

Rice Import Policy Against Economic Strengthening the Farmer in Indonesia

Susiana Mukhtar SE, MM

(Lecturer at the high school of Economics Makassar (STIEM Bongaya Makassar)

Abstract:- Rice import policy against economic strengthening the farmer in Indonesia: types of qualitative research approach through Phenomenology, as results showed the rice import Policy is a real condition, clearly visible that the request will be rice import msih is very high, so that the result of such policies have an impact on agricultural productivity, to be competitive it needs the ability to produce quality agricultural products are expected to compete with the product Agriculture from abroad, national food security conditions are very determined that good government commitment social commitment, culture, politics and economics. Because it's a fundamental analysis of a national food security system in Indonesia will be very related to the system of social, cultural, political and economic will be coloring the food security system.

Keywords:- Agriculture, Rice, Import Policies, Farmers.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In the era of globalization or free trade Indonesia is expected to be one of the target marketing of imported rice. To know the ability compete with imported rice of us rice, then it needs to be done for the study/survey of distribution of quality rice produced by grinding rice and rice dealer on the level of the market. Agriculture in Indonesia of the 21st century should be seen as a sector of the economy that is on par with other sectors.

Promoting exports to Indonesia have already encouraged since 1983. Since that time, export of concern in spur economic growth along with the above-mentioned strategy of industrialization from the import substitution industry emphasis on to industry promotion of exports. Domestic consumers buy imported goods or foreign consumers purchase goods domestically, into something that is very uncommon. Very sharp competition between different products. In addition to price, quality or quality of the goods to be the deciding factor of competitiveness of a product.

This sector should not only act as a helper actor much less Extras for national development as long as it is treated, but it should be a main character who is aligned with the industrial sector. Therefore agriculture must be the modern sector, efficient and competitive power, and should not be viewed only as a security tool to accommodate the workforce educated not abundant or cheap food providers in

order that the industrial sector was able to competing with low-wage relies solely on.

Rice marketing system has a pretty tight linkages with the income level of farmers. The food marketing system is inseparable from the role of the Government, but how is the role of Government in a market should still be debated. The target form of government intervention in the market mechanisms vary between developed countries and developing countries.

B. Formulation of problems

1. How to import rice policy in Indonesia?

II. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Export And Import

Export activities are the trade by way of removing the goods from the customs territory of untukkeluar in the country by meeting applicable provisions Djauhari (2002:1). Import export "in fact is a simple transaction and no more buying and selling goods between entrepreneurs in different countries. However, in the exchange of goods and services across the sea and the land is not uncommon to complex issues arise between entrepreneurs who have the language, culture, customs, and different ways, "Hutabarat (1989:1). In the era of globalized trade, the flow of goods in and out extremely fast. To facilitate the Affairs of the business, the entrepreneur is required to have enough knowledge about import export procedures, both in terms of regulation which is always updated especially related to international trade, customs, as well as banking, all of which are inter-related and during this often happens, problems in the field.

As for the countries that perform foreign trade with Indonesia are: Bangkok, Beijing, Bonn, Brussels, Cairo, Kanbera, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, United Kingdom, Ottawa, New Delhi, Paris, Riyad, Seul, Singapore, Tokyo, Washington, Taipe, and much more.

B. the influence of import export in economic development Promoting exports to Indonesia have already encouraged since 1983. Since that time, export of concern in spur economic growth along with the above-mentioned strategy of industrialization from the import substitution industry emphasis on to industry promotion of exports. Domestic consumers buy imported goods or foreign consumers purchase goods domestically, into something that is very uncommon. Very sharp competition between different

products. In addition to price, quality or quality of the goods to be the deciding factor of competitiveness of a product. Cumulatively, the value of Indonesia's exports from January to October 2008 reached USD118,43 billion or increased 26.92% compared to the same period in 2007, while exports of nonmigas reached USD92,26 billion or increased 21.63%. Meanwhile according to the sector, the export of agricultural, industrial, mining and other results as well as on the period increased each 34.65%, 21.04 21.57%, and% compared to the same period the previous year.

