

**COMPETITIVENESS RICE FARMING IN SRAGEN REGENCY*****Daya Saing Usahatani Padi Di Kabupaten Sragen***<sup>1</sup>Cecep Suhardedi, <sup>2</sup>Dwidjono Hadi Darwanto, <sup>2</sup>Irham<sup>1</sup>Universitas Sarjana Wiyata Tamansiswa<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada

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**ABSTRACT**

Rice is Indonesian agriculture major crop. Indonesian rice historically has been the primary staple food and is an important economic driver and cultural symbol. On the basis of Sragen regency is one of the major rice producer in Central Java. This research aims to determine the level of private and social profitability and competitiveness of rice farming in Sragen regency. Policy analysis matrix (PAM) is the approach used to determine the level of profitability and competitiveness of rice farming in Sragen Regency. Sampling conducted by Simple Random Sampling of the 20 districts in Sragen which are rice production area. The results show that the value of profit for private and social is IDR 9.989.911,16 and IDR 4.273.004,18 respectively. Rice farming in Sragen Regency is profitable and feasible to cultivate. Two indicators to measure the competitiveness were Private Cost Ratio (PCR) which later shows that rice farming in Sragen Regency is more competitive as the  $PCR < 1$ , and Domestic Resources Cost Ratio (DRCR) shows that the rice farming has a comparative advantage as the  $DRCR < 1$ .

**Keywords:** *Competitiveness, PAM, Private and Social, Rice farming***INTISARI**

*Tanaman padi adalah tanaman pokok yang diusahakan di Indonesia. Menurut Sejarah Indonesia padi merupakan makanan pokok dan penggerak ekonomi yang penting dan juga sebagai simbol sosial masyarakat. Pada dasarnya Kabupaten Sragen adalah salah satu sentra produksi di Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan besarnya tingkat keuntungan privat dan sosial serta daya saing usahatani padi di Kabupaten Sragen. Policy analysis matrix (PAM) adalah pendekatan yang digunakan untuk besarnya tingkat keuntungan dan daya saing usahatani padi di Kabupaten Sragen. Pengambilan sampel dengan simple random sampling di 20 Kecamatan di Kabupaten Sragen yang mempunyai areal produksi padi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai keuntungan privat dan sosial adalah Rp 9.989.911,16 and Rp 4.273.004,18, hal ini berarti usahatani padi di Kabupaten Sragen menguntungkan dan layak untuk diusahakan. Dua indikator untuk mengukur daya saing adalah Private Cost Ratio (PCR) menunjukkan bahwa usahatani padi di Kabupaten Sragen memiliki keunggulan kompetitif karena nilai  $PCR < 1$ , dan Domestic Resources Cost Ratio (DRCR) menunjukkan bahwa usahatani padi di Kabupaten Sragen memiliki keunggulan komparatif karena nilai  $DRCR < 1$ .*

**Kata kunci:** Daya saing, PAM, Private and Sosial, Usahatani

## INTRODUCTION

Rice is Indonesian agriculture major crop. Indonesian rice historically has been the primary staple food and is an important economic driver and cultural symbol (Rahmasuciana *et al.*, 2015). The government policies to control stocks and imports have kept prices above world price levels and enhanced the ability of farmers (Giamalva, 2015).

The priority agenda of the government is directing the agricultural development forward to attain food sovereignty, and as a nation the government of Indonesia should be able to arrange and meet their food needs of the people. Sovereignty food translated in the form of the ability nation to things: satisfy the needs of food of domestic production, set food policy independently, and protecting and welfare farmers as leading perpetrator of agricultural food businesses. In other words, food sovereignty can be initialized by self-sufficient food that gradually followed by the enhancement of value added agricultural businesses widely for enhancing the welfare of farmers (Hanani, 2012; Permatasari & Vita, 2016).

The rice farming faces challenges from rising production costs, the migration of farm labor to other sectors of the economy, a decline in the average farm size, the conversion of agricultural land to other uses, deteriorating and inadequate irrigation infrastructure, and stagnant yield growth (Mulyana, 2012; Lukmanto

and Rullan, 2015). These factors threaten the ability of the Indonesian rice farming to grow enough to meet the goal of self-sufficiency in the future as population continues to expand (Suryana, 2014).

Indonesia is the third largest producer of rice in the world. The rice production in Indonesia is 44,6 million metric tons or about 9 percent of global production in 2014 (FAO, 2015).

In other side Indonesia is also a rice deficit country, and thus must import rice regularly to meet their needs. Indonesia's rice imports during 2000–2014 were erratic with average 1,26 million metric tons. This inconsistency reflects the Indonesian government's efforts to maintain self-sufficiency in rice and to strictly control imports to fill domestic shortfalls. Import volumes thus depend both on domestic production levels and government procurement targets, which fluctuate annually.

As a platform for the national food system, almost all districts/cities in central java have large rice field area. Kinds of rice grown in central java consisting of rice planted in wet land and dry land rice area, but actually the harvesting area and rice production in central java potentially could be developed so that is expected to have high competitiveness. Sragen is one regency in Central Java to the production of large enough besides Cilacap, Grobogan, Brebes, and Demak regency.



**Figure 1.** Map of Sragen Regency  
Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) (2015)*

Sragen Regency is one of 35 districts located in the province of Central Java. Astronomically, Sragen Regency is located between  $110^{\circ}45'$  to  $111^{\circ}10'$  east longitude and  $7^{\circ}15'$  to  $7^{\circ}30'$  south latitude. In terms of geographic position, Sragen regency has boundaries as follows: Grobogan Regency in north, Karanganyar Regency in south, Boyolali Regency in west, and Ngawi Regency, the Province of East Java in east (Figure 1).

Sragen Regency has territory area of 941,55 Km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into 20 Sub-districts and 208 villages. From the territory area, Sragen consists of 68,753 Hectare (73,02 %) agricultural land and 25.402 Hectare (26,98%) non-agricultural land. Sragen Regency having tropical climates and medium temperature. The average rainfall in Sragen is 3.287 mm per year and the sum of rainfall in Sragen is 173 days per year. A large number of areas in Sragen is lowland with an average height is 109 m above sea level. In addition, Sragen regency is irrigated by several rivers, one of

them is the Bengawan Solo river as a source of irrigation water, so Sragen is suitable for agriculture, especially rice farming.

This research aims to determine the level of private and social profitability and to know the competitiveness of rice farming through the competitive and comparative advantage of rice farming in Sragen.

Based on the research Mantau *et al* (2014), Analysis of competitiveness of low land rice farming in Indonesia, case study of Bolaang Mongondow District North Sulawesi Province. The research using primary data were collected from 100 rice farmers. data obtained was analyzed using policy analysis matrix (PAM). The results revealed that private and social profitability of rice farming were Rp 3.870.106 and Rp 3.493.646 respectively. Rice farming in Bolaang Mongondow is profitable and feasible to cultivated. Private cost ratio (PCR) of rice farming was 0,69 and domestic resources cost ratio (DRCR) of rice farming was 0,68. Rice farming in

Bolaang Mongondow have comparative and competitive advantages.

The principles of cost analysis is that each farmer does have some control over the costs of production on his farm, but he has little or no control over the prices that he receives for his products or the value that he should place on them because these are determined by country and worldwide factors. The most important classification of farm costs is their division into fixed and variable. Fixed costs remain the same regardless of volume of output. The farmer would have to pay them regardless of how much his farm produces. Variable costs are those which change as the size of operation changes. They occur only if something is produced and they do not occur if nothing is produced (Soekartawi *et al.*, 2011).

Study of farming management is defined as a study that learning about how someone allocated the available resources effectively and efficiently to earn high profits. Effective means the farmer can allocate their resources as well as possible and efficient means the utilization of resources generate the output that exceed the input (McBride and James, 2006).

The financial and economic analyses are thus complementary, the financial analysis takes the viewpoint of individual and the economic analysis that of the society. In financial analysis market prices are normally used. These take into account taxes and subsidies. In economic analysis

some market prices may be changed so that they more accurately reflect social or economic values. These adjusted prices are called shadow prices (Dreze and Stren, 1990).

