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Keamanan Stok dan Stabilitas Harga Pangan

The food stock security and The Stability of The Prices



Menteri Pertanian
Amran Sulaiman

I Menjelang Bulan Ramadhan dan Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1438H, Pemerintah Indonesia memastikan keamanan stok dan stabilitas harga pangan. Kementerian Pertanian menjamin ketersediaan stok beras jelang Ramadan dan Idul Fitri 1438H. Ketersediaan stok lebih dari cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan rakyat Indonesia.

Stok beras saat ini mencapai 1,9 juta ton, cukup untuk kebutuhan 8 bulan ke depan. Sementara, stok gula yang tersedia di gudang Bulog sebanyak 400 ribu ton. Ketersediaan bawang merah hingga setelah Lebaran juga aman. Tercatat, dari Januari hingga Juni 2017, ketersediaan bawang merah mencapai 689.426 ton, sementara kebutuhan hanya 621.422 ton. Ketersediaan gula pasir pun aman, yaitu surplus 131.401 ton. Ketersediaan cabai rawit pada bulan Maret hingga Juni mencapai 321.370 ton, sedangkan kebutuhannya hanya 287.657 ton. Ketersediaan cabai besar pada periode ini pun mencapai 405.34 ton, sementara kebutuhannya hanya 375.140 ton.

Untuk daging, stok daging sapi Bulog sebanyak 40 ribu ton, sementara kebutuhan daging sapi untuk bulan Ramadhan hanya 30 ribu ton. Ketersediaan daging ayam pun mencukupi. Tercatat, stok dari April hingga Juni mencapai 1.659.936 ton, sementara kebutuhannya hanya 1.630.760 ton. Artinya pasokan daging ayam pun aman, bahkan surplus 29.176 ton. Ketersediaan telur dipastikan juga melebihi kebutuhan. Diperkirakan, ketersediaan telur mencapai 1.121.297 ton, sedangkan kebutuhan hanya 900.688 ton, sehingga surplus 220.609 ton.

Untuk mencegah praktik perdagangan yang melanggar hukum, pihak Kementerian Pertanian terus bersinergi dengan aparat kepolisian. Sesuai dengan arahan presiden stabilitas harga pangan pokok jelang ramadhan dan lebaran harus tetap di jaga dan dipantau. Persoalan saat ini ada di rantai distribusi pangan. Para spekulan mencoba mempermainkan harga akan ditindak tegas. Sebab, berdasarkan hasil pantauan Kepolisian, terjadinya kenaikan harga yang tidak wajar jelang hingga Lebaran merupakan dampak dari ulah spekulan yang menginginkan keuntungan tidak wajar.

E Approaching Ramadhan and Idul Fitri 1438H, the Government of Indonesia ensures the food stock security and the stability of the prices. The Ministry of Agriculture guarantees the availability of rice stocks approaching Ramadan and Idul Fitri 1438H. The stock is more than enough to meet the needs of Indonesian people.

The current rice stock reaches 1.9 million tons, it is sufficient for the next 8 months. Meanwhile, the sugar stock in State Logistics Agency (Bulog) warehouse is 400 thousand tons. The availability of onion until after Idul Fitri is also safe. It is recorded that, from January to June 2017, the availability of red onion reached 689,426 tons, while the need is only 621,422 tons. The availability of sugar is safe, there is a sugar surplus of 131,401 tons. The availability of cayenne pepper in March to June reached 321,370 tons, while the needs is only 287,657 tons. The availability of big chilies in this period reached 405.34 tons, while the need is only 375,140 tons.

Concerning the meat, the stock of State Logistics Agency (Bulog) beef is 40 thousand tons, while the need for beef during Ramadhan is only 30 thousand tons. There is available enough chicken meat. It is recorded that, the stock from April to June reached 1,659,936 tons, while the need is only 1,630,760 tons. It means that the chicken meat supply is safe, in fact there is a surplus of 29,176 tons. The availability of eggs also exceeds the needs. It is estimated that, the availability of eggs reaches 1,121,297 tons, while the need is only 900,688 tons, resulting in a surplus of 220,609 tons.

To prevent illegal trade practices, the Ministry of Agriculture keep synergizing with the police. In accordance with the direction of the president, the stability of staple food approaching of Ramadan and Idul Fitri shall be maintained and monitored. The today's issue is the food distribution chain. The speculators that try to control the price shall be dealt firmly. Because, according to the results of Police monitoring, the rise of unfair price approaching Idul Fitri is the impact of the speculators conduct who want to get advantage in an unfair manner.

Jelang Ramadan dan Idul Fitri Pemerintah Terus Jaga Stok dan Harga Pangan

Towards Ramadhan and Idul Fitri The Government Must Secure the Stock and Food Price

I Pemerintah Indonesia memerintahkan segenap jajaran untuk menjaga stok dan kestabilan harga pangan agar tidak memberatkan rakyat Indonesia. Stok harus distabilkan atas perintah Presiden. Bahkan, setiap Kementerian terkait diingatkan untuk menjaga harga jelang Ramadan dan Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1438 H.



Di Jakarta, stok beras tersedia sebanyak 800 ribu ton. Untuk wilayah Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur, stok beras juga dilaporkan cukup melimpah, sehingga gudang-gudang Bulog tak mampu menampung. Kementerian Pertanian juga menjamin ketersediaan bahan pangan lainnya, seperti bawang dan gula.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



foto: kementerian

Menjelang Bulan Ramadhan dan Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1438H, Pemerintah Indonesia telah memastikan keamanan stok pangan. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, dalam rangka membahas ketersediaan dan stabilitas harga pangan menjelang bulan Ramadhan hingga Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1438H, Kementerian Pertanian bersama dengan Kementerian Perdagangan, Kementerian Dalam Negeri serta Kepolisian Republik Indonesia menggelar *Video Teleconference* bersama Kepolisian Daerah dari seluruh wilayah Indonesia.

“Presiden Joko Widodo sudah memerintahkan agar stok maupun harga pangan distabilkan. Hal ini supaya tidak memberatkan rakyat Indonesia. Bahkan, tiap minggu kami semua diingatkan agar menjaga harga jelang Ramadan dan Idul Fitri,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman usai Rapat Koordinasi dan *Video Teleconference* terkait antisipasi kenaikan harga dan ketersediaan pangan di Markas Besar (Mabes) Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (Polri) (3/5)

Dalam kegiatan yang dihadiri Direktur Utama Badan Urusan Logistik (Bulog) dan Ketua Komisi Pengawasan Persaingan Usaha (KPPU), Mentan mengatakan Kementerian Pertanian menjamin ketersediaan stok beras jelang Ramadan dan Idul Fitri 1438H. Menurut Mentan, ketersediaan stok lebih dari cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan rakyat Indonesia.

Di Jakarta, stok beras tersedia sebanyak 800 ribu ton. Untuk wilayah Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur, stok beras juga dilaporkan cukup melimpah, sehingga gudang-gudang Bulog tak mampu menampung. Kementerian Pertanian juga menjamin ketersediaan bahan pangan lainnya, seperti bawang dan gula.

“Stok beras saat ini mencapai 1,9 juta ton, cukup untuk kebutuhan 8 bulan ke depan. Stok ini merupakan hasil panen 2 hingga 3 bulan yang lalu, tetapi cukup untuk 8 bulan ke depan. Kita jamin stok 2,2 juta ton lebih di Bulog buat beras. Jadi tidak ada alasan harga pangan naik, terutama beras. Di Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur, juga sudah sewa gedung kurang lebih 50 gudang, karena gudangnya penuh. Sementara, stok gula yang tersedia di gudang Bulog sebanyak 400 ribu ton. Kisaran harga gula, di antara Rp 11.300 hingga Rp11.900. Stok dan harga harus stabil sesuai perintah Presiden, untuk jaga konsumen jelang Ramadhan dan Lebaran,” kata Mentan.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menjelaskan, antara Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Bulog sudah melakukan kesepakatan bersama, bahwa Kementerian Pertanian menyiapkan bahan pangannya, sementara itu gudang penyimpanannya dibeli Bulog, sementara persiapan gudangnya dilakukan Kementerian Perdagangan. Saat ini Bulog sudah memiliki gudang berkapasitas 1.000 ton. Sinergi ini dilaksanakan dalam rangka untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pangan, baik sebelum dan sesudah bulan Ramadhan.

Disampaikan pula oleh Mentan bahwa ketersediaan bawang merah

hingga setelah Lebaran juga aman. “Tercatat, dari Januari hingga Juni 2017, ketersediaan bawang merah mencapai 689.426 ton, sementara kebutuhan hanya 621.422 ton. Ketersediaan gula pasir pun aman. Stok yang dimiliki pemerintah dari awal tahun hingga setelah Lebaran surplus 131.401 ton. Begitu pun ketersediaan cabai rawit dan cabai besar pun aman. Ketersediaan cabai rawit pada bulan Maret hingga Juni mencapai 321.370 ton, sedangkan kebutuhannya hanya 287.657 ton. Ketersediaan cabai besar pada periode ini pun mencapai 405.34 ton, sementara kebutuhannya hanya 375.140 ton,” jelas Mentan.

Untuk daging, Mentan menjamin persediaan daging untuk memenuhi kebutuhan jelang Bulan Ramadhan hingga Lebaran. Hal tersebut terlihat dari stok daging sapi Bulog sebanyak 40 ribu ton, sementara kebutuhan daging sapi untuk bulan Ramadhan hanya 30 ribu ton.

Ke depan, pemerintah berencana menambah stok daging sapi sebesar 50 ribu ton. Harga daging maksimal Rp 80 ribu per kg, sedangkan harga jual daging sapi yang paling rendah mencapai Rp 70 ribu hingga Rp 75 ribu per kg,

“Yang terpenting tidak boleh ada yang jual melebihi Rp 80 ribu per kilogram. Ketersediaan daging ayam pun mencukupi. Tercatat, stok dari April hingga Juni mencapai 1.659.936 ton, sementara kebutuhan hanya 1.630.760 ton. Artinya pasokan daging ayam pun aman, bahkan surplus 29.176 ton. Ketersediaan telur dipastikan juga melebihi kebutuhan. Diperkirakan, ketersediaan telur mencapai 1.121.297 ton, sedangkan kebutuhan hanya 900.688 ton, sehingga surplus 220.609 ton. Kelebihan ini mampu mencukupi bulan berikutnya,” ucap Mentan.

Untuk mencegah praktik perdagangan yang melanggar hukum, Mentan memaparkan bahwa pihak Kementerian Pertanian terus bersinergi dengan aparat kepolisian. Hasil sinergi dengan Polri pun membuahkan hasil dengan turunnya

harga cabai. Sebelumnya, akibat kartel cabai, harga cabai sempat menjadi Rp 150-160.000/kg. Namun setelah aparat penegak hukum bertindak tegas, maka harga cabai dapat ditekan jadi Rp 30-40.000/kg. Keberhasilan penurunan harga cabai ini didukung pula oleh peningkatan produksi yang cukup signifikan.

“Dengan adanya tindakan tegas dari Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (Kapolri), harga cabai turun menjadi Rp 30-40 ribu per kilo. Kami berterima kasih kepada Kapolri, karena berhasil menindak tegas para orang-orang yang ‘memainkan’ harga cabai di pasaran. Kami berterima kasih ke Kapolri berserta jajaran yang membentuk Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Pangan. Ini luar biasa! Kemudian, kami berterima kasih karena pelanggaran dalam bentuk kartel, termasuk pelaku oplos pupuk, beras, dan cabai telah ditindak,” papar Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Kapolri Tito Karnavian mengatakan bahwa Presiden Jokowi telah memerintahkan semua lembaga pemerintahan agar mampu menjamin ketersediaan dan stabilitas harga pangan jelang bulan Ramadhan hingga Lebaran. Ketersediaan dan stabilitas harga pangan sangat signifikan dipengaruhi oleh rantai distribusi pangan.

“Sesuai dengan arahan presiden stabilitas harga pangan pokok jelang ramadhan dan lebaran harus tetap di jaga dan dipantau. Persoalan saat ini ada di rantai distribusi pangan. Para spekulasi mencoba mempermainkan harga. Saya perintahkan seluruh Kepala Kepolisian Daerah (Kapolda) untuk menindak setegas-tegasnya. Prinsipnya, kami akan bekerja sama dengan Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan, Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Bulog dan KPPU. Kami akan melakukan langkah bersama agar harga tetap stabil,” kata Kapolri.

Kapolri mengungkapkan, Polri membentuk Satgas di bidang keamanan Pangan yang bertugas secara khusus melakukan kegiatan



foto: kementerian

At the activity attended by the Director of Logistic Affairs Agency (Bulog) and Chairman of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), said the Ministry of Agriculture guaranteed the availability of rice stocks ahead of Ramadhan and Idul Fitri 1438H. According to the Minister of Agriculture, the availability of stock is more than enough to meet the needs of the people of Indonesia.

In Jakarta, rice stock is available as much as 800 thousand tons. For the area of West Java, Central Java, and East Java, the stock of rice is also reported to be abundant, so the Bulog warehouses are unable to accommodate. The Ministry of Agriculture also ensures the availability of other foodstuffs, such as onions and sugar.

“The rice stock currently reaches 1.9 million tons, enough for the next 8 months. This stock is harvested 2 to 3 months ago, but enough for the next 8 months. We guarantee 2.2 million tons more stock in Bulog for rice. So there is no reason for food prices to rise, especially rice. In West Java, Central Java, and East Java, it has also leased the building of approximately 50 warehouses, because the warehouse is full. Meanwhile, the stock of sugar available in Bulog warehouse is 400 thousand tons. Sugar price range, between Rp.11.300 to Rp.11.900. Stock and prices should be stable according to the President’s order, to keep consumers ahead of Ramadan and Idul Fitri,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture explained that between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade and Bulog has made a joint agreement, that the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare food, while the warehouse is purchased Bulog, while the preparation of warehouses done Ministry of Commerce. Currently Bulog already has a warehouse with a capacity of 1,000 tons. This synergy is implemented in order to meet food needs both before and after Ramadan.

pengawasan dan penindakan secara tegas terhadap para spekulan yang melakukan penimbunan stok pangan. Sebab, berdasarkan hasil pantauan Kepolisian, terjadinya kenaikan harga yang tidak wajar jelang hingga Lebaran merupakan dampak dari ulah spekulan yang menginginkan keuntungan tidak wajar.

“Di setiap Polda di seluruh provinsi akan dibentuk Satgas Pangan yang akan mengawasi hal tersebut setiap minggunya. Dan, jika ada pelanggaran oleh spekulan, agar diekspos untuk menghadirkan efek jera. Jika ada daerah yang tidak melakukan tindakan khusus terkait kejadian, maka direktornya akan saya ganti. Sampai dengan setelah Lebaran, kami terus bergerak agar para spekulan tidak bisa lagi main-main. Kalau kita diam, spekelun menganggap pemerintah diam atau tidak ada pengawasan, kondisi ini pasti dimanfaatkannya untuk mainkan stok dan harga,” kata Kapolri.

must be stabilized on the orders of the President. In fact, every relevant Ministry is reminded to keep the price ahead of Ramadan and Idul Fitri 1438H.

Toward the month of Ramadhan and Idul Fitri 1438H, the Government of Indonesia has ensured the safety of food stocks. In this regard, in order to discuss the availability and stability of food prices before Ramadhan to Idul Fitri 1438H, the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Republic of Indonesia Police, held Video Teleconference together with the Regional Police from all over Indonesia.

“President Joko Widodo has ordered that stocks and food prices be stabilized. This is so as not to burden the people of Indonesia. In fact, every week we are all reminded to keep the price ahead of Ramadan and Idul Fitri,” said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman after the Coordination and Video Teleconference Meeting related anticipation of price increases and food availability at the Headquarters (Police Headquarters) (3/5).

E *The Indonesian government has ordered all levels to safeguard the stock and stability of food prices so as not to burden the Indonesian people. Stock*

Minister of Agriculture also said that the availability of onion until after Lebaran is also safe. "Recorded, from January to June 2017, the availability of onion reaches 689,426 tons, while the need is only 621,422 tons. The availability of sugar is safe. The stock owned by the government from the beginning of the year until after Lebaran surplus 131,401 tons. So did the availability of cayenne pepper and large chili was safe. The availability of cayenne pepper in March to June reached 321,370 tons, while needs only 287,657 tons. The availability of large chilies in this period reached 405,34 tons, while the requirement was only 375,140 tons," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

For meat, the Minister of Agriculture guarantees meat supplies to meet the needs ahead of the month of Ramadan until Lebaran. It can be seen from the stock of Bulog beef as much as 40 thousand tons, while the need for beef for the month of Ramadan is only 30 thousand tons.

In the future, the government plans to increase the beef stock by 50 thousand tons. The maximum price of meat is Rp.80 thousand per kg, while the selling price of the lowest beef reaches Rp.70 thousand to Rp.75 thousand per kg,

"The most important thing is that no one sells more than Rp 80 thousand per kilogram, and the availability of chicken meat is sufficient, but the stock from April to June reaches 1,659,936 tons, while the need is only 1,630,760 tons, meaning that the supply of chicken meat is safe, even Surplus of 29,176 tons, egg availability is also surpassing the need, estimated that the availability of eggs reaches 1,121,297 tons, while the need is only 900,688 tons, resulting in a surplus of 220,609 tons, which is sufficient for the next month," said the Minister of Agriculture.

To prevent unlawful trade practices, Minister of Agriculture explained that the Ministry of Agriculture part continues to synergize with the police. The results of synergy with the Police was fruitless with the decline in the price of chili. Previously, due to chili cartel, the price of chili had become Rp 150-160.000/kg. But after law enforcement officers act decisively, then the price of chili can be reduced to Rp 30-40.000/kg. The success of the decline in chili prices is also supported by the increase in production significantly.

"With the firm action of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Chief of Police), the price of chili drops to Rp 30-40 thousand per kilo. We thank the Chief of Police, for successfully cracking down on those who 'play' the price of chili on the market. We are grateful to the Chief of Police along with the ranks that formed the Task Force (Satgas) of Food. This is amazing! Then, we are grateful for the violations in cartel form, including the perpetrators of fertilizer, rice, and chili poultry have been dealt with," said Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, Chief National Police Tito Karnavian said that President Jokowi has ordered all government agencies to be able to ensure the availability and stability of food prices ahead of the month of Ramadan until Lebaran. The availability and stability of food prices is significantly influenced by the food distribution chain.

"In accordance with the direction of the president of staple food price stability ahead of Ramadhan and Lebaran should remain on guard and monitored The problem is currently in the food distribution chain The speculators are trying to play the price, I ordered all the Regional Police Chief (Kapolda) to take firm action. In principle, we will cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bulog and KPPU We will take steps together to keep prices stable," said Chief of Police.

Chief of Police revealed, the Police formed Task Force in Food safety field which special duty to conduct activity of supervision and action firmly against speculator who do stockpile of food. Because, based on the results of monitoring Police, the rise in unfair price ahead of Lebaran is the impact of the act of speculators who want unfair advantage.

"In every Polda in all provinces a Food Task Force will be formed that will oversee it every week. And, if there is a violation by speculators, to be exposed to bring a deterrent effect. If there is an area that does not take a specific action related to the incident, then the director will I change. Until after Idul Fitri, we keep moving so that speculators can no longer play games. If we are silent, speculate that the government is silent or there is no supervision, this condition must be utilized to play the stock and price," said Mr. Chief of Police.



In Jakarta, rice stock is available as much as 800 thousand tons. For the area of West Java, Central Java, and East Java, the stock of rice is also reported to be abundant, so the Bulog warehouses are unable to accommodate. The Ministry of Agriculture also ensures the availability of other foodstuffs, such as onions and sugar.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



“Target kita, tahun ini 30 ribu embung harus jadi. Saya memerintahkan pihak Kementerian Pertanian dan Kemendes PDTT untuk segera bersinergi membangun embung desa di seluruh Indonesia”

Presiden Joko Widodo



Foto: Kementerian

Air, Pilar Penting Pembangunan Pertanian

Water, an Important Pillar of Agricultural Development

I Pembangunan infrastruktur berupa 49 waduk besar dan perbaikan saluran irigasi tengah dilaksanakan pemerintah dalam rangka menjamin ketersediaan air sebagai pilar penting pendukung pembangunan pertanian.

Target nasional Indonesia dibidang pangan dan pertanian adalah mempersiapkan Indonesia sebagai Negara Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada 2045. Mewujudkan hal tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia tengah merancang dan melaksanakan sejumlah program utama dibidang pertanian. Program-program tersebut antara lain pembangunan infrastruktur pertanian berupa dam/bendungan, embung, dan saluran irigasi (primer, sekunder maupun

tersier). Selain itu, pemerintah secara konsisten berupaya optimal menyediakan dan mendistribusikan pupuk, maupun mengimplementasikan teknologi pertanian tepat guna yang mampu mendukung perkembangan pertanian dari hulu hingga hilir.

“Tujuan pemerintah membangun infrastruktur berupa dam/bendungan dan irigasi adalah adanya ketersediaan air yang memadai untuk

pertanian. Pertanian itu kuncinya di air! Kalau airnya tidak ada, bagaimana petani kita mau menanam?" kata Presiden Joko Widodo saat membuka Pekan Nasional (Penas) Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 di Stadion Harapan Bangsa, Gampong Lhong Raya, Banda Aceh, Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), (6/5).

Menindaklanjuti hal tersebut, Presiden Joko Widodo menegaskan bahwa pemerintah tengah membangun sedikitnya 49 waduk besar yang tersebar dari Sabang hingga Merauke. Mendampinginya, pemerintah juga fokus melakukan perbaikan saluran irigasi, baik saluran irigasi primer, sekunder maupun tersier. Berkenaan dengan perbaikan irigasi, Kementerian Pertanian kembali mempertegas komitmennya untuk menyelesaikan pembangunan 3 juta saluran irigasi sekunder dan tersier pada 2017, sesuai dengan target yang ditetapkan 3 tahun lalu.

"Kita menyadari, banyak sekali waduk yang diperlukan petani untuk pengairan sawahnya. Tetapi yang paling banyak waduk yang harus dibangun di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Karena daerah tersebut memang sangat membutuhkannya. Sedangkan untuk masalah irigasi sekunder dan tersier, Pak Menteri Pertanian telah menyampaikan kepada saya bahwa hingga saat ini perbaikan irigasi sekunder sudah mencapai 3 juta hektare," kata Presiden.

Selanjutnya, terkait upaya pemerintah yang tengah gencar membangun 30.000 embung untuk mendukung sektor pertanian di Indonesia, Presiden telah menginstruksikan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi (Kemendes PDTT) untuk membangun embung-embung kecil.

"Target kita, tahun ini 30 ribu embung harus jadi. Saya memerintahkan pihak Kementerian Pertanian dan Kemendes PDTT untuk segera bersinergi membangun embung desa di seluruh Indonesia," ujar Presiden.

Kembangkan Komoditas Unggulan Daerah

Kepada gubernur, walikota, dan bupati di seluruh Indonesia, Presiden mengingatkan agar para petani di daerahnya tidak hanya terpaku pada tanaman-tanaman tertentu saja. Melainkan harus mulai mencari tanaman-tanaman unggulan di daerahnya yang memiliki harga jual yang baik.

"Komoditas lain yang harus diperhatikan adalah kakao. Saat ini harga kakao merangkak naik, namun produksinya masih rendah di Indonesia. Kita harus kembangkan dan remajakan komoditas kakao. Untuk kopi, harganya juga naik terus. Di Aceh, kopi gayo enak sekali. Saya meyakini, di daerah lain pun banyak terdapat kopi yang sangat spesial dan memiliki harga yang sangat bagus. Begitu juga mete yang harganya juga baik. Kenapa tidak kita tanam?" ucap Presiden. Saat berdialog dengan petani jagung dan petani kakao, Presiden mengungkapkan bahwa harga jagung sempat jatuh di Kabupaten Dompus akibat impor jagung sebesar 3,6 juta ton. Melihat kondisi tersebut, Presiden langsung mengkoordinasikannya dengan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) agar mengurangi impor jagung melalui Inpres untuk menetapkan harga jagung Rp 2.700/kg.

"Jika harga jagungnya baik, petani bergairah untuk menanam, karena menguntungkan. Akibat Inpres tersebut, angka impor jagung saat ini turun menjadi 900.000 ton dari 3,6 juta ton. Hal ini disebabkan karena harga jagung di tingkat petani sudah baik, sehingga kebutuhan jagung sudah dapat dipenuhi dari petani jagung dalam negeri," kata Presiden.

Pentingnya Kelembagaan Petani - Nelayan dan Petani Hutan

Berkenaan dengan tema Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 yaitu "Melalui Pekan Nasional Petani-Nelayan Kita Mantapkan Kelembagaan Petani - Nelayan dan Petani Hutan sebagai Mitra Kerja Pemerintah dalam Rangka Kemandirian, Ketahanan dan Kedaulatan Pangan menuju

Kesejahteraan Petani Nelayan Indonesia", Presiden memaparkan bahwa tema tersebut sangat tepat, karena saat ini diperlukan kelembagaan petani, nelayan dan petani hutan yang andal, kuat, mandiri, dan berdaya saing tinggi.

Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 menjadi momentum yang sangat berharga bagi para petani di seluruh Indonesia. Pada kegiatan ini sekitar 38.000 peserta yang terdiri dari perwakilan petani dari 34 provinsi seluruh Indonesia, aparat pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah, organisasi profesi, pemerhati pakar pertanian, perikanan dan kehutanan, penyuluh pertanian maupun peneliti, pelaku agribisnis serta perwakilan dari petani ASEAN dan Jepang berkumpul bersama. Dari penjelasan pihak panitia, 70% dari peserta yang hadir merupakan peserta utama, sedangkan sisanya adalah peninjau dan pendamping. Presiden berharap dalam Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 terjadi pertemuan sekaligus alih pengetahuan dan teknologi antar petani dan nelayan.

Alsintan Karya Anak Bangsa

Dalam Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 ini, Presiden berkesempatan pula meninjau langsung tiga alat mesin pertanian (Alsintan) produksi PT Pindad (Persero). Pindad memproduksi Alsintan hasil karya dalam negeri untuk mendukung kemandirian dan percepatan program ketahanan pangan pemerintah.

Adapun Alsintan produksi Pindad diantaranya Pengolah Tanah Amphibi PA-1800, yang berfungsi mengolah tanah sekaligus mencacah sisa jerami padi, jagung, dan gulma serta mencampurnya dengan tanah. Penggunaan PA-1800 berpotensi besar meningkatkan kandungan bahan organik tanah.

Selain itu, terdapat pula mesin panen PP-160 untuk memanen jagung dan padi, sekaligus memasukkan hasil panen ke dalam karung. Pindad juga telah berhasil memproduksi traktor multiguna PTM-90 yang memiliki

fungsi sebagai loader untuk berbagai jenis material, seperti tanah, batu, pasir atau puing bangunan. PTM-90 memiliki kapasitas cukup besar untuk keperluan konstruksi, pertanian, serta pemeliharaan fasilitas akses jalan pedesaan.

Tahun ini Pindad telah memproduksi 150 unit Alsintan yang terdiri dari 50 unit untuk masing-masing Alsintan tersebut. Semua komponen produk ini berasal dari dalam negeri dan diproduksi di Pindad, kecuali mesin dan transmisi. Dengan kehadiran Alsintan produksi Pindad, kapasitas dan kualitas produksi pangan dalam negeri diharapkan meningkat sehingga tidak bergantung pada negara lain. Pihak Pindad berkomitmen untuk terus bersinergi dengan PT Bhirawa dan Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan (Balitbang) Pertanian Kementerian Pertanian guna mengembangkan berbagai mesin pertanian. Pindad merupakan sole *manufactur* untuk Alsintan, sedangkan Bhirawa merupakan sole *distributor* yang memperoleh lisensi dari Kementerian Pertanian.

E *Development of infrastructure in the form of 49 large reservoirs and reparation of irrigation channel is being conducted by the government in order to ensure the availability of water as an important pillar supporting agricultural development.*

National target of Indonesia in the field of food and agriculture is preparing Indonesia as a World Food Granary Country in 2045. In order to make it happen, the Government of Indonesia is designing and implementing a number of major programs in the field of agriculture. These programs include among other things the development of agricultural infrastructure such as dam, retention basin, and irrigation channels



foto: Kementerian

(primary, secondary and tertiary). In addition, the government consistently strives to optimally provide and distribute fertilizers, and implement appropriate agricultural technology that is capable to support agricultural development from upstream to downstream.

“The objective of the government to build infrastructure in the form of dam and irrigation is the availability of sufficient water for agriculture. The key in agriculture is water! if the water is not there, how will our farmers plant?,” said President Joko Widodo at the opening of National Exhibition (Penas) of Farmers-Fisherman, Vietnam XV 2017 at Harapan Bangsa Stadium, Gampong Lhong Raya, Banda Aceh, Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), (6/5).

Following the above matter, President Joko Widodo underlined that the government is in progress of building at least 49 large reservoirs spread from Sabang to Merauke. At the same time, the government is also focusing on improving irrigation channels, both primary, secondary and tertiary irrigation channels. With regard to irrigation improvements, the Ministry of Agriculture again reaffirmed its commitment to complete the construction of 3 million secondary and tertiary irrigation channels by 2017, in accordance with the target set 3 years ago.

“We realize, a lot of reservoirs that the farmers need to irrigate their fields. But the most reservoirs have to be built in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. Since the area is urgently need. While in regards to the problem of secondary and tertiary irrigation, the Minister of Agriculture has told me that up to now the secondary irrigation repair has reached 3 million hectares,” said Mr. President.

Furthermore, in relation to the government’s intensive efforts to build 30,000 retention basins to support the agricultural sector in Indonesia, Mr. President has instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Development, Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) to build small retention basins.

“Our target, this year 30 thousand retention basins must be done. I ordered the Ministry of Agriculture and Kemendes PDTT to immediately synergize to build village retention basins throughout Indonesia,” said Mr. President.

Develop Regional Ultimate Commodities

To the governors, mayors, and regents throughout Indonesia, Mr. President reminded that farmers in their authority are not only fixated on certain crops. It should start looking for ultimate crops in the area that have a good selling price.

"Other commodities that must be considered is cocoa. Currently cocoa prices are rising, but production is still low in Indonesia We must develop and rejuvenate cocoa commodities. For coffee, the price is also rising. In Aceh, gayo coffee is very good. I believe, In other region there are lots of very special coffee and have a very good price. So as to cashew beans which price is also good. Why do not we plant?" add Mr. President.

When carrying out dialogue with corn and cocoa farmers, Mr. President revealed that the price of corn had fallen in Dompu Regency due to corn imports of 3.6 million tons. Seeing this condition, the President immediately coordinated with the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) to reduce the import of corn through the President Instruction to set the price of corn to be Rp 2.700/kg.

"If the corn price is good, the farmers are eager to plant, because it is profitable. As a result of the President Instruction, the current corn import figure fell to 900,000 tons from 3.6 million tons. This is because the price of corn at the level of farmers is good, so the needs of corn can be met from corn farmers in the country," said Mr. President.

The Important of Farmers – Fishers and Forest Farmers

With regard to the theme of Fishermen-Farmers Exhibition XV 2017 id est. "Through the National Exhibition of Farmers-Fishermen We Strengthen the Institution of Farmers-Fishermen and Forest Farmers as the Government Partners in the Framework of Self-Reliance, Resilience and Food Sovereignty towards the Welfare of Indonesian Fishermen and Farmers", Mr. President explained that the theme is precise, because currently it is required institution of farmers, fishermen and forest farmers that are reliable, strong, independent, and highly competitive.

The Farmer-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 becomes a very valuable momentum for farmers throughout Indonesia. In this activity, about 38,000 participants consisting of representatives of farmers from 34 provinces throughout Indonesia, government apparatus and local government, professional organizations, observers of agriculture experts, fisheries and forestry, agricultural extension and researchers, agribusiness actors and representatives of ASEAN and Japanese farmers gathered together.

According to the committee's explanation, 70% of the participants present were the main participants, while the rest were observers and companions.

The President hopes in the XV 2017 Farmer-Fishermen's Penetree there is a meeting and transfer of knowledge and technology between farmers and fishermen.

Alsintan, an Invention of the Children of the Nation

In this Fishermen-Fisherman Exhibition XV 2017, Mr. President also has the opportunity to directly review three farming machine tools (Alsintan) produced by PT Pindad (Persero). Pindad produces Alsintan works in the masterpiece of the country to support the independence and acceleration of government food security programs.

While Alsintan Pindad production among others is Amphibi PA-1800 Land Processing, which serves to process soil as well as chopping the remaining rice straw, corn, and weeds and mix it with the soil. The use of PA-1800 has great potential to improve soil organic material content.

In addition, there are also PP-160 harvest engines for harvesting corn and rice, as well as packing the harvest into the sack. Pindad has also succeeded in producing PTM-90 multipurpose tractors that function as loaders for various types of materials, such as soil, stone, sand or building debris. PTM-90 has considerable capacity for construction, farming, and maintenance of rural road access facilities.

This year Pindad has produced 150 units of Alsintan consisting of 50 units for each Alsintan. All components of this product are originated domestically and manufactured by Pindad, except engines and transmissions. With the presence of Alsintan produced by Pindad, the capacity and quality of domestic food production is expected to increase so it does not depend on other countries.

Pindad is committed to continue to cooperate with PT Bhirawa and Research and Development Agency (Balitbang) Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture to develop a variety of agricultural machinery. Pindad is a sole manufacture for Alsintan, while Bhirawa is a sole distributor licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture.



"Our target, this year 30 thousand retention basins must be done. I ordered the Ministry of Agriculture and Kemendes PDTT to immediately synergize to build village retention basins throughout Indonesia"

President Joko Widodo



“KTNA terdiri dari 22 juta Kepala Keluarga di Indonesia. Apabila kita bergerak bersama-sama, dunia ini kita guncang bersama-sama. Oleh karenanya, mulai hari ini, mari kita tingkatkan kerja keras demi mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pertanian pada 2024”.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Pekan Nasional Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 Untuk Kemajuan Pertanian Indonesia *Farmers-Fishermen National Penas Exhibition XV 2017* *For Improving Indonesian Agriculture*

I Pekan Nasional Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 berperan penting dalam mendukung kemajuan pertanian Indonesia. Kementerian Pertanian meyakini, dengan meningkatnya sektor pertanian, Indonesia akan menjadi Negara Pengekspor Pangan, dan berpotensi besar menjadi Negara Lumbung Pangan Dunia.

Dalam Pekan Nasional (Penas) Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 di Banda Aceh (6-11/5), Kementerian Pertanian menggelar acara Rembug Utama Kontak Tani Nelayan Andalan (KTNA) Nasional di Anjong Mon Mata, Komplek

Meuligoe Gubernur Aceh, Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) (5/5).

Dalam arahnya, Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman menjelaskan arti penting



Foto: Kementerian

Pertanian berencana distribusikan jutaan benih ke seluruh wilayah Indonesia guna mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai negara lumbung pangan dunia.

“KTNA terdiri dari 22 juta Kepala Keluarga di Indonesia. Apabila kita bergerak bersama-sama, dunia ini kita guncang bersama-sama. Oleh karenanya, mulai hari ini, mari kita tingkatkan kerja keras demi mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pertanian pada 2024,” himbau Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan mengatakan, Indonesia adalah negara hebat karena memiliki petani hebat. Kehebatan petani Indonesia dibuktikan dengan kemampuan Indonesia memenuhi kebutuhan berasnya selama dua tahun terakhir. Untuk itu, pemerintah terus berupaya menyejahterakan petani Indonesia dengan berbagai cara.

“Untuk mencapai kesejahteraan, salah satu caranya dengan mendorong petani menanam padi sebanyak 3 kali dalam setahun. Jika biasanya tanam 1 kali, maka sekarang harus menjadi tanam 3 kali per tahun. Ada lahan 4 juta hektar di seluruh Indonesia. Apabila ditanam tiga kali setahun, maka hasilnya 300% akan naik,” kata Mentan.

Menurut Mentan, selain berupaya aktif mendistribusikan jutaan benih pangan, pemerintah juga fokus membuka lahan baru untuk menciptakan lumbung-lumbung padi baru. Dengan demikian produksi pertanian, khususnya padi, diharapkan dapat terus meningkat setiap tahun.

Paralel dengan hal tersebut, pemerintah mengajak para akademisi pertanian di seluruh Indonesia untuk berkontribusi aktif meningkatkan sektor pertanian. Salah satunya dengan menciptakan mesin pertanian.

“Saat ini sudah ada mesin yang dihasilkan generasi muda Indonesia. Kehadiran mesin dan teknologi

pertanian yang dihasilkan generasi muda di tanah air akan mampu mengurangi impor mesin pertanian yang selama ini dilakukan. Mari kita ciptakan mesin pertanian dari dalam negeri. Dengan demikian, semua mesin pertanian, baik untuk membantu pengolahan sebelum dan sesudah panen berbagai komoditas, merupakan produk dalam negeri. Nantinya, semua mesin pertanian tidak lagi impor,” tegas Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Panglima Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) Jenderal Gatot Nurmantyo menjelaskan tentang tantangan dan peluang petani dan nelayan dalam menghadapi kompetisi global. Gatot menegaskan bahwa posisi petani dan nelayan di Indonesia sangat strategis. Roda pemerintahan tak akan berjalan normal tanpa peran aktif petani dan nelayan.

“Untuk itu, sudah sepatutnya peningkatan sektor pertanian dan perikanan menjadi prioritas semua pihak. Petani dan nelayan di Indonesia kini berada pada posisi sangat strategis. Sudah sepatutnya peningkatan sektor pertanian menjadi prioritas semua pihak,” kata Panglima TNI.

E *Farmer-Fishermen National Penas Exhibition XV 2017 plays an important role in supporting the advancement of Indonesian agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture believes that by the improvement of agricultural sector, Indonesia will become a Food Exporting Countries, and has a large potential to become a World Food Barn Country.*

In the National Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 in Banda Aceh (6-11/5), the Ministry of Agriculture held an event of Mainstay Farmers-Fishermen Contact (KTNA)

Penas KTNA dalam mendukung kemajuan pertanian Indonesia. Kementerian Pertanian meyakini, dengan terus meningkatkan sektor pertanian, Indonesia berpotensi besar menjadi negara pengekspor pangan.

“Dengan peningkatan hasil pertanian Indonesia dan perkembangan sektor pertanian yang terjadi di Indonesia selama ini. Alhamdulillah, sekarang kita tidak impor lagi. Masyarakat Indonesia telah dapat menikmati hasil petani Indonesia sendiri. Sekarang ini beras tidak impor. Bawang kita tidak impor lagi, bahkan kita sudah ekspor!” kata Mentan.

Pada acara yang dihadiri Panglima Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI), Gubernur NAD dan para petani pengurus KTNA Daerah, Mentan meminta semua pihak, termasuk seluruh pimpinan daerah, untuk semakin meningkatkan kerja demi kemajuan sektor pertanian. Mendukung hal tersebut, Kementerian



foto: Kementerian

in Anjong Mon Mata, Meuligoe Complex Governor of Aceh, Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) (5/5).

In his direction, Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman explained the importance of Penas Exhibition KTNA in supporting the improvement of Indonesian agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture believes, by continuing to improve the agricultural sector, Indonesia has great potential to become a food exporting country.

“With the improvement of Indonesian agricultural output and the development of agriculture sector that occurred in Indonesia so far. Alhamdulillah, now we are not import anymore. Indonesian people have been able to enjoy the results of Indonesian farmers themselves. Nowadays rice is not imported. Onion we do not import anymore, we even export,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

At the event attended by the Commander of the Indonesian National Army (TNI), the Governor of NAD and the regional KTNA management farmers, the Minister of Agriculture asked all parties, including all regional leaders, to further improve the work for the sake of the agricultural sector. To support the above matter, the Ministry of Agriculture plans to distribute millions of seeds to all parts of Indonesia in order to embody Indonesia as the world food barns.

“KTNA consists of 22 million Heads of Family in Indonesia. When we moved together, we shake this world together. Therefore, starting today, let us raise our hard work to embody Indonesia as a granary of agriculture in 2024,” appealed the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture said that Indonesia is a great country because it has a great farmer. The greatness of Indonesian

farmers is evidenced by Indonesia's ability to meet its rice needs during the past two years. To that end, the government keeps seeking the welfare of Indonesian farmers in various ways.

“To achieve welfare, one of the way to encourage farmers is to grow rice 3 times a year. If it is usually planted once, then now it should be planted 3 times a year. There are 4 million hectares of land throughout Indonesia. If planted three times a year, then the result will increase 300%,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to Minister of Agriculture, in addition to trying to actively distribute millions seeds of food, the government also focuses on opening up new land to create new rice barns. Thus, agricultural production, especially rice, is expected to increase every year.

In parallel with this, the government invites agriculture academics all over Indonesia to contribute actively to improve the agricultural sector. One of them by creating a farm machine.

“Nowadays there are machines produced by the young generation of Indonesia. The presence of agricultural machinery and technology produced by the young generation in the country will be able to reduce the import of agricultural machinery that has been done. Let us create agricultural machinery from domestic. Thus, all agricultural machinery, both to assist the process before and after the harvest of various commodities, are domestic products. In the future, all agricultural machineries will be no longer imported,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, Commander of the Indonesian Military (TNI) General Gatot Nurmantyo explained about the challenges and opportunities of farmers and fishermen in facing global competition. Gatot asserted that the position of farmers and fishermen in Indonesia is very strategic. The wheels of government will not run normally without the active role of farmers and fishermen.

“Therefore, it is properly for the improvement of agriculture and fishery sector to be the priority of all parties. Farmers and fishermen position in Indonesia are now very strategic. It is reasonable that the improvement of the agricultural sector becomes the priority of all parties,” said Mister Commander.



“KTNA consists of 22 million Heads of Family in Indonesia. When we moved together, we shake this world together. Therefore, starting today, let us raise our hard work to embody Indonesia as a granary of agriculture in 2024”

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Kementan Targetkan Luas Tambah Tanam Di 17 Provinsi

The Ministry of Agricultural Targets the Extended Plant Area in 17 Provinces

Il Presiden Joko Widodo berkomitmen agar Indonesia mampu mencapai swasembada pangan, sebagai upaya menghentikan impor pangan di masa mendatang. Untuk mewujudkan komitmen tersebut, capaian Luas Tambah Tanam (LTT) periode Mei- September 2017 harus ditingkatkan. Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan Luas LTT pada September 2017 dapat mencapai target sebesar 1,6 juta hingga 1,7 juta hektare di 17 provinsi.

Guna meningkatkan pertumbuhan produksi beras dalam rangka mencapai swasembada pangan, sekaligus menghentikan impor pangan di masa mendatang, Kementerian Pertanian terus berupaya meningkatkan LTT padi dan Serapan Gabah (Sergab) Nasional. Menindaklanjuti pencapaian target tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian menggelar Rapat Koordinasi Gabungan (Rakorgab) untuk membahas strategi peningkatan LTT dan Sergab Nasional periode April-September 2017.

“Presiden sudah berkomitmen bahwa Indonesia harus mencapai swasembada pangan sebagai upaya stop importasi pangan dimasa mendatang, dan diharapkan malah harus ekspor. Oleh karenanya, capaian LTT periode Mei-September 2017 harus dapat meningkat dari sebelumnya. Mengingat terjadi sedikit penurunan capaian target pada April, maka perlu dipacu peningkatan capaian target tersebut pada Mei-September 2017,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman



Berdasarkan data yang dilaporkan, dari target penambahan LTT seluas 2 juta hektare pada April 2017, hanya tercapai 1,3 juta hektare, dengan produksi gabah kering giling sebanyak 6,9 juta ton. Meski demikian, realisasi LTT pada April 2017 tercatat meningkat dari periode yang sama pada 2016 yaitu seluas 1,2 juta hektare.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

foto: kementan



pada Rakorgab yang berlangsung di Auditorium Kantor Pusat Kementerian Pertanian (3/5).

