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Implementation of the Family Welfare Rice Program in an Effort to Improve the Welfare of the Poor

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ABSTRACT

The prosperous family rice program is a food subsidy program (rice) for low-income people. The goals and targets of food subsidies (Rastra) are placed by the government in the national development agenda so that in the future development of rastra into nutritional food assistance. This study aims to determine the implementation of the Family Welfare Rice Program in an effort to improve the welfare of poor people in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency.The type of research used is qualitative descriptive. In this study, the data collection techniques used were observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The data analysis techniques used are data collection, condensation, data presentation and conclusion. Informants are Lurah, Rastra Distributors, and the Community. The results of this study show that the implementation of the Family Welfare Rice Program in an effort to improve the welfare of the poor in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency has been carried out quite well, but still needs improvement in supporting the implementation of the Rastra program. This data is seen from the results of research on each dimension, namely the standards and targets of Rastra distribution have met the criteria. My resources in distributing Rastra have been adequate. Relations between organizations from the center to the regions have collaborated well. The characteristics of the implementing agents of the Rastra team have been good but still need to be improved. The disposition of good implementors has been proven by the realized Rastra Program, and social, economic and political conditions have been good with support from various parties. This research can be used as information in providing an in-depth understanding of poverty alleviation, and the implementation of rastra distribution because it is different from previous studies.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a fairly large area. It is often referred to as an agrarian country because most of its population makes a living by farming and farming. In addition to a tropical climate, Indonesia has two seasons, namely summer and rainy season. However, good natural conditions do not necessarily contribute to the fact that Indonesians live prosperously and their food needs are met. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (2023), Indonesia imported 41.6 thousand tons of rice with a value of US $ 18.5 million or equivalent to Rp 266.4 billion (exchange rate Rp 14,400 / US$). This shows that Indonesia still lacks food sources in terms of rice food which requires Indonesia to import rice from other countries.

The Rastra program should be viewed as an integrated policy with other policies as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations as well as other development directions, namely in. To overcome this problem, the government took a policy to ease the burden on underprivileged people with the prosperous family rice program implemented in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District. However, in fact, the rice import policy shows that food sovereignty has not been achieved in Indonesia. Based on explaining that the purpose of the rice subsidy program for low-income people is to reduce the expenditure burden of Target Households through the fulfillment of some of the rice food needs. The target of the rice subsidy program for low-income people is to reduce the expenditure burden of 15,530,897 Target Households in meeting rice food needs through the distribution of subsidized rice with an allocation of 15 Kg/Target Household/month. This fact is closely related to the implementation of the prosperous family rice program with the poverty rate in Indonesia, especially Soppeng Regency. Soppeng Regency is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi Province.Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning FoodRegulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Number 1 of 2016 concerning General Guidelines for Rice Subsidies for Low Income Communities in 2016

Implementation is an application or implementation of something. Implementation is a process to assess, evaluate, and measure whether a regulation or policy can work well or not, so it will be assessed whether there should be an evaluation or not of the program. However, in implementing the prosperous family rice program, there are still many shortcomings that must be improved in the future due to the large number of underprivileged people who have not been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), so there must be better socialization and evaluation so that the poverty level in Lalabata Rilau Village decreases.(Hestyriniah & Meidiningsih , 2022; Niswaty et al., 2019; Nur & Niswaty , 2021; Sirait et al., 2021)(Arhas & Suprianto , 2019; Pangaribu et al., 2022; Sahabuddin et al., 2021)

The Raskin Program for Poor Households is one of the poverty alleviation and social protection programs in the food sector organized by the Central Government in the form of rice subsidies to low-income or underprivileged households. In Soppeng Regency, poverty alleviation through the Family Welfare Rice Program (Rastra), based on the Central Bureau of Statistics of Soppeng Regency In 2020, there were 23.37 percent of poor households in Soppeng Regency that received rastra assistance. Each poor household receives rastra weighing an average of 10.00 kg. When compared to previous years in the last five years, the percentage of poor households receiving rastra assistance in Soppeng Regency has decreased, especially from 2017 to 2020.

