

Kontribusi Kakao Terhadap Pendapatan Petani Lahan Kering di Kabupaten Trenggalek

Cocoa Contribution to Farmer's Income in Trenggalek District

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Ringkasan

Areal tanaman kakao di Kabupaten Trenggalek pada tahun 2003 tersebar di 14 kecamatan mencakup luasan 1.783 ha dan terbagi atas tanaman belum menghasilkan (TBM) 80% dan sisanya (20%) tanaman yang menghasilkan (TM) dengan tingkat produktivitas sekitar 400 kg/ha/th. Salah satu penyebab rendahnya produktivitas tersebut yakni terbatasnya pengetahuan petani mengenai budi daya kakao yang benar. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui secara komprehensif kontribusi tanaman kakao terhadap ekonomi keluarga, inventarisasi masalah yang dihadapi petani dan mengetahui status komoditas kakao terhadap komoditas yang lain. Lokasi survei meliputi wilayah pertanaman yang menghasilkan (Durenan, Suruh dan Karang) dan pertanaman yang belum menghasilkan (Pule, Gandusari dan Kampak). Untuk melihat keragaan sosial ekonomi dan usaha tani kakao, digunakan pengumpulan data primer melalui wawancara secara terstruktur. Selain itu untuk melihat *present status* dan potensi pengembangan usaha tani dilakukan analisis LQ (*Location Quotient*). Data kuantitatif diolah secara statistik, sedang data kualitatif diuraikan secara deskriptif. Ditinjau dari potensi sumber daya pertanian yang ada, pengembangan pertanian di Kabupaten Trenggalek hanya mengandalkan lahan sawah (8,72%) dan lahan perkebunan (2,63%). Hasil analisis LQ memperlihatkan bahwa dari 10 kecamatan yang mengembangkan kakao, hanya 3 kecamatan (Suruh, Durenan, dan Karang) yang memiliki nilai LQ di atas satu. Hal itu berarti bahwa saat ini hanya tiga kecamatan tersebut yang memiliki potensi surplus, sedangkan kecamatan lainnya masih belum. Nilai R/C kakao yang telah menghasilkan sangat tinggi yakni > 3. Hal ini memperlihatkan bahwa usaha tani yang berbasis kakao sangat layak secara ekonomi untuk dikembangkan di daerah ini. Hasil analisis deskriptif struktur pendapatan petani kakao dari pertanian sebesar 50,52% dan dari non pertanian 49,48%. Sub sektor perkebunan (utamanya kakao) memberikan kontribusi tertinggi yakni sebesar 63,63% dalam usaha tani, sedangkan dari tanaman pangan 29,66%, dan sisanya dari ternak ruminansia, hortikultura serta unggas.

Summary

The area of cocoa in Trenggalek District in 2003 was about 1,783 ha and distributed in 14 subdistricts consisting of immature (80%) and mature

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cocoa (20%) with low yield rate of about 400 kg/ha/year. The purpose of this assessment was to comprehensively study the contribution of cocoa to the family's economy as well as to make inventory of problems encountered by farmers in the fields and the collection of information about the status of cocoa over other commodities. Selection of survey location was based on recommendation from related institutions covering mature cocoa areas (Durenan, Suruh and Karang) and immature areas (Pule, Gandusari and Kampak). Primary data were collected using structured interview to get information about social and economic condition of the farmers. The quantitative data were analyzed statistically, while the qualitative ones were analyzed descriptively. An LQ (Location Quotient) analysis was also used to see the present status of farming systems and their development potential in Trenggalek District. The results showed that the resource availability, Trenggalek District can depend only on irrigated wet land (8.72%) and estate crop land (2.63%). The LQ analysis showed that only 3 of 10 districts developing cocoa in Trenggalek had value larger than one. It means that only those three subdistricts (Suruh, Durenan and Karang) had potential surplus of cocoa, while the rest were the unproductive developing areas. Financial analysis of productive cocoa showed that the R/C ratio of cocoa farming was high (> 3), indicating that it was economically feasible activity in this region. Descriptive analysis on the farmers' income showed that the source of income of productive cocoa farmers was mainly from agricultural activities (50.52%) and from non agricultural activities (49.48%). Further analysis showed that estate crops (mainly cocoa) showed highest contribution to the income (63.63%) followed by food crops (29.66%) and the rest portion by ruminants, horticulture and poultry.

Key words : Cocoa, agribusiness, location quotient, smallholder, income.