

Program of Nine Main Food Material (Sembako) For Improving the Welfare of the Poor in Probolinggo Regency

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Date of Submission: 25-08-2022

Date of Acceptance: 05-09-2022

ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze and describe the execution of the Basic Food Program to improve the welfare of the poor in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2021. Analyze and describe the variables preventing and supporting the implementation of the Basic Food Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2021. The research location in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, specifically in beneficiary family groups, was based on the research topic Community Empowerment. Initial observations revealed that the subdistrict with the most significant number of Community Empowerment among the five subdistricts in Kraksaan District was chosen for the study. In observation Early in October 2021, researchers discovered that there were still gaps in the number of users of the basic food program in the benchmark subdistricts. Implementation of the Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency: Research Results in The Basic Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs has been implemented in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, in compliance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2021 on the Implementation of the Basic Food Program. Village serves as an intermediary between beneficiary family, which possesses Prosperous Family Card, and food suppliers, particularly E-Warong. Additionally, Patokan Village is responsible for recording changes in Community Empowerment data within the Patokan Village region. Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations can be made: The Ministry of Social Affairs must ensure that the

Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the Basic Food Program is disbursed on time and simultaneously each month so that the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program can achieve its objectives.

KEYWORDS: Policy, Fundamental Food

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a multifaceted, complex issue that affects many regions of Indonesia, including the Probolinggo Regency. The number of people has not declined much from one year to the next, which is a very modest decrease when viewed from a minimal number, yet the government's budget and the number of participants in its various programs are constantly expanding from year to year. The Indonesian government has prioritized combating poverty by implementing numerous programs broadly dispersed throughout society. Another poverty alleviation label has been distributed, but it cannot be denied that poverty alleviation activities have not yet been able to operate as envisaged by the Central, Regional, and even local and subdistrict governments. In executing poverty reduction programs, the government prefers to focus on the economic reasons for poverty, notably poor income, which prevents individuals from meeting their basic necessities. In reality, many help programs are offered to the community primarily to alleviate the problem of poverty at the level of symptoms visible from the outside, such that in some situations, the support is ineffective because it does not meet the community's needs.

According to the Central Statistics Agency, the basic needs approach reveals the criteria for low-income families. Poverty is the inability to meet basic food and non-food requirements. The food sufficiency threshold is determined by the amount of rupiah spent on food that meets the minimum daily energy requirement of 2100 calories per person. The non-food

adequacy limit is determined by the amount of rupiah spent on non-food things that satisfy necessities, such as housing, clothes, health, education, and transportation. Probolinggo Regency is the district with the fourth highest poverty rate in East Java Province. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the number of poor in Probolinggo Regency in 2020 was 417,991 households and increased to 451,395 in 2021. However, the number of families receiving non-cash food assistance decreased from 189,889 in 2020 to 128,467 in 2021. Based on statistics from Patokan Village, the number of receivers of non-cash food aid declined between 2020 and 2021, from 559 Community Empowerment in 2020 to 377 beneficiary families in 2021.

The Basic Food Program is one of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia that is distributed directly to the regional populace. This initiative was called the Poor Rice Program or the rice to the poor Assistance Program in 2017. However, at the beginning of 2018, the Ministry of Social Affairs published information and an appeal that the rice to the poor Program's objective would change, necessitating the Program's replacement with the Prosperous Rice Program (Rastra) [12]. This Program attempts to inspire the community to move from a mindset of poverty to that of a pre-prosperous community so that families will be motivated to strive to become prosperous.

As described under the problem's context, the initial observations of the researchers revealed that the distribution of help had not been well-targeted and that some families had moved out of poverty but remained enrolled as recipients. Therefore, it is vital to study the process of implementing necessities in greater detail so that the source of the problem can be recognized and suitable and reasonable solutions may be developed. Consequently, the following is the formulation of the problem in this study: How is the Basic Food Program implemented to improve the welfare of the poor in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency by Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2021. What elements are limiting and encouraging the nine main food material Program's implementation. According to Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 5 of 2021 in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency.

