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**COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF NON-CASH FOOD ASSISTANCE (BPNT)
MANAGEMENT AND TARGETING IN MANGEMPANG VILLAGE, BARRU
DISTRICT, BARRU REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out: Community Perceptions regarding the Management of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and right on target in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency. By collecting data obtained by observation, interviews, documentation. The results of this research show that what is the community's perception? regarding Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency varies. From the results of interviews with the community regarding the data collection process, some people showed positive perceptions, but there were also those who showed negative perceptions. This can be seen from the statements of the public who feel that the data collection process has been carried out well, but there are also those who feel that the data collection process has not been carried out well.

Keywords: *Perception, assistance, community, management*



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A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is still faced by several countries in the world, especially in Indonesia. Poverty is a condition/condition of the inability of individuals/community groups to meet the needs of life, both physically and economically. Based on data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), in September 2017, Indonesia's poor population was 26.58 million people and in March 2018 it was 25.95 million people, while in Sulawesi province the number of poor people in September 2017 was 1,083,740 thousand people, increasing to 1,097 ,600 thousand people in March 2018.

Based on the 1945 Constitution, article 34 paragraph 1, it is stated that "the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state" and in article 34 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution it is also explained that "the state develops a social security system for all people and empowers the weak and underprivileged. in accordance with human dignity." To implement article 34 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, the government has made many efforts to break the chain of poverty by issuing social programs. The role of the government is very necessary, considering that the policies and regulations that are made become a reference in pushing towards sustainable development and improving people's welfare. Rakhmat (2011:50) says perception is experience about objects, events or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpreting messages.

Meanwhile, according to Walgito (2010: 87) perception is a process that is preceded by sensing, namely the stimulus process by the individual through a sensory process. However, the process does not just stop, but the stimulus is continued and processed further, which is a perception process. Perception is a process that involves

the entry of messages or information into the human brain, through perception humans continuously make contact with their environment. This relationship is carried out through the senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. (Slameto, 2010:102). From the issuance of this presidential regulation, a national team for accelerating poverty reduction (TNP2K) was formed at the central level, whose membership consisted of elements of the government, community, business world and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, at the provincial and district/city levels, form provincial and district/city poverty reduction coordination teams (TKPK). Currently, there are many programs issued by the government which aim to improve health, education, the economy, and reduce the burden on society in meeting life's needs. One of the programs established by the government to reduce the burden on society in meeting basic needs is the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT).

The non-cash food aid program (BPNT) is food aid that is distributed non-cash from the government to beneficiary families (KPM) every month, through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to buy food at places that have collaborated with banks, state bank associations. (Himbara). Non-cash food assistance (BPNT) is assistance from a government program that is given to poor people in Indonesia whose data has been entered into the Family Hope Program (PKH) or beneficiary families (KPM) every month through an electronic card mechanism or electronic account that is used only for buy people's food needs at e-warongs (electronic warongs) or registered food traders who meet the requirements and collaborate with state banks such as BRI, BTN, and so on. However, the government's non-cash food assistance (BPNT) is not only for Hope Family (PKH) participants. Each beneficiary family (KPM), receives

social assistance, Rp. 110,000, which is transferred every month via the electron welfare family card (KKS). ik. With the existence of KKS, beneficiary family participants (KPM) can purchase food necessities such as (rice, sugar, flour, cooking oil, etc.), through agents available in certain locations.

In the electronic family welfare card (KKS) there is a savings account and e-wallet/electronic wallet system, so that beneficiary family members (KPM) can spend social assistance funds to buy basic necessities. If the aid funds still remain and are not used up within one month, the funds will automatically be saved in savings and can be used again in the following month. One of the objectives of the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) is to reduce the burden of spending on people's food needs and provide balanced nutrition to beneficiary families (KPM) in a targeted and timely manner.

This has been regulated in PERMENSOS No. 10 of 2017 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH) and RI press release no. 63 of 2017 concerning the distribution of non-cash social assistance, as well as PERMENSOS No. 25 of 2016 business development assistance through electronic stalls mutual cooperation business groups together with the family hope program. Initially, the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) was a replacement program for the prosperous rice program (Rastra) which had several problems.

Explaining that the change from the Rastra prosperous rice program to BPNT was because in the implementation of the Rastra program there were several quite complex problems, namely: Firstly, it can be seen from the fixed target indicators, where high exclusion errors and inclusion errors were still found. Exclusion error, for example, there are still households that should receive Rastra, but are not registered as

Rastra recipients so they do not receive the Rastra social assistance. Meanwhile, the inclusion error is the opposite, namely that there are households that are not entitled to receive rastra, but instead receive this assistance. Second, the exact indicator of quantity.

There are still many target beneficiary households (RTS-PM) who only receive 4-6 kg per month compared to the supposed 15 kg per month. Apart from that, RTS-PM also has to pay more for food (especially rice) than it should, namely Rp. 1,600/kg. Third, for timely indicators, there are often delays in the distribution of food, which should be done every month. Seeing the problems of the Rastra program, from 2016 to 2017, the government began to make changes related to the Rastra program scheme, becoming a non-cash food assistance program. Explaining that the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) was first implemented in early 2017 and has been implemented simultaneously in 44 selected cities. And on July 3 2019 the Regent of Barru, Suardi Saleh officially opened the launching event for the distribution of social assistance for the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT).

This launch took place at the PKG Pekkae building, Barru Regency. BPNT aims to reduce the burden of expenditure and provide more balanced nutrition to KPM in a targeted and timely manner, so that food security at the KPM level can increase and at the same time as a mechanism for social protection and poverty alleviation. The implementation of the distribution of non-cash food aid (BPNT) in various areas of Barru Regency has been carried out and is starting to run, one of which is in Mangempang Village and in collaboration with BRI bank and Perum Bulog. Mangempang sub-district consists of 5 neighborhoods and has 16 RTs and 230 BPNT beneficiary families from all neighborhoods. From the information and data obtained in

the field, it shows that there are still several problems in the Mangempang sub-district regarding the distribution of BPNT cash food assistance. Several problems such as the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) recipients still not being properly targeted, in terms of BPNT recipients having to fulfill the components set out in PERMENSOS No. 10 of 2017 and the guidelines for implementing the non-cash food assistance program, indicate that this problem is caused by some economically disadvantaged citizens. capable people who also receive non-cash food assistance programs.

Apart from that, there are problems related to the use of aid funds which are not as appropriate according to the established regulations which occur among residents who receive non-cash food aid, because according to information in Mangempang Subdistrict, some residents use non-cash food aid funds to buy cigarettes even though the utilization regulations are intended for spend non-cash food aid funds to meet food needs.

Apart from that, according to information in Mangempang sub-district there is a problem related to the lack of quota recipients for BPNT recipients in Mangempang sub-district even though there are still many residents of Mangempang sub-district who belongs to a poor family group. Regarding the problem of the lack of non-cash food aid quotas and the presence of several poor people in several neighborhoods who are not included in the non-cash food aid program, this has caused a reaction from the community. So social jealousy arose among residents of the surrounding area because several residents who should have been included in the recipient component were not designated as recipients of the non-cash food assistance program, which caused the Head of the Environment to experience ridicule regarding recipients of the non-cash food assistance program who were not on target.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

Research Type The type of research that will be used in this research is qualitative research. The problems that will be studied in this research use qualitative research methods, which aim to search for, analyze and manage direct events in the field by understanding social interactions with interviews and observations. According to Sugiyono (2018:213) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, qualitative data collection and analysis techniques emphasize meaning.

Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of people individually or in groups. In this qualitative research, researchers must have good communication skills in interviews and broad insight into the social environment that occurs and develops. If researchers do not master qualitative methods, it will be difficult for researchers to communicate, especially social interactions. In this qualitative approach, researchers must explore the cases studied from interviews, other data collection in investigating cases or phenomena from informant sources to explain why and how this problem occurs.

