

Factors Influencing Rice Procurement at Bulog Office Central Kalimantan Region

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ABSTRACT

Procurement of staple materials by Perum Bulog, especially rice, has quality standards that must be applied to all rice, so there is a need for rice supervision to determine the feasibility of the rice given to consumers. The purpose of this research is to find out the monitoring process carried out by Perum Bulog in order to get the quality of rice according to the quality standards set. The results showed that the quality of Bulog's rice procurement was in accordance with the quality of rice determined by BULOG itself. The results of this overall inspection concluded that the Central Kalimantan Regional Office of the Bulog Regional Office conducted the procurement and supply of rice according to the applicable quality standards and the rice that was distributed was suitable for consumers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth in the province of Central Kalimantan continues to increase as can be seen from the PDRB at constant 2010 prices in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors reaching an increase of around 3.73 percent in 2022 (BPS Kalimantan Tengah, 2023).

Even though there is sufficient land to produce rice, the increase in population and consumption of rice each year will affect the area of agricultural production land, for example in 2022 the rice harvest area in Central Kalimantan will reach around 108.23 thousand hectares which will decrease by 17.64 thousand hectares per year with a percentage of 14.02%, while the total population from 2022 will increase annually by around 1.42%, where this increase in population can affect the decrease in the area of agricultural land (BPS Kalimantan Tengah, 2023).

Procurement of goods and services must be carried out based on the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, openness, competition, fairness/non-discrimination and accountability will increase public confidence in the goods/services procurement process, because the results can be accounted for to the public. Procurement issues are still in the spotlight because there are several factors that hinder procurement activities. In an increasingly competitive business environment, an organization is required to be able to empower and optimize all of its resources, as well as Perum BULOG. In procurement activities there are mechanisms and factors that become obstacles, so the Perum BULOG agency is expected to take action so that the number of procurements can meet the target and public consumption.

2. METHOD

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that it can be easily understood and the results of the research can be informed to others. The data analysis method used to answer the objectives of this research is descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. In this study, the researchers went directly to the Central Kalimantan Regional Office of Bulog Public Corporation and made full observations related to the research topic conducted in the office.

The researcher uses the documentation method with the aim of collecting data from photos, personal notes, and literature which can provide information about the factors that influence rice procurement at Perum BULOG, Central Kalimantan Regional Office.

Secondary data in this study were obtained from various sources such as data from scientific libraries that have been tested and proven to be correct, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Perum BULOG, Central Kalimantan Regional Office.

The data obtained is processed and analyzed so that it becomes the basis for discussion in the preparation of reports and the results of data processing are compared with various literature, then the results of the research are compiled.

Observation is a technique or way of collecting data by making direct observations or in other words the researcher goes directly to the research location to then make notes or observations so that the data obtained is in accordance with the conditions in the field.

The informant determination technique in this study used a purposive sampling technique. Sugiyono (2014: 85) states that purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. Where the researcher determines a key informant who is a source of information or more in-depth data related to the research being studied, because they are the ones who know the information or research data best. The key informants determined in this study were the Head of Procurement, Head of Logistics Management.

