

# The Influence of Inflation, Exchange Rate, and Foreign Exchange Reserves on the Ship Unloading of Garlic Threw Surabaya Harbour

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## ABSTRACT

Indonesia is known as one of the world's largest spice-producing countries which was once had self-sufficiency in garlic, but now have to import garlic from abroad to meet the needs of domestic garlic. Surabaya is the capital city of East Java Province in Indonesia known as the center of Eastern Indonesia which has a substantial contribution to the national economy. This research attempts to analyze the influence of inflation, Rupiah exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves towards the ship unloading of garlic simultaneously and partially. Analysis technique used are multiple linear regression analysis method and for the hypothesis test, F-test and t-test are used with significance level of 5%. As for the classic assumption test, this research uses normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test. This research uses secondary data obtained from Statistic Bureau of East Java. The simultaneous test by F-test shows that inflation, rupiah exchange rate, and foreign exchange reserves significantly influence the import of garlic in East Java over the year 2012-2017 but foreign exchange reserves does not significantly influence the ship unloading of garlic threw Surabaya Harbour over the year 2012-2017.

**Keywords:** Inflation, Rupiah Exchange, Foreign Exchange Reserves, Garlic, Ship Unloading, Surabaya Harbour.

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agrarian country because most of its people have livelihood as farmers. The fertile soil makes Indonesia rich with a variety of agricultural crops, including spices. Since the ancient times, Indonesians know as one of the world's largest spice-producing countries. This has led Indonesia into one of the world's trade center in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Even before Indonesia's independence, many foreign countries to colonize Indonesia because of wealth of its spices.

There is one spice that can not be separated from the culinary world which exists in almost every Indonesia cuisine and even cuisine from different parts of the world, which is garlic. Not only as a spice, garlic from centuries ago has been used in the medical world especially in China. The content of compounds in garlic is potent against various diseases. This is due to the greatest content of allicin compounds in garlic. Allicin is an active compound in garlic that is unstable and effectively kills microbes, such as infectious germs (flu, gastroenteritis and fever). Based on the facts described above, it is no wonder that horticulture becomes an important and strategic commodity group because the commodity is one of the human needs. The need for garlic necessarily increase along with the increase of population. Based on Wikipedia, the population of Indonesia as of 2016 as many as 261,115,456 inhabitants. With a population of this much, of course the need for garlic is also high which makes garlic an agricultural commodity with a great level of consumption. But what is quite surprising is that as one of the world's largest producer of spices, Indonesia has to import garlic every year from other countries to meet domestic demand, even every year tends to increase. The following is the

total import of garlic, garlic production and annual garlic consumption per capita in Indonesia over the period of 2012-2016.

**Table 1. Total Ships Unloading Of Garlic Period 2012-2016**

Year	Ships unloading of Garlic threw indonesia harbours(ton)	Garlic Production (ton)	Annual Garlic Consumption per capita (ton)
2012	448,098	17,630	124,450
2013	442,767	15,767	95,760
2014	494,631	16,892	124,999
2015	482,665	20,294	140,977
2016	448,881	21,150	144,127

**Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) and The Ministry of Agriculture, Processed**

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that Indonesia is only able to meet the demand for garlic by roughly 15% with the production of roughly 15.000 tons every year. The import of garlic of roughly 400.000 tons each year is the reason for the dependence on imported garlic. Even in 2014, the Head of Horticultural of *Himpunan Kerukunan Tani Indonesia* (HKTI) Benny Kusbini said that Indonesia is the largest garlic importer in the world and China is actually the largest garlic producing country in the world with production of millions of tons per year (*Indonesia Import Bawang Putih Terbesar di Dunia*. 2014, March 4. Retrieved December 7, 2017, from <https://finance.detik.com>).

The increasing in import of garlic in Indonesia ( also in East Java ) accompanied by the fluctuation of inflation rate, the fluctuation of rupiah exchange rate against US Dollar and also the development of the foreign exchange reserves becomes the driving force that encourage the importance to be studied and analysed what are the factors that influence the import of garlic in East Java from year to year. The results of this study can be used as an additional reference to determine the policy on the import of garlic Indonesia, particularly in East Java. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine and describe how significant is the inflation, exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves on the import of garlic in East Java. This research study created with the title " The influence of Inflation, Exchange Rate and Foreign Exchange Reserves on the Import of Garlic in East Java". Based on the background of the problem mentioned earlier, the research problem is as follow: (1) Does the inflation, exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves simultaneously influence the import of garlic in East java significantly ? (2) Does the inflation, exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves partially / individually influence the Import of garlic in East Java significantly? According to the formulation of the problem mentioned earlier, the purpose of this research are: (1) To determine whether the inflation, exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves simultaneously influence the import of garlic in East java significantly or not ? (2) To determine whether the inflation, exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves partially / individually influence the Import of garlic in East Java significantly or not ?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Inflation