The objectives of this study are to Analyze and describe the implementation of the Basic Food Program to improve the welfare of the poor based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5

of 2021 in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency; Analyze and describe the inhibiting and supporting factors for the Implementation of the Basic Food Program Implementation based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2021 in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Reg. This study is anticipated to yield the following benefits: To improve the government's performance in delivering the basic food program, this information is sent to the government as input. Theoretically, this study's findings can be used to further our understanding of harmonious problem-solving in the fields of the Basic Food Program and government performance.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research plan

The author's research methodology is a qualitative, descriptive technique. In this instance, the observer observes phenomena in the field for subsequent description. In the meantime, descriptive research is defined by [1] as a problem-solving technique that investigates the situation subject/object observations of persons, institutions, and the surrounding community in the present based on the facts that exist or are genuine in the field. Qualitative research methods usually depart from observed social phenomena, as social phenomena and phenomena are necessary conditions for establishing research topics in qualitative research [2].

Scope

The scope of the research is related to its focal point. According to [3], when designing research problems with focus, researchers have two distinct goals: First, determining the focus limits the scope of the study. Second, the decision of the focus serves to satisfy the inclusion-exclusion criteria or the entry-exit criteria of newly acquired information in the field. This study focuses on the Implementation of Non-Cash Social Aid in Patokan Village, including the implementation and application of the distribution of non-cash food assistance in the benchmark community.

Investigate sites

The site of research is determined based on the chosen research topic. In Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, specifically in Community Empowerment located in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, researchers will conduct research. Initial observations revealed that the subdistrict with the most significant number of Community

Empowerment among the five subdistricts in Kraksaan District was chosen for the study. In observation early in October 2021, researchers discovered that there were still gaps in the number of users of the basic food program in the benchmark subdistricts.

Research Emphasis

The implementation of the Basic Food Program in Patokan Village will include the following: a mechanism for distributing non-cash food assistance in the form of multiple stages, including registration/opening of Community Empowerment education and socialization, distribution of goods, and purchase of goods. Defrost grants, researchers will monitor the exchange of these monies at e-wrong. Internal and external factors preventing and encouraging non-cash food assistance will be observed in Patokan Village. In order to investigate and comprehend this topic, qualitative approaches will be employed by researchers. Qualitative research seeks to understand an individual's experience of an event so that it may be selected and analyzed.

Data Sources and Types

The types of data in this study are categorized as follows: Primary Data, also known as data gathered directly from the field by observations, questionnaires, or structured interviews. Secondary data from literature studies and current or previously collected data records are required to investigate this research issue. According to [4], "data sources" refers to the origin of the data. They utilize both primary and secondary sources to compile data. In this Observation, the authors employ the following data sources: Person, precisely data sources that can give data in the form of verbal responses through interviews with parties involved in implementing the implementation activities. Amongst others are the Head of the Probolinggo District Social Service, the Kraksaan Subdistrict, the subdistrict social welfare staff, the Village Secretary, and the Head of the Patokan Village Social Welfare. The place is a data source that gives a view in the form of a static state, such as a room, piece of equipment, or object. Paper is a source of information that delivers symbols in letters, numbers, images, and other signs. In this instance, the Office of Social Services statistics is utilized. If the researcher collects data through interviews, the source of the data is referred to as respondents, which are the individuals who respond to or answer the author's written and oral questions. If the author employs documentation, the document or note is

the data source, while the note's contents are the object of Observation.

Investigate Informants

Research informants are subjects or individuals willing to supply valid and necessary data/information. The individuals chosen as research informants must have a grasp of the research problem or be personally involved in it. This study's informants were chosen because they had the most knowledge or were actively involved in executing non-cash food aid in the hamlet used as a benchmark. In this study, informants were selected via purposive sampling, namely the withdrawal technique sample subjectively with the intent or purpose that the informant selected had the information required to do the research. This study's informants included government officials within the scope of the Social Service of Probolinggo Regency, Kraksaan District, Patokan Village, and the owner of e-wrong as implementers, as well as several recipients of non-cash food assistance who were asked for their opinions or statements regarding the success of the implementer's work Good.