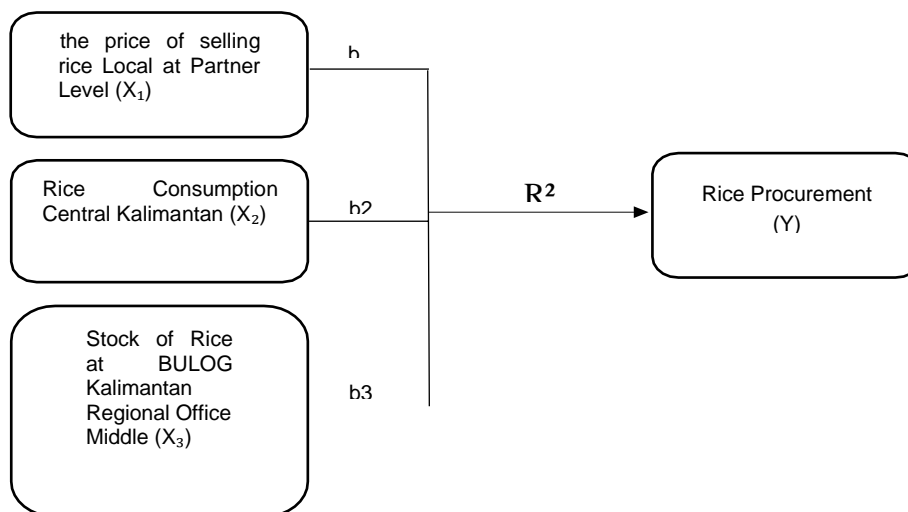


Figure 1. Research conceptual framework

The rice procurement carried out by the Central Kalimantan regional office of Perum BULOG sometimes does not meet the predetermined rice procurement target where in determining rice procurement it is suspected that the selling price of local rice at the partner level, Central Kalimantan rice consumption and rice stocks at Bulog simultaneously and partially have an effect.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research results

Perum BULOG has a very important role in carrying out general government duties regarding development in the logistics management section taking care of inventory management, distribution and price control of rice, as well as logistics service businesses in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, then establishing policies and guidance in the field of logistics

management which is in accordance with general government policies and applicable laws and regulations planning in the field of operations, business logistics services, finance and human resources.

Perum Bulog began with the establishment of BULOG on May 10, 1967 based on Presidential Cabinet Decree No. 114/U/Kep/5/1967, with the main objective of securing food supplies to uphold the existence of the new government. In carrying out its duties and functions, BULOG's legal status is as a Non-Departmental Government Institution (LPND) based on RI Presidential Decree Number 39 of 1978.

However, since the economic crisis that occurred in Indonesia in 1997 there has been very strong pressure for the government's role to be cut drastically so that all national interests including food must be fully surrendered to the market mechanism. Since January 21, 2003 the Non-Departmental Government Institution (LPND) BULOG has officially changed to Perum BULOG based on RI Government Regulation Number 7 of 2003 which was later revised to RI Government Regulation Number 61 of 2003.

3.1.1 Mechanism of Rice Procurement Flow at Central Kalimantan Bulog Public Corporation

The following is a description of the flow of rice procurement carried out by the Central Kalimantan regional office of BULOG. In carrying out rice procurement activities there are operational standards that regulate the course of rice procurement activities so that these procurement activities can be organized and can run well in accordance with the rice procurement flow. Determination of suppliers (suppliers) includes Procurement Partners (MKP), PT, CV or individuals and work unit channels (SATKER) domestic or foreign procurement which includes the BULOG Rice Procurement Task Force Team for the Central Kalimantan Regional Office made by BULOG itself. The warehouse checks the quality and quantity in accordance with the agreement, if the rice meets the requirements it can be directly put into the warehouse but if the rice does not meet the requirements it will be returned to the sender.

In preparing the rice procurement target, the directors set domestic procurement targets for each regional office by considering the distribution or sales plan for one year and the realization of rice procurement in previous years as well as the storage capacity of each BULOG's warehouse. One of them is the Central Kalimantan regional office of BULOG which has received a rice procurement target from the BULOG head office, then the Central Kalimantan regional office of BULOG will rearrange the rice procurement target in accordance with the number of BULOG branch offices under the Central Kalimantan regional office of BULOG. adjusted to the potential and objective conditions of the region.

Table 1. Targets and Realization of Rice Procurement in 2015-2022

Year	Rice Procurement Target (Tons)	Development Percentage (%)
2015	1,650	
2016	630	-62
2017	780	19
2018	742	-5
2019	527	-29
2020	859	39
2021	991	13
2022	1,242	20

3.1.2 Procurement of Rice Perum BULOG Central Kalimantan Regional Office.

Procurement of rice is carried out by Perum BULOG through a series in accordance with existing SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) such as the flow of rice procurement, rice procurement patterns, procedures for improving rice quality, timeframe for purchase orders or work orders and realization of rice procurement. With the flow or procurement mechanism as follows: a. Flow of Rice Procurement 1. Submitting offers for supply of domestic rice at the BULOG office of the Central Kalimantan Regional Office by the supplier. 2. Procurement officers/staff provide a brief general explanation regarding domestic rice procurement procedures that apply to suppliers. 3. The procurement officer/staff submits the rice supply offer form (attachment 2) to the supplier, and provides the complete filling guide form. 4. The supplier completes the data entry on the offer form provided and submits the form to the officer or rice procurement staff at the regional office or branch office.