Indonesia's inflation is caused by several factors, among others, the Central Government of INDONESIA or the local government in their respective provincial/district/city due to the Insistence and demos from the Rush then the UMR (Regional Minimum Wage) of the province of/Cities in this direct impact and raise push inflation pressure because the salary/wages that will increase the purchasing power of the consumer society in General so that prices will move up. should ideally demos rush who demanded salary increases then the rush should be able to

increase the productivity of goods/services so the money circulating in the communities is still balanced with the procurement of goods and services in the market so the prices do not increase the fact in Indonesia salary/increased productivity in no follow with so the price of goods and services in General is moving up and suppress inflation rate.

### **Foreign Exchange Rate**

Likewise, the relationship between private parties between the Indonesian private party with other countries (Personal to Personal) for example in this case in Indonesia, namely the export and import transactions or transactions with the flow of goods or services which are all current in a calculation taking into account the exchange rate between the Rupiah and the US Dollar, the currency of transaction flows of goods export import example results of industry products (among other equipment factory machinery, textiles, and more). The result mining (iron, coal, fuel oil, LPG gas), agriculture (rice, corn, wheat, rice brand, pelletizing, Crude Oil and other pahlam), forestry (e.g., teak, timber, iron, wood wooden camphor, suren, wood rattan, resin, furniture and other), the results of the fishery (e.g. tuna, lobster, tiger prawns, shark fin, crab, red snapper, and more) while the flow of services in sales Indonesia traded with other countries (marine services cargo insurance i.e. insurance boatload of sea the mining ship/shipping freight ships, the service fees sea port, freiht aircraft which have routes between countries, Onkos-fare service of the port State, the results of investment outside the country, the results of the securities purchased from the foreign shareholding arrangements, the results of the pituang foreign exchange abroad, and others. In Indonesia if the rupiah weakened against the US Dollar or the rupiah strengthened against the US dollar

### **Foreign exchange reserves**

unilaterally CDN will be charged by the State of export proceeds investment outside the country proceeds, proceeds receivable-accounts receivable these countries into opposing the State, loans/debt-the debt of foreign countries, as well as the proceeds of the letters precious (stocks, bonds and other) shareholding arrangements abroad are in possession of the country. Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves so the country is relying on the relative export proceeds as well as on foreign exchange loans/debt-debt abroad, but in fact the export proceeds almost entirely used for buying imported goods for industrial use as well as for the purposes of consumption of people's staple Indonesia foreign exchange reserves of the country can be a foreign exchange and precious metals include gold, Platinum, and silver, and it was customary for all central banks around the world in other words foreign exchange reserves or CDN this was her wallet of the State and if the Government or businessmen Indonesia wanted to buy foreign goods (imports and the service) then must be paid with foreign currency owned by the foreign exchange reserves of the country.

### **DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE**

The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression assisted by SPSS software version 23. The steps undertaken to analyze the research data are as follow:

#### **Determine The Equation Model**

According Sugiyono (2014: 191), multiple linear regression analysis aims to measure the influence of independent variables. Multiple linear regression is to show an independent relationship with two or more other independent variables.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Information:

Y = Total import volume of garlic in East Java period of 2012-2016

$\alpha$  = constant

$\beta_{1,2,3,4}$  = constant of independent variable

Y = Total import volume of garlic in East Java period of 2012-2016

X1 = Inflation rate period of 2012-2016

X2 = Rupiah exchange rate period of 2012-2016

X3 = Foreign exchange reserves period of 2012-2016

e = error term

### Hypothesis testing

To test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable using the T test and F test. T test is used to determine whether the independent variable partially has a significant influence on the dependent variable, while the F test is used to test whether an independent variable simultaneously effects significantly on the dependent variable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on calculations by the supporting tool SPSS version 23, the obtained results are shown below

**Table 1. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std.Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-10849761,64	107972800,01		-,100	-,920
Inflation (X1)	18996546,870	8715645,204	,279	2,180	,034
Exchange Rate (X2)	6658,107	3147,323	,265	2,115	,039
Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3)	-351,021	928,490	-,048	-,378	,707

a. Dependent variable: Import of garlic in East Java (Y)

According to the result shown above, it can be seen that the Multiple linear Regression Analysis equation is as follow:

$$Y = -10849761,645 + 18996546,870X1 + 6658,107X2 - 351,021X3$$

### Hypothesis Test

After all data is collected and processed in SPSS 20 software, the researcher gets the following result:

#### Determinant Coefficient Test (R<sup>2</sup>)

The determinant coefficient test is used to find out how big the relationship of some variables in a clearer sense. The determinant coefficient test will explain how much change or variation of a variable can be explained by changes or variation of other variables (Santosa & Ashari, 2005:125). And after the data is processed in SPSS 20, the result is as follows:

**Table 2. Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std.Error of the Estimate
1	,371a	,138	,091	40003977,23126

a. Predictors : (Constant), Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3), Exchange Rate (X2), Inflation (X1)

Based on the above result, the determinant coefficient test ( $R^2$ ) shows that the Ships onloading of garlic in East Java (Y) is influenced by Inflation ( $X_1$ ), Exchange Rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah ( $X_2$ ) and state Reserves ( $X_3$ ) of 0.138 or 13.8%. This means that 13.8% change in import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) is influenced by Inflation ( $X_1$ ), Exchange Rate between US dollar against Indonesia Rupiah ( $X_2$ ) and Foreign Exchange Recerves ( $X_3$ ). While the that is equal to 86.2% influenced by other variables outside this research. The percentage of the determinant coefficient can be said to be weak because the determinant coefficient value ( $R^2$ ) is less than 50% which means no significant effect.

**F- Test ( Simulataneous Hypothesis Testing )**

**Table 3. ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1428934182224 5778,000	3	4763113940815 259,000	2,976	,039 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	8961781888189 0064,000	56	160031819 4319		
Total	1039071607043 25840,000	59	286,800		

- a. Dependent Variable: Ships unloading of Garlic in East Java (Y)
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3), Exchange Rate (X2), Inflation (X1)

From the table above, the value of F count amounted to 2.976 with a probability value (*sig.*) = 0.039. the value of F count (2,976) > F table (3;56) (2,769) which means H4 is accepted and H04 is rejected, and the *sig.* Value is smaller than probability value (0,039) < (0,05), H4 is accepted and H04 is rejected. That means Inflation (X1), Exchange Rate Between US Dollar Against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) (X2) and Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3) has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) simultaneously.

**T- Test ( Partial Hypothesis Testing)**

T-Test is used to partially test each variable. T- test results can be seen in the table coefficients on the significance (*sig.*) column. If the value of significance < 0.05, the it can be said that there is a significant influence between independent variables on the variable tied partially. But if the significance value > 0.05, no significant difference between independent variables and dependent variable partially.

**Table 4. Coefficient Table as T-Test (Partial) Result Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-	107972800,009		-,100	,920
Inflation (X1)	10849761,64 5 18996546,870	8715645,204	,279	2,180	,034
Exchange Rate (X2)	6658,107	3147,323	,265	2,115	,039
Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3)	-351,021	928,490	-,048	-,378	,707

- a. Dependent Variable: Ships unloading of Garlic in East Java (Y)

**a. Inflation (X1) against beta (Y)**

Based on the result in the coefficient column, there is a *sig.* value of 0.034. The *sig.* value is smaller than the probability value of 0.05 (0.034 < 0.05) which means H1 is accepted and H01

is rejected. The X1 variable has t count value 2,180 with t table of 2.003. It means t count value is bigger than t table value ( $2.180 > 2.003$ ) thus it can be concluded that the X1 variable partially and significantly contributes to Y. The values above indicates that Inflation has a direct relationship with Beta. Thus it can be concluded that Inflation has a significant effect on Beta.

#### **b. Exchange Rate (USD/IDR) (X2) against beta (Y)**

Based on the results in the coefficient column, there is a *sig.* value of 0.039. The *sig.* value is smaller than the probability value of 0.05 ( $0.039 < 0.05$ ) which means H2 is accepted and H02 is Rejected. The X2 variable has t count value of 2.115 with t table of 2.003. It means t count value is bigger than t table value ( $2.115 > 2.003$ ) thus it can be concluded that the X2 variable partially and significantly contributes to Y. The value above indicates that Exchange Rate Between US Dollar Against Indonesian Rupiah (USD/IDR) has a direct relationship with Beta. Thus it can be concluded that Exchange Rate Between US Dollar Against Indonesian Rupiah (USD/IDR) has a significant effect on Beta.

#### **c. Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3) against beta (Y)**

Based on the result in the coefficient column, there is a *sig.* value of 0.707. The *sig.* value is bigger than the probability value of 0.05 ( $0.707 > 0.05$ ) which means H3 is rejected and H03 is accepted. The X3 variable has t count value of -0.378 with t table of 2.003. It means t count value is smaller than t table value ( $-0.378 < 2.003$ ) thus it can be concluded that the X3 variable partially and significantly has no contribution to Y.

### **DISCUSSION**

From the above test results by using T-test (Partial Hypothesis Testing) it can be seen that inflation has a significant influence on the ships unloading of garlic in East Java. The result of this research are in accordance with previous research conducted by Rachmanti, Riyadi and Suharmanto (2016) entitled

“Pengaruh Inflasi dan Nilai Tukar Rupiah Terhadap Impor Kedelai di Jawa Tengah (Periode 2001- 2013)” where the variable of inflation significantly influenced the import of soybean in central Java.

The relationship between these two variables is positive which can be interpreted that the change of inflation rate in Indonesia can influence the amount of garlic import in East Java. If there is an increase in inflation rate in Indonesia then the amount of ships unloading of garlic East Java will also experience an increase and vice versa if there is a decrease in the rate of inflation in Indonesia, The amount of ships unloading of garlic in East Java will also decreased.

From the above test result it can also be seen that exchange rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) has a significant influence on the ships unloading of garlic in East Java as well. The Result of this research are also in accordance with previous research conducted by Muslim (2014) entitled “Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Nilai Impor Kedelai Indonesia” where the variable of Rupiah exchange rate in long term have a positive and significant influence on the value of Indonesia’s soybean import.

The relationship between these two variable is positive which can be interpreted that the change of exchange rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) can influence the amount of garlic import in East Java. If there is an increase in exchange rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) then the amount of import volume of garlic in East Java will also experience an increase and vice versa if there is a decrease in the exchange rate

between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR), the amount of import volume of garlic East Java will also decreased.

From the above test result it can also be seen that foreign exchange reserves has no significant influence on the Ships unloading of garlic in East Java.

The result of this research are also in accordance with previous research conducted by by Zaeroni and Rustariyuni (2016) entitled “ Pengaruh Produksi Beras, Konsumsi Beras dan Cadangan Devisa Terhadap Import Beras di Indonesia” where there variable of foreign exchange reserves have positive and significant influence to the import if rice in Indonesia.

The relationship between these two variables is negative which can be interpreted that the change of foreign exchange reserves will not influence the amount of garlic ships unloading of garlic in East Java. If there is an increase in the foreign exchange reserves then the amount of import volume of garlic in East Java will not experience an increase and vice versa if there is a decrease in the foreign exchange reserves, the amount of import volume of garlic in East Java will also not decreased.

On the other hand, by using F-test (Simultaneous Hypothesis) it can also be seen that inflation, exchange rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) and foreign exchange reserves has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java simultaneously.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been done from data testing using the test model described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

1. Inflation, Exchange Rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) and Foreign Exchange Reserves ( $X_3$ ) has an effect of 13.8% in effecting the ships unloading of garlic in East Java, while the rest is equal to 86.2% influenced by other variables outside this research..
2. Inflation, Exchange Rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) and Foreign Exchange Reserves has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) simultaneously.
1. Inflation has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) partially. The result is derived from the partial hypothesis testing (T-test) where the value of T count amounted to 2,180 with a probability value ( $Sig.$ ) = 0.034.
2. Exchange Rate Between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) partially. The result is derived from the partial hypothesis testing (T-Test) where the value of T count amounted to 2,115 with a probability value ( $Sig.$ ) = 0.039.
3. Foreign Exchange Reserves has no significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java (Y) partially. The result is derived from the partial hypothesis testing (T-Test) where the value of T count amounted to -0,378 with a probability value ( $Sig.$ ) = 0,707.

### Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of the above research results, suggestion that can be given are as follows:

1. As can be seen above, inflation, exchange rate between US Dollar against Indonesia Rupiah (USD/IDR) and foreign exchange reserves has a significant influence on the import volume of garlic in East Java simultaneously, therefore if the government wants to reduce the volume of imports of garlic, then the government should give priority to policies that can control the rate of inflation to soar.
2. To the government as the implementer and controller of garlic import policy in Indonesia it is suggested to increase domestic garlic productivity by increasing domestic garlic import. It is expected that domestic garlic production is capable of developing and national consumption is not continuously dependent on the import of garlic itself.
3. For the next researcher, it is expected to analyze the factors that influence the demand for garlic import in Indonesia using more influential variables with more effective data analysis to obtain better result.

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