Development of Agropolitan Area Based on Local Economic Potential (A Case Study: Belajen Agropolitan Area, Enrekang District)

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ABSTRACT--- *This research was conducted at Belajen agropolitan area, Enrekang District by analyzing the development of the agropolitan that takes advantage of the local economic potential. This paper is directed to examine and analyze the production result of horticultural commodity potential as a base sector that can be developed in order to support Belajen agropolitan area. The research method chosen was a case study using a quantitative-qualitative approach. We chose the approaches due to; (i) the growing reality is not singular but plural, (ii) this paper is intended to describe the local economic potential associated with the development of Belajen agropolitan area and (iii) Belajen agropolitan area has not been fully developed through the support facilities and infrastructures, the institutional role of community and the creation of horticultural commodity products - based rural agribusiness.*

*****The results of the study illustrate that the implementation of agropolitan area by bottom-up approach in this case is the process of formulating public policy that starts from the bottom, meaning that all existing problems in the lower classes (regions) then are discussed by the government to look for alternative solutions appropriate policies. Through this approach the policy issued by the government is effective because it corresponds to what is needed by the community, the provision of facilities and infrastructure for production, agribusiness activity and the development of human resources. Therefore, the agricultural productivity of the community at the agropolitan area experiencing growth and by quantitative analysis, the superior products as the basis for the development of agropolitan area can be determined. Then, the determination of the model is used to see how the working process of agropolitan area which is determined by the infrastructure, human resources, institutional, policy and natural resource potential.***

Keywords--- Agropolitan; Rural Agribusiness; Economic Impact; Local Economic; and Superior Products
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1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development policy held basically aims to improve the welfare of community and accelerate the industrial development based on rural local economic potential. The main targets to be achieved through the implementation of these policies is to increase community income, expansion of employment and unmet needs for clothing and food for consumption - based production value and base sector potential of rural areas, as well as the realization of the harmony of economic development among regions, between cities and rural areas in different regions. The framework of the local economic growth concept is directed to improve the institutional function and role as well as economic organization of rural community. Soenarno (2003) states that rural development can only be sustainable if the   facilities and infrastructure provided are able to stimulate and encourage   the production and market activities in rural areas. Rural areas are identified as a major supplier of agricultural products in the form of primary products. Thus the rural area potential, especially the existence of potential villages is absolute to be developed to support the needs of industrial raw materials. The development of rural area potential as a primary resource of agricultural production will push the regional economic growth and local economic. The development of agriculture is a system that designates an interrelated and

effective solution in how to set the options of the most decisive inhibiting factor to perform a limited effort and provide optimal results, Yuwono, T., et.all. (2011).

Development of agropolitan area is a portion of the implementation of national development policy that translated until the district level. The process is then translated by the Government of Enrekang District through the regional featured program policy integrally since 2009. The implementation of development of Agropolitan area then followed by Regional Regulation of South Sulawesi Province No. 9 of 2009 (RTRW of 2009-2029) and Regional Regulation of Enrekang District No. 14 of 2008 (Regional Long Term Development Plan of 2008-2028). Agropolitan area in Enrekang District is determined and centered on Belajen Agropolitan area, Alla Sub District. Belajen Agropolitan area in Enrekang District is identified as having natural resource potential to support the development of agricultural sector and horticultural commodities in particular. The condition is also supported by the human resource potential who are dominantly work in the agricultural sector.

The development of Belajen Agropolitan area potential is identified as has not been optimized in terms of achieving the target of increasing the production business - based people's economy and regional advantage. Dahliana (2009), states that the determination of the leading commodity not only takes into consideration the area of land and productivity, but also requires a holistic assessment, including; cultivation, harvest, post-harvest, processing, market, distribution and other supporting factors, among others, banks and community institutions, so that the development of agribusiness as a whole can be achieved. It means that in the context of regional development of argopolitan Belajen area in Enrekang District will require the support of an integrated program with financing systems and the institutional role of the community. Suryani, P., and Rahmadani, E., (2014), confirm four issues related to the role of the agricultural sector; (a) contribute to agricultural products, (b) donate the market share from agricultural products, (c) contribute factors of agricultural production, and (e) contribute the most substantial foreign exchange. Thus these four factors have a central role in the effort of development of Belajen agropolitan area area, Alla Sub District, Enrekang District.

Figure 1. Administration Enrekang as the Object of the Study

Belajen agropolitan area as the growth pole area in Alla Sub District, Enrekang District, basically is a unit of regional economic development in order to encourage the optimization of the utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner and the chain of distribution of the flow of economic goods and services (supply and demand) to meet consumption of the agricultural products, especially vegetables and fruits of horticultural commodity. Thus, in order to support economic growth and improve the farmers productivity in Alla Sub District, then the Belajen agropolitan area area will be the main production area that requires support of marketing systems as well as facilities and infrastructure which is integrated with the development of infrastructure system of wider region. this are will aslo go through the effort of marketing network development of products, post-harvest development, rural agribusiness development sustainably and venture capital support for farmers to increase the farmers productivity.

Starting from that view, it is understood that the development of agropolitan area based on local economic potential will require the support of economic cooperation between actors in the system of rural agribusiness. Thus the ontological assumptions that are built in this paper, namely; (i) Belajeng agropolitan area will develop through a process of integration program and between economic actors, (ii) development process of Belajeng agropolitan area will require investment support from the financing of infrastructure and patterns of rural agribusiness ongoing basis, (iii) development of local economic potential is performed through the coaching effort and venture capital assistance for farmers that is integrated with the market system, (iv) construction and development of Belajeng agropolitan need support of empowerment of farmers, market access and increase in the institutional capacity of community, and (v) Belajeng agropolitan needs support in the development of economic base sectors as the leading according to the of local economic potential and agricultural product result worked by farming community.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The choice of location research based on some consideration; (a) Alla Sub District was the location of a quite potential production center and horticultural commodity producer, (b) the main activity of the population are working dominantly in the agricultural sector, or 29.44%, of the total population. This paper was directed to examine and analyze the potential products of horticultural commodities as a basic sector that could be developed in order to support Belajen agropolitan area. Thus, the type of research that was selected was a case study using a quantitative-qualitative approach. The reason of choosing the approach is; (i) the growing reality is not singular but plural, (ii) it was intended to describe the local economic potential associated with the development of Belajen agopolitan area, and (iii) the agropolitan of Belajen has not been fully developed through the support of facilities and infrastructure, the role of community institutions and the creation of horticultural commodities production rural agribusiness based. Sutopo (2002), states that qualitative research would be able to capture a wide range of qualitative information with description, which was more valuable than just a statement of the amount or frequency in numerical terms. Furthermore, Bog and Biklen (1982) asserted that a case study searched to describe settings, certain objects or events. Thus the case studies in this paper had to answer the question of how the implementation or implement something in the context of agropolitan development based on local economic. Ontological assumptions that are built in this paper were that social reality as a result of the work of individual interpretative process on the structure within which involves various processes of subjective and inter-subjective meaning. Selection of the resources was conducted as directed (purposeful sampling techniue) with an emphasis on the key resources, Burhan Bungin (2007).

The research activities were carried out in Belajen agropolitan area, this research was conducted through descriptive and quantitative approach. According to Hendayana (2003) on quantitative approach, he confirmed that for the analysis of survey data result Location Quetieon (LQ) method was used. This method was used to define sectors of the local economic base to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area. The greater the LQ value of a commodity showed that these commodities had larger potential advantage. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), was used to assess the leading sectors among superior commodities by LQ calculation, Joseph (2004). Thus the final result to be achieved was to determine the most superior horticultural commodity in order to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area based on local economic potential.

3. DATA AND ANALYSIS

Belajen Agropolitan Area is a portion of the Alla Sub District, Enrekang District. Based on Alla' Sub District which is geographically located at coordinates of 119º 37'19,16" E and 4º 01'06,80" S. Alla' Sub District consists of 8 Village/Urban Village, located in the western part of EnrekangDistrict. Administratively, the Belajen Agropolitan Area is the development center of Alla' Sub District crossed by the regional transport from Enrekang City to the Toraja District. The position and geographic location of Alla' Sub District is directly adjacent to: (a) East side is Curio Sub District, (b) West side is Masalle and Baroko Sub District, (c) North side is Toraja District, and (d) Southern is Anggeraja Sub District. Alla' Sub District is one of the sub districts in Enrekang District with an area of approximately 34.66 km². The area of village/urban village in Alla' Sub District is on Table 1 below.

Table 1.
Area of Village/Urban Village and the Number of Environment, Village and RT/RW in Alla'
Sub District

No	Village/Urban Village	Area (km2)	Total			
			Environment	Village	RW/RK	RT
1.	Mata Allo	4,15	-	3	-	7
2.	Kalosi	5,08	5	-	10	21
3.	Kambiolangi	3,50	5	-	10	20
4.	Buntu Sugi	2,93	4	-	4	6
5.	Sumillan	3,81	-	6	17	34
6.	Pana	4,95	-	4	6	12
7.	Bolang	4,15	-	5	9	18
8.	Taulo	4,04	-	3	6	16
	Total	**32,61**	**14**	**21**	**62**	**134**

Source: Alla Sub District' In Figures 2014

The table above shows that Kalosi Village has an area of approximately 5.08 km², while Buntu Sugi village has the smallest area, or an area of 2.93 km². Of the total area of Alla Sub District of 32.61 km², they are predominantly utilized by the community for the development of vegetables and fruits and are the main orientation of the population activity. Meaning that the agricultural sector is a dominant sector developed by communities in Alla' Sub District and it is an economic base in Enrekang District region. According to Sjafrizal (2014), the potential of a region should be viewed from the perspective of comparative advantage and the importance of considering the location coefficient. It means that the development of Belajen agropolitan area is very important to establish the leading sector potential based on comparative advantage as well as location coefficient as a reference to establish the leading sectors of the economy that is integrated with the market system as a unit chain of the economic system in the Belajen agropolitan area. Potential of agricultural crops production in Alla Sub District to support the Belajen agropolitan area is in the following table.

Table 2.
Potential of Crop Production Sector in Alla' Sub District, Enrekang District

No	Type of Plants	Area of Harvest (Ha)	Production (Ton)	%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	354	1.905,23	21,25
2	Corn	96	460,99	5,14
3	Cassava	19	182,40	2,03
4	Sweet potato	29	362,50	4,04
5	Peanut	3	2,27	0,03
6	Soybean	1	0,97	0,01
7	Cabbage	96	3.776	42,12
8	Choy sum	11	399	4,45
9	Tomato	62	400	4,46
10	Shallot	61	408	4,55
11	Welsh onion	77	616	6,87
12	Red chili	34	207,6	2,32
13	Kidney bean	12	30	0,33
14	Mung bean	9	82	0,91
15	Chayote	10	132	1,47
	Total	**372**	**8.964,96**	**100**

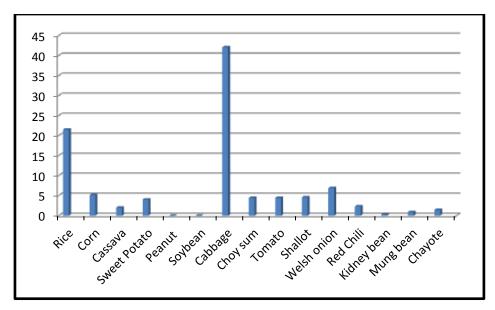*Source: Alla Sub District' In Figures 2014*

Diagram 1. Development of Crop Production

Table 2 describes the potential of crop production in Alla Sub District with a total production of 8964.96 tons/ha. The data illustrates that the highest and production by the population is on the commodity of cabbage with a total production of 3,776 tons/ha or 42.12% and the lowest commodity based on the production value is commodity of red beans of 30 tons/ha, or 0.33%. Some things that can be interpreted related to the local economic resources potential in Alla Sub District to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area, namely: ***First***, the contribution of the productivity on cabbage commodity of Enrekang District is quite dominant. ***Second***, the production potential contributes positively to regional economic growth and increase in farmer income. ***Third***, that the cabbage commodity is a leading sector for the development of rural agribusiness in Balajen agropolitan area. It can be concluded that vegetable horticultural commodity is a base sector to support the development of Balajen agropolitan area based on local economic potential in Alla Sub District. Blakely (1991), asserts that the Local Economic Development (LED) is an interest interwoven process between government, private, producer and community by optimizing local natural resources in order to create economic growth and employment.

Triyowono, (2003) mentions that if the local economic potential is empowered, then it will boost the economic growth of a region and economic growth can be felt and observed through a variety of ways. Meaning that the local resource potential when managed optimally through the support of government policy, in terms of providing infrastructure includes roads, markets, institutional, capital and other means, it will encourage the economic growth in the region and increase in community income. Thus, the development of Belajen agropolitan area will require synergy in the development process and involves various roles of development actors, namely; government as decision-makers, private sector through investment and farming community as the main actor. These three pillars constitute an integrated system in the development process of Belajen agropolitan area. Plantation sector potential, particularly horticultural commodity of fruit to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area is in Table 3 below.

Table 3.
Potential of Plantation Sector Production in Alla Sub District, Enrekang District

No	Type of Plants	Area of Harvest (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Percentage (%)
1	Jackfruit	127	4,96	0,47
2	Salak	30.220	271,98	25,53
3	Papaya	85	1,7	0,16
4	Banana	1287	19,30	1,81
5	Pineapple	95	0,19	0,02
6	Avocado	202	2,22	0,21
7	Coconut	141	34,8	3,27
8	Kapok	13	3,2	0,30
9	Coffee	666	570,1	53,52
10	Cloves	47,9	0,5	0,05
11	Pepper	71	18,5	1,74
12	Candlenut	31	4,8	0,45
13	Cocoa	303	132,7	12,46
14	Vanilla	38	3,2	0,30
	Total	**33, 327**	**1.065,15**	**100**

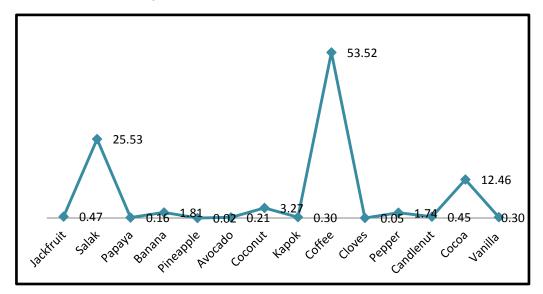*Source: Alla Sub District' In Figures 2014*

Diagram 2. Potential of Plantation Production in Alla Sub District

Table 4 above indicates the potential of plantation production to various types of commodities in Alla Sub District in relation to the existence of Belajen agropolitan area. Of the total production, it illustrates that the highest production with production value of 271.98 tons/ha is salak commodity that is a base sector. Facts found on the field indicate that the potential of salak commodity production that is quite dominant does not completely managed properly to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area and increase of the economic added value for the farming community. Haryono, S., (2007) confirms that in the effort of economic empowerment of rural communities, the agricultural sector is the main target of development. It means that the base sector of salak commodity which becomes the feature of Belajen agropolitan area requires the support of the manufacturing, marketing and system development venture capital assistance for the farming community. The three factors become determinant to support the development of Belajen agropolitan area.

Implementation of agropolitan development policies in the perspective of the wider region will be linked to local food security. Food security based on the development of the agricultural sector shall get the main priority. In this context it is understood that the efforts to encourage the development of the agricultural sector through a pattern of cooperation between rural agribusinessactors which is integrated with marketing system of production and creation of

agglomeration economies of rural areas. That is, that the development of the Belajen agropolitan area will require economic incentives, transport support and development efforts to support rural agribusiness effort to increase farmer productivity and optimization of the resource potential of the local economy, while considering the environmental balance and preservation of the ecosystem. Thus, it can be concluded that the development of Belajen agropolitan area associated positively to the utilization of human resources and natural resource potential.

Results of the registration records on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data of Enrekang Distict, in 2014 to GRDP of South Sulawesi Province in 2014 show the number of 137,387,879.40. While the GRDP of Enrekang Distict worth 2,291,690.54. The number shows that the percentage or contribution of Enrekang Distict to GRDP of South Sulawesiis by 1.71%. It means that Belajen agropolitan area as the growth poles will be the driving force of the increase in economic productivity in Enrekang District.

Belajen agropolitan area of Alla Sub District which has been set has a total area of approximately 457.60 ha. Of the total area of the area, physically, spatially and geographically Belajen agropolitan area is supported by Mata Allo watershed as a contributing factor to increase the productivity of agricultural sector and specifically in the efforts to increase the production of horticultural commodities of vegetables and fruits. Thus, Belajen agropolitan area has a direct influence on the existence of surrounding villages as locations of agricultural production center. The dominant hinterland potential of Belajen agropolitan area has rural agrarian character and the business and activities of the community is oriented on the development of horticultural commodity of vegetables and fruits. Other supporting factor is Belajen City community potential that oriented dominantly on trading activity. Orientation of the population livelihood to support regional development in Belajen agropolitan area is in Table 4 below.

Table 4.
Population According to Livelihoods in Belajen Agropolitan Area of 2014

No	Livelihood	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
1	Farmer	1.389	29.44
2	Merchant	465	9.85
3	Rancher	310	6.57
4	Labor	102	2.16
5	Transport	216	4.57
6	Civil Servant	285	6.04
7	Etc	1.950	41.33
	Total	**4.717**	**100**

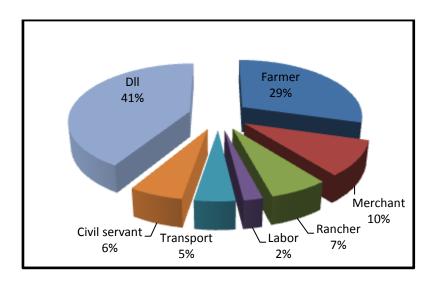*Source: Alla Sub District' In Figures 2014*

Diagram 3. Total Population Based on Livelihood

From Table 4 above, several interpretations may be filed; *First*, the potential of total population of Belajena gropolitan area is dominantly as farmers or as many as 1,389 people (29.44%). The agricultural sector is the dominant activity of economic growth in AllaSub. Dsitrict. *Second*, horticultural commodity of vegetables and fruits are the main

commodities developed by the population. The orientation of the main activities of the population is associated positively to the development of the agropolitan and local economic potential. ***Third***, the human resource potential that dominantly engaged in the agricultural sector becomes the fundamental capital in the development of agropolitan area based farming community empowerment. ***Fourth***, in trading activities of the center of agropolitan area which is sufficiently developed, is characterized by total population who engaged in trading business of 465 people or 9.85%. The marketing mechanism agricultural products does not have problem in the development of Belajena gropolitan area. It can be concluded that the development of Belajen agropolitan area will require the integration of farmers' activity patterns in terms of increased of agricultural production, processing of agricultural products through rural agribusiness and marketing systems of the products in a sustainable manner by optimizing the utilization of economic potential and transport service.

Development of agropolitan area based on local economic potential is one of the concepts of rural area development based on agricultural sector in an effort to optimize the utilization of resource potential and increase of the competitiveness in an area, Harun (2004). The agropolitan development based on local economic potential is a prerequisite to the development of Belajen agropolitan area. The success of the construction and development of Belajen agropolitan area is largely determined by the role and participation of the community through the empowerment process and in particular the role of society is positioned as the main actors in the implementation of development programs. Community development is carried out by optimizing the utilization of human resources, natural resources and strengthening the institutional capacity of the community.

4. DISCUSSION

Helmsing (2007), states that in rural development, the land cover performed selectively is an approach in developing the community strength from within by utilizing all local potentials present. Basically, this concept has relevance with agropolitan approach developed by Friedman, J. (1975) regarding the construction of which come from within (endogenous) based on the local community, resources and local capacity. Thus Belajen agropolitan area is one of the rural areas that have the potential to be developed in terms of natural resources, and human resources potential available. Furthermore, Mercado, (2007), explains that the Agropolitan concept is an approach of development planning from the bottom (bottom-up). The Agropolitan characteristics is a relatively small geographical scale, high level of independence in decision making and planning, based on the participation and cooperation at the local level, agricultural and non-agricultural activities is emphasized on village industrialization in a small scale, the function of village and town industries isseen from the linkage of resources and economic structures and the utilization of local resources and technology. The development of the agropolitan has a considerable role strategy as a driving force of economic growth in Alla Sub District, Enrekang District and the presence will encourage the process of integrating the production center area on the market area in a sustainable manner and process of spatial interaction economically and develop towards the creation of agglomeration economies in Enrekang District.

Galdeano, (2004) mentions that agropolitan development model is applied in underdeveloped countries especially for the development of rural areas is a promotion of development local initiatives centered from within. It is seen from various the activity of rural environment, planning from below and qualifications of human resources at the local level. Adaptation of this concept on the development of Belajen agropolitan area is a rural economic development model based on local economic potential by utilizing the potential of natural resources and human resources optimally. Thus the creation of economic value of Belajen agropolitan area will lead to an increase in the productivity of the farming community and the creation of an integrated market area with the development of industrial areas based on local economic potential of Enrekang District region.

Agropolitan will develop well if it meets the requirements, among others; (a) the availability of land resource potential which is large enough with suitable land structure to develop agricultural commodities, (b) have institutional and agribusiness infrastructures/ facilities, namely the market for agricultural product, market of agricultural facility, the auction market and warehouse storage and processing of agricultural products before marketed, agency of agribusiness capital (banks and non-banks/MFIs), Agricultural Extension Center as the Agribusiness Consultancy Clinic (a pilot agribusiness place, information resources, and the center of empowerment and counseling of agribusiness), has farmer institutions (cooperative, farmers associations/*gapoktan*, farmer group, business groups) that serves as a center for learning and development of agribusiness (SPPA) and test/assessment of agribusiness technology (appropriate technology innovation for agricultural technology and other dairy products), (c) have public facilities and infrastructures (road, irrigation, electricity, telephone), (d) have facilities and infrastructures of social welfare (educational institution, health care, places of worship, recreation, entertainment, and library), and (e) ensure the preservation of natural resources and environment.

Those five factors above, if adopted in the context of the Belajen agropolitan area become a critical success factor in the implementation of development, through the empowerment of farming communities, support of facilities and infrastructure as well as fostering of business patterns and optimize the utilization of economic activity facility of the community. Thus the development of Belajen agropolitan area has the meaning of sustainability in terms of production, productivity of the economy, venture capital, market system and strengthening the institutional capacity of the community as a pillar in the implementation of development. Mardikanto, T., and Soebiato, P., (2013), confirms that the

community empowerment as a process of strengthening the capacity of the community can be carried out in three ways, namely; (a) strengthening the individual capacity, (b) strengthening the institutional capacity, and (c) strengthening the system capacity (network). It can be concluded that the continuation of development of Belajen, agropolitan area will be largely determined by the ability of the communities to achieve economic opportunities through community empowerment process.

Development of Belajen, Agropolitan Area Enrekang District

Each implementation of the policy will lead to a positive (intended) or negative (unintended) impact. The successful development of Belajen, agropolitan area of Alla Sub District, Enrekang Districtin in the implementation is studied based on compliance of program targets and the impact on improving the welfare of the community. Performance of development of implementation of Belajen agropolitan area is in Table 5 below.

Shows that the development of Belajen agropolitan area that has been implemented includes eight major aspects. There are three things that can be interpreted on the performance of development of Belajen agropolitan area, namely: *First*, the targets and objectives of the program which have been reached but not optimal yet, among others; provision of agricultural facilities and infrastructures, development of quality seeds, increase of farmer income, provision of production facilities and infrastructures, development, development of infrastructure and development of marketing facilities and infrastructures. Some of the factors that cause the construction of Belajen agropolitan area in the implementation process to be not optimal, among others; (a) seedling establishment for a particular commodity is still limited, it occurs as a result of the seedling price established by the private parties is still difficult to reach by the farmers, (b) the institutional function and role of economic of the community (cooperatives) have not been empowered to support the development of productive agricultural business, (c) patterns and systems of marketing of products that is not optimal as the chain of economic activities of the community, (d) rural agribusiness has not been developing due to weak development on the farming communities, (e) support of venture capital is still limited, resulting in the development of economic activities and products that is still limited, (f) innovation of economic of the community has not been developed optimally and (g) support of agricultural irrigation infrastructure to support the increased in agricultural production has not been developing completely. *Second*, venture capital assistance which is not supported by the microfinance system, consequently, the patterns of farmer venture capital is still a patron-client relationship, so that the benefits obtained by the farmers is relatively low and only for subsistence (subsistence economy). *Third*, the construction of irrigation infrastructure to support increased of production is still very limited, this condition occurs due to geographical barriers and a quite large investment cost, causing potential locations for the development of horticultural commodities entirely has not been met by technical irrigation network services. Thus these three factors still need the support of government policy through the integration process of the implementation of the development program of Belajen agropolitan area. Arsyad, L., (2015) confirms the progress of development or the level of social welfare measured by indicators of; (i) monetary includes; per capita income and economic welfare, (ii) non-monetary includes; social and life quality index, (iii) mixed indicator includes; core National Socio-Economic Survey and human development index. The successful implementation of development of Belajen agropolitan area have been fulfilled in case of increased prosperity based on per capita income, the economic value obtained, the improved life quality and the quality of human resources experiencing changes according to the stage that has been set.

Table 5.
Performance of Implementation of Development of Belajen Agropolitan Area, Enrekang District

No	Activity Indicator	Outcome	Assessment Result
1.	Provision of agricultural facilities and infrastructures	Ease the community in the production process of horticultural commodity	Reached (not optimal)
2.	Development of quality seeds	Increase the availability and use of quality seeds by community	Reached (not optimal)
3.	Capital aid	Farmers who need capital are helped	Reached (not optimal)
4.	Increase farmer income	Increase the income of small farmers	Reached (not optimal)
5.	Provision of means of production facilities and infrastructure	Improve the quality of land and facilitate the community in agricultural management	Reached (not optimal)
6.	Procurement of irrigation facilities and infrastructures	Accelerate the process of agricultural activities	Reached (not optimal)
7.	Infrastructure development	Streamline the economic activities	Reached (not optimal)
8.	Development of marketing facilities and infrastructures	Streamline the process of marketing of agricultural products	Reached (not optimal)

Source: Result of Analysis, 2015

According to Sukirno, S., (2010), the economic growth of a region is determined by four factors, namely; (a) area of land, (b) the number and growth of the population, (c) the amount of capital stock and its development from year to year, and (d) the level of technology and its improvement from year to year. In related of the matter above, then for the Belajen agropolitan area, the natural resources in this case is in the form of very broad area of land for the development of horticultural crops and the quantity of human resources is highly available but only in terms of capabilities or the quality is still very limited. The capital sources in agricultural activities for the community is still very limited, so the government policy is needed to develop the financial institutions including those that can assist people in fulfillment of farming capital further. Also, the technology in the horticultural farm management is still limited so that the farming productivity is also not maximized when compared to the potential of the area.

Base Sector of Belajen Agropolitan Area

In general, regional economic development is a process in which the local government and the entire community who manage a variety of existing resources and form a partnership pattern to create a new employment and stimulate the development of local economic activities, Kuncoro (2014). In the context of Indonesia's development, the role of government includes the provision of public goods and the protection of the poor at minimum. However, the government could have taken an active role, by encouraging private activity and asset redistribution. Thus the role of the government will cover the roles of entrepreneur, coordinator, facilitator and stimulator, Blakely (1989). As entrepreneurs, the local governments are responsible for running a business. The local governments may utilizes the potential of the land and buildings for business purposes, so they are required to be sharp and proactive in developing local business, including in this case is utilizing the assets of local government, encourage the local business growth and empowerment of marginal community. They may act as a coordinator to establish policies or propose a strategy for development in the region. In the field of economic development, they may involve community groups in gathering and evaluating economic information in terms of employment availability, labor force, unemployment and the number of companies. It means that the function and role of the government in Enrekang District is very strategic in terms of the development of Belajen agropolitan area, in terms of increasing the productivity of the farming community, venture capital assistance, training and the creation of a sustainable market. Local economic development is largely determined by the potential of the business activities of the community as a leading sector to stimulate the regional economic growth. Economic potential of Alla Sub District to support Belajen agropolitan area is based on the results of the analysis of location question (LQ) in the following table.

Table 6
Result of LQ Analysis of Horticultural Commodities of Alla Sub District, Enrekang District

No	Commodity	LQ Value	Description
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1	Peanut	0.16	Non Base
2	Mung bean	0.00	Non Base
3	Soybean	0.03	Non Base
4	Potato	0.00	Non Base
5	Cabbage	1.76	Leading sectors
6	Choy sum	1.80	Leading sectors
7	Tomato	0.61	Non Base
8	Shallot	0.22	Non Base
9	Welsh onion	2.01	Leading sectors
10	Ginger	0.00	Non Base
11	Red Chili	0.98	Non Base
12	Kidney bean	0.38	Non Base
13	Eggplant	0.00	Non Base
14	Mung bean	0.40	Non Base
15	Carrot	0.00	Non Base
16	Yardlong bean	0.00	Non Base
17	Chayote	2.41	Leading sectors
18	Cauliflower	0.00	Non Base
19	Cucumber	0.00	Non Base
20	Spinach	0.00	Non Base
21	Water spinach	0,00	Non Base
22	Turmeric	0,00	Non Base
23	Greater galangal	0,00	Non Base

Source: Result of Analysis, 2015

From the results of data analysis that had been conducted in this study, the results of LQ calculation to find the main commodities in Belajen Agropolitan area are obtained. After getting the results, the leading commodities include: cabbage, choy sum, welsh onion and chayote. After these results are obtained, it is expected to be able to help the focus of commodity development so that it is right on target on the commodities which have potential to develop well.

Table 7
Commodities Analysis Results LQ Horticulture Fruits Belajen agropolitan area Enrekang

No	Commodity	LQ Value	Description
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1	Pomelo	0,00	Non Base
2	Sweet orange	0,00	Non Base
3	Langsat	0,00	Non Base
4	Common guava	0,00	Non Base
5	Watery rose apple	0,00	Non Base
6	Starfruit	0,00	Non Base
7	Breadfruit	0,00	Non Base
8	Jackfruit	0,00	Non Base
9	Durian	0,00	Non Base
10	Soursop	0,00	Non Base
11	Watermelon	0,00	Non Base
12	Pepaya	0,05	Non Base
13	Banana	1,27	Leading sectors
14	Rambutan	0,00	Non Base
15	Salak	15,51	Leading sectors
16	Pineapple	0,00	Non Base
17	Passion fruit	0,00	Non Base
18	Avocado	2,64	Leading sectors
19	Mango	0,06	Non Base

Source: Result of Analysis, 2015

It is obtained that there are four types of plant that have LQ value greater than 1, indicating that the commodity becomes a base or a source of growth, such as cabbage value of 1.76, choy sum of 1.80,welsh onion of 2.01 and chayote of 2.41. These four products are the superior products on Belajen agropolitan area in in Alla' Sub District. This means that these products have good prospects because they are supported by natural resource. Therefore, the policy by the government is needed to boost the production and increase the added value. In this case, it is how a superior product is managed in modern way by conducting the processing industry so what becomes the problem for farmers at harvest does not become an obstacle in terms of marketing products produced.

From the results of LQ analysis, it is obtained that Alla' Sub District has the plantation potential on Salak with a LQ value of 15.51 which means that the production is quite high because it is supported by climate, area of land and culture that like to plant Salak. However, the economic benefit has not been maximal which means that the product is marketed mostly in their own area and has not been managed well in the form of products that can be traded between islands or exported. Salak products have the prospect of economic value if managed by for example in the form of post-harvest processes like processed canned or chips so that the products can be durable and have high economic value.

Local government can stimulate the creation and development of business through specific measures that will affect the company to enter into the area and maintain what is there. As a facilitator, the local governments may accelerate development through the improvement of the behavior of officials in the region, among others, by the efficiency of development process.

Based on the GDP in 2010-2014 of Enrekang District, it is seen that the GDP growth over the last 5 years reached 20.20% per year. This figure is certainly indicating a large development. To see the leading sectors in the economy of a region on the region of South Sulawesi province in 2014, the agricultural sector of Enrekang District as a leading sector is identified. To view that matter, it can be seen in the table of LQ analysis results by sector of economic activity.

Table 8
Leading Sector of Enrekang District by GDP of 2010-2014

No	Economic Sector	Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Farming	1,70	1,63	1,64	1,83	1,87
2	Mining and Excavation	0,56	0,66	0,12	0,11	0,10
3	Processing Industry	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,18	0,21
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0,52	0,49	0,48	0,48	0,49
5	Building	0,94	0,84	1,07	1,05	0,94
6	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	0,55	0,54	0,52	0,51	0,50
7	Transport and Communications	0,27	0,28	0,27	0,28	0,29
8	Finance, Real Estate and Business	0,52	0,59	0,63	0,61	0,56
9	Services	1,56	1,68	1,79	1,63	1,65

Source: Result of Analysis, 2015

From Table 8, it shows that the economic sector of Enrekang District region has advantages in 2010-2014 on agriculture and services. The building sector is approaching a value of 1 which means that it has a growth of significant development. It can be seen in previous years of 2010-2014 with the acquisition value of more than 1. For the mining sector from 2010-2014 it tends to decline.

With the base sectors in agriculture, building and services, it can be ascertained that the development of agropolitan program in Enrekang District has a great prospect since these three aspects are related to each other. Growth happened in the agricultural sector will create activities in the service and building sector, especially the intensity of infrastructure development of a region or area, which indirectly will have implications for the development of the agropolitan area in Enrekang District in the future.

The result of the analysis according to the table above shows that agriculture is a leading sector of Enrekang District in the receipt of LGR (Locally-Generated Revenue) contribution. LGR contribution of Enrekang District from agricultural sector amounted to 909,612.49 (in millions) in 2011 and increased by 1,085,451.92 in 2012 or an increase of 19.33%. In addition, the existence of the agropolitan area also provides opportunities on the availability of employment for the community.

Blakely, (1994), mentions that agropolitan policies may create economic growth and employment, to optimize human resources and natural resources. In Belajen agropolitan area of Enrekang district, they have tried to optimize local resources in the form of natural resources and human resources by conducting various training in terms of the development of agriculture sector, especially horticulture at agropolitan area, so the presence of the Belajen agropolitan area provides great contribution to the regional economy and the improvement of community income.

Development of agropolitan area is absolutely necessary in Enrekang District. This is not only because there is a

gap between rural and urban areas but also considering the high potential in rural areas to be used as a tool to encourage development. Development of agropolitan area becomes very important in the context of regional development because: (1) the regions and sectors are in accordance with local wisdom, (2) development of agropolitan area improves the equity, and (3) the sustainability of the development of the region and sector becomes more certain (the sectors selected have competitive and comparative advantage compared to other sectors).

Agglomeration Economies of Belajen Agropolitan Area
Development of Agropolitan Area

After it is seen from the potential of each district according to the type of commodity or superior products they have, then we may analyze to determine the composition of the development of agropolitan area in Enrekang District. It is very essential because it can give a picture comprehensively related to the implementation of development of agropolitan area in Enrekang District.

In accordance with the potential and condition of natural resources in Enrekang District, it has provided a specialization according to the district area. In general, the activities associated with the development of agropolitan area in Enrekang District are on agricultural sector to get an optimal result within the framework of the determination of the units of regional development.
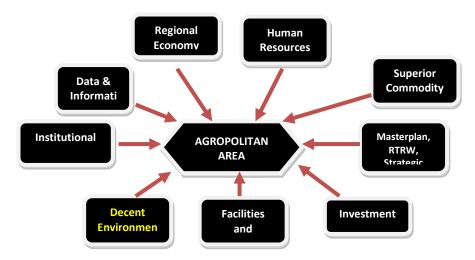

Figure 2. Model of Development of Agropolitan Area

From the model above, it can be explained there are several factors that come into consideration and become the assessment indicators of the development.

a. Physical environment aspect is a natural condition to support the development of agropolitan area.
b. Policy Aspect is a support of government policy, either in local, provincial and national levels which can accelerate the development and construction of agropolitan area
c. Regional Economy Aspects is a structure of economic activity in the respective sub-districts that becomes the deciding factor as well as the support in the development framework of agropolitan area
d. Financing Aspect is an support from the government policies relating to the position of the regions or areas to accelerate the development
e. Investment Aspect is a decisive factor in the position of an area/region which is marked by the entry of investment that provide benefits broadly to an area/region
f. Population Aspect is a resource that acts as the development agent and the basis for the fulfillment of the needs of the regional economy
g. Accessibility and mobility is a measure of the ease of attainment to reach a region
h. Institutional Aspect is a manifestation of the process and the conditions experienced by a region to accelerate the development process because of the presence of formed institutional will provide convenience in the production process.
i. Facilities and infrastructure is the basic accessory to the implementation of various aspects of life, a region will be more advanced if the facilities and infrastructures are more adequate.

Based on AHP analysis by making an assessment in pairs between variables and according to the indicator, the results are based on the assessment according to the conditions and orientation of each district. To get an overview of the types of activity that has priority here are more details:

Table 9.
Criteria and Priority of Handling of Development of Belajen Agropolitan area, Enrekang District

Criteria	Aspect of Criteria	AHP value	Rate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Criteria 1	Physical Environment	0,05	7
Criteria 2	Regional Economy	0,14	3
Criteria 3	Population	0,09	5
Criteria 4	Investment	0,11	4
Criteria 5	Financing	0,09	5
Criteria 6	Facilities and Infrastructure	0,21	1
Criteria 7	Government Policy	0,07	6
Criteria 8	Institutional	0,07	6
Criteria 9	Accessibility & Mobility	0,17	2

Source: Result of Analysis, 2015

Approach of rural area development along with the development of agricultural activities receives special attention through the development of agropolitan approach. Agropolitan approach has become the government's attention, because it allows the development of agriculture and rural areas. Agropolitan concept aims to reduce disparities in geography as a result of the polarization of growth in large cities. In the development of agropolitan area, priority scale in handling the development is necessary.

The priority value obtained for each criterion which has been calculated in accordance with AHP principle obtained shows that facilities and infrastructure criteria got the highest score, which was equal to 12:21, followed by accessibility and mobility aspect with a value of 0.17. The criterion with the lowest priority value is the physical environment aspect, which was equal to 0.05. The high value of infrastructure and facilities aspect is fundamental to the development and construction of agropolitan program in Enrekang District. The availability of facilities and infrastructure in a region can accelerate all aspects related to the construction and development of agropolitan. Then it is followed by mobility and accessibility aspect that become one of the determining factors of the movement of goods and people. In the science of transportation, it is said that a region will be left behind if it has low accessibility. While the physical environment aspect with the lowest acquisition value indicates that the agropolitan development can only be carried out with the physical environmental conditions in Enrekang District. In fact, if the physical characteristics of the environment are combined with tourism activities will earn more maximum results. So, the Agropolitan activities not only increase the value of production, but also can bring new activities.

By multiplying the matrix of sub-criteria value on the areas categorized by the sub-criteria priority value, it is obtained that the rank of the development center priorities of the districts. From the analysis with AHP, it is identified that the type of activity in handling of priority on the planning site is a first rank type of handling of area infrastructure. It is very essential since agropolitan area requires adequate infrastructure support so that the problems in the development need attention from the government.

In order to encourage the integrative agriculture from upstream to downstream, there must be an economic incentive to realize the potentials that exist in agropolitan are that have not been utilized optimally, by taking into account the balance of ecosystems. A series of policies of the government in supporting the development of agropolitan area include; (a) community empowerment in agropolitan area and strengthening of organizations/institutions, (b) access improvement on the resources and technology, (c) preserve and foster technology and local culture, (d) the importance of education of rural communities and food security, (e) increase of access to capital and markets, (f) the industry policy is focused to rural agro industry and make the industry closer to the production center and (g) enhance the role and function of universities as a source of development of science and technology.

5. CONCLUSION

The agricultural sector in the national development system of Indonesia shall gain great and proportional attention as a leading sector of the national economy particularly the regions. Facts show that the agricultural sector is still the largest livelihood in Enrekang District (± 70%), it is also proved as a sector which has the most contribution on the regional economy. The efforts in agricultural sector shall be carried out more in rural areas, as the development of agricultural sector cannot be separated from rural development. Based on the result of Location Question analysis, four

commodities which have potential as the leading commodities in Belajen Agropolitan area in Enrekang district are obtained, among others are: cabbage, choy sum, welsh onion and chayote. Chayote is the superior commodity based on the results of analysis by using Analytical Hierarchy Process which involves several factors in the process of determining the superior commodity. From this analysis, it is obtained that main factor in the determination of horticultural commodities is human resources, while the sub main factors that determines the value of each factor are commodity, climate and topography of the area, cultivation technology, formal and informal institutions and local government of Enrekang District.

Revitalization of the agricultural sector in the agropolitan area needs to be carried out in an integrated manner through the development of agro industry concept, agribusiness and the development of growth centers in rural areas which are supported by the rapid and planned policies and strategies of development, as well as the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for agribusiness, to drive the wheels the economy and the economic empowerment of rural communities, improve community revenue, improve contribution in the GDP formation, food security, and preserve the environment.

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