

**ANALISIS DAYA SAING DAN KEBIJAKAN USAHATANI KEDELAI DI
KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA
DENGAN METODE *POLICY ANALYSIS MATRIX* (PAM)**

Fandinata Amrizal¹, Moch. Maksum², Guntarti Tatik Mulyati²

ABSTRAK

Kedelai merupakan sumber gizi utama masyarakat karena harganya yang murah dan kandungan proteinnya yang tinggi. Indonesia hingga saat ini masih mengimpor 70 % kebutuhan kedelai nasional dari negara lain. Data Badan Pusat Statistik menunjukkan pada tahun 2011 hingga 2013 terjadi penurunan produksi kedelai nasional. Untuk mendukung program swasembada tahun 2018, perlu dianalisis daya saing dan pengaruh kebijakan yang berlaku terhadap usahatani kedelai di setiap daerah. Kabupaten Bantul merupakan salah satu daerah potensial produsen kedelai dengan menyumbang 10,28 % atau 3.256 ton dari total produksi kedelai Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Policy Analysis Matrix* (PAM). Penelitian diawali dengan memastikan kesebandingan antara kedelai lokal dengan impor. Setelah dinyatakan komparabel, dilakukan penyusunan faktor input dan output usahatani kedelai, kemudian dilakukan pengambilan data biaya dan pendapatan baik privat maupun sosial dari semua faktor produksi usahatani kedelai. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metrik untuk mengetahui daya saing, dampak kebijakan, dan sensitivitas usahatani kedelai.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usahatani kedelai di Kabupaten Bantul memiliki daya saing baik komparatif maupun kompetitif, dibuktikan dengan nilai DRCR sebesar 0,87 dan nilai PCR sebesar 0,86 yang kurang dari satu. Kebijakan pemerintah berdampak positif terhadap usahatani kedelai karena mampu meningkatkan pendapatan petani dibanding tanpa kebijakan. Usahatani kedelai di Kabupaten Bantul sangat sensitif terhadap perubahan harga input maupun output. Meningkatnya harga faktor domestik tidak disertai peningkatan harga jual kedelai menyebabkan usahatani kedelai Kabupaten Bantul tidak memiliki daya saing.

Kata kunci : *kedelai, PAM, daya saing, proteksi*

¹Mahasiswa Jurusan Teknologi Industri Pertanian Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Staff Pengajar Jurusan Teknologi Industri Pertanian Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada

ANALYSIS OF THE COMPETITIVENESS AND FARMING POLICY OF SOYBEANS IN BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA USING POLICY ANALYSIS MATRIX (PAM) METHOD

Fandinata Amrizal¹, Mochammad Maksum², Guntarti Tatik Mulyati²

ABSTRACT

Soybean is the society's main source of nutrition because its inexpensive and contain high amount of protein. Nowadays, Indonesia is still importing 70% of national soybean needs from other countries. The data of Central Bureau of Statistics suggest that in 2011 and 2013, a decreased national soybean production occurred. In order to support 2018 self-sufficiency program, the competitiveness and influence of policy applicable to soybean farming in each region should be analyzed. Bantul Regency is one of the potential regions of soybean producers, contributing to 10.28% or 3.256 tons of total soybean production in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The analysis used in this research were Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) method. The study was started by ensuring the proportionality between local and imported soybean. Once declared comparable, the arrangement of input and output factors of soybean farming was made. Furthermore, the data of the cost and income, both private and social from all factors of soybean farming production was collected. The data was later analyzed using metrics in order to determine the competitiveness, influence of policy, and sensitivity of soybean farming.

The results indicate that soybean farming in Bantul Regency has good competitiveness, both comparative and competitive advantage, as proven by DRCR value of 0.87 and PCR value of 0.86 which is less than one. The government policy has a positive impact on soybean farming as it can increase the farmer's income. The soybean farming in Bantul Regency is highly sensitive to changes in input and output prices. The rising price of domestic factors unaccompanied by the rising soybean's selling price will result in the uncompetitive soybean farming in Bantul Regency.

Keywords: soybean, PAM, competitiveness, protection

¹Student of Department of Agro-industrial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, University of Gadjah Mada

²Lecturer of Department of Agro-industrial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, University of Gadjah Mada