

ABSTRAK

Pengembangan kawasan agropolitan berbasis komoditas unggulan bertujuan untuk membentuk pusat aktivitas ekonomi di sektor pertanian dengan memanfaatkan potensi lokal sehingga meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini: (1) Mengkaji kondisi eksisting sumberdaya yang ada di kawasan agropolitan, (2) Mengkaji potensi komoditas unggulan yang ada di kawasan agropolitan, (3) Mengkaji pendapatan *mixed farming* komoditas unggulan di kawasan agropolitan, dan (4) Merumuskan strategi pengembangan kawasan agropolitan berbasis komoditas unggulan di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Metode dasar penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dengan melakukan survei dengan bantuan kuesioner. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman dengan konsentrasi pada 3 kecamatan sentra pengembangan kawasan agropolitan yaitu Kecamatan VII Koto, Kecamatan Lubuk Alung dan Kecamatan Sungai Garingging. Responden ditentukan secara *sensus* dengan kriteria adalah peternak sapi potong lokal yang juga melakukan budidaya jagung atau kakao pada 3 kecamatan sentra pengembangan kawasan agropolitan, sehingga diperoleh sebanyak 101 orang, disamping itu juga melibatkan 10 orang pakar dari Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah, Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan, Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan, serta Badan Penyuluhan Pertanian di tingkat kabupaten. Analisis data berdasarkan tujuan penelitian: (1) Analisis statistik deskriptif, (2) Analisis LQ, SSA dan IDD, (3) Analisis *whole farm budget* dan uji statistik (uji t) dan (4) Analisis SWOT dan AHP. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Kondisi eksisting sumberdaya, secara umum mendukung untuk pengembangan kawasan agropolitan, (2) Komoditas sapi potong lokal, jagung dan kakao memiliki keunggulan komparatif namun belum memiliki keunggulan kompetitif karena dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan populasi/produksi yang fluktuatif. Daya dukung daerah dalam kategori aman yang berarti kebutuhan pakan hijauan untuk pengembangan sapi potong dapat dipenuhi dari ketersediaan limbah jagung dan kakao. Ternak sapi potong yang dapat dikembangkan sebanyak 176.352,96 ST di tingkat Kabupaten Padang Pariaman dan spesifik untuk 3 kawasan sentra agropolitan sebanyak 78.148,87 ST, (3) Pendapatan *mixed farming* sapi-jagung sebesar Rp. 52.072.787,26/petani ternak/tahun dengan R/C 4,22 dan pendapatan *mixed farming* sapi kakao sebesar Rp. 24.806.261,44/petani ternak/tahun dengan R/C 3,48. Hasil uji t menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara rata-rata pendapatan pada *mixed farming* sapi-jagung dengan *mixed farming* sapi-kakao (t hitung (4,055869552) > t tabel (1,989318557) dan p value (0,000113222) < α (0,05). (4). Strategi terpilih adalah strategi SO dan strategi prioritas adalah strategi peningkatan produksi komoditas unggulan dengan memperoleh bobot tertinggi 0,541 (CR 0,02). Berdasarkan hasil analisis dengan metode AHP, rekomendasi strategi prioritas adalah peningkatan produksi sapi potong yang dapat dilakukan dari kebijakan sisi bakalan ternak dan sisi pakan, sedangkan untuk peningkatan produksi jagung dan kakao dapat dilakukan dengan kebijakan dari sisi penggunaan lahan dan budidaya, yang ditujukan agar tercapai peningkatan produktivitas tanaman jagung dan kakao.

Kata kunci: agropolitan, komoditas unggulan, kondisi eksisting, pendapatan *mixed farming*, strategi

ABSTRACT

The development of agropolitan areas based on leading commodities aims to form a centre of economic activity in the agricultural sector by utilising local potential thus to improve community welfare. The objectives of this study are to examine: (1) The existing condition of resources in the agropolitan area, (2) The potential of leading commodities in the agropolitan area, (3) The *mixed farming* income of leading commodities in the agropolitan area, and (4) Formulate a strategy for developing agropolitan areas based on leading commodities in Padang Pariaman Regency. The basic research method is descriptive qualitative, by conducting a survey by using a questionnaire. The research location was conducted in Padang Pariaman Regency by concentrating on 3 districts of agropolitan area development centres, namely VII Koto District, Lubuk Alung District and Sungai Garingging District. Respondents were determined by census with the criteria being local beef cattle farmers who also cultivate corn or cocoa in the 3 districts of agropolitan area development centres, resulting in a total of 101 people, while also involving 10 experts from the The Regional Development Planning Agency, Department of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Health, Field Extension Agency at the regency level. Data analysis was based on the research objectives: (1) Descriptive statistical analysis, (2) LQ, SSA and IDD analysis, (3) Whole farm budget analysis and statistical test (t test) (4) SWOT and AHP analysis. The results showed that: (1) Existing conditions of resources, in general, support the development of agropolitan areas, (2) Local beef cattle, corn and cocoa commodities have comparative advantages but have no competitive advantages influenced by fluctuating population/production growth. The carrying capacity of the region is in the safe category, which means that the need for forage feed for beef cattle development can be fulfilled from the availability of corn and cocoa waste. Beef cattle that can be developed as much as 176.352,96 AU at the Padang Pariaman Regency level and specifically for the 3 agropolitan centres as much as 78.148,87 AU, (3) The income of cattle-corn *mixed farming* is IDR 52,072,787.26/farmer/year with R/C 4.22 and the income of cocoa-cattle *mixed farming* is IDR 24,806,261.44/farmer/year with R/C 3.48. The t-test results show that there is a significant difference between the average income in cattle-corn *mixed farming* and cattle-cocoa *mixed farming* (t-statistics (4,055869552) > t-table (1,989318557) and p-value (0,000113222) < α (0.05), and (4). The selected strategy is S-O strategy and the priority strategy is the strategy of increasing the production of leading commodities by obtaining the highest weight of 0.541 (CR 0.02). Based on the results of the analysis with the AHP method, the priority strategy recommendation is to increase beef cattle production which can be done from the policy side of livestock breeding and the feed side, while to increase corn and cocoa production can be done with policies in terms of land use and cultivation, which are aimed at achieving increased productivity of corn and cocoa plants.

Keywords: agropolitan, leading commodities, existing conditions, *mixed farming* income, strategy