

Diversifikasi Usahatani Dan Pendapatan Petani Di Perkebunan Kelapa Pada Dua Desa Di Kecamatan VII Koto, Padang Pariaman, Sumatera Barat

INTISARI

Ketidakmerataan perkembangan pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatani di perkebunan kelapa antar desa-desa di Kecamatan VII Koto, menarik bagi penulis untuk melakukan penelitian dengan judul “Diversifikasi Usahatani dan Pendapatan Petani Pada Dua Desa di Kecamatan VII Koto, Padang Pariaman Sumatera Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji 1). pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatani di perkebunan kelapa pada daerah yang beda aksesibilitasnya. 2). kondisi faktor internal (pendidikan, modal) dan eksternal (aksesibilitas, penyuluhan pertanian) petani melaksanakan diversifikasi usahatani di perkebunan kelapa pada daerah Kampung Bendang yang daerahnya dikategorikan aksesibilitas tinggi dan Ampalu yang daerahnya digolongkan aksesibilitasnya rendah. 3). hubungan antara tingkat pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatani dengan tingkat pendapatan petani pada masing-masing daerah yang berbeda tingkat aksesibilitasnya.

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut di atas, digunakan data primer dan sekunder. Data primer dikumpulkan dari responden kepala keluarga tani yang melaksanakan diversifikasi usahatani (tumpang sari) di kebun kelapanya. Data sekunder diambil dari data-data dan dokumen yang diperlukan di instansi pemerintah. Sampel responden diambil berdasarkan kuota (quota sampling) yakni masing-masing desa (Kampung Bendang, Ampalu) sebanyak 50 KK tani secara acak sederhana, khususnya KK tani yang memiliki dan melaksanakan diversifikasi usahatani, memiliki dan melaksanakan diversifikasi usahatani dan mengikuti kegiatan penyuluhan pertanian dalam kelompokannya. Dalam penelitian ini dipergunakan analisa *tabulasi silang*, *korelasi product moment* dan *Uji T*.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh memperlihatkan bahwa diversifikasi usahatani (pengolahan tanah, pemilihan bibit, jenis/variasi tanaman, pemupukan, pembrantasan hama) berdasarkan tingkat skor yang ditetapkan ternyata memiliki perbedaan yang nyata antara masing-masing daerah (Kampung Bendang dan Ampalu). Artinya tingkat pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatannya lebih baik di daerah yang aksesibilitasnya tinggi (Kampung Bendang) dari pada daerah yang aksesibilitasnya rendah (Ampalu). Di samping itu kondisi faktor internal (pendidikan, modal) dan eksternal (aksesibilitas, penyuluhan pertanian) berdasarkan tingkat skor yang ditetapkan ternyata lebih baik di daerah Kampung Bendang dari pada Ampalu. Terbukti bahwa dengan adanya perbedaan tingkat kondisi faktor internal dan eksternal dapat menyebabkan perbedaan tingkat pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatani di perkebunan kelapa. Hasil lainnya adalah makin tinggi tingkat pelaksanaan diversifikasi usahatani (skornya), maka semakin tinggi pula rata-rata pendapatan petani dari usahatannya.

Kata kunci : Diversifikasi Usahatani, pendapatan petani

The Diversification Of Farming-Exertion And The Farmer's Income At The Coconut Tree Plantation At Two villages, District Of VII Koto Padang Pariaman, West Sumatera

Abstract

The unevenly implementation of the farming-exertion of the diversification at coconut tree plantation between the villages in District of VII Koto, has interested the author to observe the problem started by the title 'The diversification of farming-exertion and the farmer's income at the coconut tree plantation at two villages, district of VII Koto, Padang Pariaman, West Sumatera'. The research was aimed to observe 1) the implementation of farming-exertion diversification for coconut tree plantation in two different regions' accessibility. 2) Internal factors such as education and capital, and the external factors such as accessibility and the farming illumination. The farmers carried out the farming-exertion diversification at coconut tree plantation in Kampung Bendang village where the place had a high accessibility; on the contrary Ampalu village had a low one. 3) Relationship between the diversification implementation and farmer's income rates in each village where had a different accessibility.

To achieve the aims above, the primary and the secondary data are used in this research. The former are gathered from the respondents whom are the heads of family farmer and also implemented the farming-exertion diversification such as 'tumpangsari' at their coconut tree plantation. Meanwhile the later data are collected from the government's files and documents. The respondents sampling are applied by quota sampling, which picked randomly for 50 head of family farmers in each village (Kampung Bendang and Ampalu village), especially the farmers who had the coconut tree, implemented the farming-exertion diversification, and also took the agriculture illumination at their groups. The research applied the cross-tabulation, the correlation of product moment analysis and the T-test.

The diversification of farming-exertion (such as the land-cultivating, the seed picking, plant-type, fertilizing, and plant-disease wiping) were based upon the fixed score level. According the fixed score level, the results showed that there is a significant difference between the villages. The villages where had a high accessibility, in this case is Kampung Bendang village, had a better level for the implementation of farming-exertion rather than Ampalu village. Beside, based upon the fixed score level of the internal and external factors, Kampung Bendang village had better level than Ampalu village. The different level for the internal and external factors could cause the different score level for the implementation of farming-exertion diversification at the coconut tree plantation. The results also proved that higher the score level for the implementation of farming-exertion diversification, higher the average of farmer's income from their farming-exertions.

Keywords: *diversification of farming-exertion, farmer's income.*