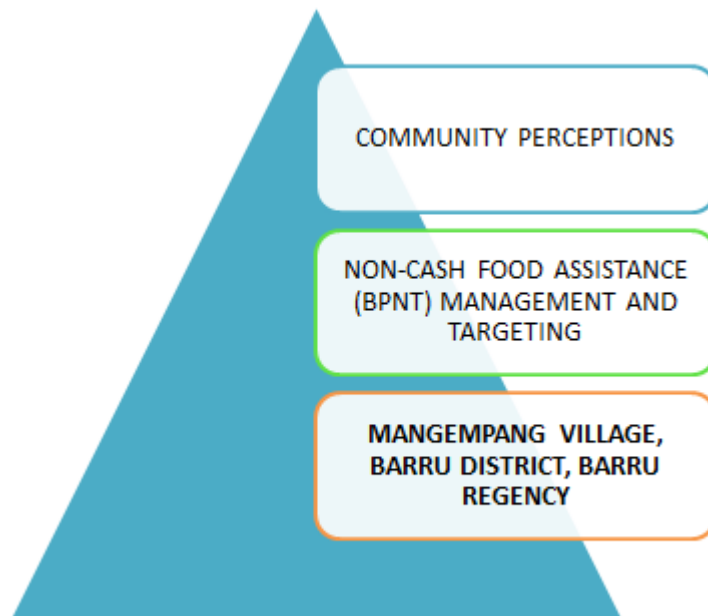


FIGURE 1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

C. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result What is the Community's Perception of the Management of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and its targets in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency The non-cash food assistance program is social food assistance in the form of non-cash from the government which is given to beneficiary families (KPM) every month through an electronic account mechanism which is used only to buy food at food trade or e-warong in collaboration with the Bank. . The benefits of BPNT are increasing food security at the KPM level as well as a mechanism for social protection and poverty reduction, increasing the efficiency of distribution of social assistance, increasing non-cash transactions to support the national non-cash movement (GNNT) and increasing economic growth in the regions, especially in micro and small businesses in the sales business sector. rice or eggs.

The main principles of BPNT are that it is easy to reach and use by KPM, provides choice and control to KPM, encourages people's retail businesses, provides access to financial services to people's retail businesses and to KPM, e-warong (electronic mutual cooperation stalls) can purchase food supplies from various sources, the channeling bank is tasked with distributing funds to KPM accounts and is not tasked with distributing food to KPM, including not placing orders for food. The implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) has created a unique experience for Beneficiary Families (KPM). KPM's experience in working with BPNT so far has ultimately created a perception of BPNT recipients.

Each KPM's perception of BPNT will be different, depending on the good and bad of their experience as a BPNT participant. Apart from that, public perceptions will also vary regarding BPNT. In implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT), there is a data collection process, namely verifying and updating data, which is a very important activity in this program, because by verifying and updating data it will be known whether each Very Poor Family (KSM) is carrying out its obligations or not. no, as well as finding out whether KSM members meet the requirements to be able to receive Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT).

This is reinforced by the statement of the Mangempang Village BPNT Companion, as follows: "BPNT data is the result of integrated data on handling the Poor, hereinafter referred to as DT-PPFM, which is the result of updating the Integrated Database. The list of BPNT KPMs is submitted by the Minister of Social Affairs every November, then the data is provided by the Social Service to BPNT Facilitators to verify or validate BPNT beneficiary family (KPM) data, and then carry out socialization/meetings of Village Heads, Heads of Environment and are also attended by

Babinsa and Babinkhantibnas, Penerr ima BPNT must be in the lowest 25% of socio-economic conditions in each Mangempang sub-district area, and who truly deserve to receive this BPNT assistance" (Interview with Mrs. Eka (30), 10 March 2020). The interview results show that data verification and validation activities have been carried out well. This can be seen from the socialization/meetings held by the Subdistrict Office involving the Village Head, Head of the Environment, Babinsa and Babinkhantibnas. From this socialization on data verification/validation, the BPNT Beneficiary Families (KPM) truly deserve to receive this assistance.

