

MONITORING OF THE RASKIN PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION IN PAULAN COLOMADU VILLAGE, KARANGANYAR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

In the implementation of the rice program for the poor (Raskin) for poor families, monitoring results show that in reality the factor of cooperation between officers and community leaders who are tasked with assisting the implementation of distribution is very important and quite effective, although some of the community members are still less participative. While the benefits to the beneficiaries Raskin explained that the menu n jukkan moderately prosperous citizens through the realization of the availability of adequate food quality, nutritious and spread evenly in the village area Paulan and affordable by the community.

Keywords : Implementation of monitoring distribution, Lingkungan Factors, Benefits for Residents.

INTRODUCTION

In efforts to reduce poverty there are two main strategies that must be taken by the government. First, protecting poor families and groups of people through fulfilling their basic needs. Second, empowering them to have the ability to do business and prevent new poverty. Since 2002, food subsidies for poor families have been continued through the Raskin Program. The name change of this program is done solely to sharpen the level of success of the program so that it is more targeted to poor families. To improve the accuracy of the target household data, the government updated the database through the Social Protection Program Data Collection (PPLS) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency.

With the establishment of an integrated database, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) will determine the RTS-PM based on more accurate information. Meanwhile, to provide rice, the government appointed Perum Bulog as the sole agent in distributing rice to distribution points (Minister of Home Affairs 2003). This kind of program has actually existed since the food crisis in Indonesia in 1998 which was called the Special Market Operation (OPK). However, it was not until 2002 that the OPK program was renamed to the rice program for poor households (Raskin) and in 2008 to subsidized rice for low-income communities (Raskin).

This program aims to reduce the burden of expenditure on target households through the fulfillment of some basic needs in the form of rice. At the moment, in the area of the village Paulan, Colomadu was busy - busy talking about the program beras poor called Raskin, incidentally researchers as members of PKK members who help distribute rice from the government to the people who deserve it, therefore, researchers interested raised this theme as one of the topics to be discussed in this study.

Raskin is a staple food subsidy in the form of rice intended for poor families as an effort from the government to improve food security and provide protection to poor families. Rice is the staple food for most of Indonesia's population. Therefore, the Indonesian government launched its 2017/2018 year program raskin which is the implementation of the government's consistency in order to meet people's food rights. In addition, raskin aims to improve and open up access to food through the sale of rice to the family of the beneficiary families with a predetermined amount. Families beneficiaries raskin namely low-income families (poor and vulnerable poor) or so-called Target Households Beneficiaries (RTS-PM). The RTS-PM Raskin was determined based on the Data Collection on the Social Protection Program (PPLS-2011) by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

Raskin is one of various pro-people programs launched by the Indonesian government as an effort to accelerate poverty reduction. This has been regulated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction and Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Equitable Development Program. Based on the Letter of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare No. B-2143/KMK/Dep.II/XI/2007, one of the alternative actions taken by the government in tackling poverty is manifested in a rice policy for poor families as a follow-up to the distribution of subsidized rice with the condition that each household gets 10 Kg to 15 Kg.

However, the Raskin program did not work as expected. Many obstacles and deviations occurred, both from the center and in the regions. The mechanism for distributing Raskin in Paulan Village, Colomadu District, Karanganyar Regency begins with the delivery of rice from Perum Bulog to the Paulan Village Hall and then distributed to each RT. Through the head of each RT, the Raskin rice is distributed to residents.

However, the rice received by the poor in Paulan Village is not in accordance with the predetermined amount, namely the average shrinks to 2.5-4 Kg/RTS/month with a ransom price of Rp. 1,600.00/Kg at the distribution point and the average price is Rp. - an average of Rp. 2,000.00/Kg at the dividing point. This is because Raskin is distributed on an equitable basis so that Raskin is also enjoyed by the non-poor, which in turn causes the rights received by the poor to be reduced.

From several studies showed irregularities in the distribution of rice, causing about 18% Raskin did not get to tan gan poor people . Other research reports found various problems in the implementation of the Raskin program at the implementation level (Hastuti and Maxwell 2003; Sulaksono and Mawardi 2012).

