

THE POLITICS OF ERADICATING THE RICE MAFIA IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

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Abstract

The background of this research is the politics of eradicating the rice mafia, now it is common knowledge that there is politics in rice commodity activities. This is the focus of the problem. Doing this research, the researcher wants to do an analysis how does rice commodity politics occur and what is the eradication mechanism. By looking at the focus of this problem, it will be seen how the politics of eradicating the rice mafia is carried out in suppressing crime in rice trading activities. This study uses a constructivist paradigm, a qualitative approach with data collection techniques, namely interviews and data documentation. The theory used in this study is the Organized Crime Theory in the form of illegitimate/unfair business practices, underground economy, legitimate business and money laundering. The results of research on the Political Research Title for the Eradication of the Food Mafia in Theory and Practice are found updating of the Rice Supply Chain Supervision System Di Between these distribution channels, termination of the rice distribution chain can occur which results in the loss of traceability by the user. However, to detect the termination of the rice supply chain, the government can scan the latest QR Code issued by stakeholders so that the stopping point of the rice supply chain can be identified. Real-Time Monitoring and Traceability System With comprehensive tracing using a QR code, it is possible to identify the constraints that occur in each existing rice supply chain. For example, the supply chain was broken at one point due to hoarding or playing on the price of rice (whether it was still unhulled or already turned into rice). Geographic Information System (GIS) as a breakthrough in presenting data in Monitoring and Traceability of the rice supply chain Ge Graphic Information System used for presenting data results from traceability-based monitoring system processes. Paddy production data resulting from the monitoring process can be presented through GIS by showing several polygons in a certain area, because a polygon can represent spatial features that have areas, so that the presentation of the data needed in production can be easily monitored as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Keywords: Organized Crime, Food Mafia, Legitimated Business

INTRODUCTION

Rice is part of the grain (grain) that has been separated from the husk or in Javanese it is called straw. At one of the stages of processing rice yields, the grain is pounded with a mortar or milled with a machine so that the outer part (grain skin/chaff) is separated from its contents. This part of the contents is called rice. (BPS, 2014)

Rice is the main staple in meeting the food needs of the majority of Indonesian people, namely rice. Both the rich and the poor, the majority still make rice as the main staple for their daily diet. This can be seen from the results of the 2012 National Socioeconomic Survey, the average per-capita consumption of rice for a week was 1.673 kg, 0.003 kg of glutinous rice, and 0.005

kg of rice flour. Not only in Indonesia, but in other Asian regions, rice is also the main food ingredient in meeting people's food needs.

Thanks to the climate, natural conditions and topography of Indonesia, this supports rice farming, from the beginning of rice, to develop well. This advantage of course makes Indonesia a rice producing country. This can be seen based on data sourced from the 2014 Food Crop Production Publication, rice production in 2014 in Indonesia is estimated to reach 70.85 million tons of dry grain (GKG) and around 51.75% of it is produced on the island of Java. As an agricultural commodity, rice has unique supply and demand characteristics. Prastowo stated that both the supply and demand functions for rice are inelastic to price changes (Prastowo, 2012). Farmers as producers cannot immediately increase their production when there is a price increase. Because rice is included in the seasonal crop group. Likewise with consumers who cannot reduce their demand drastically when the retail price of rice increases.

Rice as a food commodity has unique supply and demand characteristics. Prastowo stated that both the supply and demand functions for rice are inelastic to price changes (Prastowo, 2012). Farmers as producers cannot immediately increase their production when there is a price increase, because rice is included in the seasonal crop group. Likewise with consumers who cannot reduce their demand drastically when the retail price of rice increases.

Astawan said the rice produced from rice that has been harvested by farmers will then be traded on the market. There are various types of rice sold in the market and the quality is also different. The high or low quality of rice depends on several factors, namely species and varieties, environmental conditions, time and method of harvesting, drying methods, and storage methods. (Astawan, 2004) In Indonesia, the level of quality is based, among other things, on the agreement of most rice traders. The level of quality prevailing in society is very diverse. Haryadi explained that in general the criteria and definition of rice quality include:

1. **Market Quality** The quality of rice in the market is generally directly related to its price. At least, the price is a benchmark that can be used as a guide for sellers and buyers. In this regard, the Logistics Agency (Bulog) has determined characteristics to determine the quality of rice that will be purchased by the agency. These quality provisions are only limited in relation to Bulog and do not apply broadly in free trade.

