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## The Influence of Regulatory Compliance and Technology Adaptability on The Effectiveness of Goods and Services Procurement for Korsabhara Procurement Actors Indonesian National Police Security Agency

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of regulatory compliance on the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services, the effect of technological adaptability on the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services and to determine the effect of regulatory compliance and technological adaptability on the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services on procurement actors Korsabhara Baharkam Polri. This is proven by the results of the partial test (t test) which shows a calculated t value of 3.588 greater than the t table of 1.991 with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , Technology Adaptability has a positive and significant effect on the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services. The results of the partial test show a calculated t value of 7.256 greater than the t table of 1.991 with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Compliance with Regulations and Technology Adaptability simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services. The results of the simultaneous test (F test) F count value of 64.471 is greater than the F table of 2.73 with a significance of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , indicating that the two independent variables have a significant influence on the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services. The coefficient of determination (R Square) value of 0.651 means that 65.1% of the variation in the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services can be explained by these two variables, 34.9% is influenced by other factors not examined in the study.

**Keyword:** Regulatory Compliance, Work Creativity, Effectiveness of Goods and Services Procurement.

### INTRODUCTION

In practice, the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services is determined not only by budget availability, but also by the level of compliance with regulations and the ability to adapt to technological developments. The procurement process runs according to applicable

regulations, thus preventing irregularities and increasing accountability. Meanwhile, technological adaptability helps organizations to be more efficient, transparent, and responsive to operational needs. Thus, the synergy between regulatory compliance and technological adaptability is expected to create an effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable procurement process. Overall, this graph illustrates that although Korsabhara Baharkam Polri is relatively better at adapting technology, it still faces challenges in the aspect of procurement effectiveness which is lower than the national average. Meanwhile, regulatory compliance remains a critical issue at all levels, both national and regional. Thus, it can be concluded that regulatory compliance and technological adaptability play a significant role in determining the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services. Efforts to improve procedural compliance and optimize the use of digital technology must be a strategic priority, especially in regions with challenging geographic characteristics such as Korsabhara Baharkam Polri which sends its procurement goods to 36 regional police ranks.

Overall, this phenomenon demonstrates a strong link between regulatory compliance and technological adaptability on the effectiveness of goods and services procurement. Low regulatory compliance leads to administrative irregularities, while weak technological adaptability leads to delays and inefficiencies. This combination of these two factors ultimately hampers procurement effectiveness within the Korsabhara Baharkam Polri (Indonesian National Police).

## **METHOD**

### **Types of research**

This research employed a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach emphasizes the meaning, reasoning, and definition of a particular situation (within a specific context), focusing more on issues related to everyday life. This type of research employed an associative research method. Associative research aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. Associative research is considered the highest level compared to descriptive and comparative research.

### **Sample population**

Definition of population according to Sugiyono (2019) is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study was 72 employees of Korsabhara Baharkam Polri. The sampling technique used in this study was saturated sampling.

### **Method of collecting data**

Techniques are methods for searching for and obtaining data on variables in the form of notes, reports, and documentation. According to Sugiyono (2020), there are two main factors that influence the quality of research data: the quality of the research instrument and the quality of the results. In this study, the data collection technique used is the field research technique, carried out by going directly to the field using a questionnaire data collection tool which is distributed to respondents.

The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire was given to respondents to determine the influence of organizational culture and leadership on work productivity through work discipline at the Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam) of the Republic of Indonesia Police.

Assessment of a series of research questionnaire statements that have been answered by respondents using the following research norms:

A question is positive if the answer is:

- a) Strongly Agree     Score 5
- b) Agree             Score 4
- c) Quite Agree        Score 3
- d) Disagree           Score 2
- e) Strongly Disagree Score 1

Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure an individual's or group's attitudes, opinions, and perceptions about social events or phenomena. In this research, these social phenomena have been specifically defined by the researcher, and are hereinafter referred to as research variables.

## 2. Research Instruments

Research instrument is the Regulatory Compliance variable ( $X_1$ ), The variables of Technology Adaptability ( $X_2$ ) and Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services (Y). The Likert scale consists of 5 (five) scales, namely Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Quite Agree (CS), Disagree (TS) and Strongly Disagree (STS).

## Analysis Method

The analysis technique used in this study was quantitative analysis using statistics. Furthermore, to obtain and expedite data input, statistical software was used to support this research. The software used to support this research was SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) version 29. In SPSS, raw data that had been processed into numbers was input into SPSS, making it easier for the author to conduct this research.

## Validity Testing

The basis for decision making in validity testing is as follows:

- a) If the r value is positive and the  $r_{result}$  is  $> r_{table}$ , then the item or variable is valid.
- b) If the r value is negative and  $r_{result} < r_{table}$  or r result is negative  $> r_{table}$  then the item or variable is invalid.

A questionnaire is declared valid if the r value obtained from the calculation results ( $r_{xy}$ ) is greater than the table r value (5%).

## Instrument Reliability Test

According to Arikunto (2020), reliability refers to the degree to which an instrument is sufficiently reliable to be used using the Cronbach's Alpha formula. The basis for decision making in the reliability test in this study is as follows:

- a) If the r alpha value is positive and r alpha  $> r_{table}$ , then the item or variable is reliable.
- b) If the r alpha value is negative and r alpha  $< r_{table}$  or r alpha is negative  $> r_{table}$ , then the item or variable is not reliable.

## Multiple Regression Analysis

Sugiyono (2019) proposed multiple linear regression analysis used to make predictions, how the value of a variable changes dependent if the value of the independent variable is increased or decreased. This analysis is used by involving two or more independent variables. between the dependent variable (Y) and the independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ), This method is used to determine the strength of the influence between several factors. independent variables simultaneously with the dependent variable.

$$\mu_{Y/X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n} = A + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + \dots + B_nX_n$$

Technique used in this study was multiple linear regression. The analysis was conducted computerized using the computer program Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) Version 29 for Windows.

### Coefficient of Determination

The definition of the coefficient of determination according to Supangat (2018) is: "The coefficient of determination is a quantity to show the level of strength of the relationship between two or more variables in the form of a percentage (showing how much percentage of the diversity of y can be explained by the diversity of x), or in other words how much x can contribute to y."

Kuncoro (2021), according to him, the coefficient essentially measures the extent to which a model is able to explain variations in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero (0) and one (1). A small  $r^2$  value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the variable's variation is very limited. If the value is close to one, it means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable.

The magnitude of the relationship between the variables "X<sub>1</sub>" and "X<sub>2</sub>" with the variable "Y" can be determined by using the coefficient of determination analysis, which is obtained by squaring the correlation coefficient. Based on the definition above, the coefficient of determination is part of the total diversity of the dependent variable that can be calculated by the diversity of the independent variable calculated with the coefficient of determination with the basic assumption that other factors outside the variable are considered fixed or constant. To determine the value of the coefficient of determination, it can be calculated using the formula:

$$K_d = r^2 \times 100\%$$

### Information:

Kd = Value of coefficient of determination

r = Correlation coefficient value

### Hypothesis

The calculations or analysis in this study utilize the SPSS computer program for Windows 29.0. The test statistics used are:

a. t-test

To determine the influence of the independent variable individually (partially) on the dependent variable, the decision is to use a partial test (t-test) with the test decision being:

1) H<sub>0</sub> is accepted if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ .

2) H<sub>0</sub> is rejected if  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ .

b. F test

The F test statistic is used to determine simultaneously (multiple) the influence between Regulatory Compliance (X<sub>1</sub>), variables of Technology Adaptability (X<sub>2</sub>) and Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services (Y), with the test decision being:

1) H<sub>0</sub> is accepted if  $F_{count} < F_{table}$ .

2) H<sub>0</sub> is rejected if  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quantitative data that has been compiled, through the distribution of questionnaires or surveys that the researcher has conducted, becomes the average value of variable X<sub>1</sub> (Supervision), variable X<sub>2</sub> (Work Environment) and variable Y (Employee Work Effectiveness) and is analyzed using parametric statistics with the program SPSS Release 29.00

For Windows, to determine whether each variable studied has a positive or negative influence on employee work effectiveness. Data were analyzed using the analysis regression command (option) found in the SPSS main menu. The values in each SPSS output are described as follows:

#### a. Multiple Linear Regression Test

##### 1. T test

- a) The Impact of Regulatory Compliance ( $X_1$ ) On the effectiveness of procurement of goods and services (Y).

t-value is 3,588 while the ttable value for  $n = 72$  is 1,991, so  $3,588 > 1,991$ . So it can be concluded that the results of the analysis between the Regulatory Compliance variable ( $X_1$ ) and the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services variable (Y) have a positive value.

- b) The Influence of Technology Adaptability ( $X_2$ ) on the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services (Y).

t-value is 7,256 while the ttable value for  $n = 72$  is 1,991, so  $7,256 > 1,991$ . So it can be concluded that the results of the analysis between the variable Technology Adaptability ( $X_2$ ) and the variable Effectiveness of procurement of goods and services (Y) have a positive value .

##### 2. F test

From the results of the analysis in the table above, namely the test ANOVA obtained ANOVA test or F count from the calculation obtained a value of 64,471 which is greater than the  $F_{table}$  of 2.73. So from the calculation it is clear that  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  or  $64,471 > 2.73$  with a significant level of 0.000 because  $0.000 < 0.05$ , then it can be said that the regulatory compliance variable ( $X_1$ ) and the technological adaptability variable ( $X_2$ ) together influence the variable Effectiveness of procurement of goods and services (Y).

#### b. Coefficient of Determination

Based on the calculations in the table below The influence test was conducted for the three variables, and based on the Model Summary table, the R Square value was 0.651. This means that Regulatory Compliance and Technology Adaptability have an influence of 65.1% on the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services, while the remaining 34.9% is influenced by other unobserved factors.

## CONCLUSION

1. Regulatory Compliance has a positive and significant effect on the Effectiveness of Procurement of Goods and Services . This is proven by the results of the partial test (t-test) which shows a calculated t value of 3.588 which is greater than the t-table of 1.991 with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ .
2. Technology Adaptability has a positive and significant effect on the Effectiveness of Goods and Services Procurement . The results of the partial test (t-test) show a calculated t value of 7.256 which is greater than the t-table of 1.991 with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ .
3. The results of the simultaneous test (F test) show a calculated F value of 64.471, which is greater than the  $F_{table}$  of 2.73, with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$  . This indicates that the two independent variables together have a significant influence on the effectiveness of goods and services procurement.

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