

The Effectiveness of the Raskin Policy and Household Food Security in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa District, Deli Serdang Regency

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ABSTRACT

In 2002 the government created a program for poverty alleviation in Indonesia, namely Rice for the Poor or commonly called RASKIN. The government budget for Raskin is Rp. 9.98 trillion. Medan Sinembah Village is one of the villages in Tanjung Morawa District with a population of 7,589 people and 560 households receiving Raskin. So a sample of 85 families was taken by comparative testing, so the results obtained that the effectiveness of Raskin recipients for poor families in Medan Sinembah Village was greatly helped by the Raskin program provided by the government in increasing household food security for the Medan Sinembah village community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Food is the most important basic human need, therefore its fulfillment is part of the rights of every individual. Given such a high level of importance, basically food is one of the basic human needs which is fully a human right of every Indonesian people. The availability of food that is safe, quality and nutritious is the main prerequisite that must be fulfilled in an effort to create human beings who are dignified and have a quality human resource base. The Indonesian nation has a national resource base spread throughout the region as a foundation for efforts to establish and maintain food security. Indonesia is a country with a fairly high level of household consumption with a contribution of 50% or more than half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on use in 2011. Household consumption includes food and non-food consumption, but if viewed from the importance, consumption Food or food is considered much more important because it is a necessity that must be fulfilled in order to live a healthy and productive life. The fulfillment of food needs is expected to create reliable Human Resources (HR). Food consumption is guaranteed by the state because food is considered as the most essential basic human need and an absolute thing that must be fulfilled. 18 of 2012 concerning food states that food is the most important basic human need and its fulfillment is part of human rights guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic

component to realize quality human resources. The state is obliged to realize the availability, affordability, and fulfillment of food consumption that is sufficient, safe, quality, and nutritionally balanced, both at the national and regional levels to individuals evenly throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) at all times by utilizing institutional resources, and local culture.

The Raskin program is a subsidized rice program for poor families that provides 15 kg of rice per poor household at a price of Rp. 1,600,- per kg. This program is one of the government's efforts in poverty reduction programs. The laws and regulations that form the basis for the implementation of the Raskin Program include; Law No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food, Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 concerning Food Security, Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2005 concerning the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team and other supporting regulations. In Article 45 of Law No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food, it is explained that the government and the community are responsible for realizing food security. The Raskin program is a tangible manifestation of the Government's commitment to meeting food needs for the poor through the provision of subsidized rice which aims to reduce the burden of spending on poor families and to increase access for the poor to fulfill their basic food needs as one of the basic rights of the community. In the Raskin Program, these poor families are hereinafter known as "Target Households" or abbreviated as "RTS".

The target of the Raskin Program is to reduce the expenditure burden of 18.5 million Target Households (RTS) based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), through the distribution of subsidized rice of 15 kg/RTS/month for 12 months at a ransom price of Rp. 1,600,- per kg. At the implementation stage of the Raskin Program so that it is in accordance with its planning and runs effectively, it requires the readiness of all parties involved in it, be it the City Government, Perum BULOG, the Central Statistics Agency, the City Raskin Coordination Team, the Coordination Team at lower levels such as the District Work Unit Team, to the village level, the community itself, and other related parties. In addition, coordination and integration between sectors and stakeholders is also needed so that there is no overlap of interests. In this case, it is necessary to involve all interested parties such as the City Government, the Sub-District Work Unit Team to the Village level, the community, Perum BULOG, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). At this implementation stage, it is also necessary to have a common perception between the community and the institutions or people involved in the implementation of this activity so that the community really understands the plans to be implemented. This is necessary to avoid problems in the implementation of the Raskin Program. At this implementation stage, it is also necessary to have a common perception between the community and the institutions or people involved in the implementation of this activity so that the community really understands the plans to be implemented. This is necessary to avoid problems in the implementation of the Raskin Program. At this implementation stage, it is also necessary to have a common perception between the community and the institutions or people involved in the implementation of this activity so that the community really understands the plans to be implemented. This is necessary to avoid problems in the implementation of the Raskin Program.

North Sumatra Province has 33 regencies and cities, one of the regencies which includes the largest area is Deli Serdang Regency, which is 2,808.91 km² with a total of 22 sub-districts and the sub-district which is located on the outskirts of the border with Medan is Tanjung Morawa which is one of the industrial centers. Medan City entrepreneur. Tanjung Morawa is connected to Medan via the Belmera Toll Road. Tanjung Morawa consists of several villages, one of which is the village of Medan Sinembah. In the village of Medan Sinembah there are still many people who find it difficult to meet their daily needs, especially their basic food needs in the form of rice. So there are still many poor households in this region who need subsidized rice programs. The number of people like this is due to low income levels,

Table 1.

