THE EFFECTIVENESS OF E-BILAPERDU CONTROLLING INFLATION IN BANYUWANGI DISTRICT

M Arif Wicaksono Akbar[1], Lilis Yuliati[2], Agus Luthfi [3]

The Faculty of Economics, Universitas Jember, Jalan Kalimantan 37, Jember 68121, Indonesia

Abstract

This research uses a qualitative approach, type of case study research to find out, describe and analyze in depth about the Effectiveness in using the E-Bilaperdu application in connection with inflation control. The technique of determining informants using Purposive. Technique Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis technique data collection, data transcription, coding, data categorization, interim conclusion, triangulation and final conclusion. Meanwhile, the data validity technique uses source triangulation. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of the E-Bilaperdu application has not been able to help in controlling inflation fully, because this application is a medium of information for farmers, so it has not contributed much in controlling inflation.

Keyword: Effectiveness, Application, E-Bilaperdu, Inflation

1.INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is something that is always prioritized because the existence of economic growth indicates an increase in income per capita. this is because economic growth allows for economic development in many areas. Economic growth is the long-term increase in long-term increase in a country's ability to provide more and more economic goods to its population (Kuznets, 2004). This ability grows in accordance with technological progress, and the institutional and ideological adjustments it requires institutional and ideological adjustments (Jhingan, 2010). Economic growth is an effort to improve the standard of living of a nation which is often measured by the high and low income of the population often measured by the level of real income per capita.

The goal of economic development in addition to increasing real national income is also to increase productivity (Suparmoko, 2010).

Banyuwangi District is one of the areas with great agricultural potential. Farmers in Banyuwangi are characterized as being receptive to change. This condition is utilized by the government and the Department of Agriculture and Food of Banyuwangi District to apply the benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in agriculture, through the E-BILAPERDU application. The local government does this to motivate the community on an ongoing basis so that production yields increase. Especially, an increase in production of basic goods such as food, clothing, oil, sugar, vegetables, and so on will be very helpful in curtailing inflation.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF REFERENCES

This study uses literature and previous studies as a basis for building hypotheses.

2.1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is the relationship between output and objectives or it can also be said to be a measure of how far the level of output, policies and procedures of the organization (Beni, 2018). Effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of achieving an organization's goals organization achieves its goals (Mardiasmo, 2017). If an organization achieves its goals, then the organization has been running effectively. Effectiveness indicators describe the range of consequences and impacts (outcomes) of program outputs in achieving program objectives. Effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of an organization to achieve its goals (Mahsun, 2016).

2.2. E-Bilaperdu

E-Bilaperdu is a mobile application for Integrated Agricultural Services. E-Bilaperdu is equipped with various integrated features that can be used by farmers. E-Bilaperdu is a new application developed by the Banyuwangi District Agriculture and Food Agency. The advantages of the E-Bilaperdu application are that the service is more comprehensive and has many features other than consultation in addition to consultation features such as weather information, prices, markets, and other important information.

2.3. Inflation

Inflation is an economic phenomenon and dilemma economic dilemma for all countries because the decline in people's purchasing power will be followed by a decline in the real value of the country's currency. Boediono (2017) says that inflation is a tendency of general and continuous increase in prices. Winardi (1998) also said that inflation is a period at a certain time that occurs when the power to buy against the monetary unit decreases, as well as the value of money deposited in circulation more than the amount of goods or services offered. Inflation is a condition where there is excess demand for goods in the the economy as a whole.
Inflation that occurs in Indonesia is more often caused by economic structure factors than monetary policies. economic structure rather than monetary policies so that there is more influence from cost push inflation than demand pull inflation. National inflation is made up of regional inflation, so research on inflation at the regional level is necessary.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

From the literature and previous studies, concepts and research hypotheses can be built as follows:
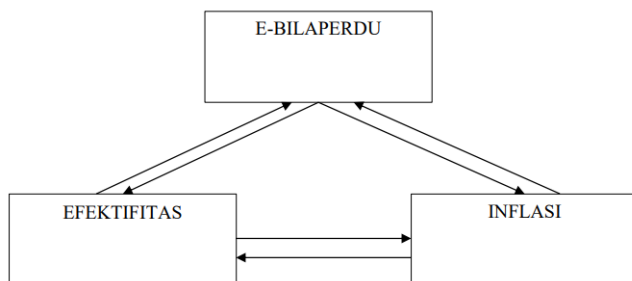