Data Collecting Technique

The author used the following strategies to acquire data for this Observation: The researcher conducted his or her observations. In Observation, specifically by focusing on the phenomena - a phenomenon observed in the field, both those phenomena that are directly relevant to the research and others that are not. The author conducted observations at the Patokan Village Office to observe attentively and comprehensively the actual situation in the field and the symptoms that exist and arise to collect research material. Moreover, by employing interviews (Interview). According to [5] the interview method is "the act of acquiring information for the goal of observation through question and answer while face-to-face between the questioner or interviewer and the respondent or subject utilizing a tool called an interview guide" According to [5] a simple interview is "a data collecting strategy used by researchers to gain oral information by chatting with persons who can contribute information to the researcher." According to [4] an interview is a discourse between the interviewer and the interviewee in which the interviewer elicits information from the interviewee. [6] states that documents are historical records of past events. Documents might be written, photographic, or monumental works of an individual. Written documents, including diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and

policies. Image-based documents, such as photographs, live visuals, and sketches. Documents in the form of works of art may include photographs, sculptures, films, and other forms. Document analysis is a supplement to observation and interview techniques in observation-qualitative research.

Data Analysis Technique

In this study, data analysis is the process of searching, assembling, and evaluating interview data so that it is easily understandable and may be shared with others. This study included interactive qualitative analysis methodologies. According to [7] there are three stages: Data Condensation, Data Presentation, and Conclusions and Verification. Data Condensation (data condensation) Data condensation refers to selecting, selecting, focusing, simplifying, and modifying data extracted from field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and empirical data. The qualitative data can be altered through selection, summary, or description using one's own words or those of others. Based on the data, the researcher will determine whether data, themes, and patterns are significant while discarding material deemed insignificant [7]. Following the author's receipt of the data comes the presentation of the data. The data are presented using a concise description. Researchers perform data reduction by carefully compiling data and writing the data gathered in the field in narrative form. Preparation involves recording the results of the analysis into notes, followed by an explanation of the findings acquired through field observations, interviews, and documents, and compiling the data based on the study objective.

The following step entails forming temporary conclusions from the field data collected. Initial conclusions are still provisional and will be revised if there is insufficient evidence to warrant the next phase of data collecting. The researchers then gathered the data based on the research objective. The following step entails forming temporary conclusions from the field data collected. Initial conclusions are still provisional and will be revised if there is insufficient evidence to warrant the next phase of data collecting. The researchers then gathered the data based on the research objective. The following step entails forming temporary conclusions from the field data collected. Initial conclusions are still provisional and will be revised if there is insufficient evidence to warrant the next phase of data collecting. Next, the researchers conducted result study verification. If the temporary conclusion necessitates additional

data, the procedure of data collecting is repeated. After completing verification, the researchers discussed the field data.

Data Validity

Data Validity Checking the quality of the data, in addition to being used to disprove claims that qualitative research is unscientific, is a fundamental component of the qualitative research body of knowledge [3]. Validation of the data is performed to demonstrate that the research conducted is, in fact, scientific research and to test the obtained data. In qualitative research, the validity of the data involves testing, credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmation [7] It is vital to assess the validity of qualitative research data to be considered a scientific study. The test for data validity can be conducted. Events can be accurately and consistently documented. Improving accuracy is one technique to control/check work, regardless of whether the collected, created, and presented data is accurate. To boost the perseverance of researchers, it is possible to read various references, books, prior research findings, and related papers and compare the obtained research results. In this manner, researchers will be more careful when writing reports, resulting in higher-quality reports.

