

Short Research Article

Economic Sector Potential In Bulu Cina Village, Hampan Perak District

ABSTRACT

Bulu Cina Village is one of the villages in Hampan Perak district, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. This paper aims to examine the potential economic sector in the village of Bulu Cina. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The leading commodities of Bulu Cina village in the livestock sector are rice and corn. In the plantation sector are oil palm and cocoa. While in the livestock sector are native chickens and sheep. With the commodities produced in these three sectors, the Village Head, Village Apparatus, and the community can maintain and increase production in each industry to increase village income.

Keywords: Bulu Cina, Economic, Sector, Village

1. INTRODUCTION

Bulu Cina (or Chinese Reed) is one of the villages in the Hampan Perak subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. In this village, there is a plantation area managed by Nusantara II Plantation in the form of a large size of sugarcane, tobacco & palm plantations. Most of the population in Bulu Cina is Muslim, and there are several tribes living in this Chinese Bulu village, including the Javanese, Malay, and Batak tribes.

A large number of unemployed productive age in Bulucina Village causes adolescent problems such as being involved as drug users, getting married in the teens, and in the long run, will increase the poverty rate. One of the causes of this unemployment rate is the soft skills of adolescents to find work or build independent businesses. In addition, few teenagers access college after finishing their schooling from high school / vocational school. This is due to the incompetence of the family economy and remote access.

The 2020 Gugah Nurani Indonesia (GNI) Foundation baseline data shows that only 41.5% of adolescents aged 15-24 years have vocational skills. GNI is a non-governmental humanitarian organization that works by the pillars of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), especially in areas related to children's rights and community empowerment, which has partnered with the Bulu Cina Village Government is committed to helping the Village Government to improve the vocational skills of adolescents in Bulu Cina Village.

Compared to data sourced from Hampan Perak District, it is known that Bulu Cina village in the agricultural commodity sector with the highest figure is rice at 10,016.50 tons in 2021, while fruits are the lowest at 18.9 tons. The plantation sector only has two commodities, palm oil, with the highest figure of 2,754 tons, and the lowest cocoa of 29.7 tons. The commodity farming sector with the highest numbers was native chickens of 9,900 and pigs of 100 heads that year.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS / EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS / METHODOLOGY

Economic potential shows the ability of financial resources produced by an area/region that needs to be developed and improved to provide added value for subsequent economic development.

An area will experience accelerated growth if has the potential for the economic sector that can accelerate development and other sectors (Rustiadi et al., 2011), quoted in Wisnu and Wijaya (2014). Then it was conveyed that for this reason, determining the potential of the economic sector in regional development is essential to do as an effort to allocate available resources appropriately. The growth of the financial industry in an area is believed to encourage the growth and development of other economic sectors of the local area and the economy of the surrounding area. In this case, the location of the development. The potential of the economic sector is also expected to increase the absorption of labor and resources in the surrounding area and for the development area of the leading economic sector will increase the export of products and services.

This uses qualitative literature and field studies methods, with the technique of determining samples randomly, also known as random sampling. Random sampling is a type of probability sampling of each person in the entire target population who has an equal chance of being selected. However, the selection of these samples is carried out randomly rather than sequentially (Kurniawan, 2014). The research stage is carried out by collecting primary and secondary literature sources. This study conducted data classification and reference citations. In the next step, this research is carried out through field studies. The study's location was determined, namely in Kutalimbaru district, Deli Serdang regency, respondents, and informants. Observations, documentation, and interviews are carried out in implementing field research (Darmalaksana, 2020). Data from literature studies and field study results are displayed as research findings, abstracted to obtain complete information, and interpreted to produce knowledge for concluding.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bulu Cina is one of the villages in Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. Based on the oral history that developed to this day, Chinese Fur in the XVIII century was Kampung Buluh Tjina. Kampung Buluh Tjina, in the early days, was inhabited by only 80 heads of families and was led by a Sultan named Sri Sultan Ahmad. Sri Sultan Ahmad is a descendant of Datok Ali, one of the descendants of Datok Ali. Datok Ali is a descendant of Guru Patimpja, one of the descendants of Sisingamaraja.

Bulu Cina Village has potential resources in the agricultural, plantation, and livestock sectors. Bulu Cina Village has a commodity agriculture sector with the highest figure, rice at 10,016.50 tons in 2021, while fruits are the lowest at 18.9 tons. The plantation sector only has two commodities, palm oil, with the highest figure of 2,754 tons, and the lowest cocoa of 29.7 tons. The commodity farming sector with the highest numbers was native chickens of 9,900 and pigs of 100 heads that year.



Fig. 1. Chief's office Bulu Cina Village

In general, the definition of agriculture is a human activity that includes farming, animal husbandry, fisheries, and also forestry. Most are approximately more than 50 percent of the livelihoods of people in Indonesia are farmers, so the agricultural sector is significant to be developed in our country. The definition of agriculture in the narrow sense only includes agriculture as the cultivation of food crops, even though if we review further agricultural activities can produce crops and livestock to meet the needs of human life.

The agricultural sector is multifunctional, including aspects of production or food security, improving farmer welfare or poverty alleviation, and maintaining environmental sustainability. Bulu Cina village, hampanan perak district, is one of the villages with diverse agricultural sector products.

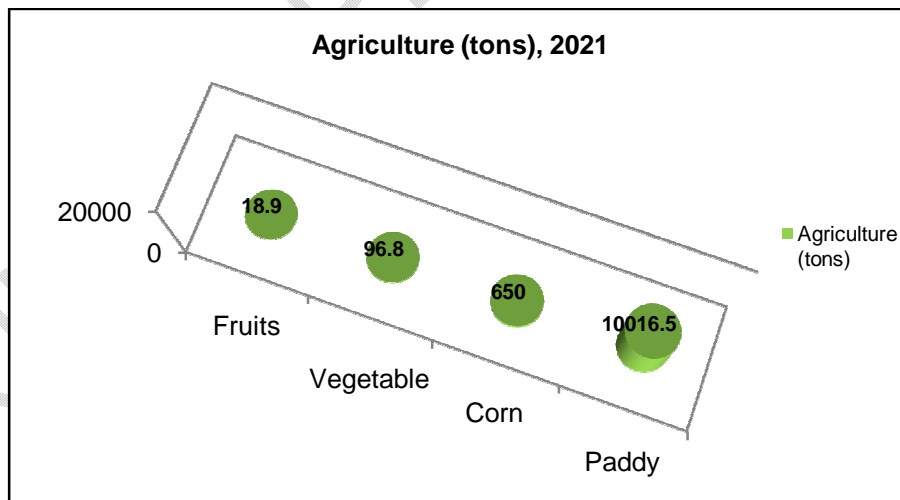


Fig. 2. Agricultural Product, 2021

The plantation sub-sector is one of the sub-sectors of the agricultural sector that can increase the country's foreign exchange and absorb labor. The government prioritizes the plantation subsector because it is excellent for export to developed countries (Soediono,

1989). Commodities that include sub-sectors of plantation commodities include oil palm, coconut, rubber, coffee, and tea.

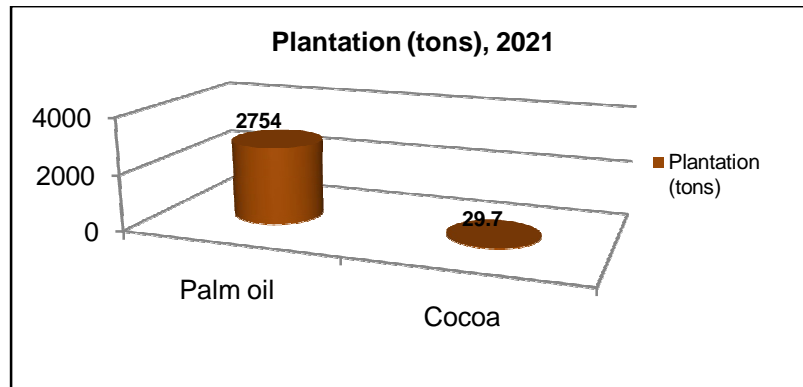


Fig. 3. Plantations Product, 2021

Livestock Sector The livestock sector is a sector that significantly contributes to agricultural development. This sector has excellent market opportunities where the domestic market will continue to increase in line with the rapid population growth. As the income of the population increases, the demand for agricultural products increases. This is due to the rise in a person's income, the consumption of carbohydrate sources will decrease, and the consumption of various foods rich in protein will increase. The livestock sub-sector has an essential role in supporting regional and national economies. This problem of livestock cannot be numbered because it will predominantly determine the state's or nation's survival (Saragih, 2008).

The livestock sector is as important as the agricultural sector, one of the leading sectors in village development. This livestock sector can also drive the agricultural industry because the sector's output (production factor) is an input for the livestock sector, such as feed. In other words, these two sectors become interconnected (Siagian, 2011).

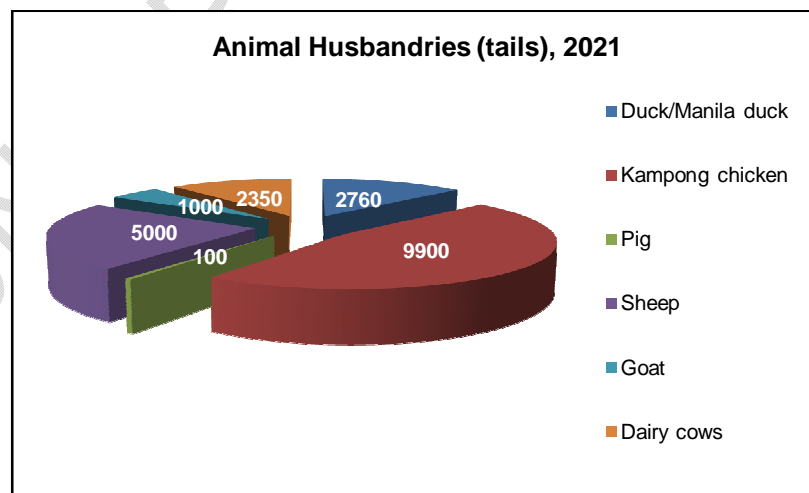


Fig. 4. Livestocks Product, 2021

Bulu Cina Village shows economic potential in the three sectors of agriculture, plantations, and animal husbandry with each of their products so that it becomes an opportunity to increase the income of the village community in addition to being able to meet the daily

economic needs of households and all economic actors in the village. The economic resource potential of Bulu Cina village is agricultural output is dominated by paddy, plantation output is dominated by oil palm, and kampung chickens dominate livestock output.

4. CONCLUSION

The leading commodities of Bulu Cina village in the livestock sector are rice and corn. In the plantation sector are oil palm and cocoa. While in the livestock sector are native chickens and sheep. With the commodities produced in these three sectors, the Village Head, Village Apparatus, and the community can maintain and increase production in each industry to increase village income.

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