

Effectiveness Analysis of Subsidized Rice Program (RASTRA) Implementation in the Improvement of Social Welfare in Tebing Tinggi City

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Abstract - The aim of this study is to analyze the improvement of subsidized rice program (rastra) implementation in Tebing Tinggi city based on accuracy indicators (target, amount, price, time, administration, quality) and its impact on society. The method of analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis and Wilcoxon Match Pair Test method. The results obtained that the implementation of Rastra Program in Kota Tebing Tinggi has been effective in improving the welfare of the community.

Keywords - Rastra Program; Implementation; Community Welfare.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is still and continuously doing sustainable development. Development is a continuous process and takes a long time. Therefore, a quick output that can be used as an example and community reference on the current

development direction, as well as to increase motivation and community participation. The development of the leading sector is being undertaken by the Government, with the priority of Food, Energy and Electricity security, Marine Affairs Fisheries, Tourism and Industry. While priorities related to Human Development and

Society are the development of Education, Health, Housing, and Mental/Character Development.

Increasing food security and food sovereignty integration as the 7th principle of Nawacita in Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 emphasized the need to consolidate food security through increasing staple food production, food price stability, ensuring safe and quality food with increasing nutritional value, and increasing prosperity of food business actors. Goals and targets of rice subsidized program (Rastra) placed the Government on the national development agenda for future Rastra implementation into nutritious food aid.

Most Indonesians consume rice as the main food. Thus, rice becomes a very strategic national commodity. Rice instability nationally can impact on various aspects of life both social, political and economic. The role of food commodities against the poverty line is much greater than non-food commodities such as housing, clothing, education and health. Food commodities that have the greatest effect on the value of the poverty line are rice. Thus, rice is a very important commodity especially for low income people. The Rastra Program is an implementation of the Presidential Instruction on national rice policy.

The policy of subsidized food assistance program launched in 1998 was known as Special Market Operation (OPK) and since 2002 it has been converted into Rice Subsidized Program (RASKIN), which aims to further sharpen the accuracy of target beneficiaries. The implementation of the Raskin program is based on Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2000 on rice policy

In 2015 the allocation of Rastra allocation in Tebing Tinggi City is 111,525 Kg with the number of beneficiaries of 7,435 Beneficiary

Target Household (RTS-PM). Although the implementation of Raskin / Rastra has been going on for 17 (seventeen) years, but it should also be considered to improve the quality of the program in accordance with the indicators of accuracy (target, quantity, price, time, administration, quality) and principles of planning and implementation Raskin / Rastra program which refers to Transparency, Accountability and Participatory (TAP). Evaluation related to the implementation of this program in Tebing Tinggi City needs to be done considering this area is not an agricultural area.

Mahsun [1] explains that effectiveness (yield) is the relationship between the output with the goal or goal to be achieved.

Kurniawan [2] defines effectiveness as the ability to perform tasks, functions (operations of program or mission activities) of an organization with no pressure in its implementation.

According to Dunn [3] explains that effectiveness refers to whether an alternative achieves expected outcomes, or achieves the objectives of the action.

Nugroho and Dahuri [4] stated that from the economic aspect, poverty is a gap between the weak purchasing power (positive) and the desire to meet basic needs (normative). From the social aspect, poverty indicates the potential for the development of a low society. While from the political aspect, poverty is associated with low community independence.

According to Cox [5], the causes of poverty include: (1) The poverty that globalization brings about the domination of developed countries towards developing countries; (2) Poverty related to development in the form of low participation in

development and marginalization of development process; (3) Social poverty experienced by women, children and minorities due to their powerlessness; and (4) Poverty due to external factors such as conflict, natural disasters, environmental degradation and high population density.

According to Hasibuan [6], the program is a concrete plan because it includes the targets, policies, procedures, budgets and execution time. Furthermore, according to David and Hawthorn [7] states that the program is a number of interconnected means that are designed and implemented to achieve goals. Meanwhile, according to Herman in Tayibnapis [8], the Program is an activity undertaken in the hope of bringing results or influence.

The distribution of Raskin has been started since 1998. The 1998 monetary crisis is the beginning of Raskin implementation which aims to strengthen household food security, especially poor households. Initially called the Special Market Operation program (OPK), then started in 2002 changed to Raskin is a rice subsidy for the poor. In 2008 this program changed to Rice Subsidized Program for Low Income. Thus the target households of the Program are not only Poor Households, but include Vulnerable or Almost Poor Households. The determination of the number of poor families entitled to receive Raskin is in accordance with government regulations in this case the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare, which is based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). This policy is taken by the government to provide subsidies and assistance, can be channeled right on target.

