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ANALYSIS OF RICE DISTRIBUTION ON PRICE STABILITY IN PERUM BULOG, WEST ACEH REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Distribution is one of the most important marketing activities carried out in marketing, namely developing and expanding the flow of goods or services from producers to consumers in accordance with a predetermined amount and time. The choice of distribution method is a very important point, because an error in choosing a distribution method can slow down the delivery of goods and services to consumers or users. Distribution of rice is one aspect of the marketing mix that also determines the success or failure of the objectives to be achieved by Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency in distributing rice to meet community needs. The problem discussed in this study is how the influence of rice distribution on price stability at Bulog Public Corporation in West Aceh Regency. While the aim of this research to be achieved is to determine the effect of rice distribution on price stability at Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency. The analytical method used in this study is simple linear regression analysis, simple linear regression equation implies that in a regression equation there is one dependent variable and one independent variable. The simple linear regression method aims to prove the hypothesis on the effect of joint distribution variables on price stability at Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency, both individually and collectively. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the effect of the distribution of rice (X) on the stability of rice prices (Y) is very significant. This is evidenced by the value of Rice Price Stability (Y) at the West Aceh District Bureau of Logistics Agency, a coefficient of determination of 0.875 (R) where this shows 87.50% is in the category of very high influence and the remaining 12.50% is influenced by other variables which is not researched.

KEYWORDS *Rice distribution; Price Stability; and Simple Linear Regression*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia based on its geographical location between two continents, namely Asia and Australia and two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, therefore Indonesia has good and strategic natural conditions that are suitable for agriculture. On the other hand, due to its astronomical location located between 6°N – 11°E and 95°E – 141°E, Indonesia has a tropical climate with the advantages of fairly high rainfall, sufficient solar irradiation, and altitude. humidity The close relationship between food production and climate can lead to an increase in production in one situation and a decrease in production in another. This difference in production volume can affect prices both at the level of farmers as producers and as consumers in society (Triadi, 2011).

Rice is a basic need of the Indonesian people. There are staple food substitutes such as corn and wheat. However, rice is the most important food of Indonesians. Its price, especially when it rises, becomes a barometer of the price of other goods, wages and salaries. When the price of rice rises, the prices of other goods, wages and salaries also rise, which can also cause instability in various sectors. Food security is a view of the situation or state of relationship between humans and their nutritional needs (Rachman, 2018).

In the order of state life in Indonesia, rice is a commodity that has strategic value, both in terms of economy, environment, social, and politics. In the context of food security, stabilization of rice supply and prices is one of the unimportant in food security as one of the virtues of national development. Therefore, in Indonesia's economic development, rice is always valued as an economic, social, and political commodity (Maharani & Husni, 2022).

To maintain food availability and food price stability, especially staple rice, the government makes a rice purchase policy related to government reserves. In implementing the government's rice purchase policy in Presidential Regulation No. 48 of 2016, concerning the duties of the BULOGO Public Company (PERUM) in relation to national food security, it is necessary to be aware of the determination of state purchase prices based on orders. from the Minister of Commerce. Rice (Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Indonesia Nomor 24 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penetapan Harga Pembelian Pemerintah Untuk Gabah Atau Beras, 2020).

Perum Bulog West Aceh Regency is a policy enforcement agency established by the West Aceh Regency Regional Government whose main function is to fulfill the *Public Service Obligation* (PSO). However, in its implementation, Perum Bulog also carries out operational activities in West Aceh Regency, where the main responsibilities of the Bulog Public Service Agency of West Aceh Regency are the maintenance of the State Purchase Price (HPP), the management of the State Rice Reserve (CBP) and the distribution of subsidized rice to income groups. The implementation of the role of Perum Bulog West Aceh Regency in the rice sector has been going on for a long time and so far it can be said that Perum Bulog West Aceh Regency lacks the flexibility to intervene in the market. In addition, Perum Bulog's operations in West Aceh Regency have a very strategic role in securing rice prices and preparing rice supplies, giving responsibility to take care of food needs, especially rice raw materials in West Aceh Regency.

Based on researchers' observations on the price of consumer-level medium rice and high-quality rice in the harvest season from February to July 2022, the price of high-quality rice at the consumer level fluctuates between Rp. 11,000-12,000 / kg and the price of medium rice rice at consumers ranges from Rp. 8,600-Rp. 10,859, this price can be said to be stable due to the weather that supports cultivation. The laws of supply and demand always affect prices in the market or consumers. Price stability is urgently needed to ensure that there are no price spikes at the consumer level. Here the role of Bulog West Aceh Regency is needed to maintain price stability in the market by absorbing Perum Bulog from West Aceh Regency, beras from farmers at prices set by the government (HPP).

