

A Cluster of Leading Commodities in the Plantation of Simeulu in 15 Years After the Tsunami

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ABSTRACT

Plantations are believed to have strong potential in encouraging the economic development of the region by creating economic growth and accelerating development. For the purpose of plantation development can be achieved, the development of the plantation's main commodity must be done by taking into account the potential of the area through commodity and development areas. This research was conducted to see the portrait of the plantation's flagship commodity in Simeulue District 15 years after the Aceh Tsunami. The results of the study showed sequentially the main commodity of plantations in Simeulue district are nutmeg, cocoa, rubber, betel nut, coconut, sago and clove. However, based on the selling value of the main commodity in supporting the economy in order is clove, coconut, palm oil, nutmeg, cocoa, rubber, pinang and sago. Commodity priorities of the main development in Simeulue district are rubber, nutmeg, palm oil, cocoa and clove. The second development priorities are coconut, cocoa, clove, betel nut, nutmeg, rubber and sago. This research was conducted to see the portrait of the plantation's flagship commodity in Simeulue District 15 years after the Aceh Tsunami. The results of the study showed

sequentially the main commodity of plantations in Simeulue district are nutmeg, cocoa, rubber, betel nut, coconut, sago and clove. However, based on the selling value of the main commodity in supporting the economy in order is clove, coconut, palm oil, nutmeg, cocoa, rubber, pinang and sago. Commodity priorities of the main development in Simeulue district are rubber, nutmeg, palm oil, cocoa and clove. The second development priorities are coconut, cocoa, clove, betel nut, nutmeg, rubber and sago.

Keywords: Komoditi unggulan perkebunan, LQ, SSA, komoditi prioritas pengembangan.

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INTRODUCTION

Historically the term plantation farming began to be popular in the sixteenth century when the Portuguese began settling in the Brazilian coast for sugar cane plantations, and brought Brazil in the know as the World sugar supplier region (Hartemink, 2005). Since then the plantation became famous, and is currently a sub-sector of agriculture that can improve the foreign exchange of developing countries, regional economies, absorb labor, provide food and energy, support of industrial growth Manufacturing, encouraging regional development and improving the welfare of rural communities through the use of renewable resources with high product appeal to local markets and exports (Susila and Setiawan, 2007). As one of the backbone of the economy of the region and the national, plantation sector is a development supporter through increasing the productivity of the people through the development of plantation superior commodities with the regional potential Through the classification of commodity areas (Mahmudi 2009). Classification is intended for commodity productivity that is cultivated can be more optimal, efficient and overcome the occurrence of competition types and production of commodities between regions so that the market opportunities will be more secure. The concept of superior clusters can be done with the development of commodities that have comparative advantages, both reviewed from the offer and per -. The side of the offer of superior commodities is given the superiority in its growth on biophysical condition, technology and social economic - tion of farmers in a region. Meanwhile, from the request side of the main commodity is the strong demand in the market of domestic and international market (Hendayana, 2003). The Aceh earthquake and tsunami that occurred 26 Desember 2004 or exactly 15

years ago has killed $\pm$ 250 thousand inhabitants with a loss of $\pm$ 2.9 billion US \$. The major disaster and reconstruction measures carried out by various parties, especially Governments and NGOS, have influenced the changing economy, behavioral patterns and the management of livelihood resources in the community. Simeulue District is one of the districts affected by the Aceh Tsunami. As an island region located in the south of Aceh province and affected by the Tsunami, various rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts also affect the Community economy including the management of Perkebunann enterprises. Simeulue District is one of the districts affected by the Aceh Tsunami. As an island region located in the south of Aceh province and affected by the Tsunami, various rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts also affect the Community economy including the management of Perkebunann enterprises.

Although not included in the development of commodity plantations as Kepmentan No. 830/Kept/RC. 040/2016 on the site of the development of national agricultural area, but in this region a variety of plantation crops such as clove, deep coconut, palm oil, rubber, nutmeg, pinang, cocoa and sago have long dibudiyakan farmers and become a source of income. Together with the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, the plantation sector has provided an average PDRB portion of 36.21% per year with increasing growth in the period of 2011-2018 (BPS Simeulue, 2019). To see the ability of plantation sector in supporting the economy of regency of Simeulue 15 years after the ACEH tsunami one of the ways that can be done is to see the development of the plantation's flagship commodity. Subsequently, the plantation development cluster was not wrong in the development of plantation development policy in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

Time and location Research

This research was conducted in June – November 2019 in Simeulue Regency of Aceh Province. The selection of research site with the consideration that in Simeulue Regency is the outer islands region of the southern region of Aceh Provonsi which has long been known as a producer of clove and coconut plantation commodities, also affected by the Tsunami 2004.

Research Data

The research is done in a descriptive basis using primary data and skunders through data collection techniques: (1) documentation, (2) Observation of plantation objects, (3) Focus Group Discussion/FGD with plantation stakeholders of Simeulue Regency.

Metoda Analisa Data

Analytical methods used in analyzing research data, among others; (1) A descriptive analysis conducted to see

potential of plantation commodity in the district of Simeulue Research Area, (2) Location Quetion analysis or LQ and Shift Share analysis (SSA) to see the economic potential and performance of kecamatan and structure Hierarchical based on the commodity resources of the plantation, (3) analysis of the priorities of the development of the flagship commodity (4) FGD to know the needs and opinions of stakeholders on the flagship commodity clusters that have been compiled.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Plantation Crop Analysis

The district of Simeulue has been known as an archipelago in Aceh province that relies on agriculture and plantation sectors to support its economy. Seen that various commodity plantations have been cultivated by people such as clove, coconut, Nutmeg, rubber, oil palm, sago, Cocoa and pinang in the form of monoculture garden and mixed garden. The mixed garden shape is more liked by the community and is generally around the rural area

Table 1. Potensi Tanaman Perkebunan di Kabupaten Simeulue Tahun 2017

No	description	Volume	%	No	description	Volume	%
1	Rubber			5	Pinang		
	Area (Ha)	3.827	9,09 %		Luas (Ha)	1.951	4,63 %
	Production (Ton)	673			Prodution(Ton)	238	
	Productivity(Ton/Ha)	0,22			Productivity(Ton/Ha)	0,16	
2	coconut			6	clove		
	Area (Ha)	7.705	18,30 %		area (Ha)	15.951	37,88 %
	production (Ton)	3.659			Production (Ton)	3.723	
	ProductivityTon/Ha)	0,55			ProductivityTon/Ha)	0,33	
3	Oil palm			7	nutmeg		
	area (Ha)	3.813	9,05 %		area (Ha)	4.589	10,90 %
	production (Ton)	9.164			Production(Ton)	280	
	Productivity (Ton/Ha)	2,10			Productivity(Ton/Ha)	0,06	
4	cocoa			8	Sago		
	area(Ha)	1.922	4,56 %		area (Ha)	2.356	5,59 %
	Production(Ton)	249			Production (Ton)	253	
	Productivity(Ton/Ha)	0,19			Productivity(Ton/Ha)	0,14	
	Total area	42.114					

Source: Department of Plantation, Livestock and animal health of Simeulu County (2018)

If it is reviewed from the existing plantation area, the Clove commodity occupies the first position with a portion of 37.88% or 15,951 Ha followed by 18.30% or 7,705 Ha coconut commodity. The breadth of clove and coconut plants in Simeulue Regency has made the icon of Pulau Simeulue Plantation since decades ago.. while it seen from the productivity, the condition of clove, coconut and other crops have a very low productivity compared to those cultivated in other areas. For example, the productivity of clove is lower than the productivity of ACEH 0.564 Ton/Ha/yr (Distanbun Aceh, 2017) and national 0.383 (Dirjenbun, 2017). Coconut productivity in copra form is lower than the productivity of ACEH 0.815 Ton/Ha/yr (Distanbun Aceh, 2017) and national Productivity1.10Ton/Ha/yr (Dirjenbun, 2016). This low productivity shows the cultivation that has not been in accordance with the standard of plantation management to get maximum productivity. This is as the result of the validation of plantation commodities in which the community has not managed plantation efforts to the

fullest. Garden conditions that tend to be dirty without good care, planters only rely on soil fertility naturally without doing fertilizing, many old crops and damaged so that there is no maximum plantation results. The low quality condition of clove plantation in Simeulue Regency is also in accordance with the statement of the Forestry and plantation Department of Simeulue District, which was reported in Nusantara Online Media (2019). Part of the total area of Clove garden in Simeulue District is not productive because of the old plant age, rejuvenation is late done, whereas in the last few years the price of Clove continues to improve (Zulkarnain, 2019). In addition, validation results and interviews with planters have stated that major pest attacks such as monkeys or apes, wild boars, cattle and buffalo are not held to lead to low-productivity planters

Analysis of featured commodities

The identification of the main plantation commodity in each district in Simeulue district is done using the

Location Quotient or LQ approach. If it is seen from the distribution of plantation commodities in the subdistrict of Simeulue district based on table 2. Indicates that the average commodity spreads excelled in 5-6 sub-districts of 10 sub-districts. The distribution of plantation commodities in some districts shows that the commodity is in demand by the community, providing a good

economic income and supported by the right land and climate conditions. Agricultural commodities that are agribusiness is able to provide economical value in the community will be potentially developing, commodities like this will be cultivated communities with better management, institutional systems, marketing and management Good business (Pratomo and Andri, 2013).

Table 2. Top plantation commodity in the sub-district Simeulue Regency.

N o	Commodity Perkebunan (LQ)	Total district	Location of Komodi Plantation
1	nutmeg(1,78)	5	Simeulue west(4,29); Simeulue east (4,50); Simeulue Tengah (2,36); Simeulue Cut (2,03); Alafan (1,82)
2	caco (1,75)	5	Simeulue middle (7,30); Simeulue east (2,73); Simeulue west(2,13); Teupah Selatan (2,11); Teupah middle(1,31);
3	rubber (1,69)	5	Simeulue middle (5,66); Simeulue west (2,82); Simeulue Cut (2,16); Teupah South (2,03); Simeulue west (1,04).
4	Pinang (1,59)	6	Simeulue west (3,07); Simeulue middle (2,99); Simeulue Cut (2,88); Simeulue west (1,70); Teupah Selatan (1,35); Teluk Dalam (1,04).
5	cconut (1,33)	6	Simeulue Timur (2,22); Alafan (2,05); Simeulue Barat (1,90); Teupah Selatan (1,73); Teupah Barat (1,12); Simeulue Cut (1,74).
6	Sagu (1,31)	4	Simeulue Barat (4,06); Simeulu Tengah (2,88); Alafan (2,43); Teluk Dalam (1,36);
7	Cengkeh (1,18)	5	Teupah Barat (3,09); Alafan (1,63); Simeulue Barat (1,56); Simeulue Cut (1,12); Simeulue Tengah (1,08);
8	Kelapa Sawit (0,68)	3	Salang (1,66); Teluk Dalam (1,29); Teupah Tengah (1,26).

Sumber : Data Penelitian Diolah (2019).

Suatu tanaman yang tumbuh pada lahan yang sesuai dengan syarat tumbuh tanaman maka akan berpotensi memberikan hasil yang maksimal dan memiliki potensi memberikan nilai ekonomi yang baik. Kondisi seperti ini mendorong motivasi masyarakat untuk mengusahakannya dalam jumlah yang lebih besar, karena secara ekonomi menjanjikan pendapatan yang lebih baik (Saragih, 2010). Kombinasi saling pengaruh ini akan mendorong munculnya komoditi-komoditi unggulan pada suatu wilayah pengembangan. Oleh karena itu rencana pengembangan suatu komoditi melalui program pengembangan oleh pemerintah perlu diarahkan pada komoditi unggulan yang ada, pada wilayah dengan skor

unggulan terbaik yang memiliki komoditi unggulan lebih banyak.