Raskin has been distributed for 17 (seventeen) years, but during Raskin's term, the quality of rice distributed is not getting better, therefore in 2015 the term Raskin is changed again by the Central Government through the Ministry of Social with the term Rastra (Beras Sejahtera).

Social welfare is defined as a continuation of the mainstream thinking of welfare economics [9].

Regional development basically means increasing the value of regional benefits for the community of a certain area so as to accommodate more people, with the level of community welfare with the average level of adequate facilities / infrastructure, goods or services available and increased business activities of society, both in terms of type, intensity, service and quality [10].

Research question:

How is the effectiveness of Rastra program implementation in improving social welfare in Tebing Tinggi City?

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research is conducted through a scientific approach using theoretical structure to build one or more hypotheses that require quantitative and qualitative testing. This research was conducted in Tebing Tinggi City with the scope of research on the effectiveness analysis of the implementation of the rastra program in Tebing Tinggi City.

The sample population of this study is all households who obtained the program of rastra in Tebing Tinggi City which amounted to 7,435 households (BPS Kota Tebing Tinggi, 2016).

Tabel 1. Population and Sample per Sub-District

No.	Sub-district	Household (people)	Sample Proportion	Number of Samples
1.	Padang Hulu	1.139	1139/7435 x 99	15
2.	TebingTinggi Kota	988	988/7435 x 99	13
3.	Rambutan	1.895	1895/7435 x 99	25
4.	Bajenis	1.889	1889/7435 x 99	25
5.	Padang Hilir	1.524	1524/7435 x 99	21
Jumlah		7.435		99

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Tebing Tinggi City (2016)

Hypothesis:

The effectiveness of Rastra program implementation gives a positive impact in improving social welfare in Tebing Tinggi city.

Data collection techniques used are literature study, observation, interview. Data collection tools used are interview and questionnaire guidelines.

Data anallisis technique used is Wilcoxon Match Pair Test method.

Tabel 2. Research variable

No	Variable	Definition	Indicator
1	Rastra Program	The commitment of the Central Government and the City Government of Tebing Tinggi through the Social Service in eradicating poverty	
2	Implementation of rice subsidized program (rastra)	Implementation of the rastra program to the community .	
3	Effectiveness of implementation in improving social welfare	There is a change in community life that is better through the program	1. Revenue 2. Consumption / expenditure 3. State of residence 4. Residential facilities 5. Health of family members 6. The availability of health services 7. The availability of school enrolled service for the poor house holds 8. The availability of transportation service

III. RESULT

A. Revenue

Table 3. Community Welfare Pre and Post Rastra Program

No	Criteria	PreEvaluation		Post Evaluation	
		Amount of people	Percentage	Amount of people	Percentage
1.	Very Good	0	0	0	0
2.	Good	0	0	15	15.2
3.	Satisfactory	35	35.4	83	83.8
4.	Insufficient	64	64.6	1	1,0
5.	Poor	0	0	0	0
	Total	99	100	99	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, (2017)

Distribution of community respondents before the Rasta program stated the poor revenue as many as 64 respondents (64.6%), satisfactory as many as 35 respondents (35.4%). After the Rastra program, the distribution of the respondents who stated that poor revenue was reduced to 1

respondent (1.0%), and satisfactory increase to 83 respondents (83.8%) and good revenue as many as 15 respondents (15.2%). This result shows that there is a change of respondent's revenue pre and post-rastra program evaluation.

Table 4. Wilcoxon Matc Pair Test Result on the Effectiveness of Rastra Program Implementation in Improving Social Welfare in Tebing Tinggi City Pre and Post Evaluation of Rastra Program

No	Social Welfare	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
1	Revenue	8,065	0,000
2	Consumption / expenditure	6,563	0,000
3	State of residence	6,751	0,000
4	Residential facilities	5,578	0,000
5	Health of family members	5,879	0,000
6	The availability of health services	6,403	0,000
7	The availability of school enrolled service for the poor house holds	6,633	0,000
8	The availability of transportation service	6,576	0,000

Hypothesis:

H₀ : Effectiveness of Rastra Program Implementation in Improving the Prosperity of the People of Tebing Tinggi City pre and post Rastra program evaluation has no significant effect

H_a : Effectiveness of Rastra Program Implementation in Improving the Prosperity of the People of Tebing Tinggi City pre and post Rastra program evaluation has significant effect

Criteria for decision making on the Z test, are as follows:

If probability < 0,05, H_a accepted, H_o rejected

If probability > 0,05, H_a rejected, H_o accepted

IV. DISCUSSION

The Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) is one of the government policies in the form of subsidized rice intended for low-income households to increase farmers' income, increase food security, rural economic development and national economic stability.

The performance of the working group that has been established to carry out its duties in implementing Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) in Tebing Tinggi City. From the results of research conducted by researchers in the field, it can be concluded transiently that for the Performance indicator of the working group (pokja) that has been set to carry out its duties in implementing Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) in Tebing Tinggi City can be said that the work done by officers in distributing rice to the recipient community Rastra already perform their duties in accordance with orders from the local government. The human resources in charge of implementing the Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) perform their duties solely, and the Social Welfare Section (Kasi Kesra) which is usually responsible for the implementation of this Program no longer exists. So the distribution officer Rastra program only own duties starting from the distribution to the head of household and administration.

Deliberation, Socialization conducted in the implementation of Rice Prosperity Program

(Rastra) in Tebing Tinggi city, which is the way or effort done by Tebing Tinggi City government in order to give information to the community about Rice Subsidize Program (Rastra). From the results of research conducted by researchers in the field, it can be concluded while that for the indicators of deliberation, socialization or delivery of information related to the implementation of Rice Prosperity Program (Rastra) in Tebing Tinggi City to the community has been done. But the deliberations and socialization conducted very rarely implemented to the community.

The response given by the government of Tebing Tinggi City in the implementation of Rice subsidized program (Rastra), which is the response given by the Kelurahan over complaints from the community in the Implementation of Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) in Tebing Tinggi City. From the results of research conducted by researchers in the field, it can be concluded while that for indicators Response given Government Tebing Tinggi in the implementation of Rice Subsidized Program (Rastra) can be said that there is a complaint from the community. Complaints about Rastra's quality and inaccuracy of beneficiary target, and response from the community are accepted by Kelurahan.

The inhibiting factors Rastra implementation of internal factors derived from human resources, such as the desire of the community to Rastra given evenly on the grounds that there is no social

jealousy. External factors are factors of rural apparatus, or factors of government due to lack of government oversight in overseeing the implementation of Rastra, lack of socialization and legislation on Rastra. This program shows that the implementation is still less targeted and less effective.

The results of the above analysis show that the effectiveness of Rastra Program implementation has a positive impact on the welfare of poor people called as Poor Household (RTM). This is indicated by hypothesis testing which shows that the significance level of effectiveness of Rastra Program implementation is under the test 0.05. In line with that there is a causal relationship

between the effectiveness of Rastra Program implementation with social welfare.

These results are reinforced by the rise in Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is an important indicator to measure the success of efforts to build the quality of human life. With the measurement of HDI, then the performance of the City Government of Tebing Tinggi can be measured. HDI can illustrate the achievement of social and economic development progress.

In general, human development in Tebing Tinggi City during 2011-2016 has increased. In 2011, HDI Tebing Tinggi City was 70.84 and gradually increased to 73.58 in 2016.



Figure 1. Development of HDI Tebing Tinggi City Year 2011-2016.

With the value of IPM Tebing Tinggi City of 73.58 then the City of Tebing Tinggi belongs to the region that has a high HDI. This shows that the development is quite successful in improving the quality of life seen from three indicators, namely healthy longevity, knowledge, and decent living standards.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Implementation of Rastra Program at Tebing Tinggi City has been effective in improving the welfare of the community, namely in terms of Revenue, Consumption /expenditure, State of residence, Residential facilities, Health of family members, The availability of health services, The

availability of school enrolled service for the poor households, The availability of transportation service.

B. Suggestion

The effectiveness of the Raskin program can be achieved through coordination, synchronization and harmonization of relevant ministries / agencies both at the central and regional levels. Coordination is implemented from planning, implementation, supervision and control, based on the understanding that Rastra is a right for the poor. All parties who have the responsibility and authority in the implementation of the Raskin program have an obligation to deliver Rastra to the Beneficiary Target House (RTS-PM) which has been established by the Central Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with their respective duties and functions. The central government plays a role in making program policies, while the implementation is highly dependent on local government. Therefore, the role of Local Government is very important in improving the effectiveness of Rastra program.

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