

INTISARI

Ketahanan pangan memiliki tiga subsistem yaitu ketersediaan pangan, akses pangan dan pemanfaatan pangan. Salah satu desa di Kecamatan Seyegan merupakan desa percontohan lumbung pangan yaitu Desa Margoagung. Desa tersebut dapat meningkatkan potensi desa dan dapat menghilangkan status rawan pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) Mengetahui peluang ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani di desa percontohan dan bukan percontohan lumbung pangan di Kecamatan Sayegan. 2) Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani di desa percontohan dan bukan percontohan lumbung pangan di Kecamatan Sayegan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Margoagung dan Desa Margodadi sebanyak 100 responden, sampel penelitian sebanyak 50 responden di Desa Margoagung dan 50 responden di Desa Margodadi dipilih dengan cara acak sederhana. Analisis pada penelitian menggunakan klasifikasi silang antara Pengsa Pengeluaran Pangan (PPP) dengan angka kecukupan energi (AKE) menurut Johnson dan Toole (1991) dan menggunakan *Logit Ordered Model* untuk melihat faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani desa percontohan lumbung pangan dalam keadaan tahan pangan 58%, rentan pangan 8%, kurang pangan 9% dan rawan pangan 4%, sedangkan desa bukan percontohan lumbung pangan dalam keadaan tahan pangan 56%, rentan pangan 5%, kurang pangan 6% dan rawan pangan 11%. Peluang ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani tahan pangan di desa percontohan lumbung pangan lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan desa bukan percontohan lumbung pangan. Setiap kenaikan harga tempe dan tahu serta semakin bertambah jumlah anggota rumah tangga akan menurunkan probabilitas derajat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani, sedangkan setiap kenaikan pendapatan rumah tangga tani akan menaikkan probabilitas derajat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga tani di Kecamatan Seyegan. Pada penelitian ini memberi saran kebijakan agar ketahanan pangan rumah tangga semakin meningkat maka program percontohan lumbung pangan sebaiknya diadakan diseluruh Kecamatan Seyegan. Selain itu perlu program penyuluhan pendapatan rumah tangga tani untuk meningkatkan ketahanan pangan rumah tangganya. Selain itu pengendalian tingkat kelahiran dengan mengikuti program keluarga berencana (KB).

Kata kunci: *Ordered Logit*, ketahanan pangan, rumah tangga tani, desa percontohan lumbung pangan

ABSTRACT

Food security has three subsystems namely food availability, food access and food utilization. One of village in Seyegan subdistrict is a demonstration village of food granary namely Margoagung Village. This can occur because the village can increase the potential of the village and can eliminate food insecurity status. This research aims to 1) Know the opportunity of food security of farmers in the pilot village and not the food barns pilot in Sayegan district. 2) Knowing the factors that affect the food security of farm households in the pilot village and not the demonstration of food barns in Sayegan district. This research was conducted in Margoagung village and Margodadi Village as many as 100 respondents, a sample of research of 50 respondents in Margoagung village and 50 respondents in Margodadi village were chosen in a simple random way. Analysis on the study used a cross classification between food expenditure Pengsa (PPP) with energy adequacy figures (AKE) according to Johnson and Toole (1991) and used the Logit Ordered Model to see the factors affecting resilience household food farmers. The results of the study showed the food security of households in the village of food granaries in the food-resistant state 58%, vulnerable food 8%, less food 9% and food-prone to 4%, while the village is not the demonstration of food barns in a food-resistant state 56%, food vulnerable 5%, less food 6% and food prone 11%. Food security opportunities for food-resistant farmers in the demonstration village higher than food barns in the country with non-food barns pilot. Every price increasing Tempe and tahu and growing number of household members will decrease the probability of food security of agricultural households, while every increasing in household income of farmers will increase the probability of degrees food security farm households in Seyegan district. In this study advised policy to increase domestic food security, the pilot program should be held throughout Seyegan Sub-district. In addition, it is necessary to program the household income of farmers to increase the food security of its household. In addition, birth rate control follows the family planning program (KB).

Keywords: Ordered Logit, food security, household farm, village food granary demonstration