Price is the amount of fees charged for a product or service for the amount of value exchanged by consumers. In this case the selling price of rice at the partner level is the price of rice in the market. This selling price is one of the obstacles that must be faced by Perum BULOG in carrying out rice procurement activities. The development of the selling price of rice at the partner level, procurement in 2015 to 2018 did not change in price or it could be interpreted as being in a stable position, but in 2019 to 2020 and 2022 it continues to increase where the highest price increase occurred in 2022 of 16.58% which is 9,950.

Consumption is an activity that aims to spend or reduce the usefulness of an item or service in fulfilling life's needs or desires directly to improve their welfare.

Inventory or stock is an idle resource awaiting further processing such as for marketing activities in the distribution system, production activities in the manufacturing system, or consumption activities in the household system. Rice stocks or commonly referred to as Buffer Stocks are very important for BULOG Public Corporation and the people of Indonesia so that rice is always available and there is no shortage of rice.

3.1.3 Classic assumption test

The classic assumption test is a requirement in using the regression model so that the regression results obtained are the right estimates, following part of the classic assumption test.

a. Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable, independent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. In this study the normality test used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and also by looking at the PP Plot graph with the help of SPSS version 26 for windows for decision making which has guidelines. The following are the results of the normality test.

Table 2. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		8
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	303295.85608070
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.167
	Positive	.120
	Negative	-.167
Test Statistic		.167
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Sumber: Hasil Output SPSS 26

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the one-sample Kolmogorovsmirnov test table has an asymp value. Sig.(2-Tailed) compared to 0.05 (significance level $\alpha = 5\%$) on the basis of decision making if the significance value (sig.) is greater than 0.05 then the research data is normally distributed and vice versa if the significance value (Sig.) is smaller than 0.05, so the research data is not normally distributed. So it can be concluded that the data in this study are normally distributed because of the asymp value. Sig.(2-Tailed) of $0.200 > 0.05$.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. Multicollinearity is detected using the tolerance value and variance inflation factor (VIF). If the tolerance value < 0.1 , multicollinearity occurs. Conversely, if tolerance > 0.1 , multicollinearity does not occur. As well as VIF values around number 1 and no more than 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables and the regression model.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Coefficients ^a	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Harga Jual Beras	.623	1.606
	Konsumsi Beras	.981	1.019
	Stok Beras	.623	1.605

a. Dependent Variable: Pengadaan
Sumber: Hasil Output SPSS 26

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the tolerance value of each variable is > 0.1 , namely the price of rice (X_1) has a tolerance value of 0.623, rice consumption (X_2) of 0.981 and rice stocks (X_3) of 0.623. Then looking at the VIF value, you can see the value of each variable is less than 10, namely the price of rice (X_1) of 1.606, Central Kalimantan rice consumption (X_2) of 1.019 and rice stocks (X_3) of 1.605. So it can be concluded that the data in this study did not have multicollinearity.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there are deviations from the classical assumption of heteroscedasticity, namely the variance of the residuals for all observations in the regression model. In this study, researchers used the Glesjer test by regressing between the independent variables with their residual absolute values (ABS_RES) and by looking at the Scatterplot graph. The basis for making decisions on the heteroscedasticity test is that if the significance value between the independent variables and the absolute residual is more than 0.05, then there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model		Coefficients ^a		t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	907848.111	1707181.762		.532
	Harga Jual Beras	65.610	99.441	.355	.660
	Konsumsi Beras	-.006	.006	-.390	.414
	Stok Beras	.003	.032	.046	.936