One of the welfare improvement programs implemented in the Poverty Reduction Program is the Family Welfare Rice Program (Rastra) which is included in the national program in the Social Assistance Program for underprivileged families. This social assistance program has been running regularly since 1998. Poverty is a condition that describes the absence of ownership and low income, or in more detail describes a condition of inability to meet basic human needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. Therefore, it is necessary to distribute various social assistance to underprivileged / low-income communities, one of which is rastra subsidy assistance so that the community is slightly helped and reduces the burden in terms of food.(Shaekhu et al., 2023, 2024)

In addition, the reason many people need the Family Welfare Rice Program (Rastra) is because around 17.23 thousand poor people in Soppeng Regency or around 7.59% of the total population of Soppeng Regency are still classified as poor. This needs attention from the Soppeng Regency government, especially to keep the Rastra assistance on target in accordance with the needs of poor households in Soppeng Regency, especially in Lalabata Rilau Village. As mentioned, the Family Welfare Rice (Rastra) program in Soppeng Regency is regulated in those sourced from Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget which states that social assistance in the form of food is the provision of assistance to Beneficiary Families that have been stipulated in the Soppeng Regent Decree as beneficiaries who receive

food social assistance in the form of Non-Cash Food Assistance and/or can be in the form of Prosperous Rice Social Assistance without Subject to a ransom price.Soppeng Regent Regulation Number 35 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Grant Management and Social Assistance

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods referring to Suprianto, (2024)who explained that qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the natural conditions of objects, where researchers are as key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out". In addition, the approach used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor, a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observed behavior. The focus of this study is the implementation of the prosperous family rice program in an effort to improve the welfare of the poor in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency by looking at 6 (six) indicators of Van Metter and Van Horn policy implementation models, namely 1) Standards and targets; 2) Resources; 3) Inter-organizational relations; 4) Characteristics of executing agents; 5) Disposition of the implementor; and 6) Economic, political and social environmental conditions. (1994)(1975)

The type of data source used, namely 1) Primary data obtained from observations and interviews; and 2) Secondary data obtained from data books, policies, articles relevant to the purpose of research. Data collection using Technique 1) Observation, as a method of data collection by direct observation at the Lalabata Rilau Village office, Soppeng Regency; 2) Interviews: The technique used in this study is structured interviews. The speakers from this interview were Lurah, 2 rastra distribution staff and rastra recipient residents; and 3) Documentation is carried out by recording written evidence or taking pictures of observations. In addition, checking the validity of the data used, namely 1) Degree of Trust (Credibility); 2) Transferability, and 3) Dependability. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques according to Miles et al. namely: 1) data condensation; 2) data display; and (d) drawing and verifying conclusions.(2020)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the results of data analysis in this study was obtained from observations and interviews, namely in the form of questions and answers between researchers and informants. The data presented is closely related to the focus studied, namely the implementation of the prosperous family rice program in an effort to improve the welfare of the poor in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency. The interview process was conducted using 7 (seven) informants. The description of the results of data analysis obtained based on indicators using the policy implementation model according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975**)** which will be presented in the research results as follows:

Standards and Targets

In the implementation of the Rastra Program, in addition to policy implementers, there are still important things that cannot be forgotten, namely in terms of selecting target groups. This target group is the beneficiary of the Rastra Program, which is a group whose family's economic situation is on the poverty line or less able so that it is difficult to meet basic needs in the family in the distribution of Rastra whose target is poor or underprivileged households in accordance with DTKS data (Integrated Social Welfare Data. In this regard, the informant of Lalabata Rilau said that the welfare family rice social assistance program distributed to the community had met the written standards and the beneficiaries had met the requirements, namely the beneficiary residents had to submit KK and KTP to the Social Office to get a DTKS card then directed to their respective villages.

In line with this, the informant as the distributor of Prosperous Family Rice explained that the management of the Prosperous Family Rice assistance had met the standards and targets that had been set, the community would be directly contacted via mobile phone to immediately come to the village to take social assistance in the form of rice. For people who are sick and elderly, rastra distributors who will come to the residents' homes. Regarding the rules for Rastra recipients, the informant said that the terms and conditions have been fulfilled by every rastra recipient such as having to have a DTKS number. Through the Prosperous Family Rice social assistance, a suggestion box is not provided, but every resident who has complaints and problems either regarding the quality of rice or the amount of assistance is expected to go directly to the village office.