This verification/validation process was carried out very well without any engineering/data manipulation. Like the following statement. "If a resident who receives aid dies and if he is a single family member then the aid will be revoked or deleted and if the person dies but still has heirs such as (wife or husband, children and grandchildren) then the aid will be given to the heirs, whereas if there are residents who receive aid move, if one family or family moves then the aid will be revoked or deleted and if only the aid recipient moves but there are still heirs such as wives or children then aid will be given to those heirs." (interview with Mrs. Eka, 30 BPNT Companions) From the results of the data verification/validation, it will be known whether the KPM meets the requirements to receive assistance or not. Data updating is carried out by BPNT assistants before assistance is determined and distributed. Updating the data in question means that the existing BDT/DTKS data is updated by gathering the heads of the BPNT recipient environments and asking them one by one whether there have been any changes to the data from the last data provided, for example in the previous data collection there were KPMs who had moved, died, or were already capable and If there is one, then it must be re-recorded. And if there are residents who complain that there

are poor or underprivileged families in their environment, the sub-district will provide space for the community, as stated by the Mangempang Village BPNT Assistant as follows. "The sub-district office remains and always opens space for residents who are not registered with BPNT assistance or are not identified as receiving assistance, the sub-district office continues to open space, so if there are residents who report or complain then the report is followed up effectively and the sub-district office registers the residents' data. and must first go through a verification process as to whether the resident is truly worthy of receiving BPNT assistance. "And in collecting data, the sub-district party must always cooperate with the head of the environment and residents and always provide information if there are residents who are entitled to BPNT assistance and the conditions for recipients of assistance must be 25% of the lowest income in each environment and must be registered with the BDT or DTKS" (Interview with Mrs. Eka, (30) BPNT Companion) In terms of distributing BPNT assistance, the government determines the provision of assistance to all KPM registered with BDT/DTKS.

The government distributes BPNT assistance according to data obtained from BDT/DTKS and the amount of assistance given to each family is not the same but is adjusted to the composition of family members who fall into the category of aid recipients in each household. However, in terms of determining BPNT participants in Mangempang Subdistrict, the author's observations show that there are still poor families who are not registered as BPNT Beneficiary Families (KPM).

The following are the results of an interview with the BPNT assistant from Mangempang Village, he said: "The number of participants receiving BPNT assistance does not yet match the number of poor families in Mangempang Subdistrict because there are still many people who come to complain to us that they are not registered as

BPNT members even though the condition of their families is classified as poor/poor. "The determination of prospective BPNT participants by the Central DT-PPFM takes TNP2K considerations which are sourced from the results of the Social Protection Program (PPLS) data collection by BDT/DTKS" (Interview with Mrs. Eka (30), March 10 2020). This statement shows that there is inequality in determining participants who receive BPNT assistance in Mangempang Village. However, this is not merely BPNT's fault because the determination of potential BPNT participants by the Central DT-PPFM takes considerations based on the database provided by TNP2K which originates from the results of the Social Protection Program (PPLS) data collection.

This data is provided to the Regency TKSK which is then validated by the assistant to find out which families meet one of the categories of recipients of BPNT assistance. Meanwhile, assistants who deal directly with the community do not have the right to submit additional requests for BPNT participants even though they receive many complaints from m society.

To find out the public's perception of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program regarding the data collection process, the author conducted interviews with the people of Mangempang Village as follows: "The data collection carried out was very good because many poor people are BPNT participants" (Interview with Mrs. Hasnawati (38) address Padongko, 10 March 2020). "As a BPNT participant, I feel very happy with this data collection, I am very grateful to the government for helping me" (Interview with Mrs. Nadira (47) Gempunge address, 10 March 2020). "In my opinion the BPNT data collection process is very good" (Interview with Mrs. Nursiah (55) address Abbatunge, 10 March 2020). "In my opinion, this data collection is unfair, there are still poor families here who have never been recorded until now" (Interview with Mrs. Kartini

(31) address Mangempang, 10 March 2020). "It's not a good way to collect data, you should record all the poor families, not just your acquaintances, you should record all of them so you don't know which ones deserve help" (Interview with Mr. Amir (34), address Garongkong, 10 March 2020). This statement shows that the public's perception of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Mangempang Village is different, some gave positive statements, they felt that the data collection process was appropriate.