Number of Poor Families as Poor Households in Medan Sinembah Village in 2016

No	hamlet	Number of Family	Number of Poor Families	Percentage (%)
1	I	387	68	17.6
2	II	187	102	54.5
3	III	201	54	26.9

No	hamlet	Number of Family	Number of Poor Families	Percentage (%)
4	IV	199	92	46.2
5	V	224	69	30.8
6	VI	199	38	19.1
7	VII	126	22	17.5
8	VII	158	56	35.4
9	IX	318	59	18.6
TOTAL		1.999	560	31.0

From the data mentioned in the table above, it is known that of the 9 hamlets in Medan Sinembah Village, hamlet II has the largest percentage of poor families, which is almost 54.5%. From the data obtained, hamlet II is one of the hamlets that has the largest number of poor households in Medan Sinembah village. This is because the socio-economic conditions of some communities in the area are still lacking. Dusun II is an urban area and does not have natural resources so that the potential for agriculture has a small contribution, as a result, food needs are highly dependent on supplies from the surrounding area. Other than that, Currently, there are still many people from Dusun II, especially from Target Households, who rely on the Raskin Program based on the fact that the price of Raskin rice is much more affordable than the price of rice on the market which is relatively expensive. From the author's observations, the names of the number of poor people who are recommended to get the recipients of the Raskin program do not match the criteria for the indicators designated for the recipients of the Raskin program, because many receive Raskin whose houses are livable, adequate electricity, water from PDAM, have vehicles. privately, but instead they get a share of the Raskin program.

In the previous year, problems occurred from distribution points to recipient households, and the types of problems were relatively the same from year to year. In addition, the community still doubts about the socialization and transparency of the program; target recipients, price, quantity, and frequency of rice receipts; program management costs; implementation of monitoring and evaluation; and the function of the complaint mechanism. However, in conditions that occur in the community, the actual number of products allocated to RTS is not adjusted to the conditions of the community itself, namely 15 kg of rice for each family. Most families have a number of dependents which if 15 kg of rice can not meet their needs, where the product provided cannot meet the assumption of families with more members. So that the central government must be able to adjust the quantity of rice products for the food security of poor families with more than 4 family members. In addition, the problem is that when the Raskin product is cashed in, whether it is a request from the citizens or a government policy which is then used by the community, it is not used for basic needs but tends to be redundant, not infrequently the poor who receive the Raskin Program are used Men's families often use these Raskin funds to buy cigarettes and hang out in coffee shops, which clearly can damage their health and reduce working hours that should be used for work. If the money to buy cigarettes is used to buy their children's milk, it can certainly help raise the level of community welfare for their families in terms of health. Imagine if the basic price per pack is Rp. 10,000.00 and per day spend 1 pack of cigarettes then if the sum is Rp. 10,000.00 x 30 days = Rp. 300,0000.00 per month just to buy cigarettes. This kind of thing makes the poor continuously unable to improve their welfare. So the purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the number of poor households (RTM) recipients of Raskin in Medan Sinembah Village and to analyze the effectiveness of the Raskin program compared to the quality of spending by Poor Households (RTM). 10,000.00 and per day spend 1 pack of cigarettes then if the sum is Rp. 10,000.00 x 30 days = Rp. 300,0000.00 per month just to buy cigarettes. This kind of thing makes the poor continuously unable to improve their welfare. So the purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the number of poor households (RTM) recipients of Raskin in Medan Sinembah Village and to analyze the effectiveness of the Raskin program compared to the quality of spending by Poor Households (RTM). 10,000.00 and per day spend 1 pack of cigarettes then if the sum is Rp. 10,000.00 x 30 days = Rp. 300,0000.00 per month just to buy cigarettes. This kind of thing makes the poor continuously unable to improve their welfare. So the purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the number of poor households (RTM) recipients of Raskin in Medan Sinembah Village and to analyze the effectiveness of the Raskin program compared to the quality of spending by Poor Households (RTM).



Figure 1. Framework

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Research Approach

In order for this research to be more focused and in accordance with the desired objectives, the authors use a qualitative descriptive approach. The implementation technique of this research uses a survey method, namely research that takes samples from a population using questionnaires as a tool to collect basic data and generally uses statistical methods.

