

**ANALISIS STRATEGI PENINGKATAN SWASEMBADA BERAS
BERDASARKAN POLA SPASIAL KLASTER PADA KABUPATEN/KOTA
DI PULAU JAWA TAHUN 2013-2023**

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INTISARI

Swasembada beras merupakan salah satu upaya menjaga dan meningkatkan ketahanan pangan di suatu wilayah. Swasembada beras suatu wilayah diketahui dari ketersediaan beras dan kebutuhan beras di wilayah tersebut. Ketersediaan beras sangat tergantung dengan produksi padi. Pulau Jawa merupakan penghasil padi terbesar di Indonesia, sehingga memegang peranan penting dalam ketahanan dan kemandirian pangan di Pulau Jawa, bahkan Indonesia. Namun, sebagai pusat perekonomian dan wilayah yang berkembang dengan pesat, ketersediaan beras dan kebutuhan beras di Pulau Jawa menghadapi berbagai tantangan terutama alih fungsi lahan dan peningkatan jumlah penduduk yang berdampak pada kondisi swasembada beras di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dinamika luas panen, produksi, dan produktivitas padi; menganalisis kondisi swasembada beras; pola spasial tingkat swasembada beras pada 116 kabupaten/kota di Pulau Jawa pada tahun 2013-2023; serta menyusun strategi untuk meningkatkan swasembada beras di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian dilakukan dengan data yang bersumber dari data sekunder. Teknik olah data dan analisis yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif kuantitatif dan analisis spasial dengan *Getis Ord Gi**. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa, baik pada luas panen, produksi, dan produktivitas padi terjadi penurunan di sebagian besar kabupaten/kota di Pulau Jawa. Berkaitan dengan swasembada beras, dilihat dari ketersediaan beras dan kebutuhan berasnya, diketahui bahwa secara keseluruhan di Pulau Jawa terjadi penurunan. Berdasarkan ketersediaan dan kebutuhan beras tersebut, diketahui Pulau Jawa masih mampu berswasembada beras, tetapi nilai surplusnya menurun, serta diketahui pula jika ditinjau dari kabupaten dan kotanya, terjadi peningkatan daerah yang defisit beras. Selama tahun 2013-2023 terdapat 11 kabupaten/kota yang awalnya surplus menjadi defisit. Strategi peningkatan swasembada beras di Pulau Jawa disusun berdasarkan pola spasial dari klaster dan juga integrasi dengan variabel lainnya, yaitu produksi padi.

Kata kunci: swasembada beras, pertanian padi, ketersediaan beras, kebutuhan beras, pola spasial

ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING RICE SELF-SUFFICIENCY BASED ON SPATIAL CLUSTER PATTERNS IN REGENCIES/CITIES ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA 2013-2023

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ABSTRACT

Rice self-sufficiency is one of the efforts to maintain and improve food security in a region. Rice self-sufficiency in a region is determined by the availability of rice and the demand for rice in that region. Rice availability is highly dependent on rice production. Java Island is the largest rice-producing region in Indonesia, playing a crucial role in food security and self-reliance on Java Island, and even in Indonesia as a whole. However, as an economic hub and a rapidly developing region, rice availability and demand on Java Island face various challenges, particularly land-use conversion and population growth, which impact rice self-sufficiency conditions on Java Island. This study aims to identify the dynamics of harvested area, production, and productivity of rice; analyze the condition of rice self-sufficiency; examine the spatial patterns of rice self-sufficiency levels across 116 regencies/cities in Java from 2013 to 2023; and develop strategies to enhance rice self-sufficiency in Java. The research was conducted using data sourced from secondary data. The data processing and analysis techniques used were quantitative descriptive analysis and spatial analysis using Getis Ord G_i^ . The results show that both the harvest area, production, and productivity of rice decreased in most districts/cities in Java. In relation to rice self-sufficiency, seen from the availability of rice and the need for rice, it is known that overall in Java Island there has been a decline. Based on the availability and demand of rice, it is known that Java Island is still able to be self-sufficient in rice, but the surplus value is decreasing, and it is also known that in terms of districts and cities, there is an increase in areas with a rice deficit. During 2013-2023, there were 11 regency/cities that were initially surplus to deficit. The strategy for improving rice self-sufficiency on Java Island is based on the spatial patterns of clusters and integration with other variables, namely rice production.*

Keywords: rice self-sufficiency, rice farming, rice availability, rice demand, spatial patterns