# THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC POLICY AND COOKING OIL PRICES ON COOKING OIL SUPPLIES IN SARIJADI VILLAGE

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
|---|---|
| **Keywords**:<br>Public Policy,<br>Price,<br>Cooking Oil Inventory | This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of public policy and cooking oil prices on the supply of cooking oil in Sarijadi Village. The number of samples filling the questionnaire was 97 people. Multiple Linear Regression Equation. $Y = 8.052 + 0.578 X1 + 0.575 X2$. This means that without Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices. The value of the Cooking Oil Inventory is only 8.052. If the Public Policy and Cooking Oil Price are added, and the addition is done simultaneously, the Cooking Oil Inventory which was originally valued at 8.052 will increase to $8.052 + 0.578 + 0.575$ or 9.025. The author proves that there is a positive and significant effect Public Policy on Cooking Oil Inventory with t value $6.943 >$ t table 0.67. The significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The author proves that there is a positive and significant effect of Cooking Oil Prices on Cooking Oil Inventories with a t value of $4.993 >$ t table 0.67. The significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The author proves that there is a positive and significant effect of Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices simultaneously on Cooking Oil Inventories with F count $245.796 >$ F table 3.94. The significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The government should anticipate the behavior of cooking oil entrepreneurs, cooking oil packers, retailers, sellers in people's markets, supermarkets, the community so that supplies can be controlled. |
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of establishing the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is to advance the general welfare. Mokalu (2021:3) explained that general welfare is a satisfaction felt by a person because a person is able to consume goods and services from the results of his income. Mokalu (2021: 5) explains further that what is meant by prosperous is the state of a person who is prosperous, someone who is healthy, someone who has a feeling of peace, someone who can meet physical needs, and someone who meets his spiritual needs. Basic needs in Indonesian society are often referred to as the nine staples needed by the Indonesian people or called Sembako. One of the basic necessities is cooking oil. According to the Directorate General of Plantations (2022), data on the number of sleigh oil inventories in Indonesia until December 31, 2021 is a surplus of 618,588 tons.

The Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia in the Strategic Plan has a target to increase the number of nine staples exported. One of the nine staples to be exported is cooking oil. Mahdi, Chairman of the Communication Division of the Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneurs Association (Gapki) Chairman of the Communication Division of the Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneurs Association (Gapki) explained that the amount of cooking oil production in Indonesia in 2022 is estimated to be 11.5 million tons of cooking oil, while the needs of the Indonesian people only require 4.1 million tons of cooking oil. As a result, there is an overstock of cooking oil inventories in cooking oil companies as much as 7.4 million tons. Gapki has difficulty selling cooking oil abroad due to a ban on cooking oil exports.

Gapki proposed to the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia that cooking oil entrepreneurs be allowed to sell cooking oil. The Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia (Menperdag) issued a Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 concerning Export Policy. The impact of Permendag 19 of 2021, all cooking oil production is from cooking oil companies are exported, resulting in a scarcity of cooking oil in the country. Cooking oil entrepreneurs are enthusiastic about selling abroad because the price of cooking oil overseas is IDR 14,000, while the domestic cooking oil price of IDR 11,500 is set based on Permendag no 06/2022 which was issued on January 26, 2022 concerning the Highest Retail Price for Cooking Oil IDR 11,500. People can afford to buy cooking oil, but

there is no supply of cooking oil in the country because it has been used up for export. The Minister of Trade reissues the Minister of Trade Regulation number 11/2022 concerning the Highest Retail Price of IDR 14,000. The people are still able to buy cooking oil at a price of Rp. 14,000, but there is no supply of cooking oil at the people's market and supermarkets. Even if there is, it must be purchased at a price of Rp. 50,000 for every 2 liters. The cooking oil entrepreneur wants to sell cooking oil to domestic people, but supplies have been exhausted in export.

