

INTISARI

Indonesia dikenal sebagai negara agraris karena sebagian besar masyarakat memiliki mata pencaharian sebagai petani. Seiring perkembangan zaman banyak terjadi penurunan masyarakat yang bekerja sebagai petani. Salah satu faktor penyebabnya, yaitu kurangnya kestabilan harga dan keberlanjutan pendapatan. Hal tersebut bisa diketahui melalui perkembangan inflasi umum yang tidak stabil. Fenomena tersebut secara tidak langsung berpengaruh pada nilai tukar petani nasional yang mencakup indeks harga yang diterima petani nasional dan indeks harga yang dibayar petani nasional. Kesejahteraan petani dapat diketahui dari nilai tukar petani nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh inflasi umum terhadap indeks harga yang diterima petani nasional, indeks harga yang dibayar petani nasional, dan nilai tukar petani nasional dalam jangka pendek dan jangka panjang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan, yaitu regresi data *time series* model *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL) pada data bulanan Tahun 2014 hingga Tahun 2019. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam jangka pendek peningkatan inflasi umum akan meningkatkan indeks harga yang diterima petani nasional dan indeks harga yang dibayar nasional serta peningkatan inflasi umum akan menurunkan nilai tukar petani nasional. Pengaruh dalam jangka panjang, peningkatan inflasi umum tidak berpengaruh signifikan pada indeks harga yang diterima petani nasional, indeks harga yang dibayar petani nasional, dan nilai tukar petani nasional.

Kata Kunci: Inflasi Umum, Indeks Harga yang Diterima Petani Nasional, Indeks Harga yang Dibayar Petani Nasional, Nilai Tukar Petani Nasional, ARDL

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because most people work as farmers. As Time goes by, there has been a decline in people working as farmers. One of the contributing factors is the lack of price stability and income sustainability. This can be seen through the development of unstable headline inflation. This phenomenon indirectly effects on national farmers' terms of trade, which includes national index of prices received by farmers and national index of prices paid by farmers. Farmers' welfare can be known from national farmers' terms of trade. This study aims to determine the effect of headline inflation on national index of prices received by farmers, national index of prices paid by farmers, and national farmers' terms of trade in the short term and long term. The research method used is time series regression of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model on monthly data from 2014 to 2019. The results showed that in the short term, an increase in headline inflation will increase national index of prices received by farmers and national index of prices paid by farmers and an increase in headline inflation will reduce national farmers' terms of trade. In the long run, an increase in headline inflation has no significant effect on national index of prices received by farmers, national index of prices paid by farmers, and national farmers' terms of trade.

Keywords: Headline Inflation, National Index of Prices Received by Farmers, National Index Of Prices Paid By Farmers, National Farmers' Terms of Trade, ARDL