2. **Cook Quality**

In Indonesia, the requirements for cooking quality have not been presented in determining the quality of rice. In contrast to the international world, especially in the United States, cooking quality is one of the requirements, especially in rice processing. Soil characteristics are determined more by genetic factors than by post-harvest treatment factors, so these traits are included in the varietal characteristics.

The general characteristics that affect the quality of the cooking are the development of volume, the ability to bind water, the stability of canning parboiling rice, the length of cooking time, and the viscosity of rice. However, in determining the quality characteristics of the cooking and processing, physical and chemical properties are used

that can be measured objectively quickly, easily and inexpensively. The properties of rice used as determinants of cooking and processing quality were amylose content, alkali test to estimate gelatination temperature, water binding ability at 70°C, stability of parboiled rice canning and amylographic properties. Other characteristics that determine the degree of acceptance by Central Asian populations include seed elongation during ripening. The Basmati variety which is classified as ripe quality rice, has greater elongation properties than other types of rice.

3. Taste Quality

In trade, because taste is a personal taste, taste is not included in the standard rice quality requirements. However, the quality of taste is indirectly included in the grouping of types of rice or rice varieties. In determining the taste quality of rice, it is known as pera rice and fluffier rice. Pera rice is hard and dry rice after it cools down, doesn't stick together, and is more fluffy than fluffier rice. Pulen rice is rice that is quite soft even though it is cold, sticky but not sticky like sticky rice, the seeds stick together more and are shiny. Pulen rice is preferred by the majority of the population of Sulawesi, Java and Kalimantan. The people of Sumatra prefer rice that is slightly tender.

There are food crimes that are not only detrimental to farmers, but the government and society in general are also affected by the actions of irresponsible individuals. Forms of food crime include setting reference prices for purchases from farmers and for consumers, determining and storing staple goods and hoarding grain/rice, or other actions such as mixing rice. As an example of what happened around February 2023. The modus operandi they used was to mix and repackage Bulog's rice into premium rice and market it to the public. There were 7 suspects who were arrested with a total of 350 tons of rice evidence. All of this is Bulog rice that has been mixed, repackaged, or even still wrapped in Bulog rice sacks. From the sacks of rice that were confiscated, it was clear that it was imported rice that had just entered Indonesia. Indeed, Bulog was assigned to import 500,000 tons of rice, but that was to stabilize prices, not to be mixed and sold at high prices in the market. It is known that Bulog's imported rice imported from Thailand, Vietnam, Pakistan, to Myanmar is pegged at IDR 8,300 per kilogram at the warehouse level. Meanwhile, at the consumer level, the price is set at IDR 9,450 per kilogram. Meanwhile, regarding the 7 suspects who were arrested by the Banten Regional Police, all of these were caught passing through the Banten area. Then, he was arrested in 5 locations, including Serang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon, Lebak, to Pandeglang. Apart from the oplosan rice perpetrators, another method is to change sacks of rice, from originally sacks from Bulog to sacks with premium branded rice. A number of brands are known to be very familiar in the market. The existence of a supervisory vacuum in the rice supply chain requires the involvement of the food task force in Indonesia in eradicating the rice mafia that occurs in the supply chain. In this case, the police have an important involvement in developing a strategy to eradicate the rice cartel through the establishment of a strategic model. The establishment of a strategic model refers to an in-depth investigation of supply chain flows, food politics, and eradicating the rice mafia in Indonesia.

The problems that occur as written above raise the following questions:

1. How is the rice mafia defined?
2. how does the rice mafia work in monopolizing rice?
3. How should rice mafia prevention be carried out?