The problem of giving Raskin rice that is not on target seems to also occur in many areas, a small part of which occurred in the Paulan sub-district, Colomadu, Karanganyar Regency. Even worse, the rice did not reach the residents but was instead sold to middlemen by their Raskin distributors. There are also cases of rice being exchanged for poorer quality. The main problem could be that the person in charge of Raskin is involved in the inaccuracy of the target of this program.

The Monitoring function is one of three other important components in the program management system, namely Planning, Implementation and Corrective Action (through feedback). As a cycle, it progresses intensely towards the achievement of intermediate and final targets of the program. (Mercurius Broto Legowo • October 12, 2016) . According to Dunn (1981), monitoring has a place of function, namely: Compliance.

Monitoring determines whether the actions of administrators, staff, and all those involved follow established standards and procedures. Auditing. Monitoring determines whether resources and services destined for certain parties (targets) have reached them. Monitoring menghasilkan n nThe helped "calculate" the result of social change and masyarakat sebagai due to the implementation of wisdom after a certain time period.

Meter and Horn in Subarsono (2009 : 35) say that what determines the success of policy implementation, among others:

1. Standards and Policy Objectives (Policy standards objects), standards and policy objectives give primary attention to the factors that determine work outcomes, therefore identification of performance indicators is important in the analysis. Since this indicator assesses the extent to which standards and objectives explain the overall policy, it is evident because it is easy to measure in various cases.
2. Policy Resources (Policy Resources) Policy implementation is not only based on standards and objectives, but also provides resources that are used to facilitate administration. The intended resources include funds and incentives that are expected to support effective implementation.

MMETHOD

This type of research , the researcher uses descriptive qualitative analysis research , namely research that is used to analyze data by describing the data that has been researched . For this reason, researchers try to describe and aim to provide an overview and explanation of the variables studied. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is intended to collect information about the status of variables, symptoms, or existing conditions, namely the state of symptoms according to what they were at the time the research was conducted.

According to Sugiyono (2009: 96), the selection of informants was carried out using purposive sampling and accidental sampling techniques. Purposive. Sampling is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations. The informant is considered the most understanding of what the researcher expects , or maybe he is the ruler so that it will make it easier for researchers to explore the object or social situation under study. In this technique, the key informants, namely the Head of Kalurahan Paulan and other informants are: Employees or office staff of the Kalurahan Paulan as well as the Head of RT and the community who receive Raskin.

While accidental sampling is a sampling technique source data based on coincidence or anyone who by chance met with peneliti can be used as a data source, such as nature of this technique informant is public. The Data collection is done by observation, interviews and documentation study with the number of speakers 9 (Hamidi: 2010). Data analysis in this study is an interactive model. In interactive analysis, the data that has been collected is read, studied and analyzed, then an abstraction is made, then the data is arranged in units while checking the validity of the data. The final step is data interpretation. Because the researcher uses qualitative research methods, the types of data used in this study include text or writing, written words, related information.

The data analysis used in this study is qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (Satori and Komariah, 2010:39) using an interactive model of data analysis consisting

of four components, namely the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing or verification. .

DISCUSSION

The rice program for poor families (Raskin) is a government program that menganggarkan subsidized food via distribution beres to poor families, in which each - each family will receive rice noodles Nimal 15 kg / household per month Netto. With demikia n Village Raskin program manager Paulan suda h know the goals and objectives of the program Raskin. Raskin Program Implementation in the village Paulan Colomadu, pelaksanaannya run well and are in accordance with the conditions set by the Government. Village Raskin Program Manager

In presenting the program Raskin, p etugas r askin Paulan village as well as monitoring have received training at the district level and disseminating the program at the village level, RW and RT as well as at meetings attended by village residents Paulan . The Paulan Village Raskin Program Manager has received briefing on managing the program.

Stages ya ng carried out by officers r askin Village Paulan among others after getting Raskin of officials district level (Head of Social Welfare) is transferred to RW on the basis of the data that has been predetermined. Then from RW it is distributed to RT. After that, the Target Households took Raskin in each RT. Thus, the Paulan Village Raskin Program Manager in distributing Raskin is in accordance with the stages that have been previously determined by the government.

