

RINGKASAN

Subsektor tanaman pangan memiliki peran strategis dalam perekonomian Indonesia karena menjadi fondasi utama ketahanan pangan nasional. Namun demikian, kinerja PDB subsektor tanaman pangan menunjukkan fluktuasi yang bahkan mencatat pertumbuhan negatif pada periode tertentu. Kondisi tersebut menjadi alasan dilakukannya penelitian ini dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh variabel suku bunga, nilai tukar rupiah, dan luas panen padi terhadap PDB subsektor tanaman pangan dalam jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL) yang memungkinkan analisis hubungan jangka pendek dengan *Error Correction Model* (ECM) dan jangka panjang dalam satu kerangka model. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder *time series* selama periode 2000–2024. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya mekanisme penyesuaian terhadap ketidakseimbangan jangka pendek yang secara bertahap dikoreksi menuju keseimbangan jangka panjang yang tercermin dari koefisien *Error Correction Term* (ECT) yang bernilai negatif dan signifikan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan suku bunga pada periode berjalan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan, sementara pada satu dan dua periode sebelumnya berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap perubahan PDB subsektor tanaman pangan. Dalam jangka panjang, suku bunga berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap PDB subsektor tanaman pangan. Sementara itu, tidak terbentuk hubungan jangka pendek antara perubahan nilai tukar rupiah dan perubahan PDB subsektor tanaman pangan. Namun, dalam jangka panjang nilai tukar rupiah berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap PDB subsektor tanaman pangan. Selanjutnya, perubahan luas panen padi pada periode berjalan dan satu periode sebelumnya tidak berpengaruh signifikan, tetapi pada dua periode sebelumnya berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap perubahan PDB subsektor tanaman pangan. Dalam jangka panjang, luas panen padi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap PDB subsektor tanaman pangan.

Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, penelitian ini memberikan beberapa implikasi kebijakan penting. Pertama, kebijakan suku bunga perlu dirancang secara hati-hati agar tidak menekan pembiayaan dan investasi pada subsektor tanaman pangan, mengingat dampaknya yang signifikan dalam jangka panjang. Kedua, stabilitas nilai tukar rupiah menjadi faktor strategis dalam mendukung daya saing dan keberlanjutan produksi subsektor tanaman pangan. Ketiga, pengaruh positif luas panen padi dalam jangka panjang menegaskan urgensi kebijakan perlindungan lahan pertanian dan peningkatan produktivitas guna menjaga kapasitas produksi dan keberlanjutan subsektor tanaman pangan di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: PDB, Tanaman Pangan, Suku Bunga, Nilai Tukar Rupiah, Luas Panen Padi

SUMMARY

The food crop subsector plays a strategic role in the Indonesian economy as it is the main foundation of national food security. However, the GDP performance of the food crop subsector has fluctuated, even recording negative growth in certain periods. This condition is the reason for conducting this research with the aim of analyzing the effect of interest rate variables, rupiah exchange rates, and rice harvest area on the GDP of the food crop subsector in the short and long term.

This research uses a quantitative approach with the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method, which allows for the analysis of short-term relationships with the Error Correction Model (ECM) and long-term relationships in a single model framework. The data used is secondary time series data for the period 2000–2024. The results show that there is an adjustment mechanism for short-term imbalances that are gradually corrected towards long-term equilibrium, as reflected in the Error Correction Term (ECT) coefficient, which is negative and significant.

The results show that interest rate changes in the current period have a negative and significant effect, while in the previous one and two periods they have a positive and significant effect on changes in the GDP of the food crop subsector. In the long term, interest rates have a negative and significant effect on the GDP of the food crop subsector. Meanwhile, there is no short-term relationship between changes in the rupiah exchange rate and changes in the GDP of the food crop subsector. However, in the long term, the rupiah exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on the GDP of the food crop sub-sector. Furthermore, changes in rice harvest area in the current period and the previous period have no significant effect, but in the two previous periods they have a negative and significant effect on changes in the GDP of the food crop sub-sector. In the long term, rice harvest area has a positive and significant effect on the GDP of the food crop sub-sector.

Based on these findings, this research provides several important policy implications. First, interest rate policies need to be carefully designed so as not to suppress financing and investment in the food crop subsector, given their significant impact in the long term. Second, the stability of the rupiah exchange rate is a strategic factor in supporting the competitiveness and sustainability of food crop subsector production, making macroeconomic policy coordination very important. Third, the positive long-term impact of rice harvests underscores the urgency of policies to protect agricultural land and increase productivity in order to maintain production capacity and the sustainability of Indonesia's food crop subsector.

Keywords: GDP, Food Crops, Interest Rates, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Rice Harvest Area