

Determining Factors for Improving the Performance of Commitment Making Officials (PPK) in the Kerinci Regency APBD Project

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ABSTRACT

The problems that occurred in Kerinci Regency are considered incomplete in the work of PPK (Commitment Making Officer) Paragraph 1 Perpres No. 16 of 2018 regulates the preparation of the purchase plan, meaning that the PPK task is very important. deadline for preparation for the purchase plan. If the planning is delayed, then the action will automatically begin to be late. This study analyzes: 1. Determinants of PPK activities in Kerinci Regency. 2. Factors that influence the improvement of PPK performance in the Kerinci Regency APBD 3. Finding solutions and suggestions to improve PPK performance in the Kerinci Regency APBD. The results of this study are as follows: 1. In the Kerinci Regency APBD, 9 factors that influence PPK performance are the ability, motivation, skills, knowledge, leadership, people, skills, confidentiality and care. 2. The dominant factor that affects the performance of the Kerinci Regency APBD PPK officers is a skill factor. 3. Solutions that can be given to increase the effectiveness of PPK are: a) Improve the ability of PPK officials to carry out their duties. b) Providing good motivation to PPK officials, so that PPK can encourage them positively in carrying out their duties; c) Assist PPK officials in the development of knowledge, skills and abilities as well as individuals or personality; d) Give the authority and responsibility to PPK and its staff to carry out and regulate themselves without interference and influence from the local government in carrying out their duties.

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1. INTRODUCTION

We must realize that the life of this nation is interdependent on each other in terms of creating overall welfare. To respond to this, it is expected that involvement from all aspects that are positive and support the creation of overall welfare, one of which is in the field of development. The role of the government at this time is more directed to create an apparatus that is efficient, effective, clean, and carrying out and able to carry out all general duties of government and development as well as possible based on the spirit and attitude of service to the community, nation and state (Budiman, 2021).

Procurement of government goods/services has an important role in the implementation of national development to improve public services and develop the national and regional economies (Presidential Decree No.16 of 2018). In the procurement of goods and services based on contracts / agreements, involving various parties because it is an activity that requires a lot of understanding and / or ability starting from procurement planning to the completion of work consisting of the stages of procurement planning, implementation of procurement / work and control, signing contracts / agreements, and reporting and submitting work results. Although the procurement of construction goods/services involves various parties, including PA/KPA, PPK, Procurement Service Unit, Procurement Committee, Procurement Officer and Recipient Officer, the discussion in this paper focuses on the duties and functions of the Commitment Making Officer (PPK).

In Article 1 number 10 of Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018, Commitment Making Officials or commonly abbreviated as PPK in the world of procurement of goods and services are officials who are authorized by the PA / KPA to make decisions and / or take actions that can result in expenditures on the state budget / regional budget. KDP can be held by structural or functional officials with duties/authorities in a position of State Civil Apparatus (ASN).

KDP is administratively, technically and financially responsible for the procurement of goods and services. Thus, KDP represents its SKPD in making engagements or agreements with other parties, without a Commitment Making Officer (PPK) means that the agency cannot enter into agreements with other parties. The success or failure of the process of procurement of goods and services in one agency depends on the Commitment Making Officer. This means that the main duties of the Commitment Making Officer are closely related to the use of the state budget or financial management, therefore in its implementation requires expertise and accuracy and responsibility that is different from the main duties of another administrative employee. Errors in the implementation of KDP's duties will result in state losses which lead to claims for compensation or other claims (Saenab, S.IP, 2021).

People consider the position of KDP to be a "wetland", because it 'prosper' the people who hold it. So many structural officials sometimes compete to become KDP. But in the current reform era, the post of KDP has become a scourge for bureaucrats. The reason is none other than that KDP is very vulnerable to legal problems, related to the execution of contracts. It will be very common to find cases of corruption related to the Procurement of Goods/Services, it must drag KDP and providers of goods/services. This is a juridical consequence of contract documents made by KDP and Providers (PERRI PUTRA, 2021).

As a developing area, the facilities and infrastructure of roads, bridges, buildings and other facilities in Kerinci Regency are developing very rapidly along with economic growth and the development of community dynamics. Failure to provide construction facilities and infrastructure in Kerinci Regency can cause delays in development in an effort to prosper the community. In connection with development, it is strongly encouraged by the government and with the rolling out of Presidential Regulation number 16 of 2018, it is stated that to improve the quality of public services through good and clean government administration, it needs to be supported by effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable financial management.

Based on that, the role of each agency is very necessary, in terms of smooth development in various fields. Of course, this role cannot be separated from the role of a Commitment Making Officer (PPK) in every service in Kerinci Regency. Meanwhile in Kerinci Regency, the Public Works and Public Housing Office, the Food Crops and Horticulture Office and the Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports Office of Kerinci Regency are one of the KDP Performance service centers in carrying out development in the region.

The problems that occur in Kerinci Regency, the performance of KDP is still considered imperfect, this can be seen by delays in the implementation of goods and services procurement activities in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Where one of the main tasks of the Commitment Making Officer (PPK) contained in Presidential Decree no. 16 of 2018 in point 1 is to carry out the preparation of procurement planning, this means that the role of KDP is very decisive in terms of preparing procurement planning. This means that if the planning is late, the activity automatically starts too late.

KDP in the world of procurement of goods and services is an official who is authorized by the PA / KPA to make decisions and / or take actions that can result in the expenditure of the state budget / regional budget (Article 1 number 10 of Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018). Procurement activities for goods and services based on contracts / agreements, are activities that require a lot of understanding and / or ability starting from procurement planning to the completion of work consisting of the stages of procurement planning, implementation of procurement / work and control, signing contracts / agreements, and reporting and submitting work results. So that KDP is administratively, technically and financially responsible for the procurement of goods and services.

2. METHOD

This research the author uses quantitative research methods is basically the opposite of qualitative research. Understanding quantitative research will be easier to understand when someone has understood qualitative research, and vice versa. Quantitative research uses more of a hypothetical logic approach verifiative. The approach begins with deductive thinking to create hypotheses, conduct field testing and then draw conclusions based on empirical data (field data). Thus quantitative research places more emphasis on indexes and empirical measurements. Quantitative researchers feel knowing what is not known, so the design developed is always an a priori and definitive activity plan (Dr. H. Mundir, 2013). The respondents, population, selected are budget users, budget user powers, commitment making officials and technical implementation officials of activities in the public works and public housing office, food crops and horticulture office, tourism office, culture, youth sports Kerinci Regency.

In research there is a variable, which wants to know the characteristics, can be done by making measurements. To measure the characteristics of a variable, a measuring instrument called an instrument is needed (Sappaile, 2007). According to (Sugiyono, 2013), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Meanwhile, according to (Purwanto, 2018), research instruments are basically tools used to collect data in research. Research instruments are made according to 2 measurement objectives and the theory used as a basis. The instrument of this study is a questionnaire. Questionnaire is a tool used to collect data containing written maps that must be answered by respondents. According to (Purwanto, 2018), questionnaires are research instruments that are generally used for research with a quantitative approach that contains statements arranged in such a way about research variables. Questionnaires allow researchers to study the attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and characteristics made by respondents on a research variable (Sukendra, 2020). The objective of making questionnaires is to obtain information relevant to the objectives of the study and obtain data with the highest possible validity and reliability. By using the questionnaire method or questionnaire method, which is a data collection technique carried out by giving a set of written statements or questions to respondents to answer. This technique is carried out by providing questionnaire forms containing questions about the determinants of improving KDP performance in the Kerinci Regency Regional Budget. Respondents in the study were officials who held positions in fields related to the budget including Budget Users, Power of Budget Users, Commitment Making Officials, Technical Implementation Officers for Activities at OPD in Kerinci Regency.

Measurement Scale The measurement scale must be owned by every research instrument because the instrument that will be used to make measurements aims to produce accurate quantitative data. This measurement scale will make variables measured using instruments can be expressed by numbers, so that it will be more accurate, efficient and communicative. For example: the length of the table is 1 meter. As for attitude measurements, the scales used are Likert scale, Guttman scale, Semantic Differential scale and Rating scale. The following will discuss the four types of scales used for attitude measurement (Sukendra, 2020). The scale used in this questionnaire is the Likert Scale. This Likert scale is used to express attitudes, opinions of the content applied in this research questionnaire are all factors related to the conceptual model that has been obtained through studies or respondents' perceptions about KDP Performance Improvement Factors in the Kerinci Regency Regional Budget.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) and Bartlett test of sphericity

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy, which is an index that compares the magnitude of the observed correlation coefficient with the magnitude of the partial coefficient. The number produced by the KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy must be greater than 0.50 for the factor analysis to be processed further. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is a test used to test the interdependence between variables that are indicators of a factor. This analysis intends to state that the variables in question do not correlate with each other in the population. The significance in Bartlett's test must also show a < 0.05 so that factor analysis can be performed (Verdian, 2019)

KMO test is an index used to test the accuracy of factor analysis, whether the correlation between question items or questions in the questionnaire can be explained with other variables. A high value (0.5-1.0) indicates that the analysis is correct and incorrect if it is below 0.5. This method is most widely used to see data adequacy requirements in factor analysis. This KMO method measures the adequacy of sampling as a whole and measures the adequacy of sampling for each indicator or item in the questionnaire.

To find potential causes as the main problem former, *KMO (Kaiser Mayer Oiken) and Bartlett's tests* are carried out which are useful for determining the feasibility of each variable to be tested.

Table 1
Uji KMO andk Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,724
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	596,255
	Df	136
	Sig.	0,000

The test results seen in Table 1 found the *KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity* value was 0.724 was above 0.50 with a significant 0.000 was below 0.05 so that the data factor could be analyzed further.

Validity Test

This validity test illustrates that the statement to be used is able to express something to be measured (valid). To determine the validity of the factors given in the form of questionnaires submitted to respondents, the validity of each factor in the variable group was tested using the SPSS program. The validity test is used to measure the validity or validity of a questionnaire. A questionnaire can be said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire are able to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire. If the significance of the resulting Pearson correlation is below 0.05 ($\leq 5\%$), then the indicator can be said to be valid (Ghozali, 2016).

According to (Priyatno, 2017), "if the validity of each question is more than 0.50, the question items are considered valid", provided that the questionnaire is tested on respondents. This validity test illustrates that the statement to be used is able to express something to be measured (valid). In this study using validity limits: If > 0.50 is declared valid and < 0.50 is declared invalid.

The validity test was carried out by taking 50 samples of respondents with a significance level of 5%. This calculation uses the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient formula. The test criteria are, if $R_{\text{calculated}} \geq R_{\text{table}}$ then the question instrument correlates significantly to the total score (declared valid). With the number of respondents 50 obtained $R_{\text{table}} = 0.279$ and the number of statement variables as many as 38 respondents. Based on the results of the validity test, there is one invalid statement item, namely on the individual variable statement 5 (X3.5), because the R value is $R_{\text{calculated}} < R_{\text{table}}$. Then the question is eliminated.

Reliability Test

(Arikunto, 2006) Reliability analysis refers to the notion that an instrument is trustworthy enough to be used as a data collection tool. A commonly used reliability analysis is *the Cornbach Alpha analysis*. The test using the *Cornbach Alpha* coefficient ≥ 0.6 is a value that is considered to be able to test the validity or absence of the questionnaire used. The reliability test is if the Cornbach's Alpha value ≤ 0.6 means the questionnaire is not reliable, while if the Cornbach's Alpha value > 0.6 means the questionnaire is reliable (Santoso, 2012). Measurements with the questionnaire can provide consistent results when re-measurement is carried out on the same subject, this can be seen from the following table 2:

Table 2
Reliability Test Results

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,908	37

Based on the *reliability statistics* table above, it can be seen that the value of *Cronbach's Alpha* is $0.908 \geq 0.60$ so it can be said that the research is reliable.

Goal 2

Furthermore, for factor analysis after we do the KMO MSA (*Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy*) test and after doing validity and reliability and after meeting the requirements we go to the next stage. In this second objective in this study to determine the dominant determinants of the performance of commitment making officials (PPK), then we proceed to the next process with Anti-Image.

Anti-Image

Anti-image Matrices are useful for knowing and determining which variables are worth using in factor analysis. In the results of anti-image correlation there are six variables whose value is below 0.50, so the variables are invalid and we must eliminate them. Then we do the second stage of anti-immune correlation test.

In the second *anti-image correlation* test table, the value of each variable is above 0.50 so that all variables are declared valid and can perform the next stage of testing.

In the second *anti-image* analysis stage, it can be seen that the value of the correlation coefficient owned by each question item supports factors that affect KDP performance, from 31 variables resulting in a correlation coefficient above 0.50.

Factor Analysis

a. Explaining the Value of Variance (*Total Variance Explained*)

Total variance explained is an analysis used to see the number of factors that are optimal in explaining the *variance* of the remaining 31 variable items. In the analysis of *total variance explained* will be classified, the contribution of the total factor formed. The greater the contribution value indicates the foresight or accuracy of the researcher in choosing the dimensions tested. Based on the analysis that has been done, it was found that the variables analyzed can be grouped into 9 factors, namely those that have eigenvalues that show numbers greater than one. Thus, there are 9 new factors formed based on the value of Eigenvalue Components at factors 1 to 9 able to explain 80.148% variation. The determination of the variables that enter each factor is done by comparing the amount of correlation on each line. A correlation number below 0.50 indicates a weak correlation while above 0.50 indicates a strong correlation.

b. Matrix Rotation Analysis

In factor analysis, the identification of dimensions or items that support the existence of factors is very decisive to name the factors formed, therefore the process of classifying items or supporting dimensions formed by a factor must be carried out carefully. Matrix rotation shows the stages or processes of forming items that support the existence of factors. Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, 31 items are seen that will form factors that affect the performance of KDP. From the *rotated component matrix* table, the value of the variable > 0.50 is taken to affect the factor or also called the factor former. So the *rotated component matrix* table serves to clarify which variables are included in each factor. Many loading factors change after rotation to be smaller or larger. After matrix rotation analysis, a new factor is formed according to the results of SPSS processing, so the grouping can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3
Grouping Based on Factor Analysis

Factor	Variable Code	Variable
Factor 1 Ability	X1.1	Develop procurement planning
	X1.2	Establish technical specifications/ Terms of Reference
	X1.3	Establish a Draft Contract
	X1.4	Assigning HPS
	X1.11	Controlling Contracts
	X4.2	The working atmosphere can provide high-spirited, peaceful and peaceful performance, full of friendliness
	X4.4	a sense of security from civil servants in carrying out work inside the office and outside the office in the implementation of field supervision and monitoring
Factor 2 Motivation	X2.1	Encouragement from superiors to perform better
	X2.2	Organizational appreciation of outstanding employees
	X2.4	Opportunities that organizations provide to employees to improve their skills
	X2.5	Work that is considered pleasant / comfortable
	X3.8	Personality influences work
	X4.3	You are treated well, more humane is not equated with a robot or machine between superiors directly and subordinates
Factor 3 Skills	X1.5	Determine the amount of down payment to be paid to the Provider
	X1.6	Propose changes to the schedule of activities
	X1.7	Assign a support team
	X1.8	Assign a team or experts

	X1.12	Report the implementation and completion of activities to the PA/KPA
	X1.13	Submit the results of the work of the implementation of activities to the PA / KPA with the minutes of submission
Factor 4 Knowledge	X3.9	Knowledge and understanding of work affects work
	X1.9	Carry out E-purchasing for a value of at least above Rp 200.000.000,-
Factor 5 Leadership	X1.17	Take actions that result in budget expenditures.
	X1.18	Entering into and establishing agreements with other parties within the predetermined spending limits
Factor 6 Individual	X3.2	Education level affects employment
	X3.3	Marital status affects employment
	X3.4	Gender affects work
Factor 7 Skills	X1.10	Establish a Letter of Appointment for Goods/Services Providers
	X2.6	Career advancement of employees in the organization
	X3.6	Family problems affect work
Factor 8 Concealment	X1.14	Store and maintain the integrity of all documents for the implementation of activities
Factor 9 Concern	X1.15	Assess Provider performance

After forming a group of factors, it is continued by giving a name to the group of factors. There are no special rules in this naming, it's just that the naming of a factor should reflect the variables that are incorporated / formed in it for naming the factor.

c. Dominant Factors

Based on factor analysis, the dominant factor that affects the performance of KDP in the Kerinci Regency Regional Budget can be seen from the % of variance *Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings* in 9 factors formed, namely factor 1 the % value of variance produced is 19,174%, factor 2 (two) 11,774%, factor 3 (three) is 10,630%, factor 4 (four) is 8,022%, Factor 5 (five) is 7,475%, factor 6 (six) is 6,831%, factor 7 (seven) is 5,867%, factor 8 (eight) is 5,323% and factor 9 (nine) is 5,052%

From the table above, it can be explained that factor 1 ability, factor 2 motivation, factor 3 skill, factor 4 knowledge, factor 5 leadership, factor 6 individual, factor 7 proficiency, factor 8 confidentiality and factor 9 care.

For more details can be seen in the following *Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings Graph* in Figure 2:

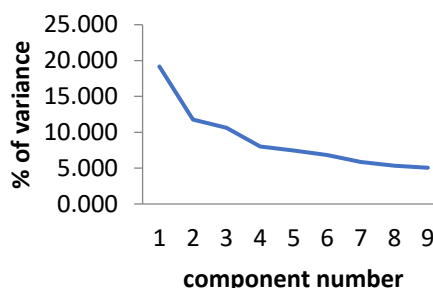


Figure 2. Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings Graph

From the graphic image above, it can be seen that factor 1 (one) is the most influential or most dominant has the highest % of variance *Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings* which is 19.174%, this factor is the

ability factor in terms of preparing procurement planning, specs, determining HPS, determining contract designs and controlling contracts.

4. CONCLUSION

Provide a statement Solutions that can be provided so that the performance of commitment making officials (PPK) in the Kerinci Regency Regional Budget is more successful is: 1) Improve the ability of each commitment making official (PPK) in carrying out their duties and responsibilities based on Presidential Decree 16 of 2018. In order to better understand and better understand what he must do, he can conduct training and seminars on work rules regulated in Presidential Decree 16 of 2018. 2) Provide good motivation to the commitment making officer (PPK) in carrying out his duties so that there is a positive encouragement in a KDP in carrying out his duties. 3) Assist commitment making officers (KDP) in developing knowledge, skills and abilities as well as individuals or personalities. 4) Give authority and responsibility to the KDP and its team to act and to regulate itself, without any interference and influence of local authorities in the KDP carrying out its duties.

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