Berdasarkan data yang dilaporkan, dari target penambahan LLT seluas 2 juta hektare pada April 2017, hanya tercapai 1,3 juta hektare, dengan produksi gabah kering giling sebanyak 6,9 juta ton. Meski demikian, realisasi LTT pada April 2017 tercatat meningkat dari periode yang sama pada 2016 yaitu seluas 1,2 juta hektare.

“Yang berhasil direalisasikan adalah seluas 1,27 juta hektare. Harapan kami 2 juta hektare. Nah, ini di bawah target. Sebenarnya kita kurang puas,” ucap Mentan

Mentan menyebutkan, penurunan capaian LTT pada periode April diakibatkan beberapa faktor, diantaranya faktor cuaca dan faktor kelelahan akibat tingginya capaian LTT periode Oktober 2016 hingga Maret 2017.

Selama 1,5 tahun terakhir Indonesia tidak mengalami gejolak stok dan harga beras. Capaian prestasi tersebut dilatarbelakangi komitmen kuat Kementerian Pertanian untuk mencapai target LTT pada periode bulan Juli-September 2016, yaitu minimal 1 juta hektare/bulan. Dengan tercapainya target LTT tersebut, maka potensi musim paceklik, yang umumnya berlangsung pada Desember-Februari, dapat dihindari.

“Sebenarnya, tahun ini bukan terjadi penurunan, melainkan hanya tidak mencapai target. April tahun lalu tercapai 1 juta hektare. Sedangkan untuk April tahun ini tercapai 1,27 juta hektare. Kekurangan penambahan LTT pada April harus segera dikejar pada Mei-September. Kami meminta para Kepala Dinas terkait di setiap provinsi mengejar target yang telah ditetapkan tersebut. Sehingga hasil panen berikutnya dapat naik signifikan dari tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Masih ada waktu 5 bulan. Jadi masih bisa diusahakan agar dapat mencapai target yang telah ditentukan, bahkan lebih. Diharapkan, pada September dapat



Foto: Istimewa

mencapai target, bahkan melebihi hingga 7 juta hektar,” kata Mentan.

Dalam Rakorgab yang dihadiri sejumlah Kepala Dinas Pertanian berbagai daerah, jajaran Direksi Perusahaan Umum Badan Urusan Logistik (Perum Bulog) dan Kepala Divisi Regional Bulog dari 17 Provinsi sentra produksi padi ini, Mentan mengungkapkan bahwa Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan peningkatan LTT di 17 provinsi seluas tujuh juta hektare pada lima bulan mendatang. Hal ini penting dilakukan dalam rangka menaikkan produksi beras, sehingga dapat menghindari paceklik dan kenaikan harga beras.

“Hingga September diharapkan LTT tidak berada di bawah 6 juta hektare. Syukur-syukur bisa 6,5-7 juta hektare. Sebab, pada periode Oktober-Maret tahun lalu LTT melampaui 500 ribu hektare di atas target. LTT merupakan rumus jitu untuk menghindari paceklik di Indonesia. Rumus yang selama ini digunakan adalah luas tanam padi pada Juli-September tidak boleh dibawah satu juta hektare,” ungkap Mentan.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menjelaskan, Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan LTT pada Mei 2017 seluas 1,6 juta hingga 1,7 juta hektare di 17 provinsi. Dengan merealisasikan target tersebut,

diharapkan mampu menutupi kekurangan yang terjadi pada April.

"Jadi, kalau kita tadi telah menghitung secara bersama-sama, Maka Insya Allah, penambahan luas tanam tambah di Mei bisa menutupi kekurangan April. Artinya, kalau dari 17 provinsi sudah bisa mencapai 1,6 juta sampai 1,7 juta, maka tertutuplah kekurangan itu" jelas Mentan.

Mentan menuturkan, dari target tersebut, penyumbang terbesar berasal dari Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dengan 261 ribu hektare. Lalu disusul Provinsi Jawa Timur dan Jawa Tengah, yaitu masing-masing seluas 250 ribu hektare. Sementara itu, LTT yang semula ditargetkan 200 ribu hektare di Jawa Barat, ditingkatkan menjadi 240 ribu hektare.

"Daerah lainnya, Sumatera Selatan 150 ribu hektare, Sumatera Utara 100 ribu hektare, Lampung 130 ribu hektare, Kalimantan Selatan 30 ribu hektare, Banten 43 ribu hektare, Bali 8 ribu hektare, Kalimantan Barat 35 ribu hektare, dan Yogyakarta 10 ribu hektare," tutur Mentan

Untuk mencapai target LTT, Mentan menegaskan agar semua daerah berupaya mencapai target LTT. Apabila satu daerah tidak berhasil mencapai TT, maka akan dilakukan pemindahan anggaran ke daerah lain untuk memenuhi target LTT. Sedangkan bagi wilayah yang mampu meningkatkan LTT 30 persen dari target, akan menerima alokasi anggaran dari wilayah yang tidak memenuhi target LTT tersebut.

"Dana tiap daerah yang tak memenuhi target sebaiknya dialihkan ke daerah yang naik saja. Sebaliknya Kementerian Pertanian akan memberikan apresiasi bagi daerah berhasil naik 30% dari target yang ditentukan," tegas Mentan.

Terkait Sergab, Mentan menetapkan target menyerapan gabah 2017 sebesar 75 juta ton, yaitu lebih tinggi dari target tahun sebelumnya yang sebanyak 73 juta ton. Diyakini, target tersebut dapat tercapai, karena tahun lalu berhasil direalisasikan sebanyak 78 juta ton. Optimisme tersebut didukung kondisi sergab saat ini yang telah mencapai 20 ribu ton per hari.

E President Joko Widodo committed that Indonesia will be able achieve self-sufficiency in food, as an effort to stop food

imports in the future. To achieve this commitment, the achievement of Extended Plant Area (LTT) for May-September 2017 period must be improved. The Ministry of Agriculture targets the LTT Area in September 2017 to reach the target of 1.6 million to 1.7 million hectares in 17 provinces.

To increase the growth of rice production in order to achieve food self-sufficiency, as well as to stop food imports in the future, the Ministry of Agriculture strives to improve rice LTT and National Grain Uptake (Sergab). Following the achievement of the target, the Ministry of Agriculture held a Joint Coordination Meeting (Rakorgab) to discuss the strategy of increasing the LTT and National Sergab period of April-September 2017.

"The President has committed that Indonesia must achieve self-sufficiency in food as an effort to stop food importation in the future, and even it is expected to export. Therefore, the achievement of LTT period of May-September 2017 should be able to increase from before. Given the slight decline in target achievement in April, it is necessary to boost the achievement of the target in May-September 2017," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman at Rakorgab which took place at the Central Office Auditorium of the Ministry of Agriculture (3/5).

Based on the reported data, from the target of adding 2 million hectares of LLT in April 2017, there was only reached 1.3 million hectares, with the production of dried grain as much as 6.9 million tons. However, the realization of LTT in April 2017 was recorded to have been increased from the same period in 2016 which is an area of 1.2 million hectares.

"The extension succeeded to be realized is an area of 1.27 million hectares. Our hope is 2 million hectares. Well, this is below target." Actually we are not satisfied," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture said that the decline in LTT achievement in the April period was due to several factors, including weather and fatigue factors due to the high performance of LTT in the period of October 2016 to March 2017.



Based on the reported data, from the target of adding 2 million hectares of LLT in April 2017, there was only reached 1.3 million hectares, with the production of dried grain as much as 6.9 million tons. However, the realization of LTT in April 2017 was recorded to have been increased from the same period in 2016 which is an area of 1.2 million hectares.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

During the last 1.5 years Indonesia has not experienced the volatility of stock and rice prices. The achievement is caused by the strong commitment of the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve the LTT target within the period of July-September 2016, which is at least 1 million hectares/month. With the achievement of LTT targets, the potential season of famine, which generally takes place during December-February, can be avoided.

“Actually, this year there is no decline, but it just did not reach the target, April last year there was reached 1 million hectares, while for April this year it was reached 1.27 million hectares. Lack of addition of LTT in April must be pursued in May-September. We asked the related Provincial Departments in each province are pursuing the set targets so that the next harvest can rise significantly from the previous years. There are still 5 months, so it can still be done in order to achieve the target that has been determined, even more. It is hoped that in September we can reach the target, even exceeding up to 7 million hectares,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

In the Rakorgab attended by several Heads of Agriculture Agency of several regions, the Board of Directors of Public Corporation of Logistic Affairs Agency (Bulog) and Head of Regional Division of Bulog from 17 Provinces of this rice production center, Minister of Agriculture revealed that the Ministry of Agriculture targets the improvement of LTT in 17 provinces covering seven million hectares in the next five months. This is important to raise rice production, so we can avoid famine and rising rice prices.

“Until September it is expected to LTT will not below 6 million hectares. Gratefully if it can be 6,5-7 million hectares. Therefore, in the period of October to March last year LTT exceeded 500 thousand hectares above the target. LTT is a great formula to avoid famine in Indonesia. The formula that has been used so far is the width of rice planting are in July-



foto: istimewa

September should not be less than one million hectares,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture explained that the Ministry of Agriculture targets the LTT in May 2017 of 1.6 million to 1.7 million hectares in 17 provinces. By realizing these targets, it is expected to cover the shortfall that occurred in April.

“So, as we have counted together, then *Insha Allah*, the extension of planting area added in May can cover the deficiency in April, which means that if from 17 provinces can reach 1.6 million to 1.7 million, then the lack will be compensated,” explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture said that of the target, the largest contributor came from South Sulawesi Province with 261 thousand hectares. Then followed by East Java and Central Java, which are each of 250 thousand hectares. Meanwhile, LTT originally targeted 200 thousand hectares in West Java, increased to 240 thousand hectares.

“Other areas, South Sumatra with 150 thousand hectares, North Sumatra 100 thousand hectares, 130 thousand hectares of North Sumatra, 30 thousand hectares of South Kalimantan, Banten 43 thousand

hectares, Bali 8 thousand hectares, West Kalimantan 35 thousand hectares and Yogyakarta 10 thousand hectares,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

In order to achieve the LTT target, Mr. Minister emphasized that all regions must seek to achieve LTT targets. If one region fails to reach the TT, it will be transferred to other regions to meet the LTT target. While for regions that are able to increase LTT 30 percent of the target, will receive allocations of budget from areas that do not meet the LTT target.

“Funds for each region that do not meet the target should be transferred to the rising areas only. On the other hand, the Ministry of Agriculture will give appreciation for the region managed to rise 30% of the target set,” asserted the Minister of Agriculture.

With regard to Sergab, the Minister of Agriculture set the grain absorption target of 2017 as many as 75 million tons, which is higher than the previous year’s target as many as 73 million tons. It is believed that the target can be achieved, because within the last year, it was successfully realized as many as 78 million tons. The optimism is supported by the current state of affairs which has reached 20 thousand tons per day.

Pemerintah Targetkan Bangun 10 Ribu Embung Sepanjang 2017

The Government Targets to Develop 10 Thousand Retainer Basin During 2017

1 Sepanjang 2017 pemerintah menargetkan pembangunan minimal 10 ribu embung dari total 30 ribu embung di seluruh Indonesia dengan jangkauan 1,5-2 hektare. Embung-embung tersebut ditargetkan mengairi jutaan hektare lahan pertanian, sehingga produksi meningkat dan dapat menciptakan swasembada pangan.



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“Manfaat embung sangat banyak. Diantaranya menghasilkan air. Ada air berarti ada kehidupan. Tanaman pangan, sayur-sayuran, ternak dan mikroba akan tumbuh, sehingga seperti stok cabai dan bawang tidak lagi berfluktuasi”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Pemerintah Indonesia berencana membangun puluhan ribu embung guna mengairi jutaan hektare lahan pertanian di seluruh Indonesia. Embung adalah cekungan penampung air yang digunakan untuk mengatur dan menampung suplai aliran air hujan, serta untuk meningkatkan kualitas air di badan air yang terkait (sungai dan danau). Embung digunakan untuk menjaga kualitas air tanah, mencegah banjir, estetika, hingga pengairan. Apabila embung bisa mengairi jutaan hektare lahan pertanian, maka diyakini produksi akan meningkat dan dapat menciptakan swasembada pangan.

Pembangunan embung dan bangunan air lainnya merupakan strategi Kementerian Pertanian untuk mendorong peningkatan produksi pertanian, terutama di lahan pertanian tadah hujan. Hingga 2019, pemerintah menargetkan pembangunan 30 ribu embung di seluruh wilayah seluruh Indonesia. Proses pembangunan embung telah dilakukan pada awal 2017. Hingga akhir 2017 pembangunan 10 ribu embung ditargetkan berhasil dirampungkan.

“Rencananya ada 30 ribu embung dan bangunan air yang akan dibangun bertahap melalui kerja sama tiga kementerian, yang dimulai di 2017 dengan anggaran sekitar di atas 20 triliun. Pada 2017 pemerintah menargetkan akan membangun minimal 10 ribu embung dari total 30 ribu embung di seluruh Indonesia dengan jangkauan 1,5 hingga 2 juta hektare,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat Rapat Koordinasi Implementasi Embung dan Bangunan Air di Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan (Balitbang) Hortikultura, Cimanggu, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat (17/5).

“Alokasi anggaran yang telah disiapkan pemerintah untuk pembangunan embung mencapai Rp 22 triliun. Kami sangat senang karena adanya kemajuan kerja tim pembangunan embung. Dari persiapan yang sudah dikerjakan, embung yang akan dibangun

diperkirakan bisa mengairi lahan persawahan seluas 1,5 juta hektare. Tapi kami minta mengairi sampai 2 juta hektare lahan di seluruh Indonesia,” jelas Mentan

Dalam Rapat Koordinasi yang dihadiri Kepala Balitbang Pertanian, Direktur Utama PT Pertani, Direktur Produksi PT SHS, perwakilan dari Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) dan Kementerian Desa dan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi (Kemendes PDTT), Mentan mengungkapkan bahwa keberadaan embung dapat meningkatkan produksi pangan. Sebab, keberadaan embung akan menampung air yang berlebih saat musim hujan untuk digunakan saat musim kemarau atau kekeringan.

“Manfaat embung sangat banyak. Diantaranya menghasilkan air. Ada air berarti ada kehidupan. Tanaman pangan, sayur-sayuran, ternak dan mikroba akan tumbuh, sehingga seperti stok cabai dan bawang tidak lagi berfluktuasi,” ungkap Mentan.

Terkait luas tanam untuk swasembada pangan, Mentan menjelaskan bahwa untuk mewujudkan swasembada padi, Indonesia membutuhkan 15 juta hektare. Kemudian, untuk swasembada jagung dibutuhkan 7 juta hektare. Dengan demikian untuk mencapai target swasembada padi dan jagung, total lahan yang dibutuhkan mencapai 22 juta hektare.

E During 2017 the government targets the construction of at least 10,000 retainer basin from a total of 30,000 retainer basin throughout Indonesia with 1.5-2 hectares coverage. The retainer basin are targeted to irrigate millions hectares of agricultural land, so production could increase and create food self-sufficiency.

The Government of Indonesia plans to build tens of thousands of retainer basin to irrigate millions hectares of agricultural land throughout Indonesia. Retainer basin is a water reservoir basin used to regulate and accommodate rainwater supply, as well as to improve water quality in related water bodies (rivers and lakes). Retainer basin is used to maintain ground water quality, to prevent flood, aesthetics, and irrigation. If the retention basins can irrigate millions of hectares of agricultural land, it is believed that production will increase and can create food self-sufficiency.

The construction of retention basins and other water buildings is a strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage the increased of agricultural production, especially in rainfed agriculture. Until 2019, the government is targeting the construction of 30 thousand retention basins in all regions throughout Indonesia. The development of retention basin has been done in early 2017. Until the end of 2017 the construction of 10 thousand retention basins is targeted to be successfully completed.

“The plan is that 30,000 retention basins and water buildings will be built gradually through the cooperation of three ministries, which begin in 2017 with a budget of more than 20 trillion. In 2017 the government targets to build at least 10,000 embungs from a total of 30,000 retention basins throughout Indonesia with a range of 1.5 to 2 million hectares,” said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during a Coordination Meeting on Water Resource Implementation at Research and Development Agency (Balitbang) Hortikultura, Cimanggu, Bogor City, West Java (17/5).

The allocation of budget that has been prepared by the government for the construction of retention basins reaches Rp 22 trillion. We are very happy because of the progress of development team work embung.



foto: istimewa



From the preparation that has been done, the retention basins to be built is expected to irrigate rice fields of 1.5 million hectares. But we ask to irrigate up to 2 million hectares of land throughout Indonesia," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

At the Coordination Meeting attended by the Head of Agricultural Research and Development Agency, President Director of PT Pertani, Production Director of PT SHS, representatives from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) and Ministry of Village and Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT), Minister of Agriculture revealed that the existence of retention basins can increase food production. Because, the existence of the retention basins will collect excess water

during the rainy season to be used during the dry season or drought.

"The benefits of retention basins are very much. Among other things producing water. There is water means life. Food crops, vegetables, livestock and microbes will grow, so as the stock of chillies and onions no longer fluctuate," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Related to the planting area for food self-sufficiency, Minister of Agriculture explained that to realize rice self-sufficiency, Indonesia needs 15 million hectares. Then, for self-sufficiency of corn needed 7 million hectares. Thus, to achieve the target of self-sufficiency of rice and corn, the total required land reaches 22 million hectares.

"The benefits of retention basins are very much. Among other things producing water. There is water means life. Food crops, vegetables, livestock and microbes will grow, so as the stock of chillies

Kementerian Pertanian Optimalkan Peranan Sumber Daya Manusia Pertanian

Ministry of Agriculture Optimized its Role in Agricultural Human Resources

I Presiden Joko Widodo menginstruksikan partisipasi aktif akademisi pertanian dalam pengembangan pertanian Indonesia. Instruksi untuk mengoptimalkan peranan sumber daya manusia pertanian, perkebunan, dan peternakan tersebut menjadi salah satu strategi pencapaian swasembada pangan menuju kedaulatan pangan.



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“Mau berapa saja, jagung ada di Bulog. Produksi sudah baik. Indonesia sudah tidak perlu impor lagi. Pada 2045 Indonesia akan swasembada pangan. Untuk bawang merah dan cabai, harganya juga sudah turun. Artinya, program kita sudah berhasil”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Dalam rangka mendukung Pemerintah mewujudkan Indonesia berdaulat pangan, Kementerian Pertanian mengajak generasi muda, khususnya mahasiswa Fakultas Pertanian dari semua Universitas di Indonesia, untuk maju dan ikut andil mewujudkan kedaulatan pangan.

“Coba tunjukkan bahwa kalian mampu meyakinkan saya untuk membantu mewujudkan swasembada pangan. Saya merasa terpanggil menyampaikan beberapa hal ini untuk bisa disampaikan ke daerah kalian masing-masing,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat memberikan arahan kepada Mahasiswa Universitas Sebelah

Maret (UNS) Surakarta di Auditorium Kantor Pusat Kementerian Pertanian (17/5).

Dihadapan 200 Mahasiswa UNS, Mentan menegaskan bahwa generasi muda harus mencetak prestasi yang baik. Para mahasiswa harus dapat meraih nilai yang baik di masa kuliahnya. “Jujur, kerja keras dan punya komitmen! Pasti kita akan berhasil. Para generasi muda sekarang tidak boleh lagi lengah,” tegas Mentan.

Sesuai arahan Presiden Joko Widodo untuk melibatkan akademisi pertanian sehingga dapat mengenal pertanian dengan baik, Mentan mengajak mahasiswa UNS untuk

membantu pemerintah mewujudkan ketahanan pangan. Pencapaian ketahanan pangan membutuhkan sinergi dari semua pihak, termasuk akademisi dari universitas.

Mengoptimalkan peranan sumberdaya pertanian, perkebunan dan peternakan merupakan amanah Presiden kepada Kementerian Pertanian dalam upaya mencapai swasembada pangan menuju kedaulatan pangan.

“Orang bisa sukses karena bekerja di bidang pertanian. Bagaimana caranya? Mahasiswa bisa mulai dari sekarang mengembangkan riset mengenai bibit unggul. Itu salah satu contohnya. Selain itu bisa juga mengembangkan pupuk organik yang bisa membantu panen menjadi berkali-kali lipat. Selain faktor sumber daya alam dan sumber daya manusia, faktor lain yang sangat diperlukan adalah inovasi sosial dengan memperhatikan dan mengoptimalkan potensi lokal yang dimiliki (kearifan lokal. Hal yang harus dicermati saat ini adalah faktor perubahan iklim yang terjadi (climate change), sehingga optimalisasi sumber daya alam dan sumber daya manusia sangat diperlukan,” ucap Mentan.



foto: istimedia

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menyatakan bahwa saat ini kedaulatan pangan di Indonesia sudah baik. Hal itu terbukti dari stok beras yang cukup besar, yaitu mencapai 1,93 juta ton untuk persiapan Bulan Ramadhan. Selain itu, stok jagung lokal untuk peternakan telah tersedia dalam jumlah yang cukup dengan harga sekitar Rp 3.000.

“Mau berapa saja, jagung ada di Bulog. Produksi sudah baik. Indonesia sudah tidak perlu impor lagi. Pada 2045 Indonesia akan swasembada pangan. Untuk bawang merah dan cabai, harganya juga sudah turun. Artinya, program kita sudah berhasil,” ujar Mentan.

Menurut Mentan, dewasa ini pemerintah tengah menggenjot hasil panen untuk mewujudkan ketahanan pangan, sehingga Indonesia dapat mencapai target sebagai Negara

Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada 2045. Usaha lain yang dilakukan Kementerian Pertanian untuk mendukung terwujudnya ketahanan pangan, adalah menggarap lahan di daerah perbatasan.

“Sudah ada upaya mengembangkan jagung, padi, dan komoditas pertanian lain di daerah perbatasan, untuk memudahkan melakukan ekspor. Kita sudah menanam padi di Entikong dan Papua, sehingga mudah kalau mau ekspor,” kata Mentan.

Khusus Malaysia, Mentan mengatakan, Negara Jiran ini akan menerima ekspor beras Rajaunca dari Entikong, Kalimantan Barat sebanyak 15 – 50.000 ton. Selain itu tim Malaysia juga datang ke Ponorogo Jatim karena tertarik untuk menerima ekspor jagung.

E President Joko Widodo instructed the active participation of agricultural academics in the development of Indonesian agriculture. Instruction to optimize the role of human resources of agriculture, plantation, and animal husbandry is one of the achievements of food self-sufficiency towards food sovereignty.

In order to support the Government to realize Indonesia's sovereignty of food, the Ministry of Agriculture invites young generation, specifically



“Whatever it needs, corn is available in Bulog. Production is good. Indonesia does not need to import anymore. In 2045 Indonesia will be self-sufficient in food. For onion and chili, the price has also dropped. That is, our program has been successful,”

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

students of the Faculty of Agriculture from all universities in Indonesia, to move forward and contribute to the realization of food sovereignty.

“Show me that you can convince me to help realize food self-sufficiency. I feel compelled to convey some of these issues to be conveyed to your respective regions,” said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman while giving directions to Students of Surakarta University (UNS) Surakarta in Central Office Auditorium of the Ministry of Agriculture (17/5).

Before 200 UNS Students, the Minister of Agriculture affirmed that the young generation should make good achievements. The students must be able to achieve good grades in his college. *“Honest, hard work and committed! Surely we will succeed. The young generation now should not be careless,”* said the Minister of Agriculture.

In accordance with the direction of President Joko Widodo to involve academic agriculture so as to know the agriculture well, Minister of Agriculture invites UNS students to assist the government to realize food security. The achieving food security requires synergies from all parties, including university academics.

Optimizing the role of agricultural resources, plantation and animal husbandry is the President’s mandate to the Ministry of Agriculture in an effort to achieve food self-sufficiency towards food sovereignty.

“People can be successful because they work in agriculture. How to? Students can start from now developing research on superior seeds. That’s one example. Besides it can also develop organic fertilizer that can help the harvest to be many times over. In addition to natural resources and human resources, another factor that is indispensable is social innovation by taking into account and optimizing the local potential that is owned (local wisdom). What must be observed now is the climate change factor (climate change), so that the optimization of sources Natural resources and human resources are needed,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture stated that the current food sovereignty in Indonesia is good. This is evidenced from the considerable stock of rice, which reached 1.93 million tons for the preparation of Ramadhan. In addition,



foto: Istimewa

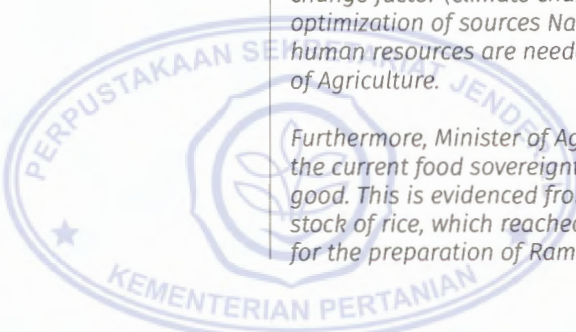
local corn stocks for livestock are available in sufficient quantities at a price of around Rp 3.000.

“Whatever it needs, corn is available in Bulog. Production is good. Indonesia does not need to import anymore. In 2045 Indonesia will be self-sufficient in food. For onion and chili, the price has also dropped. That is, our program has been successful,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, the government is currently boosting crops to achieve food security so that Indonesia can achieve its target as the World Food Barn Country in 2045. Another effort by the Ministry of Agriculture to support food security is to work on land in border areas.

“There have been efforts to develop corn, rice and other agricultural commodities in the border areas, to facilitate export. We have already planted rice in Entikong and Papua, so it is easy to export,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Specifically Malaysia, the Minister of Agriculture said, this neighbor country will receive Rajaunca rice exports from Entikong, West Kalimantan at 15 - 50,000 tons. In addition, the Malaysian team also came to Ponorogo Jatim because they were interested to contribute in corn export.



Sinergi Pemerintah dan Akademisi Sangat Penting Untuk Capai Kedaulatan Pangan

Synergy of the Government and Academia Is Very Important to Settle Foods Issue

1 Target pemerintah mewujudkan swasembada pangan adalah tanggung jawab semua pihak, termasuk akademisi. Melalui sinergi, persoalan pangan diyakini dapat diselesaikan dengan optimal. Dipercaya, sinergi strategis antara pemerintah dengan akademisi, maka ragam persoalan dapat diselesaikan.



Pemerintah menargetkan Indonesia sebagai negara yang mampu mencapai kedaulatan dan swasembada pangan. Dalam memenuhi target tersebut pemerintah berkolaborasi dengan seluruh elemen bangsa, salah satunya dengan pihak akademisi dan bisnis. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian mengajak para dekan bersatu dan bersinergi untuk “merah putih”. Sinergitas dengan akademisi diperlukan untuk menyumbangkan pemikiran dalam setiap langkah pelaksanaan.

“Egoisme sektoral tidak boleh dipelihara untuk pembangunan pertanian. Oleh karenanya dibutuhkan sinergi. Dengan bersinergi, saya yakin persoalan pangan selesai. Apabila akademisi dan pemerintah bersinergi, tidak hanya pangan, persoalan bangsa juga akan bisa diselesaikan,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman dalam pertemuan Forum Dekan Fakultas Pertanian seluruh Indonesia di Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung (16/5).



“Sebagai bagian dari target menjadikan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia pada 2045 mendatang dan mengingat potensi besar yang dimiliki Indonesia, kami tandatangani MoU dengan seluruh dekan pertanian se-Indonesia. Kerja sama dengan para pakar, sehingga menghasilkan bibit-bibit yang unggul”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

foto: istimewa



(Balitbang) Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture, (9/5).

Minister of Agriculture said the strategy to make the district around Jabodetabek area as a food supplier, is based on a close distance factor from the area. Thus, transportation costs can be minimized optimally. In addition, climatic factors in the area are in accordance with the needs of basic foodstuff development required.

"The government will prepare 200-300 thousand hectares of land for the Jakarta buffer program. Later, the pattern will be applied is the integration between forest with commodities of Jakarta needs, such as corn, chili, onion, to cow and goat," said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, the 10 regency appointed to meet the food needs of Jabodetabek people are Serang, Lebak, Pandeglang, Sukabumi, Lampung Selatan, East Lampung, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Subang and Karawang.

"We have to take advantage of the border area of the city that has the resources and fertile land to support the food needs of the people in big cities. Currently we expect 250,000 hectares can be prepared to meet the needs of corn in Jabodetabek area," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture on the said occasion asked for the seriousness of all designated districts to handle the food needs of Jabodetabek area. If corn succeeds to meet the needs of big cities, then other commodities such as chili, onion, garlic and others are expected to follow.

To support the above matter, Minister of Agriculture asserted that the Ministry of Agriculture will also cooperate with other Ministries and agencies. To provide land, the Minister of Agriculture synergizes with the Ministry of Forestry and BUMN, in this case Perhutani. Related to credit issue, the Ministry of Agriculture will work with Bank Mandiri, BTN, BRI and BNI. Meanwhile, with regard to the absorption of farmers' production, the Ministry of Agriculture is ready to synergize with BULOG and GPMT. In addition, for the fulfillment of the retention basin, the Ministry of Agriculture will synergize with the Ministry of Village and Development of Disadvantaged Villages and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT).

"If this is succeeded, I am sure there will be no more imports. This is a permanent solution for Jabodetabek so that food prices do not experience fluctuation. This condition is the first time in history. In the past, two months before entering Ramadhan, prices have fluctuated. Currently, 2 weeks before the month of Ramadhan, there has been no significant price fluctuations," asserted the Minister of Agriculture.



the 10 regency appointed to meet the food needs of Jabodetabek people are Serang, Lebak, Pandeglang, Sukabumi, Lampung Selatan, East Lampung, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Subang and Karawang.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Demi Kemajuan Bangsa dan Negara, Kementerian Pertanian Dorong Gempita Rekrut 1 Juta Pemuda

The Ministry of Agricultural Encourage Gempita to Recruit 1 Million Youths

1 Pemuda anggota Gerakan Pemuda Tani (Gempita) dihimbau bertransformasi menjadi generasi penerus yang mampu bersaing dan siap bertarung demi kemajuan bangsa dan negaranya. Selain itu, Pengurus Pusat Gempita diharapkan dapat merekrut satu juta anggota aktif di seluruh Indonesia.



Pembentukan Gerakan Pemuda Tani (Gempita) digagas Kementerian Pertanian untuk menjawab krisis Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) Pertanian, sekaligus sebagai wadah generasi muda dalam mendukung Luas Tambah Tanam (LTT) guna mendukung pencapaian swasembada pangan. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan satu juta pemuda bergabung bersama Gempita.

"Kami harapkan Gempita mampu merekrut satu juta pemuda. Tidak peduli apa pun latar belakangnya. Anak sopir, tentara, polisi, pegawai negeri dan swasta, terima mereka!" kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman pada *workshop* sekaligus

pengukuhan Koordinator Wilayah (Korwil) Gempita Aceh dan di Aula Hermes Hotel, Aceh (5/5).

"Semua pemuda pemudi, elemen masyarakat siapapun dan apapun profesi kerjanya, silahkan bergabung dengan Gempita dalam upaya meraih kedaulatan pangan. Pemuda harus jadi petarung kerja keras. Saya yakin, dengan Gempita kita mampu guncang dunia," terang Mentan.

Dalam acara pengukuhan yang dihadiri perwakilan Panglima Daerah Militer (Pangdam), Musyawarah Pimpinan Daerah Provinsi (Muspida Prov) Aceh, Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (KNPI) Provinsi Aceh, unsur Badan



"Kalian adalah harapan bangsa, tongkat estafet ada di tangan kalian. Oleh karenanya, saat ini pola pikir harus diubah untuk menjaga bangsa kita dari keterpurukan. Kalian inilah yang bisa membanggakan Indonesia"

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Eksekutif Mahasiswa (BEM), unsur kepemudaan, dan 200 anggota Gempita Aceh, Mentan mengharapkan pengurus pusat Gempita dapat merekrut satu juta anggota aktif di seluruh Indonesia. Apabila memungkinkan, menurut Mentan, dapat dilakukan rekrutment anggota melalui sistem *online*, sehingga mampu menjangkau hingga ke pelosok Nusantara.

“Saat ini, Indonesia kalah jauh dibandingkan negara lain dalam minat pemuda untuk bertani. Sementara, konflik antarnegara termasuk pada kedaulatan pangan. Sekarang ini, kategori perang ada tiga, yaitu perang energi, pangan, dan air. Jika energi bumi sudah habis, maka negara adidaya akan mencari bangsa yang berpotensi memproduksi pangan,” jelas Mentan.

Mentan menghimbau pemuda anggota Gempita melakukan transformasi menjadi generasi penerus yang mampu bersaing dan siap bertarung demi kemajuan bangsa dan negaranya. Hal ini selaras dengan revolusi mental yang diusung Presiden untuk menjadikan bangsa Indonesia yang lebih baik dan maju.

“Kalian adalah harapan bangsa, tongkat estafet ada di tangan kalian. Oleh karenanya, saat ini pola pikir harus diubah untuk menjaga bangsa kita dari keterpurukan. Kalian inilah yang bisa membanggakan Indonesia,” himbau Mentan.

Kepada Gempita, Mentan menerangkan, apabila ingin sukses, pemuda-pemudi tani harus mengambil sikap “maju” meraih kesuksesan. Sebagai contoh negara Jepang, Korea, China yang berhasil meraih kemajuan dan kesuksesan karena memiliki keinginan dan tekad kuat untuk maju.

“Kepada pemuda diharapkan fokus dalam sektor pertanian demi swasembada pangan. Kami meminta Gempita Provinsi Aceh untuk membuka lahan terbuka di Serambi Mekah. Saya targetkan Anda buka

sepuluh ribu hektare di Aceh. Kami menjanjikan, akan membantu Gempita membuka lahan tidur di Aceh. Mulai dari traktor sampai pupuk,” ucap Mentan

Pada *workshop* Gempita Aceh bertema “Pemuda Sejahtera Melalui Pembangunan Lahan Tidur”, Mentan memberi apresiasi luar biasa untuk mengembangkan potensi pemuda tani di Aceh lewat Gempita. Mentan juga menyatakan kesiapannya memenuhi berbagai hal yang dibutuhkan untuk mewujudkan swasembada jagung pada 2017, melalui GEMPITA Aceh. Merealisasikannya, pada kesempatan tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian memberikan bantuan untuk kepada Gempita berupa bibit dan benih untuk 10.000 hektare, traktor roda 2 dan traktor roda 4

Dalam *workshop* ini Gempita Aceh menyatakan kesiapannya untuk segera menyusun Calon Petani Calon Lokasi (CPCL) dan jadwal tanam tanam. Hasil *workshop* menyimpulkan bahwa pemuda di Aceh lewat GEMPITA harus mampu mengembangkan ekonomi dengan memanfaatkan sektoral Pertanian dan potensi lahan di Aceh yg berpotensi luar biasa di sektor pertanian.

Saat berdialog dengan para pemuda Aceh, Mentan berkesempatan berbagi tips kepada pemuda untuk mencapai kesuksesan dalam waktu seumur jagung. Terlebih, sebagai bangsa agraris, Indonesia dikaruniai anugerah kekayaan alam yang luar biasa, seperti air yang berlimpah dan lahan yang subur. Oleh karenanya, pemuda tidak boleh bermalas-malasan, karena kemiskinan adalah hal mustahil terjadi bagi bangsa Indonesia apabila berkemauan keras untuk bekerja. “Pemuda kita harus mau bertani apalagi lahan tidur kita masih banyak. Ada potensi lahan tidur sekitar 8 juta hektare di Indonesia yang berpotensi sebagai lahan tanaman jagung. Bayangkan jika pemuda mau menanam jagung di lahan tidur, maka dalam waktu 100 hari akan banyak pemuda yang jadi milyarder,” ujar Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Koordinator Nasional Gempita M. Riyadi mengatakan, “Saat ini anak muda atau pemuda Gempita harus menciptakan mensejahterakan hidupnya. Mulai saat ini, dengan program pemuda sejahtera melalui “jagungkan lahan tidur”, harus bisa bangkit dengan bisa mensejahterakan pangan bersama Gerakan Pemuda Tani Indonesia (Gempita) Provinsi Aceh”.

E *Youth members of the Youth Farming Movement (Gempita) are encouraged to transform into future generations capable of competing and ready to fight for the betterment of the nation and the country. In addition, the Gempita Central Board is expected to recruit one million active members throughout Indonesia.*

The establishment of Youth Farmer Movement (Gempita) was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture as a respond to the Human Resource (HR) Agriculture crisis, as well as a forum for youth in supporting the Extent of Added Planting (LTT) to support the achievement of food self-sufficiency. In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture targeted one million youth to join with Gempita.

“We hope Gempita will be able to recruit one million youths. No matter what they background are. “Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman said at the workshop which was also the inauguration of Gempita Aceh Regional Coordinator (Korwil) Gempita Aceh and at Hermes Hotel Hall, Aceh (5/5).

“All young men, any society element and any profession, please join the Gempita in order to achieve food sovereignty. The youth must be a hard-working fighter. I am sure, with Gempita we are able to shake the world,” explained the Minister of Agriculture.

In the inauguration event attended by representatives of Regional Military Commander (Pangdam), Muspidapro Aceh, Aceh National Youth Committee (KNPI), element of Student Executive Board (BEM), youth element, and 200 members of Aceh Gempita, Minister of Agriculture Expects Gempita central board members to recruit one million active members in all over Indonesia. If possible, according to the Minister of Agriculture, can be done recruitment of members through the online system, so that it can reach up to the remote spot of archipelago.

“Nowadays, Indonesia is far behind compared to other countries in the interest of youth to farm. Meanwhile, conflict among the countries is included in food sovereignty. Right now, there are three categories of war, namely energy, food, and water wars. If the energy of the earth is exhausted, then the superpower will find a nation that has the potential to produce food,” explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture called on youth members of Gempita to transform into future generations capable of competing and ready to fight for the betterment of the nation and country. This is in harmony with the mental revolution that the President brought to make Indonesia a better and advanced nation.

“You are the hope of the nation, the baton is in your hands. Therefore, today the mindset must be changed to keep our nation from adversity. You are the one who can boast Indonesia,” appealed the Minister of Agriculture.

To Gempita, Minister of Agriculture explains, if you want to succeed, young peasants must take a “forward” to achieve success. For example, Japan, Korea, China, which has succeeded in achieving progress and success because it has a strong desire and determination to move forward.

“To the youth is expected to focus in the agricultural sector for food self-sufficiency. We ask Gempita Aceh Province to open the open land in Serambi Mecca. I’m targeting you to open ten thousand hectares in Aceh. We promise, will help Gempita open the sleeping land in Aceh. Starting from tractor to fertilizer,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

At the Gempita Aceh workshop entitled “Prosperous Youth through Sleep land Development”, the Minister of Agriculture gave a tremendous appreciation to develop the potential of youth farmers in Aceh through Gempita. Minister of Agriculture also expressed readiness to meet the various things needed to realize the self-sufficiency of maize in 2017, through GEMPITA Aceh. On that occasion, the Ministry of Agriculture provided assistance to Gempita in the form of seeds and seeds for 10,000 hectares, 2-wheeled tractor and 4-wheeled tractor.

In this workshop Gempita Aceh declared its readiness to immediately prepare Candidate Farmers Candidate Locations (CPCL) and planting cropping schedule. The results of the workshop concluded that youth in Aceh through GEMPITA should be able to develop economies by utilizing the agriculture sector and potential land in Aceh which has tremendous potential in the agricultural sector.

When dialogue with Aceh youths, the Minister of Agriculture had the opportunity to share tips to the youth to achieve success in a lifetime of corn. Moreover, as an agrarian nation, Indonesia is blessed with extraordinary natural wealth, such as abundant water and fertile land. Therefore, youth should not be lazy, because poverty is impossible for the nation of Indonesia if strong-willing to work.

“Our young people must desire to farm especially our sleeping land still many. There is a potential land of about 8 million hectares of land in Indonesia which has potential as a corn crop field. Imagine if the youth want to plant corn on the land to sleep, then within 100 days will be many young men who become millionaires,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, National Coordinator of Gempita M. Riyadi said, “Currently young people or youth of Gempita have to create the prosperity of their life. From now on, with a prosperous youth program through “spread cornfield on sleeping land”, must be able to rise with the welfare of food together with the Young Farmers of Indonesia (Gempita) Aceh Province.



“You are the hope of the nation, the baton is in your hands. Therefore, today the mindset must be changed to keep our nation from adversity. You are the one who can boast Indonesia”

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



“Untuk masalah turunnya harga saat panen, sebenarnya kalau kelebihan produksi bisa di ekspor. Namun tetap diperlukan daya saing yaitu produk yang berkualitas.”

Sekretaris Jenderal
Kementerian Pertanian
Hari Priyono

Kementerian Pertanian Ajak Seluruh Pimpinan Daerah Wujudkan Indonesia Jadi Lumbung Pangan

The Ministry of Agricultural Calls All Regional Leaders to Make Indonesia to Become Food Barn

I Kementerian Pertanian menggelar Dialog Interaktif untuk mengajak Gubernur, Bupati, dan Walikota se-Indonesia, untuk bersama-sama mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai Negara Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada 2045. Target tersebut dilakukan bertahap melalui penetapan target swasembada komoditas pangan sejak 2016.



Dalam Dialog Interaktif “Mewujudkan Kedaulatan Pangan dan Kesejahteraan Petani dan Nelayan dengan Gubernur, Bupati, dan Walikota se-Indonesia” di Hotel Hermes, Banda Aceh, (6/5) Sekretaris Jenderal (Sekjen) Kementerian Pertanian Hari Priyono menyatakan bahwa Kementerian Pertanian mengajak Gubernur, Bupati, dan Walikota se-Indonesia untuk bersama-sama mewujudkan Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia pada 2045.

Target tersebut dilakukan secara bertahap lewat penetapan target swasembada komoditas pangan sejak 2016. Komoditas tersebut diantaranya padi, bawang merah, dan cabai. Diikuti target swasembada jagung (2017), gula konsumsi (2019), kedelai (2020), gula industri (2025), daging sapi (2026), dan bawang putih (2033).

Menurut Sekjen, pertanian Indonesia sebenarnya tetap tumbuh dari tahun ke tahun.

Pada dua tahun terakhir terlihat ada peningkatan drastis pada komoditas padi, jagung, dan lainnya. Segala upaya dilakukan pemerintah untuk meningkatkan produksi padi, bahkan menjaga agar impor tidak terus meningkat. Dengan mengoptimalkan potensi yang dimiliki Indonesia, maka diharapkan akan meminimalis impor, sehingga harga pangan dapat diupayakan kestabilannya.

“Petani kita masih kompak dan masih mampu meningkatkan produktivitas pangan. Meskipun demikian, ternyata posisi petani masih selalu dipandang sebagai pihak lemah. Padahal petani yang paling berperan meningkatkan produksi pangan. Perlu dilihat dan dipahami bahwa ruang ekonomi pertanian berlandaskan ekonomi kerakyatan dan pemerintah harus selalu tampil untuk berperan di semua lini,” ucap Sekjen. Sekjen juga mengungkapkan bahwa petani telah menunjukkan kemampuannya berproduksi dan memenuhi kebutuhan pangan masyarakat Indonesia.

Disisi lain, Sekjen menengarai, “Untuk masalah turunnya harga saat panen, sebenarnya kalau kelebihan produksi bisa di ekspor. Namun tetap diperlukan daya saing yaitu produk yang berkualitas.”

Terkait solusi mewujudkan kedaulatan pangan, Sekjen menjelaskan Pemerintah telah menganggarkan Rp 5 triliun setiap tahun untuk mekanisasi pertanian melalui penyediaan alat dan mesin pertanian (Alistan) guna peningkatan produksi. Tak hanya itu, pemerintah juga konsisten menjalankan program pembangunan embung sebanyak 30.000 sebagai tabungan air untuk mengantisipasi kekeringan.

Menanggapi keterangan Sekjen, Ketua KTNA Winarno Tohir menegaskan pentingnya dukungan Pemerintah dalam penanganan pascapanen bagi petani dan kepastian harga untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani. Adapun kendala yang terjadi di lapangan diantaranya pemalsuan bibit, masalah cuaca, dan masalah

harga dimana saat panen raya harga malah turun

“Khusus kedelai, produksi kedelai yang masih rendah. Hal ini terjadi karena petani kurang tertarik untuk menanam. Harga jual kedelai yang rendah menjadi salah satu faktor yang membuat petani enggan menanam. Untuk peningkatan produksi, perlu dilakukan pendekatan bioteknologi sebagai salah satu alternatif yang harus dilakukan Pemerintah,” tegas Ketua KTNA

Dalam kesempatan sama Gubernur Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Zaini Abdullah menyatakan apresiasi terhadap kinerja pihak Kementerian Pertanian yang sangat gigih dalam pengembangan pertanian. Pihak Kementerian Pertanian dinilai sangat antusias meningkatkan pertanian Aceh, seperti pengembangan jagung yang membuat ekonomi masyarakat semakin bagus karena harganya yang stabil.

“Kita butuh dukungan semua pihak dan *stakeholder* agar pertanian ini bisa terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Peningkatan produksi pangan untuk padi tahun 2014 sampai 2016 meningkat 11,7 persen. Jagung meningkat 21,9 persen, bawang meningkat 11,3 persen, dan cabai meningkat 2,3 persen. Saya berharap ke depan, Aceh dapat menjadi bagian dari lumbung pangan nasional,” kata Gubernur Aceh

Terkait pelaksanaan Pekan Nasional (Penas) Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 di Aceh, Gubernur NAD menjelaskan Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 merupakan kesempatan pihak Pemerintah Provinsi Aceh untuk meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat. Melalui Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017, diharapkan perwakilan dari daerah yang hadir saat itu dapat menginformasikan kepada pelaku usaha investor bahwa Aceh saat sekarang aman dan damai untuk berinvestasi.

“Berkumpulnya petani dan nelayan di acara penas ini membuktikan

kekompakan kita dalam membangun pertanian. Saat ini masih banyak petani-nelayan yang melakukan pekerjaannya secara tradisional. Dengan adanya perkembangan dan pameran teknologi di Penas ini, menjadi kesempatan untuk mengadopsi dan belajar, sehingga bisa meningkatkan produksi pangan di Aceh,” jelas Gubernur NAD.

E *The Ministry of Agriculture held an Interactive Dialogue to invite Governors, Regents, and Mayors all over Indonesia to jointly realize Indonesia to be the World Food Barn Country in 2045. The target is carried out gradually through the targeting of self-sufficiency in food commodities since 2016.*

A *t the Interactive Dialogue of “Realizing Food Sovereignty and Welfare of Farmers and Fishermen with Governors, Regents and Mayors of Indonesia” at Hermes Hotel, Banda Aceh, (6/5) Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture Hari Priyono stated that the Ministry of Agriculture invited the Governors, Regents and Mayors throughout Indonesia to jointly realize Indonesia into the world food barn in the year 2045.*

The target is done gradually through the targeting of self-sufficiency in food commodities since 2016. These commodities among others are rice, onion, and chili. Following the target of self-sufficiency of maize (2017), consumption sugar (2019), soybeans (2020), industrial sugar (2025), beef (2026), and garlic (2033).

According to the Secretary General, Indonesia’s agriculture actually continues to grow year by year. In the last two years there has been a drastic increase in rice, corn and other commodities. All efforts made by the government to increase rice production, even to keep imports



“For the problem of falling prices during harvest, in fact if the excess production can be exported. But still needed the competitiveness of a quality product”

Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture Hari Priyono

not to continue increasing. By optimizing the potency of Indonesia, it is expected to minimize imports, so that food prices can be stabilized.

“Our farmers are still in unity and still able to increase food productivity. However, the position of farmers is always seen as a weak party. Though most farmers play a role in increasing food production. It should be seen and understood that agricultural economic space based on people’s economy and the government should always appear to play a role in all lines,” said Secretary General. The Secretary General also revealed that the farmers have demonstrated their ability to produce and meet the food needs of the Indonesian people.

On the other hand, Mr. Secretary General notes, “For the problem of falling prices during harvest, in fact if the excess production can be exported. But still needed the competitiveness of a quality product.”

Related to the solution of food sovereignty, Secretary General explained that the Government has budgeted Rp 5 trillion per year for agricultural mechanization through the provision of tools and agricultural machinery (Alistan) to increase production. Not only that, the government also consistently runs the development program as many as 30,000 retention basin as water savings to anticipate drought.

Responding to the statement of Secretary General, KTNA Chairman Winarno Tohir stressed the importance of Government support in postharvest handling for farmers and price certainty to improve farmers’ welfare. The obstacles that occur in the field include seed forgery, weather and price issues where the price down during the great harvest.

“Specifically soybean, soybean production is still low. This happens because farmers are less interested in planting. Low selling price of soybeans is one factor that makes farmers reluctant to plant. To increase production, biotechnology approach needs to be done as one of the alternatives that must be done by the Government,” said Chairman of KTNA.

On the same occasion the Governor of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Zaini Abdullah expressed appreciation of the performance of the Ministry of Agriculture is very persistent in the development of



agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture is very enthusiastic about improving agriculture in Aceh, such as corn development that makes the economy a better society because of its stable price.

“We need the support of all parties and stakeholders so that this agriculture sector can continue to increase every year. Increased food production for rice from 2014 to 2016 increased 11.7 percent. Corn increased 21.9 percent, onion increased 11.3 percent, and chili increased 2.3 percent. I hope in the future, Aceh can be part of the national food granary,” said the Governor of Aceh.

In relation to the implementation of National Exhibition (Penas) of Farmers-Fishermen XV 2017 in Aceh, the Governor of NAD explained that the Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 is an opportunity for the Aceh Provincial Government to improve the people’s economy. Through the Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017, it is hoped that representatives from the regions who were present at that time can inform investors of business actors that Aceh is now safe and peaceful to invest.

“The gathering of farmers and fishermen in the event of this exhibition proves our unity in building agriculture. Currently there are still many fishermen who do their work traditionally. With the development and technology exhibition in Penas, it becomes an opportunity to adopt and learn, so that it can increase food production in Aceh,” explained the Governor of NAD.

Pekan Nasional Petani-Nelayan Tingkatkan Peran Aktif Petani

The National Farmers-Fishermen Exhibition Improve the Active Role of the Farmers

I Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian Tutup Pekan Nasinal (Penas) Petani Nelayan XV 2017. Penyelenggaraannya diharapkan dapat memotivasi petani dan nelayan untuk lebih semangat membangun perekonomian bangsa Indonesia

foto: kementerian



Pekan Nasional (Penas) Petani-Nelayan memiliki peran strategis dalam memberi kesempatan kepada petani untuk meningkatkan peran aktifnya, terutama guna menyongsong peningkatan produksi pertanian dan kesejahteraan petani. Penas menjadi wahana bagi petani maupun nelayan untuk saling bertukar informasi dan teknologi pertanian guna meningkatkan produksi dan pemberdayaan serta penguatan kelembagaan.

“Kita sangat mengharapkan peran aktif seluruh petani dan nelayan untuk menyongsong peran pembangunan di Indonesia. Atas nama

Kementerian Pertanian, saya berterima kasih kepada Pemerintah Aceh yang telah menjadi tuan rumah yang sangat baik bagi puluhan ribu tamu yang hadir di Aceh. Terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada seluruh jajaran pemerintah daerah, panitia pelaksana pusat dan daerah serta seluruh peserta atas suksesnya pelaksanaan Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017. Saya berharap, semangat Penas Aceh bisa menjadikan para petani dan nelayan lebih semangat membangun ekonomi di daerah masing-masing” kata Sekretaris Jenderal (Sekjen) Kementerian Pertanian Hari Priyono pada acara penutupan Penas XV di Aceh (11/5).



Penas berikutnya akan diselenggarakan di Provinsi Sumatera Barat yang diharapkan dapat memberikan dan meningkatkan kontribusi atau peran petani dan nelayan.

Sekretaris Jenderal
Kementerian Pertanian
Hari Priyono

Dalam acara yang dihadiri Gubernur Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), Ketua Umum KTNA Nasional, Wakil Gubernur Sumatera Barat, dan peserta Penas dari seluruh daerah, Sekjen menyampaikan pelaksanaan Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 merupakan ajang untuk melakukan konsolidasi, pengembangan diri, tukar-menukar informasi, apresiasi, kemitraan serta promosi hasil pertanian, perikanan dan kehutanan. Penas mempunyai peran yang sangat strategis sebagai wahana bagi para petani, nelayan dan petani hutan untuk saling bertukar pengalaman dan mendapatkan informasi terbaru tentang inovasi teknologi.

“Penyelenggaraan Penas secara berkelanjutan diharapkan menjadi ajang promosi hasil pembangunan pertanian di Indonesia, sehingga dapat memotivasi dan meningkatkan kegairahan para petani-nelayan dan masyarakat pelaku usaha dalam membangun agribisnis yang berdaya saing dan berkelanjutan. Dengan Penas XV 2017 diharapkan dapat menambah semangat dan semangat bagi para petani dan nelayan di seluruh Indonesia dalam mengembangkan usaha pertanian di daerahnya, dan selanjutnya agar disebarluaskan kepada petani-petani lain yang tidak berkesempatan mengikuti Penas XV,” kata Sekjen.

Mewakili Menteri Pertanian, Sekjen menyampaikan apresiasi para petani dari berbagai daerah dan provinsi di Indonesia yang memiliki peran sentral dalam capaian Swasembada beras Indonesia selama dua tahun terakhir. Keberhasilan ini merupakan prestasi bersama yang tidak terlepas dari peran para petani. Petani telah bekerja keras menghadapi berbagai tantangan yang menghambat pembangunan pertanian nasional.

Kerja keras petani selama dua tahun terakhir telah mencatatkan keberhasilan yang membanggakan, karena selama dua tahun terakhir Indonesia mempunyai cadangan pangan terutama stok beras

yang cukup, sehingga tidak perlu melakukan impor beras. Kementerian Pertanian mengharapkan Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 di Aceh dapat dijadikan momentum untuk melanjutkan program terobosan yang telah dicanangkan.

“Untuk meningkatkan kinerja yang lebih baik, sehingga sasaran Indonesia sebagai Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada tahun 2045 dapat terwujud, Kementerian Pertanian telah meluncurkan berbagai kebijakan/regulasi dan program terobosan. Diantaranya penyediaan alat dan mesin pertanian (Alsintan), perbaikan infrastruktur irigasi, pembuatan embung/dam parit, pengendalian impor padi, jagung, kedelai, cabai, bawang, dan daging, serta percepatan pembangunan pertanian di perbatasan. Hasil dari kebijakan dan program terobosan ini secara signifikan menunjukkan bahwa berbagai produksi pangan strategis meningkat tinggi, tata niaga pangan semakin efisien, impor pangan menurun dan meningkatnya kepuasan dan kesejahteraan petani,” kata Sekjen.

Lebih lanjut, Sekjen mengungkapkan bahwa Penas berikutnya akan diselenggarakan di Provinsi Sumatera Barat yang diharapkan dapat memberikan dan meningkatkan kontribusi atau peran petani dan nelayan.

Untuk meningkatkan wawasan petani Indonesia dengan petani manca negara, dalam ajang Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 telah dilakukan temu petani ASEAN dan petani Jepang. Kementerian Pertanian mengharapkan Penas berikutnya dapat mendatangkan lebih banyak petani dari negara lain.

“Dengan banyak petani negara lain yang hadir, kita bisa mengukur kemampuan petani Indonesia. Apalagi sekarang kita berada di era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) dan berbagai persaingan global. Selain itu, Penas nantinya dapat juga menjadi acuan untuk

mewujudkan hubungan sinergis antara pemerintah pusat dan daerah dalam meningkatkan produksi pangan peningkatan kesejahteraan” ungkap Sekjen.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Gubernur NAD Zaini Abdullah mengatakan bahwa pelaksanaan Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 berlangsung sukses, aman dan damai. Penas mampu menyatukan pemangku kepentingan, petani dan nelayan seluruh Indonesia. Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 tentunya dapat meningkatkan akses petani dan nelayan dalam berbagi informasi sehingga bisa meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pengalaman mereka.

“Hasilnya, terjadi pertukaran informasi dan teknologi untuk kemajuan pertanian dan perikanan di masing-masing daerah. Segala informasi dan teknologi yang didapat di Penas, harus mampu ditularkan kepada petani dan nelayan yang tidak sempat hadir. Dengan begitu, masyarakat secara keseluruhan mampu meningkatkan produksi melalui penerapan teknologi pertanian. Melalui proses transformasi pengetahuan dan pengalaman ini, diharapkan petani dan nelayan dapat meningkatkan produktivitas usaha tani Indonesia,” kata Gubernur NAD.

Gubernur NAD pun memaparkan pelaksanaan Penas Petani-Nelayan XV 2017 telah menumbuhkan 3 manfaat besar bagi petani dan nelayan. Pertama, mempermudah akses petani dan nelayan untuk mendapatkan teknologi, jaminan pasar, kredit dan pemangku kepentingan. Kedua, Penas Petani-Nelayan telah mampu meningkatkan ilmu dan pengetahuan petani maupun nelayan. Ketiga, meningkatkan semangat petani dan nelayan mewujudkan swasembada pangan.

Menilik ketiga manfaat tersebut, Penas Petani Nelayan XVI 2019 diharapkan bisa menjadi penggerak utama ekonomi bangsa.

E *The National Farmers-Fishermen Exhibition (Penas) continuously is expected to motivate and increase the excitement of farmers and business community in developing competitive and sustainable agribusiness.*

National Farmers-Fishermen Exhibition (Penas) have a strategic role in providing opportunities for farmers to increase its active role, especially in order to meet the increased agricultural production and farmers' welfare. Penas became a vehicle for farmers and fishermen to exchange information and agricultural technology to increase production and empowerment and institutional strengthening.

"We are looking forward to the active participation of all farmers and fishermen to welcome the development role in Indonesia. On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, I am grateful to the Government of Aceh who has been a very good host for tens of thousands of guests present in Aceh. The whole range of local governments, central and regional executing committee and all participants for the successful of Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017. I hope, the spirit of Penas Exhibition in Aceh can make farmers and fishermen more enthusiasm to build the economy in their respective region," said Secretary General Ministry of Agriculture Hari Priyono at the closing ceremony of Penas XV in Aceh (11/5).

At the event attended by the Governor of the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), Chairman of National KTNA, Vice Governor of West Sumatra, and Penas participants from all regions, the Secretary General conveyed the implementation of Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 is an event to consolidate,



self-development, Information, appreciation, partnership and promotion of agricultural, fishery and forestry products. Penas has a very strategic role as a vehicle for farmers, fishermen and forest farmers to exchange experiences and get the latest information on technological innovation.

"The implementation of Penas Exhibition in a sustainable manner is expected to be a promotional event for agricultural development in Indonesia, so it can motivate and increase the excitement of the farmers and business community in developing competitive and sustainable agribusiness. With Penas Exhibition XV 2017 it is expected to increase the spirit and passion for farmers and fishermen throughout Indonesia in developing agricultural businesses in the region, and further to be disseminated to other farmers who do not have the opportunity to follow Penas Exhibition XV," said the Secretary General.

Representing the Minister of Agriculture, Secretary General expressed appreciation of farmers from various regions and provinces in Indonesia which has a central role in the achievement of Self-sufficiency in rice Indonesia over the past two years. This success is a joint achievement

that cannot be separated from the role of farmers. Farmers have worked hard against the challenges that hinder the development of national agriculture.

The hard work of farmers during the last two years has recorded a proud achievement, because for the past two years Indonesia has food reserves, especially rice stocks, so there is no need to import rice. The Ministry of Agriculture hopes that the XV 2017 Fishermen Farmers in Aceh can be a momentum to continue the groundbreaking program.

"To improve the better performance, so that the goal of Indonesia as the World Food Barn in 2045 can be realized, the Ministry of Agriculture has launched various policies/ regulations and breakthrough program. These include the provision of agricultural machinery and equipment (Alsintan), the improvement of irrigation infrastructure, the creation of retainer basins/ trenches, controlling of the imports of rice, corn, soybeans, chili, onion and meat, and acceleration of agricultural development on the border. The results of this breakthrough policy and program significantly indicate that strategic food production is increasingly high, food stewardship is more efficient, food imports are decreasing



Foto: Kementerian

and farmers' satisfaction and welfare are increasing," said Mr. Secretary General.

Furthermore, Mr. Secretary-General revealed that the next Penas Exhibition will be held in West Sumatera Province which is expected to provide and improve the contribution or role of farmers and fishermen.

To improve the insight of Indonesian farmers with foreign farmers, at the event of Farmer-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 there has been conducted a gathering of ASEAN farmers and Japanese farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture expects that the next Penas Exhibition can bring in more farmers from other countries.

"With many farmers of other states present, we can measure the capabilities of Indonesian farmers. Especially now we are in the era of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) and various global competition. In addition, Penas Exhibition will also be a reference to realize the synergic relationship between central and local government in increasing food production to increase welfare," said Mr. Secretary General.

On the same occasion, Governor of NAD Zaini Abdullah said that the convening of the Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 was held successfully, safely and peacefully. Penas is able to unite stakeholders, farmers and fishermen throughout Indonesia. Farmer-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XV 2017 can

certainly improve farmers and fishermen access in sharing information so as to enhance their knowledge and experience.

"As a result, there is an exchange of information and technology for the improvement of agriculture and fisheries in each region. All information and technology obtained in Penas Exhibition, should be able to be transmitted to farmers and fishermen who do not have time to attend. That way, society as a whole can increase production through application of agricultural technology. Through the process of transforming this knowledge and experience, it is expected that farmers and fishermen can improve the productivity of Indonesian farming," said the Governor of NAD.

The Governor of NAD explained that the implementation of the Farmer-Fishermen Exhibition XV 2017 has established three major benefits for farmers and fishermen. First, it facilitates farmers and fishermen access to technology, market guarantees, credit and stakeholders. Secondly, the Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition has been able to improve the knowledge and insight of both farmers and fishermen. Third, to improve the spirit of farmers and fishermen to realize food self-sufficiency.

Considering these three benefits, Farmers-Fishermen Penas Exhibition XVI 2019 Fishermen is expected to become the main driver of the nation's economy.



The next Penas Exhibition will be held in West Sumatera Province which is expected to provide and improve the contribution or role of farmers and fishermen.

Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture Hari Priyono

Kementan Pastikan Harga Bawang Putih Sesuai Harga Patokan Pemerintah

The Ministry of Agriculture Ensures the Price of Garlic will be in accordance with the Government Benchmark Price

I Kementerian Pertanian berkomitmen untuk memastikan harga bawang putih berada pada kisaran Rp 10 ribu - Rp 30 ribu jelang bulan Ramadhan, yaitu sesuai dengan harga patokan yang telah ditetapkan pemerintah.

Mendekati Bulan Ramadhan 1438H, Kementerian Pertanian intensif melakukan Inspeksi Mendadak (Sidak) guna memastikan kestabilan harga pangan sekaligus memantau harga komoditi pertanian, terutama bawang putih yang masih berada pada kisaran harga yang cukup tinggi. Kegiatan Sidak ini didukung pelaksana Operasi Pasar (OP) bawang putih.

“Kami ingin memastikan harga bawang putih berkisar antara Rp 10 - 30 ribu jelang bulan Ramadhan, mengingat harga patokan itulah yang telah ditetapkan pemerintah,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat memimpin OP Bawang Putih di Pasar Induk Tambak Osowilangun, Surabaya, Jawa Timur (19/5).

Kegiatan OP Bawang Putih yang dilaksanakan Kementerian Pertanian ini berkolaborasi Asosiasi Importir

Bawang Putih dan Asosiasi Pedagang Padi, Jagung, Kedelai (Pajale) Jawa Timur. Pada OP ini, Kementerian Pertanian mendatangkan enam kontainer yang memuat masing-masing 29 ton bawang putih dari Cina dan India. Sebanyak 174 ton bawang putih tersebut dijual sesuai jenisnya, yakni bawang putih dari Cina dijual seharga Rp 23 ribu/kg, bawang putih dari India jenis super

dijual seharga Rp 15 ribu/kg, serta bawang putih dari India kualitas biasa dijual Rp seharga 10 ribu/kg.

“Mudah-mudahan OP ini bisa membantu menurunkan harga bawang putih yang diimpor dari dua negara, yakni Cina dan India. Kementerian Pertanian dan para pengusaha alias importir bawang telah bersepakat menurunkan harga. Khususnya menjelang puasa dan Lebaran kali ini, saya berharap harga bawang putih di pasaran kembali stabil. Sebab, harga bawang putih saat ini melonjak menjadi Rp 50 ribu per kilogram.

Artinya, lebih tinggi daripada harga di pasar

tradisional, yakni sekitar Rp 30 ribu per kilogram,” jelas Mentan.

Mentan menegaskan, OP bawang putih dilakukan untuk menurunkan harga bawang putih yang pada pekan sebelumnya berada pada kisaran harga Rp 50 ribu/kg. Melalui OP tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian bersinergi menurunkan harga bawang putih menjadi Rp 23 ribu/kg. Selanjutnya, harga di tingkat konsumen diharapkan maksimal sebesar Rp 30 ribu/kg.