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES
Sumber: Hasil Output SPSS 26

Based on the heteroscedasticity test results table above, it can be seen that the significant value of each variable has a significant level > 0.05 , namely the price of rice (X_1) of 0.545 > 0.05 , Central Kalimantan rice consumption (X_2) 0.414 > 0.05 and rice stock (X_3) 0.936 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

3.1.4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis aims to analyze the relationship linear between two or more independent variables with one dependent variable. The data that has been collected is analyzed or processed using the SPSS program Version 26, then the following results are obtained:

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Coefficients ^a		t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-4335089.110	3582254.904		-1.210
	Harga Jual Beras	719.439	208.661	.817	3.448
	Konsumsi Beras	-.002	.013	-.023	-.120
	Stok Beras	-.046	.067	-.165	-.696

a. Dependent Variable: Pengadaan
Sumber: Hasil Output SPSS 26

Based on the results of multiple linear regression tests in table 5.10, the regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = -4335089.110 + 719.439 X_1 - 0.002 X_2 - 0.046 X_3 + e$$

The above equation can be explained as follows: A constant value of -4335089.110 indicates that the selling price variable for partner-level local rice, rice consumption in Central Kalimantan and rice stocks at Bulog if the value is considered constant or does not change, the amount of procurement is -4335089.110 Kg. The constant value -4335089.110 is the result of multiple linear regression, here the constant -4335089.110 means a negative effect. A negative constant means that there is a decrease in the amount of rice procured by -4335089.110, this condition arises because the independent variable has changed such as the selling price of rice has increased resulting in the BULOG state being unable to buy rice, the consumption of rice in the community is decreasing or the demand for rice in the community has decreased so that the state bureau state agency has decreased the amount of rice procured and the amount of rice stock at BULOG decreased which caused the supply of rice to decrease.

The results of the regression analysis of the selling price of partner-level local rice (X_1) have a coefficient value of 719.439 with a positive value. This means that for every increase in the selling price of partner-level rice by 1 unit, the supply of rice will increase by 719.439 assuming the other variables are held constant. The selling price coefficient of rice is positive, then the selling price has a positive effect on the procurement of rice so that every time the selling price of rice decreases, the procurement will increase by 719,439. This condition is caused by local partners selling their rice to Perum BULOG because the market price is lower than the price given by Perum BULOG or the government purchasing price (HPP). This happened resulting in maximum absorption of Perum BULOG and the target of rice procurement being met.

The results of the rice consumption regression analysis (X_2) have a coefficient value of -0.002 which is negative. This means that for every increase in rice consumption by 1 unit, the supply of rice will decrease by -0.002 assuming the other variables are constant. The rice consumption coefficient is negative, so rice consumption has a negative effect on rice procurement.

The results of the rice stock regression analysis (X_3) have a coefficient value of -0.046 which is negative. This means that for every increase in rice stocks by 1 unit, the supply of rice will decrease by -0.046 assuming the other variables are constant. The rice stock coefficient is negative, so rice stock has a negative effect on rice supply. If the stock of rice at BULOG increases, the number of procurements that are carried out will decrease, this is due to reducing the buildup of rice at BULOG.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn: The rice procurement mechanism at Perum BULOG starts from the central office of Perum BULOG which determines the target number of rice procurement, then it is distributed to Perum BULOG offices located in predetermined areas, this procurement is sourced from 2 channels, namely suppliers and procurement SATKER domestic rice, then the warehouse checks the quality and quantity of rice that arrives in accordance with the agreement, if it meets the requirements it can be directly put into the warehouse, but if it does not meet the requirements it will be returned to the sender.

Based on the results of this study, the factors that influence the procurement of rice at the Central Kalimantan Regional Office BULOG, namely the selling price of local partner level rice, consumption of Central Kalimantan rice and BULOG rice stock, it is found that the most dominant factor influencing rice procurement at the BULOG Office The Central Kalimantan region is the price of local rice at the partner level with a regression coefficient value of 719.439, which means that for every increase of 1 rupiah, the supply of rice will increase by 719.439 kg.

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