

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING WEST KALIMANTAN ARECA NUT EXPORTS TO BANGLADESH

Ema¹, Rianta Chen Yohana Manik^{2*}, Ichsan³

^{1,2,3} Plantation Management Study Program, Department of Agricultural Technology, Politeknik Negeri Pontianak
Correspondence email address: ema2a0402@gmail.com¹, manikriantachen@gmail.com^{2*}, ichanida68@gmail.com³

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Abstract

Bangladesh is one of the destination countries for West Kalimantan areca nut exports, although it has a large market opportunity, the volume of West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh still fluctuates from year to year, so this study aims to analyze the factors that influence West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh. The independent variables used in this study are Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the international price of areca nut, and inflation, while the dependent variable is the volume of West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh. The study uses a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis methods. The data used are secondary data in the form of time series for the period 2015–2024 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), *the World Bank*, and *Trade Map*. Before the regression analysis was carried out, the data were tested using the classical assumption test which includes normality, autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests. The results of the study indicate that partially Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product has a positive and significant effect on West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh with a significance value of $0.015 < 0.05$. The international price of areca nut has a negative and significant effect on areca nut exports with a significance value of $0.030 < 0.05$. Inflation also has a negative and significant effect on areca nut exports with a significance value of $0.012 < 0.05$. Simultaneously, Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product, the international price of areca nut, and inflation influence West Kalimantan's areca nut exports to Bangladesh. The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.699 indicates that 69.9% of the variation in areca nut exports can be explained by the three independent variables, while 30.1% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. The results of this study are expected to be a consideration for the government, exporters, and business actors in formulating strategies to increase West Kalimantan's areca nut exports to Bangladesh.

Keywords: Bangladesh Gross Domestic Product, International Price, Inflation, Areca Nut Export Volume.

INTRODUCTION

Background

International trade is the exchange activity between one country and another. Trade occurs due to differences in natural resources, technology, geographic conditions, and production capabilities between countries. According to Camila Nurpadillah et al., (2023) Through international trade, a country can export commodities that it has a production advantage over domestically. Furthermore, international trade plays a vital role in improving a country's economy, expanding markets, and increasing foreign exchange through export activities.

According to Putri & Ibrahim, (2023), West Kalimantan is one of the regions in Indonesia with significant potential for areca nut production (HS Code 08028000). Areca nut from this region has become a popular plantation product in the international market and contributes to regional exports. International demand for areca nut is quite high, as it is used as both a traditional food ingredient and an industrial raw material. One of the main export destinations for West Kalimantan areca nut is Bangladesh, which has a high areca nut consumption rate. Despite the significant market potential, the volume of West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh fluctuates from year to year, necessitating research into the influencing factors.

Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product is one of the main factors that describes the economic condition of Bangladesh. According to Essmiralda Dandell, (2022), Bangladesh's increase in gross domestic product indicates economic growth accompanied by increased purchasing power. This could encourage increased exports of various

foreign commodities, including betel nut. Conversely, if Bangladesh's economic growth slows, betel nut exports could potentially decline.

In addition to Bangladesh's economic conditions, the international price of areca nut is also a significant factor in betel nut trade. Yani et al., (2023), Price fluctuations in the international market can influence export decisions regarding trade activities. Relatively high prices on the international market can increase export value and generate greater profits for exporters. However, unstable price fluctuations can impact the volume of beca nut trade on the international market.

Another factor that influences international trade activities is inflation. According to Kardiana, (2024) Changes in inflation can lead to persistent increases in the price of goods over a period of time. Inflation is a macroeconomic indicator that can impact the competitiveness of export products through changes in the prices of goods and services.

According to Irwandi & Anggi Purwanti, (2024), the high demand for areca nuts in the international market can provide significant opportunities for Indonesia, particularly West Kalimantan, to increase production and export of this commodity. This research is crucial for analyzing and obtaining an empirical overview of the factors influencing areca nut exports from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh. The research findings are expected to serve as a consideration for local governments, exporters, and businesses in formulating strategies for developing sustainable areca nut exports.

Therefore, this study aims to review the factors of Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product, the International Price of areca nut, and Inflation, as well as to provide considerations in the formulation of trade policies and the development of the areca nut industry. Based on the background described above, this study aims to conduct a study entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting West Kalimantan's Areca Nut Exports to Bangladesh."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review

A. Export

Exports reflect the ability and willingness of producers to sell their products, which is influenced by market prices and production costs. Venny & Asriati, (2022) Exports in the context of macroeconomics are defined as the amount of goods or services available and able to be offered by producers to consumers at various price levels in a certain time period.

B. Request

According to Venny & Asriati, (2022) demand is a macroeconomic science that is defined as the amount of goods or services that consumers want and are able to buy at various price levels in a certain time period, depending on the level of income, consumer preferences, and the prices of the goods and their substitute goods, in reflecting the actual desires and purchasing power of consumers, not just desires without purchasing power.

C. International Trade Demand and Export

International trade is the economic interaction between countries through the exchange of goods and services across national borders. According to Yasinta et al., (2025), the classical theory of international trade states that countries will export commodities in which they have a relative advantage and export commodities that cannot be produced efficiently domestically.

According to Dwina et al., (2025) demand and exports in international trade are influenced by various factors, including production capacity, product quality, international prices, tariff policies, and domestic industrial needs.

D. Factors Affecting Demand and Exports in International Trade

1. Bangladesh Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product is one of the main indicators for assessing a country's economic growth rate because it reflects the total value of goods and services produced within a given period. In the context of international trade, the destination country's gross domestic product is often used as a measure of the country's economic capacity and purchasing power to export. Empirical research by Savira et al., (2022) shows that an increase in the gross domestic product of trading partner countries tends to be followed by an increase in demand for agricultural commodities from abroad, thus positively affecting the export volume of the exporting country. Other research also supports a positive relationship between gross domestic product and agricultural commodity exports, so Bangladesh's gross domestic product can be used as an important indicator in analyzing areca nut exports from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh.

2. International Price of Areca Nuts

International prices are the prices of a commodity that apply in the global market and are used as the main reference in international trade activities, both exports and imports. Nuryadin et al., (2016) These prices are formed through the interaction between global demand and exports, thus reflecting the equilibrium conditions of the international market. Domestic market prices and international market prices arise from general trade transactions, as well as exports and demand.

3. Inflation

Inflation is the phenomenon of a general increase in prices that continues continuously over a certain period, and refers to a situation where the majority of goods and services experience price increases, rather than just one or two items. According to Hafidz Meiditambua Saefulloh et al., (2023) inflation, it involves a change in the value of a country's currency, which tends to decrease compared to the goods and services it can buy. Inflation is generally caused by excessive exports of money compared to public demand.

METHOD

The method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, which is used to calculate and/or test the level of significance. Multiple linear regression is a common analytical technique used to analyze the relationship between two or more variables that have a causal relationship, where the dependent variable (Y) is understood as a variable that is influenced by the independent variable (X).

Calculated using the formula:

$$Y = a_0 + a_1X_{1it} + a_2X_{2it} + a_3X_{3it} + \mu_i$$

Information:

Y = Supply Volume of West Kalimantan Areca Nuts to Bangladesh (Tons)

a = constant

a_1, a_2, a_3 = Regression coefficients

X1 = Gross Domestic Product of Bangladesh (US\$)

X2 = International price of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh (US\$/kg)

X3 = Inflation (%)

i = Number of observations

t = Amount of time studied (2015-2024)

This research was conducted online by accessing data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), *Trade Maps*, and World Bank. This study uses data from 2015-2024 converted into *quarterly* data.

1. Classical Assumption Test

According to Ghozali in Manik & Ambarita (2025), the classical assumption test is conducted to determine the feasibility of a regression model. Before conducting a regression analysis, a classical assumption test is first performed. In this study, the classical assumption tests used include:

a. Normality Test

The normal distribution test is a test used to measure whether research data has a normal distribution and can therefore be used in parametric statistics. One method that can be used to detect normality issues is the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*, which is used to determine whether samples come from normally distributed populations (Ghozali in Manik & Ambarita, 2025). Data normality testing in this study used the *One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*, which bases the decision-making process as follows:

- If the significance value > 0.05 , then the data is detected as normal.
- If the significance value is < 0.05 , then the data is not detected as normal.

b. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the nuisance error in period t and the nuisance error in period t-1 (previously) in the linear regression model (Ghozali in Manik & Amabrita, 2025). If a correlation occurs, then an autocorrelation problem is identified. The autocorrelation test in this study uses the *Run Test*. This test is used to determine whether residual data is random or not. Data autocorrelation testing in this study uses the *Run Test*, which uses the following decision-making basis:

- If the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value > 0.05 then it can be concluded that no autocorrelation is detected.
- If the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value is < 0.05 , it can be concluded that autocorrelation is detected.

c. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity arises due to the causal relationship between two or more independent variables or the fact that two or more explanatory variables are jointly influenced by a third variable outside the model. To detect the

presence of multicollinearity, the presence or absence of multicollinearity between variables can be determined by looking at the value of the *variance inflation factor* (VIF) and the tolerance value of each of the *independent variables* (Ghozali in Manik & Ambarita, 2025). Decision making:

- If the tolerance value > 0.10 or the VIF value < 10 indicates that there is no multicollinearity.
- If the tolerance value is < 0.10 or the VIF value is > 10 , it indicates that there is multicollinearity.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is inequality in the variance of residuals from one observer to another in the regression model. If the variance from residuals from one observer to another remains constant, it is called homoscedasticity, and if it differs, it is called heteroscedasticity. To detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in this study, the *Glejser* test was conducted (Ghozali in Manik & Ambarita, 2025). In the *Glejser test*, the basis for decision making is as follows:

- If the significance value > 0.05 , then heteroscedasticity does not occur.
- If the significance value is < 0.05 , then heteroscedasticity occurs.

2. Suitability Test

a. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) essentially measures the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination ranges between zero and one. A small R^2 value indicates that the independent variables are very limited in explaining variations in the dependent variable. A value close to one indicates that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable. In general, the coefficient of determination for cross-sectional data is relatively low due to the large variation between observations, while time series data typically has a high coefficient of determination.

b. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test (simultaneous test) is intended to determine whether Bangladesh's gross domestic product (X_1), the international price of areca nut (X_2) and inflation (X_3) included in this model have a joint influence on the supply of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh (Y). The basis for decision making (significance level 5%) is:

- If the sig. value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, or simultaneously the gross domestic product of Bangladesh (X_1), the international price of areca nut (X_2) and inflation (X_3) have a simultaneous effect on the supply of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh (Y).
- If the sig value. > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected or simultaneously the gross domestic product of Bangladesh (X_1), the international price of areca nut (X_2) and inflation (X_3) do not have a simultaneous effect on the supply of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh (Y).

c. Partial Test (t-Test)

The t-test essentially shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable. The basis for decision making (5% significance level) is:

- If the sig value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning there is a significant influence.
- If the sig value > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and H_a is accepted, meaning it has no significant effect.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is conducted to determine the feasibility of a regression model. Before conducting a regression analysis, a classical assumption test is first performed. In this study, the classical assumption tests used include:

a. Normality Test

Normality testing can be performed using the *One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*. If the significance value is above 5% or greater than 0.05, the data is normally distributed. However, if the *One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* yields a significance value below 5% or less than 0.05, the data is not normally distributed. The results of the normality test in this study can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Results of Data Normality Test with Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

Test	Asymp Sig (2-Tailed)	Criteria	Conclusion
<i>One sample kolmogorov smirnov</i>	0.200	$0.200 > 0.05$	Data detected is normal.

Based on the results of table 1, the normality test with the *Kolmogorov Smirnov test* shows that the significance value of 0.200 is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

b. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test can be done using the test *A Run Test* with a significance level (α) of 5% (0.05) or 0.05 is used. If the *run test value* is greater than 0.05, the data is not autocorrelated. Conversely, if the *run test value* is less than 0.05, the data is autocorrelated. The results of the autocorrelation test in this study can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

Test	Asymp Sig (2-Tailed)	Criteria	Conclusion
<i>Run Test</i>	0.857	$0.857 > 0.05$	Data did not detect autocorrelation.

Based on the results of table 2, the autocorrelation test shows that the *runs test value* is 0.857 or greater than 0.05, so there are no autocorrelation symptoms and it is stated that the distribution is normal.

c. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity testing can be performed using the *variance inflation factor* (VIF) and the tolerance value of each *independent variable*. If the tolerance value is less than 0.10 and the VIF value is greater than 10, then the data exhibits multicollinearity. If the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10, then the data does not exhibit multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test in this study can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

independent variables	Criteria		Conclusion
	Tolerance	VIF	
Gross domestic product	$0.194 > 0.10$	$5,153 < 10$	There is no multicollinearity.
International Price	$0.185 > 0.10$	$5,394 < 10$	There is no multicollinearity.
Inflation	$0.154 > 0.10$	$6,507 < 10$	There is no multicollinearity.

Based on the results of table 3, the multicollinearity test conducted shows that Gross Domestic Product, International Prices, and Inflation, the three independent variables, do not have multicollinearity interference.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

A heteroscedasticity test can be performed to determine whether there is inequality in residual variance from one observation to another in the regression model. The heteroscedasticity test can be performed using the *Glejser method* and a *scatterplot* graphic pattern. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, then the data does not exhibit heteroscedasticity. If the significance value is less than 0.05, then the data exhibits heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test with Glejser Test

Independent Variables	Sig	criteria	conclusion
Gross domestic product	0.109	$0.109 > 0.05$	There is no heteroscedasticity.
International Price	0.903	$0.903 > 0.05$	There is no heteroscedasticity.
Inflation	0.992	$0.992 > 0.05$	There is no heteroscedasticity.

