

Analisis persepsi dan strategi ketahanan pangan Kabupaten Simeulue = Analysis of perceptions and food security strategies of Simeulue Regency

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Abstrak

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Penelitian yang meneliti mengenai strategi memperkuat ketahanan pangan di wilayah kepulauan belum banyak dilakukan. Padahal sebagian besar kawasan Indonesia adalah wilayah kepulauan. Ketahanan pangan bagi Kabupaten Simeulue sangat penting untuk dilakukan pengkajian mengingat Kabupaten Simeulue merupakan daerah kepulauan terluar di Indonesia. Masalah Ketahanan pangan terkait erat dengan masalah sosial ekonomi, politik dan budaya yang lebih besar, sehingga terus dilakukan pengkajian secara bersama dengan pengambil keputusan di berbagai bidang lainnya. Permasalahan ketersediaan pangan memerlukan penanganan yang serius dan terencana.

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dijabarkan di atas maka permasalahan utama penelitian ini adalah bagaimana persepsi ketahanan pangan penduduk di Kabupaten Simeulue yang berbentuk kepulauan dan strategi ketahanan pangan yang dapat digunakan pemerintah Kabupaten Simeulue untuk menunjang ketahanan pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi penduduk terhadap ketahanan pangan dan gambaran umum ketahanan pangan Kabupaten Simeulue dan mengetahui strategi apa yang di gunakan Pemerintah Kabupaten Simeulue untuk menunjang Ketahanan Pangan.

Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survey dengan skala linkert dengan sampel berjumlah 100 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah simple random sampling. Sedangkan analisis SWOT dan penentuan strategi menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan in depth interview pejabat daerah di Kabupaten Simeulue. Triangulasi data dilakukan melalui hasil survey persepsi, hasil statistik dari Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Simeulue, dan hasil in-dept interview.

Penduduk Simeulue yang menjadi responden memiliki persepsi bahwa dalam aspek ketersediaan pangan, hasil produksi padi di Simeulue tidak mencukupi kebutuhan penduduk. Hal tersebut berimplikasi pada tergantungnya Kabupaten Simeulue terhadap hasil produksi padi di Sumatera daratan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan penduduk. permasalahan mengenai aspek keterjangkauan pangan terletak pada masalah transportasi. Sebagian penduduk Simeulue berpersepsi bahwa sulit menjangkau pangan karena masalah transportasi. Penduduk juga kesulitan membeli bahan pangan jika harga naik akibat masalah transportasi. Kondisi sarana prasarana secara umum belum mendukung kinerja subsistem

distribusi pangan Simeulue. Dalam hal konsumsi pangan, penduduk berpandangan bahwa diversifikasi atau keragaman pangan masih kurang. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari pilihan makan dari responden. Sebagian responden tidak selalu memilih asupan protein. Sumber karbohidrat utama adalah beras.

Strategi pembangunan ketahanan pangan Kabupaten Simeulue adalah dengan memaksimalkan kekuatan untuk menanggulangi ancaman yang mungkin timbul, yaitu: a) melaksanakan diversifikasi, revitalisasi pertanian perikanan, kehutanan dengan potensi sumberdaya lahan yang ada dalam rangka pengentasan kemiskinan; b) mewujudkan koordinasi, advokasi dan sosialisasi ketahanan pangan dalam rangka mengatasi masalah penduduk, kemiskinan, harga sarana produksi, masalah gizi dan kesehatan. Rekomendasi kebijakan operasional ketahanan pangan adalah: a) pengembangan transportasi laut, b) pengembangan sumber daya manusia, c) pengembangan sarana prasarana pertanian, d) pengembangan teknologi pengolahan pangan, e) kompetensi aparatur daerah, f) pengembangan lumbung pangan dan cadangan pangan.

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the strategies to strengthen food security in the islands has not been done. Though most of Indonesia is an archipelago region. Simeulue food security is very important to do an assessment considering Simeulue outer islands of Indonesia. Food security issues closely related to socio-economic issues, politics and the larger culture, so the assessment is being conducted jointly with the decision makers in a variety of other fields. Food availability issues require a serious and well-planned.

Based on the background that has been described above, the main problem of this research is how the perception of the population food security in the form of islands of Simeulue and food security strategies that can be used to support the government Simeulue food security. This study aims to determine the perceptions of residents on food security and a general overview of food security Simeulue and know what strategies are in use to support the Government of Simeulue District Food Security.

The method used was a survey method with linkert scale with a sample of 100 respondents. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling. While the SWOT analysis and the determination of strategies using qualitative methods in depth interviews with local officials in Simeulue. Triangulation of data is done through a perception survey results, statistical results from Statistics Simeulue, and the results of in-dept interviews.

Simeulue respondents have the perception that in the aspect of food availability, rice production in Simeulue is not sufficient for the population. This has implications on Simeulue dependent on rice production in Sumatra mainland to meet the needs of penduduk. permasalahan about food affordability aspect lies in transportation issues. Most residents of Simeulue perceived that food is difficult

to reach because of transportation problems. Residents also have trouble buying food when prices rise due to transportation problems. Infrastructure conditions are generally not supportive of Simeulue food distribution subsystem performance. In terms of food consumption, the population of the view that diversification or diversity of food is still lacking. This can be seen from the dining choice of respondents. The majority of respondents do not always choose the intake of protein. Rice is the main source of carbohydrates.

The development strategy of food security Simeulue is diversification strategy, by maximizing the power to deal with threats that may arise, namely: a) implement the revitalization of agriculture fisheries, forestry and land resource potential that exists in order to alleviate poverty; b) realize coordination, advocacy and dissemination of food security in order to overcome the problem of population, poverty, production facilities, nutrition and health issues. Operational food security policy recommendations are: a) The development of marine transportation, b) development of human resources, c) development of agriculture infrastructure, d) the development of food processing technology, e) the competence of local officials, f) development barns;The study examines the strategies to strengthen food security in the islands

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