to measure the effectiveness of the BPNT program.
2. Efficiency is defined as the ability to achieve expected results at the expense of minimum time, effort, or cost. To measure efficiency in this study, researchers adopted the efficiency measurement presented by Alwi (2012: 112), namely, using indicators consisting of time, energy, and cost.

The data analysis technique used in this research involves reviewing all available data from various sources, including questionnaire results and interviews conducted at the research location. This data analysis was carried out from the beginning of the research to the end of the research (Agusti, 2020: 38-40).

To be able to find out the answers to the problem formulations, the data analysis techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Conducting a Preliminary Survey This preliminary survey aims to understand the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village.
2. Describing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village. Effectiveness indicators consist of the right target, time, amount, price, quality, administration, and budget realization. Meanwhile, efficiency consists of time, cost, and labor efficiency.
3. Comparing the implementation of BPNT distribution activities in Labuhan Lombok village with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementing Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), a reference in implementing the program.

The steps taken in analyzing the data in this study are:

1. Distributing questionnaires to 83 BPNT Beneficiary Families.
2. Collect the questionnaires after the respondents have filled out the questionnaire.
3. Categorizing the answers from the questionnaire. The answer categories include "Yes" and "No".
4. Scoring the respondents' answers using the Guttman Scale. A score will be given for each answer choice. The value for the answer "Yes" =1 and "No" =0.
5. Calculating the number of "Yes" and "No" answers and the number of questions.
6. Analyzing the number of answers obtained using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of "Yes" answers}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$

7. Calculating the percentage of answers.

After calculating the percentage of answers, the next step is determining the research criteria to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok village. Effectiveness and efficiency are measured using standards by the Ministry of Home Affairs R&D reference in Tiara, R., and Mardianto (2019), as shown in the following table:

Table 1 Criteria for Determining the Effectiveness Variable Percentage

Effectiveness/Efficiency Ratio	Category
Below 40	Very ineffective/efficient
40 - 59,99	Not effective/efficient
60 – 79,99	Moderately effective/efficien
Di atas 80	Very effective/efficientn

Sumber: R&D Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1991 inTiara & Mardiyanto, (2019)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the information obtained by the respondents ' answers in this case, namely the Beneficiary Families (KPM) who have been given through the questionnaire, the answers are then analyzed using the formula so that the percentage of "Yes" and "No" answers is obtained, with these percentages it can be determined the criteria for the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village. The following is a recapitulation of the questionnaire answers, the scores obtained for each component, and the criteria to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok village.

Table 2 Recapitulation of Respondents Questionnaire Answers

No	Effectiveness Component	Answers		Total	Score (%)	Category
		Yes	No			
1	Right on Target	231	18	249	92,77	VeryEffective
2	Tmely	13	153	166	7,83	Very Ineffective
3	Right Amount	218	31	249	87,55	VeryEffective
4	Right Price	106	60	166	63,86	ModeratelyEffective
5	Exact Quality	101	65	166	60,84	Moderately Effective
6	Appropriate Administration	230	19	249	92,37	VeryEffective
Total		899	346	1245	67,54	Moderately Effective

Source: Secondary data processed in 2022

Table 3 Recapitulation of Respondents Questionnaire Answers

No	Efficiency Components	Answers	Total	Score (%)	Category
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		Yes	No		
1	Time Efficiency	101	148	249	40,56
2	Labor Efficiency	197	52	249	79,12
3	Cost Efficiency	196	53	249	78,71
Total		494	253	747	66,13

Source: Secondary data processed in 2022

Respondents' perceptions of the effectiveness and efficiency statements: an average score of 67.54 was obtained on the effectiveness variable and included in the moderately effective Category. Meanwhile, the efficiency variable obtained an average of 66.13, included in the moderately efficient Category. In this case, it can be interpreted that the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok Village has been running quite effectively and efficiently. The explanation of each assessment indicator is as follows:

Effectiveness

Effectiveness consists of indicators of right on target, right on time, right on amount, right on quality, right on administration, and budget realization, which can be described as follows:

On Target

Right on target is the success in achieving a plan or goal that has been desired. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the right target indicator used had a level of accuracy of 92.77%, which was included in the Category very effective. The absolute requirement that must be met by the community to be registered as a beneficiary of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program is to be registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). The criteria that must be owned by the community to be registered in DTKS as a BPNT Beneficiary Family (KPM) are Indonesian Citizens (WNI) who have an online KTP, citizens who have a Family Card (KK), belong to the poor or vulnerable to poverty, have matching data at Population and Civil Registration Office.