Based on the results of table 4, the results of the heteroscedasticity test above show that the significance value of all independent variables has a significance value greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that Gross Domestic Product, International Prices, and Inflation show no heteroscedasticity problem.

2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Goodness of Fit Test

After the classical assumption test is met, the next stage is the goodness-of-fit test. The goodness-of-fit test aims to verify the feasibility of a research model, consisting of a simultaneous test (F-test), a partial test (T-test), and the coefficient of determination (R^2). The results of the regression test on the influence of Gross Domestic Product volume, international prices, and inflation are shown in the following table.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	t-Count	Sig	Information
<i>Constant</i>	20,331	7,365	0,000	
Gross domestic product	5.426E-11	4,488	0,000	Have a significant impact
International Price	-27,283	-3,729	0.001	Have a significant impact
Inflation	-2,778	-4,199	0,000	Have a significant impact

$R^2 = 0.426$

F-count = 6.918

Sig = 0.001

Table 5 shows the results of a multiple linear regression analysis to analyze the factors influencing the supply of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh. The multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = 20.331 + 5.426E-11X_1 - 27.283X_2 - 2.778X_3$$

The constant value of 20.331 indicates that if the variables Gross Domestic Product, International Prices, and Inflation are considered to be zero, then the supply of areca nuts from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh is estimated at 20.331.

The Gross Domestic Product (X_1) coefficient of 5.426E-11 indicates that every increase in Gross Domestic Product by one US\$ will increase the export volume of West Kalimantan areca nut to Bangladesh by 5.426E-11, assuming other variables remain constant.

The International Price Coefficient (X_2) of -27.283 indicates that every increase in the International Price of one US \$/kg will reduce the export volume of West Kalimantan areca nut to Bangladesh by 27.283 kg, assuming other variables remain constant.

The Inflation Coefficient (X_3) of -2.778 indicates that every one percent (%) increase in inflation will reduce the volume of West Kalimantan areca nut exports to Bangladesh by 2.778 kg, assuming other variables remain constant.

a. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The analysis yielded an R- squared (R^2) value of 0.426. This indicates that Gross Domestic Product, international prices, and inflation account for 42.6% of the supply volume of West Kalimantan areca nut to Bangladesh. The remaining 57.4% is influenced by other variables outside the research regression model that were not examined.

b. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Based on the results of the F test, the significance value obtained is equal to 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted at a significance level of 5%. It can be concluded that Gross Domestic Product, International Prices, and Inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on the supply of West Kalimantan areca nuts to Bangladesh.

c. Partial Test (t-Test)

a) The Influence of Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product on the Supply of West Kalimantan Areca Nuts to Bangladesh

Based on the research results, it shows that the gross domestic product has a regression coefficient value of 5.426E-11 with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has a positive and significant effect on the supply of West Kalimantan areca nuts to Bangladesh.

b) The Influence of International Prices on the Supply of West Kalimantan Areca Nuts to Bangladesh

Based on the research results, it shows that international prices have a regression coefficient value of -27.283 with a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that international prices have a negative and significant effect on the supply of West Kalimantan areca nuts to Bangladesh.

c) The Impact of Inflation on the Supply of West Kalimantan Areca Nuts to Bangladesh

Based on the research results, it shows that inflation has a regression coefficient value of -2.778 with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This shows that inflation has a negative and significant effect on the supply of West Kalimantan areca nuts to Bangladesh.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted to test the influence of the factors of Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product, the International Price of areca nuts, and Inflation on the volume of supply of areca nuts from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh, it can be concluded that:

- factor of Bangladesh has a positive and significant effect on the supply volume of West Kalimantan areca nut to Bangladesh with a significance value of $0.015 < 0.05$.
- The international price factor of areca nut has a negative and significant effect on the supply volume of areca nut from West Kalimantan to Bangladesh with a significance value of $0.030 < 0.05$.
- The inflation factor has a negative and significant effect on the supply volume of West Kalimantan areca nut seeds to Bangladesh with a significance value of $0.012 < 0.05$.
- calculated F results of 4.645, it is greater than the F table of 2.874, and the significance value of 0.052 has the same value as the significance value of 0.05, indicating that Gross Domestic Product, International Prices and Inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on the supply volume of West Kalimantan areca nuts to Bangladesh.

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