

Good Governance: Implementation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Bandung City of Indonesia

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Abstract

The phenomenon of poverty remains a threat to every developing country whose people are economically vulnerable and whose standard of living is still low. Poverty alleviation is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution that the poor are the responsibility of the state. In this regard, the Indonesian government designed a program aimed at alleviating poverty, one of which is the Non-Cash Food Assistance program which was developed into the National Basic Food Assistance. However, in its implementation, many problems arise in the governance of the program. The basic principle of Good Governance is a system that aims to create management that prioritizes clean, transparent and responsible work patterns. The objective of this study was to determine the extent to which the implementation of the principles of Good Governance in the management of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District, Bandung City, Indonesia. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used interview, observation and documentation techniques. The results of the study showed that Mandalajati District has generally implemented the principles of Good Governance quite well. However, there were some indicators that were not optimal due to lack of community participation, lack of transparency, and un-updated recipient data.

Keywords: Good Governance, national basic food assistance, poverty

Introduction

Poverty is a major issue that affects many countries around the world, including Indonesia. Poverty is defined as a condition in which individuals or groups are unable to meet their basic needs, whether in economic or physical terms. Poverty alleviation is one of the constitutional mandates described in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution which states that impoverished persons and abandoned children shall be taken care of by the State. Besides, the land, the waters and the natural resources within shall be under the powers of the State and shall be used to the greatest benefit of the people.

In Indonesia, poverty is a strategic issue, especially in the discussion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In these 14 strategic issues, the issue of poverty is placed in the first position. This means that

the issue of poverty remains a problem that becomes the main priority in the discussion. Based on the world's response to dealing with poverty, it has become a serious problem to be addressed immediately. It is worsened by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world's economic and trade sectors, where it is very influential, especially for countries that are still developing and lack health facilities which further worsens the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. The handling of COVID-19 carried out by the affected countries influences their economy. This is marked by economic growth in several countries in the world with a trend of minus numbers (Hirawan, 2020).

Table 1.1 World economic projection, 2020-2022 (%)

Regions	2020	2021	2022
World	-2.5	3.0	2.9
North America	-1.9	1.9	2.1
European Union	-6.0	1.3	1.5
Asia & Australasia	0.4	5.2	4.2
Latin America	-4.7	2.1	2.7
Middle East & Northern Africa	-2.7	2.7	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.2	3.1	3.8

Source: Statistics Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the countries that is also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many sectors are affected, especially in the economic sector which showed a negative trend during 2020 which was at -0.4 to -2.3 percent. Since the September 2019 - March 2020 period, the number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 reached 26.42 million people (9.78%), an increase of 1.63 million people compared to that of September 2019 which was 24.79 million people (9.22%). This shows that there is the possibility of returning to the double-digit level, where researchers predict an increase of 5.6 - 8.4 million poor people. One of the causes of the increase in the poor population is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic with the enactment of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), layoffs, and some affected business sectors (BPS, 2020). Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower, 74,430 companies have laid off their workers or 1,200,031 workers who have been laid off due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Barany et al., 2020).

According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the population included in the poor category is the population that has an average per capita income per month below the Poverty Line. Meanwhile, when looking at the level of poverty using the concept of the basic need approach, they experience an inability to fulfill food and non-food needs from an economic perspective, as seen from the basic expenditure side.

In fact, during the 2006 - 2019 period, the number of poor people decreased every year:

