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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EXCHANGE RATE OF FARMERS IN THE MAIN FOOD CROP SUB-SECTORS IN JAMBI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the factors that influence the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector in Jambi Province. The scope of this study is the influence of rice and corn production in Jambi Province, prices at the rice and corn farmer levels, NPK fertilizer prices, and farm labor wages in Jambi Province. This study uses secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency and the Directorate General of Food Crops. Data collection was carried out using literature and documentation methods. Multiple regression analysis using ordinary least squares (OLS) was used to test how strong the influence of the independent variable (X) was on the dependent variable (Y). Still, data processing was operated with Eviews or SPSS software. Before testing using OLS, classical assumption tests such as multicollinearity tests, normality tests, autocorrelation tests, and heteroscedasticity tests were first carried out. The factors that influence the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop subsector in Jambi Province, namely prices at the rice farmer level, prices at the corn farmer level, rice production, and corn production, have a significant positive effect. The price of NPK fertilizer and farm laborers' wages significantly negatively affect the farmer's exchange rate. The price variables at the rice and corn farmer level and rice and corn production have a significant positive effect on the farmer's exchange rate in the food crop subsector in Jambi Province. Increasing selling prices and production can improve the Farmer's Exchange Rate in Jambi Province.

INTRODUCTION

Jambi Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has the potential for developing food commodities and is also one of the food-producing areas in Indonesia. This has resulted in most rural residents in Jambi Province still relying on the agricultural sector. Rice and Corn commodities because they have the largest land area compared to other food crop commodities. The rice commodity ranked first with the largest land area in Jambi Province, which was 76.51% of the total land area of the seven commodities of the Food Crops sub-sector in 2018, followed by the corn commodity in second place with a land area of 12.30% (BPS, 2022a).

Food crop commodities, namely rice and corn, also have the largest production compared to other food crop commodities. The rice commodity is ranked first with the largest contributing production in Jambi Province, which is 386,413 tons or 67.13% of the total production of the seven food crop subsector commodities in 2020, followed by the corn commodity in second place with a production that contributed in Jambi Province of 85,787 tons or 14.90% (BPS, 2022b).

The average selling price of rice commodities from 2017 to 2021 has fluctuated yearly. The highest average rice price occurred in 2020, IDR 5,566, while the lowest rice price occurred in 2021, IDR 5,063. Meanwhile, the average price of corn continues to change every year, with the highest price being IDR 4,560 and the lowest being IDR 3,381. Price fluctuations are caused by several things, including increasing production input costs and weather conditions at agricultural production locations (Bahtiar & Raswatie, 2023).

Increasing the number of workers in agricultural activities will increase the amount of production but also increase the risk of output (Zakaria et al., 2023). Fluctuations in labor wages reflect the dynamics of the agricultural labor market in the area influenced by various economic and social factors. This shows the importance of the role of farm laborers in the agricultural sector of Jambi Province and the response to regional economic dynamics and labor policies implemented in the observed period. The wage income level greatly affects workers' welfare (Mizwar, 2018). Labor wages in Jambi Province have fluctuated and have tended to increase. This can be seen in the following table.

The fluctuating prices of commodities, production, fertilizer prices, and wages of rice and corn farm laborers cause the income of these commodity farming businesses to change every year and will affect the Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) of the Food Crops sub-sector. The Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) is

one of the indicators to measure the achievement of farmer welfare in Jambi Province; knowing the factors that affect the NTP of Food Crops will be helpful in planning development policies and improving development programs and the welfare of Food Crop commodity farmers.

Table 5. Farm Labor Wages in Jambi Province 2017-2021

Year	Average/Year
2017	37.305
2018	37.666
2019	38.338
2020	38.502
2021	38.402

Sourced: Central Statistics Agency

Another factor affecting the production amount is the fertilizer farmers use in cultivation activities. The application of NPK fertilizer to corn plants will increase the productivity of the corn because NPK fertilizer is a fertilizer with complex nutrients (Indaryani & Fadwiwati, 2022). The availability and sustainability of NPK fertilizer prices in Jambi Province are also important factors in farmers' decisions. The ratio index received by farmers and the ratio index paid by farmers is called the farmer exchange rate (Faridah & Syechalad, 2016).

The NTP reflects the comparison between the prices received by farmers from agricultural products and the prices that farmers must pay to buy daily necessities, so it is a significant parameter in evaluating the economic welfare of farmers. Throughout 2020, the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province fluctuated, indicating that the purchasing power of food crop farmers in Jambi Province is not good enough. Table 1 shows the development of the NTP for food crops in Jambi Province.

Table 2. Development of Farmer Exchange Rates (NTP) for Food Crop Commodities per Semester in Jambi Province 2017 – 2021

Year	Semester I	Semester II
2017	97,90	95,93
2018	98,32	90,52
2019	89,90	92,38
2020	101,02	99,94
2021	97,24	97,22

Sourced: Central Statistics Agency

According to BPS, the NTP value <100 indicates that farmers' purchasing power is low, so farmers have not been able to meet the needs of their households, and it can be said that these farmers are not prosperous. The NTP value> 100 indicates that the Price Index received by Farmers is greater than the Price Index Paid by Farmers. Farmers experience an increase in trade when the average price level they receive increases faster than the average price level paid. If NTP = 100, it shows the general relationship between the price level of commodities sold by farmers and the price of goods purchased by farmers is the same (BPS, 2022a).

Agricultural prices are generally considered equivalent between the price level of commodities sold by farmers and the price of goods purchased by farmers. NTP <100 indicates that the Price Index Received by Farmers is smaller than the Price Index Paid by Farmers. Fluctuating commodity prices, production, fertilizer prices, and wages of rice and corn farm laborers cause the income of these commodity farming businesses to change every year and will affect the Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) of the Food Crops subsector. Community welfare is the ultimate goal of the agricultural development process (Kurniawan, 2022). The Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) is one of the indicators for measuring the achievement of farmer welfare in Jambi Province; knowing the factors that influence the NTP of Food Crops will help plan development policies and improve development programs and the welfare of Food Crop commodity farmers, especially rice and corn commodities in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

Method of Collecting Data

The research method used is literature study and documentation. The data type used is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Directorate General of Food Crops, and the data used is from 2010-2021. The research data used is from Jambi Province; data processing activities were carried out in Jambi City in 2024. The variables measured in this study are farmer exchange rates, which are influenced by production, fertilizer prices, labor wages, and rice and corn commodity prices in Jambi Province.

Data Analysis Method

The analysis methods used are descriptive and quantitative. The descriptive method describes the picture of the food crop subsector, which includes land area, production, rice and corn commodity prices, fertilizer prices, and farm labor wages. At the same time, the quantitative method is used to determine how strong the influence is given by the factors that influence the exchange rate for farmers in the primary food crop subsector

of rice and corn in Jambi Province using multiple regression analysis using the Ordinary East Square (OLS) method. The data is processed using Microsoft Excel 2010 E-views software and SPSS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

This study aims to provide a general description of the leading food crop subsector in Jambi Province and how many factors influence the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector in Jambi Province. This study first conducted a classical assumption test. They test the classical assumption or hypothesis to ensure that the estimator obtained by the OLS method can meet the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) requirements and that there are no classical problem (Mardiatmoko, 2020). The assumption test, or the most important thing to meet the BLUE requirements, is the detection of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and normality. Statistical testing is carried out to test the coefficient of determination (R-square), testing the factors that impact farmers' exchange rates in the food crop subsector in Jambi Province together with the F test and t-test to test each variable in influencing the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop subsector (Tahitu et al., 2024).

The elements influencing the farmer's exchange rate are examined in this study based on the price of rice at the farmer level, the price of corn at the farmer level, the amount of rice production, the amount of corn production, the price of NPK fertilizer, and the wages of farm laborers. The farmer's exchange rate is a proxy indicator that determines farmer welfare (Hamjaya et al., 2022). The farmer's exchange rate for the leading food crop subsector in Jambi Province is the dependent variable (Y), and the factors that influence the fluctuation of the farmer's exchange rate for the food crop subsector in Jambi Province, namely the price at the farmer level (X1), the price at the corn farmer level (X2), the amount of rice production in Jambi (X3), the amount of corn production in Jambi (X4), the price of NPK fertilizer (X5), and the wages of farm laborers (X6). The regression analysis results show that this equation has high explanatory power. This can be seen from the coefficient of determination (R-square) in the estimation results, which is 0.922761 (92.27%). The R-square value of 0.922761 (92.27% means that the factors of the volume of The rate of exchange for farmers who grow food crops.

The rate of exchange for farmers who grow food crops in Jambi Province, such as prices at the rice farmer level, prices at the corn farmer level, rice production in Jambi, corn production in Jambi, NPK fertilizer prices, and farm labor wages contained in the model can explain other variables outside the equation explain the diversity of 92.27% and the remaining 7.73%. The F test indicates that the independent variable affects the dependent variable. Production output is influenced by production inputs used in agricultural activities (Fajri et al., 2016). The following are the results of the analysis of factors using OLS.

Table 3. the reSults of the Analysis of Factors Using OLS

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.059565	0.412556	4.992201	0.0001
LOG_X1	0.028195	0.032158	0.876775	0.0392
LOG_X2	0.013058	0.060135	0.217458	0.0443
LOG_X3	0.137230	0.041815	3.281811	0.0044
LOG_X4	0.026094	0.019487	1.339036	0.0182
LOG_X5	-0.030595	0.054034	-0.566212	0.0357
LOG_X6	-0.006390	0.033701	-0.189611	0.0243
R-squared	0.922761	Mean dependent var		4.555227
Adjusted R-squared	0.895500	S.D. dependent var		0.046688
S.E. of regression	0.015093	Akaike info criterion		-5.310734
Sum squared resid	0.003872	Schwarz criterion		-4.967135
Log likelihood	70.72881	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-5.219578
F-statistic	33.84914	Durbin-Watson stat		1.389340
Prob(F-statistic)	0.043264			

The F test found that the independent variable could explain the dependent variable as indicated by the F-statistic probability value of 0.043264, which is smaller than the actual level (α) of 0.05. This value indicates that the variables of prices at the rice farmer level, prices at the corn farmer level, rice production in Jambi, corn production in Jambi, NPK fertilizer prices, and farm labor wages have supported the validity of the model or

in other words, the independent variables together can explain the dependent variable at a significance level of (<0.05). A significance value of <0.05 means that all independent variables significantly affect the dependent variable (Indah et al., 2023).

Based on the estimation results, a model can be written for the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province as follows.

$$Y = 2.059565 + 0.028195X1 + 0.013058X2 + 0.137230X3 + 0.026094X4 - 0.030595X5 - 0.006390X6$$

Factors affecting farmers' exchange rate in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province can be partially identified by looking at the probability value of each variable factor. A less than 5% probability value indicates significant results at a 95% confidence level. Based on the results of the analysis above, it is known that the six independent variables, namely the price at the rice farmer level, the price at the corn farmer level, rice production in Jambi, corn production in Jambi, the price of NPK fertilizer, and farm labor wages have a significant effect on the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province. The modeling relationship between the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub- sector with the price at the rice farmer level (X1), the price at the corn farmer level (X2), rice production in Jambi (X3), corn production in Jambi (X4), the price of NPK fertilizer (X5), and farm labor wages (X6) can be seen in the following interpretation or description.

The effect of rice prices (X1) on the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province

Multiple linear regression's findings indicate that the rice price variable (X1) has a probability of 0.0392 and a coefficient of 0.028195. With a coefficient of 0.028195 for the rice price variable (X1) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is a price increase of 1%, there will also be an increase in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop sub-sector by 0.028195% in Jambi Province. The increase in the selling price of corn, soybeans, and rice at the producer level indicates that the price index received by farmers has also increased. The increase in selling prices at the producer level will increase the price index received by farmers, which means that farmers' income will also increase (Tenriawaru et al., 2021a).

