

STRATEGI PERBAIKAN SISTIM PRODUKSI PETERNAKAN RUMINANSIA UNTUK MENDUKUNG KEDAULATAN PANGAN

Akhmad Sodiq

Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Jln. Dr. Soeparno No.60 Purwokerto, Jawa-Tengah
*Korespondensi email: akhmad.sodiq@unsoed.ac.id

Abstrak. Makalah ini memaparkan beberapa alternatif strategi perbaikan sistem produksi peternakan ruminansia besar dan kecil hasil dari pengalaman penerapan kegiatan pengembangan peternakan ruminansia di pedesaan untuk mendukung kedaulatan pangan. Kegiatan pengembangan peternakan ruminansia berasal dari program (i) Kementerian Pertanian Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan, (ii) Kementerian Riset Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi, (iii) Bank Indonesia dan (iv) Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia. Beberapa rumusan hasil sebagai berikut: (1) Strategi dan implementasi pola pengembangan peternakan ruminansia secara metodologi harus memperhatikan karakteristik sistem produksi; (2) Faktor kunci pengembangan peternakan ruminansia adalah perbaikan sistem produksi yang telah ada berbasis kelembagaan kelompok berorientasi pemberdayaan ekonomi peternak serta memperhatikan pengembangan kawasan; (3) Pengembangan klaster sapi potong berbasis kelompok di pedesaan mendorong pencapaian program swasembada daging sapi nasional; (4) Pemanfaatan sumberdaya pakan lokal diprioritaskan dengan menerapkan Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture, (5) Mengevaluasi kembali kinerja sapi Brahman Cross untuk tujuan pembiakan di masyarakat, (6) Sinergi kerjasama berbagai pihak untuk mewujudkan kelembagaan kelompok peternak yang solid, fasilitasi proven technology dan akses pembiayaan usaha peternakan untuk percepatan pencapaian kedaulatan pangan.

Kata kunci: sistem produksi peternakan, peternakan ruminansia, kedaulatan pangan

Abstract. This paper describes several alternative strategies for improving large and small ruminant livestock production systems based on the experience of implementing ruminant livestock development activities in rural areas to support food sovereignty. The ruminant livestock development activities originate from the (i) Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health, (ii) Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, (iii) Bank Indonesia and (iv) Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Some of the results are as follows: (1) The strategy and implementation of methodological ruminant livestock development patterns have to pay attention to the characteristics of the production system; (2) The key factor for the development of ruminant livestock is the improvement of the existing production system based on group institutions that are oriented to the economic empowerment of farmers and regional development; (3) The development of group-based beef cattle clusters in rural areas encourages the achievement of the national beef self-sufficiency program; (4) Utilization of local feed resources have to be prioritized by implementing Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture, (5) Re-evaluating the performance of Brahman Cross cattle for breeding purposes in the community, (6) Synergistic cooperation of various authorities to create solid farmer group institutions, facilitating proven technology and accessing to financing for livestock business to accelerate the achievement of food sovereignty.

Keyword: livestock production system, ruminant livestock, food sovereignty