

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS DISTRIBUSI PUPUK BERSUBSIDI
PADA TINGKAT PETANI PADI DI NAGARI SILONGO
KECAMATAN LUBUK TAROK KABUPATEN SIJUNJUNG**

SKRIPSI

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mendeskripsikan prosedur pelaksanaan distribusi pupuk bersubsidi di Nagari Silongo Kecamatan Lubuk Tarok Kabupaten Sijunjung, (2) Menganalisis efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi pada tingkat petani padi berdasarkan enam prinsip tepat (harga, jenis, jumlah, waktu, tempat dan mutu). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei. Responden pada penelitian ini berjumlah 34 responden dan penentuan responden menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Prosedur pelaksanaan distribusi pupuk bersubsidi ditempat penelitian yaitu di Nagari Silongo Kecamatan Lubuk Tarok Kabupaten Sijunjung sudah terlaksana. Namun dalam pelaksanaannya masih terdapat kekurangan seperti berkurangnya keaktifan kelompok tani dalam musyawarah untuk menyusun Rencana Definitif Kebutuhan Kelompok (RDKK) sehingga RDKK disusun sendiri oleh ketua kelompok tani atau penyuluh pertanian berdasarkan data RDKK tahun sebelumnya. (2) Efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi untuk indikator tepat jenis dan tepat mutu dikategorikan sangat efektif. Indikator tepat waktu dikategorikan efektif dan indikator tepat tempat dikategorikan cukup efektif. Sedangkan indikator tepat harga dan tepat jumlah dikategorikan tidak efektif.

Kata Kunci: distribusi, efektivitas, pupuk bersubsidi



Analysis of The Effectiveness of Subsidized Fertilizer Distribution at the Rice Farmer Level in Silongo Village, Lubuk Tarok Sub-District, Sijunjung District

Abstract

The objectives of this study are to 1) Describe the procedures for implementing subsidized fertilizer distribution in Silongo village, Lubuk Tarok Sub-District, Sijunjung District, and 2) Assess the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution at the rice farmer level using six appropriate principles (price, type, quantity, time, place, and quality). This research used a survey methodology. This study has 34 participants, who were chosen using a basic random sample procedure. The data was analyzed qualitatively. There are two key findings. First, protocols for distributing subsidized fertilizer at the research site, Nagari Silongo, Lubuk Tarok District, Sijunjung District, were adopted. However, there are still deficiencies in its implementation, such as farmer communities' decreased participation in deliberations for preparing the definitive plan for group needs (RDKK), resulting in the RDKK being prepared by the farmer group's leader or agricultural instructor based on the previous year RDKK's report. Second, the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer delivery in identifying the appropriate type and grade is regarded as highly successful. Time as an indicator was indicated as either effective or exceptionally effective. Meanwhile, precise pricing and quantity indicators are considered ineffective.

Keywords: distribution, effectiveness, subsidized fertilizer