This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research methods are ways to compile data or information that has been collected by researchers with the final results in written form. Qualitative research methods are formulated in written form, such as the formulation of problems in the form of associative, descriptive and comparative. Meanwhile descriptive research is a research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon being studied. So the main focus of this research method is to explain the object of research. So that answers what events or what phenomena occur. The results of the research will of course describe the object of research in the form of events and phenomena in detail.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a constructivist paradigm, qualitative approach with data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation data. The theory used in this research is Organized Crime Theory in the form of illegitimate/unfair business practice, underground economy, legitimate business and money laundering.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mafia as organized crime (Organized Crime): Definition and characteristics

Organized crime is an international phenomenon and a major security threat in the 21st century (Shanty, 2008). It is undeniable that organized crime has threatened various important sectors in many countries, both in the economic, political and national security sectors. Several articles have presented the results of their studies regarding this statement, including: Finklea (2010) which describes that the scope of organized (transnational) crime is expanding along with the development of the internet, with which criminals endanger the sovereignty of the United States, not only from border countries but from from the outside. Threats come from various syndicate criminal organizations, including Russia, Asia, Italy, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Africa syndicates. Dobovšek (2006) reveals that organized crime (domination) has destroyed (the potential benefits of introducing) democracy and market discipline in the western Balkan states. As a result, investors, both domestic and foreign, are less willing to take the risk of investing capital. Furthermore, the high crime rate threatens national security, political stability and economic development.

In the definition of organized crime it seems that there is often confusion among experts, in terms of its own language, organized crime can simply be translated as "organized crime." This translation does not contribute much to thinking, because basically most of the crimes are committed by organizations, in the sense that they are planned in advance and carried out by

more than one person, for example a conspiracy to commit the murder of someone.

As a benchmark (Harkristuti, 2004) emphasizes the understanding of organized crime in the word "organized" not in the word "crime". The term organized crime refers more to crimes committed by a certain established organization, and sometimes it is even translated as an organization whose existence is based on criminal activities.

Donald Cressey provides a broad definition, when he says that organized crime is.

"..any crime committed by a person occupying, in an established division of labor, a position designed for the commission of crime providing that such division of labor also includes at least one position for a corrupter, one position for a corruptee and one position for an enforcer.."

From the formulation above, it appears that Cressey is more focused on the existence of relationships and organizations that occur in the crime than on the crime itself. The same perspective is also found in the thought of Michael Maltz who stated:

"..an organized crime is a crime in which there is more than one offender, and the offenders are and intend to remain associated with one another for the purpose of committing crimes. The means of executing the crime include violence, theft, corruption, economic power, deception, and victim participation."

The definitions above will ultimately lead to a conclusion that a crime is referred to as "organized" if the crime:

1. Carried out by more than one person, in a well-organized activity;
2. Built to operate according to an established pattern;
3. Bases its activities on relationships that are more often permanent than not;
4. Have rules that apply internally and are strictly enforced;
5. Having a strict hierarchy in a sustainable organization, and a clear division of work;
6. Profit from crime;
7. Not hesitate to use coercion, violence or corrupt efforts to obtain immunity;
8. Continuity is not broken by the death of someone in the organization;
9. Supported by a number of professionals.

The author freely defines "organized crime" as a group of people whose activities are independent of the control of the community and even the government of the country where they are located. In their activities, they involve many members who work in a complex organizational structure such as multi-national companies where the rules are enforced very strictly (more than the rules/laws of the state). The aim is to gain huge profits by activities that violate state laws or existing social norms, or in other words; to achieve any goal any path is permitted.

From the definition of organized crime, its characteristics can be seen in several examples. For example, for some situations of vulnerability in the business economic sector to the threat of organized crime, it can be seen as something legal, but in practice they commit acts of forgery, threats or extortion. Rhinofa (2011) provides an overview of the methods used by organized crime to enter into economic life: First, directly or indirectly investing in companies engaged in business, the money comes from activities included in the racketeering formula, or comes from collection of legal debt (unlawful debt). Second, get profit from a company through ways that are included in activities with racketeering formulas or that are included in illegal debt collection. The third is running a company or participating in company activities through racketeering formulas or illegal debt collection. Fourth, conspire to violate racketeering regulations. Meanwhile, Meliala (2009) provides an explanation regarding the opportunities for possible areas that will be pursued by organized crime to enter the economic sector, including: conspired to violate the provisions of racketeering. Meanwhile, Meliala (2009) provides an explanation regarding the opportunities for possible areas that will be pursued by organized crime to enter the economic sector, including: conspired to violate the provisions of racketeering. Meanwhile, Meliala (2009) provides an explanation regarding the opportunities for possible areas that will be pursued by organized crime to enter the economic sector, including:

- (1) *Illegitimate/unfair business practice*. Example: insider-trading, price-gouging, unfair trading practices, union-busting, monopolization, lobbying for pork, economic intimidation, graft, polluting, etc;
- (2) *Underground economy*. Example: black market activities, trafficking of illegal merchandises, vice industries (eg prostitution, gambling, etc.), and;
- (3) *Legitimate business and money laundering*. For example: a business that is being developed has a source of funding that comes from illicit money.