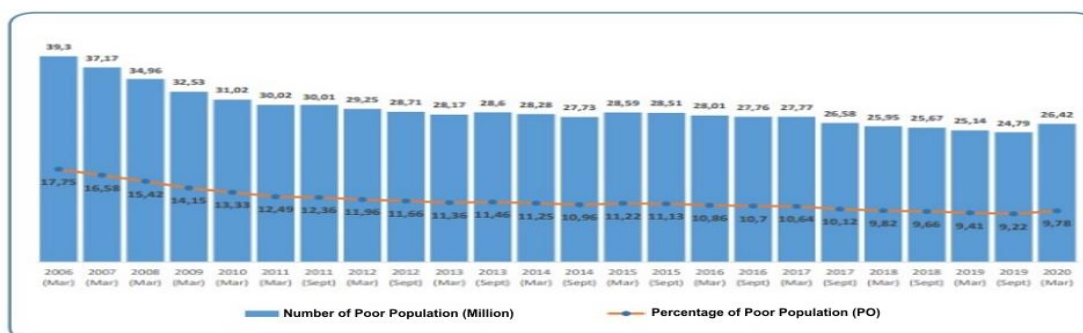


Figure 1. Population rate and percentage of poverty in Indonesia, 2006 - 2020
Meanwhile, the poverty rate in Bandung City is illustrated in the following figure.



Figure 2. Number and percentage of poor population in Bandung City, 2010 - 2020
Source: National Socio-Economic Survey, March 2010 - March 2020

The poverty rate of Bandung City in the March 2010 - March 2019 period relatively decreased. However, in March 2020, there was an increase in the poverty rate in Bandung City. The poor population in Bandung City in March 2020 was 3.99% (100,020 people) of the total population of Bandung City in 2020, which was 2,444,160 people. This means that 4.04% of the poor people in Indonesia are in Bandung City.

Responding to the problem of poverty in Indonesia, many programs have been carried out by the presidents, from the Soeharto era to the Jokowi era, as an effort to improve the welfare of the Indonesian population.

The type of program in poverty alleviation efforts has been made by the central government to increase the human development index (HDI). The steps taken include the issuance of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction. As a follow-up, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) was formed, specifically the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) at the lower level which involved relevant parties from the business sector and other parties who were invited to collaborate.

One of the government's efforts in poverty alleviation is the establishment of the National Basic Food Assistance Program (BSN). In addition to easing the burden on the community in meeting food needs, it also aims to meet the nutritional needs of the community. The BSN program is one of the government's ways to change the type of assistance to non-cash, which is by using digital cards distributed directly to KPM. The National Basic Food Assistance is included in a social safety network that targets the lower classes affected by the pandemic. This policy is considered appropriate even though technical problems such as the accuracy of recipient data and the urgency of time have not been resolved (Suparman, 2021)

To increase social protection and strengthen the effectiveness of social assistance in 2020, the BPNT program was developed into a basic food program. Through the basic food program, the assistance index which was initially IDR 110,000 per KPM increases to IDR 150,000 per KPM every month. Then, there was a change in the nominal assistance from IDR 150,000 to IDR 200,000 per KPM. And it cannot be taken in cash but replaced with more expanded types of food commodities, which is different from BPNT which only provides rice and eggs.

To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of basic food assistance, the Ministry of Social Affairs establishes 6 principles of basic food assistance, including: (a) Right on Target, meaning that the distribution of social assistance is handed over to registered families who meet the criteria for beneficiaries, (b) Right Amount, meaning that the distribution of social assistance is in accordance in Quantity (Amount) with the provisions in which the items given to the beneficiary families are sufficient in number, (c) On time, meaning that the distribution of social assistance is carried out at the time specified and the beneficiary families is entitled to pick it up on the date that has been determined, (d) Right Price, meaning that the type of items distributed to the community must be in accordance with the nominal of the assistance specified, following the price that is applicable as the standard for basic commodities in an area, (e) Proper Quality, meaning that items given to the beneficiary families must be proper in terms of quality of items, (f) Right Administration, meaning that all forms of administration that are carried out during the distribution process must be recorded so that they can be accounted for.

To realize the 6 principles above, it is necessary to have program management aimed at realizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the program. In this case, good governance in the National Basic Food Assistance program needs to be implemented to minimize errors in governance that will have an impact on the quality of the social assistance management, such as the inaccuracy of social assistance recipients, as well as the quality and quantity of assistance received by the community. Therefore, it is necessary to apply the principles of Good Governance in the implementation of the National Basic Food Assistance program so that the assistance is right on target and has an impact on the food security of families who remains at a poor level (Nurhasim et al., 2014).

