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The Social Impads of Rie Di\$tribution Program for Poor People Original Rcsrch Papcr
Thanrin Tahir FaJty c{ Eco.ulics, UriwrSt8 tl6gEi Md@, trdaEa Artide liiay Received:
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This research aims at identifoing the social impacts of rice distribution program 8t Bstua
in Panakukkang distric! Makassar city.

This research is a kind of survey rcsearch. In this research the technique of dala analysis
is a qualitative descriptive that explores research resuhs descriptively. The research
resuhs showed that there is no impact economically, because the distribution is only
enough for food, mt to firllfill other needs like clothes 8nd shelter. The results also
showed that there is no impact to sociocuhural conditions of thc receivcn.

Keywords Social Impact, Rice Distribution, poor people I ntrodudim There are different
persp€ctives among the sociologiss about the poverty problems in society. The
sociologists s€e the emergenc€ of poyerty in thc society is related to the culturc in
soci€ty. In other words. poverty is often related **to the lack of** worh ethic in society.

It idicatcs th&t povety depends on ditigerrce, whether a person is diligert or not to \rcrk
or to process available natural rEsourecs. **If a person is** diligent to work, the person will
have enough money to live. Irvitsn (19t0), Rei6m8 and Kleinpenning (19E9), Hall and
Midgley (2@4) s€e povefty as a condition of marcrial and social deprivation that causcs
peopl€ to live under adequare sandard of living or a condition in which individuals
expcrieoce relativc deprivation mmpared with other individuals in the community.

Meanwhile, FriednEn (1979) and Ellis (1994) vicwv poverty as inequality ofoppportunity to

accumulate social power base. Social power bases include (but not limited to) _ productive capital (for instance land, housing equipment and so forth) sources of financial social and political organization that can be used to achieve the common interests, social networking to find a job, perhaps good knowledge, skills adequate and useful information. .

In the point of view, Sharp and Ansel (1996) tried to identify the causes of poverty viewed from an economic standpoint. On the micro level, the poverty arises because of the inequality of resource ownership patterns which lead to an unequal distribution of income. Poor people only have a limited number of resources and poor quality- Further more, Sharp and Ansel (1996) states that poverty arises from the difference in the quality of human resources. The low quality of human resources indicates low productivity, which in turn has implications for the low income.

The low quality of human resources is caused by the lack of education, the fact of the less fortunate, discrimination and heredity. Sharp and Ansel (1996) also identified that the poverty arises due to the differences in access to the capital. The three causes of poverty based on the viewpoint of Sharp and Ansel (1996) led to the theory of the cycle of poverty (vicious circle of poverty) proposed by Nurkse (1953). The presence of backwardness- **lack of market perfectness and lack of capital result in low productivity.** The low productivity results **in lower income they receive. Low productivity results in lower income they receive.**

The low income will have implications for the low savings and investment, both human and capital investment. Low investment resulted in backwardness and so on. According to Nurkse there are two circles of poverty trap, for instance, from the supply side in which income levels are low due to low productivity caused by the inability of the community to save their money is low.

The low ability to save their money results in low levels of capital formation, the low rate of capital formation which causes a shortage of capital. Therefore, productivity levels become low. From the demand side, in poor countries the ability to invest is very low, this is because the vast market for various types of goods is limited due to very low income communities. The low income of the community is caused by the low productivity levels, as a manifestation of the level of the limited capital formation in the past.

Capital formation is limited due to the lack of incentive to invest and so on. ?/tt
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Chambers (1973) is the first report of Village establishment due to use the concept of integrated poverty.

Chambers assessed that poverty in developing country, especially in society, because of some factors that are called as imbalance of disadvantages and related to health. Five disadvantages cover people's life or low-income family namely poverty, physical weakness, susceptibility, insulation and powerlessness. Chambers admits that the sketch of the low-income family is based on the five disadvantages and far from a perfect sketch.

It means that someone should not live with the five disadvantages. Not all of poor people have physical weaknesses and powerlessness. In the 1970s, we could see some farmers and homeless people have benefited for land reform. However, Chambers used an empirical approach to making a sketch about low-income family.

The population of poor people is high and the poor people are difficult to fulfill their needs especially for food because of crisis. Thus, the government launched the rice distribution program for poor people. This program is for the low-income family, so they can get good access to fulfill their needs. This rice distribution program is first held in Makassar city in 1994. It is located in every district in Makassar.

In 2001, this program was given directly to every sub-district and received by poor people, especially in Baua sub-district. This rice distribution program involves all sub-districts in Makassar and the rice is distributed evenly to each family for 15 kilograms per family. Batu8 sub-district is one of the sub-districts that receive five rice at Panakkukang district of Makassar.

Topographically, the condition of Batu8 sub-district is different from other sub-districts in Makassar because some areas there consist of dirty residences. This rice distribution program provides rice with the lowest cost for poor people. In other words, the poor people get the dispenser but the social problem might appear.