Settlement policies, particularly in the West Aceh region, include policies on production, distribution and price stability. The integrated and comprehensive support of the West Aceh Regency Government for the above measures emphasizes the importance of maintaining the supply and availability of rice from production to price stability, place and time.

The high selling price of rice in the market does not mean that it benefits farmers and clearly harms consumers. The facts on the ground show that many traders, especially processors, are pressuring farmers to lower the price of Dry Harvested Grain (DHP) under the HPP. Then sell rice at a much higher price in the market at a time when the price gap between farmers and consumers is very large. In addition, the issue of rice distribution requires professional attention and handling, in this case Perum Bulog West Aceh Regency is one of the government agencies that plays an active role in all fields, from production to distribution to activities related to price issues. Functionally, marketing activities can be directed in accordance with the prevailing economic conditions.

In distributing rice, Perum Bulog West Aceh made several efforts to stabilize prices as a policy implementation, firstly by conducting market operations to determine the price of rice provided by producers to consumers and secondly by distributing reskin-rice to Therefore, these two efforts play an important role for Perum Bulog West Aceh Regency in distributing rice to consumers. In addition to the important role of Perum Bulog in West Aceh Regency, it also has a utility principle, namely being able to meet the purpose of the government's rice granary to meet the needs of the community. Consumer demand can also be met within a certain period of time. While the aim of this research to be achieved is to determine the effect of rice distribution on price stability at Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on "Analysis of Rice Distribution against Price Stability in Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency".

Rice Commodities

Rice is a commodity that has a strategic role in the country's economy. There are four indicators used to assess the strategic role of rice. First, rice cultivation supports more than twenty million farmers and farmers and is the lifeblood of the rural economy. Second, due to the failure of an effective food diversification program, the demand for rice continues to increase along with population growth. Third, rice production in Indonesia continues to show an erratic trend due to natural disasters, pest attacks, and rising prices of fertilizers and pesticides. . Fourth, rice farming is still a mainstay of bringing jobs in rural areas. Rice has a vital and deadly position. Its position is very vital because rice is a basic need for the Indonesian people and will be fatal if the supply is limited. Then it can be used as an instrument of power politics for the powerful and the powerless. Therefore, rice has always been used as the main raw material in the formulation and implementation of national policies (Suryana & Kariyasa, 2008).

From an economic point of view, rice remains a strategic commodity for the economies of Asian countries because (1) millions of farmers continue to grow rice, (2) in several countries such as Vietnam, Burma, Thailand, India and China, rice is one of the commodities that is the main driver of the country's exchange rate, and (3) for the poor, where the number of income groups in Asia still dominates, rice is still the most important staple. Given this strategic role, it is not surprising that most Asian countries are mobilizing resources (mainly financial) to support increased food production, especially rice. The selling price of rice is an amount of money that buyers pay to sellers to get rice by type (Setyoaji, 2014).

According to Wati (2022), rice on the market is usually perfectly milled rice (100%) or ordinary rice with different degrees of grinding (release of epidermis up to 80-95%). The shape and appearance of rice is the first characteristic that consumers pay attention to when choosing and buying rice. The appearance of rice is more influenced by the operation of the milling process, which is a combination of the type/variety and characteristics of the machine, the skill of the operator and the quality of the milled dry grain.

SNI 6128-2015 requires that middle quality I rice contain at least 78 n of parent rice, no more than 20 broken rice, 95 n freedom and a maximum rice moisture content of 14%. The lower the medium and medium grade III rice, the lower the main rice content and the degree of grinding. According to SNI, the best quality of rice is determined based on the main rice content of at least 95% broken rice at a maximum temperature of 5 °C with a freedom of 100 n and a maximum moisture content of 14%.

Premium rice on the market is expensive and its nutritional content is lower than ordinary rice. Medium-sized rice with a yield of up to 63 n contains a lot of nutrients, especially fiber, the higher the mill, the lower the mineral and vitamin content in the rice. Perfectly ground rice

is only suitable for white rice, such as Ciherang, Mekongga, and Inpari 30 and other varieties, except for colored rice, such as brown rice Aek Sibundong, Inpari 24, Inpago 7, and Inpara 7, and black rice, better. Consume it as Broken Brown Rice (CPC) with a short polishing time of approximately (30-60 seconds) because the longer the polishing, the paler the red color of the rice, even though the anthocyanin / antioxidant content in the pigment is very high. Increased see is the red color of rice grains (Y. Sari, 2018).

