

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis of respondents in the previous, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The program is not effective because there are found many poor people who have not registered as Raskin beneficiaries. There is still a reduction in the number of Raskin. There are still many delays in the distribution of Raskin. The delays happen because either the disaster or stock of rice in Bulog warehouse that does not exist, so the delay can occur.its still an error in data collection of Raskin recipients, in fact, the researchers found that respondents are considered capable in meeting the needs. Information from the community is also a lot of Raskin misdirected, whereas there are still many people who really need, old widows who do not work have not received. KPS for the poor is not very significant because the people in general does not know the functions and benefits of KPS.The quality of Raskin distributed is still far from expectations, the recipient community as a whole said that rice received did not match the sample of IR 64. The rice they received was rice quality from ordinary to ugly, the characteristics of rice received were smelly, lots of lice, small pebbles mixed with rice, yellowish rice, it was not good. The problem caused residents to take the initiative to mix Raskin with better

quality rice, and many capable societies are still asking for the help of Raskin, whereas in real they can meet the needs of rice and other necessities.

2. The better strategies to improve this program are optimalization of raskin distribution team to run smoothly and successfully, maximize the rules and service to the people, have to firm and obey to *pedumbulog* in distribution the raskin rations, socialization about raskin program, benefits and rules, the government should be more attention to the quality of the raskin, the government have to re-list rts-pm, the distribution of raskin have to be fair, right on target based on the rts-pm list and timely, socialization about what is KPS and the usability, bulog should provide raskin reserves in the region and center, the firmness of the regulation sould be re-socialization so that the rts-pm can understand to not to re-sale the raskin rice, should be supervision from the cadre team to the recipient after the raskin distribution is done, give a proposal to the government to improve the quality of raskin rice, the village head have to re-list the poor households and should be more attention about the non-poor-household that get raskin, the raskin recipients must be true according to the RTS-PM list, and the raskin recipient must use KPS card to get raskin.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. For the Government

- a. The elimination of Raskin program should not be implemented, in fact, the Raskin community hopes that the Raskin program can be implemented continuously in order to support the welfare and food needs of the poor.
- b. The government must be ready to reserve Raskin in each Bulog warehouse so that when something sudden happens such as natural disaster or extreme weather, Raskin distribution allocation is still running
- c. The government's regulation on the perpetrators of misuse of Raskin distribution should be more emphasized and socialized to each village so that the public will be more aware of the government's rules. The assertiveness of such regulations such as misused warning, directly dealing with the police, and the public have strong protection from the government so that misused can be exposed more widely.
- d. The quality control of the distributed rice needs to be established by forming a team from Bulog so that the community will not be disappointed, and if there is still a mistake, there needs to be a firm action for the Raskin quality substitute.

2. For Village Apparatus

- a. Re-listing of Raskin recipients should be done from each RT, Hamlet, and Village so that the data received in the village office is in sync with the existing poor condition.

- b. Data collection is useful for the allocation of Raskin distributed in each village in accordance with the conditions of society in need of existing.
 - c. The assertiveness of village apparatus, especially the Village Head, to the groups requesting Raskin assistance, because the aid is prioritized for the group that is really need it (poor).
 - d. *Kartu Perlindungan Sosial* (KPS) Socialization to the poor needs to be addressed because until now the society does not know what is KPS, benefits, and functions so that KPS has not succeeded in resolving Raskin acceptance.
 - e. Food and friendly service need to be improved. so that people's aspirations will be heard well.
3. For Next Researcher
- a. Further research on the effectiveness of Raskin distribution needs to be done so that there will be effectiveness according to government regulation.
 - b. It is necessary to conduct research in several other places using similar or even research so that it can support the hypotheses and recommendations as well as an overview of each recipient region of Raskin distribution.
 - c. It is necessary to conduct research with a more specific qualitative research form in order to obtain much more accurate information from Raskin recipients.

- d. Need to do research by asking more specifically to the Bulog and also the Village device as the implementation team of Raskin distribution, in order to get a clearer picture before the research at Raskin recipients.

C. Limitations of Research

Implementation of this research has been run maximally in accordance with the intent and purpose, so that has produced picture and solution problem of Raskin distribution activity. Research that has been implemented is still there are limitations and shortcomings and need to be considered again in future research, among others:

- a. The data collection is based on a 7% error rate level so that the subjects that are used for research to be more real need a higher level of error rate such as 5%.
- b. Many respondents who used as the object of research is the age group 40-60 years, so to update the information in the community less knowledge, communication difficulties and the need for the submission of questions back to three times the repetition. Simple questions that are understood by the elderly need to be used in subsequent research in order to explore more information.
- c. The lack of openness of respondents to research problems, because their perceptions fear if the answer will threaten the security of respondents.