

**ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY STATUS OF PLANT PRODUCTION POST-
FOOD AFTER EARTHQUAKE AND LIQUEFACTION DISASTER IN SIGI
REGENCY, SULAWESI TENGAH PROVINCE**

Septine Brillyantina¹, Rizal², Ridwan Iskandar²

¹Student State Magister Polytechnic Of Jember

²Lecturer State Magister Polytechnic Of Jember

Email: septinebrillyantina@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Sigi Regency is a central area that has been supplying rice for the needs of the people in Sulawesi. However, the condition of the agricultural sector in Sigi Regency in the period of 2012-2015 is actually decreased in term of harvested area by 5.3% per year, especially rice. It is expected to decrease further after the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction natural disasters because the condition of agricultural land tends to be damaged, bumpy and muddy. This study discusses the sustainability status of crop production after the earthquake and liquefaction natural disasters in Sigi Regency using MDS (Multi Dimensional Scaling) analysis where sampling method used is Purposive Sampling. The overall analysis results belong to the quite sustainable category with a composite value of 59,44. Policy interventions are carried out based on the main and secondary leverage factors. In moderate interventions, the status value is increased by 15% and it can be said to be quite sustainable with a moderate value of 68,36. Mean while in optimistic intervention the status value is increased by 28% and it can be said to be sustainable with a moderate value of 76,09. The policy strategy for increasing the sustainability of crops obtained from the results of Leverage Analysis includes the main leverage factors as follows: 1) the pattern of management of rice fields from individuals is changed into groups or corporate farming; 2) protecting guarantees for poor farmers by increasing and optimizing appropriate assistance on time and on target as well as educational scholarship for farmer's children; 3) enhancing counseling about environment and product marketing as well as providing productive plants; 4) enhancing environmental counseling or socialization program related to the importance of health facilities; and 5) maintaining optimal counseling centers and developed them more with extension programs. The main leverage factors are followed by the second lever factors as follows: 1) enhancing counseling related to society empowerment, especially independent management of farmers; 2) controlling and implement the price stability; 3) enhancing counseling about KATAM to farmers; 4) evaluating agricultural improvement programs especially in the GAP; and 5) establishment of agricultural production marketing institutions.

Keywords: Sustainability Status, Multi Dimensional Scaling, Purposive Sampling, Leverage Factors