The competitiveness is a concept that states the ability of a producers to produce a commodity or product with the quality is quite good and costs is quite low so the prices that occurred in markets commodity or the product can be produced and marketed by the producers to earn the sufficient profits so it can sustain the cost of production. (Aprilia *et al.*, 2015).

Measurement of the competitiveness of a commodity or product can be measured by two approaches. Both of those approaches is the level of profits generated and the efficient operation of commodity or product. Through The first approach is the level of profits generated can be viewed from two sides those are private profits and social profitability. Whereas, through approach to the efficient operation of commodity or product, can be viewed from two indicators of comparative advantage and competitive advantage. (Zhong *et al.*, 2010).

The Domestic resources cost (DRC) concept compares the opportunity costs of domestic resources (primary factors such as labor, capital, land) committed to the production of final goods with prices at which these goods can be exported or imported, the latter prices (the

foreign exchange gained or saved) being considered as the ensuring benefits from production. The rationale for using the foreign exchange gained (through exports) or saved (through imports) as a standard of reference is that foreign exchange is relatively, and often critically, scarce in many developing countries (Banerji & Donges, 1974).

The reason that international trade causes this increase in world output is that it allows each country to specialize in producing the good in which it has a comparative advantage. A country has a comparative advantage in producing a good if the opportunity cost of producing that good in terms of other goods is lower in that country than it is in other countries (Handoyo *et al.*, 2012; Andini *et al.*, 2016).

In the analysis of farming is often conducted through by financial analysis (private) and economic analysis (social). Financial analysis of cost data used is real data that is actually issued, while the economic analysis of the data used is according to the size of the shadow price (Soekarwati, 2006).

Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) is a tool or approach that examines the impact of government policy on agriculture both pricing policy and investment policy. According to Pearson *et al.* (2005), the three main objectives from the PAM method are (1) to provide information and analysis to help decide agricultural policy related

to the issue of the competitiveness of farming, the impact of public investment in the construction of new infrastructure on the efficiency of farming systems, and last issue is the impact of new investments in the form of research and technology, (2) to calculate the level of social profits of a farming, produced by assessing output and cost of efficiency prices (social opportunity costs), 3) to calculate the transfer effects, as the impact of a policy. PAM method calculates the impact of policies affecting output and factors of production (land, labor and capital).

According to Pearson *et al.*, (2005), the policy analysis matrix (PAM) approach is a system of double-entry bookkeeping. Analysts using PAM have to provide complete and consistent coverage to all policy influences on returns and costs of agricultural production. The main empirical task is to construct accounting matrices of revenues, costs, and profits. Three principal issues can be investigated with the PAM approach: (1) the impact of policy on competitiveness and farm level profit, (2) the influence of investment policy on economic efficiency and comparative advantage, and (3) the effects of agricultural research policy on changing technologies.

## METHODS

Research of competitiveness of rice farming was conducted in Sragen, and selected by purposive sampling. The

**Table 1.** The Total Sample Per district Based On The Number Of Farmers In Sragen Regency 2013

Sub-district	Total Famers (Person)	Total Sample (Person)
Kalijambe	7.841	6
Plupuh	9.168	6
Masaran	8.532	6
Kedawung	9.156	6
Sambirejo	6.623	5
Gondang	5.552	4
Sambung Macan	6.198	4
Ngrampal	5.340	4
Karang Malang	7.140	5
Sragen	3.384	2
Sidoharjo	7.027	5
Tanon	10.802	8
Gemolong	7.013	5
Miri	7.048	5
Sumberlawang	10.385	7
Mondokan	7.871	6
Sukodono	7.246	5
Gesi	4.134	3
Tangen	5.581	4
Jenar	5.920	4
Total	141.961	100

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2017)

selection of a subject group was based on the characteristics or specific traits which deemed to have a close relationship with the population (Ningtyas *et al.*, 2016), and based on consideration of Sragen is one of the area of rice production centers in Central Java province. The Collecting data was conducted in November 2016 to December 2016. The data were divided into primary and secondary data. Samples of farmers were taken by simple random sampling.