Figure 1

3. METHODS

Qualitative research data sources are selected by sampling techniques using snowball sampling. Snowball sampling technique where the sample is obtained through a rolling process from one respondent to another, usually this method is used to explain social or communication patterns (sociometrics) of a particular community. Snowball sampling runs the technique of sampling technique for data sources that are initially small number, if it is not able to provide complete data, then it must find other people who can be used as data sources. Qualitative research This descriptive type describes in words according to the informant's opinion as it is in accordance with the researcher's questions, then analyzed in words the background of the respondent's behavior, reduced, triangulated, concluded, then verified. In accordance with the formulation of the problem and research objectives, the type of this research is descriptive.
In determining the location of the research, the researchers use the snowball sampling technique, which is the site of the study that is deliberately selected from the beginning based on considerations that the location corresponds to the research to be carried out. In this study, the location of the research selected is Banyuwangi.
The information technology used by the researchers is Snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is a method for identifying, selecting and taking samples in a continuous network or chain of relationships. The informants consisted of main informants and additional informants. In qualitative research there are several data collection techniques, namely participant observation, in-depth interviews, documentation study and a combination of the three/triangulation (Soepeno, 2019). Data collection techniques that can be done by researchers using three data collection techniques, they are observation, interviews and documents. The data of the informants are presented in the following table.

Name		Age	M/F	Edu
Tri Wahyudi		45	M	High School
Agung	Tri	47	M	High School
Wahyudi				
Supaha		46	M	High School
Widiantoro		46	M	High School

Rohman	32	M	High School
Gunawan	47	M	High School
Sugiyono	46	M	High School
Master	48	M	High School

Table 1. Main Informants

Name	Age	M/F	Edu
Mai Susi Indra Hapsari	43	F	Undergraduate
Ilham Juanda	48	M	Undergraduate
Nuryo Soekarnoto	39	M	Undergraduate
Heni Sugiharti	53	F	Undergraduate
Yoga Ananta	39	M	Undergraduate

Table 2. Additional Informants

4. QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

The questionnaire for Banyuwangi Government informants in this study can be seen in table below:

Question	Yes	No
Background of the creation of App.	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
Impact of using the App	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
Features and services of of the App	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
Correlation between the App with inflation control	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The App helping Government control the inflation rate?	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The App is a digital innovation which also supports the performance of TPID Banyuwangi in controlling inflation	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The App effective in controlling inflation in Banyuwangi District	12 (80%)	3 (20%)

Table 3. Frequency Distribution 1

The questionnaire results from government informants show that a significant number answered yes.

The questionnaire results from Bank Indonesia informants show that a significant number answered yes, can be seen in table below:

Question	Yes	No
Information comprehensive about Bank Indonesia's cooperation	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
program with the TPID of Banyuwangi Regency Banyuwangi		
Information thorough information about the background of the creation of application	15 (100%)	0 (0%)
Benefits obtained from using the application	9 (60%)	6 (40%)
The App helps the Government of Banyuwangi Regency in monitoring farmers' food production data	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The App helps the Banyuwangi Regency Government in monitoring data on price developments at the farmer and consumer levels	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
Features and services application	9 (60%)	6 (40%)
How it works application	9 (60%)	6 (40%)
The App is effective in controlling inflation	12 (80%)	3 (20%)

Table 4. Frequency Distribution 2

The questionnaire results from farmers informants show that a significant number answered yes, can be seen in table below:

Question	Yes	No
Know the App	15 (100%)	0 (0%)
Use the App	15 (100%)	0 (0%)
Know the features of the App	15 (100%)	0 (0%)
The App helps to know the price level at the consumer and farmer levels	15 (100%)	0 (0%)
The application improves productivity and production sustainability	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The app helps you to provide information on commodity supply availability strategic food	15 (100%)	0 (0%)

Know how to operate the App	12 (80%)	3 (20%)
The App is effective in controlling inflation	12 (80%)	3 (20%)

Table 5. Frequency Distribution 3

5. RESULT AND FINDING

After going through the interview stage, the following results and conclusions were obtained. Effectiveness of E-Bilaperdu Application in Inflation control in Banyuwangi, the results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of the E-Bilaperdu application has not been able to assist in fully controlling the inflation rate, because the E-Bilaperdu application until now serves to provide information including information on fertilizer availability, online consulting services and commodity price information at the farmer and market levels.

The app has not been able to be a reference for the formulation of appropriate, effective and efficient policies, especially in controlling the inflation rate, because there are still many other factors in E-Bilaperdu that have not been able to accommodate information needs, among others, there is no early warning system service for food security which includes data analysis and

information on the situation in real time and price predictions for strategic food commodities (rice, corn, onion chili, etc.) so that they are useful for mitigating risks in controlling the inflation rate in Banyuwangi District.

