

Analisa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kecenderungan Rumah Tangga dalam Membeli Raskin = Factors Analysis Which Influences Households to Buy Raskin

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Abstrak

Indonesia sebagai negara berkembang menghadapi persoalan yang sama seperti negara berkembang lainnya, yaitu kemiskinan. Untuk menanggulangi permasalahan tersebut, pemerintah mengadakan berbagai macam bantuan, seperti raskin, JPS Pangan, BLT dan lainnya. Bantuan-bantuan tersebut di adakan pemerintah dalam rangka meningkatkan kesejahteraan penduduk. Salah satu yang akan dibahas lebih dalam adalah raskin (beras untuk keluarga miskin).

Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data SUSENAS BPS pada 30 provinsi pada tahun 2006 dengan jumlah kurang lebih 10019 sampel/variabel.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat seberapa jauh kecenderungan rumah tangga dalam membeli raskin, ditinjau dari faktor lokasi, status di dalam keluarga dan kesejahteraan dengan variabel kontrol adalah status di dalam keluarga.

Model yang digunakan dalam estimasi adalah model probit, serta dilakukan penghitungan matjinal efek dan melihat peluang distribusi wilayah. Dari hasil pengolahan di dapat bahwa var iabel-variabel yang digunakan signifikan menjelaskan variabel terikat. Bahwa variabel pendidikan, infrastruktur, serta lokasi menjadi hal yang signifikan dalam membeli raskin.

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa program raskin ini belum berjalan sebagaimana mestinya. Belum ada aturan yang jelas mengenai pembagian antar wilayah, membuat RTM tidak mempunyai peluang yang sama dalam membeli raskin. Belum baiknya infrastruktur membuat raskin RTM yang tinggal di daerah yang cenderung mempunyai infrastruktur relatif tidak bagus mempunyai peluang yang lebih kecil. Diharapkan pemerintah pusat dapat berkoordinasi dengan pemerintah daerah dalam hal pendistribusian, sehingga meminimalisir kendala yang akan dihadapi oleh penerima raskin.

.....Indonesia, as a one of developing countries, is facing the same problems as any other developing countries. Poverty, unemployment, poor nutrition and illiterates are most important problems which need a lot of concentration besides economic problems. Central Government was granting some programs to counter the problems itself which are RASKIN, JPK GAKIN, ASKESKIN, BLT et cetera. Those grants are being made by the government in order to increase the household welfare. In this time, we will discuss more about one of the grant which is RASKIN (paddy for the poor households).

The data conducted from Central Bureau of Statistics, the National Economic Social Survey at 30 provinces in a year 2006 with approximately 40000 samples per variable. In which those variable esimations were selected again, to more focus on the tinding, and had the end result was 10019 samples per variable.

Propose of this study is to fiud how deep the tendency of households when faced to buy the raskin, seeing it from their locations, the family status and the welfare with the control variable is the family status.

From the regression was resulted that those variables were significant on explained the dependent variable.

The location factor was one of the barriers of households on bought raskin.

Probit was used as an estimation model in this thesis, also I concluded marginal effect counting and saw the

chances distributions amongs regions. From the result estimation, those variables were significant on explained the dependent variable. There was education, infrastructure and location became significant on determined the poor households when buying raskin.

I concluded, that the raskin program was yet run as suppose as it is. The govenment did not provides clear rule about distribution among regions, made poor households did not have the same probabily on buying raskin. The lack of infrastructure made poor households who lived in the regions which tend to have bad infrastructure had smaller chances on buying raskin. In order to encounter these problems, the Central government can coordinate with local governments to minimize barriers for all these years had been faced by the receiver.