“Agar dapat mencapai swasembada bawang putih, kita hanya membutuhkan areal tanam 50 ribu hektare. Kami akan tanam perdana bawang putih nanti tanggal 24 Mei. Doakan dalam 3 tahun, bila perlu 2 tahun, kita bisa swasembada bawang putih”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Dihadapan media dan masyarakat pedagang, Mentan menerangkan harga bawang putih turun jauh dari yang semula di pasar dijual dengan harga Rp 45 ribu/kg, menjadi sekitar Rp 23 ribu/kg. Saat ini harga bawang putih pada tingkat distributor seharga Rp 22 ribu/kg. "Kita sudah melihat harga turun hingga Rp 22 ribu/kg. Jadi tidak ada alasan lagi harga tinggi," terang Mentan

"Diperkirakan, semakin mendekati Lebaran, harga bawang putih akan turun terus. Pemerintah telah membuat kesepakatan terkait bawang putih yang dijual di wilayah luar Jawa, dimana harganya tidak boleh lebih dari Rp 38 ribu/kg. Kepada para importir bawang putih agar mematuhi peraturan, karena Kementerian Pertanian telah merekomendasikan pencabutan izin terhadap importir nakal yang melakukan penimbunan dan memainkan harga di pasaran. Jika ada oknum yang menimbun dan menjual bawang putih dengan harga tinggi, maka akan berhadapan dengan hukum," tegas Mentan.

Dalam Operasi pasar yang dihadiri Wakil Gubernur Jawa Timur, dan Kepala Kepolisian Daerah (Kapolda) Jawa Timur tersebut, Mentan menjelaskan bahwa pasokan bawang putih mencapai sekitar 9.000 ton untuk seluruh Indonesia. Untuk itu, Kementerian Pertanian mengeluarkan peraturan baru tentang pemetaan lahan bawang putih.

"Agar dapat mencapai swasembada bawang putih, kita hanya membutuhkan areal tanam 50 ribu hektare. Kami akan tanam perdana bawang putih nanti tanggal 24 Mei. Doakan dalam 3 tahun, bila perlu 2 tahun, kita bisa swasembada bawang putih," jelas Mentan.

Stok Mencukupi Sepanjang Ramadhan Hingga Lebaran

Terkait pasokan menjelang Ramadhan, Mentan menerangkan semua stok mencukupi. Stok beras di gudang Badan Urusan Logistik (Bulog) mencapai 2,2 juta ton, minyak goreng sebanyak 1,5 juta liter, dan bawang

putih sebesar 9.000 ton. Selain itu, harga cabai, bawang, beras, ayam, telur, dan sejumlah bahan pokok lainnya berada pada posisi stabil. Terhadap pihak-pihak yang berupaya menaikkan harga bahan pokok, Kementerian Pertanian bersama Kementerian Perdagangan dan Kepolisian sepakat bertindak tegas mencabut izin pihak yang melakukan pelanggaran

"Saya minta Bapak Kepala Kepolisian Daerah (Kapolda) dan Kepala Staf Daerah Militer (Kasdam) agar mengawasi semua Kepala Polisi Sektor (Kapolsek) dan Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa). Kita harus tegas! Jangan memainkan harga ditengah masyarakat yang sedang ibadah. Apabila ada yang main-main, kita akan cabut ijin usahanya di seluruh Indonesia. Tidak boleh berdagang lagi! Hingga akhir pekan ini Polri sudah melakukan penggrebekan dan penyegelan produk pangan yang disalahgunakan, dan menangkap para pelaku di Jakarta, Surabaya dan kota-kota lainnya," terang Mentan.

Hal senada disampaikan Wakil Gubernur Jatim Saifullah Yusuf, bahwa Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur bersama Polisi Daerah (Polda) Jatim dan Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha (KPPU) memperkuat pengawasan distribusi bahan pokok menjelang Ramadhan dan Idul Fitri untuk menjaga stabilitas harga bahan pokok. Ditegaskan, apabila pihak yang mencoba melakukan tindakan-tindakan menaikkan harga secara drastis, maka Kapolda Jatim tidak segan melakukan penegakan hukum.

Wakil Gubernur Jatim menjelaskan, Jatim memiliki gerai stabilisasi harga yang terdiri dari gerai pangan permanen sebanyak 3.558 unit dan 175 gerai pangan situasional. Gerai pangan permanen terdiri dari Kios Pangan Operasi Pasar, Toko Tani Indonesia, Aplikasi e-Warung, serta Rumah Pangan.

"Gerai pangan situasional terdiri dari operasi pasar mandiri dan operasi pasar Bantuan Ongkos Angkut (BOA).

Melihat persiapan yang dilakukan dan kecukupan pangan, maka tidak ada alasan harga naik untuk bahan pokok," jelas Wakil Gubernur Jatim.

E *The Ministry of Agriculture is committed to ensure the price of garlic is in the range of Rp 10 thousand - Rp 30 thousand towards the month of Ramadhan, which is in accordance with the benchmark price set by the government.*

Approaching Ramadhan 1438H, the Ministry of Agriculture intensively conducts Sudden Inspection (Sidak) to ensure the stability of food prices while monitoring the price of agricultural commodities, especially garlic which is still at a fairly high price range. This Sidak activity is supported by the Operating Market Operators (OP) of garlic.

"We want to ensure the range of garlic price from Rp 10 - 30 thousand towards Ramadhan, given the benchmark price that has been set by the government," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman while leading OP Garlic in Tambak Market Osowilangun, Surabaya, Java East (19/5).

The Garlic OP activities carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Association of Importers of Garlic and Association of Paddy Traders, Corn, Soybean (Pajale) of East Java. At this OP, the Ministry of Agriculture brought in six containers containing 29 tons of garlic from China and India. A total of 174 tons of garlic is sold according to its type, namely garlic from China sold for Rp 23 thousand/kg, garlic from India super type sold at Rp 15 thousand/kg, and garlic from India the quality is usually sold at Rp 10 thousand/kg.

"Hopefully this OP can help reduce the price of garlic imported from

two countries, namely China and India. The Ministry of Agriculture and entrepreneurs alias importers of onions have agreed to reduce the price. Especially before the fasting and Lebaran this time, I hope the price of garlic in the market back stable. Therefore, the price of garlic at this time jumped to Rp 50 thousand per kilogram. That is, higher than the price in traditional markets, which is about Rp 30 thousand per kilogram," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture asserted, OP garlic was done to reduce the price of garlic which in the previous week was in the price range of Rp 50 thousand/kg. Through the OP, the Ministry of Agriculture synergize to reduce the price of garlic to be Rp 23 thousand/kg. Furthermore, the price at the consumer level is expected to be a maximum of Rp 30 thousand/kg.

Before the media and the merchant community, Mr. Minister explained the price of garlic fell far from the original market at a price of Rp 45 thousand/kg, to be around Rp 23 thousand/kg. Currently the price of garlic at the distributor level costs Rp 22 thousand/kg. "We have seen the price down to Rp 22 thousand/kg. So there is no more reason of high price," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

"It is estimated, the closer to Lebaran, the price of garlic will go down steadily. The government has made deals related to garlic, sold in the areas outside Java, where the price should not be more than Rp 38 thousand/kg. To garlic importers to comply with the regulations, because the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended the revocation of permits to naughty importers who do the hoarding and play prices on the market. If there are people who hoard and sell garlic at a high price, it will deal with the law," said the Minister of Agriculture.

In a market operation attended by the Deputy Governor of East Java, and the East Java Police Chief, the Minister of Agriculture explained that garlic supply reached about 9,000 tons for all of Indonesia. To that end, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a new regulation on the mapping of garlic fields.

"In order to achieve self-sufficiency in garlic, we only need a planting area of 50 thousand hectares. We will plant the prime of garlic later on May 24th. Just pray, in 3 years a head, if it takes 2 years, we can self-sufficiency in garlic," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

The Stock is Sufficient During Ramadhan up to Idul Fitri

Related supply towards Ramadhan, Minister of Agriculture explained all the stock is sufficient. The stock of rice in the Logistics Agency (Bulog) warehouse reached 2.2 million tons, cooking oil of 1.5 million liters, and 9,000 tons of garlic. In addition, the price of chili, onion, rice, chicken, eggs, and a number of other staples are in a stable position.

Against parties seeking to raise the price of basic commodities, the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Ministry of Commerce and the Police agreed to act decisively to revoke the permission of the offending party.

"I ask the Head of the Regional Police (Kapolda) and the Chief of Staff of the Military Region (Kasdam) to supervise all the Chief of Police Sector (Kapolsek) and Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa). We must be firm! Do not play the price in the middle of society that is worshipping. If there is a playful, we will pull out its business license throughout Indonesia. Cannot trade anymore! To this weekend Police has done raid and sealing food products that are abused, and arrested the perpetrators in Jakarta, Surabaya and other cities," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

The same thing uttered by Vice Governor of East Java, Saifullah Yusuf, that East Java Provincial Government together with East Java Regional Police and Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) strengthened the supervision of the distribution of staples prior to Ramadhan and Idul Fitri to maintain staple food prices. Affirmed, if the party who tries to take action drastically increase the price, the East Java Police Chief does not hesitate to enforce the law.

Vice Governor of East Java explained, East Java has a price stabilization outlet consisting of permanent food outlets as many as 3558 units and 175 situational food outlets. Permanent food stands consist of Market Operation Kiosk, Indonesian Farmer's Store, e-Shop Application and House Food.

"Situational food outlets consist of independent market operations and market operations for the Cost of Service Fee (BOA). Seeing the preparation and food sufficiency, there is no reason for the price to rise for basic commodities," explained Mr. Vice Governor.



"In order to achieve self-sufficiency in garlic, we only need a planting area of 50 thousand hectares. We will plant the prime of garlic later on May 24th. Just pray, in 3 years a head, if it takes 2 years, we can self-sufficiency in garlic"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Atasi Masalah Harga Bawang Putih, Kementerian Pertanian Revisi Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No. 86 Tahun 2013

Revision of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 86 Year 2013 To Overcome Garlic Price Issue



Impor bawang putih yang dilakukan Indonesia bukan berarti Indonesia tidak memiliki lahan untuk menanam bawang putih. Hanya saja, selama ini perdagangan bawang putih begitu terbuka, sehingga produk lokal kalah dan petani enggan menanam.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

I Ketidakstabilan harga dan pasokan komoditi bawang putih mendorong Kementerian Pertanian merevisi Peraturan Menteri Pertanian (Permentan) No.86 Tahun 2013 tentang Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura. Dengan revisi tersebut, importir wajib menanam bawang putih proporsional dari kuota impor yang diajukan.



sela-sela acara Inspeksi Mendadak (Sidak) ke Pasar Induk Kramat Jati (13/5).

Menanggapi komoditi bawang putih yang harganya fluktuatif. Mentan menyatakan bahwa Kementerian Pertanian sudah melakukan revisi Permentan No.86 Tahun 2013 tentang Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura.

"Saya sudah teken revisi Permentan No. 86 tentang kewajiban para importir untuk menanam bawang putih proporsional dari kuota impor yang diajukan. Hal ini juga membuka peluang kemitraan antara importir dan petani bawang putih. Selama ini, kebutuhan bawang putih dalam negeri 90 persen dipenuhi oleh impor. Sebagian besar dari Tiongkok, tapi ada juga dari negara lain, seperti India," kata Mentan

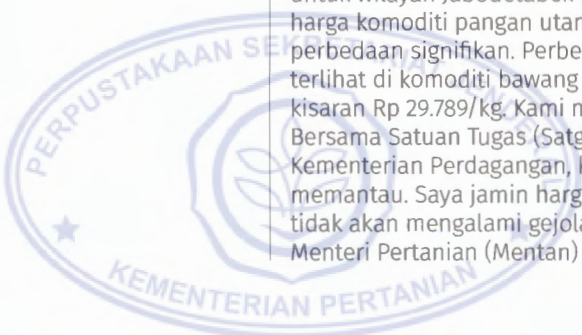
Mentan menerangkan, impor bawang putih yang dilakukan Indonesia bukan berarti Indonesia tidak memiliki lahan untuk menanam bawang putih. Hanya saja, selama ini perdagangan bawang putih begitu terbuka, sehingga produk lokal kalah dan petani enggan menanam.

"Sudah terlanjur terbuka. Sekarang kita atur. Pokoknya 3 tahun atau bisa saja 2 tahun ke depan bawang putih impor selesai," terang Mentan.

Hal senada disampaikan Menteri Perdagangan Enggartiasto Lukita, bahwa harga bawang putih sepenuhnya diatur mekanisme pasar. Harga yang terbentuk di pasar adalah murni dari mekanisme *supply and demand*. Hal inilah yang membuat pemerintah cukup terkendala mengendalikan harga bawang putih. Apalagi, ketergantungan terhadap bawang impor masih sangat tinggi. Hampir 90 persen bawang yang

Menjelang Ramadhan dan Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1438H, sinergi yang dilaksanakan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kementerian Perdagangan terbukti efektif menstabilkan harga bahan pangan pokok di pasar. Hal tersebut tampak jelas dari data yang dirilis Badan Ketahanan Pangan (BKP) Kementerian Pertanian. Data tersebut menengarai bahwa harga beras medium di hampir seluruh pasar tradisional di wilayah Jakarta, berada pada kisaran 10.629/kg (termurah Rp 9.423/kg). Sedangkan cabai merah keriting terpantau seharga Rp 37.500/kg, bawang merah Rp 37.000/kg, daging ayam Rp 33.071/kg, telur ayam Rp 21.250/kg, dan daging sapi Rp 122.550/kg.

"Sama halnya dengan di kawasan Jakarta, untuk wilayah Jabodetabek dan sekitarnya, harga komoditi pangan utama tidak mengalami perbedaan signifikan. Perbedaan harga hanya terlihat di komoditi bawang merah yaitu pada kisaran Rp 29.789/kg. Kami merasa optimis! Bersama Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Pangan dan Kementerian Perdagangan, kami akan terus memantau. Saya jamin harga pangan pokok tidak akan mengalami gejolak tinggi," kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman di



beredar di pasar saat ini adalah bawang impor.

“Melihat kondisi ketergantungan terhadap bawang impor yang masih sangat tinggi, Kementerian Perdagangan bersama Kementerian Pertanian akan mengatur tata niaga impor bawang putih, karena rekomendasi impor dari Kementerian Pertanian dan izin impor dari Kementerian Perdagangan. Tata niaga impor ini nantinya mewajibkan setiap importir melaporkan jumlah stok, posisi gudang penyimpanan serta tujuan distribusi,” ujar Mendag.

Mendag menyatakan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kementerian Perdagangan telah sepakat bahwa perdagangan harus memihak rakyat, terutama bidang perdagangan strategis yang menyentuh langsung kebutuhan rakyat sehari-hari. Rakyat, menurut Mendag, tidak boleh dibiarkan berhadapan sendiri dengan pasar. Sebab, apabila dibiarkan, pasar akan dikuasai pedagang besar, yang akan bebas menentukan harga. Untuk itu, Mendag menegaskan bahwa negara harus hadir. Selama ini Kementerian Perdagangan dan Kementerian Pertanian sudah menunjukkan kehadiran negara dalam pengendalian beberapa harga bahan pokok, seperti beras, daging, gula, dan minyak goreng.

“Sebelum dinakhkodai pihak Kementerian Perdagangan dan Kementerian Pertanian, beras Indonesia dikuasai beras impor. Sekarang, impor berhasil distop. Begitu pula harga daging. Di semua pasar, semua harga daging beku saat ini Rp 80 ribu. Gula Rp12.500/kg, minyak goreng kemasan sederhana Rp11.500 dan minyak goreng curah Rp10.500. Harga bawang putih yang selama ini lonjakan harganya begitu tajam, menjadi bukti bahwa ketiadaan peran negara sangat merugikan bagi rakyat. Sebelum diintervensi harga bawang putih di pasar mencapai Rp 60 ribu” kata Mendag.

Lebih lanjut Mendag menegaskan, bersama Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan

memutuskan untuk melakukan intervensi sebagai wujud kehadiran peran negara dalam tata niaga yang selama ini belum diatur secara optimal.

Dengan adanya peraturan, importir harus dapat rekomendasi dari Kementerian Pertanian, setelah itu izin dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Perdagangan. Selain itu, seluruh distributor, sub distributor, dan agen wajib melakukan pendaftaran/ pelaporan, termasuk daftar gudang dan posisi stok. Dengan penerapan peraturan tersebut, pemerintah dapat mengetahui secara pasti stok yang tersedia dan jalur distribusinya ke pasar. Informasi ini tentunya akan memudahkan pemerintah untuk mengendalikan harga. Tak ada lagi pihak yang bisa memperlmainkan harga, karena semua stok dan mata rantai distribusinya termonitor dengan baik.

“Tepatnya hari ini, saya akan tandatangani tata niaga bawang putih yang selama ini tidak diatur. Dan akibat dari tiadanya aturan itu, terjadi lonjakan yang tajam harga bawang putih, dan biasanya jelang hari besar naik, selain itu, kami juga sudah membuat kesepakatan dengan importir dan pedagang, bahwa harga jual tertinggi di tingkat eceran dalam satu dua minggu ini adalah Rp38 ribu. Kesepakatan itu sudah berlaku efektif. Target kami selanjutnya adalah stop impor dan swasembada. Untuk mencapai target itu, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Kementerian Pertanian akan mewajibkan importir dan pedagang ikut investasi ke dalam budidaya bawang putih. Secara berangsur impor akan di stop,” tegas Mendag.

E *The instability of the price and supply of garlic commodities prompted the Ministry of Agriculture to revise the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture (Permentan) No.86 of 2013 on the Import Recommendation*

of Horticultural Products. With the revision, importers are required to plant garlic proportionally from the import quota proposed.

Towards Ramadhan and Idul Fitri 1438H, the synergy of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade has proven to be effective in stabilizing the price of staple food in the market. This is evident from the data released by the Food Security Agency (BKP) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The data suggests that the price of medium rice in almost all traditional markets in the Jakarta area, is in the range Rp.10.629/kg (cheapest Rp.9.423/kg). While red curly chili is monitored for Rp.37.500/kg, onion Rp.37.000/kg, chicken meat Rp.33.071/kg, chicken eggs Rp.21.250/kg, and beef Rp.122.550/kg.

“Similar to the Jakarta area, for Jabodetabek and surrounding areas, the price of main food commodities is not significantly different, the price difference is only seen in the commodity of onion, which is around Rp 29,789/kg. We are optimistic with Task Force (Satgas) Food And the Ministry of Commerce, we will continue to monitor, I guarantee the price of staple food will not experience high turbulence,” said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman on the sidelines of the Sudden Inspection to the Market of Kramat Jati (Sidak) (13/5).

In response to the price of garlic commodities that fluctuate. Minister of Agriculture stated that the Ministry of Agriculture has made a revision of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.86 of 2013 on Horticultural Product Import Recommendation.

“I have already revised the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 86 on the obligation of the importers to plant the proportional garlic of the proposed import quotas. It also opens up partnership opportunities between importers and garlic farmers. During this time, domestic garlic needs 90 percent fulfilled by imports. Most of



The import of garlic by Indonesia does not mean that Indonesia does not have the land to grow garlic. It's just that, during this garlic trade so open, so that local products lose and farmers are reluctant to plant.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

China, but there are also from other countries, such as India," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture explained that the import of garlic by Indonesia does not mean that Indonesia does not have the land to grow garlic. It's just that, during this garlic trade so open, so that local products lose and farmers are reluctant to plant.

"It's already open. Now we set. Just 3 years or could be 2 years ahead of imported garlic is complete," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

The same thing was delivered by Minister of Trade Enggartiasto Lukita, that the price of garlic is fully regulated market mechanism. The price formed in the market is purely from the mechanism of supply and demand. This is what makes the government quite constrained to control the price of garlic. Moreover, dependence on imported onions is still very high. Almost 90 percent of the onions on the market today are imported onions.

"Looking at the high dependency on imported onions, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture will regulate the garlic import trade regulation, due to import recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture and the import permit from the Ministry of Trade, which requires each importer to report the amount of stock, Position of storage warehouse and distribution purpose," said the Minister of Trade.

The Minister of Trade said that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade have agreed that trade should take sides with the people, especially the strategic trade that directly touches the daily needs of the people. The people, according to the Minister of Trade, should not be left alone with the market. For, if left unchecked, the market will be dominated by wholesalers, who will be free to set prices. To that end, the Minister of Trade affirmed that the state must attend. So far, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture have shown the presence of the state in controlling some of the price of basic commodities, such as rice, meat, sugar, and cooking oil.

"Before lead by the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture, the rice of Indonesia occupied by imported rice. Now, imports are successfully terminated. So as to the price of meat. In all markets, all the price of frozen meat is currently Rp 80 thousand. Sugar



Foto: Kementerian

Rp.12.500/kg, simple packaging cooking oil Rp.11.500 and cooking oil in bulk Rp.10.500. The price of garlic which so far the price is so sharp, the proof that the absence of the role of the state is very harmful to the people. Before being intervened, the price of garlic in the market reached Rp.60 thousand," said the Minister of Trade.

Furthermore, Minister of Trade affirmed, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade decided to intervene as a manifestation of the role of the state in the trade system that has not been regulated optimally.

With the existence of regulation, importers must have recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture, after which the license is issued by the Ministry of Trade. In addition, all distributors, sub distributors, and agents must register/report, including warehouse list and stock position. With the implementation of the regulation, the government can know for sure the available stock and its distribution channels to the market. This information will certainly facilitate the government to control the price. No one can play a price anymore, because all the stocks and links are well monitored.