To determine the number of samples, Slovin's formula was used (Sugandi, 2014).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

where  $n$  is the sample size,  $N$  is the population size, and  $e$  is the margin of error. The size of the farmer population is around 141.961 with the level margin of error is 10%, so that the number of samples taken consisted of 100 respondents rice farmers in Sragen spread in the 20 districts (Table 1). The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire.

The method of analysis utilized to measure profitability (social and private) and competitiveness of rice farming in Sragen Regency was the Policy Matrix Analysis (PAM) (Table 2). The policy analysis matrix is a product of two accounting identities, one defining profitability as the difference between revenues and costs and the other measuring the effects of divergences (distorting police and market failures) (Kanaka & Chinnadurai, 2015).

To apply the PAM method, the first step is to construct a table of private budgets, using quantities and prices of inputs and outputs in actual market prices. The next step is to construct a table of social budgets, using social prices for both inputs and outputs. The social prices of tradable commodities are given by comparable world prices. These prices are compared with domestic prices at the identical location, over the same period, and with comparable quality. Social prices for tradable are found by calculating import

parity for goods that substitute for imports and export parity prices for goods that enter export markets (Pearson *et al.*, 2005).

The PAM is comprised of revenues, costs and profits, at private and social. The top row of the matrix is a budget showing costs of production and marketing at market prices, the only unusual aspect being the division of cost elements into two categories: tradable and domestic factor (non-tradable inputs) (Khai & Mitsuyasu, 2013).

The second row in the matrix shows the same cost elements expressed at social prices. For tradable inputs, adjusted world prices are normally taken as social prices. The social price of domestic factors is taken as their opportunity cost, in other words the Return at the margin in the best available alternative.

The third row of the PAM is simply the first row minus the second. It shows the net impact of distorting policies and market failure. The signs of the revenues

and cost terms in the third row indicate whether the net effects of policy and market imperfections for these categories amount to an implicit subsidy or tax.

The data entered in the first row of Table 2 provides a measure of private profitability. The term private refers to observed revenues and costs reflecting actual market prices received or paid by farmers.

Private profits (D) are the difference between private revenues (A) and cost tradable inputs private added with cost domestic factors private (B+C). Using the PAM framework the private profitability (D) can be expressed as:

$$D = (A) - (B + C)$$

The second row of Table 5 provides a measure of social profitability utilizes social prices. These valuations measure comparative advantage or efficiency in the agricultural commodity system (Pearson *et al.*, 2005).

**Table 2.** Policy Analysis Matrix

	Revenues	Costs		Profit
		Tradable Inputs	Domestic Factors	
Private Prices	A	B	C	D
Social Prices	E	F	G	H
Divergences	I	J	K	L

Table Notes:

- A : Private Revenues
- B : Cost Tradable Inputs Private
- C : Cost Domestic Factors Private
- D : Private Profits
- E : Social Revenues
- F : Cost Tradable Inputs Social
- G : Cost Domestic Factors Social
- H : Social Profits
- I : Output Transfers
- J : Input Transfers
- K : Factor Transfers
- L : Net Transfers

Source : Monke and Pearson (1989) in Akhtar *et al.*(2007)

Social profits (H) are the difference between social revenues (E) and cost tradable inputs social added with cost domestic factors social (F+G). Using the PAM framework the Social profitability (H) can be expressed as:

$$H = (E) - (F + G)$$

The Competitive advantage with an indicator Private Cost Ratio (PCR). PCR is the ratio of factor costs (C) to value added in private prices (A-B). This ratio measures the competitiveness of a commodity system at the farm level. The commodity system was competitive if the PCR is less than 1. Using the PAM framework the PCR can be expressed as:

$$PCR = (C)/(A - B)$$

Notes :

PCR : Private Cost Ratio

C : Cost Domestic Factors Private

A : Private Revenues

B : Cost Tradable Inputs Private

The comparative advantage with an indicator Domestic Resource Cost Ratio (DRCR), if the DRCR is less than 1, the system uses domestic resources efficiently and had a comparative advantage. If the DRCR is greater than 1, then the system shows inefficiency in domestic resource use and had a comparative disadvantage (Setiawan *et al.*, 2014). The method of calculating the DRCR in the PAM framework is expressed as:

$$DRCR = (G)/(E - F)$$

Notes :

DRCR : Domestic Resource Cost Ratio

G : Cost Domestic Factors Social

E : Social Revenues

F : Cost Tradable Inputs Social

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The average age of respondents is 48.61 Years farmers, the average education level of farmer respondents is high school, with an average area of farm 0.27 hectares. The average production per hectare is 5.6 tons.

