

Analisis kebijakan tataniaga beras di Indonesia

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20436884&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

This study examines marketing system of rice, emphasizing on horizontal and vertical integration of paddy and rice, both at regional and world market. The study also analyzes price stabilization of paddy at farm level and rice at consumer level, and examines domestic buffer stocks managed by rice. Econometric methods of vector autoregressive (VAR) and vector error correction model (VECM) are employed in this study. The results show that marketing system of rice in Indonesia is very straightforward, involving commodity flow from paddy farmers, collector traders, rice millers, wholesalers, distributors, retail traders, and rice consumers. Rice markets in five major regions in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Bali Nusa Tenggara showed horizontal market integration during the New Order regime (1968-1997) albeit not in full integration. Rice markets were segmented during free-trade period (1998-2000), and during a managed-open market period (2001-2004). Vertical integration between paddy and rice market only occurred during the New Order. Also, during that period, paddy price was relatively more stable than rice price in all three regimes. The study suggests that regulation in rice import should be continued, and policies on production improvement, land reform, and food diversification deserve more budget allocation. The government should develop regional price procurement system and strengthen rice buffer stock at regional level.