As stated by the Social Assistance Facilitator for Food Assistance in Pringabaya Subdistrict, the community must meet the above criteria to register in the DTKS.

Based on the questionnaire and interview results, the implementation of the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be said to be on target. The indicator of the data in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), which is the reference for the Ministry of Social Affairs in determining BPNT beneficiary families, contains relevant information regarding the community's eligibility to receive BPNT social assistance benefits.

Timely

Timely, in this case, is related to whether or not the implementation time of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program is by the provisions set out in the BPNT General Guidelines. BPNT distribution is scheduled on the 10th of each month based on the General Guidelines for implementing the BPNT program in 2017 prepared by the relevant ministries/institutions. BPNT distribution is carried out by a set of state-owned banks (Himbara), which, in this case in Labuhan Lombok village, is carried out by BRI bank. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation

of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the timely indicator has a level of accuracy of 7.83%, which is included in the Category very ineffective. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on the statement from the Social Assistance Facilitator for Food Assistance in the Pringgabaya Subdistrict.

Based on the results of the questionnaire and interviews, implementing the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be said to be not timely. The timeframe for the transfer of BPNT funds to KPM accounts by the Ministry of Social Affairs through the intermediary bank Himbara is sometimes disbursed every two to three months, erratically, and not by the disbursement schedule set out in the General Guidelines for the implementation of the BPNT program, which is at the latest on the 10th of each month.

Right Amount

In this case, the right amount is the relationship between the amount of food commodities obtained by the Beneficiary Family and the amount of money in the KPM account/KKS. Based on the applicable provisions, the amount of benefits KPM receives is 200,000/KPM/month. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the right amount indicator has an accuracy rate of 87.55%, which is included in the Category very effective. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on a statement from the Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) in the Pringgabaya Sub-district.

Based on the questionnaire and interviews, implementing the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be considered accurate in quantity. The amount of money determines the commodities beneficiary families (KPM) received in the balance/KKS account. The amount of commodities that KPM wants to buy is what KPM wants because the General Guidelines explain that KPM is given more choice and control regarding the amount of food commodities they want.

Right Price

In this case, the right price is related to whether or not the cost of food commodities provided by e-warong is by the amount of money in the KKS KPM chip. The Ministry of Trade's Trade's Market Monitoring System and Basic Needs (SP2KP) stated that the price of premium rice per kilogram on June 23, 2022, was 11,000, drumstick beef was 119,200 per kilogram, broiler chicken meat was 45,000 per kilogram, broiler chicken eggs were 32,400 per kilogram, and breeder chicken eggs were 25,100 per kilogram. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the right price indicator has an accuracy rate of 63.86%, which is included in the Category quite effective. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on a statement from the Social Assistance Facilitator for Food Assistance in the Pringgabaya Sub-district.

Based on the questionnaire and interviews, implementing the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be considered correct in price. The prices of commodities e-warong provides to beneficiary families (KPM) are set by the Trade Office. E-warong, determining the cost of food, is not based on its wishes but by the circular of the Trade

Office, and also e-warong, before being appointed as a channeling agent, will undergo a verification and validation process from the Trade Office, BRI, and Social Service so that an assessment can be made whether or not the e-warong is suitable as a food distribution agent.

Right Quality

In this case, the exemplary quality is related to whether or not the quality of food commodities provided by e-warong is in accordance with the amount of money in the KKS chip. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, quality means the level of good and bad of something, the degree or level of quality. Presidential Regulation No. 63/2017 on the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) stipulates that e-warong must sell quality food commodities so that the objectives of the BPNT program, in this case, are to provide more balanced nutrition to BPNT Beneficiary Families through the fulfillment of carbohydrate sources, animal protein, vegetable protein, vitamins, and minerals. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the right quality indicator has an accuracy level of 60.84%, which is included in the Category quite adequate. However, after being crosschecked, the questionnaire results on the right quality indicator showed that most respondents said that the food they received was not premium quality, even though the right quality indicator was included in the effective Category.