Analisis Perekonomian Berdasarkan Usaha Komoditi Perkebunan.

Komoditi yang diusahakan pekebun akan memberikan pendapatan melalui nilai atau hasil penjualan produk. Pendapatan ini selanjutnya akan menjadi pemasukan bagi rumah tangga pekebun yang pada akhirnya akan meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat secara lebih luas.

Tabel 3. Nilai Penjualan Produksi Tanaman Perkebunan di Kabupaten Simeulue, 2017 (Rp. Juta,-)

N o	Kecamatan	Karet	Kelapa	Kelapa Sawit	Kakao	Pinang	Cengkeh	Pala	Sagu	Jumlah	Rank
1	Teupah Selatan	523	2.423	706	1.334	289	27.286	570	94	33.231	4
2	Simeulue Timur	168	720	56	400	84	9.225	856	1	11.510	9
3	Teupah Barat	134	1.554	173	200	201	131.040	304	64	133.669	1
4	Teupah Tengah	128	513	734	520	105	23.386	386	5	25.778	6
5	Simeulue Tengah	391	292	100	1.240	172	12.332	519	75	15.120	8
6	Teluk Dalam	139	728	841	218	155	17.563	382	92	20.116	7
7	Simeulue Cut	118	516	104	68	129	10.143	354	4	11.434	10
8	Salang	178	1.538	4.278	155	106	37.741	595	120	44.710	2
9	Simeulue Barat	130	1.296	64	660	317	32.364	1.721	192	36.744	3
10	Alafan	91	1.227	116	136	89	29.721	643	101	32.123	5
	Jumlah	2.000	10.807	7.172	4.931	1.647	330.801	6.330	748	364.434	-

Ranking	6	2	3	5	7	1	4	8	-	-
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Sumber : Data Penelitian Diolah (2019).

Komoditi tanaman yang memberikan penghasilan tertinggi adalah cengkeh yang diikuti oleh kelapa, kelapa sawit, pala, kakao, karet, pinang dan sagu. Besarnya nilai penerimaan yang diperoleh petani sangat tergantung dari volume produksi dan harga jual produk (Daniel, 2004; Sukirno, 2013). Tiga komoditi yang memberikan pendapatan tertinggi dengan volume produksinya yaitu cengkeh 3.723 ton, kelapa 3.659 ton dan kelapa sawit 9.164 ton, dimana produksi komoditi lain tidak mencapai 1 ton (Tabel 1.)

Komoditi cengkeh meskipun hanya merupakan komoditi unggulan ke 5 di Kabupaten Simeulue namun memberikan pendapatan yang jauh lebih tinggi dari komoditi lainnya. Hal ini karena harga jual per satuan produknya yang jauh lebih tinggi dibanding komoditi lain. Harga per Kg komoditi perkebunan unggulan yaitu cengkeh Rp. 90.000,-; pala Rp. 23.000,- kakao Rp. 20.000,0; pinang Rp. 7.000,-; karet Rp. 3.000,-; kelapa Rp.

3.000,-; sagu Rp. 3.000; dan kelapa sawit Rp. 800,-. Rendahnya pendapatan pekebun di Kabupaten Simeulue sangat dipengaruhi oleh rendahnya harga komoditi perkebunan itu sendiri, oleh karena itu untuk memperbaiki pendapatan masyarakat maka persoalan utama yang harus diperbaiki adalah harga produk perkebunan dengan memperbaiki pola tata niaga produk tersebut.

Arahan Skenario Pengembangan

Identifikasi komoditi unggulan perkebunan dengan analisis LQ yang dilanjutkan dengan Analisis *Shift share* (SAA) dimaksud untuk mendapatkan informasi kecepatan pertumbuhan proporsional (PP) dan daya saing komoditi unggulan atau pertumbuhan pangsa wilayah (PPW) komoditi dibanding dengan komoditi lainnya.