This information indicates that there is a problem with the supply of cooking oil in Indonesia. Ramadhan (2022: 1) explains that the price of cooking oil affects the supply of cooking oil in Indonesia. The writer observes that public policies carried out by Trade Trade are always changing so that cooking oil supplies become scarce. Rahayu (2022: 1) explains public policies carried out by the government (in this case by the Trade Minister) affects the supply of cooking oil in Indonesia. One of the provincial capitals that has the largest population is the city of Bandung. One of the most populous kelurahan is Sarijadi sub-district. In the Sarijadi Village, there are around 6,000 students from various tertiary institutions, who are very sensitive to the scarcity of cooking oil supplies.

## 2. LITERATUR REVIEW
### 2.1. Public Policy

Public policy according to A. Hoogerwert in Kurniasih (2022) is the activity of achieving certain goals, which is carried out within a certain time. Thomas R Dye in Adrian (2021: IV) explained that public policy is anything (everything) chosen by the government to do or not do. Anderson in Anggara (2018:5) explains that public policy is a policy developed by government agencies. Taking into account the opinions of experts, it can be explained that public policy is any decision made by the government about what the government, society does and what the government does not do, society in order to solve problems that arise in the government and that arise in society. Public Policy according to Anggara (2018) has several indicators, including:

a. Public policy to solve problems in society
b. Public policy accommodates the interests of the government,
c. Public policy accommodates the interests of society,
d. Public policy co-ordinates the interests of the business world,
e. Public policy must be fair
f. Public policy must be proportionate
g. Public policy must be objective
h. Public policy should be anticipatory
i. Public policy must be predictive.
j. Public policy is carried out consistently
k. Public policy is strictly implemented
l. Public policy must be monitored for its implementation

### 2.2. Price

Mc. Charty in Rahardjo (2020) explains that price is the amount of money charged to be replaced with something of value. Lovelock (2019) explains that price is money that must be paid by the buyer so that the seller earns income to cover costs and make a profit. Rahardjo (2020:62) explains that the price is the amount of money that must be paid by consumers to buy a product/service, replacing the transfer of ownership of the product from the producer to the consumer. Taking into account the opinions of experts, it can be explained that price is money that must be handed over by the buyer to the seller of goods/services in lieu of switching ownership of services/goods from the seller to the buyer's. The price according to Rahardjo (2020: 62) consists of:

a. The price offered is the same as the price list.
b. The list price is not arbitrary.
c. Discounts, price reductions if the consumer buys something in cash.
d. Rebates. The price is less than the list price if the consumer buys a new item and hands over the used item
e. Payment in cash
f. Price according to the quality
g. Prices are reachable to buyers
h. Price according to the benefits

### 2.3. Supplies

Waskito (2020: 120) explains that inventory is a stock of materials used to facilitate production. Inventory consists of raw materials, semi-finished goods, finished goods. In this study, the subject of the study was the finished goods of cooking oil. The indicator of inventory according to Waskito (2020: 124) consists of:

a. Accuracy of Forecasting the Amount of Oil Production
b. Accuracy of Forecasting the Number of People's Needs
c. Accuracy of Forecasting the Amount of cooking oil sold in Indonesia
d. Accuracy of Forecasting the amount of cooking oil exported
e. Cooking oil on time departs from the Oil Plant to the Oil Packaging Plant
f. Cooking Oil on time departs from the Packaging Factory to the People's Market
g. Cooking oil on time departs from the Packaging Plant to the Convenience Store. Cooking oil from the Cooking Oil Factory on time arrives at the Packaging Plant
h. Cooking oil from the Cooking Oil Packaging Plant on time arrived at the People's Market
i. Cooking oil from the Cooking Oil Packaging Factory on time arrives at the Convenience Store
j. The exact amount of cooking oil arrived at the FactoryPackaging
k. The right amount of cooking oil in the People's Market
l. Cooking oil in the right quantity at the Convenience Store
m. Cooking oil of proper quality (not oplosan) in the People's Market
n. Cooking oil is exactly the quality in the Convenience Store

Ningrum (2022), Kristiana (2022), Ndolo (2017). Tutar (2022), Tippichai (2022), Ijaz (2022) in articles made and published in national journals and international journals explain that public policy affects the amount of supply. (Including the public policy of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia on cooking oil influences cooking oil supply in Indonesia). Limanseto (2022), Gurtu (2022), Kim (2022), Sun (2022), Ramadan (2022) in their articles explain that prices (including cooking oil prices) affect supply (also affect cooking oil supplies). Cahyaningrum (2022), Nasution (2021), Ghilman Rozy (2022), Chalil (2022), Darmawan (2021) explained in his research that there is a relationship (correlation) between public policy and cooking oil prices.

Taking into account the opinions of experts regarding the effect of Public Policy on Cooking Oil Supplies and the Effect of Cooking Oil Prices on Cooking Oil Supplies as well as the opinions of experts regarding the correlation between Public Policy and Prices, the authors create a research paradigm that refers to the results of research suggested by experts who mentioned above and presented in Figure 1



Figure 1.Research Paradigm

### 3. METHOD

The author uses research methods in the form of quantitative, descriptive and verifiable research methods. Asfia (2022: 89) explains that the quantitative research method is a method in which the data used and analyzed in research consists of numbers. Quantitative research that the authors did using survey methods. According to Asfia (2022: 89) a survey is research conducted on a population but the data studied is data derived from samples taken from the population to find relative occurrences, to find distributions, to find relationships between variables. According to Asfia (2022: 89) quantitative research methods when viewed from the level of explanation consist of 2 (two) types of research methods, namely descriptive research methods and verification research methods. According to Asfia (2022: 89, descriptive research is research that has the goal of obtaining a description or description of certain characteristics of the variable

being studied. In this study, descriptive research methods were used to explain the formulation of the problem:
1)  Fried Policy in Sarijadi Village
2)  Price of Cooking Oil in Sarijadi Village
3)  Cooking Oil Supply in Sarijadi Village

Asfia (2022: 90) expressed her opinion that what is meant by verifiable research is research that is used to test the truth of knowledge in an existing field.  Verified research is used to prove the opinion of experts about the influence of independent variables on dependent variables. The author uses a verifiable research method in this study used to prove:
1)  How much influence public policy has on cooking oil supplies in Sarijadi Village
2)  How much influence the Price of Cooking Oil has on the Supply of Cooking Oil in Sarijadi Village
2)  How much influence does Public Policy and Cooking Oil Price have on Cooking Oil Inventory in Sarijadi Village simultaneously.

**Hypothesis**
1)  There is an influence of Public Policy on Cooking Oil Inventory in Sarijadi Village
2)  There is an influence of Cooking Oil Prices on Cooking Oil Inventory in Sarijadi Village
2)  There is an influence of Public Policy and Cooking Oil Price on Cooking Oil Inventory in Sarijadi Village simultaneously

**Population and Sample**
According to Asfia (2022: 93) what is meant by population is the entire object of research which can be in the form of people, animals, plants, air, symptoms, values, events, attitudes to life and so on, so that the object can be a source of research data. Considering that the number of users or users or buyers or consumers of cooking oil in Sarijadi Village cannot be known with certainty, the population cannot be determined.

Samples according to Asfia (2022: 94) are part of the population whose data is taken and used to determine the desired characteristics and characteristics of a population. Sugiyono (2021: 128) explains that if the population is not known with certainty, then the sample size is determined by the formula:

$n = (z^2 pq) : e^2$ with explanation:

n is the number of samples, z is the normal curve value for a 5% deviation, the value is 1.96, p is the probability of being wrong, the value is 50% or 0.5 and the probability of being right is 50% or 0.5. The value of e is the sampling error rate, usually 0.1. The number of samples in the study is : $\{(1.96)2\ (0.5)(0.5)\} : \{(0.1)\ (0.10)\} = 96.4$ rounded to 98

**Data collection sources and techniques:**
a.  **Data type**
    According to Asfia (2022: 90) based on the data source, data is grouped into primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data received from primary data sources. Secondary data is data obtained from secondary data sources.
b.  **Data source**
    Primary data sources according to Asfia (2022: 91) are data sources that directly provide data to information collectors. Examples of primary data sources are people in Sarijadi Village who fill out questionnaires from this study. Secondary data sources are data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors. For example: book writers, journal writers convey their data through books, journals they write. In secondary data sources there are other parties (other media) that connect data sources to convey data to data collectors. The media are books, journals, and other people.

**Data collection techniques**
Asfia (2022: 91-93) explains that the data collection techniques used by the author are documentation and literature study, observation, interviews, questionnaires.

1)  Documentation is a record of events that have passed, and evidence related to the object of research conducted by the author to be used as material in the preparation of research.
2)  *Library Reseach*.

Literature study was conducted to collect theoretical data which was then used as supporting literature to support the research conducted. This data is obtained from source books that have something to do with the problem under study.

3) Research Observation

In the observation activity, researchers only saw the implementation of the Cooking Oil Policy, the Cooking Oil Price and the activities of organizing the provision of Cooking Oil in Sarijadi Village.

4) Interview.

According to *Larry Cristensen* quoted by Sugiyono (2020: 224) interviews are "A data collection technique in which the interviewer (researcher or person assigned the task of collecting data) in collecting data asks a question to the interviewee.". ". In the interview activity, the researcher asks questions to the interviewee, then the interviewee provides answers related to the questions asked by the researcher. The questions have been prepared in advance by the questioner, and have previously been submitted to the answer giver, so that the answer giver can prepare an answer in accordance with the question.

5) Questionnaire.

According to *Larry Cristensen* quoted by Sugiyono (2020: 230) the questionnaire is "An instrument for data collection, where participants or respondents fill in questions or questions provided by the researcher. Researchers can use questionnaires to obtain data related to thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, personality and behavior of respondents*.* In other words, researchers can perform various characteristics by using questionnaires. "

## Data Analysis Technique

The author in this study used Multiple Linear Regression as a data analysis technique. Multiple linear regression analysis is performed to determine the direction and how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

## Questionnaire Quality Test

The author needs to test the quality of the questionnaire as a means of collecting data from respondents. The questionnaire quality test tools are validity test and reliability test.

## Validity Test

Validity test according to Waskito (2020: 39) is an activity to ensure that the perceptions or opinions of members of the population who state strongly disagree or disagree or agree or agree or strongly agree to the questions on the questionnaire have been represented by the answers of respondents who are sampled (representatives of the population).

Validity is used to measure the accuracy or accuracy of a question item in the questionnaire in its function to measure what you want to measure. Determination of an item is valid (feasible) to use or invalid, done by using the Corrected Item-Total Correlation value test with the provisions of the Corrected Item-Total Correlation value above 0.3 is called valid (Waskito, 2020: 40). Statement items that are declared valid prove that the question items on the questionnaire meet the requirements as data collection tools.

## Reliability Test

The meaning of reliability according to Waskito (2020: 64) is the condition that the respondent continues to give the same answer whether the question is asked yesterday, today or tomorrow. Waskito (2020: 64) explains that the questionnaire measuring instrument can be said to be reliable if it has a *Cronbach's alpha* value greater than 0.7. The questions that are declared reliable mean that the questionnaire used to collect data from respondents is a quality questionnaire and is suitable as a data collection tool.

## Classical Assumption Test

According to W a s k i t o (2020: 68), new research can qualify to be processed with Multiple Linear Regression if the data has been tested using the classical assumption test.

## Normality Test

According to Waskito (2020: 68) the normality test is an activity to ensure that the data is normally distributed. According to Waskito (2020: 72-76) data is normally distributed if the points on the graph spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line, the significance value is greater than 0.5.

## Multicollinearity Test

According to Waskito (2020: 77) the multicollinearity test is an activity to test that the correlation value between independent variables in one study is not equal to 1. It is called having a perfect linear relationship if the correlation value is equal to 1. A good regression model should not have multicollinearity. The author uses the SPSS application program, the multicollinearity test can be done by looking at the results of the *Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value* and the *Tolerance* value. According to Waskito (2020: 82) if the *VIF* value is less than 10 and the *Tolerance* value is more than 1, the data in this study do not experience multicollinearity.

## Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test according to Waskito (2020: 89) is a tool to ensure that the residual value (1 minus the coefficient of determination) is not the same as the residual value of other previous studies. A good regression model is a regression model that does not experience autocorrelation. It is called auto correlation if the coefficient of determination from this study is the same value as the coefficient of determination carried out by researchers in the past at the same location.

If using the SPSS application program, auto correlation can be tested with the Durbin Watson (DW) test. According to Waskito (2020: 84) if the DW value < 4- du, it is said that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model under study.

## Test for No Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity test according to Waskito (2020: 131) is an activity to ensure that the residual value of this study (1 - coefficient of determination) is not the same as the residual value of previous studies. A good regression model is a model that does not experience heteroscedasticity. If using the SPSS Application program, the heteroscedasticity test can be done using the Scatter plot model. According to Waskito (2020: 87) data is said not to experience heteroscedasticity if the data points are scattered above and below point 0. The data points do not collect below point 0 alone or above point 0 alone but spread out, the data points spread out not to form waves, but the points spread out not in a pattern."

## Variable Operationalization

Asfia (2022: 97) explains that variable operationalization is an activity of explaining the definition of the variables under study equipped with indicators. The details of the indicators have been explained in detail in the Theory Study.

## Analysis Method

This study uses quantitative methods, namely analyzing data and matters relating to numbers or calculation formulas used to analyze the problem being studied. Data analysis using multiple linear regression. In regression analysis, the dependent variable is often influenced not only by quantitative variables according to the scale, but also by qualitative variables.

## 4.  RESULT AND DISCUSSION
## 2.1.  Description Test Results

Table 1. Description Test Results
**Descriptive Statistics**

|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Policy | 97 | 2,00 | 4,67 | 2,98 | ,58780 |
| Cooking Oil Price | 97 | 2,11 | 4,67 | 3,05 | ,56668 |
| Cooking Oil Supplies | 97 | 2,14 | 4,64 | 3,18 | ,52699 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 97 |  |  |  |  |

The information in table 1 explains that the average value of Public Policy is 2.98 and is grouped as a fairly good variable. The average value of the Cooking Oil Price is 3,.05 andis grouped as a fairly good variable. The average value of Cooking Oil Supplies is 3.18 and iscategorized as a fairly good variable.

Waskito (2020: 92) explains that variables that areworth researching are variables that are grouped as fairly good variables, because they have the opportunity to be improved. Variables that are already good and very good are not worth researching because they are already good and already good. Considering the opinion of Waskito (2020: 92), the variables of Public Policy, Cooking OilPrices and Cooking Oil Supplies are worthy of research.

### 2.2. Questionnaire Quality Test Results

Table 2. Validity Test Results

| Variabel | Nomo Pertanyaan | Nilai *Corrected Item-Total Correlation* | Nilai *Corrected Item-Total Correlation Standard* | Keputusan |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Policy | P1-P12 | 0,353-0,763 | 0,300 | Va lid |
| Harga | P13-121 | 0,441-0,567 | 0,300 | Va lid |
| Persediaan Minyak | P22-P34 | 0,390-0,556 | 0,300 | Va lid |

The information in table 2 explains that the *Corrected Item-Total Correlation* value of3 (three) variables is above 0.3, meaning that all data in the study is declared valid. The meaning of data that is declared valid is that the questionnaire has a quality that is feasible to use to collect data from respondents.

### 4.3. Reliability Test Results

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

| Variabel | Question Number | Value Cronbach'sAlpha | Cronbach'sAlpha Value Standard | Decision. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Policy | P1-P12 | 0,820 | 0,700 | Reliable |
| Price | P13-121 | 0,747 | 0,700 | Reliable |
| Oil Supplies | P22-P34 | 0,826 | 0,700 | Reliable |

The information in table 3 shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value of Public Policy is 0.820, the Cooking Oil Price is 0.747, and the Inventory is 0.826, all of which are above 0.7. According to Waskito (2020: 64) the *Cronbach's Alpha* value of a variable above 0.700 proves that the variable is reliable. Using the opinion of Waskito (2020: 64) the author has proven that all variables have a *Cronbach's Alpha* value above 0.7. So all data on all variablesare declared variables declared reliable. The meaning of all data declared reliable means that the respondent is consistent with his answers to the questions on the questionnaire, whether the questions were asked yesterday, today and tomorrow. Reliable data proves that thequestionnaire is a quality questionnaire and is eligible to collect data from respondents.

### 4.4. Classical Assumption Test Results
**Normality Test Results**

Asymp.sig value of Public Policy is 0.67> 0.5, Cooking Oil Price is 0.075 and Inventory Value is 0.200> 0.5. Taking into account the opinion according to Waskito (2020: 68) which states that if the asymp sig value is> 0.5, the variable data is declared to be normally distributed, the authors have proven that all data on the variables of Public Policy, Cooking Oil Prices and Supplies have been proven to be normally distributed. This means that respondents have used the opportunity to give answers strongly agree, agree, agree enough, disagree strongly disagree on this questionnaire data that has been normally distributed, qualifying for processing with the Multiple Linear Regression Equation.
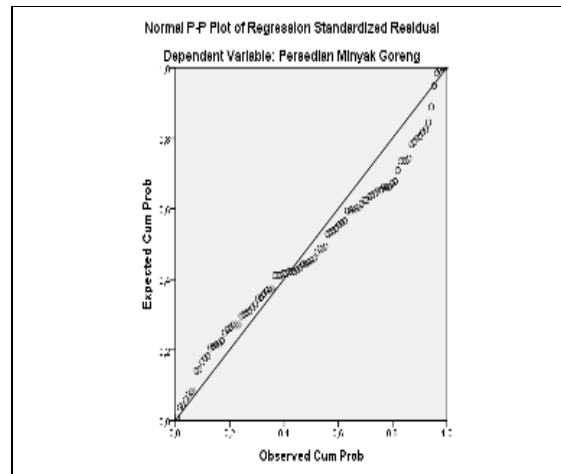
Figure 2. Normality Test Results

The information in Figure 2 explains that the points on the graph spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line. Waskito (2020: 72-76) data is normally distributed if the points on the graph spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line.Using Waskito's opinion (2020: 72-76), the author proves that the data is normally distributed.

### 4.5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | | |
| | Policy Public | ,269 | 3,712 |
| | Oil Price Fried | ,269 | 3,712 |

The information in table 4 explains that the VIF value of Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices is the same, which is 3.712 smaller than 10. According to Waskito (2020: 82) if the *VIF* value is less than 10 then the data in this study does not experience multicollinearity. Using the opinion of Waskito (2020: 82) the author has proven that the data does not experience multicollinearity. According to Waskito (2020: 82) if the *Tolerance* value is more than 1, the data in this study do not experience multicollinearity. Using Waskito's opinion (2020: 82) the authors have proven that the data in the study do not experience multicollinearity, therefore the data are qualified to be processed using the multiple regression equation.

### 4.6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 5. Durbin Watson Test Results

| Model | R | R Square | Durbin-Watson |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | ,916a | ,839 | ,889 |

According to Waskito (2020: 84) if the DW value < 4- du, it is said that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model being studied. The Durbin Watson value in table 5 is 0.889. The Durbin Watson Upper value for 97 respondents minus 3 variables or for 94 respondents according to Junaidi (2020: 4) is 1.67. 4-1,67 =2,33. The value of 0.889 < 2.33 so the data does not experience autocorrelation, so it is eligible to be processed using the Multiple Linear Regression Equation.

### 4.7. Reliability Test ResTest Results Not Experiencing Heteroscedasticity

It is better if the data processed by the Multiple Linear Regression Equation does not experience Heteroscedasticity. According to Waskito (2020: 87) data is said not to experienceheteroscedasticity if the data points are scattered above and below point 0. The data points do not collect below point 0 alone or above point 0 alone but spread out, the data points spread out not to form waves, but the points spread out not in a pattern."

#### Heteroscedasticity Test Results
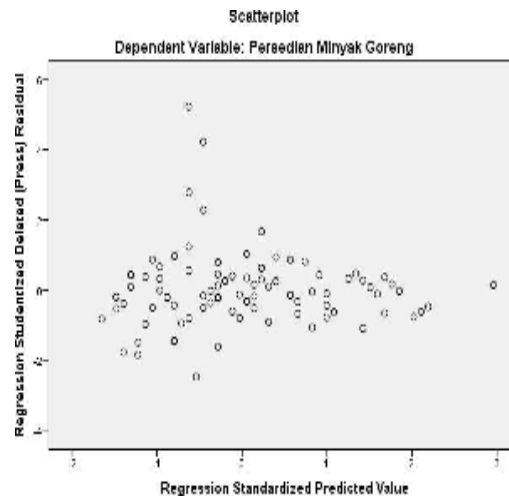
The information in Figure 3 explains that the data points are scattered above and below point 0. The data points do not collect below point 0 alone or above point 0 alone but spread out, the data points spread out not forming waves, but the pointsspread out not patterned.Waskito (2020: 87) explains that data is said not to experience heteroscedasticity if the data points are scattered above and below point 0.data points do not collect below point 0 only or above point 0 only but spread out, the data points spread out not forming wavesspread out not patterned.".Using the opinion of Waskito (2020: 87) the author has proven that the data does not experience heteroscedasticity and meets the requirements to be obtained by the Multiple Linear Regression Equation.

### 4.8.  Multiple Linear Regression Equation Results

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Equation

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error |
| 1 | (Constant) | 8,052 | 1,695 |
| | Public Policy | ,578 | ,083 |
| | Cooking Oil Price | ,575 | ,115 |

The information in table 6 is used to determine the Multiple Linear RegressionEquation. The Multiple Linear Regression Formula is as follows:

$Y = a + b1X1 + b1X2$

Description:

Y = Cooking Oil Inventory a = Constant

b1 = Public Policy Regression CoefficientX = Public Policy

b2 = Coefficient of Cooking Oil Price

$X_2$ = Cooking Oil Price

The Multiple Linear Regression Equation of this study is: Y =8.052 +0.578 X1 + 0.575 $X_2$

This means that if without Public Policy and the Price of Cooking Oil, the value of Cooking Oil Inventory is only 8.052. If one unit of Public Policy is added and one unit of Cooking Oil Price is added, and the addition is done simultaneously, the Cooking Oil Inventory which wasoriginally valued at 8.052 will increase to 8.052 + 0.578 +0.575 or 9.025.

### 4.9.  Partial Effect Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis testing of paracial influence is done by conducting a t test. The calculated t test value is compared with the table t test value with 97 respondents. If the calculated t test value is greater than the table t test value, it proves that there is a positive effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Table 7. Calculated t-test results

| Model | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|

| 1 | (Constant) | 4,751 | ,000 |
| | Public Policy | 6,943 | ,000 |
| | Cooking Oil Price | 4,993 | ,000 |

The information in table 7 explains that the value of Public Policy is 6.943 while the t table value for 97 respondents is = 0.67. This means that there is a positive influence ofPublic Policy on Cooking Oil Supplies. The significance value of Public Policy = 0.000 <0.05, meaning that there is a Significant Effect of Public Policy on Cooking Oil Supplies. The information in table 7 explains that the value of Cooking Oil Price is 4.993 while the t table value for 97 respondents is = 0.67. This means that there is a positive effect of Cooking Oil Price on Cooking Oil Supplies. The significance value of Cooking Oil Price = 0.000 <0.05, meaning that there is a Significant Effect of Cooking Oil Price on Cooking Oil Inventory.

### 4.10. Simultaneous Effect Hypothesis Test

Table 8. F Test Results

| Model | | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 245,796 | ,000[b] |
| | Residual | | |
| | Total | | |

The information in table 8 explains the calculated F value of 245.796. According to Junaidi (2020: 5), the F table value for 97 respondents is 3.94. This means that there is a positive influence of Public Policy and the price of Cooking Oil on Cooking Oil Supplies. The significance value is 0.000 <0.05. This means that there is a significant influence of Public Policy and the Price of Cooking Oil on Cooking Oil Supplies.

### 4.11. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Table 9. Coefficient of Determination

| Model | R | R Square |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ,916a | ,839 |

The information in table 9 explains the value of R Square = 0.839, so that the Coefficient of Determination of this study is 0.839 x 100% = 83.90%. The meaning of the Coefficient of Determination of 83.90% explains that Public Policy and Oil Prices

Frying oil contributes to affecting the supply of cooking oil by 83.90% while the remaining 16.10% is influenced by other factors not discussed in this study, for example, people's purchasing power, promotion, distribution to the people's market or to self-service stores.

### 4.12. Discussion

The average value of Public Policy is 2.98 or classified as quite good, meaning that it is not good, worth researching. There is 1 (one) indicator that gets the lowest score, namely Public Policy must be anticipatory. This information explains that the government in establishing Public Policy has not anticipated the behavior of cooking oil entrepreneurs who will export all cooking oil abroad, without providing cooking oil in the country. The solution is that the government should anticipate the behavior of cooking oil entrepreneurs, cooking oil packers, retailers, sellers in public markets, convenience stores, and the public so that the situation can be controlled.

The oil price variable obtained an average value of 3.05 which is categorized as a fairly good variable, not good, so it is eligible for research. There is 1 (one) indicator that gets the lowest value of the Cooking Oil Price variable is P18.Price in accordance with its quality= 2.32. This means that the price paid by the community according to people's perceptions is not in accordance with the quality of cooking oil, because the cooking oil obtained is bulk cooking oil not packaged cooking oil. The solution is that the government in setting prices is adjusted to the quality of cooking oil sold.

The Cooking Oil Inventory variable obtained an average value of 3.18 and was categorized as a fairly good variable, and not good so it was worth researching. The author observes that there is 1 (one) indicator that gets the lowest score, namely P 29 Cooking oil from the Cooking Oil Packaging Factory arrives on time at the People's Market. This means that cooking oil does not arrive on time at the People's Market. The reason is that cooking oil entrepreneurs have no more supplies to send to the People's Market or to Swalyan

Stores because the cooking oil is exported. The government should set a quota that the amount that can be exported is 50% of the cooking oil production capacity.

The author observes that Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices affect Cooking Oil Supplies, so the improvement of cooking oil supplies must start from improving Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices simultaneously. However, if there are obstacles, then what must be improved first is Public Policy which provides a regression coefficient that is greater than the regression coefficient of the cooking oil price variable. The improvement of each variable of Public Policy, Cooking Oil Price and Cooking Oil Supply is carried out as described in the previous paragraphs.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The value of the variables of Public Policy, Cooking Oil Price, and Cooking Oil Supply is quite good, so it is eligible for research. There is an effect of Public Policy on Cooking Oil Supplies**.** There is an effect of Cooking Oil Price on Cooking Oil Inventory**.** There is an effect of Public Policy and Cooking Oil Prices on Cooking Oil Supplies

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