

ABSTRACT

FOOD SECURITY PADDY FARMER HOUSEHOLD IN TRIMURJO SUB DISTRICTCENTRA LAMPUNG DISTRICT

By

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The objective of research is to examine food security, by analyzing the income of rice farmers, measuring accessibility both physical and economic aspects, and food consumption at the household. The study interviews 73 farm households of rice farmers in three villages in sub district of Trimurjo in the district of Centra Lampung. The samples were selected using proportional stratified random sampling based on the distance to the main irrigation canal. The findings show that the level of food security of rice farmers is quite modest, where nearly 54,79 percent of the household is food secure. Where as the remaining 45,21 percent is food insecure and vulnerable. The income level of rice farmers is Rp1.364.900,00 per month, lower than the poverty line of Rp1.904.000,00 per month. Physical accessibility is quite good while economic aspects are quite low. Physical aspects measurement uses likert scale while economic aspects calculate household income. The level of food consumption of rice farmers show quite good in terms of quantity but quite bad in terms of quality and nutritional contents. Food quantity measure based on Nutrition Adequacy Level (TKG) whereas food quality measure based on the wide range of nutritional value (NRKG) is 52,28. Based on that special aims, the food security average of rice farmer household is food resistant category amount 54,79 percent. The study calls for further research on food security level from the social aspects and mistitution at the rural area.

Key words: rice farmer income, food accessibility, food consumption, and food security of household.

ABSTRAK

KETAHANAN PANGAN PETANI PADI DI KECAMATAN TRIMURJO KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH

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Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk menguji ketahanan pangan, dengan menganalisis pendapatan petani padi, mengukur aksesibilitas baik aspek fisik dan ekonomi, dan konsumsi makanan di rumah tangga. Studi ini mewawancarai 73 rumah tangga petani padi di tiga desa di Kecamatan Trimurjo di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Sampel dipilih menggunakan proporsional stratified random sampling berdasarkan jarak ke saluran irigasi utama. Temuan tersebut menilai bahwa tingkat ketahanan pangan petani padi cukup rendah, dimana hampir 54,79 persen rumah tangga adalah tahan pangan sedangkan 45,21 persen sisanya adalah rawan pangan dan rentan. Tingkat pendapatan petani padi adalah Rp1.364.900,00 per bulan, lebih rendah dari garis kemiskinan Rp1.904.000,00 per bulan. Aksesibilitas fisik cukup baik sedangkan aspek ekonomi cukup rendah. Pengukuran aspek fisik menggunakan skala *likert* sedangkan aspek ekonomi dihitung pendapatan rumah tangganya. Tingkat konsumsi makanan petani padi menunjukkan cukup baik dalam hal kuantitas tetapi cukup buruk dalam hal kualitas dan kandungan gizi. Kuantitas pangan diukur berdasarkan tingkat kecukupan gizi (TKG) sedangkan kualitas pangan diukur dari nilai ragam kecukupan gizi (NRKG) yaitu sebesar 52,28. Studi ini menyerukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang tingkat ketahanan pangan dari aspek sosial dan kemelaratan di daerah pedesaan.

Kata kunci: pendapatan usahatani, aksesibilitas pangan, konsumsi pangan, dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga