

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Government Policy in Building Agribusiness of Agricultural and Livestock in Indonesia

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Abstract:

Policies are needed to develop a competitive agribusiness and agricultural livestock system, which is implemented in a decentralized manner through policies that are oriented towards the protection and promotion of food products. These efforts to prepare the agricultural community to be independent and able to improve their own lives. The role of the Government as a stimulator and facilitator, so that socio-economic activities of farming communities in Indonesia run smoothly. Policies and non-policies need to be evaluated to improve productivity based on available resources available so that the welfare of farmers can be achieved, the purpose of writing to know government policy in developing agribusiness sector in Indonesia. As a result of agricultural and non-agricultural development policies, in Indonesia's economy can be controlled, although the value of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity prices, nationally increases, food price increases of about 5-8% are very sharp, such as rice and soybeans. The Rupiah against the US Dollar weakened in 2015 to Rp 13,475 Rupiah, the implementation of subsidized fuel regulation policy increased in the first quarter, helped to boost the economic inflation rate in Indonesia. Agricultural sub-sector policies immediately collaborate with non-agricultural cross-sectoral, such as trade, industry, finance, and transportation, smooth marketing of agricultural products and other products nationwide, thus reducing economic inflation in Indonesia, indirectly affecting the economy an increasingly weakened society. From various meetings conducted with various related stakeholders, it is concluded that it is necessary to synergize the use of data and pricing information for the benefit of consumers and producers.

Keywords: analysis, policy, agriculture in Indonesia

1. Preliminary

The paradigm of agricultural development in the future is a sustainable agriculture that is within the scope of human development. The paradigm of agricultural development rests on the nation's ability to realize the welfare of society with its own ability, modern and is a strategic step to realize the development of agriculture that puts human-oriented development. Agricultural development needs to be formulated in line with the new paradigm, namely improving the quality and professionalism of human resources as an active farmer. Agricultural development needs to be formulated to optimize the utilization of natural resources and advanced technology that is cheap, simple, and effective along with the arrangement and development of agricultural institutions in rural areas. With this new paradigm is expected to increase the purchasing power of rural communities that will be a driver of non-agricultural sector growth. The linkage of agriculture and non-agricultural sectors in rural areas will be more rapid if the availability of economic facilities and infrastructure that support agricultural economic activities.

While the policy is a government instrument to make changes so that, have an economic impact for the community through efficiency, equity and stabilization of selling prices. Policy objectives on price and production and productivity of livestock sub-sector to improve the welfare of farmers community and the existence of continuity or sustainability of livestock business with various global, regional and domestic challenges (Diwyanto, 2008). Sudjana et al. (2011) that the national economic challenge is, the inflation rate is still high with prediction of economic climate condition in Indonesia and the impact of the national and international food prices decrease, the production and demand are not balanced with the number of needs in society.

The phenomenon of fuel price hike is one of the drivers of the overall price increase, resulting in inadequate infrastructure and interconnection can lead to higher economic costs, thus reducing the competitiveness of the livestock sub-business. Low support for access to financing and capital for upstream and downstream agricultural and livestock raising, which is not accommodated, poses a hindrance to the smooth running of the economy, many business opportunities are neglected. Food commodity prices both nationally and internationally rose sharply in 2015, the value of the Rupiah also fell on the position above Rp.10.000 per dollar. Domestically, the implementation of regulatory policy was unstable, decreased every month, subsidized fuel which began to be revoked gradually helped boost the inflation rate.

In retrospect, the government projected inflation in 2010 at 5.3%, but in fact it reached 6.5%, predicted inflation rate in the range of 6-6.7% in 2011 (Salim, 2011). Agricultural political policies, especially livestock are urgently needed in order to encourage increased productivity. The government is still not providing incentives for the development of livestock sector, especially for small and medium enterprises. Ilham (2006) argues that banking credit disbursed to the manufacturing sector is only about 16%, and relatively

much lower than the consumption sector, so job creation is still far from expectations. Paradigms need to be created in the context of building sustainable livestock agribusiness systems and businesses. Paradigm can demand the existence of a livestock-based business system and can't be separated from upstream, downstream and services as a support for the success of livestock business.

