Komoditas Tanaman Pangan Unggulan di Daerah Pawonsari, Kabupaten Boalemo, Gorontalo

(Superior Food Crop Commodities in the Pawonsari Area, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo)

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ABSTRAK

Kawasan Transmigrasi Pawonsari di Kabupaten Boalemo memiliki potensi strategis untuk pengembangan komoditas tanaman pangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis dua tahap, di mana metode Location Quotient (LQ) digunakan sebagai alat identifikasi awal untuk menentukan komoditas basis, sementara Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) berfungsi sebagai metode analisis lanjutan untuk menetapkan prioritas komoditas berdasarkan pertimbangan sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan. Data penelitian terdiri dari statistik produksi tanaman pangan dan penilaian ahli dari instansi pemerintah terkait. Hasil LQ menunjukkan bahwa padi (1,7), kedelai (1,5), dan ubi jalar (1,4) diklasifikasikan sebagai komoditas basis, sedangkan jagung (0,9), kacang tanah (0,9), ubi kayu (0,7), dan kacang hijau (0,4) masuk dalam kategori non-basis. Tahap finalisasi melalui AHP mengidentifikasi tingkat prioritas pemangku kepentingan, yaitu: Dinas Pertanian (0,498), Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah/Bappeda (0,211), Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian (0,170), Dinas Transmigrasi (0,082), Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan (0,037). Pada tingkat kriteria, ketersediaan dan kesesuaian lahan muncul sebagai faktor yang paling berpengaruh (0,375), diikuti oleh produksi dan kontinuitas (0,214), keuntungan usaha (0,196), permintaan pasar (0,138), dan nilai tambah (0,049). Integrasi hasil LQ dan AHP menempatkan jagung (0,322) dan padi (0,320) sebagai komoditas prioritas utama, sementara kedelai (0,171), ubi kayu (0,171), dan ubi jalar (0,095) berfungsi sebagai prioritas sekunder.

Kata Kunci: tanaman jagung, komoditas unggulan, Pawonsari, Gorontalo.

ABSTRACT

The Pawonsari Transmigration Area in Boalemo Regency has strategic potential for the development of food crop commodities. This study employs a two-stage analytical approach, in which the Location Quotient (LQ) method is used as an initial identification tool to determine basic commodities, while the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) serves as an advanced analytical method to finalize priority commodities based on social, economic, and environmental considerations. The research data consist of food crop production statistics and expert assessments from relevant government institutions. The LQ results indicate that rice (1.7), soybean (1.5), and sweet potato (1.4) are classified as basic commodities, whereas maize (0.9), peanuts (0.9), cassava (0.7), and mung beans (0.4) fall into the non-basic category. The finalization stage through AHP identifies priority levels of stakeholders, namely the Department of Agriculture (0.498), the Regional Development Planning Agency Bappeda (0.211), the Agricultural Extension Center (0.170), the Department of Transmigration (0.082), and the Department of Industry and Trade (0.037). At the criteria level, land availability and suitability emerge as the most influential factors (0.375), followed by production and continuity (0.214), business profitability (0.196), market demand (0.138), and value added (0.049). Integration of the LQ and AHP results positions maize (0.322) and rice (0.320) as the primary priority commodities, while soybean (0.171), cassava (0.171), and sweet potato (0.095) serve as secondary priorities.

Keywords: corn plant, superior commodities, Pawonsari, Gorontalo