As for during this period, exports from the 10 groups of goods contributed 58.8% to the total export of nonmigas. It is the tenth, animal fat and vegetable oil, mineral fuels, machinery or electrical equipment, rubber and rubber goods, machinery or aircraft mechanics. Then there are ore, crust, and grey metal, paper or cardboard, apparel not knitted, wood and articles of wood, as well as lead. During the period January-October 2008, exports from the 10 such items contribute of 58.80% against total exports nonmigas. From the side of growth, export goods are increasing the 10 27.71% against the same period in 2007. Meanwhile, the role of export nonmigas outside of the 10 groups of goods in January-October 2008 of 41.20%. The role and development of Indonesia nonmigas exports according to the sector for the period from January to October 2008 compared to the year 2007 can be seen at. Exports of industrial products, agricultural products and mining products and other respective 34.65%, increased 21.04 21.57%, and%.

Viewed from its contribution to the overall exports from January to October 2008, the contribution of the export of industrial products is of 64.13%, whereas the contribution of the export of agricultural products is of 3.31%, and mining products export contribution was of 10.46 percent, while oil and gas export contribution was of 22.10%.

Overall condition of Indonesia's exports improved and increased, not denied since the onset of the global financial crisis, Indonesia's exports declining conditions. Export per the September decline 2.15% or USD12,23 billion compared to August 2008. However, from year to year increase of 28.53%.

State of import in Indonesia could not forever be judged great, because according to the use of the goods, the role of imports for consumer goods and raw materials during the October 2008 decreased compared to the previous month i.e. each of 6.77% and 75.65% become a 5.99% and 74.89%. While the role of imports of capital goods increased from 17.58% to 19.12%. Indonesia imports from ASEAN reached 23.22% and 10.37% of the European Union.

B. Policies In Boosting Export Import.

Some economists said that Indonesia experienced economic improvement. The international market is also being demonstrated recovery with the ability to market that

could potentially absorb the supply of national industrial products.

So there is a chance of improving export performance when Indonesia can optimize the production capacity in the country because it's return to the global market. Certainly formulate policies export touched the problems all lines of business in international trade became more important. Accomplishments raised back export value depends of economic wisdom that is good which is in vital business lines as well as supporters. Both qualitative and quantitative. International trade policies that have been attempted by the Government, including the following:

- Rate

The tariff is a tax that is imposed on imported goods. Specific rates (Specific Tariffs) imposed as a fixed load unit goods imported. For example \$6 for every barrel of oil). Tarifold Valorem (od Valorem Tariffs) is a tax imposed upon a certain percentage of the value of imported goods (for example, the rate of 25% over imported cars). In both cases the impact of the tariff will raise the cost of shipping goods to a country.

- Export Subsidies

Export subsidies are a certain number of payments to companies or individuals that sell goods abroad, such as tariffs, export subsidies may take the form of specific (specific value per unit of goods) or Od Valorem (percentage of value exported). If the Government subsidizes the export of, the sender, the sender will export will export goods to limit where the price difference domestic and foreign price is equal to the value of the subsidies. The impact of export subsidies is to increase the price of the U.S. exporter while in importing countries the price is down.

- Import Restrictions

Import restrictions (Import Quotas) is a direct restriction upon the amount of goods that can be imported. These restrictions are usually enforced by giving licenses to several groups of individuals or companies. For example, the United States restrict the import of cheese. Only certain trading companies were allowed to import cheese, each given rations to import a certain number of each year, cannot exceed the maximum number specified. The magnitude of the quota for each company based on the amount of cheese was imported in previous years.

- Voluntary export Restraint

Other forms of import restrictions is a voluntary restraint (Voluntary Export Restraint), also known as voluntary restraint agreement (the Voluntary Restraint Agreement = ERA). VER is a limitation upon the trade quotas imposed by the exporting country and not the importer. The most known example is the limitation of car exports to the United States by Japan since 1981.

VER are generally carried out at the request of importing countries and agreed by the exporting country in order to prevent other trade restrictions. VER has political benefits and legal devices that make it the preferred trade policies in recent years. But from an economic point of view, voluntary export control is exactly the same as the import quota which licenses given to foreign Governments and therefore very expensive for importing countries.