III. RESULTS

Research Outcome

Provision of essentials in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Province Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs. The Basic Food Program executed in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency relates to the Basic Food Program Implementation Regulation No. 5 of 2021 issued by the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this rule, the distribution system for the basic food program consists of the following steps: Registration and Community Empowerment account creation, including account creation, issue or printing of Prosperous Family Card, activation and distribution of Prosperous Family Card. The Channeling Bank registers and opens a Community Empowerment account after obtaining Community Empowerment data from the general directorate responsible for implementing the Basic Food Program. In addition, the Channeling Bank will produce or print Prosperous Family Card on behalf of the extended Community Empowerment, whose joint accounts have been opened successfully. The Basic Food Program's money is distributed according to the OM-SPAN application. The OM-SPAN application is carried out by the provisions

regarding the mechanism for confirmation and delivery of information on the distribution of Social Assistance for nine main food material Program established by the director general in charge of the treasury in the Ministry in charge of the financial sector's government affairs. Purchase of goods, specifically food items, is made when Community Empowerment receives assistance funding from the Basic Food Program, the amount of which is established by the Minister based on the state's financial capacity. nine main food material Program funds are restricted to food purchases and cannot be converted to cash.

The results of field research conducted in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, indicate that the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program is carried out in compliance with Ministerial Regulation No. 05 of 2021. The Kelurahan functions as a facilitator for Community Empowerment and E-Warong in accordance with the education and socialization offered by the Probolinggo District Social Service during the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program. The Head of the Probolinggo District Social Service summarized the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs as follows: "...The aid (Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs) is delivered via a non-cash system, so individuals exchange their balances directly with agents who have partnered with channelling banks" (Interview on April 19, 2022, at the Social Service Office of Probolinggo Regency). In addition to serving as a facilitator, Patokan Village is tasked with recording changes in Community Empowerment data within the scope of Patokan Village, as communicated by the Head of the Community Welfare Section of Patokan Village: "...the village only acts as a facilitator and recorder if there is a change in Community Empowerment data in its working area." (Interview scheduled for April 22, 2022, at the Patokan Village Office.) According to the 2020 nine main food material Program Guidelines provided by the Control Team for the Implementation of Non-Cash Social Assistance, this is the case. Thus, the quota for ineligible families due to an increase in welfare might be shifted to eligible and unregistered families.

In addition, based on the study's findings, the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, complied with Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2021. At the nearest E-Warong, Community Empowerment can purchase food by exchanging

their Prosperous Family Cardbalance for food. E-food Warong's ingredients must adhere to balanced nutrition tenets, including carbs, animal protein, vegetable protein, and vitamins and minerals. This is consistent with the findings of interviews done with multiple users of Noncash Food Aid. In addition, the food ingredients in question are fresh, unprocessed, and prioritized to be sourced from local food ingredient producers. One recipient of the nine main food material Program explained, "...with this assistance (the basic food program), we can reduce food costs and provide nutritious food for our families..." (Interview on May 12, 2022, at the residence of a Patokan Village resident).

Implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency has a beneficial effect on Community Empowerment. This initiative can assist underprivileged populations in raising their nutritional intake and prevent stunting. The Village Secretary stated, ".....We, the sub-district office, really appreciate this basic food or non-cash food aid program because it helps our community meet their daily needs; it may not be sufficient in its entirety, but the assistance is very helpful so that our community's nutritional needs can be met." (Interview at the Patokan Village Office on April 22, 2022).

Each time Prosperous Family Cardis disbursed, the village office handles the distribution. However, the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs payment period for the nine main food material Program does not have a defined schedule and relies solely on Ministry of Social Affairs data. The Patokan Village Secretary noted, "The disbursement is conducted at the village office every payout, although the disbursement is not monthly; the monies are typically disbursed for two to three months based on information from the ministry of social affairs." (Interview at the Patokan Village Office on April 22, 2022).

Factors preventing and promoting the adoption of Non-Cash Food Assistance (nine main food material): The Prosperous Family Cardbalance is 0 when checked on the EDC machine; hence, Community Empowerment cannot purchase food. This frequently occurs in the field, where not everyone can purchase food due to the Ministry's uneven and simultaneous filling of balances, and it is sometimes misunderstood that the village is at fault. What was conveyed by the Head of the Community Welfare Section of Patokan Village: ".....it often occurs in the field that the balance is not filled in from the ministry, so that when

exchanging balances, people have to bite their fingers, and finally there is a misunderstanding between the Community Empowerment and the village, so the village is believed to be hindering their balance." (Interview at the Patokan Village Office on April 22, 2022), Inaccurate delivery time. Monthly, the Ministry of Social Affairs does not deposit these amounts into the Community Empowerment account. Families who should be eligible for help are not recorded in the Community Empowerment participant data collection, even though some Community Empowerment are financially capable of receiving assistance. Community Empowerment, senior citizens, must receive assistance to distribute Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs funding for the nine main food material Program. The Community Empowerment Kraksaan District Social Welfare Personnel provided the following explanation: "...the elderly require extra attention while disbursing Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs payments for the Basic Food Program. This is a factor related to the age of the beneficiary party. Therefore older beneficiary families frequently leave the card with the coordinator of the beneficiary family group." (Interview at the Kraksaan District Office on April 20, 2022).

Among the five sub-districts of Kraksaan District, Patokan Village has the highest number of beneficiaries in its implementation. In this instance, the Kraksaan District and the Social Service are attempting to disseminate and inform the community about this Non-Cash Food Aid policy at the most local level, so that information regarding food assistance can be disseminated to the larger community via parties under the Social Service. Inter-line performance facilitates the execution of policy programs, and Patokan Village's compelling performance by the village's primary functions is facilitated by its inter-line solid communication patterns. The sub-district head of Kraksaan explained that "...this non-cash food aid helps the food security of the beneficiary families so that their economic situation can be described as being lighter, and the money that should be given to meet basic household needs can be saved for continuing education or meeting other needs." (Interview at the Kraksaan District Office on April 20, 2022).

For the distribution of the Non-Cash Food Assistance program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, among others, the District Social Welfare Workers, assistance assistants, and technical coordination have coordinated well to provide Community Empowerment

with information so that it is simple to absorb and is aided by the established aid flow. E-Warong plays an active role in educating Community Empowerment as well. One of the E-Warong agents explained, "Yes, we give the Prosperous Family Cardholders our understanding if the techniques are like this." "It is essential that nourishment is ensured for the food we offer on a rotating basis whenever there is a distribution so that people do not become bored." (Interview at the Kraksaan District Office on April 20, 2022).

With E-active Warong's engagement in providing high-quality goods, Community Empowerment can feel confident that this support to disadvantaged communities is well-deserved. E-Warong plays an active role in teaching Community Empowerment when trading help, such as EDC machines, so that Community Empowerment indirectly obtain knowledge of non-cash transactions and can also determine their demands based on their requirements.

In general, the implementation of Food in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency has adhered to the applicable regulations, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Basic Food Program, as shown by the results of the research described above. Referring to Grindle in [8] who says that the effectiveness of public policy implementation may be judged by obtaining outcomes based on two major benchmarks, the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs nine main food material Program implementation can be considered successful. The following explains the implementation of the Basic Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency. Implementing the Basic Food Program, Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs has adhered to the specifications outlined in [9] objectives of the Basic Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs have been substantially attained.

The following are research findings conducted in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency concerning the Content of Policy and the Context of Policy: The Policy's content consists of six (6) points: Interests that have an effect. As long as the study results are acquired within the scope of the village, there are no special interests of agents who are actively involved in implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency. Consequently, the implementation policies in Patokan Village can be carried out in

compliance with regulations without any conflict of interest among stakeholders. The types of available advantages. The initiatives mentioned in Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 5 of 2021 benefit disadvantaged communities and micro and small companies. In this instance, purchasing balanced nutrition for poor populations at E-Warong in exchange for Prosperous Family Card balances can help improve nutrition and prevent stunting. The degree of transformation desired. The Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 5 of 2021 mandates a specific degree of policy modification. This is mentioned in Article 2, which intends to minimize the burden on Community Empowerment expenditures through the partial fulfilment of food demands to promote food security at the Community Empowerment level, as well as a mechanism to protect social services, alleviate poverty, and manage extreme poverty.

