

ABSTRAK

Selama periode 2013-2017 populasi sapi potong di Kecamatan Tenggarang mengalami peningkatan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui: (1) profil peternak di Kecamatan Tenggarang Kabupaten Bondowoso, (2) wilayah-wilayah sentra produksi sapi potong di Kecamatan Tenggarang yang termasuk sektor basis, (3) asas lokalisasi usaha ternak sapi potong di Kecamatan Tenggarang, (4) asas spesialisasi usaha ternak sapi potong di Kecamatan Tenggarang. Penentuan daerah penelitian dilakukan secara sengaja berdasarkan pertimbangan bahwa Kecamatan Tenggarang merupakan sentra produksi sapi potong di Kabupaten Bondowoso. Metode analisis menggunakan analisis LQ, Lp, Sp. Hasil penelitian adalah: (1) terdapat dua jenis peternak di Kecamatan Tenggarang yaitu peternak modern dan peternak tradisional, (2) daerah yang tergolong sektor basis sapi potong berada di 8 desa dari 12 desa dengan nilai rata-rata *Location Quotient* (LQ) sebesar 2.35 artinya Kecamatan Tenggarang mampu memenuhi kebutuhan sapi potong di wilayah sendiri sebesar 1 dan mampu memenuhi kebutuhan Kecamatan lain sebesar 1,35 (3) nilai (Lp) sapi potong tidak mengarah pada asas lokalisasi karena nilai rata-rata Lp sebesar 0,06 artinya usaha ternak sapi potong menyebar di 12 desa di Kecamatan Tenggarang, (4) nilai (Sp) sapi potong tidak mengarah pada asas spesialisasi karena nilai rata-rata Sp sebesar 0,08 artinya usaha ternak sapi potong tidak terspesialisasi pada sapi potong saja melainkan ada jenis usaha ternak lain yang diusahakan di 12 desa di Kecamatan Tenggarang.

Kata kunci: Asas Lokalisasi, Asas Spesialisasi, Profil Peternak, Wilayah Basis.

ABSTRACT

During the 2013-2017 beef cattle population in Tenggarang Sub-district experienced an increase. The purpose of this research is to find out:(1) profile of breeders in Tenggarang District Bondowoso Regency, (2) areas of beef cattle production centers in Tenggarang District which are included in the base sector, (3) the principle of localization of beef cattle business in Tenggarang District, (4) the principle of specializes of beef cattle business in Tenggarang District. The determination of the research area was carried out deliberately based on the consideration that Tenggarang Subdistrict was the center of beef cattle production in Bondowoso Regency. The analytical method used the analysis of LQ, Lp, Sp. The results of the study are: (1) there are two types of breeders in Tenggarang Subdistrict, there are modern breeders and traditional breeders, (2) the area which is classified as beef cattle base sector is in 8 villages out of 12 villages with an average Location Quotient (LQ) value of 2.35 meaning Tenggarang Sub-district is able to meet the needs of beef cattle in its own area by 1 and able to meet the needs of other Districts of 1,35(3) the value (Lp) of beef cattle does not lead to the principle of localization because the average value of Lp of 0.06 means that the beef cattle business spreads in 12 villages in Tenggarang District, (4) the value (Sp) of beef cattle does not lead to the principle specialization because the average value of Sp equal to 0.08 means that beef cattle business is not specialized in beef cattle, but there are other types of livestock business that are cultivated in 12 villages in Tenggarang District.

Keywords: Base Area, Breeder Profile, Localization Principle, Principle of Specialization.