Table 4. Prioritas Pengembangan Komoditi Unggulan

No	Kecamatan dan Komoditi Unggulan	Prioritas Pengembangan		
		Utama	Kedua	Ketiga
1	Simeulue Tengah (2,83) : Kakao (7,30); Karet (5,66); Pinang (2,99); Sagu (2,88); Pala (2,36); Cengkeh (1,08).	Kakao, Karet, Cengkeh	Pinang, Pala	Sagu
2	Simeulue Barat (2,04) : Pala (4,29); Sagu (4,06); Pinang (3,07); Kakao (2,13); Kelapa (1,90); Cengkeh (1,56); Karet (1,04).	Pala, Karet	Pinang, Kakao, Cengkeh	Sagu, Kelapa
3	Simeulue Timur (1,62) : Pala (4,50); Karet (2,82); Kakao (2,73); Kelapa (2,22); Pinang (1,70).	Pala, Karet	Kakao, Kelapa	Pinang
4	Simeulue Cut (1,17) : Pinang (2,88); Karet (2,16); Pala (2,03); Kelapa (1,74); Kelapa Sawit (1,12).	-	Karet, Pala, Kelapa, Cengkeh	Pinang
5	Teupah Selatan (1,07) : Kakao (2,11); Karet (2,03); Kelapa (1,73); Pinang (1,35).	-	Kakao, Karet, Kelapa	Pinang
6	Alafan (1,06) : Sagu (2,43); Kelapa (2,05); Pala (1,82); Cengkeh (1,63).	Pala	Sagu, Kelapa, Cengkeh	
7	Teluk Dalam (0,78) : Kelapa Sawit (1,29); Sagu (1,36); Pinang (1,04).	Kelapa Sawit	Sagu	Pinang
8	Teupah Barat (0,76) : Cengkeh (3,09); Kelapa (1,12).	Cengkeh	Kelapa	-
9	Teupah Tengah : Kakao (1,31); Kelapa Sawit (1,26). (0,73)	Kakao, Kelapa Sawit	-	-
10	Salang (0,40) : Kelapa Sawit (1,66).	Kelapa Sawit	-	-
Prioritas Pengembangan Utama : Karet, Pala, Kelapa Sawit (3 kecamatan); Kakao, Cengkeh (2 Kecamatan).				
Prioritas Pengembangan Kedua : Kelapa (5 kecamatan); Kakao, Cengkeh (3 kecamatan); Pinang, Pala, Karet, Sagu (2 kecamatan).				
Prioritas Pengembangan Ketiga : Pinang (4 kecamatan); Sagu (2 kecamatan); Kelapa (1 kecamatan)				

Source: Data Research (2019).

From 10 sub-districts in Simeulue District the excellence of the region based on the highest owned commodity is central Simeulue district which is followed by Western Simeulue, Simeulue Timur Simeulue Cut, South Teupah, Alafan, Teluk Dalam, West Teupah, Teupah Middle and Salang. The level of excellence of this region illustrates the high activity of people in working on various commodity plantations, as well as the opposite.

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plantations, as well as the opposite While cocoa and cloves are each in 2 sub-districts. The second development priority is that coconut is in 5 sub-districts, cocoa and cloves respectively in 3 sub-districts, while Pinang, nutmeg, rubber and sago are respectively in 2 sub-districts. Commodity priorities for the development of the third commodity of Pinang in 4 sub-districts, Sago in 2

sub-districts and coconuts in 1 subdistrict. These development priorities are intended to make development activities more focused on utilizing various resources to achieve better production and income for farmers. Based on the development priorities, then proceed with the direction of the scenario of the action for each plantation commodity selected according to Figure 1.

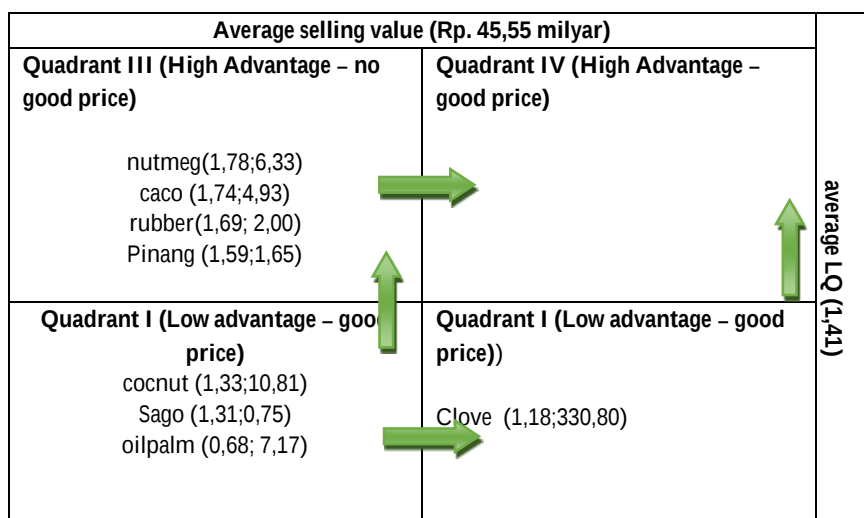


Figure 1. Matrik excellence and value of plantation commodity sales Regency of Simeulue

The Matrik explains that it plantations commodity is grouped by the position of the quadrant placed based on the X axis (the selling value of the commodity) and the Y axis (commodity value). Coconut commodities, sago and palm oil are the commodities that reside in the Quadrant II, which is a low advantage and the selling price is not good. Action intensification and extensibility can be done to increase crop production so that commodities can be shifted to quadrant III. While the management of the Tataniaga can be done to increase the selling price so that the commodity can shift to quadrant I. The simultaneous action between intensification, extensibility and treatment of Tataniaga is done in order for the commodity to be directly shifted to Quadrant IV as the best quadrant desired.

The commodity of nutmeg, cocoa, rubber and pinang is a commodity that resides in Quadrant III which is a high advantage but the selling price is not good. The required action of this commodity is to maintain the minimum production to avoid falling by intensification and extensification so that the commodity remains above the average value of excellence (LQ). While the treatment of Tataniaga can be done to increase the selling price so that commodities can be shifted to quadrant IV. Clove Commodity is a commodity in the quadrant I is a low excellence but the sale price is good. Increased production of plantation crops can be done with intensification and extensibility. Intensification is a step that can be taken in the utilization of various agricultural resources optimally so as to produce the product optimally (Nurhidayah et al., 2019). While extensibility is an effort to increase agricultural production by expanding new agricultural land, such as opening forests and shrubs, areas surrounding the swamp, and uncompressed agricultural areas (Adrianto, 2004). However, new land elections should pay attention to the land appropriateness of the developed commodity, as this will relate to the cost of

management of the required crops and the resulting plant produces (Sitorus, 2004; Ritung et al., 2007).

CONCLUSION

In order, the main commodity of plantation in Simeulue is Pala, cocoa, rubber, betel nut, coconut, sago and clove. However, based on the selling value of the main commodity in supporting the economy in order is clove, coconut, palm oil, nutmeg, cocoa, rubber, pinang and sago. Priority commodity of the main development in Simeulue District is rubber in the district of Simeulue Tengah, Simeulue West and Simeulue east; Nutmeg in the west of Simeulue District, Simeulue East and Alafan; palm oil in Teluk Dalam Sub-district, central Teupah and Salang; Central Simeulue District and central Teupah; Clove in the district of Simeulue Tengah and Teupoah Barat. The second extension of expansion is the oil in East Simeulue, Simeulue Cut, south-wage, and Western-wage and west-wages; Kakao in Western Simeulue, East Simeulue and south-wage; Cengkeh in Western Simeulue, Simeulue Cut and colegality; Pinang in the middle Simeulue and the West Simeulue; Nutmeg in the middle Simeulue, Simeulue cut, caret of Simeulue Cut and south-wage. Sago in the safety and Gulf of the city. Prioritas the third expansion of Penang in the East Simeulue, Simeulue Cut, south-wage and gulf in; Sago in central Simeulue and western Simeulue; Coconut in West Simeulue. The main plantation commodity based on the advantages and value of commodity sales divided..

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