





Phenomena and Real Conditions of Farmers in Pacitan

Adi Budiwan¹, Syarif Imam Hidayat²(✉), Sri Tjondro Winarno² ,
and Indra Tjahaja Amir² 

¹ Doctoral Agribusiness Program, University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur, Jl Raya Rungkut Madya, Surabaya 60294, East Java, Indonesia

² Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur, Jl Raya Rungkut Madya, Surabaya 60294, East Java, Indonesia
syarifimamhidayat@yahoo.com

Abstract. Pacitan Regency has the authority to organize government and development, as well as provide services to the community, has good authority to manage, plan, and optimally utilize the regional economic potential. To meet the needs of people in general, they depend on the agricultural sector. Therefore, the agricultural sector is the only field of people's lives in meeting their daily needs. To be able to improve the welfare of farmers seen from many factors, one of which is production income. To obtain greater welfare, greater income is needed to meet the needs of farmers' lives. The purpose of this re-research is to: Analyze the phenomenon and the real condition of farmers in Pacitan Regency. Descriptive analysis in this study aims to provide an over-view or description of a regional economic potential data obtained from BPS, BAPPEDA. The descriptions and descriptions are used to determine the advantages of each sub-sector in Pacitan Regency. The results of this study concluded that Pacitan Regency has regional potential that can be used as a base sector. The base sector in Pacitan Regency consists of the base sector in the food crop agriculture sub-sector, the fisheries sub-sector, the plantation sub-sector, and the forestry sub-sector. While the leading commodities consist of food crops, plantation products such as cotton and cloves, forest products such as teak, pine wood, sengon wood, various marine products. All staples and activities are spread across 12 sub-districts in Pacitan Regency.

Keywords: Conditions · Food crop agriculture · Plantations

1 Introduction

Each region has its own economic potential that can be developed to improve the regional economy. However, not all of these economic potentials have been explored and utilized optimally. Pacitan Regency which consists of 12 sub-districts has a lot of economic potential for the agricultural sector, but it is still not utilized optimally. In addition to physical factors, this is also due to a lack of public understanding of the importance of utilizing economic potential as well as the low quality of human resources in the district.

© The Author(s) 2023

R. F. Setiawan et al. (Eds.): ICA 2022, ABSR 33, pp. 205–214, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-168-5_22

Pacitan. Therefore, we need an analysis related to the regional economic potential of each sub-district in Pacitan so as to increase investment and regional development which ultimately can achieve the desired regional development.

According to [1], the economic base theory assumes that the demand for inputs can only increase through the expansion of demand for output produced by the basic sector (exports) and non-base sectors (local or service). The demand for local sector production can only increase if local income increases. However, this increase in income only occurs when the base sector (exports) increases. Therefore, according to the economic base theory, regional exports are a determining factor in economic development. Based on the Export Base Model by Douglas C. North in [2], the economic growth of a region is basically determined by the amount of Competitive Advantage owned by the region concerned. If a certain region can encourage the growth of sectors that have competitive advantages as a basis for export activities, then the economic growth of the region concerned will increase rapidly.

Lack of analysis related to the economic potential of the region and there are still potential sectors that have not been used optimally in each sub-district in Pacitan, so in this study 12 sub-districts in Pacitan was used as an observation unit. The results of this study aim to find out what sectors can be sub-sectors of the agricultural base in Pacitan and what potential exists in each sub-district, so knowing these things is expected to increase investment and regional development so that the desired regional development is achieved.

2 Research Methods

According to [3], Descriptive Method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate descriptive, picture or painting about the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

Descriptive analysis in this study aims to provide an overview or description of a regional economic potential data obtained from [4–7]. These descriptions and descriptions are used to find out the leading commodities in each sub-district in Pacitan Regency.

3 Results and Discussion

The agricultural sector is the base sector in all sub-districts in Pacitan Regency from the beginning of the year to the end of the analysis year. The basic sector in the agricultural sector is divided into food crops sub-sector, plantation sub-sector, forestry sub-sector, fisheries sub-sector, and livestock sub-sector. Each of these basic sub-sectors has superior commodities spread in every sub-district in Pacitan Regency.

