

The Effect of trade liberalization on food security in Indonesia = Perdagangan bebas terhadap ketahanan pangan di indonesia / Rachmat Anggoro

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Saat ini strategi self-reliance untuk mencapai ketahanan pangan telah secara luas diterapkan sejak perdagangan internasional menjadi lebih liberal. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh liberalisasi perdagangan terhadap ketahanan pangan di Indonesia menggunakan data panel propinsi 2005-2013. Hasil empiris menunjukkan bahwa keterbukaan perdagangan memiliki dampak positif pada asupan kalori dan protein. Hasil ini mendukung argumen bahwa perdagangan dapat meningkatkan pendapatan yang pada akhirnya meningkatkan akses masyarakat terhadap pangan. Sebaliknya, keterbukaan perdagangan pada sektor pertanian tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan. Hal ini mungkin disebabkan pangsa sektor pertanian dalam perdagangan internasional relatif kecil. Selain itu, karena beras sangat penting dalam pola konsumsi di Indonesia, harga beras signifikan mempengaruhi asupan kalori. Sebaliknya, meskipun kedelai juga merupakan komoditas penting untuk konsumsi, harga dan produksi tidak mempengaruhi asupan protein. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menegaskan bahwa PDRB per kapita berpengaruh positif terhadap ketahanan pangan. Oleh karena itu, kebijakan yang menghasilkan pendapatan sangat penting untuk mengurangi kerawanan pangan.

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays the self reliance strategy to achieve food security has broadly implemented since the international trade become more liberal This policy not only implemented by countries that have lack of food in order to ensure their food availability but also in countries that traditionally an agriculture producer However policy has to accompany by adequate export performance so they can purchase imported food The purpose of this paper is to analyse the effect of trade liberalization on food security in Indonesia using provincial panel data from 2005 2013 This study focus on two commodities that is important as source of nutrition for Indonesian people which is rice and soybean The empirical results shows that trade openness in general is have positive impact on calorie and protein intake This result support the argument that trade can induce income that in turns increases people access to food On contrary agriculture openness do not has significant effect on food security This might due to the share of agriculture sector in international trade is relative small Furthermore since rice is crucial in Indonesia dietary pattern the price of rice is significant affect calorie intake In contrast even though soybean also an important commodity for consumption its price and production does not affect the protein intake In addition this study also confirms that GRDP per capita has positive effect on food security Therefore an income generating policy is essential to reduce food insecurity