Besides, this program can help poor people to spend their money for other needs, but this program might influence the diligence level to work in order to fulfill their daily needs like rice. Rice for poor people is a food subsidy program as an effort of the Government to improve food security and provide protection to poor families through the distribution of rice expected to reach poor families. The purpose of this program is to provide assistance.

And to increase or to open food access of poor families in order to meet the needs of

rice as an effort to increase food security at the household level through the sale of rice to the beneficiary families in which the predetermined prices are subsidized to reduce the burden of household expenditure targeted by fulfilling their most basic food needs in the form of rice. The goal is that poor families access to rice.

has been recorded by a certain quantum in accordance with the results of village meetings and has been subsidized can be opened. Therefore, it can help to improve the food security of poor families so that absolute poverty can be overcome. Absolute poverty is the inability of people with earned income to provide for the basic minimum required for daily living.

The minimum requirement is translated in **the size of the** financial (money). The minimum value is used as the edge of poverty. The poverty line is set at a constant level in real terms, so that the progress made in poverty reduction in the absolute level all the time can be traced. However, on the other hand it can have an impact on increasing cultural poverty.

Cultural poverty is poverty caused by lifestyle, behavior, or the culture of individuals or groups that encourage poverty. Cultural poverty is indicated by the behavior of living lavishly, inadequacy work and a low savings rate, as well as their attitude towards the environment resigned toward poverty.

This poverty model has a connection with the culture of accepting poverty which happens to the individual and is not responded to the efforts of others who helped out of poverty. According to Lewis (1969), cultural poverty consists of values, attitudes and patterns of behavior that are adaptive to the environment of deprivation that produces discrimination, fear, suspicion and apathy. In poor communities, this hidden rebellion attitude towards individual and towards the community often occur.

On the other hand, there are also apathetic attitudes to the own fate and surrender and to those who have the economic and social power. Therefore, it is easy to follow because it is easy to follow especially if it is perceived as a burden for lives which is not in their favor. This research focuses on the impact of socioeconomic that comes from the rice distribution program at Balua sub district in Panakukkang district, Makassar city.

Materials and Methods This research is conducted to see the impact of socioeconomic in rice distribution program for poor people at Bstua in Panatukkang district Makassar city. In this research the writer uses survey research. This research is restricted in the efforts to explore the problems or the original condition. The results are expected to give the real facts objectively. The population of the research is 153 families from all poor

people at Balu4 panakkukang district.

The sample of the research is selected randomly and 16 people create the sample. The samples were selected based on poor households that receive subsidized rice with lower middle class family. In this research, the technique of data analysis is qualitative descriptive to explain the research results.

The data is collected from observation and then the data is analyzed by describing explaining and giving. The formula of the analysis is suggested by Ali (1965:14) as follows: $\% = \frac{a}{N} \times 100$; o/o = Percentage score = $\frac{\text{obtained score}}{\text{Total score}}$. The social implications of rice distribution for poor people can be seen from some aspects namely life standard other needs except the rice, intensity, conflict, social jealousy, social status and action.

Life Standard After receiving the distributed rice, the life standard of the poor people rose and it can be seen in Table 1. From 16 respondents, it is seen that 14 respondents (89.13%) said that improved and five respondents (10.87%) said that not improve. It shows that rice distribution program did not improve the life standard of the poor people as expected. It is seen after the distribution.

The poor people only fulfill their daily needs for foods but other needs like clothes and place to stay. It can be seen whether income can be used to fulfill other needs except rice from this Table 2. From Table 2, 46 respondents showed that 32 respondents (69.56%) said that they can buy other needs except rice after the rice distribution, 14 respondents (30.44%) cannot buy other needs except rice after the distribution.

It shows that the rice distribution program relieves the burden of the poor people. It can be seen whether or not the poor people are more relaxed to work after the rice distribution from Table 3. From the Table 3, 46 respondents (100%) said that they were not relaxed to work. It shows that the rice distribution program did not influence.

The main intensity of the poor people because they should work to fulfill their needs. Conflict comes from the verbs 'conflict' means that fight each other. Sociologically, conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (or groups) where one of them try to dismiss another by destroying them.

Conflict is caused by different individual characteristics in an interaction. The differences are a table. The distinction of respondents based on the improvement of living standard after rice distribution to the at Batut area living standard is improved after rice distribution.

Frequency Percentage Yes No Total 5 4 46 10.7 9.3 100.00 physical characteristic, cleanliness, knowledge, culture, beliefs and others.

With these features, conflict is due to the situation in society. There are many people who never have conflict among the groups or with other groups. The conflict will disappear with the society itself. Conflict is contrary with integration. The conflict and the integration work as cycles in society. If the conflict is controlled, integration will be created. In otherwise, imperfect integration can create conflict.

The Table 4 showed whether or not the poor people have money to buy cheaper rice from rice distribution program. From the Table 4, 46 respondents showed that there are 14 respondents (95.657%) who have conflict and 8 respondents who have no conflict. It revealed that a rice distribution program did not cause conflict.