VER is always more expensive for importing countries compared with tariffs that restrict imports with the same amount. The difference between what the Government revenues in a set fee (rent) owned by foreigners in the VER VER, so distinctively resulted in losses.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research approach through kind of Phenomenology.

IV. DISCUSSION

The paradigm of agricultural development in Indonesia is entering the 21st century-oriented men, who put the farmer as the subject of development. Community capacity building in an effort to empower the economy of farmers and fishermen. The vision of agricultural development is the modern agriculture, tough and efficient with the Mission of empowering farmers (Ministry of agriculture, 1998) one of the achievements of Indonesia is the success of agricultural development to increase production and productivity of crops food, which has been able to change the status of the country the world's largest rice importer into the country's self-sufficiency in rice in 1984.

Agriculture Indonesia actually suffered a blow to the Middle much stress tubi. The decline in the rate of production growth is inevitable because Indonesia indeed less collectively perform a reconstruction of food policy. Keep in mind that the blow to the agriculture sector can be outlined as follows: 1992-1993 in the dry season and drought occur everywhere. Some areas suffered a failed harvest and even experiencing food insecurity are quite troubling.

Year 1995-1996 pests pest and locusts in the production center is also disturbing the smooth supply of rice production and even food to another. The most severe incident in 1997-1998 when empasan dry El Nino storm coinciding with the monetary crisis which is transformed into economic crisis multidimensional. Failed harvest and food insecurity occurs where the ubiquitous, so that Indonesia's rice import record 5.8 million tonnes, a high number that ever happened in the era of modern Indonesia (Arifin, 2004).

Import policies the Government does cause erratic farmers situation besides the increasingly weak competitiveness of the present global food. Import rice gave

rise to speculation, the pressure on farmers increased which ultimately led to a drop in the income of farmers (Suseno and Suyatno, 2006). If there is no exact policy in this matter, it is predicted in the coming years the imports of rice, corn or soybeans will be even greater. This of course shows food security which belonged to Indonesia so low. Increasing food imports, as well as weaken the resilience of the economy of the nation of Indonesia because foreign exchange earned not for adding to the economic infrastructure and improve the quality of human resources, but spent for the consumerist things may actually be self-produced (Siswono, 2010). National food security conditions are very determined that good government commitment social commitment, culture, politics and economics. Because it's a fundamental analysis of a national food security system in Indonesia will be very related to the system of social, cultural, political and economic will be coloring the food security system.

In 2008, Indonesia back can achieve self-sufficiency in rice, there is even surplus rice for export of 3 million tons. During the period of 2004-2008 growth in food production is consistently experiencing a significant improvement. Rice production increased an average of 2.78 per cent per year (54.09 million tons from the year 2004 be GKG 60.28 million tons year 2008 GKG, even when compared to the production of the year 2007, the rice production year 2008 increased by 3.12 million tons (5.46 percent)). Rice production figure accomplishment is the highest figure ever reached for this (Muneeff, 2009).

The condition of the national rice self-sufficiency is not apart from the contributions also increased production of a wide range of areas, including the area of Gunungkidul producing 204,058.2 tons (Gunungkidul in figures, 2008) and the Sleman Regency of 250,375 tons (Sleman in figures, 2007). However behind the success in the achievement of the food production there are 86 villages in DIY experience food insecurity caused by the impact on poverty of low food access for the public (KR, 20 July 2010).

The number of poor population in Indonesia in March 2010 recorded 31.02 million people (13.33 percent), while the number of poor population in rural and urban areas in Indonesia has not changed much from March 2009 to March 2010. In March 2009 was recorded of 20.62 million poor population are in the rural areas as well as of March 2010 tercetat of 19.93 million. While the number of poor population province of DIY March 2010 577,300 people (16.83 percent) (2010 BPS), while the poorer population in Sleman Regency of 65,157 KK poor and Gunungkidul Regency of 173,520 soul (KR, October 5, 2010). According to the Task Force on Hunger more than half of those who experience food insecurity and hunger comes from a family of poor farmers (Hadar, 2006). Poor farmers are farmers who have an average per-capita monthly income below the poverty line.