In the national security sector, Finklea (2010) revealed that experts and policy makers in the United States expressed concern about the possibility of a relationship between organized crime and terrorism. According to him, even though there are differences in motivation between organized crime (profit) and terrorism (ideology), the link between the two elements is money. Potential terrorists can obtain funding for their operations from partnering directly with organized crime. The same thing was also expressed by Albanese (2007), according to him, organized crime and terrorism run simultaneously when terrorist groups use organized crime activities to fund their political goals. Indonesia, like other countries in the world facing a similar real threat, the link between organized crime and terrorism that is rife. In addition to the threat of terrorism, another threat from organized crime can be seen from the use of the services of these groups, which include bouncers, debt collectors, security guards and even contract killers. On the other hand, the proliferation of the informal security sector is also part of the development of organized crime that must be watched out for.

In the political sector, Harasymiw (2003) in his writings describes the linkages between organized crime and politics in several countries, one of which is in Mexico. He revealed the

findings of Bailey and Godson which in the world of politics in Mexico, there is a relationship between politicians and organized criminals which can be modeled as two directions that influence each other. While politicians use criminals and throw them away when they are useful, or other initiatives come from the side of the criminals who make politicians as "criminal protection". Overall, the entry of organized crime into the world of politics is principally caused by weak political institutions, as well as the greed of party politicians (Harasymiw, 2003). Inevitably, the situation described by Harasymiw could occur in Indonesia. The political sphere is a very strategic area, organized crime and politics can be linked to one another. On the one hand, politics (ahead of the election) requires substantial funds and organized crime will be willing to "sponsor" the election costs. This will become a means of "billing/returning" at some point in the future, organized crime needs the help of politicians to create/change a policy, ask for protection, and so on.

While the term Mafia itself comes from Italian, on the island of Sicily the mafia is also called the Mafioso, while in Naples and its surroundings the mafia is known by another term, namely Camora. Mafia, Mafioso and Camora are terms that have negative connotations, in which an organized group (often referred to as *cosa nostra*) in its activities to achieve its goals always uses tools and is accompanied by physical violence (terror), physically and at the same time damages goods and takes away lives. Others.

Soedjono Dirdjosisworo (1984) stated that initially the mafia movement was born in southern Italy, including on the islands of Sicily and the island of Sardinia and the city of Naples. This started when southern Italy was controlled by the Ottoman daulah/ultrate, based in Turkey. Ottoman rule in Southern Italy received a reaction from puritans in Southern Italy who did not want to be under Ottoman rule, so they fought back by forming clandestine groups.

In line with the times, the Klendestein group developed in the United States and is better known as a community mafia gangster group, forming a crime syndicate, each community whose members mostly still have family ties, called *Cosa Nostra* led by a godfather as Don. In the world, mafia groups are not only from Southern Italy, but there are other mafia groups. In China the mafia group is known as the Tong, while in Japan it is called the Yakuza, the history of its formation is almost the same as the mafia that was born and grew up in Southern Italy, as well as the area and the segmentation of its activities not only in the economic field but more than that, it also concerns in the field of social and political. Mafioso literally means business, political, social and cultural groups.

Cartel as Part of the Mafia

Tri Anggraini said that in a competitive market structure, where there are a large number of business actors doing business in the market, and there are no barriers for business actors to enter the market, it makes every business actor in the market unable to control prices. According to their wishes, they only accept prices determined by the market and will try to produce optimally in order to achieve an efficient level of production. However, on the other hand, in an oligopoly structured market, where there are only a few business actors, the possibility for business actors to work together to determine product prices and the amount of

production of each business actor is greater. Therefore, usually cartel practices can grow and develop in markets with an oligopoly structure, where it is easier to unite and control a large part of the market share. (AM Tri Anggraini, page 141)

Cartel practice is one of the strategies implemented among business actors to be able to influence prices by regulating the amount of their production. They assume that if their production in the market is reduced while the demand for their product in the market remains constant, the price will rise to a higher level. And conversely, if their products are abundant in the market, of course it will have an impact on decreasing the price of their products in the market. Therefore, business actors trying to form horizontal cooperation (pools) to determine this cooperation are not always successful, because members often try to cheat for their own benefit. (Andi Fahmi Lubis, p. 106)

Furthermore, what is meant by horizontal agreements according to Anggraini is defined as when competitors in certain business fields are involved in agreements (agreements) that affect trade in certain areas. An agreement that is restrictive horizontally is interpreted broadly as an agreement that is restrictive and coordinated, including agreements that directly or indirectly fix prices or other conditions, such as agreements that establish control over production and distribution, allocation (sharing) of quotas or territories or exchange of information/data regarding markets, and agreements establishing cooperation in organized sales and purchases, or creating barriers to market entry. (Anna Maria Tri Anggraini, p. 30)

The term cartel is found in several languages such as "cartel" in English and cartel in Dutch. "Cartel" is also called "syndicate" which is an agreement (written) between several producing companies and others of the same kind to regulate and control various matters, such as prices, marketing areas and so on, with the aim of suppressing competition and or business competition in different markets. Involved, and make a profit. Meanwhile according to Law no. 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition, a cartel is a business actor prohibited from making agreements with competing business actors who intend to influence prices by regulating the production and or marketing of goods and or services,

It is different with Munir Fuady who defines a cartel as an association based on a contract between companies that have the same interests, which is designed to prevent sharp competition, and to allocate markets and to promote the exchange of knowledge resulting from certain research, exchanging patents and standardizing certain products. (Munir Fuady, Anti-Monopoly Law: Welcoming the Era of Fair Competition, pp. 63-64) Another definition of a cartel according to Ningrum Natasya Sirait in her book "Overview of Business Competition Provisions", cartel is the cooperation of a number of competing companies to coordinate their activities so that they can control the amount of production and the price of a good and or service to obtain a profit above a reasonable profit level.

So basically a cartel can be said, the agreement of a group of companies with the intention of controlling the price of certain commodities to gain monopoly profits, or a form of collusion and conspiracy between a group of suppliers which aims to prevent competition among

themselves in whole or in part. Based on the definitions of a cartel above, it can be observed that a cartel is an agreement between business actors to regulate the production of the goods or services they produce which aims to regulate prices, in this case to increase prices, which prevents competition among members. Business actors so that business actors gain profits above the reasonable profits that should be obtained by them and have an impact on losses experienced by consumers.

The occurrence of cartel practices is motivated by quite fierce competition in the market. To avoid this fatal competition, cartel members agree to determine prices together, regulate production and even jointly determine discounts, promotions and terms of sale. Usually the price set by the cartel is higher than the price that occurs in the market if there is no cartel. In a false sense, the existence of a cartel seems to protect inefficient companies, which can be destroyed if they do not enter into a cartel. Unhealthy with the cartel, if the company is not included in the cartel. A cartel has the following characteristics:

1. There is a conspiracy among several business actors.
2. Involve senior executives from the companies involved. These senior executives are usually the ones who attend meetings and make decisions.
3. Usually by using associations to cover their activities.
4. Doing price fixing or pricing. In order for price fixing to be effective, it is followed by consumer allocation or area division or production allocation. Usually the cartel will determine production reductions.
5. There are threats or sanctions for members who violate the agreement. If there are no sanctions for violators, then a cartel is vulnerable to fraud to gain greater profits than other cartel members.
6. There is distribution of information to all members of the cartel. Even if it is possible to carry out an audit using production and sales report data for a certain period. The auditor will make production and sales reports for each cartel member and then share the audit results with all cartel members.
7. There is a compensation mechanism for cartel members whose production is greater or exceeds the quota for those whose production is small or those who are asked to stop their business activities. This compensation system will of course be successful if business actors will get greater profits compared to when they compete. This will ensure member compliance with cartel decisions.

From the characteristics and definition of a cartel above, it can be seen that a cartel is an organized crime, which is often an integral part of mafia practices. This can be seen in cartel practices where there is often the organization of members who have the same understanding or desire in a cartel action which results in violations of the law.

