Implementation of the Rantang Kasih Program in Ensuring the Welfare of Poor Elderly Alone

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Abstract
The elderly are a vulnerable group who cannot carry out productive activities in their lives. Decreased physical condition, loss of social influence and function, and increased dependence on others, encourage the Elderly group as a target in social protection programs. Social protection serves as a guardian of the welfare of the elderly from poverty and hunger. The Rantang Kasih Program of Banyuwangi Regency is a food program for the elderly. This research aims to explain how the implementation of the Rantang Kasih policy/program in Pengatigan Village, Rogojampi District, Banyuwangi Regency. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. It was carried out for one month (May) by involving village officials and program target communities as informants, and literature study activities. This research is measured by Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory. The results
showed that the implementation of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village in the year used funding sources from the Pengatigan Village budget (APBDes). The amount/ration of rantang food is once a day, the food is made from stalls closest to the homes of the elderly program recipients, and delivered by village officials and / or stall managers. The implementation of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village has been in accordance with the guidelines regulated through the Regent Regulation.

**Keywords:** Rantang Kasih; Poverty; Elderly; Policy Implementation

**BACKGROUND**

The increasing population of elderly people in Indonesia is a phenomenon of population aging that is the result of social, economic, and health developments in society. These changes and developments have created significant demographic changes for Indonesia. The elderly as a group have a very important role in the social structure of society. However, changes in the social structure of society, including the economic security of elderly families, and access to health facilities for the elderly have impacted the way elderly are cared for and served in Indonesia. The needs of the elderly are increasingly complex with the times, requiring a public policy oriented towards providing support for their welfare. Aspects in terms of health, empowerment, and social security of the elderly are key aspects that need to be considered in designing an elderly policy/program that can improve the quality of life of the elderly equally. Currently, the number of elderly people in Indonesia has reached 11.75\% of the total population of Indonesian society (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

Elderly stands for elderly people, the Elderly group is characterized by aging which is accompanied by physical, psychological, and social changes in their lives. The elderly group requires special attention, these needs include the health of the elderly, the welfare of the elderly, and policies that support the empowerment of the elderly group. The world organization that focuses on health, namely the World Health Organization (WHO) defines the elderly as a group of humans who have entered the age of 60 years and over. WHO also explains that aging experienced by every human being has uniform conditions in health and welfare conditions that can be found among the Elderly group. WHO has an idea / approach that is holistic / comprehensive to the health faced by the elderly, which takes into account the physical, mental, and social factors of the elderly group. It is called "Active Aging", which encourages the elderly to continue to participate fully in neighborhood/community life, maintain their independence, and preserve their quality of life, so that they do not lose their social function, even as productivity declines (WHO, 2022).
East Java Province has a policy that focuses on empowering the elderly, which is contained in East Java Governor Regulation Number 6 of 2019, concerning General Guidelines for the Elderly Social Security Program of East Java Province. The policy explains that to provide social security (Jamsos) to the Elderly group, which then aims to improve the quality / standard of living and welfare through money in non-cash form, so as to reduce the burden of expenses and increase income. Ease of access to health services and reduce poverty in East Java Province.

Banyuwangi Regency has a Rantang Kasih Food Program which is a program that specifically empowers groups of elderly people in vulnerable, poor, and / or barren categories as the object of the Rantang Kasih policy / program. This program is regulated in the Regent Regulation of Banyuwangi Regency Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The purpose of this program is none other than to maintain the welfare of the elderly in a stable condition, by providing food every day that is tailored to the needs and health conditions of the elderly. The food in the rantang will be delivered to the Elderly's house by officers/couriers/village officials/self-help from the community.

Pengatigan Village, Rogojampi Sub-district, Banyuwangi Regency, is also a village as an implementer of the Rantang Kasih Banyuwangi food program. Researchers will make observations related to the implementation of the Rantang Kasih program from Banyuwangi Regency Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program, in the Pengatigan Village environment. The appointment of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village, will involve the village head, village secretary, hamlet head, elderly food stalls, elderly families, and elderly recipients of the Rantang Kasih program.

Policy implementation according to Merilee S. Grindle explains that implementation is a process of political activities and administrative activities. The implementation of policies carried out is largely determined by the content of the policy (content of policy) and the context of policy implementation (context of implementation). A policy implementation can run well at its stages, if the goals and objectives of the policy that have been explained and detailed previously are very clear and appropriate, the program has been designed and determined according to needs, and the budget has been allocated with a clear and reasonable amount, which is oriented towards realizing the objectives of the policy. Grindle explains that policy content will include interests, types, benefits, changes, policy-making actors, policy implementers, and the use of resources (potential). The content of the policy that has been prepared will certainly affect how it is implemented, while the policy context affects the process of implementing the policy. Policy content shows the position and position of policy makers. Meanwhile, the policy context includes various matters.
relating to the powers, interests and strategies of the actors involved; the characteristics of institutions and authorities; and the compliance and responsiveness of implementers (Grindle, 1980).

METHODS
This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach (qualitative research methods). Descriptive qualitative research is a type of research that will provide an overview or describe events that occur in the field in real time. The research location in this research activity is in Banyuwangi Regency, which is specifically located in the neighborhood of Pengatigan Village, Rogojampi District, Banyuwangi Regency. Data collection methods included: observation; interviews; and documentation. This research also involved informants who were differentiated by type. The main informant was the Head of Pengatigan Village; the key informant was the Secretary of the Pengatigan Village Government; the supporting informants were the families of the elderly program beneficiaries and the managers of the elderly food stalls. The analysis used has stages of data reduction process, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. These stages are used as an effort to guide researchers and facilitate data presentation (Miles and Huberman Model, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Rantang Kasih Banyuwangi Program
The Rantang Kasih Food Program in Banyuwangi Regency is a program that specifically empowers groups of elderly people in vulnerable, poor, and / or barren categories as the object of the Rantang Kasih policy / program. This program is regulated in the Regent Regulation of Banyuwangi Regency Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The purpose of this program is none other than to maintain the welfare of the elderly in a stable condition, by providing food every day that is tailored to the needs and health conditions of the elderly. The food in the rantang will be delivered to the Elderly's home by program officers.

The Rantang Kasih program in Banyuwangi Regency emerged due to many reports / complaints from residents, to the Banyuwangi Regency Government about the elderly who are poor or even neglected. Responding to this, the Banyuwangi Regency Government, conducted verification / field visits to ensure the truth. The truth was then expanded in sub-districts and villages, so that the government was presented with data on quite a lot of poor and neglected / homeless elderly people, with this phenomenon the Banyuwangi Regency Government is committed to meeting their basic needs through the food program. The food program will be presented in the form of rantang, which contains food that suits the needs of the elderly. The food menu in
the rantang includes: Rice; Side Dishes; Vegetables; and Fruits (Ali Wafa, 2022).

**Implementation of the Rantang Kasih Program in Pengatigan Village**

The position of the Pengatigan Village Government in the Rantang Kasih program is an independent implementer. This means that the Pengatigan Village Government implements the mandate of the Banyuwangi Regency Government's Rantang Kasih program, which is regulated in Banyuwangi Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The Pengatigan Village Government, conducts data collection based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and/or field data from the recording and observations made by the Head of Hamlet, as a community leader who deeply understands the social conditions of his community. Elderly people who are considered eligible and meet the criteria for receiving the Rantang Kasih program will be determined by the Village Head through a Decree (SK) of the Pengatigan Village Head. The attitude of the Pengatigan Village Government to implement the Rantang Kasih program is independent, using the Pengatigan Village Budget (APBDes), or using funding schemes outside the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Budget (APBD), which are legal and non-binding.

![Implementation process of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village.](image)

**Figure 1:** Implementation process of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village.

**Source:** Processed Researcher Data, 2024.
Rantang Kasih Program Policy

The implementation of the Rantang Kasih program within the Pengatigan Village Government is guided by Banyuwangi Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The matters contained in the policy include; General Provisions of the Program; Purpose and Objectives of the Program; Scope of the Program; Procedures for Providing Rantang Kasih for Sebatangkara and/or Poor Elderly; Service Priorities of the Rantang Kasih Program; Financing of the Rantang Kasih Program; Guidance and Supervision of the Rantang Kasih Program; Closing Provisions of the Rantang Kasih Program.

The role of the Head of Social Services

The role of the Head of the Regional Social Service of Banyuwangi Regency, in accordance with what has been explained above, will play a role in collecting data that includes the number of elderly people in question along with their distribution. The number and distribution of the elderly will be marked in each sub-district in Banyuwangi Regency. The data source comes from the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Social Service database, which is sourced from the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. will be used by the Sub-District Head, to carry out planning and implementation of the Rantang Kasih program activities.

