

ANALISIS PENGARUH HIPOTESIS EKSPETASI INFLASI RASIONAL TERHADAP EFEKTIVITAS KEBIJAKAN MONETER DI INDONESIA (1997:1 – 2007:4)



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This study aims to examine the influence of hypothetical rational expectations to the effectiveness monetary policy in Indonesia. Model is used Two Stage Least Square (TSLS) with time series data from the quarterly year 1997: 1 to 2007: 4. The variable that represent the effectiveness of monetary policy is a variable interest rate. Meanwhile, expectations of inflation is influenced by the exchange rate variable, M2 and inflation. Where in the calculation method is divided into two models, namely restricted model and the unrestricted model.

Results t test and F test concluded the relationship, both the individual and the relationship together between each variable in the equation restricted model that includes a variable interest rate and inflation expectations and the variables in the equation unrestricted model that included a variable interest rate, M2, inflation and exchange rates. Coefficient determination indicate the overall contribution of the variables forming rational expectations of inflation in unrestricted model larger than the impact on inflation expectations variable restricted model explain dependent variables.

Results at both the forecasting restricted model and unrestricted model shows that response positive interest rate by rational expectations of inflation. This indicates that the increase in interest rates will only result in increased inflation. That means monetary policy conducted by Bank Indonesia to achieve price stability in a way to increase interest rates when inflation is high not effective, because of the increased interest rate will only increase the level of inflation before. So that monetary policy is conducted by Bank Indonesia will not be effective to achieve price stability, monetary policy conducted by Bank Indonesia will only increase inflation.