When viewed from its properties, medium rice is actually cheaper than high-quality rice, more nutritious and should be a wise choice for consumers who want economical and highly nutritious rice for health. By getting to know the properties of rice, consumers can choose market rice that recommends high quality, which is limited and relatively expensive, but they are starting to choose medium-sized rice and even brown rice as a functional pigmented rice variety (red). rice) consider). rice, black rice) and rice with a low glycemic index. Its market share is still limited. Medium-sized rice production is more open to a variety of rice mills, ranging from small rice mills (PPK) at the farmer or farmer group level to large mills (PPB), so most rice mills in Indonesia (85-90%) are PPC. Their role is greater as a producer of medium-sized rice and to market their products directly without a longer chain, thus increasing the enthusiasm of farmers/groups to process their cropsinto medium-sized rice. (Surindah, 2021).

According to Aryani, 2021, the characteristics of medium and high quality rice can be seen from the following differences, namely:

1. Medium rice has a smoother color (opaque) than high-quality rice.
2. From the side of the granules break (break). Medium rice has a higher decomposition rate of more than 10%. At the same time, the degree of damage to superior rice is only 0-10%.
3. Often found in medium-seeded rice mixed with impurities such as stones or skinned grain. On the contrary, such impurities are not found in high-quality rice.
4. The quality of the high-quality rice produced looks fluffier and better than the average rice.

Based on these traits, rice plays a very important role in the life of Indonesian people in the economic, labor, environmental, social, cultural, and political fields. The matter of rice is not an easy matter and is very sensitive, so it must be handled carefully. Mistakes made in the settlement policy will not only affect the state of national settlement, but also several other related regions, so that in the history of Indonesian settlement the role of the government has never been separated from the role of the government. who consciously participate in the regulation of the national rice economy. The special role of rice is one of the main reasons for government intervention in rice. The level of government intervention may change at any time due to changes in the role of the above elements. The government partially made various changes to political instruments. However, the government has never fundamentally changed the objectives of the national rice policy implemented to date, which still revolves around maintaining the sustainability of domestic rice production, protecting rice farmers and ensuring that enough rice is available for the people to be easily accessible. economically and physically sustainable. State interference in the food industry, for example, through food institutions in charge of implementing state policies in the field of agriculture in relation to pre-production, production processes and post-production. The logistics agency is one of the food agencies appointed by the government that handles post-production issues, especially in the fields of pricing, marketing, and distribution (Arjayanti, 2008).

Definition of Distribution

To achieve the goals of an organization or enterprise in the field of marketing, any organization or company carries out sales activities. Distribution is an activity in which a product is delivered to the hands of users or consumers at the right time (Rahmawanti Arifin, 2018).

According to Aviola (2016), In a large dictionary of Indonesian, distribution means dividing the delivery of goods to many people or to many places.

Distribution is one of the most important marketing activities carried out in marketing, namely. H. develop and expand the flow of goods or services from producers to consumers in accordance with the established amount and time. The selection of distribution methods is a very important point, because errors in the selection of distribution methods can slow down the delivery of goods and services to consumers or users (Nildawati et al., 2018).

According to Itsnaeny (2021), Distribution is a collection of companies and individuals that acquire rights or help transfer rights to goods or services from producers to consumers. In general, distribution can be interpreted as a marketing activity that aims to speed up and facilitate the delivery of goods and services from producers to consumers so that their use is adjusted to their needs (nature, price, location and needs).

According to Rosyadi (2021), Distribution, in its parts, is a subsystem that works together to form a system suitable for a specific purpose. This system must be monitored to function properly. Simply put, this system is also a set of elements that work together for a specific purpose as follows:

1) Distribution Channel Function

Given that a distribution channel is a structure that describes the different market situations of different economic institutions (e.g. manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers), the operation of distribution channels must be observed and implemented effectively and efficiently. Distributive functions can be classified into two of them, namely:

1. Main Functions of Distribution

The main functions of distribution include:

a. Appointment (Transportation), In general, the location of production activities is different from the location of consumers. This difference in location must be overcome by transportation. Along with population growth and technological advancements, people's needs are increasing. As a result, the goods to be distributed increase in size, so they must be transported (lifted) using transport.
b. Selling, when goods are marketed, there is always sales activity from manufacturers. The transfer of rights from producers to consumers can occur through sales. In sales activities, consumers can use the goods.
c. Purchasing, every time there is a sale, there is a purchase activity. If the goods are sold by the manufacturer, then the purchase is made by the person who needs the goods.
d. Storage (*Stooring*), before the goods are distributed to consumers, they are usually stored. Storage is necessary to ensure the continuity, safety and integrity of the goods.
e. Standardization of Quality of Goods, many sellers and buyers always want regulations on the quality, type and size of goods that will be traded in every buying and selling process. Therefore, it is necessary to standardize the type, size and quality of goods traded as expected for the goods or channels traded.
f. Risk Insurer, distributors bear the risk of damage and loss of goods.