Good Governance is how public institutions conduct governance in a good manner. To implement the concept of good governance, there is a need for synergy between sectors, including the government, private and community sectors. In this case, the three actors have a role in managing resources, and the social, economic and cultural environment (Handayani & Nur, 2019).

In the public sector, there is a bureaucracy whose presence plays a role in providing services to the community. The bureaucracy itself has different characteristics from private organizations. However, in its implementation, it also applies principles such as efficiency, effectiveness, and the community as interested parties (stakeholders) that must be served optimally. This means that the public has the right to get services provided by the bureaucracy.

Good governance is one of the influential paradigms in the management of public administration. There is a demand for the government to provide the best service in governance that is in line with the level of knowledge and the influence of globalization. Because the management of the old government is not in accordance with the changes in the structure of today's society, community involvement is required in the implementation of government management. This is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 Paragraph 2 which stated that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is implemented according to this Constitution. In this regard, the supervision of the community in the process of government management is a step to realize good governance.

Mandalajati District is one of those that experienced a significant increase in the number of assistance recipients by 86.67% compared to other districts. Mandalajati District is

a model district in Bandung City in the social assistance labeling program. There were 2,776 KPM recipients of the National Basic Food Assistance (BSN) which are spread over 4 sub-districts and 53 hamlets.

Based on the results of observations in Mandalajati District in 2021, there were still problems in the management of National Basic Food Assistance. Some of the problems include there are still beneficiaries who are not on target and there are problems with cards as transaction tools such as zero balances and blocked cards. Besides, food commodities that are provided by the suppliers are not in accordance with the provisions, both in terms of quality and quantity.

Based on previous research, one of which has been done by Mustikasari (2018), it was found that the implementation of the non-cash food assistance program still experienced problems in the distribution of assistance that were mostly technical. The problems are, for example, the unpreparedness of E-Warong as distribution partners, and the uneven distribution of socialization carried out by the implementor. There are problems related to other agencies, such as Himbara Bank which is in charge of distributing basic food funds. There is a problem with the balance of the recipient of the assistance that is problematic so that the recipient of the assistance cannot take the aid. Other research conducted by Natasha Borges Sugiyama and Wendy Hunter shows that the principle of good governance in developing countries runs in the implementation of Brazil's Bolsa Familia Program which emphasizes community participation in monitoring and reporting on program implementation.

Based on the results of a study conducted by Titi Darmi and Sri Suwarti titled "The Application of Good Governance in Social Assistance (Bansos) Conducted in Bandung City, the application of the principles of good governance had a significant effect on the management of social assistance, seen from the effectiveness and efficiency and the level of participation, transparency and accountability, especially suppressing acts of corruption at the level of social assistance management. However, there remained recipients of assistance that were not intended to receive the assistance, for example, there were honorary teachers who received the social assistance funds (Darmi, 2016).

Based on the previous research, it can be concluded that they only focused on policy implementation and the role and influence of good governance in poverty alleviation programs, not on how good governance as a governance system is implemented in the National Basic Food Assistance program.

The objective of this study is to determine the extent to which the government apparatus of the Mandalajati District apply the principles of Good Governance in the management of National Basic Food Assistance in the Mandalajati District. Based on the above background, the management of a program is considered important because with good management the output of the program will be achieved, which is meeting the food needs of the poor and achieving program effectiveness and efficiency.

