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報告題名 PRICE RESPONSES TOWARD HARVESTED AREA IN THE FOODCROP SECTOR:

A STUDY OF INDONESIA'S RICE AND CGPRT CROPS

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(所属分野)

場所 第8講義室

座長 柳瀬

議事録担当者 村松

出席者

長谷部、木谷、両角、米倉、冬木、川島、石井、工藤、伊藤、澁谷、菅井、鹿嶋、小山田、張、池田、飯塚、デッフィ、村松、スチン、ソ、八木、柳瀬、神浦、野村、福田

報告要旨

Process of diversification is a continuing one in Indonesia but even though agricultural diversification policy has been developed since 1975 with the aim of strengthening food self-sufficiency program (Susastra, 2004), up to this study written, Indonesia still struggling in and out to fulfill consumption of rice for its huge population. Secondary crops as the first thought about Food Diversification. This study discusses about 7 food crops in Indonesia; rice and 6 secondary crops.

The aims of this study is to give more information about the importance of secondary crops in strengthening Indonesia's Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security, analyze secondary crop in Indonesia; cassava, corn, peanut, potato, soybean and sweet potato, make comparison among food crops (rice and secondary crops) and to study the linkage between area planted and price. This study show the impact of commodity price shifts on area allocation. Impact of El nino on Indonesia's secondary crops also discussed.

Hypothesis is in the production side of secondary crops commodity price has substantial cross impacts on commodity area substitution. Finally based on the study result suggestion will be given to be applied as policy implication in Indonesia's foodcrop sector.

Methodology used in this study is based on Nerlovian model using ARDL method. Impacts of El nino on production and area harvested of rice and 6 secondary crops were discussed. The result shows that hypothesis is rejected; corn area harvested decrease significantly. For other commodities, significant level are various but showing decreasing in el nino years. Only production and area harvested of soybean not decrease in El nino years.

This study suggests that besides the power of rice price, corn price should be given more consideration in controlling market price. One of the factors to determine corn price is import of corn, increasing domestic production of corn will reduce the import. Since corn is used for feed, association of feed industry and breeder need to be more established. Government need to have corn price watch policy to control the price of corn. Reliable price is a right for Indonesian breeder and farmer. Peanuts and sweet potato prices has no own price effect, a better market distribution system would help the farmers to be more

reactive in price movements. In the case of potato, no own price effect has due to limited land allocation and highly varieties of price movements. Certain challenges, related to the vegetable's biology and planting requirements, had to be overcome to achieve its potential in Indonesia.

The relation of one of crop's price to other commodities will ultimately determine farmers' decisions to grow other crops. Commodity price has a substantial cross impact on commodity area substitution on the production side of the food crop sector. The sensitivity of secondary crops agriculture to price changes would help to determine price policy incorporated with national development goal; maintaining self-sufficiency to achieve food security by differentiating food source.

質疑・応答

Muramatsu: I may have missed your explanation, but what were the messages from strong positive effects of cassava price on corn harvested area and soybean harvested area?

Deffi: On table 2., corn has own price effect meaning if the price of corn increase, farmers will increase the area harvested of corn. The benefit also goes to the area of cassava, and substitution effect goes for groundnuts. The same explanation for soybean, but substitution effect goes for corn.

長谷部：図表が小さすぎて見えません。

Deffi: すみません、大きくします。

八木: Why the price of rice does not affect on corn and soybean harvested area?

Deffi: Rice price is not affecting on corn and soybean area harvested. Before industrialization, price of rice had a strong effect on other crops. Industrial sectors have a big impact on corn and soybean consumption. Since corn is used not only for consumption, but also for feed industry, and soybean use for sweet soy sauce industry.