Khudori (2009) shows the prevalence of malnutrition 8.3%. It's huge, 19 million people, which is less nourishing nutrition even more. Lack of nutritional improvement society's efforts will result in the deaths of infants and toddlers, and will face the lost generation. The birth of the stupid generation due to lack of nutrition will result in a nation of Indonesia still wallow in kemiskinan (Siswono, 2010). Especially when associated with the magnitude of the poverty levels still in Indonesia, the people of Indonesia will be the nation that stupid and slumped due to weak food security problems and poverty. Therefore the Government's commitment to the following food policy choices taken will determine whether States have the tools to counteract the trap (food trap) or even precisely immerses himself in the situation of trapped food. Policies to ensure the availability and fulfillment of food needs that can be achieved, either by producing your own or bring in from the outside (import). One of the important government commitment required is a commitment not easily do food imports. Komimen firm is important especially in order to be aware of and counteract the food trap. Commitment not to easily import food followed by a commitment to utilize resources indigeneous. In the long run, both the commitment of this magnitude is a prerequisite to the creation of food self-sufficiency, food security and free from food trap (Khudori, 2009).

A. Import Policy of The Food And Agribusiness Development.

Something ironic when we feel if this rich country of Indonesia has always been primarily food products Import dependence. Expect the food self-sufficiency goal that was never fulfilled. For example the factors that affect the rice import trade policy is for real (the determination of the price of the imports), the price of wheat, the price of rice imports and domestic rice prices (the real extent of 1 percent); the exchange rate of the rupiah against the U.S. dollar (the real level of 5 per cent) and national rice production (15 per cent). Factors that affect negatively the rice import is variable national rice production, exchange rate of the rupiah against the U.S. dollar, the price of imported rice and wheat prices. Carry out the policy of the importation of agricultural products in the country is not able to compete with agricultural products abroad. For example in commodities soybeans, wheat, and rice. Currently when there is a gap between food availability and the need for food, then it is certain the Government will give priority to implementing the policy import. For example, on the need for soy. The demand for soybeans has always experienced an increase each year. It is estimated each year the demand for soy beans is approximately 1.8 million tonnes of soybeans for cake and 1.1 million tons. In order to meet the needs of the then Governments implement policies of import. Soybean imports caused domestic farmers are difficult to compete because of low prices of imported soybeans. I need to know in order fulfillment will be soybeans, we have to import approximately 60% from abroad.

For commodity grain, is now the country of Indonesia has been the country the world's largest wheat importer, through the MNC (multi national corporation), namely in the amount of 2.5 million tons. For importing wheat as much as it needed funds almost Rp 8 trillion/year and it has drained the country's foreign exchange. In this era of liberalization of the Government has issued a trade policy with cheapen wheat. The Government did not realize how bad the impact caused from such policies? As a developing country we could have participated in trade liberalization, when such liberalisation was able to encourage the development of agro-industries, productivity improved, prices of export products increased, the real wage rises and created jobs because of the encouragement of exports. Indonesia community now tend to steer clear of local products and more choice on dropping imported products such as wheat imports. (A variety of related resources, media related data, data processed by f. k. Ancient Hero) Based on the data that food Imports in the period 1996-2005 had spent foreign exchange no less USD 1.6 billion/year equivalent to Usd 14.7 trillion/year, only to import 10 food products like rice, corn, soybeans, sugar, milk, meat etc. It does not include imports of wheat to reach 5 million tons on a 2005 deplete foreign exchange of Rp 7.2 trillion. Indonesia has ever delivered a Trade Policy Review in 2003 (WTO 2003).

One was reported imports of wheat. In 2002, imports of wheat spent 1.2 billion USD foreign exchange, the largest among the 10 major imported products Indonesia such as chemicals, machinery, automotive, special machines, iron (iron), textiles, plastics, etc. Wheat the only foodstuffs, other is for industrial raw material and capital goods, Indonesia is facing the real risk to food security, rural development and weakens the efforts of poverty alleviation in the region rural

B. The Impact of Imported Rice Against Local Farmers

Rice imports late January ahead of the rice harvest in February, there is the possibility of giving a negative impact on farmers with grain prices anjloknya, so its price could drop by from the provisions of the Government's purchase price (HPP). Observers of agriculture Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) Bustanul Arifin megusulkan serious Governments help farmers who continuously can keep the rice price stabilization.