Methods

The method used in this study was a descriptive qualitative approach that aimed to describe the conditions that occur in the field specifically and in-depth (Sugiyono, 2017). This study focused on understanding the application of good governance in the National

Basic Food Assistance program. This research used two types of data sources, including primary data and secondary data. The primary data were data obtained from the observations of researchers on phenomena or problems found in the field. Meanwhile, the secondary data were obtained from the monthly accountability report documents for the National Basic Food Assistance of Mandalajati District in 2020 and the National Basic Food Assistance manual as well as literature studies, such as scientific articles from previous research. The data collection techniques used by the researcher were observation and interviews with informants, consisting of 1 Head of Social Welfare of Mandalajati District, 1 District Social Welfare Personnel (TKSK), 1 Coordinator of the Family Hope Program Assistance (PKH), 1 person in charge of the bank distributors, 3 people from agents and E-Warong, 7 beneficiaries of social assistance. Once the data had been collected, they were analyzed using the data analysis approach from Milles and Huberman. The steps in the data analysis were: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Emzir, 2016).

Results and Discussion

The purpose of public service is an effort by the government to meet the different needs of people according to their respective interests (Ningtyas, 2017). Basic food assistance is temporary assistance given to the poor, with the aim of getting a reasonable increase in their standard of living. The social assistance program is part of the social security network program issued by the government to improve the economic level of people who are at the poverty line.

The implementation of the 1945 Constitution Article 34 Paragraph 2 explains that the state creates a social security system that aims to empower people who are vulnerable to poverty and are economically weak. In line with Article 34 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which mandates the state's obligation to care for impoverished persons and abandoned children.

The policy for managing the National Basic Food Assistance is a program that aims to ease the burden on the poor in meeting their food needs so that good food intake is achieved. In its implementation, the central government gives authority to local governments assisted by the Social Service to distribute basic food assistance. At the basic level, the distribution is given to the districts to carry out the distribution of assistance in coordination with the regency/city government.

However, there are still problems in its implementation. There remain obstacles to achieving program purposes. The problems found are basic problems, such as timeliness in distribution, lack of communication between stakeholders, and lack of participation in program evaluation by beneficiaries.

The need for good governance in the distribution of social assistance requires innovation, so that the process of managing social assistance can be obtained based on community requests. Innovation is defined as a process within an organization by utilizing the capabilities and capacity development of human resources in an organization to build government and operational systems so that they can meet the needs of the community (Darmi, 2016).

To improve the quality of service in the distribution of quality National Basic Food Assistance, it is necessary to have good governance that must be applied in the

implementation of the National Basic Food Assistance Policy in the Mandalajati District. The principles of good governance that are applied in the Management of the National Basic Food Assistance, including the Principles of Participation, Transparency, Accountability and Program Effectiveness.

Participation

The important part of creating a democratic system is the participation of the community in planning, implementing and monitoring policies in which they express aspirations and inputs that are in accordance with the needs of the community. This plays a role in improving public services by making the community not only consumers but also owners of the state that is involved in formulating all matters relating to public services, such as the types of public services needed by the community, the best way of administering public services and the mechanism for monitoring its operation.

The application of the principle of participation in the management of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District is in accordance with the dimensions in the theory according to (Nurhasim et al., 2014), which is to emphasize every citizen and beneficiary use their right to express opinions and aspirations in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly. According to the decision of the Minister of Administrative Affairs Number 62 of 2003 concerning the principles of public services. The participation is to encourage the role of the community in the implementation of public services by taking into account aspirations. There are the needs and expectations of the community where the government has a role in community empowerment, where the government facilitates them so that their lives are not dependent on the government. Therefore, people have high public participation (Keban YT, 2019).

The participation of the beneficiaries in the distribution of the assistance is still not optimal. The participation of the beneficiaries of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District was recorded until the end of December 2020 with the attendance rate of the beneficiaries of 96%, an increase compared to the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic with a participation rate of 76%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the participation rate of the beneficiaries of the National Basic Food Assistance in 2020 was 91.5%.

To minimize crowds in the distribution and increase the participation of the beneficiaries, the Mandalajati District government uses a ball pick-up system when distributing the assistance, so that the beneficiaries only need to swipe their KKS card on the EDC machine when an officer from the distribution agency or E-Warong comes to the beneficiary's house. This aims to minimize crowds when distributing the assistance and also to help beneficiaries to access basic food commodities in full so that all beneficiaries receive the commodities promised by the program manager.