The first sub-sector is food crops, the commodity that has the largest amount of production is *empon-empon* plants, especially ginger plants. Ginger plants have the largest amount of production and continue to increase over the last five years, which amounted to 3,207,639 tons in 2017 to 4,771,444 tons in 2021. Meanwhile, the plant

Table 1. Total Production of Foodstuff Crops in Pacitan Regency, 2017–2021

Commodity	Production (Tons)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Paddy	148.078	153.814	166.922	170.257	178.767
Corn	109.542	121.017	123.595	107.449	138.297
Soya bean	4.540	5.686	3.528	4.155	4.425
Cassava	792.115	636.272	511.735	564.43	499.730
Sweet potato	1.155	746	781	801	1.355
Peanuts	9.921	11.399	9.466	9.362	10.304
Mung beans	105	247	53	50	59
Sorghum	16	4	12	17	5
Cayenne pepper	488	626	314	464	664
Beans	195	237	145	204	153
Garlic	4	7	6	6	9
Shallot	67	103	26	40	72
Petai	2.332	1.417	452	466	503
Ginger	3.207.639	2.900.490	4.248.020	4.189.574	4.771.444
Turmeric	2.721.625	1.632.958	2.216.298	1.591.466	2.368.935
Lempuyang	73.364	98.214	110.319	78.412	79.803
Galangal	575.922	1.097.306	926.952	781.151	1.051.593
Aromatic ginger	588.845	421.855	716.222	468.485	651.858
Curcuma	2.336.746	2.700.621	2.485.824	1.535.410	1.401.271
Temu Ireng	32.664	120.14	69.027	81.212	23.677

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

with the second largest production amount is turmeric, which has the highest production. Tends to decrease from 2,721,625 tons in 2017 to 2,368,935 tons in 2021 [5].

The amount of agricultural production in the food crops sub-sector for more details can be seen in Table 1:

Ginger plants in the district Bandar and Nawangan has been exported to several regions in Indonesia, such as Central Java, and several areas in East Java, such as Surabaya, and its surroundings. There are many ginger plants, especially in Bandar District, precisely in Jeruk Village and Bandar Village. Then also in Nawangan District, which is located in Jetis Lor Village, Nawangan Village, Tokawi Village, Panggung Village, and Pakis Village. More details on the data on the number of ginger production in each sub-district in Pacitan Regency are as follows:

From Table 2, it can be seen that the sub-district that produced the first most ginger plants in 2012 was in Bandar Sub-district with 1,288,000 tons in 2021, followed by Nawangan District with 1,136,175 tons in 2021. Because ginger is a commodity The

Table 2. Number of Trees, Harvested Trees, Average Production and Production of Ginger Plants in Pacitan Regency in 2021

Subdistrict	Planting Area (M2)	Harvest Area (M2)	Production (Tons)
010. Donorojo	556	200	280
020. Punung	44.600	20.000	24.800
030. Pringkuku	6.900	3.375	4.097
040. Pacitan	5.700	1.788	2.530
050. Kebonagung	40.275	20.15	24.900
060. Arjosari	26.650	16.150	22.650
070. Nawangan	2.530.000	750.000	1.136.175
080. Bandar	3.395.000	1.610.000	1.288.000
090. Tegalombo	120.000	55.000	90.000
100. Tulakan	12.051	2.051	3.012
110. Ngadirojo	1.500.000	750.000	500.000
120. Sudimoro	925.000	450.000	675.000
Total number	8.606.732	3.678.714	4.771.444

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

Table 3. Pacitan Regency Forestry Subsector Production Value in 2017–2021

Commodity	Production Value (IDR)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Teak wood	75.139.415.000	146.171.200.500	148.895.354.000	150.264.290.000	151.778.216.000
Sea Sengon Wood	90.008.700.000	108.130.463.500	112.139.892.900	110.009.745.500	117.002.718.000
Acacia Wood	4.385.525.000	4.397.848.000	28.557.824.800	32.592.400.000	35.291.813.000
Mahogany	6.289.000.000	10.298.106.000	17.585.266.600	16.488.891.000	13.433.961.000
Pine Wood	7.432.650.000	9.821.100.000	8.217.134.400	8.596.755.000	8.343.165.000
Sono Wood	1.944.000.000	2.947.490.000	2.603.292.900	5.328.661.000	3.560.713.000
Gmelina wood	1.944.000.000	2.947.490.000	2.603.292.900	36.680.000	61.712.000
Bamboo Wood	1.730.700.000	1.824.549.000	1.893.919.000	1.918.819.000	2.042.448.000
Trembesi Wood	-	-	-	-	63.300.000
Other Wood	1.730.700.000	1.824.549.000	1.893.919.000	746.535.000	2.074.530.000