- Bustanul mentions the seriousness the Government help farmers can intangible provide ease of procurement of rice dryer, mentoring in a professional manner in the management of business and agriculture. So, rice farmers can more qualified with the moisture content in accordance with the under 14 percent.

- "So many small rice milling can receive many benefits and farmers were not harmed,
- (16/1/2018). Agree with Bustanul, President Director of PT Food Station Cipinang Jaya Arief Adi Joon reveals Government should beware, don't fall asleep. Arief mengatakan proposed Bustanul for help procure a dryer (dryer) and corporate farming to the farmers need immediate implied.
- "This needs to be quickly installed the Dryer before the mast, so that later we can dry grain. Moisture content required that 14 percent, gratitude could be below 14 percent, so it could be stocked for long enough, "said Arief. Arief then declared the presidential instruction (presidential instruction) number 5/2015 about Grain Procurement Policy/rice and the distribution of Rice by the Government. "If the Government favors to farmers, grain purchases in domestic provisions set forth the presidential instruction is:
 - First, the purchase price of the dried Grain Harvest (GKP) in a country with a high quality moisture content to a maximum of 25 percent and a maximum rate of ham/dirt 10 percent is \$3,700 per kilogram (Kg) of farmers, or Rp 3750 per Kg in milling. Second, the purchase price of the dry Grain Harvest in the country with maximum moisture content quality 14 percent and the maximum levels of ham/dirt 3 percent is \$4,600 per kilogram in milling, or Rp 4650 per Kg in the Perum BULOG.
 - Third, the purchase price of rice in the country with maximum moisture content quality 14 percent, the maximum 20 percent broken grains, the levels of maximum 2 groats per cent, and the minimum 95 percent degree of sosoh is \$7,300 per Kg in the Perum BULOG

C. *The Import Of Rice Farmers Shallot Trade Disadvantaged.*

The import of rice not only brings the consequence against the grain in the fall in the price level of the farmers, but also disincentives for farmers to boost rice productivity, reduce foreign exchange reserves, and Indonesia to food dependency abroad. In order to import rice is not repeated in the future, Riyono suggested, the Government Center avoidance of import of rice in a sustainable way by enhancing productivity and production of rice nationwide. Such efforts, he said, is Government by promoting the development of the system and the effort of agribusiness based rice farmer. Promotion can be done on an ongoing basis concerning infrastructure development supporting rice farmer and improving access of farmers against the means of production and sources of capital.

The bad impact of imported rice to farmers i.e. grain in the fall in the price level of the farmers. Whereas, in Central Java will harvest the rice Kingdom with an area of approximately 300 thousand hectares with a production of about 6 tonnes per hectare. With this condition, supply harvest later reached 900 thousand tons. "Unfortunately, Dried Grain Harvest price (GKP) in farmers currently down about 800 Usd/kg, " he said. He exemplifies the Holy Kingdom who will harvest the rice with the domination of the Kingdom the varieties ciherang and IR-64 who have productivity 7 tons to 8 tons per hectare. In January, Holy predicted successfully harvesting the 1,730 hectares of rice field equivalent of 6,228 tons of rice. In February, Holy is expected to harvest the 7,163 hectares of rice field equivalent 25,780 tons of rice, as well as the March harvest 2,293 hectares of rice field equivalent 8,251-ton rice.

With regard to the consumption of the inhabitants of 841,499 who reached the Holy soul only requires 6,513 tons of rice per month, so for February alone Holy areas already surplus 19,267 tons of rice and the March surplus of 1,738 tons of rice. "This is not an illusion of harvest, grain prices began to fall, harvest rice JawaTengah Province in January 2018 reached 109 thousand hectares, covering an area of 329 thousand hectares, February, and March covering 293.6 thousand hectares. Production January is 613 thousand tonnes equivalent GKG 370 thousand tons of rice, February 1.92 million tons equivalent GKG 1.16 million tons of rice, and Mar 1.73 million tons equivalent GKG 1.05 million tons of rice.