Prevention of the Rice Mafia

Crime prevention is defined as an effort in intervention related to the source of a criminal act aimed at reducing both the potential impact of a crime (Eckblom, 2005:28). Lab (2010: 26) completes the definition of crime prevention as an action intended to reduce the actual level of a crime (including things that are considered a crime). Crime prevention includes anticipating in various forms and possibilities (victims, location, time), as well as actions in reducing the potential for crime. Finally, the National Crime Prevention Institute describes crime mitigation as an effort to reduce the opportunity for crimes to occur. Furthermore, NCPI (2001) explains that crime prevention is an acknowledgment, anticipation and assessment of the various consequences of criminal acts, as well as initiating efforts to reduce, even eliminate crime, is carried out with various pragmatic approaches and cost efficiency in reducing and restraining crime. In general, Crime Prevention can be defined as various efforts and actions with various strategies intended to minimize the occurrence of crime and reduce the impact of crime.

Freeman (1992) explains more deeply regarding crime prevention by breaking down the concept of prevention into two main elements, namely prediction and intervention. Daniel Gilling (1997:2) states that in preventing the occurrence of a crime, the first thing that must be done is to predict various possibilities (starting from place, time, subject and object), then apply appropriate intervention actions in accordance with these predictions. NCPI (2001:2) describes in detail several steps in the management of the risk of crime, as follows: 1) minimize, eliminate and completely eliminate some of the risks of crime; 2) reduce and minimize some of the risks associated with losses that may occur; 3) perform several steps in the spread of multiple risks from crime, such as physical, electronic and procedural security both in rejecting, preventing, delaying until detecting criminal attacks. Currently, there are three general approaches used as crime prevention strategies, namely social approach, situational approach and community/community based crime prevention.

First, Waller (1989: 5) defines a social approach (social crime prevention) as an effort to reduce the risk of crimes being resolved through the criminal justice system (SPP), reduction of opportunities (potential) to commit crimes, as well as efforts to develop social. This method seeks to eliminate the roots of evil. Second, Clarke (1997) defines a situational approach (situational crime prevention) as a situational prevention effort with the intention of reducing various opportunities in certain categories of crime by increasing the risk for the perpetrator and increasing the difficulty in committing a crime. This approach emphasizes how to reduce change from the perpetrators in carrying out criminal acts, especially those related to condition, place, situation and time. Finally, crime prevention by relying on the community (community-based CP) is prevention whose operations involve the active role of community members in dealing with various crime problems. Goldstein (1977) explains that community-based prevention recognizes that the success of prevention efforts is based on community empowerment.

Brantingham and Faust (1976) added an explanation of three concepts of crime prevention, as follows: 1) primary prevention; 2) secondary prevention (secondary prevention); 3) tertiary prevention. First, primary prevention is related to prevention directed at criminogenic environmental conditions, both the physical and social environment. Second, secondary

prevention is related to the process of identification and initial prevention both in individuals and groups of people in criminogenic conditions. Third, tertiary prevention is related to prevention of recidivism. In particular, Brantingham and Faust (1976) explain that these three concepts of crime solving focus more on how preventive actions can be carried out effectively on a wider scale,

Updating of the Rice Supply Chain Supervision System

Faith (2018) explained that the rice supply chain is a determinant of the course of the rice processing process. Furthermore, Faith (2018) shows several distribution channels that can be visualized in Figure 1.

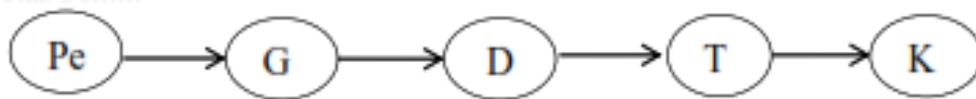


Figure 1: Distribution Channel One (Taqwa 2018)

Figure 1 is a normal path where rice distribution runs in one direction without branches. Pe is a symbol of the farmer who then sends the whole harvested grain to the mill (G), then the whole milled rice is sent to reprocessing (D) for packaging, purification and labeling of the rice. Then the rice is sent to a distributor (T) or shop whose function is to market the rice to consumers (K).

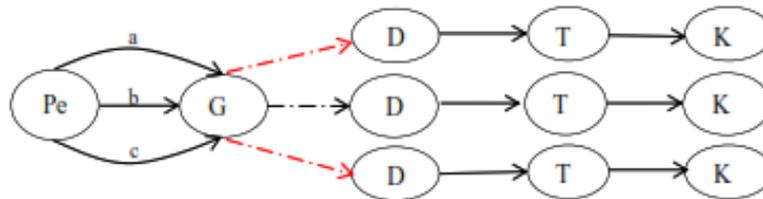


Figure 2: Distribution Channels Two (Taqwa 2018)

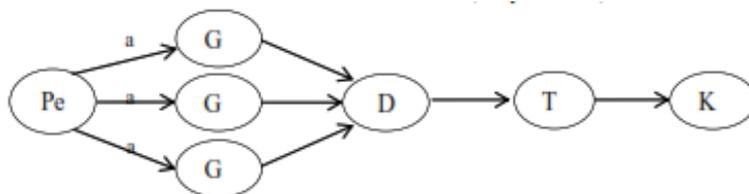


Figure 3: Three Distribution Channels (Taqwa 2018)

The next path is a path that has branches, where the branch is defined as the distribution of divided rice. Figure 2 shows a branch after Pe. Farmeryesg owning a large area of land with two or more seeds will have two or more QR Codes. Finally, each seed has a different QR Code, even though it was sent to the same mill (G). A, b, and c describe three different types of seeds, from this mill a third reprocessing or one reprocessing can be sent with different results later, and there is a possibility that the milled results will be divided so that the process is shown in Figure 3 with a dotted line. Farmers who have 1 type of seed are also likely to send

their seeds to a different mill with the distribution of the portion by weight of the seed, therefore it will also produce a different QR Code as shown in Figure 3

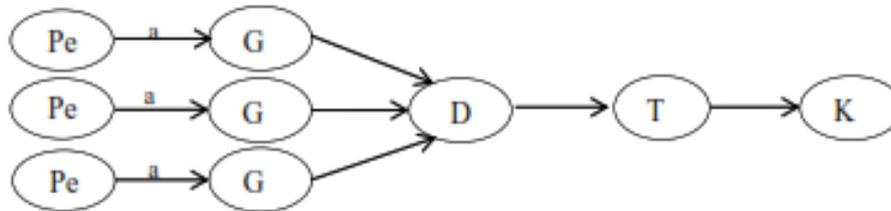


Figure 4: Distribution Channels Four (Taqwa 2018)

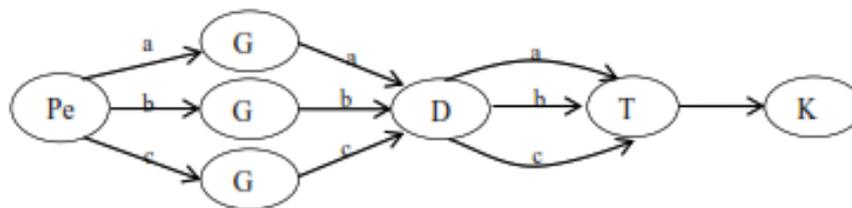


Figure 5: Five Distribution Channels (Taqwa 2018)

Figure 4 illustrates that from different mills grading and packaging can be carried out by the same reprocessing, resulting in one type of rice. *Reprocessingj* also has the possibility of grading and packing rice from three different mills having different rice origins. However, it still has the same variety of rice. If the seed varieties differ between farmers, then if they are sent to three different mills, the mills may send to the same reprocessing unit, but the final result of rice from the reprocessing will be different. Meproduce three kinds of rice.

Di Between these distribution channels, termination of the rice distribution chain can occur which results in the loss of traceability by the user. However, to detect the termination of the rice supply chain, the government can scan the latest QR Code issued by stakeholders so that the stopping point of the rice supply chain can be identified.

Real-Time Monitoring and Traceability System

Widiastuti & Susanto (2014) defines a monitoring system as a systematic effort in setting performance standards with the aim of designing a feedback system, then comparing actual performance with performance standards, analyzing errors and deviations that may occur, and taking the necessary improvement efforts. Monitoring is able to provide information about measurements and evaluations that have been completed, monitoring work processes, evaluating conditions or progress towards predetermined goals, and maintaining ongoing management (Widiastuti & Susanto, 2014). In a monitoring system, generally there is a tool that can control the monitoring process. This study uses a traceability system by Faith (2018) in the monitoring process. The database used has been entered into the traceability system, so that the data displayed on the monitoring system is real-time, and can change at any time with the input results from the traceability system.