Veh -style encountered in program r askin among others still many people poor untapped program assistance r askin such . Besides , k urang accuracy of data on who and where communities very affected by the crisis (poor community). There is a will of the people who want Raskin rice to be divided equally. The manager of the Raskin program in Paulan Village was successful in distributing rice for the poor in accordance with existing regulations, although there were challenges from the community who wanted the Raskin to be distributed equally. It's just that the problems encountered in the field is the lack of ration r askin who Diter ima by the poor in the case is due to j otal still a lot of poor people who can not enjoy the program raskin such .

Research results can be seen that the purpose of the program r askin This was achieved despite the fact that the amount of rice received is not in accordance with the provisions. Meanwhile, judging from the target, the target of raskin program in Paulan Village is the community or family categorized as poor people who have been designated as Beneficiary Target Households (RTS-PM). Based on the research note that the distribution of r askin target, known as the roto, in the sense of division r askin is no longer suited to the goals that have been set, but according to the agreement that has been made by RT respectively. Based on existing findings, we can say the program does not meet the target element, is not exactly the target in program implementation r askin although stipulated in p eraturan.

In menghapi constraint distribution program r a skin Village Government Paulan and officers r askin mem provide understanding - understanding of the people to me Anticipating that every program that d iberikan government would still exist clamp Ahan-weaknesses or

deficiencies, the program Raskin did not reach the people who really need it and are not able to meet the needs of day-today.

Officers Raskin always monitoring the data receiver raskin this is done to determine if there is a change in the recipient program raskin officer immediately change the data Raskin program beneficiaries are. The Raskin Manager in Paulan Village has provided explanations so that the recipients of the Raskin are really poor people according to the criteria determined by the government. Paulan Village in the distribution of the Raskin program is in accordance with the operational and technical guidelines set by the Government. Thus, the manager of the rask program in Paulan Village can be said to work in accordance with the provisions that have been determined.

On the other hand, the clerk raskin is always monitored by the leaders - community leaders, as well as host communities program raskin given discretion to give sign an order for the program goes according to established procedures. Program Manager Raskin Village Paulan also receive advice and input from various parties to kelancaran program raskin village Paulan.

According to Dunn (2003), monitoring has four functions, namely:

1. Compliance (compliance). The monitoring ring determines whether the actions of administrators, staff and all involved follow established standards and procedures.
2. Examination (auditing). Monitoring determines whether the resources and services intended for certain parties for certain parties (targets) have reached them.
3. Reports (accounting). Monitoring produces information that helps to "calculate" the results of social and community changes as a result of policy implementation after a certain period of time.
4. Explanation (explanation). Monitoring produces information that helps explain how the policy results and why planning and implementation do not match.

Following that, in the framework of the implementation of the program raskin and for the effective implementation of programs and accountability, then formed clerk raskin both at the district, sub-district and village level. Program management raskin in the district of Karanganyar is the Regent, in the district is sub-district, and in the village is the village chief. Based on the results of the study, in terms of the person in charge, it can be seen that from the duties and functions of the officers still have tasks that have not been maximized, namely related to socialization.

Socialization program raskin still not touched to the public. People are still unclear about how to redeem benefits, truth, people only know the amount of money that must be paid to get the rice raskin. Then about the complaint, investigators believe that as long as people are still receiving what their rice raskin is even with poor quality and do not understand the complaints procedure. The issue of socialization related to the complaint procedure must really be carried out by the person in charge of each level, especially at the village level.

Besides the implementation of the program raskin officer also has the function to oversee the implementation of the program, based on research results can be seen that in terms of pengawasannya can be divided into three levels of supervision the supervisory level above, the question is supervision carried out by the Bulog, Field Economic Administration as well as Raskin officers. Then supervision by municipal officials or village betugas distribution

executive overseeing the distribution point on the amount of rice r askin adopted in accordance with the provisions that have been set.