On the one hand, social assistance is a program that is expected by the community to reduce the economic burden during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are still people who do not get assistance due to technical problems so recipients cannot take their assistance at that time, such as blocked cards and empty balances. Therefore, the participation data that is not yet 100% is not due to the lack of participation of beneficiaries, but due to technical problems in the distribution of the assistance.

Transparency

(Dwiyanto A, 2014) defines public services as products of public bureaucracy that are accepted by users and society in general. According to (Oliver, 2004), transparency is active disclosure because the public has the right to obtain public information. Therefore, increasing the function of public supervision must be encouraged in the form and manifestation of

community participation, including (a) The right to seek and obtain and provide information on state administration, (b) The right to obtain equal and fair services from State Administrators, (c) The right to convey suggestions and opinions responsibly on the Policies of State Administrators, and (d) The right to obtain legal protection (Gemiharto & Rosfiantika, 2017).

Therefore, it can be interpreted as a set of activities carried out by the bureaucracy in meeting the wishes and needs of the community. In this case, public bureaucrats must serve the beneficiaries in the distribution of assistance so that it reaches those who are entitled. In providing services, distribution agents and E-Warong must be guided by the principle of distributing Social Assistance, which is 6 T (2020), including: (a) Right on Target, meaning that the distribution of the National Basic Food Assistance (BSN) is handed over to registered families who meet the criteria for beneficiaries. (b) Right Amount, meaning that the distribution of basic food is in accordance in Quantity (Amount) with the provisions in which the items given to the beneficiary families are sufficient in number, (c) On time, meaning that the distribution of basic food is carried out at the time specified and the beneficiary families are entitled to pick it up on the date that has been determined, (d) Right Price, meaning that the type of items distributed to the community must be in accordance with the nominal of the assistance specified, following the price that is applicable as the standard for basic commodities in an area, (e) Proper Quality, meaning that items given to the beneficiary families must be proper in terms of quality of items, (f) Right Administration, meaning that all forms of administration that are carried out during the distribution process must be recorded so that they can be accounted for.

The principle of transparency in the distribution of National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District can be seen from the aspects: (a) Transparency in information, the provision of information to recipients of district government assistance assisted by District Social Welfare Personnel (TKSK) must be clear and understandable by implementers and the clarity of information that is conveyed becomes important so that the expected output can be obtained. Unclear information will lead to different interpretations that causes miscommunication between implementers which results in deviation in policy implementation (Engkus, 2020). Different information will affect the understanding of the community regarding the assistance to be received and the mechanism. In disseminating information, the implementers use several platforms with the aim that the public can access all the latest information related to the distribution of social assistance. The platform used is WhatsApp Group. The information displayed and given to the public is the type of food commodity that will be received, the number of food commodities and the schedule for distribution of assistance at each distribution agent and E-Warong, and (b) Transparency in the quality and quantity of the assistance, in its implementation, the channeling agents and E-Warong always inform the commodities that are given every month in the WhatsApp group on a regular basis. However, there are still beneficiaries who do not know what types of commodities are received because they are still having problems accessing information that is limited only to WhatsApp group users. Moreover, there is still no standard in receiving basic necessities delivered by suppliers so that improper goods escape the quality control carried out by E-Warong as the distributor of the basic food assistance.

Based on the point above, the application of the principle of transparency as stated by (Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., & Grimes, 2010) shows that the management of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District has been implemented but is still not optimal. This is due to limited information media platforms that cannot be accessed by all groups,

especially the beneficiaries who have difficulties accessing tools to access information. Consequently, the information cannot be obtained by all beneficiaries.

