

## MEKANISME KEBIJAKAN MONETER DI INDONESIA: PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIVITAS ANTARA JALUR UANG DAN JALUR KREDIT

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### *Abstract*

*Determination of the path transmission mechanism of monetary policy of a country is effective at the moment is still a debate among economists and practitioners. The results of the analysis using the method VECM with macro variable data obtained between 2001-2010 vulnerable time of year can be seen that the transmission path of monetary policy of the effective use during the study period was policy transmission through money. M2 variables to be more able to explain the monetary policy of the macro-economic growth through pengketatan and easing money supply by using monetary policy instruments. Broadly speaking, the monetary policy of the transmission line is still relevant currency used in the future through the imposition of interest rate flexibility. This will have implications for investment and consumption is a component of aggregate demand. The money supply as an instrument of monetary policy and a measure of the aggregate demand. Especially when the money supply becomes a more effective path to transmit monetary policy compared with the other lines. Although the performance did not rule out the possibility mengkomparasikan path that has been effective with other instruments so that policies can be implemented very well done.*

**Keywords:** track cash, lines of credit, economic growth and monetary policy

### 1. Pendahuluan

Pembangunan ekonomi sebuah negara pada dasarnya bertujuan untuk mencapai kemakmuran masyarakat melalui pertumbuhan ekonomi yang stabil dan distribusi pendapatan yang merata. Kemakmuran dan pertumbuhan ekonomi tersebut dapat tercipta melalui bekerjanya pasar secara efisien. Mekanisme pasar akan bekerja secara efisien apabila tersedia tata aturan dan hukum-hukum pasar yang dilaksanakan dengan baik (Prasetyantono, 2000). Ketersediaan tata aturan dan hukum tersebut mengundang peran para pembuat undang-undang (parlemen) dan pelaksana undang-undang. Selain itu, pemerintah termasuk bank sentral menyusun kebijakan-kebijakan yang disesuaikan dengan perkembangan untuk lebih cepat merealisasikan tujuan-tujuan yang diinginkan dalam koridor undangundang atau peraturan yang sudah dijalankan (Mankiw, 2006). Atas dasar itu, pemerintah melalui kebijakan makroekonomi, investasi, perdagangan, pelaksanaan hukum serta perundangan undangan mempunyai peranan penting dalam menciptakan iklim yang kondusif bagi