As for the consumption of rice population JawaTengah of 34.49 million inhabitants is 267 thousand tonnes of rice per month. Upon these conditions, actually there is no need to import rice remember consumption population of Central Java are having a surplus of rice. "Based on this data, then the January surplus rice going 102 thousand tons, the February surplus 891 thousand tons, and the March surplus 778 thousand tonnes of rice. The existence of rice import plan has already resulted in grain prices began to fall from the previous Rp 6,000/kg and is now to be around Rp 5,300/kg

D. *The Role of Technology In Supporting Food Security.*

Technology subsidies are an important part of the effort of creating a formidable global food security, should give priority to environmentally friendly productivity technology. The technology must be proven a real contributing to increased productivity and tested not only to increase the productivity of food crops but also capable of keeping the production sustainability and eco-friendly. In addition, the applied technologies must be simple, easily understood and implemented so that the farmers can be applied in the field as a whole and has a control/mentoring in the field to ensure its success.

Bio Perforation in komprehenship form the natural ecological balance and customize through a set of service superior useful micro-organisms that are conditioned, synergize with the natural microbial indogenous and nutrition; and by using the principle of "mem-bioperforasi" naturally by organic and inorganic substances, biotic on living beings (such as plants) so that the spur and/or control growth and production. It turns out that with such system of agricultural commodity production blockage problem can be solved (Mashar, 2000)

The superiority of the application of Bio technology Perforation on rice is increasing productivity and the quality of the rice. At the national superior rice spur the increase of the average productive saplings 19 – 35 chicks and strong rooting (Figure A), shall hold and attack penggerak stem; Malai bigger (contains) so than without Bio P2000Z on a volume of dry milled grain (GKG) the same yield increases of 30% – 40%. Because this nutrient balance in rice process more clear and not easily broken/broken when beaten.

The economic crisis that occurred in 2007 – 2008 in the United States, has hit all over the world and take the victim countries in Europe and some countries of Asian exporters. This crisis started from Lehman Brothers Bank bankruptcy events in the United States in 2007. Lehman Brothers Bank has activities in the money market with market chains reach all developed countries that experienced a failure of payment of subprime mortgages. The Bank suffered a tremendous financial crisis.

In the event of a loss, September 15, 2007, Lehman Brothers announced losses of nearly 7 billion u.s. dollars. Many of the larger banks in USA brought drift into crisis. In 2008, the crisis spread to the countries of Europe and Asia including Indonesia. The financial crisis has brought the destruction of the world's financial system, which resulted in the onset of the economic crisis, especially by the failure of the investment efforts, and increased prices of industrial inputs.

The Global economic crisis is a result of the financial crisis. The permeation of the impact of the economic crisis happens quickly vertically and horizontally as well as reach out to many sectors, including the agricultural sector. The impact of this exceptional crisis, let alone at the same time scarce food on world markets that caused domestic food prices increase between 200% to 300%. Nowadays, the economic crisis is still underway, although in some countries the recovery has occurred with slow economic growth, marked by the growth rate of the European countries and the United States at a relatively low level of in fact, some were experiencing contraction compared to the period before the global financial crisis occurred.

In August 2010, Indonesia is threatened by the rise in food prices soared. But the cause is not yet clear why the rise in food prices such as intolerable. Many alleged that the increase in prices due to increased demand due to fast and ceremony of Idul fitrih. But the alleged increase in demand only a small effect, while rising prices relatively high. Other causes are discussed further in this paper.

Food scarcity is a major threat from the economic crisis, which sparked awakens consciousness much food importing countries about the food crisis in the country when world markets are experiencing food shortages. These countries will be looking for other businesses how to cover food needs for the population with obviating reliance on food on the world market. Instead, the country's food producers, like Indonesia, are still bound by the arrangement of land food policy is still not supportive. In fact, although renowned as the country's agriculture, Indonesia still had to import food.