The increasing selling price of rice commodities at the farmer level means that the price index received by farmers has also increased. An increase in the selling price at the farmer level will increase the price index farmers receive, increasing farmers' income. The price of food crops will affect farmer welfare (Faillah, 2022).

The significance value of 0.0392, smaller than the alpha (α) value of 0.05, indicates that the rice price variable (X1) significantly affects the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, there is a significant relationship between the price of rice in Jambi Province and the Farmer Exchange Rate of the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province. So, based on the significance value and its coefficient, it can be concluded that the rice, there is a notable beneficial impact from the price variable (X1).

This result is based on the initial hypothesis, which states that the price at the rice farmer level has a significant positive effect on the farmer exchange rate of the leading food crop subsector. The price of rice at the farmer level affects the fluctuation of the farmer exchange rate because it is related to government policies to protect farmers and consumers through the determination of the Cost of Goods Sold (HPP). This is done so that the selling price at the farmer level is not suppressed or intervened by agents so that farmers can sell their harvested rice at a stable price. This can cause farmers to experience a surplus and the farmer exchange rate to move positively. Stable selling prices that tend to increase are one of the main reasons farmers continue their farming efforts. Rice prices have a positive effect on farmers' exchange rates (Wiwit, 2016).

The Effect of Corn Price (X2) on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Sub-Sector in Jambi Province

Multiple linear regression's findings indicate that the corn price variable (X2) has a probability of 0.0443 and a coefficient of 0.013058. With a coefficient of 0.013058 for the corn price variable (X2) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is a price increase of 1%, there will also be an increase in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop sub-sector by 0.013058% in Jambi Province. The coefficient value shows that if the price that occurs when the production is sold is high, the farmer's income will also be higher, so the exchange rate of rice farmers will also be higher. This is because the higher the selling price, the higher the income, so the price index received is greater than the price index paid, which can cause the farmer's exchange rate to increase.

The significance value of 0.0443, which is smaller than the alpha value (α) of 0.05, indicates that the corn price variable (X2) significantly affects the

dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, there is a significant relationship between the price of corn in Jambi Province and the Farmer Exchange Rate of the Main Food Crops Subsector in Jambi Province. So, it can be concluded that the corn price variable (X2) has a significant positive effect based on the significance value and its coefficient. Concluded that corn prices positively affect farmers' exchange rates (Afifah & Nalurita, 2022). The producer price variable affects the farmer's exchange rate but is positive; thus, increasing producer prices will increase farmer income (Sinaga et al., 2022)

The Effect of Rice Production in Jambi Province (X3) on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province

The rice production variable (X3) value based on multiple linear regression has a probability of 0.0044 and a coefficient of 0.137230. With a coefficient of 0.137230 for the rice production variable (X3) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is a 1% increase in production, there will also be an increase in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector by 0.137230% in Jambi Province. This is because the higher the amount of production produced, the greater the income received, so the price index received is greater than the price index paid, which causes the farmer's exchange rate to increase.

The significance value of 0.0044, smaller than the alpha (α) value of 0.05, indicates that the rice production variable (X3) significantly positively affects the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, there is a significant positive relationship between rice production in Jambi Province and the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province. So, based on the significance value and its coefficient, it can be concluded that the rice production variable (X3) has a significant positive effect. Rice production has a positive effect on the exchange rate of food farmers (Tenriawaru et al., 2021b).

This result is based on the initial hypothesis that production positively affects farmers' exchange rate in the food crop subsector. The amount of rice production has a positive impact on the exchange rate of rice farmers (Marsudi et al., 2020) If farmers know when and how to market their crops, the amount of production can affect their exchange rate. This is done to determine the sold price based on the costs incurred (Marsheila et al., 2017).

The Effect of Corn Production in Jambi Province (X4) on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province

The results of multiple linear regression show that the corn production variable (X4) has a probability of 0.0182 and a coefficient of 0.0182. With a coefficient of 0.0182 for the corn production variable (X4) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is a 1% increase in production, there will also be an increase in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector by 0.0182% in Jambi Province. This is because the higher the amount of production produced, the greater the income received, so the price index received is greater than the price index paid, which can cause the farmer's exchange rate to increase. If farmers' income increases, their consumption will increase and be fulfilled, showing they are prosperous (Paelo & Pamusu, 20233).

The significance value of 0.0182, which is smaller than the alpha value (α) of 0.05, indicates that the corn production variable (X4) significantly positively affects the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, a significant positive relationship exists between corn production in Jambi Province and the Farmer Exchange Rate of the Main Food Crops Subsector in Jambi Province. So, it can be concluded that the corn production variable (X4) has a significant positive effect based on the significance value and its coefficient. Concluded that production positively affects the exchange rate of food farmers (Wahed, 2015).

The Effect of NPK Fertilizer Prices in Jambi Province (X5) on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Sub-sector in Jambi Province

Agricultural production cannot be separated from using fertilizers, so farmers spend money to buy fertilizers. The price of fertilizer is the amount of money farmers spend to get the fertilizer they need (Harahap et al., 2023). Multiple linear regression findings indicate that the NPK fertilizer price variable (X5) has a probability of 0.0357 and a coefficient of -0.030595. With a coefficient of - 0.030595 for the NPK fertilizer price variable (X5)) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is a 1% increase in the price of NPK fertilizer, there will be a decrease in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop sub-sector by-0.030595% in Jambi Province. The findings are predicated on the theory that if the price of production factors increases, the value of the Price Index paid by farmers will increase. This means that farmer expenditures will increase, so farmer welfare will decrease. This can cause farmers to experience a deficit and NTP to decrease (Sarwani & Muljono, 2023). Rice farmers have to reduce the amount of fertilizer they use

because fertilizer prices are increasing. This will increase the farmer's exchange rate by lowering the price index paid by farmers. However, reducing fertilizer also has another consequence: farmer production will continue to decline. One way to encourage growth in the agricultural sector is to implement a fertilizer subsidy policy.

The significance value of 0.0357, smaller than the alpha (α) value of 0.05, indicates that the NPK fertilizer price variable (X5) significantly affects the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, a significant relationship exists between the price of NPK fertilizer in Jambi Province and the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province. So, it can be concluded that the NPK fertilizer price variable (X5) has a significant negative effect based on the significance value and its coefficient.

The Effect of Farm Laborer Wages in Jambi Province (X6) on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province

Considering multiple linear regression findings, it can be determined that the variable of farm laborer wages (X6) has a probability of 0.0243 and a coefficient of -0.006390. With a coefficient of -0.006390 for the variable of farm laborer wages (X6) in multiple linear regression, it means that if there is an increase in farm laborer wages of Rp 1%, there will be a decrease in the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector by -0.006390% in Jambi Province. This shows that more workers employed will reduce farmers' income, so the farmer's exchange rate will decrease. The significance value of 0.0243, which is smaller than the alpha (α) value of 0.05, indicates that the variable of farm laborer wages (X6) significantly influences the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model. In other words, a significant relationship exists between farm laborers' wages in Jambi Province and the Farmer Exchange Rate of the Main Food Crop Subsector in Jambi Province. So, it can be concluded that the farm laborer wage variable (X6) has a significant negative influence based on its significance value and coefficient. This is also in line with the research "Analysis of Farmer Exchange Rates for Food Crop Commodities in North Sumatra," whose research results stated that farm laborers' wages significantly negatively affect the farmer exchange rate (Riyadh, 2015). Wage levels will hurt farmers' exchange rates, resulting in a decline in farmers' welfare (Andriyani & Ananda, 2023). In the short term, NTP can have a negative and dominant influence on employment opportunities. Still, in the long term, NTP has a negative and non-dominant influence on available employment opportunities (Simanjuntak et al., 2018).

Implications of Research Results

Research on factors affecting the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub- sector in Jambi Province shows that the variables used in this study are prices at the rice farmer level, prices at the corn farmer level, rice production, corn production, NPK fertilizer prices, farm labor wages. The results of this study indicate that the rice and corn farmer-level price variables significantly affect farmers' exchange rates in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province. This is because the higher the selling price, the higher the income, so the price index received is greater than the price index paid, which can cause the farmer's exchange rate to increase. However, to significantly increase selling prices, farmers must also improve the quality of their products, which will ultimately help them get better prices. As a result, the exchange rate of farmers in the food crop sub-sector in Jambi Province can increase, positively impacting farmer welfare and the progress of the agricultural sector as a whole.

In addition, the government should consider the impact of rice imports on farmers' exchange rates in the primary food crop subsector in Jambi Province. Rice imports can affect domestic prices and demand. If rice imports are carried out in large quantities and import prices are cheaper than local rice prices, this can depress domestic rice prices and ultimately affect farmers' exchange rates. In Jambi Province, rice and corn production significantly impact farmers' exchange rates in the primary food crop subsector. The increase in production of these two commodities increases farmers' income and the difference between the income received and the costs incurred by farmers. This can potentially increase farmers' exchange rates because the price index received will be higher than the price index that farmers must pay. Thus, the push to increase agricultural production is crucial to improve the welfare of farmers in Jambi Province. The government needs to participate in optimizing production by providing farmers with assistance with agricultural tools and machinery (suntan). In addition, training and skills development efforts also need to be increased to sustainably increase production results. With this support, it is hoped that agricultural production in Jambi Province can continue to grow and positively impact Farmers' Exchange Rates in Jambi Province.

The study's results show that the price of NPK fertilizer significantly negatively affects farmers' exchange rates in the primary food crop subsector in Jambi Province. The increase in the price of NPK fertilizer tends to increase farmers' production costs because they need to spend more to obtain the necessary inputs in the agricultural process. The impact is a decrease in

the farmer's exchange rate because the higher cost of producing products reduces the net income obtained from the sale of crops. To overcome this negative impact, the government must actively assist with targeted fertilizer subsidies. With this subsidy, it is hoped that the price of NPK fertilizer can be reduced so that farmers' production costs become more affordable. This will help increase the farmer's exchange rate because the income obtained from the harvest will be greater than the production costs incurred.

The study's results showed that the variable of farm labor wages had a significant adverse effect on the exchange rate of farmers in the primary food crop subsector in Jambi Province. This shows that the more workers employed, the lower the farmers' income, so the farmer's exchange rate will decrease. For farm labor wages, it is necessary to optimize the use of efficient labor or replace labor with the help of machines that can reduce the number of workers so that it can reduce input costs, which can ultimately increase the farmer's exchange rate in Jambi Province.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

The following elements strongly impact prices at the rice farmer level, corn farmer level, and rice production in the Jambi Province's food crop subsector. The cost of NPK fertilizer and farm labor wages negatively affect the farmer's exchange rate. If the price of NPK fertilizer and labor wages increase, the farmer's exchange rate will decrease due to the increased costs incurred by farmers. The price variables at the rice and corn farmer level and rice and corn production have a noteworthy improvement in farmers' exchange rates in the food crop sub- sector in Jambi Province. Increasing selling prices and production can improve the Farmer's Exchange Rate in Jambi Province.

Suggestion

The government needs to consider the impact of rice imports that can suppress prices received by farmers and determine the selling price (HPP) so that it can later positively impact the NTP in Jambi Province. Rice and corn production also significantly affect farmers' exchange rates. This highlights the significance of assistance in raising agricultural productivity through the provision of suitable technology, sufficient resources, and required farmer training. Farmers must manage production inputs more effectively in order to have a beneficial influence on farmers' exchange rates, while labor wages and NPK fertilizer prices have a negative impact.

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