Abstract

Ngawi is one of the regency in East Java which has prime agriculture sector, especially in foodstuff plantation. Yet, the progress of this sub sector still can not give muchy added value to the people in Ngawi. It is because the farmers sell the products in the form of raw food stuff, not in the form of ready used products which have added value for them. In order to be able to create a better added value for the local people, we need to expand business activities through developing foodstuff agroindustry. In order to develop it in Ngawi Regency, we need to explore determinant factors in developing agroindustry, determining potential commodities for agroindustry and determining the linkage agroindustry which is appropriate to be implemented in Ngawi Regency.

Analysis method which is used to find out the determinant factors for developing agroindustry is descriptive-qualitative method using Analythical Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis, which can find influencing factors to the agrobusiness in Ngawi Regency. Determination potential commodities is also done using descriptive-qualitative analysis, using LQ formula and Shifi Share so that we can detect every potential food stuff commodities in developing agroindustry in Ngawi Regency. By determining activities linkage in agroindustry using descriptive-qualitative analysis with Delphi analysis, we can deeply dig various kinds of agroindustry activities which are applied in Ngawi regency.
Based on the overall analysis, we can find the determinant factors in developing agroindustry in Ngawi Regency, such as consumption factor, institution, rural industrial setting, raw material, policy and internal condition agroindustry company. From potential commodities analysis we can find some areas for developing agroindustry in Ngawi regency, that is paddy potential commodity areas in Kwadungan, Karangjati, Paron, Kedunggalar, and Mantingan subdistrict. Corn potential commodity areas in Kendal, Karangjati, and Karanganyar subdistrict, while sweet potato potential commodity areas in Ngrambe and Jogorogo subdistrict, peanut potential commodity areas in Ngrambe, Jogorogo and Bringin subdistrict, soybean potential commodity areas in Kwadungan, Paron, Kedunggalar, and Pitu subdistrict, and mung bean potential commodity areas in Kwadungan subdistrict.

Based on the agroindustry activity linkage analysis we have found some kinds of activities which appropriate to be applied in Ngawi regency. Paddy agroindustry activities create compost, flour, starch, rice noodles, and livestock food industry. Corn agroindustry activities create livestock food, compost, and food industry. Soy bean agroindustry activities create fermented soy bean, tofu, fermented soy bean paste, soy bean milk, and livestock food industry. Sweet potato agroindustry activities create snack industries. Peanut agroindustry activities create livestock food and fertilizer industries. While mung bean agroindustry activities create cake and bean sprout industries.

Keywords : agriculture commodities, agroindustry