

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PUPUK BERSUBSIDI
BAGI PETANI JAGUNG DI NAGARI AMPEK KOTO
KECAMATAN KINALI KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT**

SKRIPSI

OLEH



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2026**

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PUPUK BERSUBSIDI
BAGI PETANI JAGUNG DI NAGARI AMPEK KOTO
KECAMATAN KINALI KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT**

OLEH



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2026**

ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PUPUK BERSUBSIDI BAGI PETANI JAGUNG DI NAGARI AMPEK KOTO KECAMATAN KINALI KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan prosedur dan menganalisis efektivitas distribusi pupuk bersubsidi pada usahatani jagung berdasarkan prinsip enam tepat (tepat harga, jenis, waktu, jumlah, tempat, dan mutu) di Nagari Ampek Koto, Pasaman Barat. Menggunakan metode survei deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan kuesioner terhadap 49 petani dari 244 populasi (8 kelompok tani) menggunakan *simple random sampling*, serta informan kunci terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prosedur secara umum telah berjalan, meski penyusunan RDKK masih ada yang belum melalui musyawarah optimal. Tingkat efektivitas distribusi secara keseluruhan mencapai 74,44% (cukup efektif); di mana ketepatan mutu (86,63%) dan tempat (81,36%) kategori efektif; ketepatan jenis (79,18%), harga (77,34%), dan jumlah (75,61%) kategori cukup efektif; sedangkan ketepatan waktu tidak efektif (46,53%) akibat keterlambatan stok Urea dan NPK saat puncak musim tanam. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, disarankan agar petani menyusun RDKK secara musyawarah didampingi penyuluh, serta perlunya peningkatan sosialisasi dan pengawasan tegas oleh pemerintah dan KPPP guna mengantisipasi keterlambatan alokasi serta penebusan di atas HET.

Kata kunci: Distribusi, Efektivitas, Subsidi.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUBSIDIZED FERTILIZER PROGRAM FOR CORN FARMERS IN AMPEK KOTO VILLAGE, KINALI DISTRICT, WEST PASAMAN REGENCY

Abstract

This study aims to describe the distribution procedure and analyze the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution for corn farming based on the six-right principles (right price, type, time, quantity, place, and quality) in Nagari Ampek Koto, West Pasaman Regency. Using a quantitative descriptive survey method supported by qualitative data, data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and questionnaires distributed to 49 farmers out of a total population of 244 (across 8 farmer groups) selected via simple random sampling, along with key informants. The results show that the distribution procedure has generally been implemented, although the preparation of the definitive group needs plan (RDKK) still lacks optimal deliberation among some groups. The overall effectiveness rate of fertilizer distribution reached 74.44%, categorized as quite effective; where right quality (86.63%) and right place (81.36%) fall into the effective category, right type (79.18%), right price (77.34%), and right quantity (75.61%) fall into the quite effective category, while right time is categorized as ineffective (46.53%) due to stock delays of Urea and NPK during peak planting season. Based on these findings, it is recommended that farmers formulate the RDKK through deliberation accompanied by agricultural extension workers, alongside enhanced socialization and strict supervision by the government and the Fertilizer and Pesticide Supervisory Commission (KPPP) to anticipate allocation delays and redemptions above the Highest Retail Price (HET).

Keywords: Distribution, Effectiveness, Subsidy