Analysis of the impact of the economic crisis 2007 – 2010 against agriculture includes the impact of food shortages, the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, the problem changes struktur in relation to land use policy food in Indonesia. Results of the study will be very useful in the preparation of the blue print redirection attempts arrangement of land for self-reliance and food sovereignty. The scarcity of food in the global market have a substantial threat of starving people of the world. The threat that drove some food exporting countries stop or reduce food exports to keep food safety in the country. But such action should be accompanied by food arrangement of land policy. This is true for Indonesia that still need to build the food land policy instrumental and effective sovereignty-oriented food production. Another thing that is causing the food crisis as part of the global economic crisis is global climate change. Climate change in the country as it was in Indonesia is expected to affect cultivation that has been running all along. Floods happen everywhere, destroying rice paddies and fields. This has resulted in declining food production, and encourage price increases.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Import Policies the Government does cause erratic farmers situation besides the increasingly weak competitiveness of the present global food. Import rice gave rise to speculation, the pressure on farmers increased which ultimately led to a drop in the income of farmers, When there is no exact policy in this matter, it is predicted in the coming years the imports of rice, corn or soybeans will be even greater. This shows food security which belonged to Indonesia so low. Increasing food imports, as well as weaken the resilience of the economy of the nation of Indonesia because foreign exchange earned not for adding to the economic infrastructure and improve the quality of human resources, but spent for the consumerist things may actually be self-produced

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Economic Agro Research Forum in Bogor, December 2, 2005. Centre for analysis of social, economic and agricultural policies. Bogor.

- [1]. Abdullah Buang. 2002. A new Type Rice Pengembangan. Paper presented at the Seminar in KP BALITPA Airy Inventiveness. Pusakanegara, Subang, September 26, 2002
- [2]. Agusman, 1991. The efforts of improving the Income of farmers Through the identification of marketing channels and Paddy rice. Food Magazine, Vol III, no. 10, October Bulog. Jakarta.
- [3]. Ahmeth, Adie. 2010. Working paper Impact of globalization Against Terekonomian. (Online), (<http://om Adie ahmeth.blogspot.com>, retrieved April 15, 2011).
- [4]. Amir. 2001. Correspondence import export business, Jakarta: PPM.
- [5]. Ananto Eco. 2002. development of Agricultural Land Tidal Marshes Support Increased food production. Paper presented at the Seminar of the national SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY Week Rice Paddy in Sukamandi, March 22, 2002.
- [6]. Anjar K, 2009Mata Rice Marketing Chains. Tabloid Newspapers The RAYS Of The PEASANTRY. No. 3430.
- [7]. Anonymous. 2003. Research and development of food crops in relation to organic farming Systems. Technology development of rice paper in March 2003 Emperor Hotel.
- [8]. Anonymous. 2003. Research and development of food crops in relation to organic farming Systems. Centre for research and development of food crops.
- [9]. Djauhari Ahsar, Amirullah. 2002. The theory and practice of export import, Yogya: Graha.
- [10]. Gurdev s. khush. 2002. Food Security By Design: Improving The Rice Plant in Partnership With NARS. Paper presented at the Seminar of the national SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY Week Rice Paddy in Sukamandi, March 22, 2002.
- [11]. Hutabarat, Roselyne. 1989. Transaction import export, Jakarta: Eason.
- [12]. Mashar Ali Zum 2000, Biological Technology, Bio 2000 P Z in an effort to spur the productivity of Marginal Lands in organic farming. Papers delivered workshops and training in organic technology in Cibitung, May 22, 2000.
- [13]. Moeljopawiro Sugiono. 2002. Biotechnology For increased productivity and the quality of the rice. Paper presented at the Seminar of the national SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY Week Rice Paddy in Sukamandi, March 22, 2002.
- [14]. The ancient s. and Las i. 2002, Regionalization Strategy Options increase in rice production. Paper presented at the Seminar of the national SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY Week Rice Paddy in Sukamandi, March 22, 2002.
- [15]. Sri Adiningsih1994. technology to improve the productivity of paddy fields and dry land.
- [16]. Sudi M, Yana S, Nur KA, 2005. Pattern dynamics of Paddy and rice Marketing in Indonesia. Paper pad