

CHAPTER V RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

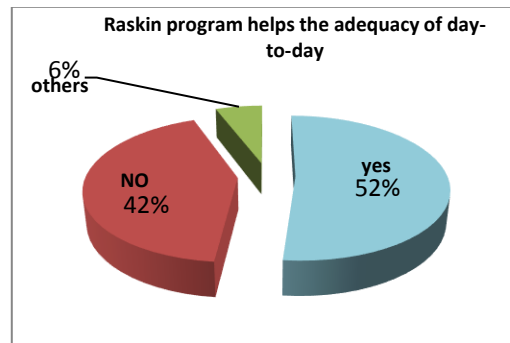
A. Gilangharjo Village

Gilangharjo is an area that has 49 hamlets with a total neighborhood of 292. Based on 49 not all residents in the hamlet received. The total population is 15,046 people who get Raskin subsidy is 2,416 inhabitants. The number of respondents to be taken at Gilangharjo is 188 people and is Random Sampling. The respondents were selected to fill out the questionnaires with yes, no, and other answers that included six indicators of Raskin effectiveness. Six indicators must be answered by the respondents with their own assumptions without any relevance from the research.

The distribution of Raskin sometimes has some problems because of the inappropriate distribution of Raskin received by a group of capable people. The poor who are supposed to receive Raskin subsidies from the government is forgotten by the implementers in the village because in that village Raskin recipients are in the data closely. Executing the distribution of Raskin in Gilangharjo has also been implemented for one year, the results of the targeted beneficiaries in Gilangharjo are as follows:

1) Analysis of right target

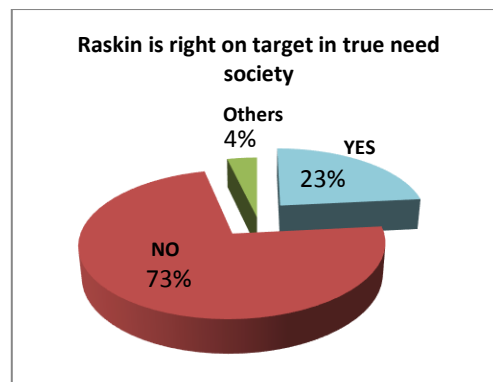
Figure 5.1
Descriptive Analysis of Right Target Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on the figure 5.1 it can be seen that the poor in Gilangharjo already felt helped in the adequacy of rice consumption daily with the Raskin proven by respondents answered yes 52%. This result proves that although beneficiaries are already satisfied with the Raskin program the poor still feel unfulfilled as evidenced by the respondents answered no 42%.

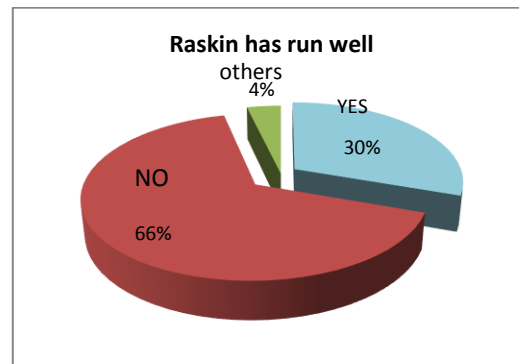
Figure 5.2
Descriptive Analysis of Right Target Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on figure 5.2 above, Raskin distribution in Gilangharjo was also not escape with the still wrong target for Raskin recipients, as evidenced by the respondents answered NO of the exact distribution of Raskin 73%. There are still many people who should receive but not enjoy the Raskin program yet.

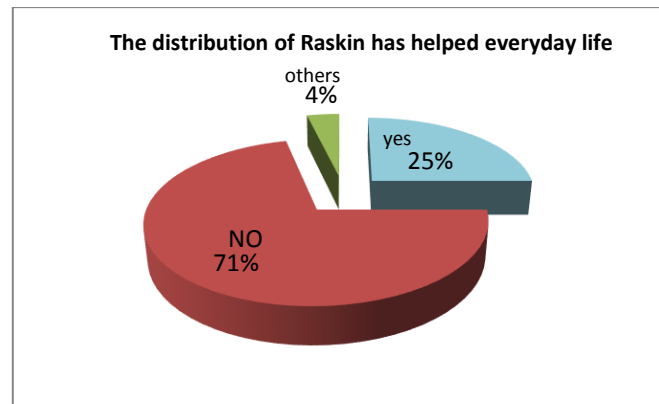
Figure 5.3
Descriptive Analysis of Right Target Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

The figure 5.3 above shows that the Raskin distribution activity in Gilangharjo cannot be said well because it is proven with respondents who answered that the Raskin distribution runs well only 30%, which answered not 66%. This indicates that not all poor people accept the Raskin distribution program, and still many old widows are not working should be prioritized to get Raskin but the fact does not accept. Therefore, Raskin distribution activities have not been fully functioning properly, because there are still problems in Raskin recipients that still need to be repaired.

Figure 5.4
Descriptive Analysis of Right Target Indicators



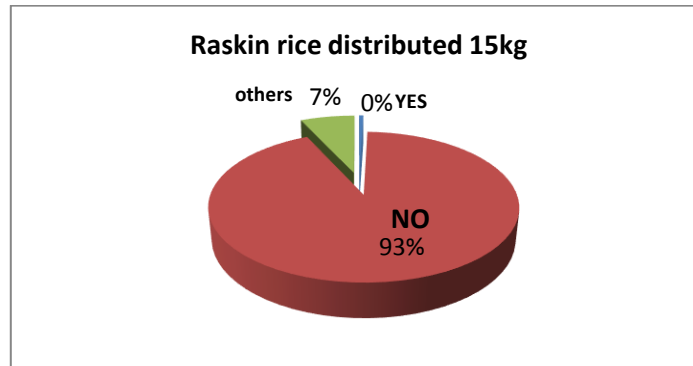
Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

The figure 5.4 above shows that the people in Gilangharjo have not been helped in fulfilling their daily needs as evidenced by the respondents answered No 71% compared to respondents answered yes only 25%.

2) Analysis of Right Quantity

The number of Raskin ceilings received by the RTS-PM sometimes has a problem of the implementation team in the village in particular. The number of people who can increase with the arrival of members of the population from other villages that could be the cause of problems in the distribution of the Raskin ceilings. The exact analysis of Raskin distribution in Gilangharjo is as follows:

Figure 5.5
Descriptive Analysis of Right Quantity Indicators



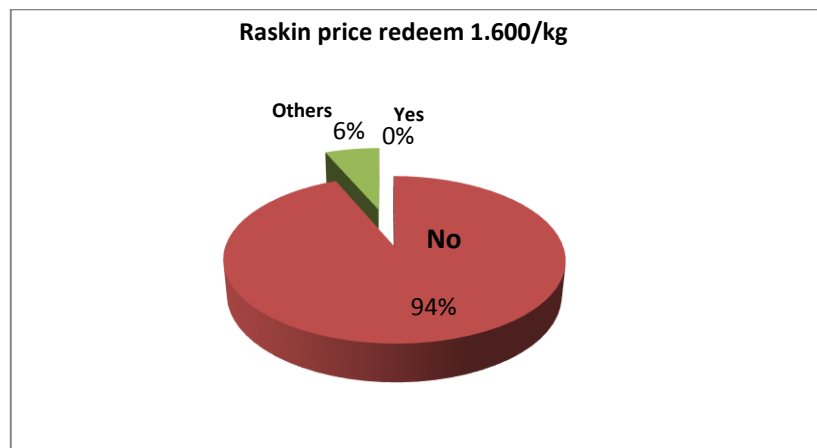
Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on the figure 5.5 above it can be seen that the amount of poor rice distributed to the beneficiaries is not appropriate according to the government regulation of 15 kg, as evidenced by the respondents who answered the question is exactly the distribution of Raskin 15 kg 0% while respondents who answered No 93%. Then there are 7% of respondents answered others because they do not know the quota should Raskin obtained by RTS-PM. While based on Bulog guidelines 2017, RTS-PM entitled to get 15kg each month, but in Gilangharjo the reduction of 5kg, so they only get 10kg only each month. This can happen because some poor people, widows, elderly who they think should get subsidized rice but do not get the help. They assume that families who are sufficient in economy in the area actually come to enjoy the program devoted to the poor. And the local people agreed to distribute the rice to poor people who did not get it.