"Exactly today, I will sign the garlic trade regulation that has not been regulated. And as a result of the absence of the rule, there is a sharp spike in the price of garlic, and usually ahead of the big day rises, in addition, we have also made deals with importers and traders, that the highest selling price at the retail level in one two weeks is Rp.38 thousand. The agreement is already effective. Our next target is to stop import and do self-sufficiency. To achieve the target, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture will require importers and traders to invest in the cultivation of garlic. We will stop import gradually," said the Minister of Trade.

Kementerian Pertanian Fokus Tingkatkan Produksi Pertanian

Ministry of Agriculture Focuses on the Increase of Farm Production

I Dalam rangka meningkatkan produksi pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian konsisten menerapkan sejumlah strategi sinergis.



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“Target kita, Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. Kementerian Pertanian terus mengupayakan peningkatan produksi pertanian para petani di Indonesia. Tahun 2045, Indonesia memiliki peluang besar meningkatkan produksi pertaniannya. Bahkan tidak hanya mencukupi kebutuhan dalam negeri, tapi berpeluang menjadi pengekspor.

Tahun 2018 sampai 2021, kami menargetkan swasembada pangan dengan peningkatan produksi di atas lima persen,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat menyampaikan kuliah umum di Graha Sanusi Hardjadinata, Universitas Padjajaran, Jalan Dipatiukur, Kota Bandung (15/5).



“Jagung merupakan produksi pertanian dengan capaian tertinggi dalam sejarah Indonesia. Dengan pencapaian terbaik tersebut, kini kita optimis bahwa Indonesia akan berhasil dalam menjalankan program Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045. Sebab, peningkatan produksi pangan tersebut bukan tidak mungkin akan memasok kebutuhan pangan di seluruh dunia”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Dalam kesempatan ini, Mentan menjelaskan kesuksesan swasembada pangan yang dijalankan selama kurun waktu dua tahun terakhir. Diantaranya adalah peningkatan produksi pangan strategi, yakni padi naik 11,7%, jagung naik 21,9%, bawang 11,3% dan cabai 2,3%. Hasil produksi beras selama dua tahun terakhir sudah mampu menekan impor beras. Hal ini baru terjadi kembali setelah 32 tahun.

“Jagung merupakan produksi pertanian dengan capaian tertinggi dalam sejarah Indonesia. Dengan pencapaian terbaik tersebut, kini kita optimis bahwa Indonesia akan berhasil dalam menjalankan program Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045. Sebab, peningkatan produksi pangan tersebut bukan tidak mungkin akan memasok kebutuhan pangan di seluruh dunia” jelas Mentan

Menurut Mentan, salah satu upaya menuju tercapainya target program Lumbung Pangan Dunia adalah meningkatkan indeks pertanaman dan produktivitas dengan mengimplementasikan teknologi tepat guna. Sebagai contoh, upaya peningkatan produksi pertanian dapat dilakukan dengan memberikan benih unggul kepada para petani. Selain itu, hal ini juga didukung dengan penerapan berbagai kebijakan dan program. Kebijakan yang dilakukan pemerintah dan Kementerian Pertanian terhadap sejumlah regulasi-regulasi tentunya akan memberi dampak positif terhadap perkembangan pertanian di Tanah Air.

“Saat pertama saya menjadi Menteri Pertanian, yang saya perhatikan regulasi. Karena, kalau salah regulasi atau kebijakan, akan memberi dampak kepada 250 juta penduduk Indonesia. Bila regulasi tidak diperhatikan maka akan menghambat swasembada yang dicanangkan. Kebijakan regulasi-regulasi akan memberi dampak terhadap petani,” ujar Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menerangkan bahwa masalah yang kini sedang dihadapi yaitu banyaknya orang



foto: istimewa

yang meninggalkan dunia pertanian. Sebanyak 20 juta orang, dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun terakhir telah meninggalkan dunia pertanian. Alasan utamanya adalah regulasi yang rumit sehingga tidak memberikan keuntungan yang optimal bagi para petani. Misalnya aturan yang rumit membuat harga pupuk mahal atau langka, serta permainan di tingkat pendistribusian.

Oleh karenanya, beragam upaya dilakukan agar petani tetap mendapat kemudahan. Salah satunya dengan mengalokasikan anggaran sebanyak 70 persen dari 35 persen jatah Kementerian Petanian dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) tahun 2017 yang mencapai Rp 2.000 triliun.

“Kalau perlu 90 persennya dialokasikan untuk peningkatan produktivitas petani. Yang tidak penting dipangkas. Rapat tidak di hotel tapi di lapangan, ketemu langsung dengan petani dan mendengarkan keluhan mereka. Jika petani bangkit, saya meyakini akan lebih banyak bahan pangan, yang bukan saja swasembada dalam arti tidak perlu diimpor, namun juga bisa

diekspor. Seperti jagung dan beras saat ini, Indonesia bisa mengekspor. Mau sejahtera? Mau kaya? Jadilah petani. Bertani secara finansial sangat menguntungkan. Tidak sedikit orang yang sukses sebagai petani, dengan pengasilan 5 kali lipat lebih banyak dibanding gaji menteri per bulan. Bayangkan menanam jagung satu hektare bisa untung setengah miliar dengan modal benih hanya 15 kilogram dan bisa menghasilkan jagung 10 ton,”

E *In order to increase agriculture production, the Ministry of Agriculture consistently implement several synergy strategic.*

“Our target is that Indonesia will become the world food barn. The Ministry of Agriculture continues to increase agricultural production of farmers in Indonesia. By 2045, Indonesia has a great opportunity to increase its agricultural production. Even not only sufficient domestic needs, but the opportunity to become an exporter. From 2018 to 2021, we are targeting food self-sufficiency with



Foto: Istikomera

an increase in production above five percent," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman while delivering a public lecture at Graha Sanusi Hardjadinata, Padjadjaran University, Dipatiukur Street, Bandung City (15/5).

On this occasion, the Minister of Agriculture explained the success of food self-sufficiency carried out during the last two years. Among other things are the increased food production strategy, ie. rice increased 11.7%, corn increased 21.9%, onion increased 11.3% and chili increased 2.3%. Yields of rice over the past two years have been able to suppress rice imports. This just happened again after 32 years.

"Corn is the highest achieving agricultural production in Indonesian history. With the best achievement, we are now optimistic that Indonesia will succeed in running the World Food Barn program 2045. Because, the increase in food production is not impossible to supply food needs around the world," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, one of the efforts towards achieving the target of World Food Barn program is to improve the index of cultivation and productivity by implementing appropriate technology. For

example, efforts to increase agricultural production can be done by providing superior seed to farmers. In addition, it is also supported by the implementation of various policies and programs. The policies undertaken by the government and the Ministry of Agriculture on a number of regulations will certainly have a positive impact on the development of agriculture in the country.

"When I first became Minister of Agriculture, I noticed the regulation. Since, if the regulations or policies are wrong, it will affect the 250 million people of Indonesia. If the regulation is not addressed then it will inhibit the self-declared independence. Regulatory policies will have an impact on farmers," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that the problem now facing is the number of people who leave the agricultural world. A total of 20 million people, in the last 10 years have left the agricultural world. The main reason is complicated regulations that do not provide optimal benefits for farmers. For example complicated rules that make expensive price or scarcity of fertilizer, as well as games at the distribution level.

Therefore, various efforts are made to ensure farmers get the convenience. One of them is by allocating budget as much as 70 percent from 35 percent allocation of Ministry of Agriculture from State Budget (APBN) year 2017 which reach Rp.2.000 trillion.

"If necessary 90 percent is allocated to increase the productivity of farmers. The unimportant is trimmed. Meetings are not in the hotel but on the ground, meet directly with the farmers and listen to their complaints. If the farmers rise, I believe there will be more food, which is not only self-sufficient in the sense that it does not need to be imported, but it can also be exported. Like corn and rice today, Indonesia can export. Want prosperity? Want to be rich? Be a farmer. Farming financially is very profitable. Not a few people who succeed as farmers, with income 5 times more than the salary of ministers per month. Imagine planting one hectare maize can be half a billion profit with seed capital of only 15 kilograms and can produce 10 tons of corn," said the Minister of Agriculture.



"Corn is the highest achieving agricultural production in Indonesian history. With the best achievement, we are now optimistic that Indonesia will succeed in running the World Food Barn program 2045. Because, the increase in food production is not impossible to supply food needs around the world"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Peningkatan Pangan Merupakan Tanggungjawab Bersama

The Increase of Food Constituted Joint Responsibility



“Memanfaatkan lahan-lahan tidur di sekitarnya sebagai lahan pertanian akan ada hasilnya dalam peningkatan produksi. Membangun pemuda yang tidur, membangunkan lahan yang tidur, semoga akan semakin kuat. Bangkitkan pemuda tidur dan bangkitkan lahan tidur. Mimpi kita adalah pemuda, membangunkan pemuda yang tidur dan lahan yang tidur di Indonesia, serta pangan Indonesia yang semakin kuat”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

I Peningkatan produksi pangan merupakan tanggung jawab seluruh anak bangsa. Negara dapat bangkit melalui pertanian apabila pemudanya terjun langsung ke dunia pertanian, sehingga diyakini Indonesia akan sukses menjalankan program menuju lumbung pangan dunia 2045.

Kementerian Pertanian berkomitmen untuk terus meningkatkan produksi pertanian Indonesia, yaitu sesuai dengan target pemerintah untuk menjadikan Indonesia sebagai Negara Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada 2045. Hal tersebut dikatakan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat

menyampaikan kuliah umum di Graha Sanusi Hardjadinata, Universitas Padjajaran, Jalan Dipatiukur, Kota Bandung (15/5).

Dalam kuliah umum bertajuk “Pencapaian Program Pangan dalam Rangka Nawacita” Mentan menegaskan bahwa tanggungjawab

foto: istimewa



peningkatan produksi pangan bukan semata-mata berada pada “pundak” Kementerian Pertanian saja, melainkan tanggung jawab seluruh anak bangsa dan pihak yang terkait. Dengan demikian, peningkatan produksi pangan merupakan tanggung jawab bersama.

“Ini tanggung jawab kita bersama. Peningkatan produksi bukan hanya tanggung jawab Kementerian Pertanian. Tetapi tanggung jawab sebagai anak bangsa dan seluruh yang terkait. Generasi muda mempunyai peran penting dalam membangun suatu negara khususnya stabilitas pangan. Alhamdulillah hasilnya kita lihat ada perubahan, ada peningkatan produksi, dan dirasakan petani,” tegas Mentan.

Mentan menjelaskan, salah satu upaya membangkitkan dunia pertanian yang dilakukan pihak Kementerian Pertanian yaitu dengan terus menggerakkan pemuda untuk bertani melalui gerakan pemuda tani (Gempita). Tujuannya, pemuda bisa memanfaatkan lahan-lahan tidur di sekitarnya sebagai lahan pertanian. Dengan begitu, di samping petani juga bertambah jumlahnya, indeks pertanaman juga ikut meningkat.

“Memanfaatkan lahan-lahan tidur di sekitarnya sebagai lahan pertanian akan ada hasilnya dalam peningkatan produksi. Membangun pemuda yang tidur, membangunkan lahan yang tidur, semoga akan semakin kuat. Bangkitkan pemuda tidur dan bangkitkan lahan tidur. Mimpi kita adalah pemuda, membangunkan pemuda yang tidur dan lahan yang tidur di Indonesia, serta pangan Indonesia yang semakin kuat,” jelas Mentan.

Seiring dengan pencapaian peningkatan produksi pangan. Mentan mengatakan pihak Kementerian Pertanian akan bersinergi bersama beberapa Universitas di Indonesia dengan membuat gerakan membangun desa. Hal itu dilakukan untuk mendorong mahasiswa pertanian untuk lebih berperan aktif

dalam peningkatan produksi pangan serta meningkatkan minat mahasiswa pada sektor pertanian. Yang tidak kalah penting adalah menghadirkan dan mengedukasi para mahasiswa fakultas pertanian untuk bersinergi dalam meningkatkan produksi pangan

“Kuliah Umum ini adalah bertujuan untuk meningkatkan produksi pangan di Negara Indonesia. Kita akan membangun sinergi bersama Universitas Padjadjaran, kemudian bagi kita yang tidak kalah pentingnya adalah para mahasiswa fakultas pertanian dan hadir juga Dekan fakultas pertanian seluruh Indonesia kita akan melanjutkan rapat dan kita akan rapatkan barisan meningkatkan produksi, dan Inovasi di bidang pertanian yang juga dapat membantu mempertahankan kondisi pertanian. Setidaknya, pertanian tidak banyak ditinggalkan oleh masyarakat,” kata Mentan.

Mentan juga mendorong mahasiswa pertanian untuk lebih aktif dalam memaksimalkan potensi yang ada. Karena negara bisa bangkit melalui pertanian bila pemuda yang ada terjun langsung ke dunia pertanian. Apabila pemuda khususnya mahasiswa tersebut mau turun langsung, diyakini Indonesia akan sukses dalam menjalankan program menuju lumbung pangan dunia 2045.

“Kami menantang para mahasiswa dan civitas akademika di Universitas Padjadjaran untuk menciptakan teknologi pertanian. Nanti saya kasih royalti jika teknologi pertanian itu terwujud. Bukan cuma menciptakan teknologi pertanian, KKN (kuliah kerja nyata) juga disinergikan dengan program-program Kementan. Kami siap.

E *Increased food production is the responsibility of all the children of the nation. The country can rise through agriculture if the youth*

plunge directly into the world of agriculture, so it is believed Indonesia will successfully run the program to the world food barn 2045.

The Ministry of Agriculture is committed to continuously improve Indonesia’s agricultural production, which is in line with the government’s target to make Indonesia the World Food Barn Country by 2045. It is said by Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman when presenting public lectures at Graha Sanusi Hardjadinata, Padjadjaran University, Jalan Dipatiukur, Bandung City (15/5).

In a public lecture entitled “Food Program Achievement in the Framework of Nawacita”, Minister of Agriculture affirmed that the responsibility of increasing food production is not solely on the “shoulders” of the Ministry of Agriculture, but the responsibility of all children of the nation and related parties. Thus, increasing food production is a shared responsibility.

“It’s our shared responsibility. Increased production is not just the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. But the responsibility as a child of the nation and all related. The young generation has an important role in building a country especially food stability. Alhamdulillah result we see there are changes, there is an increase in production, and perceived farmers,” asserted the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture explained that one of the efforts to raise the world of agriculture done by the Ministry of Agriculture is to keep moving the youth to farm through the youth farmer movement (Gempita). The goal, to make youth can take advantage of the surrounding land-soil as a farm land. That way, in addition to farmers also increased in number, the index of cropping also increased.

“Utilizing the surrounding farmland as a farm will result in increased

production. Awaken sleeping youth, awaken the sleeping land, hope it will be stronger. Awaken sleeping youth and awaken the land. Our dreams are the youth, wake up the sleeping youth and awaken sleeping land in Indonesia, as well as Indonesian food is getting stronger," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Along with the achievement of increased food production. Minister of Agriculture said the Ministry of Agriculture will synergize with several universities in Indonesia by making the movement to build the village. This is done to encourage agricultural students to play a more active role in increasing food production and increase student interest in the agricultural sector. Equally important is to present and educate the students of agricultural faculty to synergize in increasing food production.

"This General Lecture is aimed at increasing food production in the State of Indonesia. We will build a synergy with the University of Padjadjaran, then for those of us who are not less important are the students of agriculture

faculty and also the Dean of the faculty of agriculture throughout Indonesia we will continue the meeting and we will raise the ranks to increase production, and innovation in agriculture that can also help maintain Agricultural conditions. At least, agriculture is not abandoned by the community," said Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister also encourages agricultural students to be more active in maximizing their potential. Because the country can rise through agriculture when the youth are directly involved in agriculture. If youth, especially the students want to go straight, it is believed that Indonesia will succeed in running the program to the world food barn 2045.

"We challenge the students and the academic community at Padjadjaran University to create agricultural technology. Later I give royalty if the technology of agriculture is realized. Not just creating agricultural technology, KKN (real working class) is also synergized with the Minister of Agriculture programs. We are ready to cooperate," said the Minister of Agriculture.



"Utilizing the surrounding farmland as a farm will result in increased production. Awaken sleeping youth, awaken the sleeping land, hope it will be stronger. Awaken sleeping youth and awaken the land. Our dreams are the youth, wake up the sleeping youth and awaken sleeping land in Indonesia, as well as Indonesian food is getting stronger"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Foto: Istimewa



Pengembangan Tebu Pada Lahan Rawa Untuk Masa Depan Produksi Gula Nasional

Cultivation of Sugar Cane at Swamp Land For Future National Sugar Production

1 Model pengembangan tebu di lahan rawa merupakan terobosan baru dan pertama kali dikembangkan di Indonesia. Dengan demikian, lahan rawa menjadi masa depan pergulaan Indonesia dan ramah lingkungan. Pengembangan tebu di lahan rawa memiliki potensi produksi yang tinggi dan biaya yang relatif rendah karena kebutuhan air mudah terpenuhi.

istimewa



Potensi rawa di Indonesia akan dikembangkan Kementerian Pertanian menjadi lumbung gula dunia. Diperkirakan potensi rawa yang bisa dijadikan perkebunan tebu sebesar 21 juta hektare. Dari jumlah tersebut, yang bisa dikelola delapan hingga sepuluh juta hektare rawa.

“Sampaikan pada dunia, masa depan pergulaan ada di lahan rawa dan ramah lingkungan. Total lahan rawa Indonesia mencapai 21 juta hektare dan 8 hingga 10 juta hektare yang sudah bisa digarap atau ditanami tebu. Apabila Indonesia dapat optimalkan 1 hingga 4 juta hektare saja dapat terlepas dari impor, bahkan melakukan ekspor,” tegas Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman

saat meninjau perkebunan tebu di lahan rawa yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir, Sumatera Selatan (22/5).

Dalam acara yang dihadiri Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian, Staf Ahli Menteri Pertanian Bidang Investasi dan Wakil Bupati Ogan Komering Ilir, Mentan mengatakan bahwa model pengembangan tebu di lahan rawa merupakan terobosan baru dan pertama kali dikembangkan di Indonesia.

Pengembangan tebu di lahan rawa memiliki potensi produksi yang tinggi dan biaya yang relatif rendah karena kebutuhan air mudah terpenuhi. Dengan demikian, lahan rawa menjadi masa depan perkembangan

“Pabrik kita bangun. Kami pun tetap jaga harga tebu petani sehingga pendapatan petani meningkat. Harga tebu petani telah diatur oleh Harga Patokan Perintah (HPP). Sehingga, pengembangan pabrik gula merupakan upaya untuk memotong rantai pasok agar harga gula di pasaran stabil”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

produksi gula di Indonesia yang ramah lingkungan. "Pengangkutan tebu menggunakan transportasi sungai yang rendah biaya dan sedikit menghasilkan CO2 sehingga tidak merusak lingkungan," kata Mentan.

"Ini ada potensi yang digali luar biasa, rawa dijadikan lahan tebu, ada keuntungan luar biasa dari perkebunan tebu di daerah rawa. Pertama adalah ramah lingkungan. Kemudian, biaya logistik lebih murah. Ini keuntungan daerah rawa dibangun perkebunan tebu," lanjutnya.

Pabrik Gula Pertama Di Lahan Rawa

Dalam peninjauan perkebunan tebu, Mentan melakukan panen sekaligus peletakan batu pertama pembangunan pabrik gula pertama di Indonesia yaitu PT Pratama Nusantara Sakti yang bangun di lahan rawa. Pabrik gula akan beroperasi pada 2019 guna meningkatkan produksi gula nasional.

Hingga saat ini terdapat 4 pabrik gula yang sudah berjalan dan 7 pabrik sedang dibangun sehingga totalnya terdapat 11 pabrik gula di Indonesia. Apabila semua pabrik gula bergerak atau optimal produksi gula, maka pada 2019, Indonesia dapat swasembada gula putih. Sementara gula rafinasi ditargetkan mampu mencapai swasembada dalam kurun waktu 5 tahun mendatang.

"Kami fokus mendorong tebu. Kami dorong investasi di bidang gula. Sudah ada 4 pabrik gula yang jalan. Kalau ini bergerak semuanya, tidak ada lagi cerita impor. Kami optimis mampu mewujudkan swasembada gula putih. Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan swasembada gula, khususnya gula putih, bisa terwujud pada 2019 mendatang. Hal ini bisa terjadi dengan adanya pembangunan perkebunan dan pabrik. *White sugar* kita jumlahnya 2,5 juta ton, sedangkan kebutuhannya 2,8 juta sehingga masih kurang 300 ribu. Sedangkan untuk kebutuhan gula rafinasi untuk industri 3 juta ton per tahun sehingga total kebutuhan mencapai 5,7 ton per tahun. Sementara produksi nasional bergerak 2,2 sampai 2,6 juta per tahun" ungkap Mentan.



foto: Istimewa

Menurut Mentan, pemerintah menekankan tidak hanya fokus pada peningkatan produksi melalui pengembangan pabrik gula. Akan tetapi, meningkatkan juga pendapatan petani dengan menjaga stabilitas harga jual tebu.

"Pabrik kita bangun. Kami pun tetap jaga harga tebu petani sehingga pendapatan petani meningkat. Harga tebu petani telah diatur oleh Harga Patokan Perintah (HPP). Sehingga, pengembangan pabrik gula merupakan upaya untuk memotong rantai pasok agar harga gula di pasaran stabil," ujar Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Wakil Bupati Ogan Komering Ilir Muhammad Rifa'i mengungkapkan bahwa wilayah Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir merupakan yang terluas di Sumatera Selatan dimana 75 persen diantaranya merupakan lahan rawa.

"Pemerintah Ogan Komering Ilir sangat mendukung kegiatan investasi di bidang tebu. Dengan potensi lahan rawa yang sangat luas kami miliki, kami dukung penuh tujuan pemerintah pusat bersama investor untuk dimanfaatkan tanam tebu," ungkap Wakil Bupati Ogan Komering Ilir.