The role of the sub-district head in the Rantang Kasih program

The Head of the Regional Social Service and his apparatus have completed the data collection and recording of prospective elderly beneficiaries of the Rantang Kasih program, then submitted to the Sub-District Head. The role of the sub-district head in the Rantang Kasih program is to carry out the planning and implementation of the Rantang Kasih program, the sub-district head will determine and implement the Rantang Kasih program by issuing a sub-district head decree and using the budget. However, the flexibility of the budget in Rantang Kasih allows the Camat to delegate the mandate to the village government by using the village budget. The Pengatigan Village Government is one of the parties that uses the Village Budget (APBDes) to implement the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village.
Role of the Village Head/Government of Pengatigan Village

The role of the Pengatigan Village Head in the Rantang Kasih program is as the holder of responsibility and authority. The responsibility to ensure the implementation of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village is in accordance with the mandate of Perbup No. 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The funding scheme used for the implementation of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village uses the APBDes, so the procedure for determining candidates for the elderly as program beneficiaries is as follows;

![Diagram showing the procedure before issuing the village head decree.](image)

**Figure 2:** Procedure before issuing the village head decree.

**Source:** Processed Researcher Data, 2024.

In simple terms, after the Head of Pengatigan Village received a mandate from the Sub-District Head about the Rantang Kasih program, and the Head of Pengatigan Village used the APBDes to fund the Rantang Kasih program, then by giving instructions to the Village Secretary, the Head of the Hamlet will conduct data collection/recording and conduct a survey. These activities are expected to ensure that those who will receive the benefits of the Rantang Kasih program are right on target and in accordance with existing priorities and guidelines. The results of the data
collection/recording and survey will be discussed in the deliberation forum, then continued with the issuance of the village head decree containing the identity of the elderly beneficiaries of the Rantang Kasih program. The beneficiaries will receive food rations every day, which are delivered directly from the stall to the elderly's home.

**Using APBDes and Establishing Village Head Decree**

The implementation of the Rantang Kasih program in Pengatigan Village uses funding sources from the APBDes, while the parties designated as recipients of the Rantang Kasih program are determined through the Decree of the Pengatigan Village Head (SK Kades) as follows;

**Table 1. Recipients of the Rantang Kasih Program in Pengatigan Village**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place, Date of Birth</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Ket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jaemah</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 30 Juni 1937</td>
<td>Gurit RT. 1 RW. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tunggak</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 19 November 1939</td>
<td>Gurit RT. 1 RW. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buyani</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 01 Juli 1943</td>
<td>Krajan RT 3 RW. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suhaibah</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 15 Juni 1940</td>
<td>Krajan RT 3 RW. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sapiatun</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 20 Juni 1950</td>
<td>Lugjag RT 3 RW. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Makbulah</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 15 Agustus 1954</td>
<td>Lugjag RT 3 RW. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mujammah</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 25 April 1947</td>
<td>Cangkring RT 1 RW. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sawabah</td>
<td>Banyuwangi, 11 Mei 1940</td>
<td>Cangkring RT 1 RW. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Village Head Decree on Rantang Kasih, 2020.

**Providing food to the elderly**

The Rantang Kasih program is a food program for the elderly, finished food is a product that is donated to the elderly every day. Because food is given every day, the food must be made by restaurants, or stalls that are close to the location of the elderly's home. For example, if the elderly live in Gurit Hamlet, then the stalls / restaurants are also located in Gurit Hamlet. The food menu / side dishes for the elderly are left to the stalls, without specific food menu details. Documentation conducted by the researcher
showed that; The contents of the food in the rantang contained elements of rice, vegetables (do not), side dishes which included tofu, tempeh, and boiled eggs, and bananas. The price of the food is IDR 10,000 per serving of food. The food made at the food stall is delivered directly to the home of the elderly, which is delivered by village officials or food stall owners. The food ration is once a day, which is delivered around 8am. The needs of the elderly are very diverse due to their physical condition, so the food menu provided must of course be adjusted to the conditions of the elderly. Given that the details of the food menu are not regulated in the Rantang Kasih Guidelines (Perbup Number 22 of 2021). The food in the rantang provides little food match to the elderly, only a few side dishes are eaten. there are some hard vegetable conditions that are also not eaten by the elderly. Thus, the food menu provided to the elderly is still not in accordance with the needs of the elderly, and needs to be evaluated so that the elderly can enjoy all meals and improve the nutritional needs of the elderly.

**CONCLUSION**

The implementation of the Rantang Kasih program within the Pengatigan Village Government is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Banyuwangi Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2021, concerning the Rantang Kasih Program. The elderly beneficiaries of the program have also followed the priority criteria of the Rantang Kasih program. The difference in terms of funding, in the regent's regulation there are 2 funding schemes for the Rantang Kasih program, which include "Sourced from the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), which is then submitted to the Sub-District / District Head as the budget user and implementer of the Rantang Kasih program". "Sourced from other legal and non-binding sources". The Pengatigan Village Government in this case uses the scheme in the second point, by using the Village Budget (APBDes), in accordance with the contents of the Pengatigan Village Head Decree, which contains a list of elderly beneficiaries, and the source of financing/budget to be used.

**Reference**


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