The app is also constrained by users due to limitations in adaptation to current technology. The farmer groups' lack of trust in the information conveyed by the application is also an obstacle. Farmer groups lack the benefits and information they need from the app.

REFERENCES

[1] Adam Smith, Teori Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Perencanaan dan Pembangunan, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. 2013, h. 49.

[2] Ahmad, "Perancangan Aplikasi Komoditas Pertanian Berbasis Android," CSRID Journal: Computer Science Research and Its Development, vol. VII, no. 3, pp. 190-200, 2015.

[3] Almilia, L. S. & Utomo, A. W. (2006). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Suku Bunga Deposito Berjangka Pada Bank Umum Di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi danBisnis Antisipasi, 10 (1).

[4] Amir Salim, Fadilla dan Anggun Purnamasari 2021 Pengaruh Inflasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia.

[5] Ari Mulianta Ginting (2016) Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Inflasi: Studi Kasus Di Indonesia Periode Tahun 2004-2014

[6] Bagong, Suyanto. Sutinah. 2005. Metode Penelitian Sosial Berbagai Alternatif Pendekatan. Yogyakarta : Pustaka

[7] Beni. 2016. Konsep dan Analisis Efektivitas Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah di Era Otonomi. Jakarta Pusat: Taushia.

[8] Boediono. (2017). Ekonomi Moneter. In Seri Sinopsis Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi No. 5

[9] Brennen, J. Scott, and Daniel Kreiss. 2016. "Digitalization." In The International Encyclopedia of Communication Theory and Philosophy, Wiley, 1–11

[10] C. L. Soundarya, M. Preethi, D. Kavya, S. S. Keerthana and S. Sodagudi, "Digital Farmers Market APP (DFMA) To Promote E-Trading of Agriculture," Journal of Critical Reviews, vol. VII, no. 14, pp. 2475-2480, 2020.

[11] D. Apriadi and A. Y. Saputra, "E-Commerce Berbasis Marketplace dalam Upaya Mempersingkat Distribusi Penjualan Hasil Pertanian," Jurnal RESTI (Rekayasa Sistem dan Teknologi Informasi), vol. I, no. 2, pp. 131-136, 2017.

[12] Eko Prasetyo 2014. "Data Mining Mengelolah Data Menjadi Informasi Menggunakan Matlab Edisi Baru Yogyakarta : Penerbit CV.ANDI

[13] H. Madesko, "Sistem Informasi E–Commerce Pemasaran Hasil Pertanian Desa Pulau Panjang Hilir Inuman," (JuPerSaTek): Jurnal Perencanaan, Sains, Teknologi, dan Komputer, vol. II, no. 1, pp. 76-82, 2019.

[14] H. Nugroho, R. Hendriyanto and K. Tisamawi, "Application for Marketplace Agricultural Product," IJAIT: International Journal of Applied Information Technology, vol. II, no. 2, pp. 56-67, 2018.

[15] Harjunata Y.T. Kalalo, Tri Oldy Rotinsulu, dan Mauna Th. B. Maramis (2016) Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Inflasi Di Indonesia Periode 2000-2014

[16] Hendryadi, Tricahyadinata, I., & Zannati, R. (2019). Metode Penelitian: Pedoman Penelitian Bisnis dan

Akademik. Jakarta: Lembaga Pengembagan Manajemen dan Publikasi Imperium (LPMP Imperium).

[17] Herdiansyah, Haris. 2013. Wawancara, Observasi, Dan Focus Groups. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

[18] I. M. R. S. Adinata, H. Tolle and A. H. Brata, "Pembangunan Aplikasi Penjualan Hasil Panen Kelompok Tani untuk Konsumen Berbasis Android dengan Metode Prototyping (Studi Kasus: Kelompok Tani Langgeng Mandiri)," Jurnal Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi dan Ilmu Komputer, vol. III, no. 7, pp. 6378-6385, 2019.

[19] Iga Rosalina, "Efektivitas Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan Pada Kelompok Pinjaman Bergulir Di Desa Mantren Kec Karangrejo Kabupaten Madetaan". Jurnal Efektivitas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Vol. 01 No 01 (Februari 2012), h. 3.

[20] Iga Rosalina.2012. Pengaruh Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan Pada Kelompok Pinjaman Bergulir Di Desa Mantren Kec Karangrejo Kabupaten Madetaan. Jurnal Pengaruh Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Vol. 01 No 01, h. 3.

