

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) Mengetahui dan menganalisis perkembangan PDRB subsektor pertanian Provinsi di Sumatera periode. 2) Mengetahui dan menganalisis kondisi kemiskinan provinsi di Sumatera. 3) Mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh PDRB sub sektor pertanian terhadap kemiskinan di Sumatera. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dan kuantitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder. Metode analisis menggunakan alat analisis Regresi berganda dengan data panel selama periode tahun 2018-2023.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1) Rata-rata perkembangan PDRB Sub sektor tanaman pangan yang tertinggi di provinsi Bengkulu sebesar 4,14%, PDRB terendah dan yang mengalami penurunan tertinggi yaitu provinsi Kep.Riau sebesar 5,86%. Rata-rata perkembangan tertinggi PDRB Sub sektor hortikultura di provinsi Sumatera Selatan sebesar 8,33%, PDRB yang terendah dan mengalami penurunan tertinggi di provinsi Jambi sebesar 0,50. %. Rata-rata perkembangan tertinggi PDRB sub sektor perkebunan di provinsi Aceh sebesar 19,44% dan PDRB terendah di provinsi Sumatera Barat sebesar 3,80%. Rata-rata perkembangan tertinggi sub sektor peternakan di provinsi Kep.Riau sebesar 9,34% dan yang terendah di provinsi Riau 5,29%. 2) Kondisi kemiskinan pada provinsi di Sumatera periode 2018-2023 sangat dinamis dan fluktuatif secara tahunan seperti provinsi dengan rata-rata paling tinggi di Sumatera Utara 21,96 % dan kondisi persentase kemiskinan terendah di provinsi Kep.Bangka Belitung sebesar 1,18%. 3) Berdasarkan hasil regresi secara simultan variabel PDRB Tanam Pangan, PDRB Hortikultura, PDRB Perkebunan dan PDRB Peternakan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan.

Kata kunci: Tanaman Pangan, Hortikultura, Perkebunan, Peternakan, Kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to: 1) Understand and analyze development of GRDP of agricultural subsectors in Sumatra Province period. 2) To know and analyze the poverty condition of provinces in Sumatera. 3) Knowing and Analyzing the influence of agricultural subsector GRDP on poverty in Sumatra. The analysis method used in this research is descriptive and quantitative quantitative. The data used in this research is secondary data. The analysis method uses multiple regression analysis tools with panel data during the 2018-2023 period.

The results of this study indicate that 1) The average development of GRDP of food crops sub-sector is highest in Bengkulu province by 4.14%, the lowest GRDP and the highest decline is Riau province by 5.86%. The highest average development of GRDP in the horticultural sub-sector in South Sumatra province by 8.33%, the lowest GRDP and the highest decline in Jambi province by 0.50%. The highest average development of GRDP in the plantation sub-sector in Aceh province by 19.44% and the lowest GRDP in West Sumatra province by 3.80%. The highest average development of the livestock sub-sector in Riau Islands province was 9.34% and the lowest in Riau province was 5.29%. 2) Poverty conditions in the provinces in Sumatra for the 2018-2023 period are very dynamic and fluctuate on an annual basis, such as the province with the highest average in North Sumatra at 21.96% and the lowest poverty percentage condition in the province of Kep. Bangka Belitung at 1.18%. 3) Based on the regression results simultaneously the variables of GRDP of Food Crops, GRDP of Horticulture, GRDP of Plantations and GRDP of Livestock have a significant effect on poverty.

Keywords: Food Crops, Horticulture, Plantation, Livestock, Poverty.