



INTISARI

Kecamatan Nanggulan merupakan salah satu kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo yang memiliki potensi cukup besar dalam bidang pertanian. Produksi padi di kecamatan tersebut paling tinggi diantara kecamatan-kecamatan lain yang ada di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, sehingga Kecamatan Nanggulan dapat dikatakan sebagai wilayah sentra padi. Setiap tahunnya, produktivitas di Kecamatan Nanggulan terus meningkat dan menjadi penyangga ketahanan pangan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk pangsa pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga petani padi, tingkat kecukupan pangan dari aspek energi rumah tangga petani padi dan tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani padi di Kecamatan Nanggulan. Metode dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode deskriptif analisis. Lokasi penelitian di Kecamatan Nanggulan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Metode pengambilan daerah penelitian dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Responden dalam penelitian ini dipilih secara proporsional (*proportional random sampling*) dengan ketentuan dasarnya adalah status penguasaan lahan sebanyak 40 orang petani padi, baik sebagai penggarap, penyakap atau penyewa di Desa Jatisarono dan Wijimulyo, Kecamatan Nanggulan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pangsa pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga petani padi di Kecamatan Nanggulan sebesar 50,45% sehingga termasuk dalam kategori tahan pangan, tingkat kecukupan pangan dari aspek energi rumah tangga petani padi ada dalam kategori cukup dengan rerata TKE sebesar 181,41%, dan tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani padi dalam kondisi tahan pangan dengan persentase 57,5%.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Nanggulan, Konsumsi Pangan, Rumah Tangga Wilayah Sentra Padi



ABSTRACT

The Nanggulan district is one of the districts within the Kulon Progo Regency, boasting significant potential in the field of agriculture. The rice production in this district surpasses that of other districts within the Kulon Progo Regency, solidifying Nanggulan as a central region for rice cultivation. Annually, Nanggulan exhibits a continuous increase in productivity, thus serving as a pillar of food security within the Kulon Progo Regency. This research aims to determine the share of food expenditure of rice farmer households, the level of food sufficiency from the energy aspect of rice farmer households and the level of food security of rice farmer households in Nanggulan district. The fundamental method employed in this research is the descriptive analytical approach. The study was conducted within the geographical confines of the Nanggulan district, Kulon Progo Regency. The selection of the research areas was executed through purposive sampling. Respondents for this study were chosen proportionally via a proportional random sampling method, with the core criterion being land tenure status. This sample consisted of 40 rice farmers, including cultivators, landowners, and lessees, hailing from the villages of Jatisarono and Wijimulyo in the Nanggulan district, Kulon Progo Regency. The research findings reveal that household food expenditure share among rice farmers in the Nanggulan district amounts to 50.45%, categorizing them as food-secure. In terms of household energy adequacy, rice farming households in the Nanggulan district fall within the "sufficient" category, with an average energy intake of 181.41%. Furthermore, the food security level among these households is deemed to be secure, with a 57.5% prevalence.

Keywords: Food Security, Nanggulan, Food Consumption, Household, Rice Central Region