

Chapter V

Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this study, there are several conclusions, including:

1. The smallest percentage indicator is the condition of the walls, household members who have house walls: bamboo/woven bamboo/wooden logs and others is only 0.4%.
2. The highest percentage of indicators is cooking fuel, household members using this type of cooking fuel consisting of kerosene, 3 kg LPG, briquettes, charcoal, firewood is 92.5%.
3. Based on the results, all indicators have a relation on poverty.
4. The most sensitive indicator related to poverty is cooking fuel.

5.2 Suggestion

1. Households that use more types of fuel for cooking consisting of kerosene, 3 kg of LPG, briquettes, charcoal, firewood and others are more, namely 92.5%. Meanwhile, households using this type of fuel for cooking consisted of electricity, 5.5 kg LPG (bluegaz), 12 kg LPG, city gas, and never cooked was 7.5%. Therefore, the program for converting traditional cooking fuels to the use of modern cooking fuels needs to be improved.
2. The author realizes that this research is not perfect considering the limitations of this research. This limitation is related to the research variables and the analytical method used. Therefore it is hoped that future researchers will improve and perfect this research. And to add other dimensions or indicators such as employment or number of household members in measuring multidimensional poverty.