The first step to apply the PAM method is to construct a table of private budgets, using quantities and prices of inputs and outputs in actual market prices (Table 3). The next step is to construct a table of social budgets, using social prices for both inputs and outputs (Table 4). The tradable input rice farming in Sragen is fertilizer made by factory (inorganic and organic fertilizer).

Inorganic fertilizer use in rice farming in this research location consists of a fertilizer containing macro nutrients, which consists of a single fertilizer urea (nitrogen) and TSP/ SP 36 (phosphate) and compound fertilizers (NPK) ZA (nitrogen and sulfur) and NPK (nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium). For organic fertilizer is *Petroganik*.

The domestic factors rice farming in Sragen is seed, manure, pesticide, labor and



**Table 3.** Private Prices and Budgets of Rice Farming in Sragen Regency

Input/Output	Items	Usage (Kg/Ha)	Price (IDR)	Amounts (IDR/Ha)
Tradeble	Fertilizer			
Inputs	a.Urea	273,46	IDR 1.800,00	IDR 492.223,44
	b.TSP (SP 36)	262,14	IDR 2.000,00	IDR 524.278,93
	c. NPK (PHONSKA)	249,73	IDR 2.300,00	IDR 574.370,21
	d. ZA	36,51	IDR 1.400,00	IDR 51.113,55
	e. PETROGANIK	176,71	IDR 500,00	IDR 88.353,41
Domestic	Seed	68,20	IDR 10.000,00	IDR 682.000,73
Factors	Manure	7,30	IDR 2.500,00	IDR 18.254,84
	Pesticide			IDR 443.921,14
Labor	1. Seedbed Preparation (Hr/Ha)	12,83	IDR 60.000,00	IDR 769.989,05
	2. Land Preparation			
	a. Manual Cultivated (Hr/Ha)	13,47	IDR 60.000,00	IDR 808.141,66
	b. Tractor (Rent)			IDR 1.431.179,26
	3. Planting (Hr/Ha)	22,33	IDR 60.000,00	IDR 1.339.905,07
	4. Crop care (Hr/Ha)	15,67	IDR 60.000,00	IDR 940.124,13
	5. Harvesting (Rent)			IDR 2.683.461,12
	6. Post Harvesting	5,22	IDR 60.000,00	IDR 313.253,01
Others	1. Depresiation			IDR 46.367,29
	2. Land (Rent)			IDR 3.333.333,33
	3. Tax (PBB)			IDR 50.000,00
	4. Irrigation			IDR 365.096,75
	5. Transportation			IDR 100.000,00
Total Costs				IDR 15.055.366,92
Output	Total Revenue	5566	IDR 4.500,00	IDR 25.045.278,08
Profit				IDR 9.989.911,16

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2017)

land. The output is dry paddy (unmilling rice) with 14% of humidity.

The total costs for private prices is IDR 15.055.366,92, while the total costs for social prices is IDR 17.248.238,35. The total costs for social prices more than total costs for private prices, this indicate the government apply input subsidies and output prices protection.

Based on Table 5. The analysis result of PAM rice farming in Sragen regency, showed that rice farming in Sragen profitable both privately and social. The amount of private profit is IDR 9,989,911.16, means the

rice farming in Sragen feasible to cultivated, because it has the profit above 0, while the amount of social benefit is IDR 4,382,200.25 showed that rice farming process is more efficient and have a high comparative advantage. The difference in rates of private profits to the level of social profits allegedly because influenced by government policies. Government policies, especially in the form of subsidies will inhibit the efficient allocation of resources and thus creates divergences.