From the observations and interviews, it can be seen that the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the Standard indicators in Rastra distribution and has been right on target, namely RTS which is based on DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data) so that it has gone through data collection first by the Soppeng Regency Social Office before being issued and distributed to the Target Household (RTS) community.

The Rastra program in its distribution must always be guided by the established implementation standards so that the Lalabata Rilau Village applies appropriate standards, where the distribution of Rastra is informed to the beneficiary communities registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) about the schedule of Rastra receipts submitted through the Head of RT / RW in their respective areas where the distribution information will be submitted by the Social Office Soppeng Regency to the Lalabata Rilau Village Government so that the Head of the RT / RW followed up on this matter and then conveyed it to the beneficiary community or RTS.

Every public policy must have clear and measurable standards and policy objectives. Through this way goals can be realized. Policy standards and objectives are not clear, so there can be no multi-interpretation and it is easy to cause misunderstandings and conflicts among implementation agents. So that through DTKS as a guided data in distributing Rastra, the standards and targets of Rastra distribution can be achieved optimally. Rastra distribution standards also need rules for Rastra recipients guided by Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), where through this DTKS the beneficiary communities in Lalabata Rilau Village can be recorded and the Rastra received can be distributed right on target. There are approximately 500 Heads of Families registered in DTKS, through this data the Lalabata Rilau Village Government distributes Rastra to beneficiary communities in DTKS.

Resources

Resources themselves consist of human resources, natural resources, financial resources. Human Resources officers involved in implementing the Rastra Program are also an important factor in policy implementation, because the success of the implementation process depends on Human Resources who are responsible and play a role in the policy. Regarding this, the informant explained that the person in charge of distributing Rastra in Lalabata Rilau Village, namely the Head of the Community Welfare Section was assisted by the Subdistrict Secretary and staff. The number of RTS (Target Households) that perceive the distribution of rastra is 40 households.

Followed by the informant as the Welfare Section said that regarding the number of Rastra received from the Rastra Team, 10kg of rice per one time receiving assistance, if the assistance is late, the next assistance will be given 2 or 3 bags of rice. Regarding this, the informant as a recipient of prosperous family rice said that the assistance in the form of rice is sometimes 2 or 3 months late and will be replaced in the next distribution with the proper amount of rice. Regarding the condition and quality of rice given to residents has very good quality and deserves consumption.

From the results of observations and interviews, it can be seen that the rastra program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the Resource indicators in the distribution of Rastra, it can be seen

from the existence of a Rastra Team in charge of distributing Rastra by providing information to people registered in DTKS, and the number of Rastra received by the community has met the needs of underprivileged communities in Lalabata Rilau Village and the Rastra rice distributed has quality which is good so that the community feels satisfied with the services and assistance provided by the Government.

According to Hasibuan (2009), in the policy implementation process, it is necessary to support resources, both human resources and material resources or even the existence of method resources. The three most important resources are human resources, because human resources are the subject of policy implementation also including objects of public policy in the science and art of regulating the relationship and role of labor to be effective and efficient towards the goals of the company, employees and society. The resource for distributing Rastra is the Soppeng Regency Social Office through the Lalabata Rilau Village Government which is the responsibility for the implementation of the Rastra Program, where the number of Rastra distributed to Target Households (RTS) in Lalabata Rilau Village is 40 Heads of Families spread across several RTs / RWs in Lalabata Rilau Village, besides that the number of Rastra recipients is in accordance with those registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). The Rastra Team that carries out the distribution of Rastra with two distribution mechanisms, namely by providing information to the community to be present to receive Rastra assistance directly at the Lalabata Rilau Village Office and if there are beneficiary communities who are no longer able to attend to receive directly in the sense that they are elderly or unable to walk, the Rastra Team distributes Rastra directly to the Target Household (RTS) receiving the Rastra. In terms of the number of Rastra distributed to Target Households (RTS), there are 10 kg of rice received by the community every month, but if the Rastra assistance is slowly distributed from Bulog, it will be given according to the number of Rastra that is late, for example 3 months late, a total of 30 kg will be given directly, so that the community does not feel disappointed and afraid of lack of assistance rations from the Government

Inter-Organization Relations

In the implementation of a program, especially the Rastra program which focuses on providing Prosperous Family Rice assistance, it is very necessary to pay attention to relationships between organizations where there are interests that influence and oversee because of this it will make it more difficult for the Government to implement the Rastra program to the target household community if there is no relationship between organizations from various stakeholders in the Government in an effort to improve social welfare. The informant as Lurah Lalabata Rilau said that the communication system between BULOG and the District Government to the Village in procuring Rastra was the first step in communication through the Social Office which was directly related to BULOG, then the Social Service to the Village, and distributed to the target household (RTS).