Based on the results of questionnaires and interviews, the implementation of the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok village can be said to be of the right quality even though the quality of food received by KPM after being crosschecked, it turns out that most of the respondents answered that the quality of food received was not of premium quality. In addition, it was also found that the food received by KPM was already packaged by e-warong, so KPM did not have many choices regarding the quality of food that could be purchased. This is undoubtedly not the SOP and objectives of BPNT, which states that the BPNT Program aims to provide more balanced nutrition to KPM. The food packaging is also not by the general principle of BPNT, which states that KPM is given more choices regarding the quality of food to be purchased at e-warong according to their preferences.

Appropriate administration

Administrative accuracy, in this case, is related to the transactions made by beneficiary families when spending their balance on food at e-warong. Administrative accuracy perceived by Beneficiary Families (KPM) is seen from the ease of the process of exchanging balances from accounts into foodstuffs in E-Warong by looking at the condition of the internet network in e-warong whether it is running well and whether the EDC machine is available and working correctly. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the right administrative indicator has an accuracy level of 92.37%, which is included in the Category very effective.

Based on the results of questionnaires and interviews, the implementation of the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be said to be administratively precise. This is because the Electronic Data Capture (EDC) machine used by e-warong for payment

transactions has minimal interference, allowing transactions between KPM and E-warong to be carried out smoothly.

Budget Realization

Budget realization, in this case, is related to whether or not the budget issued by the government for the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is based on what is realized in the community. The effectiveness level is calculated by comparing budget realization and the previously set budget target. The formula for measuring budget effectiveness is as follows:

$$\text{Budget Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Budget Realization}}{\text{Budget Target}} \times 100\%$$

Then, the percentage results are categorized into several levels of effectiveness (Decree of the Minister of Internal Affairs Number 690.900-327 of 1996). The categories include the following:

Achievement level above 100% = very effective

Achievement level between 90%-100% = effective

Achievement level between 80%-90% = quite effective

Achievement level 60%-80% = less effective

Achievement level below 60% = ineffective

The Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program budget in Labuhan Lombok village is 286,200,000.00. Based on data on the realization of the BPNT program budget in 2022, it was found that out of 477 KPM BPNT in Labuhan Lombok village, 41 KPM had not made food purchase transactions more than 90 days after Himbara Bank had made the transfer, this resulted in the KPM funds returning to the state because based on the General Guidelines, 90 days after the transfer of funds from Himbara bank to KKS KPM was not spent by KPM, the funds would automatically return to the state. So, the funds initially planned to be realized, amounting to 286,200,000.00, were only realized amounting to 261,600,000.00. So, the unrealized funds amounted to 24,600,000.00. Based on the research results, it can be said that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the budget realization indicator has an achievement level between 90%-100%, namely 91.40% and is included in the effective Category.

Efficiency

Efficiency consists of indicators of time efficiency, labor efficiency, and cost efficiency, which can be described, among others:

Time Efficiency

Time efficiency is the level of savings in terms of time during implementation and expenditure (output) until the expected results (input) are optimal. Time efficiency, in this case, is related to the time spent by BPNT Beneficiary Families when facing problems related to the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village, in this case, looking at the time spent by KPM when facing problems when the EDC machine errors, missing/error KPM accounts, and zero balances in KPM accounts. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the efficiency of the

implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village in the time efficiency indicator has an accuracy level of 40.56%, which is included in the inefficient Category. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on the Kecamatan Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) statement in Kecamatan Pringgabaya.

Based on the results of the questionnaire and interviews, the implementation of the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village is categorized as inefficient on the time efficiency indicator; this is because the time spent by KPM in taking care of the zero balance is quite time-consuming, the reason is that there are so many KPM who take care of the zero balance to Population and Civil Registration Office, besides that the party authorized to online all KPM NIKs also takes time to process. After the Population and Civil Registration Office process has passed, KPM waits one to 2 months for the assistance to be disbursed again.

