CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Objects and Types of Data

Objects taken in this study are beneficiary households in Bantul, Yogyakarta. This research is conducted so that in the relation of research subject between several indicators of effectiveness on the right target, right amount, right price, timely and right administration can be interconnected with each other. The final result of this research can be taken a conclusion, the causality relationship between variables in research with the realization of community welfare and strategy so that in Raskin distribution can run more efficiently.

The type of data used in this study is primary data obtained directly from the data respondents, both interviews, and question data to the respondents who have been prepared. This data is used as input in the hypothesis test which is then taken conclusion.

B. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is a sampling technique of the population. The sample is part of the population. then researched and the results of research (conclusions) then imposed on the population (generalization). The sampling technique in this research is random sampling technique, meaning the sample is taken randomly, regardless of the existing level in the population, each element of the population has the same chance and is known to be selected as the subject. Random Sampling to Raskin recipients, meaning

that each recipient has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample in the study. The data collected using questionnaires contains a number of questions asked the respondent to see also the ethical side of the answer. Based on these questions the answers obtained are figures and facts in the community, they will be included in the table and processed in the data analysis.

The sampling technique of the population using the Slovin formula, the sample was taken based on the number of existing population. The Slovin formula takes samples from the population in the following way:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Information :

n: Sample size

N: population size

e: percent leeway inaccuracy because sampling errors are still tolerable or desirable, for example, 7% so that the level of data accuracy 93%.

The effectiveness of rice management for Raskin is a process of implementation that can be seen from six aspects, the right target beneficiaries, exact quantity, exact price, timely, proper administration and proper quality. This research was conducted on the recipients of the subsidized rice program for poor families in

Pandak sub-district in Gilangharjo village based on these indicators. Gilangharjo became the object of research for the implementation and effectiveness of the Raskin program, so it can know the extent of Raskin activities carried out in Pandak District. The number of Raskin recipients in Gilangharjo were 2416 poor families and based on the total Raskin recipients, the researchers took samples based on the sampling formula from the population in the following way:

$$n = \frac{2416}{1 + 2416\ (0{,}07)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2416}{1 + 2416(0{,}0049)}$$

$$n = \frac{2416}{12{,}834}$$

$$n = 188{,}18$$

Based on the above sample calculation can be seen from the total recipients of Raskin in Gilangharjo for 2,416 people can be sampled by 188.18 poor families. Then the sample will be taken at Gilangharjo as many as 188 heads of households and is Random Sampling with a fault tolerance level of 7% of 93% of samples to be taken.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in this study using questionnaires by distributed of a number of questions to the respondent, the answer to the question in the form of

numbers and opinions are entered in the table. Questionnaires use interviews also to facilitate the collection of data for respondents who have difficulty with the questions of the questionnaire, so the data obtained from the interview is qualitative data.

1. Questionnaires

According to Anto Dajan in his book, Introduction to Statistical Methods Volume 1, the questionnaire is a series of questions submitted to the respondent to be filled and after that answer, the questionnaires completion can be done alone by the Respondent himself/herself with help from the researchers and without it. The questionnaire in this study is made with a closed answer, then the results obtained can meet the requirements of uniformity and also need to be taken into account also in the form of closed.

2. Interviews

Interviews are data collection activities by interacting directly with respondents interviewed, either using a list of questions submitted or submitting a list of questions. According to Anto Dajan in his book Introduction to The Statistical Method Of Volume 1, the interview is a direct observation, to know something from someone we have to ask directly to the respondent. Actually, in the interview activities only take step two of the first step if there are some respondents who cannot understand the question in the questionnaire and hard to understand it. The form of

this interview is a form of interview that has been planned to obtain the relevant answers so that clearly the intent or purpose of the researcher.

D. Method of Analysis Effectiveness of Raskin program implementation

Data analysis is done quantitatively and qualitatively, direct data analysis to the community to know the latest data in Raskin program implementation. In Emalia Zulfa's research entitled *"Analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of Raskin program in Bandar Lampung city"*, the calculation method to compare the current data in the community with the appropriate government regulation as follows:

1. Right Target, Raskin can be said to target beneficiary households if Raskin is distributed to poor families enrolled in the beneficiary list. Calculating effective Raskin distribution goals are as follows:

$$TS = \frac{Sp}{Sa} x100\%$$

Information :

TS: The Raskin distribution index is on target

Sp: Number of households receiving in accordance with government regulations (list of beneficiaries)

Sa: Number of actual households receiving Raskin distribution

2. Right Quantity, the Raskin distribution is said to be accurate if the amount received in the recipient community is consistent with the government's total directive of 10 kg for 12 months and per targeted household. The effective count of the number of Raskin distributed is as follows:

$$TJ = \frac{Ja}{Jp} x100\%$$

Information :

TJ: Raskin distribution index is exact quantity

Ja: the amount of rice that beneficiaries should receive (15 kg /RTS-PM/ month)

JP: The amount of rice that complies with government regulations

3. Right Price, Raskin distribution process is said to have met the exact criteria of the price if the price that should be given to the beneficiaries amounted to 1600 per kg. Calculating the level of effectiveness of Raskin distribution is as follows:

$$TH = \frac{Hp}{Ha} x100\%$$

Information:

TH: Distribution index punctuality

Hp: The Raskin ransom price from the government is Rp1600

Ha: Raskin redemption price paid by the receiving community

4. Right Time, Raskin time must be in accordance with the time specified by the government, Raskin distribution 12 times in 1 year so that there are 12 times people receive Raskin distribution. Calculate the effectiveness of Raskin distribution time in the following way:

$$TW = \frac{Wp}{Wa} x100\%$$

Information:

TW: Raskin time distribution index for 12 months

Wp: The time is given by the government to implement Raskin distribution

Wa: the amount of time in Raskin recipient community

5. Right Administration said to have proper administration when distribution activities, data collection of the poor, data collection beneficiaries are running well. The data collection activities of the poor must be absolutely real no intervention from any party, so the effectiveness of the administration can be done.
6. Right Quality, quality of rice that is really clean and maintained quality and quality that must be done. Rice corresponding to good quality government samples distributed to the beneficiary community and the Raskin distribution process can be done.

E. SWOT Analysis

There are still many problems found in the implementation of this Raskin program then it is needed a solution to improve this program and to know the strategies and better decisions need to have a SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats involved in a project or in a business venture. Swot analysis is a classical strategic planning instrument. By using the framework of strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats, this instrument provides a simple way to estimate the best way to implement a strategy. the SWOT analysis is merely an analysis aimed at describing the situation at hand, and not a magical analysis tool capable of providing a solution for the problems at hand. Conclusion SWOT analysis is an early part to make decisions and strategies of Raskin program activities so that in its implementation becomes easier and effective.

The four components of SWOT analysis are:

1. Strength

   The strength in this Raskin program activity is Internal factors that support the smoothness of Raskin program activities to Target Household so that it can meet the *6T* indicators effectively.

2. Weakness

   Weaknesses in the form of internal barriers to achieving the effectiveness of Raskin program processing, inhibiting factors can be services to the community, the administration is less complete, and others.

3. Opportunity

   External factors that support Raskin community activities in the form of, favorable climatic conditions and good Raskin distribution facilities.

4. Threat

   External factors that hamper the objective of creating Raskin distribution effectiveness, inhibiting factors in the form of community dissatisfaction with the Raskin distribution service, there are additional costs when taking Raskin and others.

The SWOT analysis process takes a look at the long-term impact of opportunity and strength analysis as well as comparing short-term impacts with weakness and threat analysis. Presentation of analysis results from collected data, with a narrative method by giving an overview of Raskin program strategies to be more effective. Narrative explanations explain some of the future steps in Raskin distribution, by looking at existing weaknesses. Next look at the potential that exists to be utilized and run well and correctly that must be implemented by all Raskin distribution actors.

According to Rangkuti (2006), SWOT Matrix clearly describes how the opportunities and external threats facing the company can be adjusted to the strengths and weaknesses owned. This matrix can generate four sets of strategic alternative possibilities, the matrix picture as below :

IFAS / EFAS	Strength Internal Strength	Weakness Internal Weakness
Opportunity External Opportunity	*Strategy SO* Create a strategy here that uses the power to take advantage of opportunities	*Strategy WO* Create a strategy here that takes advantage of opportunities to overcome weaknesses
threat External Threats	*Strategy ST* Create a strategy here that uses the power to avoid threats	*Strategy WT* Create a strategy here that minimizes weaknesses and avoids threats

Figure 3.1
Matrix SWOT

The explanation of the above SWOT matrix description is as follows:

a. SO strategy (Strength and Opportunity), this strategy is done by using the strength of the company or organization to take advantage of opportunities.

b. Strategy ST (Strength and Threats), this strategy is done by using the strength of the company or organization to overcome the existing threats.

c. WO (Weakness and Opportunity) strategy, this strategy is done by using existing opportunities to minimize weaknesses.

d. WT strategy (Weakness and Threats), this strategy is done to minimize the weakness and avoid the threats that exist.