[21] Jonathan, Sarwono. 2006. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif. Yogyakarta :Graha Ilmu

[22] K. Dhar, S. Barua, A. Dey and U. Barua, "(The Farmer): A Virtual Marketing Platform for Producers and Consumers of Bangladesh," International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT), vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 208-214, 2020

[23] L. Beaulah and Latha, "Android APP Solution for Farmers and Buyers to Sell and Buy Products Without Any Broker Involved," International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR), vol. V, no. 4, pp. 2154-2162, 2017.

[24] M. Jhingan, Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010, h. 23.

[25] M. Olivya and Ilham, "Sistem Informasi Pemasaran Hasil Pertanian Berbasis Android," Jurnal Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi, vol. VII, no. 1, pp. 60-69, 2017.

[26] Mahsun, Mohamad. 2016. Pengukuran Kinerja Sektor Publik. Yogyakarta: BPFE

[27] Manurung, Mandala dan Prathama Rahardja. 2004. Uang, Perbankan, dan Ekonomi Moneter. Jakarta: Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

[28] Mardiasmo (2017) Perpajakan, edisi Revisi, Andi, Yogyakarta

[29] Meita Nova Yanti Panjaitan dan Wardoyo 2016 Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Inflasi Di Indonesia

[30] Moleong, Lexy. J. 2016. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

[31] Nadiah dan Suherman Rosyidi (2018) Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Inflasi Di Indonesia.

[32] Neuman, W. Lawrence. (2003). Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

[33] Rindani Dwihapsari, Mega Rachma Kurniaputridan Nurul Huda (2021) Analisis Efektivitas Kebijakan Moneter Dalam Perspektif Konvensional dan Syariah Terhadap Inflasi di Indonesia Tahun 2013-2020

[34] S. Nuanmeesri, "Mobile Application for the Purpose of Marketing, Product Distribution and Location-Based Logistics for Elderly Farmers," Applied Computing and Informatics, vol. XI, no. 1, pp. 1-9, 2019

[35] Santoso, Teguh. 2011. Aplikasi Model GARCH pada data inflasi bahan makanan Indonesia periode 2005.1-2010.6. Jurnal Organisasi dan Manajemen, Volume 13, Nomor 1: 65-76. Suseno dan Astiyah. 2009. Inflasi. Jakarta. Bank Indonesia.

[36] Subagyo, Joko, Metode Penelitian Dalam Teori dan Praktek, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, cet. ke-2, 1997

[37] Sugiyono. (2014) Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung : Alfabeta.

[38] Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung : Alfabeta, CV.

[39] Sugiyono. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabet.

[40] Suparmoko, Ekonomi Publik Untuk Keuangan Dan Pembangunan Daerah, Yogyakarta: ANDI, 2014, h. 41.

[41] Sutawijaya Dan Zulfahmi, Pengaruh Faktor – Faktor Ekonomi Terhadap Inflasi Di Indonesia. Jurnal Organisasi Dan Manajemen. Universitas Terbuka. Vol. 8 No. 2 Tahun 2012

[42] Sutawijaya, Zulfahmi. 2012. Pengaruh Faktor-Faktor Ekonomi Terhadap Inflasi Di Indonesia. Jurnal Organisasi dan Manajemen, Volume 8, Nomor 2, September 2012, Hal: 85-101

[43] Tempo.Co. Dampak New Normal Terhadap Inflasi. Diakses 27 September 2020 Pukul 9:30 Wib

[44] Triasesiarta Nur dan Muhammad Alfon (2015) Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Inflasi Di Indonesia Periode 2005-2014 (Pendekatan Error Correction Model).

[45] Universitas Jember, 2011, Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah. Edisi Ketiga, cetakan ketiga , Jember : Jember University Press.

[46] Usman. (2018). Komunikasi Pendidikan Berbasis Blended Learning dalam Membentuk Kemandirian Belajar. Jurnalisa, 04(No. 1), 136–150.

[47] Widya Intan Sari (2019) Analisis Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga SBI, Nilai Tukar Terhadap Return LQ 45 dan Dampaknya Terhadap Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI)

[48] William A. Mceachern, Ekonomi Makro Pendekatan Kontemporer, Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2014, H. 81.

[49] Winardi, SE. 1998. Kamus Ekonomi (Inggris-Indonesia). Bandung: PT. Mandar Maju

[50] Yusra Mahzalena dan Hijri Juliansyah (2019) Pengaruh Inflasi, Pengeluaran Pemerintah dan Ekspor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia

[51] Zakaria Batubara dan Eko Nopiandi (2020) Analisis Pengaruh Inflasi, Nilai Tukar Dan BI Rateterhadap Tabungan Mudharabahpada Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia