



# Economic Potential of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Bulu Cina Village of Hamparan Perak District in Indonesia

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## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

Bulu Cina Village is one of the villages in Hamparan Perak district, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. This paper aims to examine the potential economic sector in the village of Bulu Cina. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The leading commodities of Bulu Cina village in the agricultural sector are rice and corn. In the plantation sector are oil palm and cocoa. While in the Animal Husbandries sector are native chickens and sheep. With the commodities produced in these three sectors, the Village Head, Village Apparatus like village chief, village secretary, hamlet head, and the community can maintain and increase production in each industry to increase village income.

*Keywords: Bulu Cina; economic potential; sector; village.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Bulu Cina (or Chinese Reed) is one of the villages in the Hamparan Perak subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. In this village, there is a plantation area managed by Nusantara II Plantation in the form of a large size of sugarcane, tobacco & palm plantations. Most of the population in Bulu Cina is Muslim, and there are several tribes living in this Chinese Bulu village, including the Javanese, Malay, and Batak tribes.

A large number of unemployed productive age in Bulucina Village causes adolescent problems such as being involved as drug users, getting married in the teens, and in the long run, will increase the poverty rate. One of the causes of this unemployment rate is the soft skills of adolescents to find work or build independent businesses. In addition, few teenagers access college after finishing their schooling from high school / vocational school. This is due to the incompetence of the family economy and remote access.

The 2020 Gugah Nurani Indonesia (GNI) Foundation baseline data shows that only 41.5% of adolescents aged 15-24 years have vocational skills. GNI is a non-governmental humanitarian organization that works by the pillars of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), especially in areas related to children's rights and community empowerment, which has partnered with the Bulu Cina Village Government is committed to helping the Village Government to improve the vocational skills of adolescents in Bulu Cina Village.

Compared to data sourced from Hamparan Perak District, it is known that Bulu Cina village in the agricultural commodity sector with the highest figure is rice at 10,016.50 tons in 2021, while fruits are the lowest at 18.9 tons. The plantation sector only has two commodities, palm oil, with the highest figure of 2,754 tons, and the lowest cocoa of 29.7 tons. The commodity farming sector with the highest numbers was native chickens of 9,900 and pigs of 100 heads in 2021.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Economic potential shows the ability of financial resources produced by an area/region that needs to be developed and improved to provide added value for subsequent economic development.

An area will experience accelerated growth if has the potential for the economic sector that can accelerate development and other sectors [1] quoted in Wisnu and Wijaya [2] Then it was conveyed that for this reason, determining the potential of the economic sector in regional development is essential to do as an effort to allocate available resources appropriately. The growth of the financial industry in an area is believed to encourage the growth and development of other economic sectors of the local area and the economy of the surrounding area. In this case, the location of the development. The potential of the economic sector is also expected to increase the absorption of labor and resources in the surrounding area and for the development area of the leading economic sector will increase the export of products and services.

This uses the documents in the fields, both qualitative and quantitative and observations in reality, qualitative literature and field studies methods, with the technique of determining samples randomly, also known as random sampling. Random sampling is a type of probability sampling of each person in the entire target population who has an equal chance of being selected. However, the selection of these samples is carried out randomly rather than sequentially. The research stage is carried out by collecting primary and secondary literature sources. This study conducted data classification and reference citations. In the next step, this research is carried out through field studies. The study's location namely in Kutalimbaru district, Deli Serdang regency. Observations, documentation, and interviews are carried out in implementing field research. Data from literature studies and field study results are displayed as research findings, abstracted to obtain complete information, and interpreted to produce knowledge for concluding.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bulu Cina is one of the villages in Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. Based on the oral history that developed to this day, Chinese Fur in the 18th century was Kampung Buluh Tjina. Kampung Buluh Tjina, in the early days, was inhabited by only 80 heads of families and was led by a Sultan named Sri Sultan Ahmad. Sri Sultan Ahmad is a descendant of Datok Ali. Datok Ali is a descendant of Guru Patimpus, one of the descendants of Sisingamaraja.

Bulu Cina Village has potential resources in the agricultural, plantation, and Animal Husbandries sectors. Bulu Cina Village has a commodity agriculture sector with the highest figure, rice at 10,016.50 tons in 2021, while fruits are the lowest at 18.9 tons. The plantation sector only has two commodities, palm oil, with the highest figure of 2,754 tons, and the lowest cocoa of 29.7 tons. The commodity farming sector with the highest numbers was native chickens of 9,900 and pigs of 100 heads that year.

In general, the definition of agriculture is a human activity that includes farming, animal husbandry, fisheries, and also forestry. More than 50 per cent people in Indonesia earn their livelihood from farming, so the agricultural sector is significant to be developed in our country. The definition of agriculture in the narrow sense only includes agriculture as the cultivation of food crops, even though if we review further agricultural activities can produce crops and Animal Husbandries to meet the needs of human life.

The agricultural sector is multifunctional, including aspects of production or food security, improving farmer welfare or poverty alleviation, and maintaining environmental sustainability. Bulu cina village, hampan perak district, is one of the villages with diverse agricultural sector products.

The plantation sub-sector is one of the sub-sectors of the agricultural sector that can increase the country's foreign exchange and absorb labor. The government prioritizes the plantation subsector because it is excellent for export to developed countries [3] Commodities that include sub-sectors of plantation commodities include oil palm, coconut, rubber, coffee, and tea.

Animal Husbandries Sector: The Animal Husbandries sector is a sector that significantly contributes to agricultural development. This sector has excellent market opportunities where the domestic market will continue to increase in line with the rapid population growth. As the income of the population increases, the demand for agricultural products increases. This is due to the rise in a person's income, the consumption of carbohydrate sources will decrease, and the consumption of various foods rich in protein will increase. The Animal Husbandries sub-sector has an essential role in supporting regional and national economies. This problem of Animal Husbandries cannot be numbered because it will predominantly determine the state's or nation's survival [4].

The Animal Husbandries sector is as important as the agricultural sector, one of the leading sectors in village development. This Animal Husbandries sector can also drive the agricultural industry because the sector's output (production factor) is an input for the Animal Husbandries sector, such as feed. In other words, these two sectors become interconnected [5].

Bulu Cina Village shows economic potential in the three sectors of agriculture, plantations, and animal husbandry with each of their products so that it becomes an opportunity to increase the income of the village community in addition to being able to meet the daily economic needs of households and all economic actors in the village. The economic resource potential of Bulu Cina village is agricultural output is dominated by paddy, plantation output is dominated by oil palm, and kampong chickens dominate Animal Husbandries output [6-9].



**Fig. 1. Chief's office Bulu Cina village**

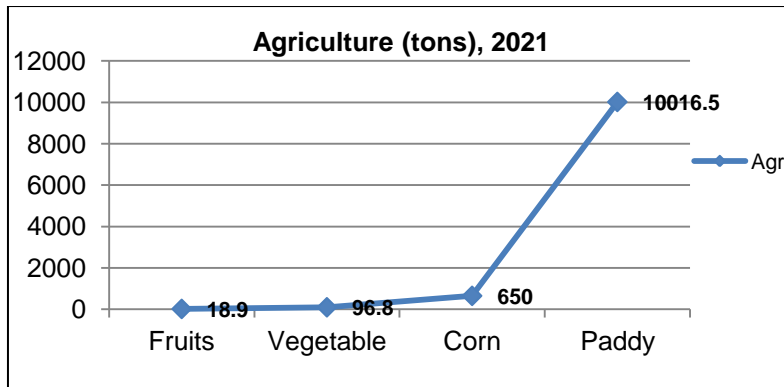


Fig. 2. The agricultural commodities, 2021

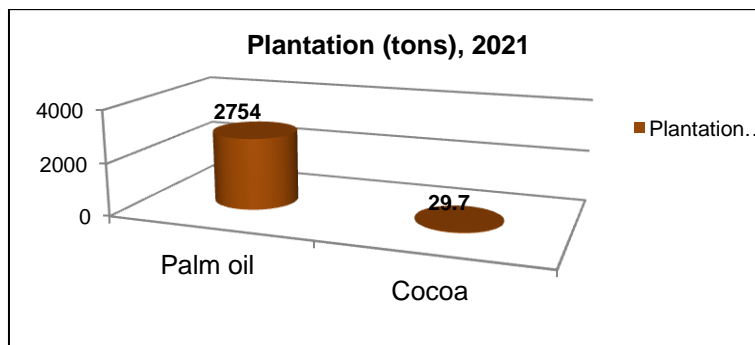


Fig. 3. The plantations commodities, 2021

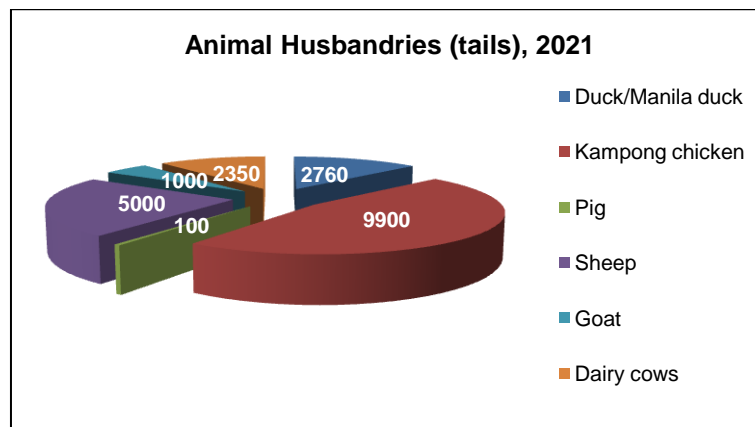


Fig. 4. Animal Husbandries commodities, 2021

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The leading commodities of Bulu Cina village in the agricultural foodgrain sector are rice and corn. In the plantation sector are oil palm and cocoa. While in the Animal Husbandries sector are native chickens and sheep. With the commodities produced in these three sectors, the Village Head, Village Apparatus, and the community can maintain and increase production

in each industry to increase village income. So that what is already in Bulu Cina will be a model for other villages in Hamparan Perak District, such as Klambir V Kebun Village, Tandem Hulu Village, Tandem Hilir Village.

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### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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