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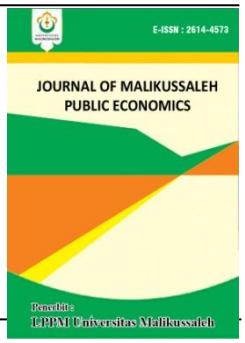
THE ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND RECIPIENTS OF RASKIN RICE ON THE NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE IN INDONESIA



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ARTICLEINFORMATION

Keywords: ***The amount of rice distribution to the poor, rice recipients, the number of poor people.***

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the analysis of the distribution and recipient of Raskin rice on the number of poor people in Indonesia during 2006-2017. This study uses time-series data from 2006 to 2017 obtained from the Indonesian Bulog and BPS Indonesia websites. The data are then analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that the distribution and recipient of Raskin rice have a significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia during 2006-2017. Simultaneously, the distribution and recipient of Raskin rice have a significant and simultaneous influence on the number of poor people in Indonesia during 2006-2017.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition that is often related to needs, difficulties, and deprivation in various situations of life. The development of the poverty level in each country is an indicator of a country's success rate in the welfare of its people. If the level of poverty in a country decreases, the level of prosperity in that country increases, and vice versa. In the last few years, the problem of poverty and several government programs to overcome it has become a concern for several researchers (Parmadi et all, 2003).

Apart from several activities and programs carried out by the government to alleviate poverty, there are also activities or programs for distributing rice to poor people (Raskin). By this program and other poverty reduction assistance programs, the government aims to provide tangible benefits in increasing household food security and social welfare.

The Raskin program is one of the most prioritized Poverty Alleviation Programs that include the family-based social assistance program. The program has been running regularly since 1998 for cluster I poverty on social assistance and protection in the food sector organized by the central government in the form of subsidized rice assistance to low-income households (poor households and vulnerable poor households). The households of Raskin rice are households with the lowest socio-economic conditions in Indonesia (the poor and vulnerable to poverty) (Bulog RI, 2016).

Besides the amount of rice distribution for the poor, the number of rice recipients also determines the number of poor people. Rice recipients are households designated by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics Agency with particular criteria. The following shows the initial data on the distribution of Raskin rice, rice recipients, and the number of poor people over the last three years:

Table 1.
Total Distribution of Raskin rice, Rice Recipients, and Poor People in Indonesia in 2015-2017

Year	Rice Distribution (Ton)	Rice Recipents (KK)	Poverty (Thousands of People)
2015	98,2	22.939.778	28.510
2016	97,8	22.519.131	27.762
2017	99,3	20.943.085	26.580

Source: Bulog Indonesia, Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia 2019.

Raskin rice distribution in 2015 was higher than in 2017, but the number of poor people in 2015 was higher than in 2017. Supposedly, with the high distribution of Raskin rice, the number of poor people will continue to decline, but the condition is the opposite. Likewise, the allocation of Raskin rice was high in 2016, but the number of poor people was still high compared to 2017 with low Raskin rice distribution, and the number of poor people had decreased.

The phenomenon regarding the number of Raskin rice recipients in Indonesia occurred in 2015, where the number of rice recipients was higher than in 2016 and 2017, and the number of poor people remained high. Supposedly, with the increase in rice recipients, the number of poor people will increase, because the increasing number of recipients shows that many people are still poor and hard to meet their basic needs, such as food needs.

Based on previous research related to the analysis of distribution and recipients of Raskin rice on the number of poor people in Indonesia, there are still few in publications. Meanwhile, Jufri (2017) and Mananoma (2010) had ever conducted a study on the Rice Program for Poor Families (RASKIN). So far, research about the analysis of the distribution and recipients of Raskin rice on the number of poor people in Indonesia has not been widely conducted and published.

This study aims to determine the effect of the amount of rice distribution for the poor and rice recipients on the number of poor people in Indonesia.

In the second part, this study discusses theoretical studies related to the variables in the study, and the third part describes the methods and analytical tools used. The second part discusses theoretical reviews about the variables in the study, and the third part describes the methods and analytical tools used. The fourth part is about the results of the calculation and analysis related to The Effect of Total Rice Distribution for the Poor and Rice Recipients on the Number of Poor People in Indonesia in 2006-2017, conclusions, and suggestions for the government.

2. THEORITICAL REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of the people in an area marked by the low-income ability to fulfill basic needs such as food, cloth, and shelter. This low-income ability will also result in reduced ability to meet average living standards such as public health and education standards.

In general, poverty is a condition of the inability of income to meet basic needs so that it is not able to guarantee survival (Suryawati, 2004). The low-income capacity to meet basic needs based on price standards does not guarantee the fulfillment of quality standards of life.

Research conducted by Khadijah (2017), indicates that economic growth, investment, and PAD simultaneously has a significant effect on job opportunities in Jambi province during 2001-2015. Simultaneously, Economic growth, investment, and PAD influenced significantly on poverty in Jambi in 2001-2015.

Besides, the research result by Suartawan & Purbadharmaja (2017), claim that the open unemployment rate, job opportunities, and education level simultaneously have a significant effect on the poverty rate of regencies/cities in Bali Province in 2011-2016.

Yacob (2012), indicates that the unemployment rate has a significant effect on the poverty rate in the regencies/cities of West Kalimantan. Based on empirical data, it shows that the relationship pattern is not always in the same direction between the unemployment rate and the poverty rate.

Rice for Poor People (Raskin)

According to Alimoeso (2012), Raskin is part of the poverty reduction program in cluster 1, which is a family-based social protection activity in meeting basic food needs for underprivileged people. According to Darlaini (2009), Raskin is a program launched by the government, which is a form of the government's commitment to meeting food needs for the poor to reduce the burden on spending on poor households. Apart from that, the Raskin program also aims to increase access of the poor to fulfill their basic food needs, which is one of the primary rights of the community.

The Raskin program issued by the government aims to reduce the expenditure of Poor Households (RTM) by fulfilling a portion of their basic food needs in the form of rice. In terms of activities for preventing and overcoming food problems, it is necessary to plan and implement programs, one of which is to carry out primary food distribution, especially for families who are unable to meet food needs and provide food assistance to the poor.

The results of Mananoma's (2010), research state that the implementation of the Raskin rice program is very effective in reducing poverty. Then, Suwendra (2016), finds that the Raskin program influences negatively on the poverty rate in Kuta Baro village.

Suryati (2016), the implementation of the Rice for Poor Families Program (RASKIN) does not influence the poverty rate in Sangihedi Islands, Tola Village, Enemawira sub-district, Kabu. The program has not run effectively and efficiently due to the absence of Raskin program socialization that makes the local government and communities lack understanding about the RASKIN program. In this case, the reduction in the ration of rice for official RASKIN recipients occurred as a result of the higher number of additional recipients agreed in the village deliberations. Data collection from the Central Bureau of Statistics is inaccurate, resulting in two non-poor households receiving Raskin.

Raskin Rice Recipients

The Poor Rice Program (Raskin) is a government effort that is considered appropriate in overcoming poverty. The evidence is regulated in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture no. 1 of 2016 and has been updated from previous years Regarding General Guidelines for Rice Subsidies for People with Low Opinions (Raskin Guidelines Book, 2016). Raskin is also a program that subsidizes food in the form of rice assistance to low-income households or families and also provides social protection for recipients in fulfilling food. This program aims to reduce the expenditure burden of Target Households (RTS) by giving some of the basic food needs in the form of rice and preventing a decrease in energy and protein consumption. Also, Raskin aims to increase or open up access to family food by selling rice to beneficiary families in a predetermined amount.

Each family that receives Raskin assistance gets 15 Kg/KK/month, and the official price set by PT. Bulog is Rp. 1,600, -/Kg. If it is delivered to each beneficiary's house, the Target Household (RTS) has to pay Rp. 400,-/Kg for delivery service and coolies from the Distribution Point (TD) to their house. It means that recipients of Raskin have to pay Rp. 2,000,-/Kg. Amalia et All (2016), conducted research and showed that the number of recipients of poor rice (Raskin) did not influence the poverty rate in the Tringgala village, Sendawa sub-district, Minahasa Regency. Furthermore, research by Maryani (2014), indicates that the Raskin program and the number of Raskin recipients have a significant relationship to the poverty rate. Julianda (2017), found that the rice program for the poor and Raskin recipients did not affect poverty.

Conceptual Framework

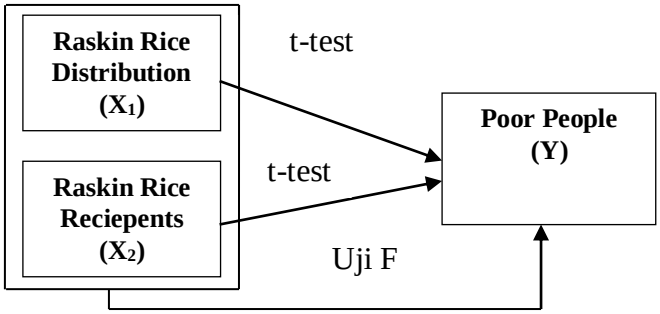


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 1, the independent variable consists of the Raskin Distribution (X1) and Raskin Recipients (X2), while the Poverty Rate (Y) is the dependent variable. This study uses the t-test to know partial effects and f- test to know simultaneous effects.

Hypotheses

Based on the elaboration of the problem formulation and research objectives, the authors set an alternative hypothesis as follows:

H_1: The amount of rice distribution for the poor has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia from 2006 to 2017.

H_2: Raskin rice recipients have a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia from 2006 to 2017.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data and Data Sources

Sources of data in this study are data on Raskin rice distribution, rice recipients, and poverty rates in Indonesia from 2006 to 2017 obtained from Bulog Indonesia and Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia.

Operational Definition of Variables

Based on the research hypothesis formulation, the research variable consists of two variables X as the independent variable and variable Y as the dependent variable. The variables include:

1. Number of Poor People (Y)

The number of poor people in Indonesia is measured in units of millions of people.

2. Poor Rice Distribution (X1)

The amount of poor rice distributed is measured in tonnes/year.

3. Poor Rice Recipients (X2)

The number of households that receive rice for the poor is measured in units of family cards (KK).

Data Analysis Methods

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis with the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) method and the Eviews 9 program. Multiple linear regression is a regression model that has more than one independent variable. The data obtained from data sources are tabulated and processed using a percentage formula, which is useful for seeing the indicator trends of each indicator. Furthermore, to measure the magnitude of the impact of the variables, the data were analyzed using multiple linear regression equations (Sugiyono, 2009).

$$\mathbf{Ln\ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1\ Ln\ X_1 + \beta_2\ Ln\ X_2 + \varepsilon_{it}}$$

Y = Poor People (jiwa)
X_1 = Raskin Rice Distribution (ton)
X_2 = Raskin Rice Reciepents (KK)
α = Constant
β = Coefficients
e = Error Standard

Normality Test

According to Singarimbun (2003), the normality test is a test to see whether the residual value is distributed normally or not. Meanwhile, according to Sunyoto (2011), the normality test is a test that will test the independent variable data (X) and the dependent variable data (Y) in the resulting regression equation that is distributed normally or not.

A good regression model is to have normal or nearly normal data distribution. One of the methods widely used to test for normality is the Jarque-Bera test. This test uses the Eviews program to obtain a probability value (p-value) and then compares with the significance level (alpha). If the significance probability value is above 0.05, it means that the residual value is normally distributed, and vice versa.

Classical Assumption Tests

Autocorrelation Test

According to Ghozali (2012), this autocorrelation test aims to test whether the linear regression model correlates with confounding errors in period t with bully errors in period t-1 (before). If there is a correlation, then there is a problem with autocorrelation. Autocorrelation occurs because successive observations over time are related to one another. This problem arises because the residual (confounding error) is not independent of the time series (time-series) due to the "disturbance" in an individual/group that tends to affect the "disturbance" in the same individual/group in the next period. There are several ways used to detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation. One of them is the LM Test Serial Correlation that uses the Durbin Waston value (Ghozali, 2012).

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity is a very significant relationship between the explanatory variables in the regression model. Multicollinearity results in the resulting estimation being less precise. Based on Gujarati & Porter (2003), this multicollinearity can be detected by; First, a high determination value followed by a very high statistical F value, and no or only a small significant t-test value. Second, the correlation matrix coefficient between variables is high (> 0.8). If the two things above are found, it is necessary to carry out auxiliary regression, in which the regressor variable that experiences with other regressor variables is regressed to calculate.R^2. The rule of thumb suggests that there may be a multicollinearity problem if the coefficient of determination obtained from the auxiliary regression is higher than the determination coefficient as a whole.

Hypothesis Tests

Partial Tests (T-test)

Based on the analysis method described above, the hypothesis testing is the t-test to determine the level of influence of each variable X on variable Y. The t-test test follows the following requirements: (Ghozali, 2012). If the value of t-count <t-table, then Ho is accepted. If the value of the t-count> t-table, then Ha is accepted. Hypothesis testing in this study uses one-way hypothesis testing with degrees of freedom (dk) = n-k-1 (Pratomo & Astuti, 2017).

Simultaneous Tests (F-test)

The F test shows whether all the independent variables (X) in the model have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable (Y) (Ghozali, 2012). In this study, simultaneous hypothesis testing aims to measure the effect of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable.

1) If f-count> f-table, then the independent factor affects the dependent value, So, Ho is rejected while H1 is accepted.
2) If f-count <f-table, then the independent factor does not affect the dependent value. So, Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected.

Correlation Coefficient (R)

According to Sugiyono (2014), correlation analysis is a way to determine whether or not the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) is significant if it is stated by a linear function and measured by a value called the correlation coefficient.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination is the coefficient used to measure the influence between the variables affected by the variables that influence. This coefficient value ranges from 0 (zero) to 1 (one). The higher the coefficient value, the more independent variables can explain the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient value is a measure that shows the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. If the coefficient of determination (R2) approaches the number 1, the independent variable is closer to the relationship with the dependent variable. So, it means that the effect of the model can be justified (Gujarati, 2009).

1. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Description of Research Variables

This study aims to examine the effect of the number of poor rice distribution and rice recipients on the number of poor people in 2006-2017. Based on the results of data processing of each variable under study (independent variables and dependent variables), the results of the description are in the following table:

Table 2.
Description of Research Variables

	Y	X1	X2
Mean	30953.42	97.98333	26892543
Median	29240.00	98.00000	27175866
Maximum	39300.00	100.0000	31021803
Minimum	26580.00	95.00000	20943085
Observations	12	12	12

Source: Output of Eviews, 2020

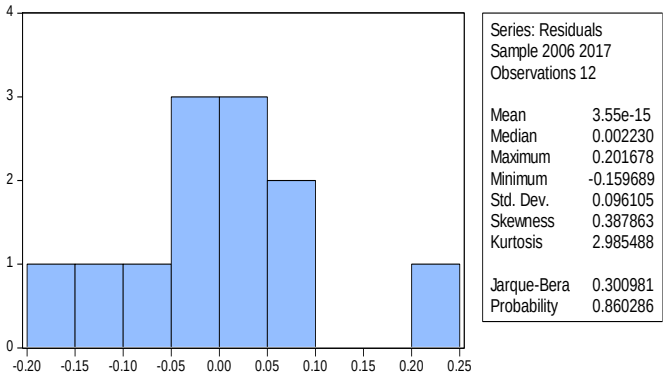
Based on Table 2, the average level of distribution of rice for the poor in Indonesia from 2006 to 2017 is 97.98%, the maximum amount reaches 100%, and the minimum amount is 95%.

Based on Table 4.1 above, the average number of rice recipients is 26,892,543 households, while the distribution of poor rice is 9,798,333, and the number of poor people is 30,953,420 people per year. From Table 4.1 above, it also appears that the highest number of poor rice recipients is 31,021,803 households per year, while the lowest is 20,943,085 households per year.

Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2012), the normality test aims to test whether in the regression model and disturbing variables or residuals have a normal distribution or not. The t-test and f-test assume that the residual value follows a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test will be invalid for a small sample size. The normality test aims to test whether the independent variable regression model, the dependent variable, and both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is to have a normal or near-normal data distribution. One of the methods widely used to test for normality is the Jarque-Bera Test (Kuncoro, 2011).

Figure 2. Normality Test



Source: Data analysis results, 2020

To determine whether the regression model is normal or not and the disturbing or residual variables is to compare the calculated J-B value with the $\chi 2$ (Chi-Square) table value. The value of $\chi 2$ table is 5.99. Based on the comparison with the Jarque-Bera value in the image above of 0.30, it concludes that the regression model and disturbing variables or residuals are normally distributed because of the Jarque-Bera value <2 table value or 0.30 <5.99 with more significance value higher than 0.05.

Autocorrelation Test Results

There are several ways to detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation. One of them is LM-Test. The following are the results of data processing to detect autocorrelation:

Table 3

Autocorrelation test results of LM Test method

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	0.943840	Prob. F(2,7)	0.4336
Obs*R-squared	2.548715	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.2796

Source: Data analysis results, 2020

Table 3 explains that the Chi-Squared Probability is 0.2796> 0.05. It means that this study is free from autocorrelation indications.

Multicollinearity Test Results

According to Gujarati & Porter (2012), the multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a relationship between independent or independent variables. Multicollinearity is the presence of a significant linear relationship between some or all independent variables in the regression model. If there is multicollinearity, the regression coefficient becomes uncertain, the error rate becomes very large, and is usually marked by a very high determination coefficient value. However, on partial testing, the regression coefficient does not exist or if there is a very low significant regression coefficient.

Table 4

Multicollinearity Test Results

	Y	X1	X2
Y	1	0.28	0.39
X1	0.28	1	-0.46
X2	0.39	-0.46	1

Source: Data analysis results, 2020

Table 4 above shows that no multicollinearity appears on the correlation between the independent variables, where the number of poor rice recipients and per capita income is less than 0.80.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

A study is said to have a heteroscedasticity problem if the error or residual value of the model observed does not have a constant variant from one observation to another. The results of the heteroscedasticity test based on the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey appears in the following table:

Table 5

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	1.319409	Prob. F(2,9)	0.3144
Obs*R-squared	2.720707	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.2566
Scaled explained SS	1.519293	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.4678

Source: Eviews data, 2020

The table above explains that the Obs * R-square value is 2.72 while the Chi-Square table at df 2 is 5.99, or the Chi-Square table is higher than Obs * R-square, and the significance probability value is above 0.05 or 0.46. So, heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Panel Data Regression Results

This study uses a simple linear regression model with the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) method. The regression results are tested for significance,

including the t-test using Eviews program. The estimation results from the model are as follows:

Table 6
Panel Data Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-23.83393	13.82486	-1.723990	0.1188
LOG(X1)	4.938988	2.417543	2.042979	0.0714
LOG(X2)	0.673856	0.270371	2.492341	0.0343

R-squared	0.445869
Adjusted R-squared	0.322729
S.E. of regression	0.106248
Sum squared resid	0.101598
Log likelihood	11.60257
F-statistic	3.620824
Prob(F-statistic)	0.070187

Source: Data analysis results, 2020

The results of the calculation using the regression method appear in the following equation:

$$\mathbf{Ln\ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1\ Ln\ X_1 + \beta_2\ Ln\ X_2 + \varepsilon_{it}}$$

$$\mathbf{Y = -23.83393 + 4.938988\ X_1 + 0.673856\ X_2}$$

The model formulation above shows that the value of the constant variable is -23.83393. It means that the distribution of poor rice and poor rice recipients is constant, the number of poor people decreases by 23.83%.

The coefficient value of the Raskin rice distribution variable is 4.938988, which means that the distribution of poor rice increases by 1%, it increases the number of poor people by 4.93%.

The coefficient value of the Raskin rice recipients variable is 0.673856. It means that the Raskin rice recipients increase by 1%, and it increases the number of poor people by 0.67%.

Hypothesis tests

T-test

The results of the partial test calculation of the total distribution of rice for the poor show that the t-count value is 2.042979, while the t-table is 1.39682 or (2.042979> 1.39682) with the significance (0.0714 <0.1). The significance value is lower than 0.1 (10%), while the t-count value is higher than the t-table, which means that the amount of Raskin rice distribution affects the number of poor people. So, the proposed hypothesis is accepted.

