

STUDI KOMPARATIF KETAHANAN PANGAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI DI KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

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INTISARI

Kabupaten Kebumen tergolong pada tiga kabupaten termiskin di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Ketahanan pangan pada tingkat regional tidak dapat menjamin ketahanan pangan pada tingkat rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui proporsi pengeluaran konsumsi pangan; (2) mengetahui tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein rumah tangga petani; dan (3) mengetahui tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani di Kabupaten Kebumen menurut Kecamatan Sempor (daerah miskin) dan Kecamatan Buluspesantren (daerah tidak miskin). Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analitis dengan alat analisis adalah Jonsson dan Toole yang merupakan table silang antara proporsi pengeluaran pangan dan tingkat konsumsi energi. Penelitian ini melibatkan 60 sampel rumah tangga petani yang dipilih dengan Teknik *simple random sampling* dan tersebar merata di Kecamatan Sempor (mewakili daerah miskin) dan Kecamatan Buluspesantren (mewakili daerah tidak miskin). Hasil analisis mengungkapkan bahwa (1) 68,3% rumah tangga petani di Kabupaten Kebumen menghadapi proporsi pengeluaran pangan pada kategori rendah; (2) tingkat konsumsi energi di Kabupaten Kebumen kurang dari 80% AKE yang dianjurkan sedangkan tingkat konsumsi proteinnya lebih dari 80% AKP yang dianjurkan; dan (3) jumlah rumah tangga petani di Kabupaten Kebumen tergolong dalam tahan pangan 21,67%, kurang pangan 35%, rentan pangan 18,33%, dan rawan pangan 31,67%.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Rumah Tangga Petani, Miskin.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FARM HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN KEBUMEN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Kebumen Regency is categorized as one of the three poorest regencies in Central Java Province. Despite efforts to ensure regional food security, household food security remains a challenge. This study aims to accomplish the following objectives confidently (1) Determine the proportion of food consumption expenditure; (2) Assess the level of energy and protein consumption among farmer households; (3) Evaluate the level of household food security among farmer households in Kebumen Regency, specifically in Sempor Sub-district (representing a poor area) and Buluspesantren Sub-district (representing a non-poor area). To achieve these objectives, a descriptive analytical method was employed along with the Jonsson and Toole analysis tool. This analysis involved cross-tabulation between the proportion of food expenditure and the level of energy consumption. A total of 60 farmer households were selected as samples using a simple random sampling technique. These households were evenly distributed in Sempor Subdistrict (representing the poor area) and Buluspesantren Sub-district (representing the non-poor area). The analysis results confidently revealed the following (1) 68.3% of farmer households in Kebumen Regency face a low proportion of food expenditure; (2) The level of energy consumption in Kebumen Regency is less than 80% of the recommended AKE, while the protein consumption level exceeds 80% of the recommended AKP; (3) the classification of farmer households in Kebumen Regency is as follows: 21.67% are food secure, 35% are food insecure, 18.33% are food vulnerable, and 31.67% are at risk of food insecurity.

Key Word: *Food security, Farm Household, Poor.*