The results demonstrated that Community Empowerment could reduce the cost of meeting their food needs while increasing their family's access to a balanced diet. Place determination. In this instance, the village government lacks the authority to decide because it merely acts as a liaison between Community Empowerment and E-Warong. Program implementer. As the Program's implementer, Patokan Village is responsible for facilitating. Use of resources. Numerous agents, ranging from the Social Service to the Community Empowerment, participate in implementing Ministerial Regulation Number 5 of 2021. According to the study's findings, the successful implementation of nine main food material was due to effective communication amongst policy implementers. The situation of Policy There are three points: power, interests, and strategies of the participating actors. Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs The nine main food material Program is a central government initiative that provides direct social protection and food security. This Program may be successfully executed in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, and Probolinggo Regency since all Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs nine main food material Program implementers adhere to the appropriate rules' instructions and directives. Powerful institutions and regimes' defining characteristics The subdistrict administration of Patokan implemented the [9] well, acting as a facilitator to ensure the activities' success. The level of compliance and the implementer's response. In implementing the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program, the compliance level is critical. At the centre, which may represent a threat to the implementation's smoothness. This is reflected in

the inefficient disbursement of Prosperous Family Card funding, which leads to misconceptions at the Community Empowerment level of the village government. In addition, the Community Empowerment information obtained by the Social Service is not 100 per cent accurate.

According to [9] in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, can be implemented smoothly. This study's findings are consistent with those of previous research conducted in Parangloe District, Goa Regency (Basriati, 2021), Gampong Blang Oi, Subdistrict Meuraxa, Banda Aceh City (Zulbaidah, 2020), Merak Batin Village, Natar District, South Lampung Regency (nisa, 2019), and Ketapang Village, Kendal District, Kendal Regency (Ketapang, 2019). (treasure, 2020). In the meantime, the accuracy of Community Empowerment data is still not 100 per cent accurate in other areas, such as the Medan Johor District and Medan (Hanum, 2019). Community Empowerment in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, and Probolinggo Regency have comprehended the installed Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs method for the nine main food material Program and have been able to get the full benefits of the Program. This is the result of effective communication from all program implementers, including E-Warong, which also provides continuing socialization to Community Empowerment with Prosperous Family Card. These findings contradict the research conducted by [11] in Kanigaran District, Probolinggo City, where locals are only familiar with the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs policy outline for the Basic Food Program [12].

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter's research findings, the following conclusions can be drawn: Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency. Kelurahan serves as an intermediary between beneficiary family, which possesses Prosperous Family Card, and food suppliers, particularly E-Warong. Additionally, Patokan Village is responsible for recording changes in Community Empowerment data within the Patokan Village region. Factors hindering and encouraging the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program. Factors impeding the implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo

Regency, namely the inconsistent and non-concurrent distribution of basic necessities, which prevents beneficiary family from consistently maintaining the nutritional quality of their families. Kelurahan is also commonly perceived as the party that impedes the distribution of Community Empowerment fundamental needs. In addition, there are still beneficiary families that are genuinely affluent, while there are still pre-prosperous families that have not been added to the list of beneficiary family Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs for the nine main food material Program. The smooth implementation of the Staple Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs in Patokan Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency is due to the increased coordination between the lines involved, beginning with the Social Service and ending with the Community Empowerment so that the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs implementation of the nine main food material Program is more effective.

Several recommendations could be made based on the findings of this study, including The Ministry of Social Affairs must be able to ensure that the disbursement of the Basic Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance is carried out on time and simultaneously each month so that the goals of the Basic Food Program Non-Cash Food Assistance Programs can be met, as stipulated in [9] on the Implementation of the Basic Food Program. Beneficiary data must be updated routinely and consistently to guarantee the beneficiary's legitimacy. The Ministry is anticipated to offer specific instructions about validating poverty data.

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