Accountability

(Budiarjo M, 1998) defines accountability as the responsibility of the party mandated to govern to those who gave the mandate. According to UNDP quoted from (Sedarmayanti, 2012), accountability is that decision-making in public, private, and civil society sector organizations has an accountability to the public, as well as to stakeholders. According to Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 63 of 2003, accountability is being able to be accounted for in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(Mardiasmo, 2020) argued that the pattern of accountability in the public sector is vertical and horizontal. Vertical accountability is addressed to higher authorities, for example, work units to local governments, or local governments to the central government. Meanwhile, horizontal accountability is aimed at the wider community. Mardiasmo also added that in the context of government organizations, public accountability is the provision of information and disclosure of government activities and performance to interested parties in the context of fulfilling public rights. The demand for public accountability requires public sector institutions to place more emphasis on horizontal accountability, not only on vertical accountability.

The application of the principle of accountability in the management of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District can be seen from the aspects: (a) The existence of an accountability report to the government and the community. The Mandalajati District Government in reporting to the central government is assisted by the District Social Welfare Personnel (TKSK) reporting it on the 25th of each month. The reporting procedures to the Bandung City government and the Bandung City Social and Poverty Management Office (Dinsosnangkis) contain reports on distribution and problems in the distribution of assistance. Meanwhile, reporting to the public has not run optimally. It can be seen from the unavailability of information related to Social Assistance on the Mandalajati District website. The report on the realization of the National Basic Food Assistance cannot be accessed by the public in an up-to-date manner using the platform owned by the Mandalajati District, (b) Compliance with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). In the application of SOPs in the distribution of social assistance carried out at channeling agents and E Warong, it has gone well by following the instructions from the general guidelines for the National Basic Food Assistance, but in field applications, the SOPs differ depending on the understanding of distribution agents and E-Warong in understanding general guidelines and adjusting with the condition of the community. Thus, the SOP cannot be fully implemented according to the guidelines for national basic food assistance, (c) There are sanctions for violations of the rules. For parties involved in the implementation of the National Basic Food Assistance program, if they violate, they will receive sanctions. For suppliers who delay and supply items that are not good, they will be replaced with other suppliers for the distribution of assistance the next month with a replacement mechanism of choosing suppliers who are prepared to meet the needs of basic necessities in accordance with the provisions. Meanwhile, for distributors and E-Warong agents who commit violations such as not distributing commodities according to the provisions, the distribution bank will be dismissed from membership as a distributor of food assistance.

Based on the points above, it can be concluded that the Mandalajati District government distributing National Basic Food Assistance has implemented the principle of

accountability in the distribution of National Basic Food Assistance. This is marked by the district represented by TSKS reporting its accountability every month to the Bandung City Government and the Social Service and handling poverty in Bandung City. The principle of accountability is a moral factor for individuals and implementers in carrying out the government with trust to increase public trust in public institutions.

Program Effectiveness

Effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far the target is achieved (Sedarmayanti, 2012). The basic principle in implementing the program is that there is a goal to be achieved from its implementation and has an impact on the community as the object of the policy.

The application of the principle of Program Effectiveness in managing the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District can achieve the objectives of the National Basic Food Assistance Program, including: (a) Reducing the burden of expenditure on KPM through partial fulfillment of food needs, (b) Providing balanced nutrition that is more balanced to KPM, (c) Increasing target accuracy, time, quantity, price, quality, and administration, (d) Providing choice and control to KPM in meeting food needs. Meanwhile, in the fulfillment of distribution agents and E-Warong, it is considered sufficient in the Mandalajati District. There are 2 E-Warong, 6 E-Warong Mobile and 8 Distribution Agents spread out in every neighborhood/hamlet in 4 urban villages with an average of every 200 KPM. Meanwhile, according to the government, every agent or E-Warong serves at least 155 KPM. Judging from the above objectives, the implementation has been running optimally, the beneficiaries have perceived the benefits of food assistance, which is marked by the reduced costs that must be spent by KPM to provide basic necessities every month. So far, the implementation of the Good Governance indicator, which is Program Effectiveness in the management of the National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District, has been running optimally. There are at least 3 keys so that the distribution of the National Basic Food Assistance can run effectively, including government readiness, the accuracy of recipient data, and collaboration between stakeholders. What the researchers found in the field was that there were still problems related to the data on beneficiaries who had died, had moved away and were already economically capable. In this case, officials from the Mandalajati District Government and the Bandung City Social Service always update the recipient's data every month as a step to improve data to overcome the problem of recipient data.

