

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Public Policy

A policy is a collective agreement of various problems that arise in society and has been endorsed by the community itself through the institution authorized to be implemented. While the wisdom is a series of actions of the rules that have been established in accordance with the situation and local conditions by personal/individual officials authorized. Thus, the first is the policy, while the wisdom exists after a policy is agreed upon. So, it is impossible for a wisdom to arise before the policy.

Public policy is the way to achieve common goals that have been dreamed before. if the ideal of the Indonesian nation is to achieve a just and prosperous society, then public policy is the whole infrastructure and means to achieve the "destination". We can interpret the public policy as the management of the achievement of national goals, we can conclude that: public policy is the way things are done to achieve national goals. Public policy is easy to measure because of its clear size, the extent to which the achievement of the goal has been achieved. Public policy is what the government decided to do and what the government decided to not do or leave it. Public policy is not something that can be played, made carelessly, and never controlled or evaluated (Panggayuh, 2014)

Thomas R Dye (2002), defines public policy as " is whatever government chose to do or not to do " if the government chooses to do something, then there must be a purpose and the policy of that State should include all government action. And something that is not done by the government also includes the wisdom of the State. And something that the government does not do will have as much impact or effect as something done by the government. While James E. Anderson (2010), the policy is defined as " a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern". A series of actions that have a particular purpose followed and executed by a group of actors to solve a particular problem.

George C. Edward III (1980), and Ira Sharkansky (1969), have the same opinion as Thomas R. Dye, which is " what a government say is not to do, it is goals or purposes of the government program". Yet it is said that the public policy can be clearly defined in the rules of legislation. whereas Easton (1969) defines public policy as the allocation of power values for all societies whose existence is binding. In this sense, only the government can do something to the community and it is a form of something chosen by the government which is a form of appropriation of values to the community.

Thus, public policy is a product of the government in the form of choices that are considered the best, to address problems faced by the public with the aim to find solutions to solve the problem quickly and accurately, so that what is done or not done by the government is seen as an option Policy.

2. Theory of Policy Implementation

Implementation policy is a way for a policy to achieve its objectives, no more and no less to implement public policy, then there are two choices of steps that exist, which directly implements in the form of program programs or through the formulation of derivate policy or derivative public policy. The policy objective is to intervene. therefore, the actual implementation of the policy is the act of intervention itself. Mazmanian and Sabatier (1979) provided an overview of how to intervene or implement policy in the following sequential steps :

- a. Identify the problem that should be in the intervention
- b. Affirm the objectives to be achieved
- c. Design the structure of the implementation process

implementation of the policy within the organizing-leading-controlling framework, so when the policy has been made, the next task is to organize, implement leadership to lead the implementation, and exercise control over the implementation(Nugroho, 2003). In Anderson, implementation of policy can be seen from four aspects as follows:

- a. Who is involved in policy implementation
- b. The nature of the administrative process
- c. Compliance with policy content

d. Impact (which means the effects and impacts of policy implementation)

Sawicki (1993) said that implementation is related to various activities directed to realize the program, wherein this position the executive organizes the way to organize, interpret and implement the policies that have been selected. So, by organizing, an executive is able to manage effectively and efficiently the resources, units and techniques that can support the implementation of the program, and make interpretations of the planning that has been made, and the instructions that can be followed easily for the realization of the program being implemented. So, the implementation stage is an event related to what happens after a legislation is established by giving authority to a policy by establishing a clear and measurable output. Thus, the task of policy implementation as a liaison enabling policy objectives to achieve results through government activities and programs.

While Robert Nakamura and Frank Smallwood (1981), matters relating to policy implementation is the success in evaluating the problem and then translating into specific decisions. Meanwhile, according to Pressman and Wildavsky (1984), implementation is defined as the interaction between goal-setting with means of action in achieving that goal, or the ability to relate in a causal relationship between desired by means of achieving it.

3. George C. Edwards III (1980) Theory

Factors affecting policy implementation according to George C. Edwards III are:

a. Communication

Successful implementation of the policy requires that the implementor know what to do. Policy objectives and targets should be transmitted to the target group so as to reduce implementation distortion. Goals and targets are unclear or even completely unknown to the target group, there is likely to be resistance from the target group.

b. Resource

The contents of the policy have been clearly and consistently communicated, but if the implementor lacks the resources to implement, the implementation will not run effectively. The resource can be human resources, the competence of the implementor, and the financial resources. Resources are an important factor for policy implementation to be effective. However, resources and policies are just documents.

c. Disposition

Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then he will be able to run the policy as well as what the policymakers want. When implementors have different attitudes or

perspectives with policymakers, the policy implementation process is also ineffective.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on the implementation of the policy.

4. Merilee S Grindle Theory (1980)

Successful implementation by Merilee S. Grindle is influenced by two major variables, namely policy content and implementation environment. Policy content variables include:

- a. the extent to which the interests of the target group are contained in the content policy.
- b. the type of benefits received by the target group
- c. the extent of the desired changes from a policy
- d. the extent of the desired changes from a policy
- e. whether the location of a program is correct
- f. whether a policy has mentioned its implementor in detail
- g. whether a program is adequately resourced

While the policy environment variables include:

- a. how much power, interests, and strategies have by actors involved in policy implementation
- b. the characteristics of the institution and the regime in power

c. level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group.

Edward III Theory emphasizes the institutional aspect, meaning the success of the program depends on the institution, such as personnel and leadership. However, program management becomes weak because of its more orientation to organizational development. In Grindle Theory focuses more on the management side, meaning that realistic goals must be able to achieve (Musawa, 2009). In this study, the author tend to refer to the implementation theory of Grindle because the purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of Raskin program in terms of target accuracy, the accuracy of the number and timeliness, quality accuracy, price precision, administrative accuracy, which refers to aspects of management.

B. Community Welfare

1. Community welfare definition

The term welfare is closely related to the purpose of the State of Indonesia. The State was established, defended and developed for the benefit of all the people, namely to guarantee and promote the common prosperity. This is clearly expressed in the Constitution of the republic of Indonesia 1945 which reads: "Later than that to form a government of the State of Indonesia that protects the whole Indonesian nation and the entire blood of Indonesia and to promote the general welfare, educate the life of the nation and participate in implementing the world order based on independence, peace, eternal and social justice, then the nationalist independence of Indonesia in a

Constitution of the State of Indonesia". In view of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it can be argued that the objective of the State of Indonesia is to protect the entire nation and the blood of Indonesia, to promote the common good and to improve the life of the nation and to participate in the implementation of world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. Therefore, the State is obliged to meet the needs of its citizens. As stated by Aristoteles that the State was formed to organize a good life for all its citizens.

According to Anwar Abbas in his book entitled Bung Hatta and Islamic Economics "people feels his life prosperous when he feels good, no less than anything within the limits he may attain, his soul is born and inwardly nurtured, he feels justice in his life , he is detached from torture and threatening poverty danger ". while Todaro and Stephen C. Smith, the welfare of society shows the measure of community development outcomes in achieving a better life that includes:

- a. Basic Level of Requirement Increased capacity and equitable distribution of basic needs such as food, housing, health, and protection.
- b. Level of Life
Increased life level, income level, education better education and improvement of education.
- c. Expanding economies of scale and availability of social choices from individuals and nation. That is a better job choice for better societies to improve family welfare.

Jeremy Bentham said that there are four basic things to consider in achieving prosperity, namely:

- a. Happiness is the sole objective that society must reach in economic activity.
- b. Education is applied to the community with the aim of being able to choose and sort something that can improve the aspect of happiness in conducting economic activities
- c. There is a formulation of laws that aim to increase the accumulation of happiness felt by the community in conducting economic activity.
- d. Required role of government as law enforcer which have been arranged in relation to the improvement of social prosperity in economic activity.

2. Government poverty alleviation policies

Poverty is a complicated and intact problem as well as a continuing illness in the life of Indonesian society. There are millions of children who can not afford quality education, there are thousands and even millions of people in this country have not been able to finance their health, there are many areas still isolated and cause access to public services as never exist for them, malnutrition cases and even other problems that twist their life. The three poverty alleviation programs are price stability, subsidy and village funding programs, and social assistance. According Jokowi, if all prices of basic needs soared up, then the poverty rate also increases. If the price of basic commodities increases, it means that the poverty line will increase

and means the cost of living of the poor will increase. This will make the income increase of the poor both farmers and construction workers is meaningless and also subsidy programs allocated from the Ministry of Agriculture can be on target, so as to increase the exchange rate of farmers. In addition, social assistance programs initiated by the government can be channeled properly so as to ease the burden on the lives of the poor. And also social assistance programs such as *Kartu Indonesia Pintar*, *Kartu Indonesia Sehat*, *Program Keluarga Harapan*, then Raskin can be distributed on target and on time so that it can ease the burden of life of the poor, so that the right target of data must be accurate, current, one and integrated.

3. Measurement of community welfare

Kolle (1974) in Bintarto (1989), welfare can be measured from several aspects of life: 1). By looking at the quality of life in terms of material, such as the quality of the house, food and part of it; 2). By looking at the quality of life in terms of physical, such as body health, natural environment, and so on; 3). By looking at the quality of life in terms of mental, such as educational facilities, cultural environment, and so on; 4). By looking at the quality of life in terms of spiritual, such as morals, ethics, harmony adjustment, and so on. InDrewnoski (1974), looking at the welfare concept of three aspects; (1) by looking at the level of physical development (somatic status), such as nutrition, health, life expectancy, and partly; (2) by looking at the mental level, (mental/educational status) such as education, employment, etc.; (3) by looking at integration and social status(Bungkaes, 2013).

One concept of social indicators in measuring the level of community or family welfare is the concept introduced by the Overseas Development Council known as PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index) or the quality of life index. PQLI includes 3 components, namely: (i) the average infant mortality rate, (ii) the average life expectancy of a one-year-old (life expectancy at age one), and (iii) the level of reading ability and write or average percentage of blind and literate (Budiman, 1996).

Level of welfare or living standard is measured from the level of fulfillment of basic needs. Some components included in this basic need include: (1) food, nutrients, employment, (2) health, (3) housing, (4) education, (5) communication, (6) culture, (7) research and technology, (8) energy, (9) law, (10) political dynamics and ideological implications. Then, the International Labor Organization (ILO) conference in Geneva in 1976, proposed the concept of basic needs includes 2 things, namely: (1) minimum consumption for families, such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health, and (2) public services for the general public, such as clean water, transportation, electricity and so forth (Tjokrowinoto, 1998).

Furthermore, the concept of welfare measurement developed recently is the concept of Human Development Index or HDI. The concept of HDI was introduced and developed in 1985. Although from year to year HDI received a different emphasis, essentially HDI identifies the basic capabilities that every individual in society must have to participate in society. These basic skills include the ability to attain a long and healthy life, the ability to attain knowledge, and the ability to gain

access to the necessary resources in order to live a decent life. Human Development Index (HDI) has three components that indicate the level of welfare (prosperity), namely: (1) life expectancy at birth, so it concerns health; (2) education level (educational attainment), and (3) income level or public purchasing power.

Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) conceptualized the development of the welfare of rural people as a measure of the welfare of the family/living standard of the community, consisting of 5 (five) welfare levels, namely: 1). Disadvantaged Families, families that have not been able to meet basic minimum needs such as food, clothing, shelter and health needs. 2). Prosperous Family I, a family that has been able to meet basic minimum needs, but has not been able to meet the overall psychological social needs such as education, family interaction, interaction with the environment of residence, and transportation. 3). Prosperous Family II, the family that besides has been able to meet the basic minimum needs, as well as psychological social needs, but has not been able to meet the needs of development/development such as saving, obtaining information, transportation, and so forth. 4). Prosperous Family III, which is a family that has been able to meet all basic minimum needs, psychological social needs, and development needs, but has not been able to participate maximally to the community either in the form of material contribution, finance, participate actively in social activities, 5). Family Prosperous III-Plus, a family that has been able to meet all its needs both

basic minimum needs, psychological social needs, and that is developmental and has been able to contribute real and sustainable, to the community or development.

Regarding the indicators of welfare measurements by the BKKBN mentioned above, it can be seen that the concept has basically covered the components of the previously described welfare measures, which include components such as: (1) the ability to meet minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, boards and health, (2) ability to meet socio-psychological needs such as education, social interaction, both in the family environment, in the community environment, and in the work environment; (3) ability to meet development needs such as saving / investment, obtaining information and so on; (4) the ability to contribute or participate in social activities. (BKKBN, 1993)

4. Understanding the effectiveness of the processing of Raskin program

The concept of effectiveness is a concept that is multidimensional, meaning in defining the effectiveness vary according to the basic science that is owned although the ultimate goal of effectiveness is the achievement of goals. Effective words are often mixed with the word efficient although the meaning is not the same, something done efficiently is not necessarily effective. It can be concluded that effectiveness is a situation that indicates the success of work that has been set.

Agung Kurniawan in his book Public Service Transformation says: "Effectiveness is the ability to perform the task, function (operation of program or

mission activities) rather than an organization or its kind with no pressure or tension between its implementation". While Amin Tunggal Widjaya in his book points out: "Effectiveness is the result of making decisions that lead to doing something right, which helps fulfill a company's mission or goal achievement". In accordance with Campel quoted by Ricard M, Steers, to measure the effectiveness of work there are several commonly used variables are:

a. Preparedness

A thorough assessment of the possibility that the organization is able to accomplish a specific task well if requested.

b. Abandonment The frequency of worker incident skipped work.

c. Morale Work

The tendency of members of the organization strives harder to achieve the goals of the organization's goals including feelings of being bound. Morale is a symptom of a group that involves cooperation and a sense of belonging.

d. Motivation

Individual tendencies involve themselves in targeted work activities, this is not a relative feeling of relative to the results of various jobs as well as satisfaction, but rather a feeling of willingness or willingness to work toward the goal of the job.

e. Job satisfaction

The level of pleasure one perceives for the role of work and the organization.

The level of individual satisfaction that they feel valued for their work.

f. Workload

The burden of work the leader gives to subordinates according to one's ability and according to the number of their group.

g. Time to Complete the Task

Time is one measure of the effectiveness of work is very important because it can be seen whether the time spent an organization has been run as well as possible by every member of the organization(Steers, 1998).

Raskin program aimed at the Rastra Program Objective is to reduce the burden of *Keluarga Penerima Manfaat* (KPM) expenditure through the fulfillment of some of the food needs of rice. The objective of the Rastra Program is to reduce the burden of KPM's expenditure in meeting the needs of rice food through the distribution of subsidized rice with an allocation of 15 Kg / KPM/month or in accordance with the policy of the Central Government. With a price of 1,600 / kg net at the distribution level.

5. Measuring the effectiveness of processing of Raskin program

The effectiveness of Raskin distribution is a description of whether it has successfully solved the problem of poverty and prospering the poor. This can be

identified by six indicators of Raskin distribution effectiveness based on Raskin General Guidelines as follows:

a. Right Target

Raskin is given to poor households according to deliberation as well as the administration from the village or also by village meetings listed in the beneficiary list. The exact target of Raskin distribution is really only the poor who are entitled to receive inappropriate if Raskin subsidies are distributed to the rich.

b. Right Quantity

The number of Raskin allocated to the target household is 15kg/RTS/month in accordance with the results of village discussion. The distributed amount has no right for anyone or village apparatus to reduce the number of Raskin distributions. Collective agreement with beneficiary households that determine if there will be a reduction in the number of raskin distributions, agreements can be made with village consultation or districts deliberations. There is no intervention from any party when making a deal, no one feels aggrieved, no one feels burdened and no one is taking advantage.

c. Right Price

The Raskin redemption price or the price for obtaining subsidized rice from the government is Rp1,600/kg/*TD* and for all beneficiaries. The

accuracy of the current price of distribution is an obligation. yet if there is an increase in price all beneficiary households must know and have a mutual agreement. The additional cost of the Raskin distribution can occur if the area to get subsidies is far from public roads, the additional transport to channeling Raskin from warehouse truck to the intended village. Such problems are the responsibility of the village or sub-district coordination team to decide on the addition of transportation so that additional costs should be implemented.

d. Right Time

Time in implementation of Raskin distribution in accordance with the timing of the distribution plan from the government, especially *Kemenko Kesra (Kementrian Koordinator Bidang Ekonomi, Kesejahteraan Rakyat)* and Bulog. The predetermined time of Raskin distribution 12 times during one year, but did not close the possibility to not even for 12 month. This happens if the government wants a program to accelerate the distribution of Raskin so that the implementation of Raskin quickly resolved and the welfare of the community can be realized.

e. Right Administration

Administration by name address is the responsibility of village apparatus appointed as executor of Raskin distribution by village head, so that the fulfillment of good and correct requirement according to regulations. Good administrations responsible for recording all the poor who have

been registered by the local government, then included in the list of beneficiaries. In the event of a recipient update, it must be based on the correct procedure, by holding the village meeting and then submitted to the districts deliberation, which will be included in Bulog list.

f. Right Quality

Raskin's quality is consistent with government samples that serve the objective of quality accuracy and there is no reduction in rice quality or rice mixing. The type of rice that suits the government example is the type of IR 64 rice, which is clean no dirt, no pebbles and no odor. The good quality of rice will support the food security program, the fulfillment of the daily necessities of rice and the welfare of the poor.

The realization of effectiveness in the distribution of Raskin, then its implementation needs to be regulated properly and also in accordance with *PedumRaskin* every year that has been issued by the Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia.

C. Previous Research

The research conducted by Ayu Wahyuni (2014) entitled "*Implementasi kebijakan Raskin (beras untuk rumah tangga miskin) studi kasus desa Toapaya selatan kecamatan Toapaya kabupaten Bintan tahun 2012*". This research has two objectives, which are, to find out how the implementation of Raskin's policy in South Toapaya

village and to know the constraints that affect the implementation of Raskin program in South Toapaya village. Data analysis was done qualitatively descriptive and using primary data. Ayu wahyuni (2014) concluded that the implementation of Raskin policy in South Toapaya village has not been implemented effectively and maximally. found that there are still obstacles in the distribution stage and the influence of outside policy. The Raskin program in South Toapaya village has not been optimally done in the right of decision making, while the policy environment is also influenced by the power, the importance, and implementation strategy, because in the implementation of Raskin in South Toapaya village is slightly influenced by the agreement of neighbourhood leader and all the agencies in the village, so that the implementation has not run well as specified.

The next research is a study conducted by Aspriyanti Sylvianingsih (2012), entitled "*Keberhasilan implementasi program raskin (beras untuk rakyat miskin) di kelurahan Bobosan kecamatan Purwokerto Utara*", this study aims to know the success of Raskin Program (Rice for the Poor) in Bobosan Village, North Purwokerto District and To know the implementation of Raskin Program in accordance with Raskin General Guidelines. This research uses qualitative data analysis in the form of descriptive and using primary data. from this research can be concluded that so far there are still many irregularities, such as almost all citizens get Raskin. It should be through the procedures of Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) but the neighborhood leader makes different policies for the sake of justice of their citizens.

And the research from Heri Risal Bungkaes, J.H.Posumah, Burhanuddin kiyai (2013) entitled "*Hubungan efektivitas pengolahan program raskin dengan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat di desa Mamahan kecamatan Gemeh kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud*". This research uses quantitative data analysis and using primary data. The results of this study show that the effectiveness of Rice program management for poor families (Raskin) has not been optimally achieved, while the level of community welfare, especially RTM (*Rumah Tangga Miskin*) as beneficiaries of Raskin program is still in the "medium" or medium category. And there is also a difference between the level of welfare RTM between before and after the implementation of Raskin program, where the level of welfare RTM Raskin beneficiaries far better / higher than the level of welfare RTM before benefiting from Raskin program, especially in Mamahan Village. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a positive and tangible relationship between the effectiveness of Raskin program management with the level of community welfare in the Village Mamahan Gemeh District Talaud Islands.

The next research was conducted by Zulfa Emalia (2013), entitled "*Analisis efektifitas pelaksanaan program raskin di kota Bandar Lampung*". data analysis is done descriptively, both qualitative and quantitative descriptive and using secondary data. In this research, it can be concluded that the implementation of Raskin program in 3 districts of Bandar Lampung city is right on all aspects of the assessment, except on the accuracy of the number, due to the addition of Raskin which was initially 13kg

/ RTM to 15kg / RTM. In the implementation of Raskin program in Bandar Lampung city, it has fulfilled the criteria based on Raskin general guidance, that is, the implementation according to Raskin general guidance is right on target, correct price, proper quality, proper administration, and timely, while the exact amount, the implementation is not according to general guidelines Raskin. The addition of Raskin given from pedum (*Pedoman Umum*) of 13kg / RTM to 15kg / RTM.

Maryam Musawa (2009) research entitled "*Studi implementasi program beras miskin (Raskin) di wilayah kelurahan Gajahmungkur, kecamatan Gajahmungkur, kota Semarang*". This research uses descriptive-analysis data, purposive sampling and using primary and secondary data. From the results of this study shows that the results showed that the limited time at the planning stage caused Raskin implementation program impressed "forced". These time limitations also influence the success of each stage and overall program implementation. In targeting, we encountered mistargeting even in relatively low levels. This is indicated by non-poor households receiving Raskin (leakage) and poor households that have not become recipients (undercoverage).

The next research by Christian Manoma, entitled "*Implementasi program beras untuk keluarga miskin di desa Tola kecamatan Tabukan Utara kabupaten Kepulauan sangihe*". This research uses descriptive qualitative data analysis and using primary and secondary data. From the results of this study it can be concluded that the Raskin program has not been run effectively and efficiently marked by the

lack of socialization about the Raskin program which resulted in the government and the local community not very understanding about the Raskin program resulting in the reduction of rice allocation for the official recipient of Raskin due to the number of additional recipients agreed in more village deliberations. Inaccurate data collection from BPS resulted in two non-villager households but was registered as a Raskin recipient for Tola Village. Distribution of rice is not timely due to the bureaucratic structure is too long and complicated, and the quality of rice is low due to lack of government supervision of rice quality standards which are then distributed to the remote villages.

Next the research conducted by Anjar Cahyono entitled "*Implementasi program beras miskin (raskin) dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat rumah tangga miskin desa Montor kecamatan Banyuates kabupaten Sampang*". This research uses qualitative descriptive data analysis and using primary data. From the results of the research can be concluded that Raskin Rice Program in Montor Village cannot be said to run well Because many obstacles such as the inappropriateness of rice distribution to the poor and poor rice distribution is not in accordance with the law that should poor rice (Raskin) distributed every 1 month into 4 months. this happens due to the Village cannot pay and also lack of communication between the Village with the District this makes the distribution of Rice Poor hampered. in conclusion that the Implementation of Rice Poor (Raskin) program in Montor Village, Banyuates Sub-District, Sampang Regency has not been implemented in accordance with the