3) Analysis of right price

Raskin redemption rates experienced by people in Gilangharjo vary, there are 10kg and there are also some families who get 8kg head. The results of the analysis showing the effectiveness of Raskin distribution of right price are as follows:

Figure 5.6
Descriptive Analysis of right price Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

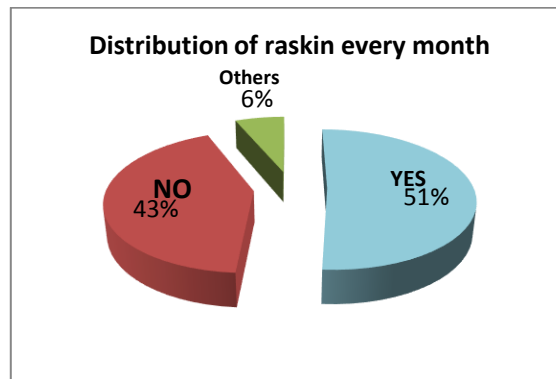
The figure 5.6 above shows the government redemption price of Rp1600 per kg was found in the community did not pay the price, proved by 94% answered No, compared to other 6% answer. And there are no additional charges in the field.

4) Analysis Right Time

Raskin distribution according to government regulations is 12 times for one year, applies in all regions. The Raskin distribution also looks at the situation and condition of an area by considering several aspects of both the environment, the season, and the geographical condition of a region. Raskin allocations cannot all be

12 times a year, as the situation in some areas in Indonesia is also prone to disasters, these infinite events can affect the Raskin distribution activities. The distribution of Raskin in gilangharjo can be seen from the results of the analysis of the effectiveness of the Raskin distribution of timely indicators:

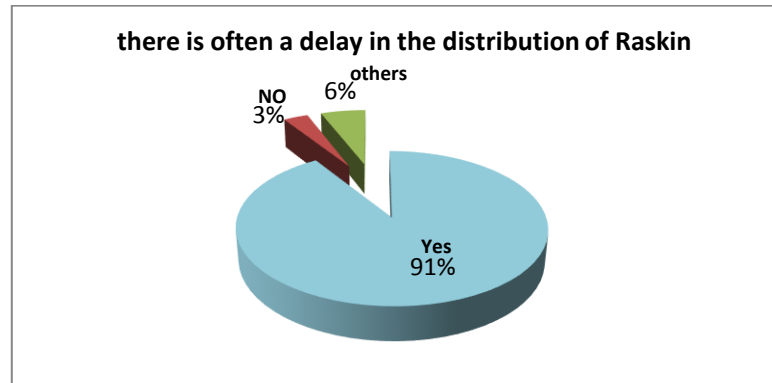
Figure 5.7
Descriptive Analysis of Right Time Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on the figure 5.7 above can be seen that the implementation of the distribution of Raskin run by Gilangharjo Village device has been running every month. This success is evidenced by the answers of respondents who answered yes has been run every month as much as 51%. This is related to Raskin distribution activities have occurred twice in one month, the occurrence of Raskin distribution twice in one month due to certain circumstances.

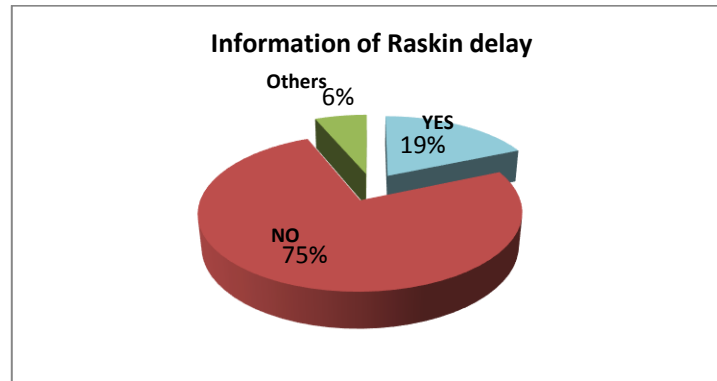
Figure 5.8
Descriptive Analysis of Right Time Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

The above analysis figure, an uncertain situation that will disturb Raskin's distribution system, but delays are also common to beneficiaries in Gilangharjo and often occur. Evident from the respondents who chose the delay of distribution of Raskin more than the other choice, with 91% of 100% of respondents who choose. The delay is not only due to natural disasters or seasons that disrupt the implementation of the division, but from the head of Bulog, the Raskin division itself also affects the performance of the division. Speed, accuracy, skill in managing the time at which the division is needed so that the distribution of Raskin can run smoothly.