Moe, (1998) explains the notion of traceability as the ability to examine both the history and location of a food product. Traceability is able to obtain information relating to whom and where the product is distributed. In addition, Traceability can also be defined as the ability to properly investigate a product at all points in a distribution chain. Furthermore, traceability can occur forwards or backwards(Chen et al., 2008). The data input process for the traceability system uses the QR Code system to identify each rice product produced for tracing. The use of a monitoring system for rice production based on traceability is useful for knowing the status, condition, or identity of rice production, especially domestically produced rice to support government programs in rice production, so that the quality and quantity of production can be monitored and increased.

With comprehensive tracing using a QR code, it is possible to identify the constraints that occur in each existing rice supply chain. For example, the supply chain was broken at one point due to hoarding or playing on the price of rice (whether it was still unhulled or already turned into rice).

Geographic Information System (GIS) as a breakthrough in presenting data in Monitoring and Traceability of the rice supply chain

Geographic Information System (GIS) or commonly referred to as a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a system in a computer that can search, collect, store, and analyze, as well as display geographic data (especially spatial data). Ekadinata (2008) defines spatial data as a representation of objects on earth. Spatial data generally contains interpretations and projections of various phenomena that exist on earth, so that maps will be able to show various objects both above and below the surface of the earth. Spatial presentation of data can be represented using points, lines, and polygons (spatial features that have areas).

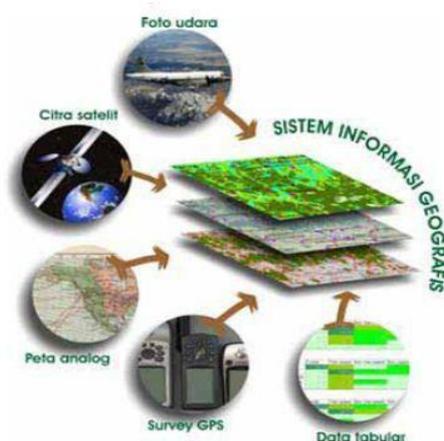


Figure 6: Data sources in GIS(Ekadinata, 2008)

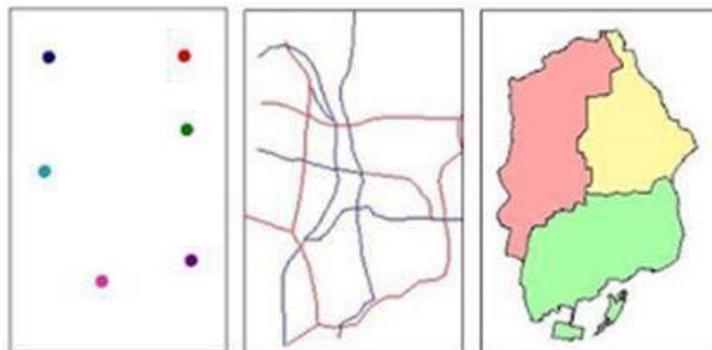


Figure 7: Display of point, line, and plane data(Ekadinata, 2008)

Geographic Information System used for presenting data results from traceability-based monitoring system processes. Paddy production data resulting from the monitoring process can be presented through GIS by showing several polygons in a certain area, because a polygon can represent spatial features that have areas, so that the presentation of the data needed in production can be easily monitored as efficiently and effectively as possible.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Mafia is defined as a form of organized crime, which in the context of food crime often monopolizes a commodity. This monopoly was carried out by forming rice cartels, which have several times been exposed to the public.
2. Cartel practices carried out by the rice mafia include acts of setting reference prices for purchases from farmers and for consumers, determining and storing staple goods and hoarding grain/rice, or other actions that have the potential to damage the rice supply chain.
3. Prevention of rice mafia practices can be done in various ways, including by updating the rice supply chain system from upstream to downstream using a Real-Time Monitoring and Traceability system using the QR code as an instrument to trace problems in each supply chain. rice. This can also be used *Geographic Information System* Which used for presenting data results from a traceability-based monitoring system process to become a supporting instrument in the rice supply chain tracing system.

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