Wakil Bupati Ogan Komering Ilir menerangkan pengembangan tebu di lahan rawa, Ogan Komering Ilir

dimulai sejak 2012 dengan luas tanam 4.000 ha. Target luas tanam pada 2017 sebesar 8.700 hektare. Sementara target pada 2019 mencapai 20.000 hektare dengan produksi diperkirakan mencapai 10.000 ton tebu per hari. Produktivitas tebu di lahan rawa mencapai 80 ton per hektare. Panen dilakukan pada bulan Maret, September dan Oktober dengan cara semi mekanikal.

E *The sugar cane cultivation model in swamp land is a new breakthrough and was first developed in Indonesia. Thus, wetlands become the future of Indonesian sands and environmentally friendly. Cultivation of sugar cane in swamp land has high production potency and relatively low cost because the water requirement is easily fulfilled.*

Potential swamps in Indonesia will be developed by Ministry of Agriculture into the world's sugar barns. It is estimated that swamp potential can be used as sugarcane plantation of 21 million hectares. Of these, which can be managed eight to ten million hectares of swamp.

"Tell the world, the future of sugar is in the swamp and environmentally friendly. Indonesia's total swamp land reaches 21 million hectares and 8 to 10 million hectares that can be cultivated or planted sugar cane. If Indonesia can optimize 1 to 4 million hectares it can be separated from imports, even export," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman when reviewing sugarcane plantations in swamp land located in Ogan Komering Ilir District, South Sumatra (22/5).

In an event attended by Directorate General of Plantation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Expert Staff of the Minister of Agriculture for Investment and Vice Regent of Ogan Komering Ilir, Minister of Agriculture said that the sugar cane development model in swamp land is a new breakthrough and was first developed in Indonesia.

The development of sugar cane in swamp land has high production potential and relatively low cost because the water requirement is easily fulfilled. Thus, marshland becomes the future of the development of environmentally friendly sugar producer in Indonesia. "Sugar cane transportation uses low-cost river transport and produces little CO2 so it does not damage the environment," said the Minister of Agriculture.

"There is a tremendous potential excavated, swamp made into sugarcane fields, there are tremendous advantages of sugar cane plantations in swampy areas. First is environmentally friendly. Then, logistics costs are cheaper. This profits swamp area built sugarcane plantations," he continued.

The First Sugar Factory in the Swamp Field

In the review of sugar cane plantation, Minister of Agriculture harvested the first stone construction of the first sugar factory in Indonesia, namely PT Pratama Nusantara Sakti which was built on swamp land. The sugar factory will operate by 2019 to increase national sugar production.

Until now there are 4 sugar factories that have been running and 7 factories are under construction so that there are 11 sugar factories in Indonesia. If all sugar mills are moving or optimum sugar production, then in 2019, Indonesia can self-sufficiency in white sugar. While refined sugar is targeted to achieve self-sufficiency within the next 5 years.

"We are focusing on encouraging the cultivation sugarcane. We are encouraging

investment in the field of sugar. There are already 4 sugar factories on the road. If we move all of them, there is no more import stories. We are optimistic to realize self-sufficiency of white sugar. Ministry of Agriculture targets sugar self-sufficiency, especially white sugar, can be realized in 2019. This could happen with the development of plantations and factories. Our white sugar is 2.5 million tons, while the needs of 2.8 million so that still less 300 thousand. As for the needs of refined sugar for industry 3 million tons per year so that the total demand reaches 5.7 tons per year while national production is moving 2.2 to 2.6 million per year," said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, the government emphasizes not only focus on increasing production through the development of sugar mills. However, it also increases farmers' income by maintaining the stability of the selling price of cane.

"Our factory is up. We also keep the price of sugar cane farmers so that farmers' income increases. The price of sugarcane farmers has been regulated by the Price Guideline (HPP). Thus, sugar mill development is an effort to cut the supply chain so that the price of sugar in the market is stable," said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, Vice Regent of Ogan Komering Ilir Muhammad Rifa'i revealed that Ogan Komering Ilir Regency is the widest area in South Sumatera where 75 percent of it is swamp land.

"The government of Ogan Komering Ilir strongly supports investment activities in the field of sugarcane. With the vast potential of swampland we have, we fully support the goal of the central government with investors to utilize sugarcane cultivation," said Vice Regent Ogan Komering Ilir.

Vice Regent of Ogan Komering Ilir explained the development of sugar cane in swamp land, Ogan Komering Ilir started since 2012 with planting area of 4,000 ha. Tanamp target area in 2017 of 8,700 hectares. While the target in 2019 reached 20,000 hectares with production is estimated at 10,000 tons of sugar cane per day. The productivity of sugar cane in swamp land reaches 80 tons per hectare. Harvesting done in March, September and October by semi-mechanical way.



"Pabrik kita bangun. K ami pun tetap jaga harga tebu petani sehingga pendapatan petani meningkat. Harga tebu petani telah diatur oleh Harga Patokan Pemerintah (HPP). Sehingga, pengembangan pabrik gula merupakan upaya untuk memotong rantai pasok agar harga gula di pasaran stabil"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



Banyak lahan di Indonesia yang dapat digunakan untuk menanam bawang putih, seperti di Sumatera, Jawa, dan Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Lahan yang berpotensi di antaranya Kabupaten Enrekang, Kabupaten Tomohon, dataran tinggi Napu, dan pegunungan Arfak.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Kementerian Pertanian Kembangkan Potensi 10.000 Hektare Lahan Di Lombok Timur Untuk Mencapai Swasembada Bawang Putih

The Ministry of Agriculture Develop 10,000 Hectare Potential Land in East Lombok To Achieve Self-Sufficiency of Garlic

1 Kabupaten Lombok Timur berpotensi mengembangkan lahan untuk komoditas bawang putih seluas 10.000 hektare. Upaya pengembangannya perlu didorong dan dikembangkan serta bersinergi dengan beberapa Kementerian lain. Dengan potensi wilayah serta agroklimat yang dimiliki Indonesia, Kementerian Pertanian optimis target swasembada bawang putih dapat tercapai dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun mendatang.

foto: istimewa

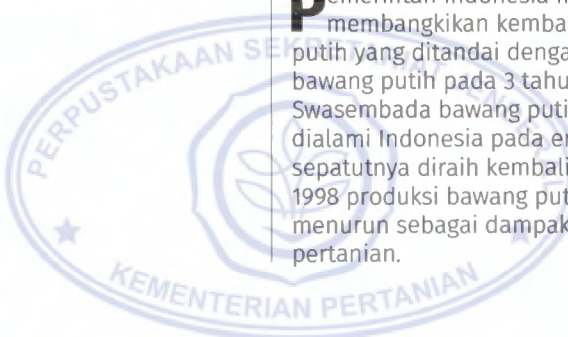


Kementerian Pertanian memperkirakan salah satu daerah yang berpotensi mendukung kecukupan kebutuhan bawang putih nasional adalah Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), khususnya melalui Desa Sembalun, Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Dewasa ini, Lombok Timur merupakan salah satu sentra bawang putih terbesar di Indonesia, dengan kontribusi sebesar 52% terhadap luas panen nasional.

“Swasembada bawang putih akan tercapai dalam tiga tahun. Namun, saya meyakini target itu bisa terealisasi dalam waktu yang lebih cepat. Kita membangun pertanian sesuai dengan keunggulan suatu daerah. Disini potensi jagung, bawang putih dan cabai. Kita akan bersinergi dengan Kementerian lain. Kabupaten Lombok Timur berpotensi untuk pengembangan bawang putih 10.000 hektar. Hal ini perlu didorong dan dikembangkan serta bersinergi dengan beberapa Kementerian lain. Dengan potensi wilayah serta agroklimat yang dimiliki Indonesia, saya optimis target swasembada bawang putih dapat tercapai dalam 3 tahun dari sekarang,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat usai menanam bibit bawang putih di Desa Sembalun Lawang, Lombok Timur, (24/5).

Mentan mengatakan, Indonesia merupakan negara yang sukses mencapai swasembada

Pemerintah Indonesia menargetkan mampu membangkitkan kembali kejayaan bawang putih yang ditandai dengan swasembada bawang putih pada 3 tahun mendatang. Swasembada bawang putih yang pernah dialami Indonesia pada era 1990-an sudah sepatutnya diraih kembali. Pasalnya, sejak 1998 produksi bawang putih nasional terus menurun sebagai dampak liberisasi di sektor pertanian.



bawang putih pada era 1990-an. Namun, pada awal 1998 terjadi liberalisasi sektor pertanian, sehingga sejak saat itu produksi bawang putih nasional terus menurun. Namun, dengan upaya dan kerja keras, kejayaan bawang putih nasional diyakini dapat kembali terwujud.

“Luas lahan yang dibutuhkan untuk menanam bawang putih tergolong kecil, hanya 60.000 hektare. Sementara untuk menanam padi misalnya, dibutuhkan lahan seluas 15 juta hektare dan untuk jagung dibutuhkan lahan seluas 7 juta hektare. Untuk menanam padi dan jagung dibutuhkan total lahan seluas 22 juta ha. Kalau bawang putih cuma 60.000 hektare,” kata Mentan.

Menurut Mentan banyak lahan di Indonesia yang dapat digunakan untuk menanam bawang putih, seperti di Sumatera, Jawa, dan Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Lahan yang berpotensi di antaranya Kabupaten Enrekang, Kabupaten Tomohon, dataran tinggi Napu, dan pegunungan Arfak.

“Rencana jangka pendek utama untuk mencapai swasembada di antaranya penyusunan peta produksi bawang putih nasional per bulan sepanjang tahun. Selain itu, pemetaan daerah sentra produksi bawang putih sesuai musim. Jangka panjang, ketersediaan benih menjadi hal utama,” ujar Mentan

Dalam acara yang dihadiri Menteri BUMN, Menteri Desa dan PDT, serta Wakil Gubernur NTB dan Wakil Bupati Lombok Timur, Mentan menyampaikan, desa Sembalun sekarang ditetapkan sebagai lumbung bawang putih nasional.

“Penetapan ini cukup beralasan bagi pemerintah pusat, karena Sembalun memiliki 4000 hektar lahan potensial. Saat ini sebanyak 300 hektar lahan akan digunakan untuk menanam bawang putih. Selain komoditas, berbagai tanaman hortikultura juga akan dikembangkan,” ucap Mentan.

Dari total luas tanam pada 2016 yaitu sebesar 426 hektar, sebagian besar

ditanam dan diproduksi di Kecamatan Sembalun. Terobosan dalam sektor perbenihan telah dilakukan dengan melibatkan BUMN untuk menyerap bawang putih petani untuk dijadikan benih. Tahun 2018 merupakan tahun perbenihan. Benih-benih bersertifikat dan Jabal akan dipersiapkan untuk pengembangan kawasan bawang putih. Bawang putih di Kabupaten Lombok Timur terutama di Kecamatan Sembalun telah menjadi penopang ekonomi masyarakat. Selain potensial dalam pertanian, Sembalun juga menjadi destinasi wisata. Dengan perpaduan pertanian dan pariwisata, maka Sembalun menjadi destinasi andalan NTB, sekaligus sentra dan penyokong pertanian nasional. Kedua potensi tersebut dapat mendorong kesejahteraan masyarakat NTB, khususnya di Lombok Timur.

Melalui Program Pengembangan Ekonomi Daerah Sembalun bawang putih akan berkembang semakin cepat. Program itu dilakukan secara terpadu dengan berbagai fasilitas dan bantuan seperti benih, alsintan dan akses pembiayaan dengan Kartu Tani. Untuk mempercepat pengolahan tanah dan mendukung ketersediaan air, Kementerian Pertanian membantu ketersediaan alat dan mesin pertanian (Alsintan) yang dibutuhkan petani, seperti traktor roda 4, traktor tangan, kultivator dan pompa air. Langkah ini menjadi upaya wajib bagi pemerintah dan pihak terkait untuk mewujudkan cita-cita bersama menuju swasembada bawang putih Indonesia.

Kegiatan yang mengusung tema “Bersama Membangun Kejayaan Sembalun” tersebut menjadi komitmen pemerintah, dengan memberikan dukungan peralatan pertanian berupa kultivator, traktor, KUR, dan kartu tani. Kementerian Pertanian targetkan waktu dua tahun, agar swasembada bawang putih dapat tercapai, dan dapat diusahakan membangun embung.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menjelaskan bahwa Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan 10.000 hektare lahan

di Sembalun untuk ditanami bawang putih. Dengan percapaian target tersebut, maka stok bawang putih nasional akan terpenuhi, sehingga impor bawang putih dapat dihilangkan. Bahkan, dengan kondisi seperti itu, maka Indonesia akan berpeluang bisa mengekspor bawang putih. Saat ini, rata-rata konsumsi nasional bawang putih sekitar 500.000 hektare per tahun. Produksi lokal hanya 18-20.000 ton, sisanya dipasok melalui impor. Mayoritas impor berasal dari China dan India. Pada 2017, Kementerian Pertanian memproyeksikan produksi bawang putih mencapai 70.000 ton dengan luas panen sekitar 6.200 hektare.

“Ketergantungan impor saat ini akibat pembebasan perdagangan bawang putih yang sudah dijalankan sejak dulu. Kementan mencoba untuk mengatur kembali tata niaga bawang putih melalui peningkatan produksi. Saat ini lebih dari 95% ketersediaan bawang putih diisi dengan impor dari negara Tiongkok, India dan Mesir. Kebutuhan nasional yang diperkirakan mencapai 500.000 ton per tahun, hanya mampu dipenuhi oleh produksi dalam negeri sebesar 20.000 ton atau sekitar 4%. Harga bawang putih lokal tidak lagi mampu bersaing dengan produk impor sehingga hanya sebagian kecil petani bawang putih yang masih bergelut dalam usaha ini,” jelas Mentan.

Mentan menerangkan alasan Indonesia selalu impor bawang putih karena produksi dalam negeri hanya mencapai 20 ribu ton. Sementara itu, kebutuhan nasional mencapai 500 ribu ton. Naiknya harga bawang putih pada minggu pertama dan kedua bulan Mei sebesar 31,5 persen menjadi rata-rata Rp 56.907 per kg yang menunjukkan bahwa impor tidak menjamin harga menjadi lebih murah. Bahkan disinyalir, komoditas impor akan menjadi salah satu penyebab inflasi pada saat sekarang. Harga bawang putih lokal tidak lagi mampu bersaing dengan produk impor sehingga hanya sebagian kecil petani bawang putih yang masih bergelut dalam usaha tersebut.

"Hal ini telah mendorong pemerintah mengambil tindakan tegas yaitu merevisi Permentan No. 86 Tahun 2013 menjadi No. 16 Tahun 2017 dengan memasukkan bawang putih sebagai komoditas yang izin impornya diatur. Selain itu, importir diwajibkan menanam bawang putih sebanyak 5 persen dari volume impor yang diajukan. Importir wajib mengembangkan bawang putih dalam negeri. Bahkan Pemerintah turut mengatur Harga Eceran Tertinggi (HET) bawang putih yaitu sebesar Rp 38.000. Importir hanya diperbolehkan menjual dengan harga maksimum Rp 23.000, sehingga harga di tingkat konsumen tidak lebih dari Rp 32.000," terang Mentan.

Sebagai dukungan terhadap program tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian bersama Kementerian Perdagangan, Bareskrim, KPPU dan instansi terkait lainnya berkomitmen menstabilkan harga dan pasokan serta memberantas mafia-mafia pangan.

E *Regency of East Lombok has the potential to develop land for garlic commodities covering an area of 10,000 hectares. Its development efforts need to be encouraged and developed and in synergy with several other Ministries. With the potential of the region as well as agro-climates owned by Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture is optimistic that the target of garlic self-sufficiency can be achieved within the next 3 years.*

The Government of Indonesia targets to revive the glory of garlic that is characterized by self-sufficiency in garlic in the next 3 years. Self-sufficiency in garlic that Indonesia had experienced in the 1990s was deservedly recovered. The reason, since 1998 national garlic production

continues to decline as an impact of liberalization in the agricultural sector.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that one of the areas that has the potential to support the national garlic needs is West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), especially through Village of Sembalun, Regency of East Lombok. Today, East Lombok is one of the largest garlic centers in Indonesia, with a 52% contribution to the national harvest area.

"Self-sufficiency in garlic will be achieved in three years. However, I believe the target can be realized in a faster time. We build agriculture in accordance with the excellence of a region. Here the potential of corn, garlic and chili. We will synergize with other Ministries. East Lombok regency has potential for garlic development of 10,000 hectares. This needs to be encouraged and developed and in synergy with several other Ministries. With the potential of Indonesia's territory and agro-climate, I am optimistic that garlic self-sufficiency target can be achieved in 3 years from now," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman when planting garlic seedlings in Sembalun Lawang Village, East Lombok (24/5).

Minister of Agriculture said Indonesia is a successful country to achieve self-sufficiency in garlic in the 1990s. However, in early 1998 there was a liberalization of the agricultural sector, so since then the national garlic production continues to decline. However, with effort and hard work, the glory of national garlic is believed to be re-materialized.

"The width of land needed to grow garlic is small, only 60,000 hectares. Meanwhile, to plant rice for example, it takes a land area of 15 million hectares and for corn required land area of 7 million hectares. To grow rice and corn requires a total land area of 22 million ha. While garlic only 60,000 hectares," said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture a lot of land in Indonesia

that can be used to grow garlic, such as in Sumatra, Java, and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Potential land areas include Enrekang Regency, Tomohon Regency, Napu highlands, and Arfak mountains.

"The main short-term plan to achieve self-sufficiency among other things the preparation of a national garlic production map per month during the year. In addition, mapping on the garlic production center area in accordance with the season. Long term, availability of seeds become the main issue," said the Minister of Agriculture.

In the event attended by Minister of BUMN, Minister of Village and PDT, and Deputy Governor of NTB and Vice Regent of East Lombok, Minister of Agriculture said that Sembalun village is now designated as a national garlic granary.

"This determination is reasonable for the central government, because Sembalun has 4000 hectares of potential land. Currently as many as 300 hectares of land will be used to grow garlic. In addition to commodities, various horticulture crops will also be developed," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Of the total planted area in 2016 that is an area of 426 hectares, mostly planted and produced in Sembalun District. Breakthrough in seed sector has been done by involving SOEs to absorb garlic farmers to be seed. The year 2018 is the year of seed. Certified Seeds and Jabal will be prepared for the development of the garlic area. Garlic in East Lombok Regency, especially in Sembalun District has become the economic support of



society. In addition to potential in agriculture, Sembalun also become a tourist destination. With a blend of agriculture and tourism, then Sembalun become a mainstay destination of NTB, as well as central and supporters of national agriculture. Both potentials can promote the welfare of the people of NTB, especially in East Lombok.

Through the Local Economic Development Program of Sembalun garlic will grow faster. The program is conducted in an integrated manner with various facilities and assistance such as seeds, farm equipment and access financing with Farmers Card. To speed up soil cultivation and support water availability, the Ministry of Agriculture supports the availability of farming equipment and machinery (Alsintan) needed by farmers, such as 4-wheeled tractors, hand tractors, cultivators and water pumps. This step becomes a mandatory effort for the government and related parties to realize a shared goal towards self-sufficiency garlic Indonesia.



The event, which has the theme of "Together Building the Glory of Sembalun", has become a government commitment, providing agricultural support in the form of cultivators, tractors, KURs and farmers' cards. Ministry of

Agriculture is targeting two years, so that self-sufficiency of garlic can be achieved and can be cultivated to build retention basin.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that the Ministry of Agriculture is targeting 10,000 hectares of land in Sembalun to be planted with garlic. With the target achievement, then the national garlic stock will be fulfilled, so the import of garlic can be removed. In fact, with such conditions, Indonesia will have a chance to export garlic. Currently, the national average consumption of garlic is about 500,000 hectares per year. Local production is only 18-20,000 tons, the

rest is supplied through imports. The majority of imports come from China and India. In 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture projected garlic production to reach 70,000 tons with harvested area of about 6,200 hectares.

"The current import dependency is due to the liberation of garlic trade that has been running since a long time ago. The Ministry of Agriculture tries to rearrange the garlic commerce system through increased production. Currently more than 95% availability of garlic is filled with imports from China, India and Egypt. National needs are estimated to reach 500,000 tons per year, only able to be met by domestic production of 20,000 tons or about 4%. Local garlic prices are no longer able to compete with imported products so that only a small percentage of garlic farmers are still struggling in this business," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture explained the reason why Indonesia always imports garlic because domestic production only reaches 20 thousand tons. Meanwhile, national demand reaches 500 thousand tons. Rising garlic prices in the first and second weeks of May amounted to 31.5 percent to an average of Rp 56,907 per kg indicating that imports do not guarantee prices to be cheaper. Even allegedly, imported commodities will be one of the causes of inflation at the present moment. Local garlic prices are no longer able to compete with imported products so that only a small percentage of garlic farmers are still struggling in the business.

"This issue has encouraged the government to take firm action to revise Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 86 of 2013 to No. 16 of 2017 by entering garlic as a commodity whose import permit is regulated and importers are given the obligation to grow garlic as much as 5 percent of import volume. They are obliged to develop garlic domestically. Even the Government has arranged the Highest Retail Price (HET) of garlic which is amounting to Rp 38.000. Importer is only allowed to sell with maximum price of Rp 23,000 so that the price at consumer level is not more than Rp 32.000", explained the Minister of Agriculture.

As support of the program, the Ministry of Agriculture along with the Ministry of Trade, Bareskrim, KPPU and other relevant agencies are committed to stabilizing prices and supplies and eradicating food mafia.



Agriculture a lot of land in Indonesia that can be used to grow garlic, such as in Sumatra, Java, and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Potential land areas include Enrekang Regency, Tomohon Regency, Napu highlands, and Arfak mountains.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



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“Impor hanya akan
menyejahterakan petani asing,
sedangkan petani kita akan
makin menderita.

stop impor,
bersama kita mewujudkan
swasembada pangan”

Menteri Pertanian, Amran Sulaiman