Figure 5.9
Descriptive Analysis of Right Time Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

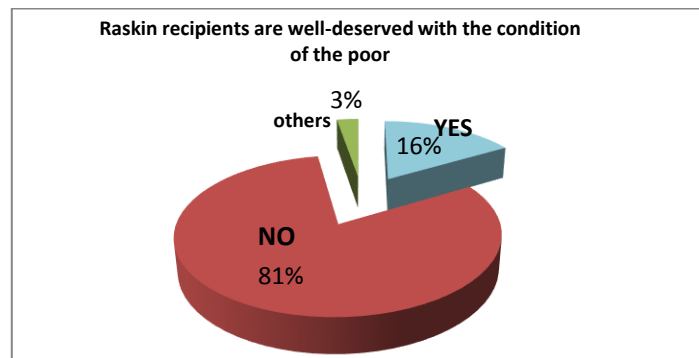
Timely effectiveness analysis also provides information that if any delay Raskin beneficiaries do not get information from related parties, especially the implementing team of Raskin distribution. Proven with the picture above shows 75% choose no information from the village device. Information obtained usually from neighbors or even no information at all so that beneficiaries who already expect to get Raskin in disappointment.

5) Analysis of Right Administration

Administrative problems in the distribution of data collection of Raskin became the usual issue debated by the poor in particular. Raskin's specific and targeted reporting is one of the determinants of Raskin's success in prospering the poor. *Kartu Perlindungan Social* (KPS) is one of the requirements that the poor can take the poor rice subsidy from the government, as it is already listed in the Raskin general

guidelines 2017. The Raskin analysis of the effectiveness of the right indicators of administration is as follows:

Figure 5.10
Descriptive Analysis of Right Administration Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on the figure 5.10 above it can be seen that the Raskin distribution is not exactly to the people who really need it, because there are still many families who are still able to receive Raskin from the government. Re-listing before the Raskin distribution is further recommended since 188 respondents chose no 81% compared to the respondent answered yes 16 %.

Implementing teams should immediately record that the Raskin program can be enjoyed by people who are really not able or poor. KPS has helped the recipient in taking Raskin, as the figure below:

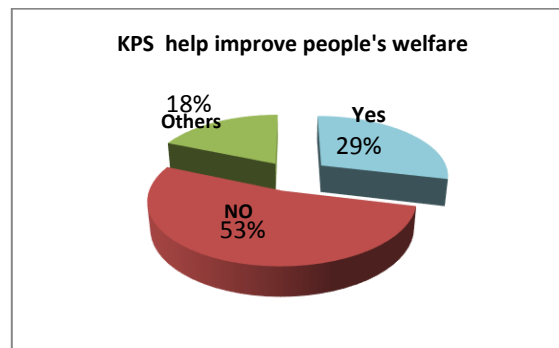
Figure 5.11
Descriptive Analysis of Right Administration Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

The figure 5.11 above shows that with the total number of respondents who voted for KPS has assisted in taking Raskin 82%. Ignorance of KPS provided by the village apparatus to poor people especially the old becomes an obstacle because they do not really understand the function of the KPS itself so that there needs to be a mature socialization back from the village apparatus. The benefits of KPS in the welfare of the poor cannot yet be reached the point of success, as many still do not understand the benefits of KPS itself.

Figure 5.12
Descriptive Analysis of Right Administration Indicators



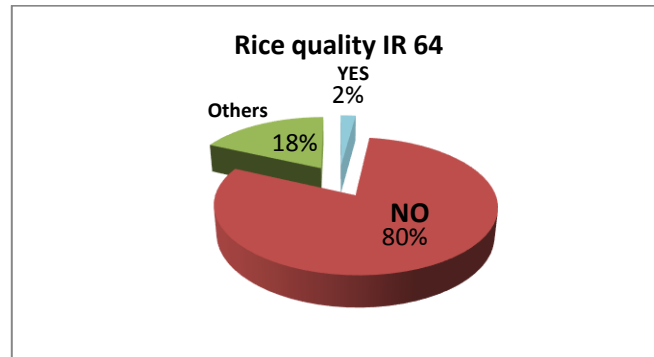
Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

KPS in boosting the welfare of the community has not been too significant as evidenced by the answers of respondents as much as 29% who answered yes and others in the sense they do not know the KPS. Other problems also with the success of KPS assist in the distribution, it turns out that facts in the poor are still many who have not received KPS so that the success of KPS still need to be refined.

6) Analysis of Right Quality

The quality of Raskin received by the community is a common problem felt by all beneficiary communities, the problem of rice quality that is not in accordance with the sample from the government. The Raskin sample from the government in accordance with the Raskin 2017 general guidelines is the type of IR 64 rice which is the type of rice that is sufficient for the nutritional level and is feasible for all to eat. Differences in Raskin quality that are not consistent with the usual samples occur, Raskin's analysis of precise quality indicators is as follows:

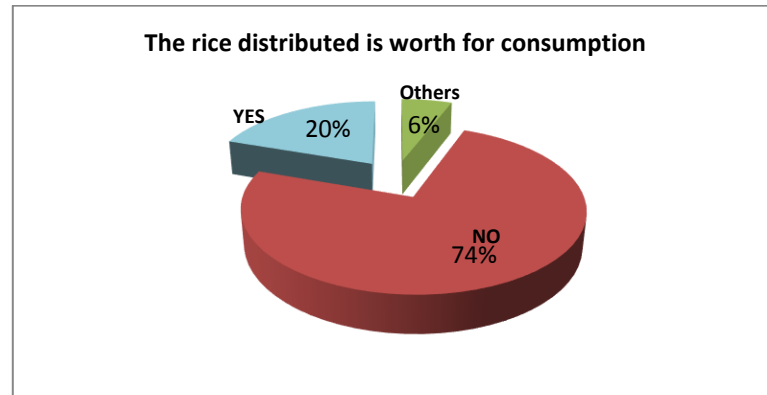
Figure 5.13
Descriptive Analysis of Right Quality Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Based on the figure 5.13 above can be seen that the quality of rice received by the beneficiary community is not in accordance with the sample provided by the government. Proven with the analysis of the picture that says there are 80% of respondents who said the inappropriate type of rice in getting by the beneficiaries. The rice received is not a kind of IR 64, the people do not pay attention to what kind of rice they get. The rice they get away from the government sample which is a good quality rice, but the poor still have to consume because it is a relief to ease the burden of everyday economic needs. The rice they get actually says that it is not worth eating and is also worth eating, as the results of the analysis below:

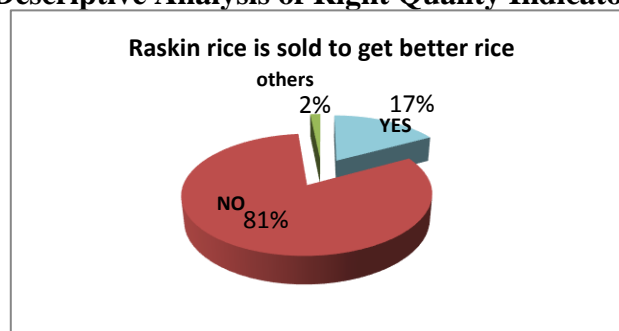
Figure 5.14
Descriptive Analysis of Right Quality Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

The results of the figure 5.14 above analysis with the community answered no 74%, so people take the initiative to mix the poor rice they get. The public perception is less like the poor rice received for consumption because the rice received by many already smells unpleasant. Other people's perceptions also say that many lice are mixed with rice, the color of rice is not white but yellow. Rice that has been received by the beneficiaries although poorly received rice is not sold to obtain better rice, is described in the analysis below.

Figure 5.15
Descriptive Analysis of Right Quality Indicators



Source: Primary data is processed with Ms. Excel

Analysis of the figure 5.15 as most respondents answered that the rice they received was not for sale. because it is rice granting, so it should be thankful, proven 81% of respondents said no. Rice that is not sold is used as a mixture of rice with better quality.

The explanation of several indicators of success analysis of the Raskin program in Gilangharjo has been discussed in descriptive analysis, and the explanation of the analysis is based on the answers of 188 respondents taken randomly.

1. Calculation Analysis of Overall Research Results

After analyzing the effectiveness of Raskin with six indicators in Gilangharjo it will be concluded Gilangharjo analysis, with the implementation of Raskin distribution activities, it is necessary to know whether the Raskin distribution activities, in general, has run well or not. The decisive indicator has been going well Raskin distribution activity also there are six that is the right beneficiary, exact quantity, exact price, timely, proper administration, and precise quality of rice distributed. Based on these six indicators can be drawn conclusion analysis as follows:

a. Right on target

The right target of Gilangharjo beneficiaries based on the data of recipients that researchers have done. The data collected by the village apparatus for Raskin recipients has been done well in advance of the approval of the Raskin quota distribution for each village and sub-district. The more or less quota of Raskin to be

provided by Bulog either to the implementing team of the sub-district or Village depending on the data being conducted by the implementing team of Raskin in the Village. The Village Implementation Team responsible for the data collection of beneficiaries may include the Head of Dukuh or the Head of the neighborhood association. It should be with such activities that the poor who deserve to receive Raskin can all be recorded.

The fact that occurred during the process of research sampling to the respondents, there are many heads of families who missed the data collection. As a result of the unavailability of all poor people who have not been included in the data collection, resulting the distribution of Raskin is not equal. Raskin receipts will also be reduced due to the division evenly distributed, so RTS-PM also feels at a disadvantage. Calculation of the effectiveness of the Raskin distribution of targeted beneficiaries using the following formula:

$$TS = \frac{Sp}{Sa} \times 100\%$$

Information :

TS: The Raskin distribution index is on target

Sp: Number of households receiving in accordance with government regulations

Sa: Number of actual households receiving Raskin distribution

Based on the formula, the calculation of the target beneficiaries in Gilangharjo is:

$$TS = \frac{Sp}{Sa} \times 100\%$$

$$TS = \frac{2416}{2416} \times 100\%$$

$$TS = 1 \times 100\%$$

$$TS = 100\%$$

Based on the above results indicate that Gilangharjo is right on target beneficiaries, from the above results that the index value obtained is 100%, it shows that in Gilangharjo Village is on target.

b. 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 of 15 kg for 12 months and per targeted household. The supposed acceptance of 15 kg does not occur in Gilangharjo the difference in the amount received there affects the receipt of beneficiaries and the welfare will be slightly hampered. Acceptance of Raskin number in Gilangharjo 10kg/RTS-PM. Calculating the effective number of Raskin distributed is as follows:

$$TJ = \frac{Ja}{Jp} \times 100\%$$

Information :

TJ: Raskin distribution index is precisely

Ja: the amount of rice that should be received by beneficiaries (15kg/RTS-PM)

Jp: The amount of rice that complies with government regulations

$$TP = \frac{Ja}{Jp} \times 100\%$$

$$TP = \frac{10}{15} \times 100\%$$

$$TP = 0,67 \times 100\%$$

$$TP = 67\%$$

Based on the exact calculation of the above amount can be concluded that the right amount of Gilanghajo is 67%. The result of calculation analysis can be concluded that in general the Raskin Gilangharjo distribution of the right amount indicator has not fulfilled the requirement, there is still the inaccuracy of the number of Raskin distribution. There need to be a re-registration recipients of Raskin in order to correspond with the number of Raskin distributed from Bulog to each village.

c. Right Price

Raskin distribution activities are said to have met the right price criteria if the price that should be given to the beneficiaries is 1,600 / kg. when researchers do research in Gilangharjo, the RTS-PM did not buy or redeem the Raskin price, they got it for free and there was no charge.

Calculating the level of effectiveness of Raskin distribution is as follows:

$$TH = \frac{Hp}{Ha} \times 100\%$$

Information :

TH: Time distribution index

Hp: The price redemption from the government is Rp1.600/kg

Ha: Raskin redemption price paid by the receiving community

$$TH = \frac{Hp}{Ha} \times 100\%$$

$$TH = \frac{1600}{1600} \times 100\%$$

$$TH = 1 \times 100\%$$

$$TH = 100\%$$

The results of the above analysis explain that the accuracy of the price of Raskin redeem is 100% and already qualified. Based on the answers of respondents saying that the true price of 1600 / kg and no additional charges, but they get the subsidy for free

d. Right Time

The implementation of Raskin should be in accordance with the government's time delay, the Raskin distribution 12 times in 1 year so that there are 12 times the community receives the Raskin distribution. In fact, the distribution of Raskin also needs the existing situation and condition as well as the availability of rice stock in the Raskin Bulog warehouse. Differences in acceptance have also occurred twice in one month in Gilangharjo. Calculate the effectiveness of Raskin distribution time in the following ways:

$$TW = \frac{Wa}{Wp} \times 100\%$$

Information :

TW: Raskin time distribution index for 12 months

Wa: the amount of time in Raskin recipient community

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

$$TW = \frac{Wa}{Wp} \times 100\%$$

$$TW = \frac{10}{12} \times 100\%$$

$$TW = 0,84 \times 100\%$$

$$TW = 84\%$$

The results above analysis can be seen that the timely index value not in accordance with the size of the index value of 100% that is 84%, there are still 16% which is still a dependent Raskin distribution implementer. Based on the results of the analysis can be concluded that the distribution of Raskin Gilangharjo not timely because it still has not implemented maximally division. This problem can occur because Raskin distribution is disturbed by the weather condition, rice stock and also anticipation of disaster, so the next step needs to have rice reserve in Bulog to keep the distribution going.

e. Right Administration

The implementation is right 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. Research conducted in Gilangharjo found some facts that the administration of data collection of Raskin recipients still not in accordance with the facts. The inaccuracy of beneficiary targeting still occurs in all of the studied villages. Many groups are able and have more income receive Raskin allocation while the less fortunate and old widows who have not worked much forgotten. The exact conclusion of administration in Gilangharjo to see the actual field conditions is not yet proper administration, because there are still many recipients that need to be addressed and recorded further by the implementers of Raskin distribution activities so that beneficiaries are really a group

that can not afford. Data collection should be done in detail can be assisted by officers from a village who more often monitor the condition of the community.

f. Right Quality

The quality of the rice is really clean and quality maintained and the quality that must be done. Rice corresponding to good quality government samples distributed to the beneficiary community and the Raskin distribution process can be available. The rice sample from the government is IR 64 where the quality of the rice has been included in the criteria worthy of being eaten, has fulfilled the nutritional content and fulfill the need of rice food security. The research found some problems that in Gilanghajo the quality of poor rice distributed was not in accordance with the sample from the government. Raskin distributed poor quality, all respondents said that the quality of Raskin distributed is of low quality, many lice are mixed with rice. Then the rice also smelled unpleasant and the color was yellowish, the rice that was distributed also had been destroyed. If Raskin has been cooked badly, so especially children do not want to consume Raskin. Therefore, Raskin's distribution of quality indicators has not been implemented maximally, so that the community's solution to the rice received can be resold to get better quality rice, as well as by mixing Raskin with better rice quality.

2. Field Fact Finding

Field facts that occur in addition to the questions that exist in the questionnaire, researchers found some field problems are still a habit and this problem has not been conveyed to the government, the facts are:

- a. Many Raskin recipients are a group of people who have an already capable economic quality.
- b. The occurrence of Raskin distribution equal to the people who do not get the help.
- c. There are still many people who do not know the Social Protection Card to take Raskin, as some of them may take Raskin without the card.

3. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis of an activity will evaluate the strengths, weaknesses of both internal and external weaknesses, evaluate the opportunities and threats to be faced. Internal and external factors can be regarded as strength or weakness depending on the impact on achieving goals and good strategies.

a. Strength

Strength is a positive state within the internal which will make the Raskin distribution smooth in meeting effectiveness with six existing indicators. Some of the strengths that can be identified include:

1. Has a team implementing the distribution of raskin that has been selected and approved by the village head.
2. Supporting facilities makes the distribution running smoothly.
3. The leader who is very trusted by citizens.
4. The role of cadres who are ready as a team in distribution Raskin.

a. Weakness

Weaknesses in the form of internal barriers to achieving the effectiveness of Raskin targeted, inhibiting factors can be services to the community, the administration is less complete, and others. Weaknesses found in the field include:

1. Lack of information about the delays of Raskin distribution.
2. Lack of socialization about Raskin program.
3. The quality of Raskin which is not feasible.
4. Less precise data of poor household.
5. Many non-poor-family gets Raskin.
6. Some of Raskin Recipient are not in the list.
7. Some of RTS-PM don't know about KPS (*Kartu Perlindungan Sosial*).

b. Opportunities

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

facilities. Opportunities can be known in the actual state of society, opportunities found in research include:

1. Easy road in *TD* makes the distribution running smoothly.
2. The government strongly supports this program.

c. Threats

External factors that hamper the purpose of creating the effectiveness of Raskin distribution, the inhibiting factors of the community are not satisfied with the Raskin distribution service. Some of the things that pose a threat in Raskin distribution of every village are:

1. Re-sale Raskin rice by the RTS-PM.
2. Delays in delivery Raskin rice from center.

<p>IFAS</p> <p>EFAS</p>	<p>Strength</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Has a team implementing the distribution of raskin that has been selected and approved by the village head. 6. Supporting facilities makes the distribution running smoothly. 7. The leader who is very trusted by citizens. 8. The role of cadres who are ready as a team in distribution Raskin. 	<p>Weakness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Lack of information about the delays of raskin distribution. 9. Lack of socialization about Raskin program. 10. The quality of raskin which is not feasible. 11. Less precise data of poor household. 12. Many non-poor-family gets Raskin. 13. Some of Raskin Recipient are not in the list. 14. Some of RTS-PM don't know about KPS (<i>Kartu Perlindungan Sosial</i>).
<p>Opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Easy road in distribution point makes the distribution running smoothly. 4. The government strongly supports this program. 	<p>Starategy SO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimalization of Raskin distribution team to run smoothly and successfully. 2. Maximize the rules and service to the citizens. 3. The leader have to firm and obey to <i>PedumBulog</i> in distribution the Raskin rations. 	<p>Strategy WO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The village head has give the information about the delays. 2. Socialization about Raskin program, benefits and rules. 3. The government should be more attention to the quality of the Raskin. 4. The government have to Re-list

		<p>RTS-PM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The distribution of raskin have to be fair, right on target based on the RTS-PM list and timely. 6. Socialization about what is KPS and the usability.
<p style="text-align: center;">Threats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Re-sale Raskin rice by the RTS-PM. 4. Delays in delivery Raskin rice from center. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategy ST</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulog should provide Raskin reserves in the region and center. 2. The firmness of the regulation could be re-socialization so that the RTS-PM can understand to not to re-sale the Raskin rice. 3. Should be supervision from the cadre team to the recipient after the raskin distribution is done. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategy WT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal to the government to Improve the quality of Raskin Rice. 2. The village head have to re-list the poor households and should be more attention about the Non-poor-household that get Raskin rations. 3. The Raskin recipients must be true according to the RTS-PM list. 4. The recipient must use KPS card to get Raskin.

Figure 5.16
Matrix SWOT Result

Observing the matrix table above SWOT analysis, it can be formulated some strategies that can be derived from programs and activities that can be done to improve performance effectiveness of Raskin distribution:

- a. Optimization of Raskin distribution team to run smoothly and successfully.
- b. Maximize the rules and service to the citizens.
- c. The leader have to firm and obey to *PedumBulog* in distribution the Raskin rations.
- d. The village head has give the information about the delays.
- e. Socialization about Raskin program, benefits and rules.
- f. The government should be more attention to the quality of the Raskin.
- g. The government have to Re-list RTS-PM.
- h. The distribution of raskin have to be fair, right on target based on the RTS-PM list and timely.
- i. Socialization about what is KPS and the usability.
- j. Bulog should provide Raskin reserves in the region and center.
- k. The firmness of the regulation sould be re-socialization so that the RTS-PM can understand to not to re-sale the Raskin rice.
- l. Should be supervision from the cadre team to the recipient after the raskin distribution is done.
- m. Proposal to the government to Improve the quality of Raskin Rice.

- n. The village head have to re-list the poor households and should be more attention about the Non-poor-household that get Raskin rations.
- o. The Raskin recipients must be true according to the RTS-PM list.
- p. The Raskin recipient must use KPS card to get Raskin.

Table 5.16
Recapitulation of Calculation Effectiveness of Raskin Implementation in Gilangharjo

No	Village	Total Respondent	Right Target	Right Quantity	Right price	Right Time	Right Administration	Right Quality
1	Gilangharjo	188 KPM	100%	67%	100%	84%	There are still many poor families who are sufficient in economy receive Raskin and there are some people still do not understand the function of <i>Kartu Perlindungan Sosial</i> (KPS).	The quality of rice received is not in accordance with government sample. The rice mixed with pebbles and lice. The color of rice is yellow and smelly.

Recapitulation is an overall description of the questionnaires of respondents who then processed and see the overall response of respondents to the Raskin distribution activities they have experienced for almost this year. Based on the recapitulation result, it can be concluded that the implementation of Raskin distribution in Gilangharjo has not effective, because there are still many problems that need to be improved. The problems that are still a big challenge are in the indicators of right quantity, right time and right administration and right quality. The problem of right time indicators can occur because it also depends on the circumstances of each region and also depending on the weather.