2.2 Variable Operational Definition

Variable operational definition is a definition that provides an explanation of a variable in a measurable form. Operational definitions provide the information needed to measure the variables conscientiously. The definitions are as follows:

- a. **Raskin Program** is a subsidized rice program for poor families providing 15 kg of rice per poor household at a price of Rp. 1,600 per kg, to improve people's welfare.
- b. **Indicator:** right target, right beneficiary, right amount, right price.
- c. **Food security** is the availability of food and a person's ability to access it. A household is said to have resilience if the occupants are not in a state of hunger or are haunted by the threat of starvation.
- d. **Indicator:** no hunger, nutrition and health, economy (purchasing power).

2.3 Place and time of research

The research was conducted in the village of Medan Sinembah. The research time is planned for 3 (three) months, namely from August 2017 to October 2017.

2.4 Population and Sample

- a. Population

The population in this study is the number of poor households in the village of Medan Sinembah as many as 560.

- b. Sample

In this study, the researcher used a 10% error degree with a 90% confidence level, meaning that the researcher believed that in estimating the population parameters, the truth level was 90%. The reason the researcher uses = 10% is because of the limitations of time, cost, and other resources in conducting research. One of the methods used to determine the number of samples is using the slovin formula (Sevilla et. Al., 1960: 182), as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information:

n : number of samples

N : population

e : error tolerance limit error

Using Slovin's formula:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{560}{1 + 560 \times 10\%^2} \\ &= 560/6.6 \\ &= 84.84 \\ &= 85 \end{aligned}$$

In this study, only 85 samples were taken from the population. Sampling was selected using the Slovin technique.

2.5 Data Types and Sources

The type of data in this study is qualitative data and the source of data in this study is primary data and secondary data obtained in the village of Medan Sinembah.

2.6 Data collection technique

Data collection technique is done by making (questionnaire). That is the way of collecting data by providing a list of questions to respondents, in the hope that they will provide a response on the basis of these questions (Umar, 2002). In conducting this research, the data collected will be used to solve existing problems so that the data must be truly reliable and accurate. Compared to the interview guide.

2.7 Data analysis technique.

The data analysis technique in this study uses descriptive qualitative analysis which aims to make a description of the object of research that is being carried out. Descriptive data analysis of this study uses the average method which will later be presented in the form of graphs or tables that will make it easier for readers to interpret the results of the research conducted.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author analyzes the data that has been obtained from the results of the study by distributing questionnaires to the people in Medan Sinembah who have been assigned as respondents, as many as 85 respondents. Analyzing the data is an effort to organize and group the data into one particular section based on the answers to the research sample. Data analysis in question is a direct interpretation based on data and information obtained in the field.

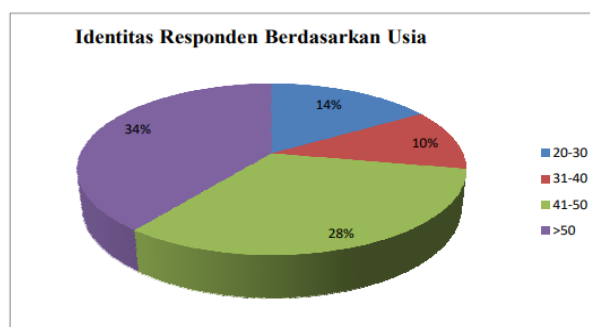


Figure 1. Respondent Identity Based on Age

From the table above, it can be seen that the age of households receiving Raskin ranges from 20 years to >50 years. The number of households receiving Raskin with the most age being 50 years and over is 34%, namely 20 people, and the number of households receiving the least Raskin being

between the ages of 20 – 30 years, there are 14%, namely 6 people. Then for ages 41-50 there are 28% there are 19 people and for 31-40 there are 10 people. Why are people aged 50 and over receiving the most Raskin, because indeed in Medan Sinembah Village more residents receive Raskin who are too old, because they are no longer able to work anymore where it is difficult to meet their daily needs, so with The existence of Raskin has helped the community a little. Thus the researchers found a sample of the age of the population in Medan Sinembah Village.

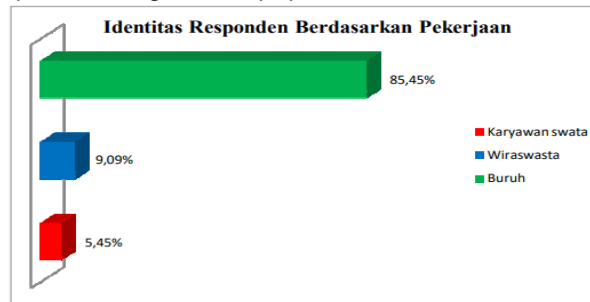


Figure 2. Respondent Identity Based on Occupation

The data from the diagram above clearly shows that the largest type of occupation of the head of the family is labor with a total of 85.45%, namely 47 households, while the second most occupation of the head of the family is self-employed 9.09%, namely 5 households, and the occupation of the head of the family is the most a few are private employees with a total of 5.45%, namely 3 households. Because in general they are unskilled laborers, because of this, their income is uncertain and they are entitled to receive Raskin.

