

## INTISARI

Berbagai upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan petani telah diupayakan oleh pemerintah melalui serangkaian kebijakan pembangunan pertanian. Beberapa kebijakan yang diimplementasikan pemerintah tersebut diantaranya yaitu kebijakan input pertanian yang terdiri atas kebijakan perlindungan lahan pertanian pangan berkelanjutan serta kebijakan subsidi pupuk, dan kebijakan output pertanian yang berupa kebijakan harga pembelian pemerintah. Namun, kemiskinan sektor pertanian masih menjadi persoalan yang dihadapi oleh pemerintah hingga saat ini.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) pengaruh kebijakan input sektor pertanian (kebijakan perlindungan lahan pertanian dan subsidi pupuk) terhadap produksi padi; 2) pengaruh produksi padi dan harga pembelian pemerintah (HPP) gabah kering panen (GKP) di tingkat petani (kebijakan output) terhadap harga GKP di tingkat petani; 3) pengaruh kebijakan output, serta harga GKP di tingkat petani (indikator harga pasar) terhadap indeks harga yang diterima petani padi (It Padi) (sebagai salah satu indikator kesejahteraan petani padi); 4) pengaruh kebijakan input (HET pupuk urea) dan kebijakan output, serta harga GKP di tingkat petani terhadap nilai tukar petani subsektor tanaman pangan (NTPP) (sebagai salah satu indikator kesejahteraan petani). Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder, yang dianalisis secara panel yang terdiri dari 21 provinsi terpilih pada kurun waktu tahun 2011 hingga tahun 2015

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Produksi padi dipengaruhi oleh luas lahan sawah dan HET pupuk urea; 2) harga GKP di tingkat petani dipengaruhi oleh kebijakan HPP GKP di tingkat petani; 3) It padi dipengaruhi oleh harga GKP di tingkat petani; 4) NTPP dipengaruhi oleh HET pupuk urea, HPP GKP di tingkat petani dan harga GKP di tingkat petani; 5) kebijakan perlindungan lahan, subsidi pupuk dan harga pembelian pemerintah masih mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani meskipun pada tataran implementasinya masih mengalami kendala.

**Kata Kunci** : Kesejahteraan Petani, Perlindungan Lahan, Subsidi Pupuk, Harga Pembelian Pemerintah

## **ABSTRACT**

Efforts to improve the farmers' welfare have been made by the government through a series of agricultural development policies. Some of the implemented policies are agricultural input policy which consists of sustainable agriculture land protection program and fertilizer subsidy program, and agricultural output policy which is in form of government purchasing price program. However, agricultural poverty remains a problem in Indonesia.

The research aimed to investigate: 1) the impact of agricultural input policy (land protection policy and fertilizer subsidy) on the production of paddy; 2) the impact of paddy production and government purchasing price of harvested dry grain at the farm level (agricultural output policy) on the price of harvested dry grain at the farm level; 3) the impact of agricultural output policy and price of harvested dry grain at the farm level (market price indicator) on the indexes of price received by rice farmers (as one of welfare indicators); 4) the impact of agricultural input policy (ceiling price of fertilizer), agricultural output policy and price of harvested dry grain at the farm level on the farmers' terms of trade (as one of welfare indicators). This study used secondary panel data of 21 provinces in the period of 2011 to 2015.

The result showed that: 1) the paddy production was influenced by rice field area and ceiling price of fertilizer; 2) the price of harvested dry grain at the farm level was influenced by government purchasing price of harvested dry grain at the farm level; 3) the indexes of price received by rice farmers was influenced by price of harvested dry grain at the farm level; 4) the farmers' terms of trade was influenced by ceiling price of fertilizer, government purchasing price of harvested dry grain at the farm level, and price of harvested dry grain at the farm level; 5) policies of land protection, fertilizer subsidy and government purchasing price program have impacted on the increase of farmers' welfare, however, problems in implementation of those policies are still detected.

**Key words** : Farmers' Welfare, Land Protection, Fertilizer Subsidy, Government Purchasing Price.