

PENENTUAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN KELEMBAGAAN DAN PENGELOLAAN IRIGASI DI INDONESIA

Agus Dharma Tohjiwa

*Fakultas Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100 Depok 16424
agus_dh@staff.gunadarma.ac.id*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan memberi arahan kebijakan pemerintah dalam penentuan prioritas program pengembangan kelembagaan dan pengelolaan irigasi di Indonesia. Propinsi yang menjadi obyek penelitian adalah 16 propinsi yang akan menerapkan PKPI (Pembaharuan Ke-bijakan Pengelolaan Irigasi). Metoda penelitian menggunakan pemodelan berdasarkan ana-lisis multiatribut dengan kriteria SWOT. Penentuan nilai faktor SWOT didasarkan atas jawa-ban responden di propinsi tentang kondisi pengelolaan irigasi di daerah mereka. Penentuan bobot faktor SWOT didasarkan jawaban responden di Pusat yang diolah menggunakan prinsip Comparative Judgment (AHP). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa propinsi Bali, NTB, Kalbar, dan Gorontalo sebaiknya menggunakan strategi Growth oriented. Propinsi Babel, Kateng, Kaltim, Sulteng, Malut, dan Papua sebaiknya menggunakan strategi Turn around. Propinsi Jambi, Sulut, Kalsel, dan Maluku sebaiknya menggunakan strategi Diversification, sedang propinsi Riau dan Bengkulu sebaiknya menggunakan strategi Defensive. Dari tipologi strategi dan penilaian faktor-faktor SWOT yang dominan disusun prioritas kegiatan yang paling sesuai untuk masing-masing propinsi. Melalui matriks profil kompetitif diketahui urutan (ranking) dari 16 propinsi dimana propinsi NTB, Bali, Gorontalo, Sulteng, dan Kalbar menempati posisi 5 propinsi teratas.

Kata kunci : *prioritas, program, kebijakan, kelembagaan, pengelolaan, irigasi.*

INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITY FOCUS IN INDONESIA

Abstract

The objective of this research is to give a guide on governmental policy in program priority of institutional development and management of irrigation in Indonesia. The research object is 16 provinces that will apply PKPI (Policy Renewal of Irrigation Management). Research method applies modeling based on analysis multi attribute with SWOT criterions. Determination of SWOT value is based to responder answer in province about condition of irrigation management in their area. Determination of SWOT value is based on responder in central government which processed by Comparative Judgment principle (AHP). Result of research of shows that Bali, NTB, Kalbar, and Gorontalo province is better to apply Growth oriented strategy. Babel, Kalteng, Kaltim, Sulteng,

Malut, and Papua province is better to apply Turn around strategy. Jambi, Sulut, Kalsel, and Maluku province is better to apply Diversification strategy, whereas Riau and Bengkulu province is better to apply defensive strategy. From typology of strategy and assessment of dominant SWOT factors, most appropriate activities for each province are compiled. With competitive profile matrix we can rank out 16 provinces where NTB, Bali, Gorontalo, Sulteng, and Kalbar province occupies of 5 upper positions.

Keywords : *priority, program, policy, institution, management, irrigation.*

