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File name: UGB_Agroteksos.pdf
File size: 298.84K
Page count: 7
Word count: 3,622
Character count: 21,213
Submission date: 07-May-2023 10:00PM (UTC-0500)
Submission ID: 2087050476

11

ANALISIS KINERJA SEKTOR PERTANIAN DALAM UPAYA PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN DI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT PADA PERIODE 2008-2018
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY ON WEST NUSA TENGGARA, 2008-2018

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ABSTRAK

Badai krisis ekonomi 1997/1998 telah menyebabkan peningkatan cukup besar jumlah penduduk miskin NTB yakni dari 17,61 persen (1996) melonjak menjadi 32,96 persen (1999) meskipun terus mengalami penurunan pada tahun-tahun berikutnya hingga mencapai 23,59 persen di akhir tahun 2007. Pada periode berikutnya, prosentase kemiskinan terus mengalami penurunan meskipun angkanya selalu berada di atas rata-rata nasional. Dalam kurun waktu 2008-2018, jumlah penduduk miskin NTB menurun sebesar 9,06 persen dari 23,81 (2008) menjadi 14,75 persen (2018). Penurunan angka kemiskinan tersebut dimungkinkan karena adanya terobosan Pemerintah Provinsi NTB melalui berbagai program-program pengentasan kemiskinan berbasis pada inisiatif dan sumberdaya lokal serta didukung oleh kreatifitas kolektif dengan tetap bertumpu pada sektor pertanian. Implementasi program-program pengentasan kemiskinan tersebut menerapkan strategi percepatan, inovasi, dan pertambahan nilai pada komoditas-komoditas unggulan lokal. Artikel ini mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis kinerja sektor pertanian terutama produksi tanaman pangan (padi, jagung, dan kedelai) dikaitkan dengan kondisi makro ekonomi daerah terutama kontribusi sektor pertanian pada struktur Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) 2008-2018, Nilai Tukar Petani (NTP), dan angka kemiskinan penduduk. Data dan informasi dikumpulkan melalui desk-reviews terhadap data sekunder yang bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik serta dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi MS Excel dan SPSS 16.0. Kesimpulan hasil analisis data sekunder ini adalah kinerja sektor pertanian dalam hal pengentasan kemiskinan ditunjukkan dengan NTP makin meningkat dalam kurun waktu 2008-2013 sebagai implikasi dari peningkatan produksi sejumlah komoditas unggulan sub-sektor pertanian tanaman pangan.

Kata kunci: kinerja, sektor pertanian, nilai tukar petani, kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

The economic crisis on the 1997/1998 has caused significantly increase in the number of poor people in NTB, from 17.61 percent (1996) to 32.96 percent (1999) although it continued to decline in the subsequent years to 23.59 percent at the end in 2007. In the following period, the percentage of poverty continued decline even though the numbers of its are always above of national average. In the period of 2008-2018, the number of poor people had decreased by 9.06 percent from 23.81 (2008) to 14.75 percent (2018). The decreasing of poverty rates was enabled by the breakthrough of the NTB Provincial Government through various poverty reduction programs based on local initiatives and resources as well as supported by collective creativity with focus on the agricultural sector. The poverty reduction programs was implemented by strategy of acceleration, innovation, and value added in local superior commodities. This article describes and analyzes the performance of agricultural sector, especially production of three food crops (rice, corn, and soybeans) associated with the macroeconomic conditions that include contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) 2008-2018, Farmers Exchange Rate (NTP), and poverty rate of population. The data and information were collected by desk-reviews of secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency and analyzed using MS Excel and SPSS 16.0. The conclusion of this analysis is the performance of the agricultural sector in poverty reduction is shown by increasing NTP in the period of 2008-2013 as an implication of increasing production of local superior commodities in sub-sector of food crops.

Keywords: performance, agricultural sector, farmer exchange rate (NTP), poverty

Sayuti, R., H., dan Taquddin, M. Volume 30 Nomor 1 April 2020