Livestock sub-sector policy should be cross-sectoral aspects such as trade, industry, finance, interconnection and transportation as a smooth marketing of products of livestock products and agricultural products. Policies are necessary for the development of policy-oriented systems that have been arranged according to mutually agreed rules. Protection will continue until the outside countries do not protect the agribusiness that is being cultivated by Indonesia, and it is expected that agribusiness in the country has strong competitiveness to maintain the business that has been run and protected by the government's attitude. Policies and non-policies need to be evaluated to improve productivity based on available resources available and objectives to be achieved for the welfare of the farming community.

This can be done starting from outlining some socio-cultural policy strategies, structural transformation and political economy aspects of agricultural and livestock development policies, with the aim of generating the various views and comparative advantages of some policies that have been formulated and implemented by using existing rules. Policy analysis through information includes from research results to produce recommendations as design options, so that public policy can be well understood and done. From the definition can be obtained by understanding that policy analysis is a method or activity synthesis of information that means integration of various information, including research results, so that obtained a conclusion that aligned (Simatupang, 2003).

One of the sources of information that is the subject of policy analysis is the results of the research. This means that policy analysis is a further processing of the results of research so that it can be used in decision making and public policy design. The output of policy analysis is the recommendation of decision options or the design of public policy. This means the output of policy analysis in the form of operational advice or guidance on excellent decision-making material, policy analysis of policy making methods that can be done by the government in this case the executive and the judiciary, as well as the legislative and interest groups on the government's policy. Policy-oriented policy analysis (client oriented). Policy Analysis is only done when there is demand or "allegedly" really needed his clients (Simatupang, 2003). Based on the above problems, the purpose of this paper is to know the government's policy in developing agribusiness in Indonesia, as a basis for determining an agribusiness business policy, in conducting economic feasibility analysis, socio-cultural and welfare of farmer community.

2. Agriculture Policy and Strategic Environmental Conditions

Agricultural and livestock policies aim to carry out technical analysis to provide input for agricultural and livestock development policies. To conduct an economic, socio-cultural, environmental and other feasibility analysis on the issues, in agriculture and livestock factually caused by the situation and condition, the strategic environment is changing globally. Therefore, the analysis of agricultural and livestock policy can be expected and able to give optimal results, so that a suggestion and recommendation for national and sustainable livestock development is needed. Agricultural policy can build the wheels of the economy in rural communities. Every year the central and local governments are focusing on a food self-sufficiency program, both from agriculture and agricultural product, self-sufficiency of beef and buffalo is still a topic of discussion every plan of a program in government.

Agnes, (2014) argued that food self-sufficiency contributes to sustainable development, including rice, corn and soybeans, and sugarcane (sugar), cocoa, tea and coffee produce also contributes to the country's income. Sugar commodities in the Indonesian economy are indicated by the various roles performed, the intermediate input value used in sugar production is sugarcane around (63%) while the most imported inputs are the paper and printing industries (73%), while the achievement national beef self-sufficiency is influenced by the difference between the total domestic cattle production and the total requirement of beef (Ilham, 2006). The government seeks in the future, the needs of people's meat consumption are met from domestic beef production. Independence in domestic beef supply is expected to be achieved gradually, if national demand for meat is greater than domestic meat production, the shortage will be met from imports in the form of live meat and livestock. The target of beef and cow imports by the government in 2014 is 10% of the consumption needs of society (Ditjennak, 2010).

The meat self-sufficiency program has not yet produced significant results, but the program is still underway and is being implemented, which among others is shown by the still high importation of food from agriculture and origin of livestock, rice and soybeans, meat and cattle will be almost 35% (BPS, 2013). It is estimated that live cattle imports of beef cattle and carcasses (meat) will continue to rise. By the year 2015 beef imports reach 197.604.087 kg, and beef imports 50.309.023 kg (Ditjen PKH, 2016). Policy analysis is the process of policy formulation and package, the main activity of policy analysis is systematic information collection and logical conclusion from the information, the general purpose of a policy analysis is, efficient growth in agriculture, livestock, plantation and fishery sector in the improvement of income and Its distribution.

2.1. Simulation of Success Model in Policy Determination

The dynamic model simulation is done with three scenarios in the determination of the policy. The first scenario, If the condition of cattle business like the current, the price of household needs fluctuates, meaning that the fixed condition until 2019 (business as usual scenario) will remain, the economic balance does not increase. The second scenario if government policies in addressing the needs of meat to consumers can be met, meaning Inodnesia does not need much to import beef from abroad. This means that the government can reduce the local productive female cattle slaughter and increase the cross-breed program successfully executed by the government, and the third scenario, if there is an increase in beef consumption per capita community and program in the second scenario, running on time and on target. If the government wants national self-sufficiency meat will be achieved.

The target of the program can't be achieved with the implementation of livestock program is business as usual, and if the condition is business-as-usual scenario, then in fact the year 2014 still imports beef 35.95%. If the targeted reduction program of local productive female cow slaughter and crossbreeding of local cows can be implemented on time, the increase of national cattle population growth in the first scenario is below 10%, while second scenario reaches 14.22% by 2015 (Junear et al., 2014). The policy of developing feed raw materials available locally in production centers is also very necessary, thus reducing production costs. Policies related to the procurement of feeds are the development of integrated crop livestock systems, the development of dairy cattle breeding (increased meat and milk production) in intensive farming areas, or the possible substitution of buffalo cattle in areas with appropriate adaptation/agroecosystems .

Therefore, the export policy of feed ingredients must really pay attention to the need of feed in the country, among others through the establishment of export tariff or certain incentives. Meanwhile, to ensure that livestock businesses can avoid dangerous outbreaks, policy support and innovation in spatial, veterinary and veterinary health issues, as well as enforcement of rules related to livestock traffic in relation to the implementation of regional autonomy and global trade. Policies that are truly capable of protecting breeders and consumers from the threat of disease outbreaks with potential economic losses are enormous, supporting policies for disease prevention are essential in strengthening laboratory services and animal health posts, as well as extension and hazard prevention policies Disease screening

Diwyanto et al. (2002) suggests that in addition to institutional strengthening at the farm level (group independence and joint marketing) it is necessary to develop marketing infrastructure and institutional market information so as to improve marketing efficiency and ultimately increase the share of prices received by farmers. Governments need to make policies on fair farming and livestock agribusiness partnerships for both partners and for the core through a fair sharing of risks and benefits. Policies as support that include the arrangement of in and out of livestock and the regulation of importation of livestock products, along with their derivative products.

2.2. Environmental Condition of Strategic Enterprises

The increase in imports is due to several possibilities, among others: demand for meat to consumer needs is higher, compared with lower meat production. The import of meat and offal is very cheap compared to domestic products, although the offal and imported meat are difficult to control for *halal* and the price is cheaper. Domestic products (meat) are still unable to compete in the import and export market, the effect on domestic meat prices is decreasing, so farmers get big losses, but still the demand for meat increases every year. Through the creation of efficient employment, sufficient nutritional status of food for all people remains undermined by the government, food security will be assured. Similarly with ways to overcome crop failures, natural disasters or uncertainties regarding supply and prices remain anticipated or alert.

In order for the large and small ruminants population to increase annually, and domestic meat production is still fulfilled, for that farmers continue to be driven towards commercial business, so that the livestock population can be achieved, Indonesia does not always rely on imported meat. The phenomenon and constraints in increasing the population and productivity of cattle are the limitations of cow's seeds, the still cutting of productive female cattle and young cattle with body size under their genetic potential, and the limited forage of feed. In order for the livestock population to fulfill the needs of the consumers, maintenance, and marriage, IB or natural marriage and disease control in order to avoid decline in livestock productivity, the government is proactively expected to produce policies that directly provide real support , To improve the productivity and quality of livestock yield.

Thus, a policy is needed that can strengthen the bargaining position of farmers to farmers, in an effort to develop domestic agribusiness farms. The role of non-governmental organizations and professional associations should be effective, especially in terms of embracing and protecting all stakeholders of the farm. Livestock markets can regulate and apply price regulation, so it can side with the farmers, especially small-scale businesses. Livestock commodities in the form of meat have not reached self-sufficiency, but in the agricultural sector in 1985 has reached self-sufficiency in rice. Most of the input components of production (seeds, crops, livestock, feed, medicines and fertilizers) are still relying on imports. Besides, it is still often found that the marketing system has not been efficient yet, as a result of the tradition of marketing cattle and food crops that have not been able to involve the participation of producers, and still there are differences of perspective from independent producer groups and producer groups integrated with agricultural inputs suppliers and Farms.

Annon. (2012), agricultural development in Indonesia is the cornerstone of the overall economic development, especially since the agricultural sector becomes the savior of the national economy because it is actually growing, while other sectors are growing negatively. Some of the reasons underlying the importance of agriculture in Indonesia: (1) the potential of large and diverse resources, so that it can be used together (2) the share of the national income is large, the contribution can benefit the producers, (3) the size of the population who rely on agriculture And livestock and (4) become the basis for the growth of rural farmer's economy. In the reform era, agricultural development paradigm puts farmers as subjects, not solely as participants in achieving national goals. Therefore, community capacity building is needed to accelerate efforts to empower the farmers' economy, which is the core of agricultural/rural development efforts. The effort is made to prepare the agricultural community to be independent and able to improve their own lives. The role of the Government is as a stimulator and facilitator, so that the socio-economic activities of the farming community can run as well as possible.

2.3. Effective Policy Implementation

From several points of view that the agricultural sub-sector and livestock sub-sector and the similarity of views to achieve a development goal can be formulated as from public policy. Implementation of policies that have been issued are still often found less

effective conditions and can even adversely affect the social, economic and cultural order due to various external factors, which in turn can lead to the distribution of the market. Analysis and synthesis of various policies or regulations that are closely related to the development of farms and veterinary need to be done to obtain various inputs in the process of perfection.

The components of policy analysis include: objectives, constraints, policies, and strategies, the goals desired by policymakers should be aligned with the context and paradigms to be developed in formulating the policy. This is responsive and anticipatory should be based on facts/ economic facts in the field that can limit the achievement of these goals. Policy is a government instrument to change the economic impact for the community on the basis of the strategy undertaken, where strategy is the instrument of policy instrument that will be used to achieve the goal and will always be refined if there is trade off. The less effective or applicable bias policies in the field need to be reviewed and re-analyzed in order to be improved according to the development and the conditions faced in realizing the development of the livestock business.

2.4. Steps in Setting Policy

In the perspective of the development of cattle integration systems in oil palm plantations, it was found that the first step to determine policy and economic analysis of agriculture and livestock in an effort to improve the efficiency of resource allocation can result in profits earned by farmers producing agricultural products and livestock products, profits not only for farmers as well For consumers (Directorate of Annual Plants 2011). To increase equality, and equal distribution of income to farmers in order to improve stability for food security of food crops and livestock as measured as an effort to improve the welfare of the community, with the recommendation:

- A. Can provide comparative views and benefits from all the analysis results of each policy based on several areas of problems and livestock and agricultural commodities that are updated by the people of Indonesia, so as to produce profitable products
- B. Policies can provide some of the options and scenarios of recent policy analysis policies in the form of policy briefs of agencies authorized to address leadership in a good and hierarchical manner,
- C. Government agencies can provide some recommendations and topics for strategic and prioritized agricultural and livestock research in order to strengthen empirical data for the development of policy concepts for the future so that it can be considered
- D. The results of the review of several policies that have been made for use together will be an inventory of the results of the study that can be updated at any time according to the needs of innovation technology that can be applied to users or farmers.

It is expected that from some policy recommendations of agricultural and livestock development, in the economic development can be achieved with minimum target, the provision of facilities and infrastructure to conduct livestock business can be achieved with clear, provision such as of livestock production equipment and forage green feed Diwyanto et al., 2002). The output is expected to encourage the development of livestock business in Indonesia, through the use of information about the factors that become obstacles in terms of implementation in policy, related to the program and development of agribusiness system of agricultural and livestock business in Indonesia.

2.5. Basic Principles in Animal Marketing

Sukanata, et al. (2010), argued that, farmers reasoned for beef cattle business is to increase the income of farming families, the high production will not be able to increase the income of farmers maximally, if without followed by an efficient marketing system. More efficient marketing policies will provide higher prices for breeders. Thus, a more efficient marketing system must be absolute, so that cattle ranches are able to provide higher income for farmers, the increase in income will encourage them to raise more cattle.

A policy is needed as a determinant of the success of beef cattle business for breeders, in addition, will encourage breeders to perform better maintenance, such as better quality feed, and better marriage systems such as ways (IB). Various problems encountered in the marketing of cattle in Bali include: improper marketing policies, market structures that tend to lead to monopoly markets, long market chains, weighing scales, smuggling, buying and selling of cattle expenditure quota (Achjadi, 2011). Inadequate supervision, in addition to the low entrepreneurship of the farmers, therefore this condition must be improved, so as to be able to improve the welfare of farmers

Some government policies that can be done to improve the bargaining position of livestock farmers and beef cattle breeding through one of the policies regulated by the government are: (1) government facilitation to the farmers in the form of access to business capital, provision of information about livestock market, Can improve the competence and managerial ability of farmers doing in his business, so that breeders can be more oriented towards the business; (2) facilitation of group formation and association of farmers in partnership with big businessmen / livestock, and (3) enactment of auction system in animal markets that can substitute farmer group.

In addition to encouraging the higher price of livestock prices in farmers, it can also reduce the long chain of marketing process, the role of the government is expected to provide information on the value of the sale price of livestock in the market and the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure in the system of trading Sale of livestock on the market. From various meetings conducted with various related stakeholders, it is concluded that it is necessary to synergize the use of data and pricing information for the benefit of consumers and producers.

3. Conclusion

Policies are needed to develop a competitive, empowered, decentralized agribusiness and livestock agribusiness system through policies oriented towards the protection and promotion of food products. The output is expected to encourage the development of

livestock business in Indonesia, through the utilization of information about the factors that become obstacles in the implementation of policy implementation, related to the program and the development of agribusiness system of agricultural and livestock business in Indonesia.

The less effective or applicable bias policies in the field need to be reviewed and re-analyzed in order to be improved according to the development and the conditions faced in realizing the development of the livestock business. The direction of agricultural development policy in Indonesia is still in the process of improving the order of agricultural development program implementation, about the importance of agricultural development especially in rural areas, in fact, still in the empowerment of farmers is still not paid attention. A partial approach that relies on increasing farm productivity unrelated to agro-industry.

This shows that the basic foundation of agribusiness has not been formed with a solid so that the system and business agribusiness has not developed as expected, which occurs agribusiness activities still rely on farming activities. Development of existing agriculture is less related to rural development, less attention to aspects of regional comparative advantage. The existing agribusiness development is still not based on the leading area, less able to compete in the market, so that the flood of imported products, especially horticultural commodities.

There is a large gap of productivity and quality so that the competitiveness of Indonesian agricultural products still has a great opportunity to be improved. The export market share of Indonesian agricultural products is still small and while the capacity and potential are larger. Agro-industry activities are still underdeveloped. Plantation products since the Dutch era are still oriented to the export of primary (raw) commodities. The occurrence of degradation of the quality of agricultural resources due to the utilization that does not follow the patterns of sustainable utilization.

Still weak institutional and farmer institutions. Domestic, small scale and large scale agribusiness enterprises have not been tied up in mutual cooperation, mutually reinforcing and mutually beneficial. What happens is the domination of the market by a strong business group resulting in the distribution of profit margins are skewed (losses) that harm farmers.

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