

**BANDINGAN LUAS GAGAL LAHAN DENGAN MODEL PROGRAM  
LINIER DAN MODEL RISIKO GAGAL LAHAN PADA DAERAH  
IRIGASI CIMULU**

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**ABSTRAK**

Ketersediaan air sangat memengaruhi budidaya padi di sawah, terutama pada saat persiapan lahan ketika kebutuhan air irigasi paling tinggi. Kesetimbangan antara kebutuhan air irigasi dan ketersediaan air irigasi dapat menimbulkan masalah teknis dan sosial. Daerah Irigasi (DI) Cimulu dihadapkan masalah tidak meratanya pemberian air dan mengakibatkan ketidakcukupan air pada beberapa daerah. Kondisi tersebut berpotensi terjadi gagal lahan dan berpengaruh pada nilai manfaat yang akan diterima oleh para petani. Wilayah DI Cimulu mencakup 3 wilayah, dengan alokasi air diatur oleh organisasi P3A Mitra Cai di tingkat Desa/Kelurahan. Penelitian ini adalah optimalisasi terhadap kesetimbangan air pada daerah irigasi untuk mencari skenario yang tepat di DI Cimulu. Data debit didapat dengan pembangkitan data menggunakan metode Thomas Fiering, analisis hidrologi dan klimatologi. Debit bangkitan tersebut selanjutnya akan diuji validitasnya, hasil analisis didapatkan nilai NSE sebesar 0,64 (*Data Qualified*). Hasil analisis menunjukkan model program linier menghasilkan luas gagal lahan sebesar 878,66 ha dengan keuntungan Rp54.276.548.310,00, sedangkan model risiko gagal lahan pola tanam RTTG tidak menghasilkan gagal lahan dengan keuntungan maksimum Rp72.737.886.600,00, dengan selisih keuntungan Rp18.461.338.290,00. Model risiko gagal lahan adalah model yang cocok untuk diaplikasikan dan direkomendasikan untuk revitalisasi lahan irigasi Cimulu dengan awal tanam November-1 dengan pola tanam padi-padi- palawija.

**Kata Kunci :** Gagal Lahan, Program Linier, Model Risiko Gagal Lahan, Cimulu.

**COMPARISON OF LAND FAILURE AREA WITH LINEAR PROGRAM  
MODEL AND LAND FAILURE RISK MODEL IN CIMULU IRRIGATION  
AREA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Water availability greatly affects rice cultivation in paddy fields, especially during land preparation when irrigation water demand is highest. The balance between irrigation water demand and irrigation water availability can cause technical and social problems. Cimulu Irrigation Area is faced with the problem of uneven water delivery and results in insufficient water in some areas. This condition has the potential for land failure and affects the value of benefits that will be received by farmers. DI Cimulu covers 3 areas, with water allocation regulated by the P3A Mitra Cai organisation at the village level. This research is an optimisation of water balance in irrigation areas to find the right scenario in Cimulu Irrigation Area. Discharge data was obtained by data generation using the Thomas Fiering method, hydrological and climatological analysis. Debit generation will then be tested for validity, the results of the analysis obtained NSE value of 0.64 (Data Qualified). The results of the analysis show that the linear program model produces a land failure area of 878.66 ha with a profit of Rp54,276,548,310.00, while the RTTG cropping pattern land failure risk model does not produce land failure with a maximum profit of Rp72,737,886,600.00, with a profit difference of Rp18,461,338,290.00. Land failure risk model is a suitable model to be applied and recommended for the revitalisation of Cimulu irrigated land with the beginning of planting November-I with paddy-paddy-secondary crops pattern.*

**Keyword :** *Land Failure, Linear Program, Land Failure Risk Model, Cimulu.*