2) Additional Distribution Functions

As for the additional functions of distribution, among others, they include:

a. Selection
   This activity is usually necessary for the distribution of agricultural products and crops collected by some entrepreneurs.
b. Packing/packing
   The goods must be packed properly to avoid damage or loss during shipping.
c. Informing
   In order for consumers to be as much as they want, producers must provide sufficient information to regional representatives or consumers who need information.

Rice Distribution

The distribution or distribution of food, especially rice, is a special order or action to direct the distribution model to consumers. In order to stabilize the availability of rice and the price of rice in the market, the Logistics Affairs Agency divided its rice shipments. (Surindah, 2021).

According to Marheni (2016), the group of people who become consumers is divided into three groups, namely:

1. The budget category is a category of rice allocation financed by the Directorate General of Budget.
2. Non-Budget Group is a rice consumer outside the Budget Group who conducts buying and selling transactions based on an agreement between the Divre/Sub Divre and the consumer concerned and based on the type, amount and price, as well as the term of delivery and payment.
3. Stock transfer is the movement of goods or inventory from one warehouse to another within the same branch, called regional, and from one warehouse to another within the same branch, called local.

Price

According to Stanton in (F. R. R. Sari, 2020), Price is a value expressed in dollars and cents or other monetary exchanges , which more or less means that price is a value expressed in dollars and cents or other monetary exchanges.

According to Basu Swastha (Dharmmesta & Handoko, 2014), Price is defined as the amount of money (possibly plus goods) needed to purchase various combinations of goods and services.

According to Alex (2019), Price is defined as the monetary value of a good or service when a person or business wants to hand over the goods or services he owns to another party based on that value. Price is a unit of money or other measure (including goods and services) that is exchanged to obtain the right to own or use a good or service.

Tjiptono, said that price is the only element of the marketing mix that generates revenue or revenue for the business when compared to other elements of the marketing mix when setting price targets (Tjiptono, 2020).

Price fluctuations

According to Marwati (Marwati, 2020), fluctuations are symptoms that indicate prices or price changes due to demand and supply, often called volatility. Fluctuations can also be interpreted as spikes in everything that can be described and visualized on a graph. Fluctuations

in the price of agricultural raw materials today have reached a serious level because the increase in demand is not offset by sufficient supply. In addition, erratic climatic conditions and global political instability caused food prices to rise.

According to Anindita (2018) in (Sujai, 2011), one of the ways that the government can do to reduce the turmoil in agricultural commodity prices is through the implementation of appropriate fiscal policies in the form of subsidies, tax incentives including tax credits, and budget optimization. The main results of the study are:

1. Fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices have a significant impact on inflation, causing instability in food prices and supply.
2. The government uses a variety of fiscal tools to stabilize food and availability.
3. The government's fiscal policy has paid off, as evidenced by inflation continuing to slow to 6.16 percent.
4. Fiscal policy implemented in the form of tax incentives is only temporary with the aim of increasing the productivity of agricultural production.

According to Mahpud, Sujai (2017), Anticipating fiscal policy going forward is fraught with challenges amid increasing pressures from climate change and international geopolitical conditions. Therefore, the future political recommendations yang can be applied are :

1. The tax policy implemented should not harm farmers and not hinder the development of the domestic agricultural sector.
2. The reduction in agricultural import trade arrangements must be temporary because it will harm domestic farmers if implemented over a long period of time.
3. The government must continue to protect the domestic agricultural sector to ensure food security and people's welfare.

Domestic rice/grain production is essential to avoid price fluctuations and high risks of rice supply on the world market, and is closely linked to poverty reduction efforts and rural development. The problem of fluctuations in rice prices is caused by seasonal fluctuations which are a normal phenomenon in the agricultural economy. To solve this problem, one of the main goals of agricultural policy is to stabilize prices. Large price fluctuations slow down the development of agriculture (Damayanti, 2016).

Price Stabilization

Stabilization is an attempt to maintain the price of goods or services at a certain level, carried out by the government in times of high inflation, in order to stabilize the prices of such goods and services over a period of time. is based on a situation where the price constantly fluctuates. The term volatility comes from variability and volatility that are directly related to the concept of equilibrium or equilibrium. Price volatility reflects an imbalance between supply and demand, which may be caused by an actual imbalance or expectations of an imbalance that is incorrect or real by economic agents. Whatever the reason, price volatility always means an imbalance in the short term. Long-term price movements, usually due to technological changes or demand, cannot be interpreted as price volatility (Rahmawanti Arifin, 2018).

According to the Ministry of Trade (2022), it says that food price stability is in the common interest between food producers and consumers. The advantage for food manufacturers is business security, since stable prices can improve production planning and, of course, production. On the consumer side, food price volatility can disrupt food security programs (availability, accessibility, affordability, and nutrition). In addition to the problem of instability, the price level is certainly a very important issue. A favorable price level for

producers is very important for business continuity, while a favorable price level for consumers is very important for the realization of basic rights.

Many indicators are used to measure price volatility, but the most commonly used is the coefficient of variation, which is calculated from the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean (average). This indicator is considered appropriate because it is considered that small fluctuations around the average price are not considered important. Only extreme rates of price increase or decrease are considered. High food price volatility in developing countries has important implications for food security, both in the short term on food availability for consumers and in the long term on incentives for producers to invest and increase production (Rachman, 2018).

The government understands that the free market has some drawbacks, therefore the governments of various countries intervene in economic activities. Some forms of government policy in a perfectly competitive market include the imposition of taxes, producer subsidies, maximum prices, minimum prices, production quotas, import duties, and import quotas.

According to Steven (2017), said that price efficiency, on the contrary, assumes that the ratio of outputs or inputs in physical form remains constant. This efficiency is related to price efficiency and reflects the production costs that move through the marketing system. Many things can lead to inefficiency of pricing, consumers who do not know very well about the choice, companies that dominate the market because of their location, or highly experienced employees where prices do not accurately reflect costs.

The price of a commodity results from the balance of supply and demand. The balance price level of certain goods, especially staple foods, sometimes generates dissatisfaction. In some cases, discontent creates political pressure from the public towards the government, which is expected to keep prices at a certain level so that price policies do not cause prices to rise too high or fall too low.

METHOD

Types of Research

This research is classified as descriptive research,which is the result of research that solves existing problems systematically and factually based on existing data, so this research includes the collection, presentation and processing of data, as well as analysis and interpretation (Unaradjan, 2019).

According to Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2018), descriptive research, namely quantitative research, is a positivist-based research method (concrete data), research data is assigned in the form of numbers measured with the help of statistics, as a test tool for calculations, related to the problem under study to draw conclusions.

Research Location and Time

The location of this study is the West Aceh Regency Bulog Perum Office in Jalan Nasional No. 15. Gampung Darat Village , Johan Pahlawan District, West Aceh Regency 23681. This research period was conducted from October 2022 to January 2023.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection methods used are literature research, observation and interviews. When answering the interview yang sent to the respondents, with a total of ten respondents consisting of deputy head, rice procurement section, operational and public service procurement section, rice distribution section and warehouse section while for secondary data using books, journals and documents available from Perum Bulog District Johan Pahlawan Kabupaten West Aceh.

There are several ways to collect data, which consist of the following:

1. Literature research is a way of collecting information by looking for book references related to an observation, as well as documents and records related to the observations studied by the researcher
2. Field research is a method of collecting data directly from the subject under study, this field research is divided into several different methods, including
   1) Literature observation where the data collection method consists of examining the theory of book references, documents and notes related to the problem studied by the researcher.
   2) In an interview, itu include an open statement and to form a structured statement for the interview.
3. Reference Data Used
   The reference data collected is in the form of primary data and secondary data, including:
   1) Primary data is data collected by researchers directly in the field according to the object studied and installed at the Perum Bulog office of the West Aceh Regency Office by conducting direct interviews with the object under study.
   2) Secondary data is data collected by researchers and is already available at the West Aceh Regency Logistics Affairs Office in the form of books, documents, number of employees, organizational structure and data related to the study submitted at Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency.
4. Data Processing Techniques
   The information obtained from the data collection is then processed. The data processing method used in this study is a simple linear regression analysis, where a simple linear regression equation means that the regression equation has one bound variable and one free variable (Atmaja, 2019). In general simple linear regression can be formulated as follows:

$$Y = a + bx \quad (1)$$

Where: Y = Price Stability
a = Regression constant
b = Regression coefficien
X = Rice Distribution

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the results of the research conducted, the data distribution of the characteristics of the respondents based on gender, age, last education and work experience can be described in Tables 1 through Table 4 as follows:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Male	8	80,00	80,00
Female	2	20,00	**100,00**
Total	**10**	**100,00**	

Based on Table 1. above, it shows that the most respondents are male compared to women for men, namely the total frequency is 8 people with a percentage level of 80.00%, while for

women, there are 2 people with a percentage level of 20 %, for more details can be seen in Figure 1. below:

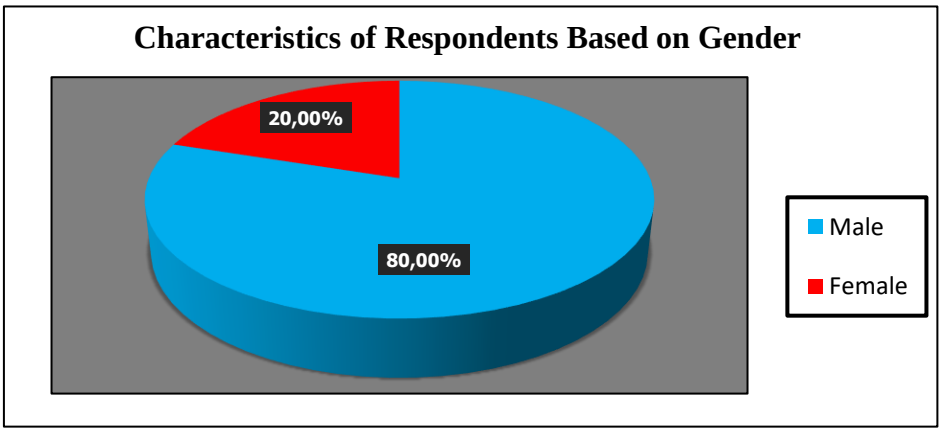

Figure 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Based on Figure 1. above, it shows that the highest number of respondents based on gender of the total sample is 10 people, namely in men with a total of 8 men with a presentation rate of 80.00% while the number of women is as many as 2 people with a percentage level by 20.00%. After knowing the characteristics of the respondents based on gender, then describe the characteristics of the respondents based on the age distribution of the respondents as shown in Table 2. below:

Table 2. Characteristics of respondents based on age

Years	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
20-30 Years	1	10,00	10,00
31-40 Years	5	50,00	60,00
41- 50 Years	2	20,00	80,00
> 51 Years	2	20,00	**100**
Total	**10**	**100**	

Based on Table 2 above, the types of characteristics of respondents based on the highest age distribution, namely the age range of 31-40 years, namely as many as 5 people with a percentage rate of 50.00%, for the second largest age distribution, namely the age range between 41-50 years and > 51 years each, as many as 2 people with a percentage rate of 20.00%, and the lowest age distribution rate is in the age range between 20-30 years, namely as many as 1 person with a percentage rate of 10.00%, for more details, see Figure 2. following:

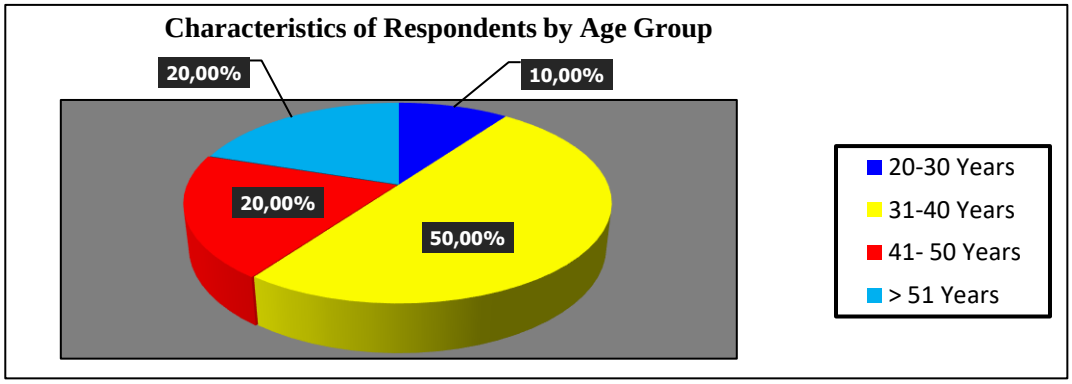

Figure 2. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Based on Figure 2 above, the types of characteristics of respondents based on the highest age distribution, namely the age range of 31-40 years, namely as many as 5 people with a percentage rate of 50.00% and the lowest level of age distribution, namely in the age range between 20-30 years, namely as many as 1 people with a percentage rate of 10.00%. While the characteristics of respondents based on recent education can be seen in Table 3. below:

Table 3. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Last Education

Distribution of Last Educational Levels	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
SMA	2	20,00	20,00
DIPLOMA	3	30,00	50,00
S1	4	40,00	90,00
S2	1	10,00	100,00
S3	0	0,00	**100**
Total	**100**	**100,00**	