Labor Efficiency

Labor efficiency is the minimum level of savings and energy sacrifice to achieve predetermined goals by preventing waste of energy. Energy efficiency, in this case, is related to the energy spent by BPNT Beneficiary Families when facing problems related to the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village, in this case, looking at the energy spent by KPM when facing problems when the EDC machine errors, KPM accounts that are lost / error, and zero balances in KPM accounts. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be said that the efficiency of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village on the energy efficiency indicator has an accuracy level of 79.12%, which is included in the Category quite efficient. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on the statement from the Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) in the Pringgabaya Sub-district.

Based on the results of the questionnaire and interviews, the implementation of the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village is categorized as efficient on the time efficiency indicator; this is because when there is a disruption in the EDC machine in e-warong, the process does not consume KPM's energy in making transactions in e-warong, this is because there is rarely an error in the EDC machine, even if when there is an error in the EDC machine in e-warong this does not last long, namely only up to one to two hours. Repairing lost/damaged KKS is also not very labor-intensive for KPM because a new card will be made when they report to the BPNT Facilitator within a day. The problem of zero balances in KPM accounts is also less labor-intensive because the process can be handled at the UPT Population and Civil Registration Office in each sub-district.

Cost Efficiency

Cost efficiency is the level of economic savings and sacrifices to achieve predetermined goals using the least cost. Cost efficiency, in this case, is related to the costs spent by BPNT Beneficiary Families when facing problems related to the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok village, in this case, looking at the costs spent by KPM when facing problems, both the problem of lost/error KPM accounts

and zero balances on KPM accounts. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that the efficiency of the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in Labuhan Lombok village in the cost efficiency indicator has an accuracy level of 78.71%, which is included in the Category of quite efficient. Cost efficiency is the level of economic savings and sacrifices to achieve predetermined goals using the least cost. The questionnaire results on this indicator are based on the statement from the Sub-district Food Aid Social Facilitator (PSBPK) in Kecamatan Pringgabaya.

Based on the questionnaire and interview results, implementing the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be considered efficient on the cost efficiency indicator. This is because the beneficiary families are not charged when problems such as lost/damaged KKS or zero balances to Population and Civil Registration Office are taken care of; the facilitator does not charge a penny when problems faced by KPM are taken care of.

Discussions

Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok Village

According to Mardiasmo (2017: 134), effectiveness measures whether an organization has achieved its goals. If an organization succeeds in achieving its goals, it is said to have run Effectively. This definition explains that action is a policy made by the government to achieve a goal. In the distribution of social assistance for the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT), respondents stated that the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) social assistance in Labuhan Lombok village had been running quite effectively with a percentage of 67.54% and was also supported by the results of interviews with respondents who had knowledge related to the problem being studied. In this case, respondents are Beneficiary Families, the Pringgabaya Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK), the Labuhan Lombok Village Head, the Labuhan Lombok hamlet head, and the e-warong.

The effectiveness of the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok Village can be seen from the high supporting indicators, including the right target. The implementation of the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok village has been running on target; this can be seen from the results of the KPM BPNT questionnaire on this indicator, namely from 3 (three) statements related to the right target indicator, the number of "Yes" answers obtained was 231. The correct target indicator is included in the Effective Category. The questionnaire results are also supported by interviews with respondents who stated that the data in the DTKS, which is used as a reference for the Ministry of Social Affairs in determining KPM, contained relevant information regarding the eligibility of people receiving BPNT social assistance. In addition to the "Yes" answers, there were still 18 "No" answers stating that the program was not on target. 13 KPM who noted that the BPNT program was not on target considered that there were still KPM who did not meet the requirements in getting this assistance. According to respondents, there are still families who are more economically and financially disadvantaged but do not get the BPNT Program. In addition, some people are considered eligible but become beneficiaries of the BPNT Program.

BPNT Beneficiary Families (KPM) assessed that the distribution of BPNT Program funds in Labuhan Lombok Village did not run consistently or on time; this can be seen from

the number of "Yes" answers totaling 13, which stated that the program was on time. But on the other hand, there are still "No" answers that dominate, namely 153 answers saying that the program is not on time. According to respondents who predominantly answered "No," the BPNT distribution was on time. The period for the distribution of the BPNT Program is uncertain and inconsistent. Sometimes, the BPNT assistance KPM receives is two to three months; this is certainly not according to the BPNT general guidelines, which state that BPNT assistance will be accepted by KPM no later than the 10th of each month. This answer is also supported by the results of interviews with respondents, where all respondents said that the distribution of BPNT to KPM was inconsistent and not by the BPNT Program SOP.

The amount of food commodities received by KPM is by the amount of money in the KPM KKS account. From the number of respondents' answers on this indicator, namely, the number of "Yes" answers amounted to 218, which stated that the program was the right amount; these answers were also supported by the results of interviews with respondents who indicated that KPM would be transferred funds in the amount of 200,000.00 every month then KPM was given more choices and control regarding the number of commodities they wanted to buy using these funds so that the implementation of the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok Village on the right amount indicator had been running effectively. However, there are still 31 "No" answers regarding the amount of food received by KPM BPNT when spending their 200,000.00 in e-warong. KPM feels that the food they receive when shopping at e-warong does not match the money in their account.

The determination of food prices by e-warong can be seen from the number of answers from KPM BPNT related to the right price indicator, namely 106 "Yes" answers were obtained stating that the food received was by market prices. This answer is also supported by interviews with respondents, who said that the price of commodities provided by e-warong is based on the circular price from Perindag. Based on this, the correct food price received by BPNT Beneficiary Families in Labuhan Lombok Village has been effective. On the other hand, there are still several 60 "No" answers to the correct price of food ingredients sold by e-warong. According to respondents who stated this, respondents felt that the price of food provided by e-warong differed from that of food in the market where the price, according to KPM, was lower than in e-warong.

The quality of food sold by e-warong can be seen from the results of the questionnaire, where the number of "Yes" answers obtained was 21, which stated that the food received by KPM was food with premium quality, and 80 "Yes" answers stated that the food received was food that was still suitable for consumption. The results of interviews with respondents also support these answers; respondents said that the foodstuffs in e-warong are of high quality. On the other hand, there are 62 "No" answers stating that the food received is not a premium type of food and 3 "No" answers stating that the food received is not suitable for consumption. According to KPM, the rice sold by e-warong is not grade A rice. In addition, the eggs sold by e-warong are small in size. According to KPM, the most unfit for consumption are beans, and sometimes respondents get powdered beans with fleas.

Implementing BPNT in Labuhan Lombok village has influenced determining the right administration indicator. Based on the results of the questionnaire, where the number of "Yes" answers obtained was 230 state,d that when shopping for food at e-warong, the process of exchanging balances from accounts to food was carried out quickly, and there were minimal

interruptions when making transactions through the EDC machine at e-warong. Also supported by the results of interviews with respondents, respondents said that minimal disruptions occurred when KPM made transactions; even if there was a disturbance, the handling process was fast so that it did not interfere with the ongoing transaction process. On the other hand, there are still several 19 "No" answers to the proper administration felt by KPM when shopping for food in e-warong. According to respondents who answered not administratively correct, when shopping at e-warong, KPM felt overwhelmed when there were problems with the EDC machine; KPM considered this to disrupt the transaction process.

The budget realization of the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok Village has been practical. Based on the budget effectiveness calculation, it is known that the level of effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Program budget in Labuhan Lombok village reached 91.40%. Of the 477 BPNT KPM, there was 41 KPM who did not make food purchase transactions at e-warong for more than 90 days. The state is withdrawing the balance in the KPM account. 41 KPM, who did not transact, resulted in a budget plan initially planned to be realized in the amount of 286,200,000.00, which can only be discovered in the amount of 261,600,00.00. So, the funds that were not realized were 24,600,00.00.

The results of measuring the effectiveness of the Non-Cash Social Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok Village, which has been described previously, are the results of research conducted by researchers Thalia (2020), Dini et al. (2018), and Gunawan (2019). Meanwhile, this study's results differ from those found by researchers Adinda (2021) and Hanum (2019). The role of the Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) as the BPNT Facilitator, the Head of Labuhan Lombok Village, and the Head of the Labuhan Lombok Village Area / Hamlet in the distribution of social assistance is also an element of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) Effective or not. The role of the Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) as the BPNT Facilitator, the Labuhan Lombok Village Head, and the Labuhan Lombok Village Area / Hamlet Head is to ensure that the Beneficiary Families (KPM) have received the social assistance appropriately so that it can help to ease the burden on the beneficiaries of the social assistance.

Efficiency of the Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Labuhan Lombok Village

Efficiency is maximizing the results of a job with few resources in the form of funds, energy, or time. Understanding means that the more resources or funds used in an effort or process, the more efficient it will be (Gabriel, 2022). The implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) social assistance in Labuhan Lombok village has been running quite efficiently, with a percentage of 66.13%. The questionnaire results are also supported by interviews with respondents who have knowledge related to the problem being studied. The respondents are BPNT beneficiary families in Labuhan Lombok village and the Pringabaya Sub-district Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK)..

The efficiency of implementing the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok village can be seen from the high supporting indicators, including the labor efficiency indicator. The number of KPM BPNT responses to this indicator, namely from 3 statements related to the energy efficiency indicator, obtained a total of 197 "Yes" answers stating that when there were obstacles or problems associated with the implementation of the BPNT Program, KPM did

not spend much energy in making arrangements related to the issues being faced. The results of interviews with respondents also support this, and respondents said that when there were obstacles either in the transaction process at e-warong or the discovery of an empty balance or a lost/error KPM account. Management, in this case, is said not to take long. On the other hand, there were still several 52 "no" answers about the efficient energy spent by KPM in dealing with problems in the BPNT Program. According to KPM, who feel that their power is wasted when there are problems, whether it is interference with the EDC machine, zero balance, or lost/damaged KKS, KPM feels exhausted because they have to go back and forth in taking care of these problems, this is because the house where KPM lives is quite far from the location of e-warong, and Population and Civil Registration Office.

There are no costs incurred in caring for these problems, so implementing the BPNT Program in Labuhan Lombok Village has run efficiently on the cost efficiency indicator. This is also supported by "Yes" answers totaling 196, which state that KPM has no costs when caring for problems such as lost/damaged KKS or zero balance. The results of interviews with respondents also support this; respondents said that it was not allowed to charge a penny when taking care of the problems being faced by KPM. On the other hand, there were still 53 "No" answers on cost efficiency in implementing the BPNT program; namely, KPM said there were administrative costs when collecting food.

The time spent by KPM in taking care of problems such as lost/damaged KKS or zero balance can be seen from the number of "Yes" answers of 101, which stated that the time spent by KPM was not too much in taking care of these problems. This is also supported by the interviews with respondents, who said that when problems occur, the local government and PSBPK swiftly handle them immediately. On the other hand, there was still a more dominating "No" answer of 148, which stated that the time spent managing program problems was too long and inefficient. The implementation of BPNT in Labuhan Lombok village runs inefficiently on the time efficiency indicator. According to respondents, dealing with zero balance issues is quite time-consuming. Respondents said that many KPMs took care of the zero balance problem in Population and Civil Registration Office; after completing the affairs at Population and Civil Registration Office, KPM had to wait one to two months for the assistance to be disbursed again.

The results of measuring the efficiency of the implementation of the BPNT program in Labuhan Lombok Village are in line with the findings of researchers Prihartini et al. (2021), Septian et al. (2013), and Silalahi et al. (2014). Meanwhile, the results of this study differ from those found by researchers Wicaksono et al. (2016) and Sanjaya & Masyhuri (2014). The role of the District Food Assistance Social Facilitator (PSBPK) as a BPNT Facilitator in distributing social assistance is also an element of the efficient Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT). This role includes ensuring that KPM has been given the maximum solution related to the problems faced by the Beneficiary Families (KPM), be it in dealing with the issue of EDC machine errors in e-warong, lost/damaged KPM KKS, or zero balance problems.

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