Figure 3.3 Identity of Respondents Based on Education

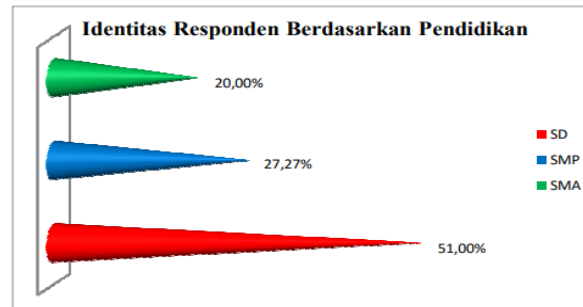


Figure 3. Respondent Identity Based on Education

From the diagram above, we can see that the highest number is elementary school education level, which is 51%, namely 28 families. While junior high school graduates amounted to 27.27%, namely 15 families, and 20% high school graduates were 11 respondents, although we can see that there were no respondents from universities, but seeing the number of respondents who finished elementary school indicated that residents in the village Medan Sinembah attaches great importance to education.

In this discussion, the author concludes with the results of the questionnaire that has been carried out in taking the Raskin in Medan Sinembah Village, that the community gets information on the existence of Raskin from each hamlet head, by gathering at the hamlet head's house to get a Raskin card as for the criteria for eligibility. get a raskin card, namely people who own houses:

- Floor area less than 8 square meters per person, type of cheap earth/bamboo/wood floors, low-quality bamboo or wood house walls/walls without plaster, no toilet facilities,
- non-electric lighting,
- Source of drinking water is not PDAM / not protected by rivers and rain water,
- Do not have a stove or use charcoal/firewood, 5.
- Buy meat a maximum of 1 time a week,
- 1 year buy 1 new set of clothes,
- Frequency of eating once/twice a day

- h. Unable to seek treatment at the health center / polyclinic,
- i. Employment of farm laborers, construction workers and others with income below Rp 600 thousand per month,
- j. The highest education of the head of the household does not go to school / does not finish elementary school / does not finish school,
- k. Having no savings, goods that are easily sold are worth less than Rp. 500 thousand, (Source: BPS data).

These criteria have been determined by BPS, the provision of Raskin in Medan Sinembah Village in the form of 10 kg of rice, 10 kg of Raskin is given once a month with the place of collection at the Medan Sinembah Village Head Office, with the condition that the community must have a valid Raskin card. has been distributed by the head of each hamlet. From some residents, the Raskin received is indeed used for daily life. With this Raskin, the community can be helped in food security where money should be used to buy rice, so it can be saved for necessities. another. For example, for education, where the money can be for their children's expenses and other things. The Raskin program provided by the government is quite effective in helping the poor, it is proven that the community is very enthusiastic about taking the Raskin quota in this village, even though the quantity of rice provided is still inadequate for the number of family members from the poor community. However, the Raskin program in Medan Sinembah Village is given to those who are entitled to it, so the assumption that there are Raskin recipients who fall into the category of having an upper-middle financial economy according to the author is not provided with questionnaires and also data provided by the village hall.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, in general the implementation of the Raskin Program in Medan Sinembah Village is running quite well and smoothly, but there are still some obstacles that make it less effective. The five indicators are as follows:

a. Accuracy of communication and coordination

Communication and coordination between village implementers in Medan Sinembah Village and BULOG often encounter problems, this is shown by the BULOG Raskin staff not participating in the distribution of rice in the village, so that if there is a problem at the distribution point, the village cannot coordinate directly with the village administration. BULOG to immediately take action to resolve.

b. Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Raskin program in Medan Sinembah Village is shown at the reporting stage where BULOG and the Tanjung Morawa City Government always provide regular monthly reports regarding the payment of Raskin rice and monitoring activities.

c. Sufficient Resources

Resources in the Raskin Program include: human resources in the form of program implementers and resources in the form of human resources (HR) in the Raskin Program, in this case the number of implementers is sufficient but has not been able to provide detailed information/order to the community about the program at the time of socialization.

d. Implementing Positive Attitude

The positive attitude of the implementers can be seen from their willingness to socialize the program, even though the executor mostly delegates tasks to subordinates. However, the implementers still show the attitude that they are the ones who make decisions without asking for community participation.

e. Target Group Support and Participation

The target group's support can be seen from their enthusiasm in buying Raskin rice. The target household support (RTS) as the target group looks quite large, as can be seen in their willingness to buy the rice.

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