

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of analysis that has been carried out of the development strategy for shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District, it can be concluded that:

1. The strength of Shallot Farming in Lembah Gumanti District is indicated by the rating of 4, including the land is situated on fertile soil, annual production escalation, production increases every year, and farmers have high interest to the new things. At the same time, the main weakness of shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District is indicated by a rating of 1, including overutilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, awareness of chemical fertilizers and pesticides usage is low, and the lack of farmers participation in developing the functions of farmer groups. The foremost opportunity for shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District is an opportunity with a rating of 4 is only high demand for shallots in Lembah Gumanti. The main threats have a rating of 4 include high rainfall, passed through fog all the time, pest and disease attack, and the toughest competitor is shallot from Java Island.
2. Based on analysis of the QSPM, four alternative strategies suit the strategic conditions of shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District, include Push the usage of digital technology for agricultural management (STAS = 6), campaign for environmentally sustainable and healthful agriculture in the community (STAS = 6,24), developing climate-resilient agricultural systems that can also serve as pest deterrents (STAS = 5,72), and revitalization of farmer groups by offering several benefits to increase farmers motivation (STAS = 5,37).

B. Suggestion

1. To ensure that the strategy for developing shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District is carried out as effectively as possible, communication between farmers and outside parties, including the government and extension agents, has to be further enhanced.
2. To fully realize the potential of of shallot farming in Lembah Gumanti District, further support programs in the form of infrastructure and production facilities must be used.