

Indigenous Vegetable Diversification Development Model Based on Minimal Risk

Syaima Lailatul Mubarakah¹, Abdallah²

¹Agribusiness, Universitas Djuanda, Indonesia ;

²Agribusiness, Universitas Djuanda, Indonesia ;

¹syaima.lailatul.mubarakah@unida.ac.id; ²abdallah@unida.ac.id;

Abstract

Background - Bogor Regency has the potential for developing vegetables in West Java, both commercial vegetables and indigenous vegetables. Indigenous vegetable cultivation helps reduce farmer risks, because indigenous vegetables have relatively cheap and more stable prices compared to commercial vegetables such as chilies, whose prices tend to fluctuate due to production fluctuations. These fluctuations indicate production and income risks faced by farmers

Purpose - The purpose of this study is to analyze the sources of production risks faced by vegetable farming, to analyze the level of risk of diversification of indigenous vegetable farming with commercial vegetables, and to analyze the appropriate combination of commodity diversification development models to minimize the risks faced by farmers.

methodology - The type of research is explorative and developmental research. The location of the research was carried out in Bogor Regency, precisely in Cibungbulang District. The respondents of this study were indigenous vegetable farmers who diversified with commercial vegetables. Respondents were determined by purposive sampling as many as 10 people. The type of indigenous vegetable to be studied is basil. Data were collected using Interview techniques using questionnaires. Qualitative analysis was used to describe the condition of vegetable farming in Bogor Regency and describe the sources of production risks that cause risks. Quantitative analysis was used in risk calculations through the calculation of variance, standard deviation, and coefficient variation to calculate farmer income, opportunities and risk levels in vegetable farming.

Findings - sources of production risks faced by commercial vegetables are uncertain weather and climate conditions, pest and disease attacks and land fertility levels. while the lowest risk level of indigenous vegetable diversification with commercial vegetables is in the combination of basil, spinach and mustard greens. this happens because the production costs for carrying out these farming activities are relatively easier and cheaper compared to other diversification combinations.

Originality - The difference between this study and previous studies is that this study has analyzed several combinations of indigenous vegetable diversification with commercial vegetables, which has not been widely done, because previous studies only focused on combinations of commercial vegetable diversification.

Keywords: Indigenous vegetables; diversification; income; farming; coefficient variation
