

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi kebijakan swasembada benih padi unggul bersertifikat di Kabupaten Bogor = Factors affecting self sufficiency policy implementation excellence certified rice seeds in Kabupaten Bogor

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengangkat masalah mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi kebijakan swasembada benih padi unggul bersertifikat di Kabupaten Bogor. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan post positivist dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan swasembada benih padi unggul bersertifikat di Kabupaten Bogor dilaksanakan melalui kegiatan pengembangan penangkaran benih padi dan pengembangan perbenihan. Meskipun ketersediaan benih dalam sistem produksi benih saat ini belum dapat mengakomodir kebutuhan petani. Adapun yang menjadi faktor pendukung dalam implementasi kebijakan ketahanan pangan adalah pengawasan yang telah dilakukan dengan optimal dan sikap pelaksana kebijakan yang mendukung petani. Faktor penghambat meliputi kurangnya komunikasi dan koordinasi antar setiap bidang/seksi, kurangnya sumber dana yang tersedia, kurangnya SDM (petani), pemberian sanksi yang belum diatur, dan lahan yang semakin sempit.

This study raised the question about the factors that affect the implementation of the policy of self-sufficiency of rice seed certified superior in Kabupaten Bogor. This study uses a post-positivist approach to the method of data collection through in-depth interviews and documentation study. The results showed that the implementation of the policy of self-sufficiency in rice seed certified superior in Kabupaten Bogor done through the development of rice seed breeding and seed development. Despite the availability of seeds in a seed production system can not currently accommodate the needs of farmers. As for the supporting factors in the implementation of food security policy is supervision will be made with optimal and attitudes implementing policies that support farmers. Inhibiting factors include the lack of communication and coordination between each field / section, the lack of available sources of funds, lack of human resources (farmers), sanctions which have not been regulated, and the land is getting narrower.