

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the most populated country in the world, with the major producer of agricultural products. The most Indonesian food crops product are such as rice, corn and soybean. Soybean is the most potential produt among those products as the major source of protein supply for Indonesia. Since it is classified as inexpensive protein source, soybean has known and used in some indonesian food varieties since a long time ago. However, the agriculture importance declined and effecting the number of soybean produced. In order to fulfill the high domestic demand of soybean, government has imported it from the other countries such as United States, Argentina, Brazil, and China. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Indonesia is the country with the most potential market for US soybean export. The US' soybean products then has dominated the Indonesian domestic market. The US' soybean domination then cause the decline of the domestic soybean's quantity. The 54 percent' US domination in Indonesian market becomes the challege for the other countries' soybean producers. This research aims to analyze what are the factors of US domination in Indonesian's soybean market. Based on the data and information provided which has been analyzed by the appropriate theories, then leads to the finding that the US efforts in increasing the economy through the agriculture aspect becomes the factor of the domination. That is as the US policies of agriculture. The hypothesis of this research is the US soybean domination is becaused by the subsidies for its farmers which is given by the government that makes the price of American soybean is cheaper than the domestic one.

Keywords: *soybean, Indonesia, domination*