In agreement with this statement conveyed by the informant as a distributor of rice for prosperous families stated that the first step taken was communication with the Social Service, then at the Social Service who contacted BULOG. And the rice is distributed back through the Social Office to be delivered to the target villages and households. Furthermore, the informant as the Head of Lalabata Rilau stated that what often hinders the implementation of the Rastra Program policy in Lalabata Rilau Village is the quality of rice, in recent years the quality of rice has been very good and worthy of consumption.

From the observations and interviews, it can be seen that the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the indicators of inter-organizational relations in the distribution of Rastra, it can be seen from the coordination and communication established between the Soppeng Regency Government, in this case the Soppeng Regency Social Office, Lalabata District Government, Lalabata Rilau Village Government, and BULOG in the procurement and distribution of Prosperous Family Rice (Rastra) to Households Target (RTS) with a centralized distribution method at the Lalabata Rilau Village Office which is distributed according to the recipient data in the DTKS.

In distributing Rastra, good relations between organizations are needed, especially from the aspect of communication systems between various stakeholders involved in the Rastra program, namely between BULOG, the Regency Government, to the Village Government whose initial communication was through the Soppeng Regency Social Office which was directly related to BULOG, then the Soppeng Regency Social Office communicated it to Lalabata Rilau Village, so that the final executor in distributing Rastra lies with the Lalabata Rilau Village Government which is handled by Kasi Kesra with the Rastra Team. According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Nawawi (2009) Many policy implementation programs, as a reality of policy programs need good relations between related agencies, namely communication support and coordination. Coordination and cooperation between agencies are needed for the success of a program. The distribution of Rastra always requires relationships between organizations or institutions in the successful implementation of its programs, especially related to socialization organized by the Lalabata Rilau Village Government. However, socialization of Rastra distribution is only conveyed indirectly to the community either through telephone communication media, social media, or indirect delivery from the community to other communities.

The delivery of information on the distribution of Rastra as mentioned above is carried out by the Lalabata Rilau Village Government and the Rastra Team has fulfilled the procedures and the beneficiary community also knows and receives good information so that the community can directly come to the Lalabata Rilau Village Office to receive Rastra assistance according to the previously informed schedule.

Characteristics of the executing agent

In an implementation of a Family Welfare Rice (Rastra) program, it must clearly explain the benefits that can be received by Target Households (RTS) from the implementation of this Rastra program. The Rastra program implemented is a program that provides benefits not only as formalities and symbols, but also provides actual benefits in providing social welfare. Based on this, Lurah Lalabata Rilau explained that the Rastra team and the Regional Government had understood their duties and functions according to the SOP that regulates this. The performance of the Rastra Team in distributing Rastra to RTS is twofold, namely we distribute it with the community coming alone or we come unless it is no longer possible to walk in its health condition is not possible, the person in charge in the Village delivers the rice directly to the person concerned.

Similarly, the informant as the rastra distributor stated that the distribution of Rastra has been comprehensive with a centralized mechanism through checking the DTKS list so that the distribution guidelines are only through the data. Furthermore, the statement of the residents receiving the Family Welfare Rice stated that the rastra distribution mechanism provided by the officer was good and met the rules, namely that people came directly to the village office.

From the observations and interviews, it can be seen that the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the characteristic indicators of implementing agents in distributing Rastra, but there are still shortcomings in terms of the dexterity of the Rastra Team in distributing Rastra to Target Households (RTS), but from other aspects it has fulfilled both the Rastra Team and the Regional Government has understood its duties and functions in implementing the Rastra program, The rastra distribution mechanism has also made progress, seeing that not only the community who come directly but also the Rastra Team will deliver directly if the person concerned is sick or no longer able to walk from home, this is a good performance for the Government and the Rastra Team so as to create good services for the Rastra beneficiary community.