The results of the partial test calculation of the number of Raskin rice recipients show that the t-count value is 2.492341, while the t-table is 1.39682 or 2.492341> 1.39682) with a significance (0.0343 <0.1). It shows that the significance value is lower than 0.1 (10%), while the t-count value is higher than the t-table. It concludes that the number of rice recipients influences the number of poor people. So, the proposed hypothesis is accepted.

F-test

Based on Table 6 above, the f-test results show that the f-count value is 3.620824, while the significance value is 0.070187 or higher than 0.1. It concludes that the number of distribution and recipients of Raskin rice simultaneously affects the number of poor people. So, the proposed hypothesis is accepted.

Correlation Coefficient

Correlation means that there is a relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The results of correlation testing appear in Table 4.5 above, which shows that the number of poor rice distribution and rice recipients with the number of poor people has a relationship of 0.44 or 44% or is in a moderate but definite relationship.

Coefficient of Determination

In the multiple linear models, it shows that the total contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable refers to the amount of the coefficient of determination (R2). The R2 value has an interval between 0 to 1 ($0 \leq R2 \geq 1$). The higher R2 (close to 1), the better the results of the regression model, and the closer to 0, the independent variables as a whole cannot explain the independent variables (Sulaiman, 2004).

The value of Adjusted R Square in table 4.5 is 0.32 or 32%. It means that the number of poor rice distribution and rice recipients can explain the number of poor people by 32%, and the remaining 68% is explained by other variables beyond the regression model in this study.

The Effect of Total Distribution of Raskin Rice on the Number of Poor People

The results show that the amount of rice distribution does not influence the number of poor people in Indonesia because the amount of Raskin rice received by the poor in Indonesia is inadequate the amount of rice consumption per month. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Mananoma (2010), concerning the Implementation of the Rice Program for Poor Families in Tola Village, Tabukan Utara District, Sangihe Islands Regency using qualitative methods. The results show that the implementation of the Rice for Poor Families Program (RASKIN) in Sangihedi Islands, Tola Village, Enemawira Kabu subdistrict was not yet effective and efficient. One of the reasons was the lack of socialization about the RASKIN program to the local government and the community related to the RASKIN program and caused a reduction in the ration of rice for the official RASKIN recipients due to the additional recipients agreed upon in the village deliberation.

Besides, the data collection from BPS is inaccurate, resulting in two households that are not village residents but registered as recipients of Raskin for Tola Village. The distribution of rice is not timely due to too long and complicated bureaucratic structure, as well as the low quality of rice due to the lack of government supervision of the quality standards of rice.

Meanwhile, research by Fadhillah et all (2016), reveals that district government expenditure influence positively and significantly on the poverty rate. But indirectly, it has an insignificant effect on the poverty rate in West Sulawesi Province. Provincial government spending, either directly or indirectly, has a negative and significant influence on the poverty rate in West Sulawesi Province. The effect of central government spending on poverty is directly negative and insignificant. Meanwhile, indirectly, it has a positive but insignificant influence on the poverty rate in West Sulawesi Province.

Research by Jufri (2017) show that the rice program for poor families is ineffective in reducing poverty in Bukit Harapan Village, Lingga Utara Sub-district, Lingga Regency in 2015. It is due to a reduction in rice rations for official RASKIN recipients, inaccurate data collection, and untimely distribution.

The Effect of Poor Rice Recipients on the Number of Poor People

The research results show that rice recipients have a significant positive effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia. It indicates that if there is an increase in expenditure, the number of poor people will increase. Conversely, if there is a decrease in spending, the number of poor people will decrease. The opinion expressed by Nicholls (2000), states that rice recipients can determine the level of poverty in the community. The results of this study are relevant to research conducted by Fadhillah et all (2016) and Amalia et All (2016), which reveal that rice recipients influence the number of poor people.

1. CONCLUSSIONS

Based on the research results, this study concludes that:

1. The amount of poor rice distribution has a significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia during 2006-2017.
2. The number of poor rice recipients has a significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia during 2006-2017.

2. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results and conclusions above, the researcher provides suggestions as follows:

1. Further researches should be able to use a much research period to obtain better results and should also add other independent variables besides the independent variables used in this research.
2. Based on research and discussion, the government needs to find a new formula to reduce poverty by creating as much opportunity as possible for empowerment programs that directly touch the poor.

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