There are some Supporting Factors for the Implementation of Good Governance Principles in the Management of National Food Assistance in the Mandalajati District. In the progress of distributing the National Basic Food Assistance, it is not easy. The most important factor is the government's readiness in distributing the assistance, starting from collecting data on beneficiaries until the assistance is received by the beneficiary families (KPM) (Barany et al., 2020)

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, it can be seen that the factors supporting the application of the principles of good governance in the Management of National Food Assistance in Mandalajati District are as follows: (1) Support from each stakeholder. In implementing a policy, it is necessary to have support from every interested party. In this case, the distribution of the National Basic Food Assistance should be supported by responsive and cooperative apparatuses in coordination, such as TSKS activities in supporting the Program of the District Social Welfare Section and cooperative neighborhood/hamlet heads in providing information related to food assistance. Collaboration

between policy actors will make it easier for implementers to socialize and apply regulations according to applicable SOPs, especially in terms of data collection which is still an important problem in various cases of mistargeting in the distribution of assistance. (2) Ball pick-up innovation in increasing the level of community participation, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic and minimizing crowds of residents. When distributing the assistance, the Mandalajati District government enforces swiping the day before the day of distribution as well as to facilitate access to assistance for the elderly who have difficulty in transportation to come to the distribution center.

On the other side, there are also some Inhibiting Factors to the Implementation of Good Governance Principles in the Management of National Basic Food Assistance in the Mandalajati District. Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, it can be seen that the inhibiting factors in the application of the principles of good governance in the Management of National Basic Food Assistance in Mandalajati District are as follows: (1) Communication between KPM assistants in the National Basic Food Assistance program. There are two assistances, including BSN KPM assistance which is carried out by the District Social Welfare Personnel (TKSK) and the BSN PKH Facilitator by PKH Facilitator. The lack of communication between mentors resulted in problems in coordination regarding the types of commodities given to KPM and the date of distribution of basic food assistance. Thus, the community or recipients of assistance understand the assistance to be provided and the mechanism. (2) Food Suppliers. Regarding food suppliers in the implementation of distribution, there are still delays in the supply of commodities by suppliers and the quality of food commodities is not good. The punctuality of suppliers is important in optimizing the distribution of basic food assistance so that the assistance can be distributed on that day. The selection of suppliers will affect the running of the program. It is necessary to have a standard used by the implementor or agent in selecting suppliers so that they can maintain the quality and condition of goods. (3) The authority of the relevant agencies in making policy. In responding to public complaints related to problems in distributing the assistance, sometimes the Mandalajati District government cannot do this because it is not the authority of the District Coordination Team. For example, the Zero Balance problem must be coordinated with the channeling bank first, where the task of the District Coordination Team is to monitor and make coordination between stakeholders. Therefore, a collaboration between the government and Himbara Bank managers is needed to make it easier for implementers to carry out the program without any obstacles.

Furthermore, an initiative is needed that is complemented by an acceptable set of policies to ensure its sustainability (Rachmawati T& Fitriyanti KD, 2021).

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the application of the principles of Good Governance in the Management of National Basic Food Assistance in the Mandalajati District has been implemented well. However, there were still some indicators that were not optimal. In the dimension of transparency, there was still no media information related to the National Basic Food Assistance that can be accessed quickly and easily by the community. As a result, the recipients did not know the nominal and the commodities obtained when KPM received the assistance. In the principle of participation, the participation of beneficiaries in the distribution was still not optimal because there were still beneficiaries who entrust their assistance to other people. There were also technical problems such as

blocked cards, empty balances and data changes that result in recipients of assistance being unable to take their assistance on the day of distribution.

Therefore, for further programs and research, this activity should be supported by up-to-date data. Socialization/dissemination of innovation, education and mentoring are very important.

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