prevailing regulations and expected by the Montor Village Community is not appropriate, the supervision and the role of Local Government as the technical implementer of the poor rice distribution activities (Raskin), The problems that arise in the Implementation of Rice Program for the Poor (Raskin) in Banyuates Sub-District of Sampang Regency are as follows: First, regarding misjudgment. Secondly, the amount of rice distributed is often not in accordance with what has been programmed by the government, according to preliminary planning, Fourth of poor quality of rice, fifth non-conformity of Raskin price in the Year 2015, Sixth delay in Raskin distribution from Region not deposited to Bulog. Two Factors of success and failure are seen from poorly established communications because they are implemented quickly and lack of time for implementers to disseminate programs, the implementers of Raskin management in Montor Village are not good enough to support the implementation of the Rice Poor program, the implementors in Montor Village are less wise in implementing the program Raskin so that the distribution of Rice Poor (Raskin) is ineffective and not on target, and the community in terms of acceptance of raskin mostly do not know what agency/organization raskin rice is issued.

Rista Sari and Lisman Manurung research entitled *“implementasi program beras miskin dalam upaya meningkatkan Kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin (studi pada rw 008 kelurahan Bantargebang, kecamatan Bantargebang, kota bekasi)”* This study aims to describe the implementation of Raskin program in Bantargebang,

Kecamatan Bantargebang, Kota Bekasi. The data analysis used in this research is a method of Post Positivist method. The approach is used because in its approach using quantitative approach whereas in the technique of data collection using a qualitative method. And this research uses primary and secondary data. From the results of this study can be concluded that the implementation of the Raskin program in Bantargebang Village Bantargebang Sub-District Bekasi City has not run well as expected, because of the distribution of Raskin in Bantargebang Village sometimes late. This is due to the payment of the Poor Rice from the Beneficiary Target House (RTS-PM) faltered. The results showed that the limited time at the planning stage caused the Raskin implementation program to be "imposed". These time limitations also influence the success of each stage and the overall program. In targeting, there is a target error in a relatively high level. This is indicated by the existence of non-poor households that are Raskin recipients and the presence of equity in a village with almost every household in that village being the recipient.

The next research from Aniza Dian Sari entitled "*Pengaruh pengolahan Raskin terhadap peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Magelang*". The purpose of this research is to know the condition of processing Raskin program to social welfare level in Magelang. The type of research conducted is a mixed study with a sample of 100 respondents belonging to the Poor Household (RTM). This study uses linear regression analysis to determine the causality relationship between the effectiveness of the processing of the Raskin program with the welfare of the community and the

T-Test sample test to find out the differences in the welfare of the community before and after the Raskin program. From the results of this study shows that the Raskin program is very influential on the welfare of the poor. There is a significant difference between the welfare of the community when it has not received benefits from the Raskin program.

Research method by Singgih Panggayuh (2014) entitled "*Efektivitas pengelolaan program raskin terhadap peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat di kecamatan Cerme kabupaten gresik*". this research uses linear regression analysis to determine the causal relationship between the effectiveness of the management of Raskin program with the welfare of society. The results show the effectiveness of the Management of Raskin program is an effect on the welfare of the poor are referred to as Poor Households (RTM) as indicated by the value of the t-test showed that the effectiveness of t of variable management Raskin program is 32.001 with a significance value of 0.000. Then, the ability of the variables in the Raskin program effectiveness affect public welfare amounted to 73.8 %, while the remaining 26.2% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study. Obstacles in implementing the Raskin program there are two things that matter the selection of candidates for Poor Households (RTM) is entitled to receive a distribution of Raskin. Next is the problem of public awareness of the rights that should Raskin actually obtained by Poor Households increasingly out of control.

E. Research Framework

