



REVIEW: KONDISI PERSUSUAN NASIONAL

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Abstrak. Kajian ini ditujukan untuk memberi gambaran kondisi persusuan Indonesia dan memberikan alternatif solusi yang mungkin dapat diambil sebagai kebijakan dalam mengembangkan kondisinya kedepan. Kajian dilakukan melalui penelusuran ilmiah melalui *google scholar* terkait publikasi perusuan nasional. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa tren kenaikan susu meningkat 5% pertahun, sedangkan tren produksi susu hanya sekitar 3% pertahun. Produksi susu mengalami peningkatan, namun juga diikuti dengan peningkatan konsumsi nasional, sehingga kemampuan pemenuhan kebutuhan susu nasional masih berada di kisaran 20%. Produksi susu nasional masih terkonsentrasi di pulau jawa dan 80% pemasoknya adalah peternak rakyat. Permasalahan lambatnya perkembangan persusuan nasional meliputi kebijakan nasional yang masih tumpang tindih antar Lembaga; ketergantungan impor dan kebijakan dari importir; kebijakan penyerapan susu dan pengawasan budidaya yang kurang optimal; serapan teknologi yang minim pada peternak; serta permasalahan teknis dan kelembagaan. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kondisi persusuan Nasional sejauh ini sudah mengalami peningkatan, ditandai dengan peningkatan konsumsi dan produksi susu nasional. Namun, masih terjadi ketimpangan laju permintaan dibanding laju produksi susu. Rendahnya produksi susu secara nasional disebabkan oleh faktor eksternal (kebijakan internasional, intervensi negara importir dan lain – lain) dan faktor internal (penerapan teknologi budidaya masih rendah, tingkat kepemilikan ternak yang rendah, kebijakan pemerintah). Rekomendasi yang dapat dijadikan pertimbangan antara lain: Peningkatan penerapan teknologi budidaya ternak perah di Indonesia; Revolusi putih dengan penguatan pasar susu segar dalam negeri: Pertimbangan kebijakan pemerintah mengenai bea masuk impor susu; dan Penguatan peran koperasi.

Kata kunci: persusuan, konsumsi susu, produksi susu nasional

Abstract. The study is intended to provide an overview of the condition of Indonesian Dairy Industry and provide alternative solutions that may be taken as policies in developing its conditions in the future. The study was carried out through scientific research via Google Scholar related to Indonesian Dairy Industry. The results of the study show that the trend of milk consumption increases by 5% per year, while the trend in milk production is only around 3% per year. Milk production has increased, but also followed by an increase in national consumption, so that the ability to meet national milk needs is still in the range of 20%. National milk production is still concentrated on the island of Java and 80% of its suppliers are smallholder farmers. Problems with the slow development of national dairy include national policies that still overlap between institutions; dependency on imports and policies from importers; policies on milk purchasing and supervision of dairy farming are less than optimal; minimal uptake of technology by breeders; as well as technical and institutional issues. This study concludes that the condition of national dairy has so far experienced improvement, marked by an increase in national milk consumption and production. However, there is still an imbalance in the rate of demand compared to the rate of milk production. The low national milk production is caused by external factors (international policies, intervention of importing countries, etc.) and internal factors (low application of cultivation technology, low level of livestock ownership, government policies). Recommendations that can be taken into consideration include: Increasing the application of dairy farming technology in Indonesia; The white revolution by strengthening the domestic fresh milk market: Consideration of government policies regarding import duties on milk; and Strengthening the role of cooperatives.

Keywords: dairy industry, milk consumption, nasional milk production