Then supervision by distribution executive who oversees the distribution of village r askin until the point is according to the quota or the quota of each RT. Referring to the General Guidelines for Raskin, supervision is still not clearly explained regarding supervision.

In terms of utilization, as has been determined as stated in the technical guidelines for the Raskin program, this program is expected to:

a) increasing food security at the target household level, as well as mechanisms for social protection and poverty reduction. b) increasing access to food, both physically and economically, to RTS. c) as a market for the results of rice farming. d) stabilization of rice prices in the market. e) inflation control by setting an average rice price of Rp. 2 . 0 00,-/kg.

Based on the results of research and interviews with several residents, it can be seen that the community really feels the benefits of the existence of this poverty-stricken program which can reduce the burden of expenditure and meet the community's rice food needs, however, as stated by several people who stated that poor rice is only sufficient for need about one week only. although very feel will benefit from the program but it does not meet the criteria on the part of important regarding the benefits of the program r askin as has been described.

This is inseparable from the even distribution of Raskin rice which is distributed equally to all citizens, both the poor and the rich. The rice ration received by the target for food security for one month should be cut to only one week. Then po why utilization through increased access both physically also not been able to achieve. It can be seen from the quality of Raskin rice received by the community.

Rice is indeed available at distribution points, but with poor quality, the following has not yet been achieved. The quality of rice is also a problem that continues to be in the spotlight, namely the poor quality of Raskin rice. Then the benefits for the market for agricultural products, in this case the process of buying agricultural products, especially grain. The rice procurement process has indeed been determined in accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2015 with existing criteria. However, the purchase price in accordance with these provisions cannot be reused to buy rice of decent quality .

While the presence of the rice program r askin price of rice is expected to be stable, but in certain months of the price of rice may become unstable, eg in the month of fasting and others. Society can not depend on the rations of rice r askin accepted it even with the amount that is not appropriate. Special attention from the government is needed to increase the amount of rice or to deal with the stabilization of the rice price.

Then part of the last guiding benefit analysis of the program r askin has become one control inflation by government intervention in the pricing of rice amounting to Rp 2.0 00, - / kg. But what happens on the pitch, h arga t Ebus b Eras be increased with the other fees charged to the public that the cost of freight or transportation costs. Results are happening in this field proves that in terms of utilization, judging by the situation in the research sites listed in the General Guidelines and criteria for the discussion became known that the main target is not yet reached the target utilization in rice program r askin this.

Routine activities carried out by Raskin officers in the Implementation of Monitoring the Distribution of the Raskin Program in Pauluan Colomadu Village show that the implementation of the distribution of Raskin rice according to the data obtained by the process of receiving

Raskin is only given to families who are truly unable. This poor rice is distributed based on the results of deliberations from community leaders with the Paulan village apparatus and the core material of the discussion is to determine who is entitled to receive Raskin, on the other hand the distribution is carried out in its distribution to the community with the category of poor groups by taking into account environmental conditions. It was agreed that the distribution of Raskin rice was carried out alternately according to a predetermined list.

The rice that is accepted by the community regarding the type and quality of rice itself means that nothing is prioritized, that is, rice that is rather good and still suitable for consumption by the community. In the implementation of the rice program for the poor (Raskin) for poor families, it can be described that the factor of cooperation between officers and community leaders who are tasked with assisting the implementation of distribution is very important and quite effective, although some of the community members are still less participative. While the benefits for the Raskin recipient community can be explained that it shows that the residents are quite prosperous through the realization of the availability of food that is of sufficient quality, nutritious and evenly distributed in the Paulan village area and is affordable by the people's purchasing power.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the discussion as well as a variety of factors that support or hinder the implementation of the program r askin have been exposed. So the researcher concludes that the raskin program which was implemented in Paulan Village, Colomadu District , Karanganyar Regency , did not go well because there were still residents who were less participative . The suggestions that can be given by researchers are related to the conclusions that have been presented and to build a better Raskin Program in the future, namely related to reviewing program readiness, more intense socialization to the community, updating data at least every 2 years and eliminating the distribution system. to the distribution of the poor.

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