

ABSTRAK

Dhifa Kurnia Shafira. 105961104424 Akselerasi Produksi Padi Dalam Menunjang Swasembada Pangan di Desa Mangempang Kecamatan Bungaya Kabupaten Gowa Dibimbing Amruddin dan Firmansyah

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis strategi akselerasi produksi padi dan kendala yang dihadapi petani dalam menunjang swasembada pangan di Desa Mangempang, Kecamatan Bungaya, Kabupaten Gowa.

Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan purposive sampling terhadap 7 petani padi sebagai responden utama. Data primer dikumpul melalui wawancara mendalam dan kuesioner skala Likert (skor 1-3), dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk mengukur indikator produktivitas petani, penggunaan teknologi, dan kebijakan pemerintah. Data sekunder diperoleh dari Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Gowa (2023).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan strategi akselerasi produksi padi tergolong baik, dengan skor rata-rata tertinggi 2,71 dengan kategori sangat setuju pada indikator penggunaan teknologi yang menjadi pendorong utama karena adopsi benih unggul seperti inpari 42 dan akses alat mesin pertanian meningkatkan efisiensi produksi hingga 25%. Namun, kendala utama meliputi serangan hama dan cuaca yang menghambat optimalisasi hingga 20-30%. Kesimpulan bahwa sinergi teknologi dan kebijakan inklusif diperlukan untuk mencapai swasembada pangan lokal.

Kata Kunci: Akselerasi produksi padi, swasembada pangan, skala Likert, teknologi pertanian, kendala petani.

ABSTRACT

Dhifa Kurnia Shafira. 105961104424. Acceleration of Rice Production to Support Food Self-Sufficiency in Mangempang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency Supervised by Amruddin and Firmansyah

This study aims to analyze strategies for accelerating rice production and the challenges faced by farmers in supporting food self-sufficiency in Mangempang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency.

The research used a qualitative descriptive approach with purposive sampling involving seven rice farmers as the main respondents. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews and a Likert scale questionnaire (score 1–3), then analyzed descriptively to assess indicators of farmer productivity, technology adoption, and government policy. Secondary data were obtained from the Gowa Regency Agriculture Office (2023).

The results showed that the strategy for accelerating rice production was relatively effective, with the highest average score of 2.71, categorized as “strongly agree” on the technology utilization indicator. This factor served as the main driver, as the adoption of superior seeds such as Inpari 42 and access to agricultural machinery increased production efficiency by up to 25%. However, the main constraints included pest attacks and unfavorable weather conditions, which reduced optimization by about 20–30%. It can be concluded that the synergy between technology and inclusive policy is essential to achieve local food self-sufficiency.

Keywords: rice production acceleration, food self-sufficiency, Likert scale, agricultural technology, farmer constraints.