ANALYSIS ON THE OPTIMIZING PLAN AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE BATU CITY AND THE MALANG SUBREGENCY

ABSTRACT
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The pusposes of this study are: (1) to design the model of optimum planning, (2) to analyze, area specialization function and area superior sector, (3) to yiel optimum allocation planning of agricultural resource, and (4) analyze the effectiveness of goverment policy to domestic products and value added.

The study location is in the Poncokusumo subdistrict and the Batu city as mountainous area and horticultural plant area in Malang regency. The number of samples taken is 455 respondents in the Poncokusumo and 321 respondent in the Batu.

The data analysis uses: (1) Wilkinson index (WI), location quotient (LQ), comparative and competivitve advantage, (2) linier goal programming (LGP), and (3) policy analysis matrix (PAM).

WI analysis result, Poncokusumo as an area of specialization function of agricultural sector and Batu as an of specialization function of agricultural and trade sector have WI coefficient more tahn 0,3. In agricultural sector, the commedities that become area specialization function are apple, onion, and cabbage. LQ analysis shows similar result, based on additional value in Poncokusumo and Batu, agricultural sector similarly become superior sector. However, in absorbing man powers, agricultural sector in Batu is not leading sector becouse to farm in Batu has addressed intensive capital. Commodities product in Batu as onian, garlic, chili, cabbago, tomato, carrot and apple have better comparative-competitive advantage than in Poncokusumo.

The result analysis of LGP to area resouce optimum allocation based on income incrense scenario, farm exertion effeciency, the minimum need of even, area preservation, farm land reduction, wet rice field, dry cultivation, yard for providing horticultural commodities, capital economining, and increasing man power absorption in Poncokusumo subdistrict: on rice field for farm, optimum food commodity is in the amount of 57,2 % of rice field width, on dry cultivation for corn the commodity is in the amount of 46,2 %, for apple is in the amount of 32,9 % and on the yard for yams the allocation is the whole yard width while in Batu, either wet cultivation or dry cultivation or yard is in the amount of 90 % for horticulture, the remaining of 10 % is allocatated for other commodities.

The analysis result of PAM, goverment policy impact to domestic product and value added shows in-effectivity to nominal protection coefficient at output tradable 0,71. output transfer coefficient is negative, and effective protection coefficient is 0,65. Are specialization function in Poncokusumo can be guided into trade area optimum result may be applied. It is necessary for public to give policy support by guiding the farmer to perform agricultural operation with optimum planting system.

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Key word: plan and optimum.