However, there are also people who feel dissatisfied with the data collection on BPNT participants because they consider the data collection process to be unfair, there are still people who fall into the KSM category who are not registered as BPNT participants. Data collection must be carried out again so that all poor people can become BPNT participants and experience the benefits of BPNT. The opinion is as follows, "In my opinion, it is not appropriate to receive aid because some of the BPNT aid recipients have businesses or are already capable, at least the Mangempang sub-district will re-register the data so that the aid is truly on target (interview with Wati, 25 Abbatunge) "Recipients of BPNT assistance who are eligible to receive assistance are truly from poor families or economically weak groups such as elderly parents who do not have jobs to meet their daily needs (interview with Dina, 27 Gempunge) "It's good that this aid is distributed only to parents because they can't work, especially because maybe their children are already married, so automatically their children don't live with their parents and maybe they don't have anyone to take care of those parents (interview with Mr. Ichal, 28 Padongko) In the gradual poverty testing process, for example, beneficiary families (KPM) of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program are continuously placed in sub-district areas with stickers as a sign of poor families to see whether the family is worthy of receiving the assistance.

The following is the public's statement regarding the installation of stickers. "I agree with installing the stickers so that we know who should get help and who should not get help" (Interview with Mrs. Nia (32) address Padongko, March 10 2020). "It would be good to put poor stickers at home so that people who can afford it can be diverted to those who need it more." (Interview with Mr. Muliadi (40) address Abbatunge, 10 March 2020).

The following is a statement from the Head of the Environment regarding installing stickers for BPNT beneficiaries. "Sticking of stickers at the homes of Beneficiary Families (KPM) is very good. The purpose of placing the stickers is to ensure that the aid program is right on target, and to provide a deterrent effect for rich or economically well-off families who claim or pretend to be poor in order to receive aid. It is hoped that rich people will be embarrassed if their house is stamped with a poor family sticker, so that the distribution of social assistance can be carried out smoothly and on target" (Interview with A. Anita (38) Kepling Garongkong).

The purpose of placing the stickers is to mark families who are recipients of social assistance such as PKH, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), BPJS/KIS, and other social assistance, as well as to encourage people who are economically well-off to withdraw from KPM PKH and BPNT to be transferred to other residents. who is more deserving. When installing the sticker, the beneficiary family (KPM) who receives assistance may not remove the sticker if someone removes the sticker, following the statement from BPNT's companion, "We put stickers on KPM houses, for KPMs who refuse to put up stickers, please tell us, and if these stickers are removed then they are considered to have resigned from receiving the social assistance..." (Interview with Eka (30), 10 March 2020).

If there is a beneficiary family (KPM) who refuses to be fitted with a sticker, then the KPM is declared to have withdrawn from the social assistance and is declared a family who can afford it, then the BPNT is transferred to residents who need it more and have been registered with the BDT/DTKS. The following is a list of BPNT recipients in Mangempang Village as follows following: "Ramalang, a recipient of BPNT assistance, has no job status in the family card, divorced, died and has 5 children, works as a fisherman, and the 5 children no longer live with their parents" (interview with Mrs. Ramalang, BPNT recipient) "Yasse, a recipient of BPNT assistance, works in a small retail business (mixed goods), status in family card, divorced, dead, no children and uncertain monthly income" (interview with Mrs. Yasse, BPNT recipient) "Maryam is a BPNT recipient, her job is URT, her status is in the KK, she is married, her husband's job is as a farm laborer and her monthly income is uncertain and she has 3 children who are still at school" (interview with Mrs. Maryam, a BPNT recipient) The process of verifying and updating data is very important in the implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Recipients because the results of this verification can show participants' participation in making the program a success and see the extent to which they fulfill their obligations before receiving assistance. BPNT Beneficiary Families (KPM) feel comfortable after receiving this BPNT assistance.

The KPMs felt happy because BPNT was felt to be helping in terms of food needs and basic needs. KPM, who are economically weak families, feel that they are greatly helped in terms of their daily food needs. The following is a statement from a BPNT beneficiary family who felt comfortable and felt very helped in terms of food after receiving non-cash food assistance (BPNT). "I feel that my family has been greatly

helped by this BPNT. "The amount is not too big, but it really helps my family's basic needs" (Interview with Mrs Murni (40) address Mangempang, 10 March 2020).

