

**INSENTIF KEBIJAKAN FISKAL DAN PERDAGANGAN DALAM  
UPAYA PENINGKATAN EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM RASKIN  
DAN KETAHANAN PANGAN**

(Fiscal and Trade Incentives in Order to Enhance the Effectivenessso Raskin  
and Food Security)

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**ABSTRAK**

Menyadari bahwa masih cukup banyak RTM di Indonesia, pemerintah melalui berbagai program dan kebijakan terus berupaya membantu RTM, seperti Program Raskin. Pelaksanaan Program Raskin sampai saat ini telah berjalan sekitar sepuluh tahun. Namun demikian indikator keberhasilan Program Raskin belum sepenuhnya dapat dicapai. Tujuan yang ingin dicapai menganalisis dampak insentif kebijakan fiskal dan perdagangan terhadap kinerja ekonomi makro dan sektoral. Analisis dampak atas insentif fiskal dan perdagangan terhadap kondisi ketahanan pangan Indonesia pada level makro dan mikro dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Computable General Equilibrium Model* (CGE). Dampak insentif kebijakan fiskal dan perdagangan terhadap kinerja ekonomi sektoral menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan subsidi pangan berdasarkan rujukan RAPBN 2011 diprediksi akan meningkatkan output domestik padi dan beras masing-masing sebesar 6,56 persen dan 6,69 persen. Sementara itu dampak insentif kebijakan fiskal dan perdagangan terhadap tingkat konsumsi dan harga yang diterima rumah tangga, khususnya rumah tangga miskin dapat meningkatkan konsumsi masing-masing kelompok rumah tangga tersebut.

Kata kunci : Rumah tangga miskin, raskin, subsidi pangan, computable general equilibrium (CGE).

**ABSTRACT**

Realizing that there is still alot of poor households (RTM) in Indonesia, the government through various programs and policies continue to improve the food security conditions of poor households, particularly through Raskin. The implementation of Raskin has been running about ten years. The purpose of this study to examine the impact of fiscal incentives and trade policy on food security conditions of Indonesia. The study was assessed through *Computable General Equilibrium Model* (CGE). The results of fiscal incentives and trade policy are positive on Indonesian sectoral economic performance. Increased food subsidies based on RAPBN 2011 will increase the quantum of Raskin as it increase the domestic output of paddy and rice for 6,56 and 6,69 percent. Meanwhile, the impact of food subsidy on targeted households would increase Indonesian food security. As the poor household experienced higher real household consumption consumption and decreased price.

Keywords : Poor households (RTM), raskin, food subsidy, computable general equilibrium (CGE).