

Strategi pembangunan pertanian tanaman pangan dalam rangka menunjang ketahanan daerah: studi kasus di Kabupaten Klaten

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Abstrak

Sektor pertanian khususnya tanaman pangan mempunyai peranan yang sangat penting bagi kehidupan bangsa Indonesia. Peranan tersebut antara lain sebagai penyedia kebutuhan pangan nasional, penyumbang PDS yang dominan dalam perekonomian Indonesia, penyedia lapangan kerja terhadap hampir 50 persen penduduk Indonesia, penyedia bahan Baku industri, sumber pendapatan ekspor (devisa) serta pendorong & penarik bagi tumbuhnya sektor-sektor ekonomi lainnya. Walaupun demikian perhatian pemerintah pada sektor pertanian masih dirasa kurang, sektor pertanian termajinalkan dan masih menempatkan sebagian besar kemiskinan di Indonesia, dengan demikian pembangunan sektor pertanian khususnya tanaman pangan, perlu diperhatikan dan mendapat prioritas guna mengentaskan kemiskinan, mewujudkan ketahanan pangan dan ekonomi dalam rangka menunjang ketahanan daerah.

Tesis ini berjudul "Strategi Pembangunan Pertanian Tanaman Pangan Dalam Rangka Menunjang Ketahanan Daerah (Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Klaten)". Penelitian Tesis ini dilakukan di daerah kabupaten Klaten, provinsi Jawa Tengah, bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh dalam pembangunan pertanian guna menentukan strategi yang tepat dalam pembangunan pertanian tanaman pangan serta mengetahui kontribusinya dalam mewujudkan Ketahanan Daerah. Penelitian menggunakan metode diskriptif analitis kualitatif, dengan analisis data menggunakan metode SWOT. Untuk menentukan variabel eksternal dan internal yang mempengaruhi pembangunan pertanian dilakukan dengan cara Consensus Decision Making Group (CDMG)

Analisis SWOT menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peluang untuk mengembangkan pertanian tanaman pangan di kabupaten Klaten, namun disisi lain terdapat kelemahan yang dimilikinya, sehingga strategi yang tepat dalam pembangunan pertanian tanaman pangan di kabupaten Klaten adalah strategi Weakness Opportunities (WO) atau strategi konsolidasi dengan memanfaatkan peluang yang ada untuk mengaiasi kelemahan, sehingga perlu merumuskan strategi baru dengan memperhatikan peluang dan ancaman serta mempertimbangkan berbagai kondisi nyata di daerah. Dalam implementasinya, grand strategy tersebut dijabarkan dalam strategi operasional dan program-program pembangunan pertanian.

Dengan strategi baru yang tepat diharapkan dapat meningkatkan produktivitas, pendapatan dan kesejahteraan petani, sehingga mampu mendongkrak produksi tanaman pangan dan perekonomian daerah. Kemampuan produksi pangan yang tinggi akan mewujudkan ketahanan pangan dan ketahanan ekonomi, sehingga dengan ketahanan pangan dan perekonomian yang kuat akan menunjang terwujudnya Ketahanan Daerah yang secara berjenjang akan menunjang terwujudnya Ketahanan Nasional.

<hr><i>Agricultural sector, primarily food plants, constitutes one of the most vital factors of Indonesia's welfare in its roles as the nation's primary food resources, significant contributor to the country's GDP, the

provider of job opportunity to nearly 50% of the country's citizens, vital resources for industrial raw materials, as well as foreign currency generating-commodity through its exportable crops, and one of the most vital driving sectors which dynamite the nation's economy. However, despite its obvious importance, the national government apparently still has very little concern over the sector, which in turn, instigate diminishing effects which eventually marginalize the nation's agricultural sector along with its entire poverty-ridden work force altogether. Therefore, the development of the agricultural sector -mainly food plants- is still a great task to be prioritized, in order to eradicate poverty, and achieving a nation-wide food and economic resilience, to reach the goal of upholding the Regional Resilience.

To address the issue, this thesis is purposely titled as "Food Plants Agricultural Development Strategy to Achieve Regional Economic and Food Resilience (Study Case in Klaten Regency)". The research of this thesis was conducted in the Regency of Klaten, Central Java Province, under two primary aims both to formulate the most ideal strategy in developing food plants agricultural sector, as well as to determine the degree of its contribution to the Regional Resilience. This thesis is being arranged in the qualitative, descriptive-analytic method, with SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat) analytic tools, and CDMG (Consensus Decision Making Group) method as the determining tool to detect both the internal and external factors which affect the agricultural development in the particular area.

The SWOT analysis indicated that in spite of the opportunity in agricultural sector development in the Klaten Regency, there were also weaknesses found, which suggest that the most ideal strategy for agricultural development in the area would be the Weakness-Opportunities (WO) strategy, which also be known as the Consolidation Strategy, which stresses in exploiting any existing opportunities to overcome the weaknesses. Therefore, it is imperative to formulate a strategy which duly notes any existing opportunities and threats, as well as incorporates all local realities, with the intention that it may generate a realistic implementation which can be applied both in the operational strategy as well as in the technical level.

It is expected that the new strategy would enhance the productivity and prosperity of the local peasants, which in turn would boost the productivity of food plants agriculture and local economy in the particular area. In turn, it is definite that such local resilience in both food plants agriculture and in macro-economic levels would contribute positively not only to the local Regional Resilience, but also to the National Resilience itself.