

## INTISARI

Penelitian potensi perkembangan tanaman keras di lahan pekarangan dan tegalan transmigran perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana peranan tanaman keras sebagai tambahan terhadap pendapatan total bagi kebutuhan sehari-hari transmigran tersebut.

Faktor yang diteliti meliputi faktor fisik dan sosial ekonomi. Faktor fisik terdiri dari tofografi, kondisi tanah, kondisi jalan dan angkutan. Faktor sosial ekonomi meliputi umur, jumlah keluarga, pendidikan, jarak dengan pasar, jarak dengan hutan, pendapatan di luar usaha tani, pendapatan usaha tani tanpa tanaman keras dan pendapatan dari tanaman keras, jenis dan jumlah batang tanaman keras yang ditanam. Selain itu diambil pula data sekunder seperti keadaan penduduk dan iklim di sekitarnya.

Untuk mendapatkan bentuk perkembangan penanaman tanaman keras diambil lokasi transmigrasi yang berbeda umurnya, yaitu dari 5 s/d 12 tahun berturut-turut Sebamban V (5 tahun), Tajau Pecah II (8 tahun), Tajau Pecah I (10 tahun) dan Tambarangan (12 tahun).

Hasil analisis regresi menunjukkan bahwa pada lokasi Sebamban V dan Tajau Pecah II, jumlah tanaman keras yang ditanam dipengaruhi oleh pendapatan dari tanaman keras tersebut dan jumlah keluarganya. Sedang di Tajau Pecah I dan Tambarangan jumlah tanaman keras yang ditanam dipengaruhi oleh pendapatan dari tanaman keras, jarak dengan hutan dan jarak dengan pasar. Secara keseluruhan umur pemukiman tidak

memberikan peningkatan jumlah tanaman keras yang ditanam, hal ini disebabkan lokasi yang berbeda, sehingga kondisi tanah dan lingkungannya berbeda. Di daerah Tambarangan dengan kondisi tanah paling buruk menyebabkan perkembangan penanaman tanaman keras paling lambat, meskipun umur pemukiman lama.

Pada penelitian ini, analisis kimia tanah menunjukkan bahwa lahan yang ditanami tanaman keras dapat meningkatkan kesuburan tanah melalui peningkatan kandungan unsur hara terutama unsur nitrogen.

## ABSTRACT

Potential development of perennial crop research need to be done to know whether perennial crop could become supplement income for daily need of the transmigrants in the "pekarangan" and "tegalan" land.

Some physical and socio-economical factors were analysed. Physical factors include topographic condition, soil nutrient and another physical condition such as road and transportation facilities. Socio-economical factors include age of the family members, the size of the family, education, the distance to the forest land, the distance to the market, non agricultural income, combined agricultural income from non perennial and perennial crops and the total number of any kind of perennial crops in the "pekarangan" and "tegalan" land. This research was done in four locations, i.e : Sebamban V, Tajau Pecah II and Tajau Pecah I and Tambarangan which have been developed varyingly for 5, 8, 10 and 12 years respectively.

The development of the perennial crops were measured based on the total number of any kind of the perennial crops which were grown under different stage of establishment of the settlements.

Regression analysis showed that the amount of the perennial crop planted was influenced significantly by the perennial crop income and the size of family in Sebamban V and Tajau Pecah II (5 and 8 years). In the other location the amount of perennial crop planted was influenced significantly by the perennial crop income, the distance of the

forest land and market. In general the age of transmigrant settlement did not influence the total number of the perennial crops to be planted because of the different site of the location and the physical factor as well. Tambarangan has the lowest soil nutrient and developed the least compared to the another locations which have higher soil nutrient.

In this research, chemical analysis of the soil showed that planting of perennial crops could increase the fertility especially the nitrogen content in the soil.