The strategy and alternative used by the Rastra Team and the Lalabata Rilau Village Government in distributing Rastra to beneficiary communities is with a centralized distribution system at the Lalabata Rilau Village Office with a previously scheduled schedule. However, if the community registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) is no longer able to attend in the event of an impossible physical condition or illness, the Rastra Team distributes directly to

the homes of the beneficiaries. In assessing and evaluating the distribution of Rastra that has been implemented, the Village Government conducts Village Deliberation in order to evaluate the Rastra Program that has been implemented both scheduled in the Village Deliberation related to people who have not been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and people who are no longer entitled to receive Rastra assistance because their economic level has increased and can no longer be categorized as underprivileged people. The community data is proposed or submitted through the Head of the RT or RW in the Village Deliberation and discussed together in the Village Deliberation, after which the minutes of the proposal are made.

Disposition of Implementor

The implementor of a policy or program must be clearly indicated and described in a policy content made, every implementor involved in the policy must be clearly described and the person in charge of the program made must also be clearly explained so as to facilitate the process of implementing the program. In addition, in the aspect of handing over duties and responsibilities, it can be easier. Related to this, Lurah Lalabata Rilau stated that the assistance was not given carelessly to underprivileged communities. Because there are applicable rules, the community must register a Family Parent number to get a DTKS card, and village deliberations will be carried out. Furthermore, Lurah Lalabata Rilau stated that regarding the strategies and alternatives used by the Rastra Team and the Lalabata Rilau Village Government in distributing Rastra to RTS, explained that the strategies and alternatives used by the Rastra Team and the Lalabata Rilau Village Government in distributing Rastra are that people come alone to the office to receive Rastra, unless we are sick we deliver directly to the homes of the Rastra recipient communities.

From the observations and interviews, it can be seen that the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the indicators of the disposition of implementors in distributing Rastra, it can be seen that the Rastra Team and Lalabata Rilau Village have managed and implemented the Rastra program well, this is in line with every program, starting from the distribution of Rastra that is right on target as recorded in the DTKS and to the evaluation and determination of the proposed Rastra recipients and it is decided in Musken (Village Deliberation) through the reporting of the Head of RT / RW in each area in Lalabata Rilau Village so that if there are people whose economic level has increased it will be removed from the DTKS through the report of the Head of the RT / RW as evidenced in the signing of the minutes of the event, and vice versa people who deserve to receive Rastra but have not been registered in the DTKS, then the Head of RT / RW is obliged to report in Musken (Village Deliberation) to can be included in the DTKS so that the Rastra program runs well according to the expectations of the community and the Government.

Economic, Political and Social Environmental Conditions

Social and economic conditions are very important to pay attention to because all citizens depend on each of these conditions. The importance of economic, political, and social environmental factors is the driving force for the implementation of the Family Prosperous Rice (Rastra) program which is an effort to improve the economic and social conditions of underprivileged communities and help ease the burden on the community, where rice is a basic need for every level of society. Based on this, Lurah Lalabata Rilau stated that economic, social, and political conditions are indeed very influential so that we through various stakeholders coordinate with each other so that this Rastra Program runs well. Furthermore, a statement from the informant as the Head of the Community Welfare Section stated that the community strongly supports the social assistance activity because it can help underprivileged residents. This was conveyed during the village deliberation. Lalabata Subdistrict Secretary Rilau and the rastra distributor also explained that the parties involved in the village deliberations that discussed Rastra were also attended by Soppeng Regency DPRD Members and community leaders, and the Head of RT/RW.

From the observations and interviews, it can be seen that the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the indicators of economic, political, and social environmental conditions in the distribution of Rastra, it can be seen that various supports from various stakeholders in the process of implementing this Rastra Program so that it can be realized well in Lalabata Rilau Village and the community welcomes this Rastra program so that in the process of distributing it the Government Lalabata Rilau Village only needs to convey the schedule for receiving Rastra and the Rastra recipient community will come to receive their Rastra assistance directly at the Lalabata Rilau Village Office in an orderly and orderly manner according to those registered in the DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data.

The Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village has met the indicators of economic, political, and social environmental conditions in the distribution of Rastra, it can be seen that various supports from various stakeholders in the process of implementing this Rastra Program so that it can be realized well in Lalabata Rilau Village and the community welcomes this Rastra program so that in the distribution process, the Lalabata Rilau Village Government only needs to convey the schedule Rastra reception and Rastra recipient communities will come to receive Rastra assistance directly at the Lalabata Rilau Village Office in an orderly and regular manner according to those registered in the DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data). According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Nawawi (2009) This factor includes environmental economic resources that can support successful policy implementation, the extent to which interest groups provide support for policy implementation; characteristics of the participants, i.e. support or dispos; What is the nature of public opinion that exists in the environment and whether political elites support policy implementation. The distribution of Rastra in terms of the economic environment still pays attention to and prioritizes underprivileged communities registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) even though there are still underprivileged communities who have not been registered in the DTKS, a review and re-evaluation will be carried out to be proposed in the Village Deliberation which is then submitted to the Soppeng Regency Social Office to be registered in the DTKS. In terms of the political environment, various stakeholders who support and contribute so that the Rastra Program can be implemented well and smoothly in Lalabata Rilau Village, starting from the Soppeng Regency Government, Soppeng Regency Social Office, Lalabata District Government, Lalabata Rilau Village Government, and BULOG collaborate with each other in the success of this Rastra Program so that it can be enjoyed by the beneficiary community.

In addition to the results of the above research, there were also supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the program, namely 1) supporting factors a) The geographical conditions owned by Lalabata Rilau Village which is in the center of the capital city of Soppeng Regency make it very easy to distribute Rastra to the beneficiary community; b) The Lalabata Rilau Village Government is pro-active in implementing the Rastra Program so that the distribution of Rastra to RTS can be carried out properly in accordance with those registered in the DTKS; c) The beneficiary community is very enthusiastic in receiving Rastra assistance from the Government so that the Government is facilitated by the community coming directly to receive Rastra; and 2) inhibiting factors, namely that there are still underprivileged communities who have not been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) so that the Government through RT / RW carries out proposals through Village Deliberation to be submitted to the Soppeng Regency Social Office and still needs massive socialization related to the receipt of Rastra assistance for beneficiary communities or RTS.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the implementation of the prosperous family rice program in an effort to improve the welfare of the poor in Lalabata Rilau Village, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency using the policy implementation model according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and looking at the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Rastra Program, it can be concluded that the Rastra Program Implementation in Lalabata Rilau Village

has been carried out well, But there are still some shortcomings that must be improved in the future. This can be described 1) The implementation of the Rastra Program based on the policy implementation model of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) including: a) The standards and targets of the implementation of the Rastra Program in Lalabata Rilau Village have met the Standards and targets, this can be seen from the distribution of Rastra based on DTKS; b) Resources in the implementation of the Rastra Program have been adequate through the Lalabata Rilau Village Government and the Rastra Team; c) Inter-Organization Relations in the implementation of the Rastra Program starting from the Soppeng Regency Government, Soppeng District Social Office, Lalabata District Government, Lalabata Rilau Village Government, and BULOG in collaboration in procuring Rastra for beneficiary communities; d) The characteristics of the Implementing Agent in the implementation of the Rastra Program still lack in terms of the dexterity of the Rastra Team in distributing Rastra to Target Households (RTS), but from other aspects it has fulfilled both the Rastra Team and the Regional Government has understood its duties and functions in implementing the Rastra program; e) The disposition of the Implementor in implementing the Rastra Program has been good, this is seen from the Rastra Team and Lalabata Rilau Village have managed and implemented the Rastra program well, this is in line with every program starting from the distribution of Rastra that is right on target as recorded in the DTKS; f) Social, Economic and Political Conditions in the implementation of the Rastra Program have been good in the distribution of Rastra so that it can be seen that various supports from various Stakeholders in the process of implementing this Rastra Program so that it can be realized well in Lalabata Rilau Village; and 2) Judging from the supporting factors and inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Rastra program, namely the supporting factors of the Rastra program supported by the geographical conditions owned by Lalabata Rilau Village which is located in the center of the capital city of Soppeng Regency; Lalabata Rilau Village Government which is pro-active in implementing the Rastra Program; and The beneficiary community is very enthusiastic in receiving Rastra assistance from the Government. While the inhibiting factors are influenced by there are still underprivileged people who have not been registered in the DTKS; and There is still a need for massive socialization related to the receipt of Rastra assistance for beneficiary communities or RTS.

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