

PENGARUH EKSPOR HEWAN TERNAK DAN PRODUKSINYA TERHADAP PRODUK DOMESTIK BRUTO PERTANIAN PADA TAHUN 2005-2021

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INTISARI

Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) nasional berasal dari kontribusi salah satunya sektor pertanian. Sektor pertanian memegang peranan penting karena Indonesia merupakan negara agraris. Subsektor peternakan merupakan bagian dari sektor pertanian yang berkontribusi terhadap perekonomian Indonesia. Ekspor subsektor peternakan merupakan kegiatan perdagangan internasional yang dapat mempengaruhi PDB sektor pertanian. Penelitian ini bertujuan; (1) Mengetahui besarnya ekspor hewan ternak, daging, susu dan nilai PDB Pertanian pada tahun 2005-2021. (2) Mengetahui pengaruh ekspor hewan ternak, daging, dan susu terhadap PDB Pertanian di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder pada tahun 2005-2021 yang bersumber dari Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan, serta Badan Pusat Statistik. Metode analisis data dalam penelitian ini adalah Uji Stasioner, Uji Kointegrasi, Uji Asumsi Klasik, dan Uji Hipotesis. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis deskriptif dan analisis regresi linear berganda model koreksi kesalahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekspor babi dan daging pada tahun 2005-2021 menunjukkan tren meningkat, sedangkan untuk ekspor kambing dan susu menunjukkan tren menurun. Dalam jangka panjang, ekspor ternak babi, kambing, daging, dan susu secara simultan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap PDB pertanian. Secara parsial, ekspor ternak babi, kambing, dan daging berpengaruh positif dan signifikan, namun ekspor susu tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap PDB pertanian. Dalam jangka pendek, ekspor ternak babi, kambing, daging, dan susu secara simultan tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap PDB pertanian. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekspor hewan ternak babi, kambing, dan daging hanya nampak berpengaruh signifikan pada PDB pertanian dalam jangka panjang.

Kata kunci: ekspor, babi, kambing, daging, susu, PDB pertanian

**THE INFLUENCE OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTS AND ITS PRODUCTION
ON AGRICULTURAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
IN 2005-2021**

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ABSTRACT

The national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) comes from contributions, one of which is the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector plays an important role because Indonesia is an agricultural country. The livestock sub-sector is part of the agricultural sector which contributes to the Indonesian economy. The export of the livestock sub-sector is an international trade activity that can affect the agricultural sector's GDP. The aim of this study; (1) Know the number of exports of livestock, meat, milk, and the value of Agricultural GDP in 2005-2021. (2) Know the effect of exports of livestock, meat, and milk on Agricultural GDP in Indonesia. This research uses secondary data for 2005-2021 which comes from the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health, as well as the Central Bureau of Statistics. The data analysis methods in this study are Stationary Test, Cointegration Test, Classical Assumption Test, and Hypothesis Test. Data analysis was performed using descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis with error correction models. The results showed that exports of pig and meat in 2005-2021 showed an increasing trend, while exports of goat and milk showed a declining trend. In the long run, exports of pig, goat, meat, and milk simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on agricultural GDP. Partially, exports of pig, goat, and meat have a positive and significant effect, but milk exports have no significant effect on agricultural GDP. In the short term, the simultaneous export of pig, goat, meat, and milk does not significantly affect agricultural GDP. It can be concluded that exports of pig, goat, and meat only appear to have a significant effect on agricultural GDP in the long term.

Keywords: export, pig, goat, meat, milk, agricultural GDP