The results of the analysis (Table 6) indicate that the PCR of rice farming in Sragen Regency was 0,57 (less than

**Table 4.** Social Prices and Budgets of Rice Farming in Sragen Regency

Input/Output	Items	Usage (Kg/Ha)	Price (IDR)	Amounts (IDR/Ha)
Tradeble	Fertilizer			
Inputs	a.Urea	273,46	IDR 3.916,01	IDR 1.070.862,25
	b.TSP (SP 36)	262,14	IDR 5.508,04	IDR 1.443.874,38
	c. NPK (PHONSKA)	249,73	IDR 7.292,23	IDR 1.821.060,20
	d. ZA	36,51	IDR 2.540,81	IDR 92.763,97
	e. PETROGANIK	176,71	IDR 2.387,69	IDR 421.921,26
Domestic Factors	Seed	68,20	IDR 8.636,53	IDR 589.012,22
	Manure	7,30	IDR 2.500,00	IDR 18.254,84
	Pesticide			IDR 443.921,14
Labor	1. Seedbed Preparation (Hr/Ha)	12,83	IDR 48.000,00	IDR 615.991,24
	2. Land Preparation			
	a. Manual Cultivated (Hr/Ha)	13,47	IDR 48.000,00	IDR 646.513,33
	b. Tractor (Rent)			IDR 1.431.179,26
	3. Planting (Hr/Ha)	22,33	IDR 48.000,00	IDR 1.071.924,06
	4. Crop care (Hr/Ha)	15,67	IDR 48.000,00	IDR 752.099,31
	5. Harvesting (Rent)			IDR 2.683.461,12
Others	6. Post Harvesting	5,22	IDR 48.000,00	IDR 250.602,41
	1. Depresiation			IDR 46.367,29
	2. Land (Rent)			IDR 3.333.333,33
	3. Tax (PBB)			IDR 50.000,00
	4. Irigation			IDR 365.096,75
	5. Transportation			IDR 100.000,00
Total Costs				IDR 17.248.238,35
Output	Total Revenue	5566	IDR 3.886,44	IDR 21.630.438,60
Profit				IDR 4.382.200,25

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2017)

**Table 5.**The Analysis Policy Analysis Matrix Rice Farming In Sragen Regency

	Revenues (IDR)	Costs		Profit (IDR)
		Tradable Inputs (IDR)	Domestic Factors (IDR)	
Private Price	25.045.278,08	1.730.339,54	13.325.027,38	9.989.911,16
Social Prices	21.630.438,60	4.850.482,06	12.397.756,29	4.382.200,25
Divergences	3.414.839,49	(3.120.142,52)	927.271,09	5.607.710,91

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2017)

1), implying that rice farming in Sragen Regency has a competitive advantage. That value means to improve value-added output at a unit price of rice farming in the private Sragen district, only require an additional cost factor of 0.57 or less than one unit.

Table 6. shows that the DRCR of rice farming in Sragen Regency was 0,74

(less than 1), implying that rice farming in Sragen Regency has a comparative advantage as the product can generate foreign exchange at a lower resource cost than the direct purchase of foreign exchange. This also means that we earn/save US \$ 1,00 of foreign exchange by employing our domestic resources of US

**Table 6.** The Results Privat Cost Ratio (PCR) and Domestic Resource Cost Ratio (DRCR) of Rice Farming In Sragen Regency

Criteria	The Value
Privat Cost Ratio (PCR)	0,57
Domestic Resource Cost Ratio (DRCR)	0,74

Source: Primary data analysis (2017)

\$ 0,74 to produce rice in Sragen Regency. It suggests that paddy commodities (rice) is preferably to own production in Sragen Regency.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on research findings, it can be concluded as follows: rice farming in Sragen Regency is profitable as privately and socially. It can be seen from the private and social profits are positive. Sragen rice farming has competitive and comparative advantage. This can be seen from the indicators PCR and DRCR smaller than one.

Researchers have some suggestions for the advancement of the cultivation of rice in Sragen Regency: To increase profit and competitiveness farming rice the government should apply input subsidies and output prices protection. Beside with an input subsidies and output prices protection, the government should provide an infrastructure such as irrigation facilities to increase the productivity. Increased productivity is one way to increase the profit and farming rice competitiveness.

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