¹ In social life, there is always conflict happened - Social jealousy is one of the conflicts among individuals, siblings, between children and parents and among friends on the economic side and another side. Social jealousy is a situation where someone is hard to socialize with others, introvert, not open-minded, consider something from another side, selfish and think anything selfishly.

There is Table 5 that shows whether or not the poor people are jealous of the others who did not receive rice: From the Table 5, it shows that 40 respondents (86.959%) are not jealous of the others who did not receive rice. There are six respondents (13.05%) that are suspicious. It shows that the rice distribution program does not cause social jealousy to the others who did not receive.

The form of jealousy is usually about the neighbor who complain because they do not receive rice like the poor people. ² Every people have a specific measure to appreciate something. The people will appreciate more highly or more lowly depending on how the people assess something. Religious people are considered with high status.

This fact shows that socioeconomic status is still in great position. It describes that the people tend to be materialistic. The Table 6 shows whether or not the poor people mind if they are categorized as rice receiver. ³ Talir / AnEi (Lr. Brri o, ApCid \$tr2017, fl (a: 315-30 ml: 10.3ta / j.!!p.2017.33J.339 Income can be used for other needs except rice. Table 2.

The distribution of respondents based on whether or not income is used for other needs except rice. Therefore, the action is called as social action in which action is done by rice receiver. If there is still rice at home, the result can be seen in the

Table 7. From the Table 7, 16 respondents (100%) said that they still take rice although they still have rice at home.

It shows that rice distribution is important for poor people. However, there is still some of them who sell back their rice to others. Conclusion The impact of rice distribution at Batua related to the economic impact has no influence on the rice distribution because the income of the poor people is only enough to buy their food needs, but not enough to buy other needs like woods and clothes.

Another impact after rice distribution is sociocultural impact where the program does not influence the sociocultural condition of the people at Batus sub-district. The rice distribution program does not cause conflict among the poor people and does not cause social jealousy. However, some people still sell back their rice to other people because the price is lower than the rice in the market. The government should provide more rice for poor people, in particular for people at Batus sub-district so that they can be prosperous. In the rice distribution, it is necessary to confirm that the program is not the program from Pfiun Bulog but also by other parties.

Coordination with local government is essential. Thus, socialization is necessary to continue and transparency is necessary for poor people, so the rice distribution is obvious and easier. The assessment team is also needed to evaluate and monitor the rice distribution program, so there is no problem with the implementation. Acknowledgment This research is successfully conducted through PNB Research Program Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Makassar in 2015.

Therefore, the researcher would like to thank all parties who have contributed to the completion of this article namely, rector of Universitas Negeri Makassar; Chairman of the Institute of Research, Universitas Negeri Makassar; Dean of Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Makassar; village head and society of Barua- Funding Information This research article was successfully completed through funding of PNB Research Program, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Makassar in 2015.

Ethics This study aimed at determining the socio-economic impacts that occur in the distribution of rice for the poor people. The distribution of respondents based on whether or not the poor people are relaxed to work after the rice distribution. Mote relax Percentage Yes No Total 32 14 16 69.56 30.4, 100.00 Yes No Total Of course Sorretins Nevea Total Yes No Total 13.05 86.95 100.00 yes 100 Total Frequency 0 100 100 Table 1.

Distribution of the respondents on whether or not there is conflict among the poor people

who receive rice from distribution program Conflict frequency Percentage 0 46 46 Table 5. Distribution of respondents on whether or not the poor people are jealous of the others who did not receive rice Jealous Percentage Frequency 6 40 16 Table 6.

Distribution of the respondents on whether or not the low-income family is categorized as rice receiver Mind Percentage 4.35 95.65 100. From the Table 6, 16 respondents show that there are 44 respondents (95.65%) do not mind if they are categorized as rice receiver there are also two respondents (4.35%) mind if they are classified as rice receiver. It shows that the most people do not mind to be classified as rice receiver.

Action The action is an attitude, behavior or action done by people in their lifetime to reach something. For example, someone takes an English course to master English skill. Not all of actions are considered as social action- 46 46 318 0.00 4.35 95.65 100.0 2 14 46 Erin Tdir/ AnEic'l.hrrd d ApCid \$j.rE .2017, 1,t (4: (,5.339 DOI: 10.381,{h}!a?20 | 7.335.339 pmgam in Keluralnn Bd.l4 Pamkkukang Mrkssss.

Socially, economically and culturally in this program does not affect community in Kelurahan Bdua Ttrebre, a continued policy of the policies concerned to solve problems that arise is required- The results is an original idea of the author which are free from the aspect of plagiarism. Roderene Ali, M., 1985. Penelitian Kependidikan: Prosedur dan Strategi. 3rd Edn., Angkasa, Bandung pp: 215. Chambers R, 1983. Rural Development Planning the First 100 Years, 2nd Edn.,

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