Based on Table 3 above, it shows that from the results of the distribution of questionnaires for respondents it is known that the characteristics based on the most recent education are S1 educated with a frequency of 4 people with a percentage rate of 40.00% and the lowest education level is at the Masters level of education with 1 person with percentage rate of 10.00%. So it can be concluded that the most recent total level of education is the undergraduate education level which is the respondent so it is considered that it is possible to find out what is the problem in research regarding the analysis of rice distribution on price stability at Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency by interviewing respondents, they can answer interview questions that submitted related research problems and answers are considered more accurate. For more details, the characteristics based on the last level of education can be seen in Figure 3 below:

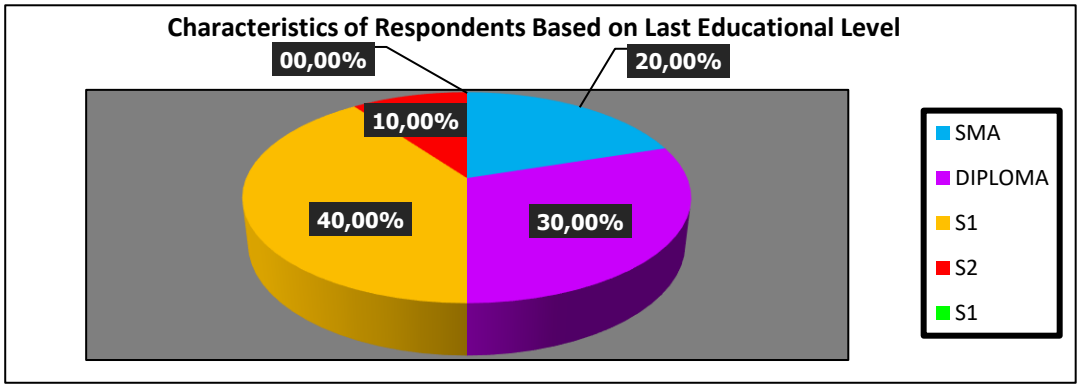

Figure 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Last Education Level

Based on Figure 3 above, it shows that from the results of the distribution of questionnaires for respondents it is known that the characteristics based on the most recent education are S1 educated with a frequency of 4 people with a percentage rate of 40.00% and the lowest education level is at the Masters level of education with 1 person with percentage rate of 10.00%. While the characteristics of the respondents based on the work experience of the respondents can be seen in Table 4. below:

Table 4. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Work Experience

Work experience	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
1< Years	0	0,00	0,00
2-5 Years	3	30,00	30,00
6-10 Years	5	50,00	80,00
> 11 Years	2	20,00	**100,00**
Total	**10**	**100**	

Based on Table 4. above, it shows that the distribution of the characteristics of the respondents is based on the work experience of the respondents as a result of interviews from the 10 total respondents with the highest frequency, namely work experience between 6-10 years, namely 5 respondents with a percentage rate of 50.00%, and the smallest frequency is experience working range > 11 years as many as 2 respondents with a percentage rate of 20.00%, for more details can be seen in Figure 4. below:

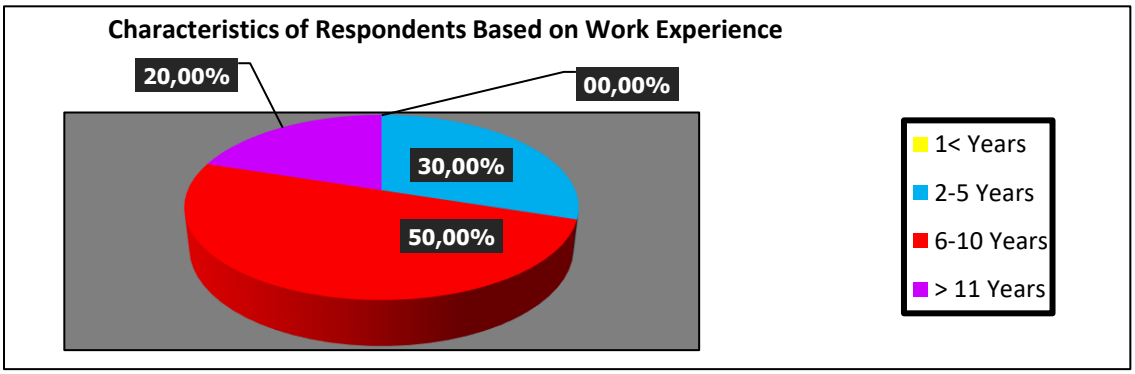

Figure 4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Work Experience

Based on Figure 4. above, it shows that the distribution of the characteristics of the respondents is based on the work experience of the respondents as a result of interviews from

the 10 total respondents with the highest frequency, namely work experience between 6-10 years, namely 5 respondents with a percentage rate of 50.00%, and the smallest frequency is experience working range > 11 years as many as 2 respondents with a percentage rate of 20.00%.

Simple Linear Regression Testing

Simple linear regression tests aim separately and together to prove the hypothesis of the influence of the rice distribution variable (X) on price stability (Y). Statistical testing in simple linear regression is supported by the IBM Statistics 26 program as shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5. Rice Distribution (X) to Price Stability (Y)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,875[a]	0,766	.688	183.63805

A. Predictors: (Constant), Rice Distribution
B. Free Variable: Price Stability

Based on the results obtained in Table 5 above, it can be seen that the correlation between the influence of rice distribution on the stability of rice prices is high by 0.875 (R). R in linear correlation, or correlation between two or more independent variables of the dependent variable shows a simple correlation so that the value of R is 87.50%, the variation in the variable stability of rice prices can be affected by the distribution of rice. variables and the remaining 12.50% are affected by other variables that go unnoticed. Where the correlation of variables that affect the distribution of rice with the stability of rice prices, has a very close relationship. The results of this value are also in accordance with the hypothesis about the influence of rice distribution which is suspected to have a large influence on the stability of rice prices in Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency. To see the rise and fall of the value of the rice stability variable obtained based on the variable under the influence of the rice distribution variable, the researcher used a simple linear regression according to the formula of equation one, or it can be written as follows:

$$Y' = a + Bx$$

Description:

Y' = Subject in checked dependent variable
a = Price Y when X = 0 (constant price)
b = Directional number or regression coefficient, which shows the number of increases or decreases of dependent variables based on independent variables. If b (+) then rises, and when (-) then there is a decrease.
X = Subject on an independent variable that has a certain value

Based on this formula so that the results of the calculations can be obtained with the help of the IBM Statistics 2 6 Program , such as Table 6. As follows:

Table 6. Simple Linear Regression Relationships

Coefficients[a]					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Itself.
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	12000.859	5874.443		2.637	.113
	Distribution Rice	.908	. 000	.896	7.768	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Rice Price Stability						

Based on the results obtained in Table 6, the coefficient a is obtained by 0.908 (B). While the regression coefficient (B) is indicated by the number 12,000,859. Based on these results, to find out the change in the regression coefficient of the variable Y or the variable under study, the coefficients a and b obtained must be substituted into a simple linear regression equation as follows:

Y' = a + b . X
Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908X
Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908 (0)
Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908 (1)

The result obtained shows the value of Y' at the moment X = 0 12000.859. Thus, if the rice distribution variable is zero then the stability of rice prices is 12 000 859. Conversely, if the rice distribution is not zero then the stability of rice prices is affected by the distribution of rice 12 000,859 +bX. Assuming X = 1, then the variable X has an influence of 12,000,859 on the variable Y.

Each increase of 1 (one) point in variable X affects the change in variable Y by 12,000,859 points. In this study, each 1-point change in the rice distribution variable affected the change in the rice price stability variable by 12,000,859 points. This shows that the effect of rice distribution affects the stability of rice prices

Uji F

This test is carried out to determine whether the independent variable (rice distribution) affects the dependent variable (rice price stability). These tests can be seen in Table 7. following:

Table 7. Test F

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Itself.
1Regression		330831.204	1	330831.204	59.810	000
	Residual	101168.796	2	33722.932		
Total		432000.000	3			

From Table 3 above, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 59.810 at a significance level of 0.000. The F value of the table at a 95% confidence level (a=0.05) is 10.128. From this it follows that F-count (59.810) > F-table (10.128), this means that the hypothesis is accepted. This shows that variable X (rice distribution) greatly affects variable Y (rice price stability) in Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency

CONCLUSION

The effect of rice distribution on the stability of rice prices, where the distribution of rice greatly affects the stability of rice prices. This conclusion is represented by a simple linear regression equation as follows;

Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908X

Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908 (0)

Y' = 12000.859 + 0.908 (1)

Where the value of Y' at X = 0 is 12,000,859. Thus if the rice distribution variable is zero then the stability of rice prices is 12 000 859. Conversely, if the rice distribution is not zero then the stability of rice prices is affected by the rice distribution of 12 000,859 + bX. Assuming X = 1, then the variable X has an influence of 12,000,859 on the variable Y. F-test also proves this. The result of the F test with Fhitung is (59,810) meaning that the distribution of plug rice is greatly influenced by the stability of rice prices.

The rice distribution variable (X) affects the stability of rice prices. Where the price (Y) in Perum Bulog, West Aceh Regency, the coefficient of determination of 0.875 (R) shows 87.50%. Fluctuations in rice price stability variables can be influenced by rice distribution variables, and the remaining 12.50% is another variable that goes unnoticed.

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