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

food plant base subsector which has the largest production amount, and has been exported to outside the Pacitan Regency area, then the ginger plant is a leading commodity in Pacitan Regency and also in Bandar Sub-district and Nawangan District.

The second sub-sector of the basic agricultural sector is the forestry sub-sector. The production value of forest product commodities in Pacitan Regency for the last five years can be seen more clearly in Table 3:

Table 4. Total Teak Wood Production in Pacitan Regency by District in 2021

Subdistrict	Teak Wood		
	Area (Ha)	Production (M3)	Value (IDR)
010. Donorojo	1.170,00	6.588,32	13.176.640.000,00
020. Punung	1.130,00	7.027,29	14.054.572.000,00
030. Pringkuku	1.810,00	6.623,95	13.247.904.000,00
040. Pacitan	1.889,00	6.025,68	12.051.350.000,00
050. Kebonagung	2.072,00	6.234,67	12.469.344.000,00
060. Arjosari	2.715,00	8.256,38	16.512.754.000,00
070. Nawangan	684,00	4.429,66	8.859.326.000,00
080. Bandar	958,00	2.763,86	5.527.712.000,00
090. Tegalombo	1.260,00	8.126,33	16.252.656.000,00
100. Tulakan	1.892,00	5.583,29	11.166.580.000,00
110. Ngadirojo	1.772,00	9.932,44	19.864.878.000,00
120. Sudimoro	991,00	4.297,25	8.594.500.000,00
Total	18.343,00	75.889,11	151.778.216.000,00

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

From Table 3 it can be seen that the highest production value of forest commodities is teak with a production value of IDR75,139,415,000 in 2017, and over five years it increased to IDR151,778,216,000 in 2021.

The largest teak-producing areas in Pacitan Regency in 2021 are in Ngadirojo District and Arjosari District, as shown in Table 4.

The marketing area for finished wood or plywood is still around Pacitan Regency, but for unprocessed logs or wood the marketing area is in areas outside Pacitan Regency, especially East Java.

From Table 4, it can be seen that the production value of teak wood in Ngadirojo District is Rp. 19,864,878,000 in 2021, and for Arjosari District it is Rp. 16,512,754,000 in 2021. The large value of teak wood production compared to the production value of other forest products in Pacitan Regency and its marketing area which is not only within the Pacitan Regency area, makes teak wood as a leading commodity in the forestry base subsector in Pacitan Regency.

The third sub-sector in the agricultural sector is the plantation sub-sector. From Table 5, it is known that the plantation commodities which have the first largest amount of production in Pacitan is coconut, and the second is clove. The amount of coconut production has continued to increase over the last five years, which amounted to 19,128,080 kg in 2017, to 20,884,545 kg in 2021. Due to the large amount of production, coconut has become a leading commodity in the plantation base sub-sector in Pacitan Regency.

Table 5. Forestry Subsector Production in Pacitan Regency in 2017–2021

Commodity	Production Value (Kg)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coconut	19.128.080	19.582.150	19.817.418	20.830.737	20.884.545
Clove	4.550.824	4.763.560	4.774.085	4.716.146	4.703.980
Coffee	389.540	398.460	407.672	400.624	316.305
Cashew	27.150	26.520	27.100	27.126	13.520
Kapok	14.18	13.41	13.5	13.897	7.55
Cocoa	108	122.6	151.1	162.64	191.424
Pepper	2.78	3.15	3.45	5.445	4.674
Vanilla	40.160	32.600	20.000	20.105	14.240
Distance	5.75	6.83	7.283	7.35	7.416
Patchouli	615.000	630.000	647.710	1.098.000	1.073.000
Tobacco	11.96	112.017	74.52	9.356	105.825

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

The largest coconut producing area in Pacitan is in Tulakan District, with production in 2021 of 3,004,192 kg for granulated coconut, and 2,576,535 kg for brown sugar or coconut sugar production. In detail, it can be seen in the following Table 6:

Coconut plants have the largest amount of production among other plantation products, so that coconut plants can become a leading commodity in the plantation base sub-sector.

The fourth sub-sector is the fisheries sub-sector. The location of Pacitan Regency which is close to the sea causes the Regency to have an abundance of marine products. Fishery commodities in Pacitan Regency include bottled mackerel, sting-ray, black pomfret, white pomfret, mackerel, tuna, skipjack, tuna, sail fish, hose fish, cake fish, and tail fish. Yellow. Fish-producing areas in Pacitan Regency are spread over 7 sub-districts in Pacitan Regency. The number of production and marine fish producing areas in Pacitan Regency can be seen in the following Table 7.

Marine Fish Production and Location in Pacitan Regency From the table above, it is known that the production and selling value of marine fish in Pacitan Regency is still fluctuating from year to year. The largest marine fish producing area is in the Pacitan District, with a production of 5,340,157 kg in 2021, and a production value of IDR48,061,413,000 in 2021.

Marine fish products in Pacitan Regency are not only marketed in the Pacitan Regency area, but have also been exported to other regencies such as Ponorogo Regency, Madiun Regency, Trenggalek Regency, and Wonogiri Regency.

The last sub-sector is the livestock sub-sector. Livestock in Pacitan Regency is not as big as other farms. The livestock population in 2021 has increased when compared to the previous year, especially small broiler livestock, which increased by 25.94 percent. Likewise for meat and egg production which has increased compared to 2011. The

Table 6. Coconut Production Value of Each District in Pacitan Regency in 2021

Subdistrict	Coconut	
	Production (Kg)	
	Details	Brown sugar
010. Donorojo	1.535.895	2 .187.626
020. Punung	1.236.856	4 97.677
030. Pringkuku	1.740.960	6 94.230
040. Pacitan	2.734.200	-
050. Kebonagung	2.864.592	2 .457.937
060. Arjosari	1.422.524	-
070. Nawangan	584.640	-
080. Bandar	420.350	-
090. Tegalombo	1.060.200	-
100. Tulakan	3.004.192	2 .576.535
110. Ngadirojo	2.207.076	1 .753.095
120. Sudimoro	2.073.060	-
Amount	2 0.884.545	10.167.100

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

largest meat production came from goat meat which increased by 3.47 percent while the largest egg production was laying hens which increased by 4.03 percent [4]. The largest livestock production in Pacitan Regency is the production of free-range chickens, which amounted to 978,872 heads in 2017, and has continued to fluctuate over the last five years to 816,257 heads in 2021. Meanwhile, the largest free-range chicken producing area in Pacitan Regency is Punung District, which is equal to 83,087 tails in 2021, then followed by the Tulakan Spectacle of 82,227 in 2021.

The most abundant livestock production data is in Pacitan Regency and its location can be seen more clearly in Table 8.

The descriptions above show that the agricultural sector is still the leading sector in the Pacitan Regency area, because the agricultural sector is found in all sub-districts in Pacitan Regency, and is the base sector, and during the analysis period the sector had a major contribution to the formation of PDRB. In other words, the agricultural sector has the ability to increase the economy both at the sub-district and district levels. In line with this, the agricultural operational policy in the Regional and City Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Pacitan Regency [8] which applies from 2010 to 2029 is directed at the development of Agropolitan Areas, namely agricultural cities that grow and develop due to the running of agribusiness systems and businesses and are able to serve, encourage, attract, holding agricultural development activities (Agribusiness) in the surrounding area. With this policy, it is expected to be able to develop resilient agriculture by increasing the income and standard of living of farmers through increasing labor productivity.

Table 7. Marine Fish Production and Location in Pacitan Regency in 2021

Subdistrict	Sea food	
	Production (Kg)	Selling Value (IDR)
01. Donorojo	22.093	198.837.000
02. Pringkuku	98.033	882.297.000
03. Pacitan	5.340.157	48.061.413.000
04. Kebonagung	126.400	1.137.600.000
05. Tulakan	79.687	717.183.000
06. Ngadirojo	542.606	4.883.454.000
07. Sudimoro	43.199	388.791.000
2021 Quantity	6.252.175	56.269.575.000
Tahun 2020	6.317.608	52.198.909.000
Tahun 2019	5.056.898	55.625.878.000
Tahun 2018	4.555.125	63.771.750.000
Tahun 2017	3.438.472	48.138.608.000

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

Table 8. Livestock Population Production in Pacitan Regency in 2021

Subdistrict	Livestock Population (Tails)					
	Cow	Goat	Lamb	Local Chicken	Chicken Meat	Duck
010. Donorojo	10.637	10.626	342	78.305	39.016	1.619
020. Punung	11.516	10.665	1.348	83.087	27.096	603
030. Pringkuku	7.315	10.673	1.416	71.142	23.316	504
040. Pacitan	3.669	2.593	637	75.050	8.84	3.402
050. Kebonagung	7.861	9.609	728	50.481		812
060. Arjosari	3.731	9.966	700	59.471		1.477
070. Nawangan	10.509	14.962	3.681	52.175		704
080. Bandar	12.737	11.334	2.654	54.681	2.016	1.451
090. Tegalombo	8.674	14.605	3.897	72.993	1.144	1.571
100. Tulakan	10.440	9.391	3.411	82.227	61.764	1.619
110. Ngadirojo	3.953	8.439	2.570	76.697	4.724	1.796
120. Sudimoro	3.693	6.517	956	59.948	232	654

(continued)

Table 8. (continued)

Subdistrict	Livestock Population (Tails)					
	Cow	Goat	Lamb	Local Chicken	Chicken Meat	Duck
2021 Quantity	94.735	119.38	22.34	816.257	168.148	16.212
Year- 2020	86.138	116.013	21.850	808.222	124.532	15.978
Year- 2019	53.883	113.315	28.581	813.954	102.57	15.743
Year- 2018	47.787	81.836	33.830	988.694	67.402	15.785
Year- 2017	46.848	80.008	33.075	978.872	56.504	15.463

Source: Pacitan Statistics [4]

4 Conclusions

The base sector in Pacitan Regency is the Agricultural Sector. The main commodity of Punung District is cotton. The main commodities of Pringku District are Mackerel, Layur, Tuna, Skipjack Tuna, Tongkol, Lemadang, and Layara. The main commodities of Pacitan District are Tuna, Skipjack, Tuna, and Lobster Shrimp. Main commodities of Kebonagung District are Kue fish, Kuro/Senangin, Julung-Julung, Anchovies, Lemuru, Parang-machete, Bloated. The main commodity of Arjosari District is teak wood. The main commodities of Nawangan District are Janggellan and Empon-empon. The main commodities of Bandar Sub-district are janggellan, turmeric, ginger, temu, red chili and grass jelly. The main commodities of Tegalombo District are teak wood, taun wood, pine wood, and sengon wood. The main commodities of Tulakan District are lobster, layur, tuna, and tuna. The main commodities of Ngadirojo sub-district are bottle gourd fish, stingray, black pomfret, white pomfret, kite, and selar. The main commodity of Sudimoro Subdistrict is clove plant. So it can be concluded that the dominant commodities are in the agricultural sector.

References

1. Rustiadi, E.: *Perencanaan Dan Pengembangan Wilayah*. Jakarta. Crestpent Press dan Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia (2011).
2. Sjafrizal.: *Ekonomi Wilayah Dan Perkotaan*. Jakarta. PT Rajagrafindo Persada (2012).
3. Nazir, M.: *Metodologi Penelitian*. Bogor. Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia (2013).
4. Pacitan Statistics. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Pacitan 2017–2021* (2021).
5. East Jawa Statistics. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Provinsi Jawa Timur Menurut Lapangan Usaha 2017–2021* (2021).
6. Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Penanaman Modal Kabupaten Pacitan. *Kebijakan Pembangunan Bidang Kelautan Dan Perikanan Kabupaten Pacitan* (2021).
7. Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Penanaman Modal Kabupaten Pacitan. *Kebijakan Pembangunan Bidang Pertanian Kabupaten Pacitan* (2021).
8. Pemerintah Kabupaten Pacitan. *Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Pacitan 2009–2028* (2010).

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