Another beneficiary family added that they felt the benefits of having BPNT after Raskin. "I chose BPNT over Rastra because I can take rice and eggs and also chicken instead of previously only rice being given, then the quality of the rice is usually not good. And with this assistance, my expenses won't be too much, so I can start a small business" (Interview with Mrs. Endah Parwanti (37) address Padongko, 10 March 2020). KPM independence is actually one of the goals of BPNT. This was stated by the BPNT assistant from Mangempang Village. "As a BPNT companion, I hope that all Mangempang Village KPMs will be happy with the assistance from BPNT and can be independent. If everyone can be independent, it means the program is fulfilled and successful" (Interview with Mrs. Eka (30), 10 March 2020).

Based on the statement above, BPNT Beneficiary Families (KPM) feel comfortable and feel very helped in terms of basic necessities after receiving assistance from BPNT. This can be seen from KPMs who feel that their family's economy has been greatly helped, there are even KPMs who are independent and have side businesses. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) aims to increase poor people's access to more balanced nutrition, encouraging people's economic empowerment activities. The existence of BPNT assistance really helps Very Poor Families (KSM) to meet their family's needs and is one way to break the chain of poverty. KPM also felt that BPNT provided sufficient and adequate basic necessities compared to the previous Rastra assistance because Rastra assistance only provided rice, whereas the BPNT Program provided adequate basic necessities for KPM. As expressed by one KPM in Mangempang Village, as follows: "I feel this assistance is

very good because I get rice and adami eggs as well as chicken and fish." (Interview with Mrs. Nurbaya (36) address Padongko, 10 March 2020). "This is very good. This assistance is not like what we had before because in the past you could get rice, but now there are many kinds of it." (Interview with Mrs. Mina (38) address Abbatunge, 10 March 2020). "Now the aid is completely different from the past because now the good Mi Nakasihki rice is different from before, like the old Adami rice, it's black and the smell is the same, it's like it's not suitable for consumption." (Interview with Mrs. Roslina (65) Padongko address, March 10 2020).

Based on the statement above, the presence of BPNT really helps beneficiary families (KPM) because BPNT provides adequate basic necessities to provide adequate nutrition, because the previous assistance (Rastra) only provided 15 kg of rice, whereas this BPNT program provides basic materials such as 10 kg of rice, 10 eggs, one chicken and fish. KPM stated that the food ingredients received were of premium quality and the supply was guaranteed. In the misuse of BPNT assistance, the companion always controls the course of assistance provided by KPM recipients of assistance, as in the following statement, "In distributing aid, we often ask KPM whether this aid is being used well, they answer that this aid really helps with basic needs in the next few days because the aid What we get is not money but goods or basic daily necessities such as rice, eggs, chicken and fish. "We may warn you about misuse of aid first and if it continues, we may remove you as a recipient of BPNT aid and transfer it to people who need it more and who are already registered with BDT and DTKS." (interview with Mrs. Eka, 30 BPNT Facilitators) In distributing aid, BPNT assistants always supervise the running of this food aid program so that there is no misuse of aid and if there are

residents who misuse the aid, they will be given a warning first. If they continue to do so, the KPM will be removed or replaced by someone who needs it more.

Of all the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program from the Government, one important objective is to reduce the burden on KPM expenditures. As expressed by one KPM in Mangempang Village as follows, "I feel this assistance is very good because I personally am a recipient of assistance because I can fulfill my needs for one month, let alone Jaka Bisaji to fulfill my food needs in a month." (Interview with Mrs. Juheria (51) address Mangempang, 10 March 2020). "In my opinion, because there are 5 people in one house, this assistance is quite helpful to cover expenses for the next few days because every month you also get this assistance." (Interview with Mr Makmur (38) address Mangempang, 10 March 2020).

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that this assistance can help the beneficiaries with their shopping expenses for 7 to 10 days. In other words, and it can also be met for a month, this assistance aims to reduce the burden on KPM expenses by fulfilling food needs. It is hoped that this assistance can provide more balanced nutrition to KPM.

On the other hand, KPM's experience with BPNT is not always good. KPM's unpleasant experiences with BPNT are usually related to BPNT distribution times which are sometimes late. The following is KPM BPNT's statement regarding BPNT distribution times which are sometimes late. "I feel helped by this assistance from BPNT, but it is usually late even though I want to use it for my needs at home." (Interview with Mrs. Juheria (38) address Mangempang, "I hope that the assistance that will be given to aid recipients like me can be received on time." (Interview with Mrs. Nurbaya (36) address Padongko, 10 March 2020). Based on the statement above, BPNT

assistance in terms of distribution sometimes experiences delays. This makes it difficult for KPMs to meet their daily needs, but the aid they are waiting for has not been distributed.

Even though BPNT assistance sometimes experiences delays, this assistance really helps KPMs who are in the KSM category in meeting their basic daily needs. The BPNT social assistant profession is not an easy job to do because it requires direct contact with the community in the field. Different societal and environmental conditions require BPNT social assistants to be able to adapt to various kinds of people who have different characters. As social assistants, BPNT assistants need to have various special abilities, namely being able to resolve and collaborate with environmental heads on problems related to implementing BPNT in the field, being able to educate KPMs, being able to be responsive in all conditions and being able to understand the character of KPMs so that they are able to build relationships with KPMs.

These abilities must be possessed by all BPNT assistants, including BPNT assistants in Mangempang Village. Beneficiary families (KPM) feel that the companion is able to be responsive in providing the services needed and can resolve problems quickly. KPM felt that the Mangempang Subdistrict BPNT assistant was responsive in overcoming problems that occurred in implementing BPNT in the field well. The following is the Statement of the Beneficiary Family (KPM) regarding the services provided by the companion in resolving the problems faced by KPM in Mangempang Village. "The companion always comes to us directly, continues to hold discussions with us" (Interview with Mrs. Roslina (65) address Padongko, 10 March 2020). "In my opinion, the companion is very good and has experience in dealing with problems regarding BPNT" (Interview with Mrs. Endah Parwanti (37) address Padongko, 10

March 2020). "The companion always acts calm and tries to understand what problem is happening and tries to resolve the problem until it is resolved." (Interview with Mrs. Nurbaya (36) address Padongko, 10 March 2020).

Based on the statement above, KPM feels that the Mangempang Village BPNT companion has carried out their duties well. This can be seen from the positive statements from KPMs who felt that their companions were able to solve their problems related to BPNT. Apart from that, it's hidden ping went directly to the KPM to ask what problems were occurring and then resolved the problem by holding discussions with the KPM. BPNT companions are required to participate in solving KPM social problems, both individually and as a group.

It is possible that the assistant will also have to coordinate and communicate directly with the KPM and the Head of the Environment to discuss current problems. This was confirmed by the Mangempang Village BPNT Assistant, as follows: "After I received a report about a problem related to KPM, the first thing I did was confirm the problem with the person concerned. Only then did I begin to understand the problem, and then immediately take action to resolve it. "Because the KPM problem is very complex, many parties must be involved to solve the problem" (Interview with Mrs. Eka (30), 10 March 2020).

Based on the statement above, the Mangempang Village BPNT assistant carried out his duties well. This can be seen from the ability to resolve KPM problems, namely confirming first with the person concerned, understanding the problem, then taking action to resolve the problem. Companions must have knowledge, ability and trustworthiness so that they can guarantee a sense of security when carrying out BPNT activities. This can be seen from the problem solving abilities carried out by the

companion. In resolving BPNT problems experienced by KPM, the companion appears to have extensive knowledge about BPNT, so that the companion appears skilled and knows the procedures for resolving the problem.

Apart from being visible from the ability to solve problems, the extent of the companion's knowledge about BPNT is also visible when the companion provides outreach. Not only that, the companion's skill in answering questions about BPNT, posed by KPM, also adds to KPM's confidence that the companion has extensive knowledge about BPNT. The Mangempang Village BPNT assistant does have good problem solving abilities, but not the ability to educate and direct the focus of KPM. Facilitators are less able to direct KPM's interest in the potential contained in BPNT. Most of the BPNT KPM Mangempang Village are more interested in assistance. This was proven during routine group meetings where at that time KPM always asked about the timing of aid distribution. Apart from that, the companion must be able to place himself in all conditions.

The companion looks firm when dealing with KPM who do not use assistance as recommended by the government. The companion looks calm in responding to problems that occur with KPM. The companion looks friendly and authoritative when dealing with KPM during routine meetings. The KPMs felt that the companions were quite capable of communicating and building good relationships with the KPMs. However, communication between assistants and KPM only occurs during routine meetings. Outside of meetings, the KPM never communicates with the companion. The following is the statement from the Mangempang Village Beneficiary Family (KPM) regarding the companion's ability to communicate and build good relationships with the KPM. "I rarely contact companions.

Usually when the companion meets, I ask about BPNT problems, otherwise I have no communication with the companion. But our relationship is fine” (Interview with Mrs. Sarnita (29) address Abbatunge, 10 March 2020). “I rarely communicate with my companion. What I know is that we only communicate during meetings. Even though there was a telephone number or WA I took, I never called or WA” (Interview with Mrs. Farida (32) address Mangempang, 10 March 2020). The KPM's opinion was confirmed by the companion, along with the statement by the BPNT companion for Mangempang Village. "I'm actually not that close to KPM, but I try to understand their feelings, I try to be in their position when they have problems related to BPNT." (Interview with Mrs. Eka (30), March 10 2020).

Based on the statement above, the companion's ability to communicate and build good relationships with KPM has been well established, although communication between KPM and the Mangempang Village BPNT companion is only during regular meetings every month. This can be seen from the KPM's statement that he never communicates with his companion, except when there are meetings. This statement was also confirmed by the BPNT companion.

The large number of KPMs in Mangempang Subdistrict is one of the reasons why assistants do not communicate with KPMs. The companion will only provide information related to BPNT to the environmental head, then the environmental head will convey it this information to citizens who receive BPNT. This makes KPM feel awkward and reluctant if they want to consult with their companion regarding BPNT issues. Discussion What is the Community's Perception of Management of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency Based

on research results regarding public perceptions regarding Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency.

Each Beneficiary Family's (KPM) perception of BPNT will be different, depending on the pros and cons of their experience as BPNT recipients. From the results of the interviews, the public's perception regarding the BPNT data collection process in Mangempang Subdistrict is that there are different perceptions, but overall the data collection process has been carried out well because the registered BPNT participants are Very Poor Families (KSM) and have fulfilled the requirements, according to social conditions.

The lowest 25% and recorded in BDT/DTKS are the main target recipients of BPNT assistance. Even though there are still KSM who have not registered as BPNT participants, the data collection process will continue to be carried out in stages so that all people who fall into the KSM category can experience the benefits of BPNT. In this way, BPNT's main goal of breaking the chain of poverty will be realized. From the results of interviews with Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Mangempang Village, Beneficiary Families (KPM) have a positive perception about Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). This can be seen from the KPM's comfort after becoming a BPNT participant, the potential KPM feels towards BPNT and the regularity of activities in BPNT activities felt by KPM which shows control. Beneficiary families (KPM) feel very helpful and helpful in terms of basic food items, BPNT assistance can meet the needs of the beneficiary community. And able to meet KPM's needs and be able to lighten the burden of expenses every month. Apart from that, KPM also showed a positive perception about the quality of the Mangempang Village BPNT companion,

KPM felt that the companion was able to educate, was able to provide good service and was able to resolve problems related to Non-Cash Food Assistance.

D. CONCLUSION

How the public's perception of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Mangempang Village, Barru District, Barru Regency varies. From the results of interviews with the community regarding the data collection process, some people showed positive perceptions, but there were also those who showed negative perceptions. This can be seen from the statements of the public who feel that the data collection process has been carried out well, but there are also those who feel that the data collection process has not been carried out well.

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