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LEADING COMMODITIES AND COMPETITIVENESS AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF WEST PASAMAN DISTRICT

Syahrial[1*], Angelia Leovita[1], Haslinda Simangunsong[1]

[1]Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Tamansiswa University

Corresponding author : arialdm@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The Agricultural Sector is the dominant business sector in gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in improving the economy of West Pasaman Regency. This research aims to 1) analyze essential superior commodities, 2) analyze the economic competitiveness of the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency, and 3) analyze trends in superior commodities in the future. The analytical tools used are Location Quotient, Localization Quotient, Specialization Quotient, Shift Share, and Dynamic Location Quotient. The results showed that 1) West Pasaman Regency had 40 percent of the 15 commodities base commodities, 2) the food crops, horticulture, and plantation subsector had competitors with increased growth, and 3) there are 47 percent of the 15 commodities with potential and future trends. The West Pasaman Regency government must also look at what factors support several commodities, such as commodities that are not basic, not developed, or underdeveloped, so that these commodities in the future can compete and become prime commodities in the region so that they can encourage regional growth and economics.

Keywords: Commodities, commodity trends, competitiveness

ABSTRAK

Sektor pertanian merupakan lapangan usaha yang dominan pada Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) dalam meningkatkan perekonomian Kabupaten Pasaman Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) menganalisis komoditas unggulan basis 2) menganalisis daya saing perekonomian sektor pertanian di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat dan 3) menganalisis tren komoditas unggulan di masa mendatang. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah Location Quotient, Kuosien Lokalisasi, Kuosien Spesialisasi, Shift Share dan Dynamic Location Quotient. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 1) Kabupaten Pasaman Barat memiliki komoditas yang basis sebanyak 40 persen dari 15 komoditas 2) subsektor tanaman pangan, hortikultura dan perkebunan memiliki daya saing dengan pertumbuhan yang meningkat dan 3) terdapat 47 persen dari 15 komoditas yang potensial dan tren dimasa mendatang. Pemerintah Kabupaten Pasaman Barat juga harus melihat faktor apa saja yang menjadi pendukung pada beberapa komoditas seperti komoditas yang tidak basis, tidak berkembang atau terbelakang sehingga komoditas tersebut di masa mendatang mampu bersaing dan menjadi komoditas prima pada wilayah tersebut sehingga dapat mendorong pertumbuhan dan perekonomian wilayah.

Kata kunci: Komoditas, Daya Saing, Tren Komoditas

INTRODUCTION

Economic development in the era of regional autonomy faces various challenges. Regional economic disparities are an unresolved problem impacting low-income levels and

poverty (Yolamalinda, 2015). Economic development can be expressed by increasing economic growth. The increase in GRDP value was caused by increased production in sectors, including the agricultural industry. Agricultural development supports economic growth. Increasing agricultural productivity is accompanied by increased agrarian sector labor income, employment opportunities, and purchasing power (Nurmayenti *et al*., 2022). Determining rural development strategies in economic recovery means selecting agricultural sectors that are superior regional commodities by the region's potential natural resources and human resources (Nuraini *et al* ., 2023).

Data on the growth rate in PDRB ADHK and the growth rate in the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency fluctuated. In 2017-2020, the GDP growth rate decreased by 4 percent and rose again in 2021 to 2.41 percent, while the growth rate in the agricultural sector from 2017-2018 increased by 1.54 percent; in 2018-2020, there was a decrease of 3.83 percent and will rise again in 2021 to 2.46 percent. The lowest decline in the growth rate in GRDP and the growth rate in the agricultural sector was in 2020. However, production in the food, horticulture, and plantation subsectors experienced an increase in that year. As the district resulting from the expansion of West Pasaman Regency ranks fifth with the most significant contribution in the Province of West Sumatra, surpassing the district that expanded it, the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency is very likely to be developed to become a driver of the community's economy. Based on the description, it is necessary to research the development and structure of regional economic growth in the West Pasaman Regency. Research objectives: 1) Analyze the commodities that are the basis for the agricultural sector, 2) Competitiveness of the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency, and 3) Trends in the agricultural sector in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out from February to July 2023. The research location was taken in West Pasaman Regency, West Sumatra Province. The type of data in this research uses secondary data with panel data, namely data that is a combination of *cross data section* or data at a particular time and data time series or time series data 2017-2021. Data sources from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) include data on

the food subsector, horticulture subsector, plantation subsector, regional description data, workforce, land area, and other data related to research, as well as data from the Agriculture Service of West Sumatra Province and West Pasaman Regency.

Data analysis

1. To analyze the essential superior commodities, the following formula is used:

$$LQ = \frac{pi/pt}{Pi/Pt} \quad \text{..... (1)}$$

Where pi is the production of commodity I at the district level, pt is the total production of commodity groups at the district level, Pi is a commodity I at the provincial level, and Pt is the total production of commodity groups at the local level.

2. To analyze the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, the following formula is used:

$$SSA = \left(\frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)} - \frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)}\right) + \left(\frac{xij(t1)}{xij(t0)} - \frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)}\right) \quad \text{..... (2)}$$

Where: X is the total production value of all superior commodities, X.i is the total production value of one of the leading commodities at the provincial level, Xij is the total production of one of the top commodities at the district level, tl is the ending year point, and t0 is the starting year point

3. To analyze superior commodities in the future, use the following formula:

$$DLQ = \left[\frac{(1+gik)/(1+gk)}{(1+Gip)/(1+Gp)}\right]^{t} \quad \text{..... (3)}$$

Where: gik is the average growth in the value of commodity i in the district area, gk is the average growth in the total value of selected commodities in the district area, Gip is the average growth in the value of commodity i in the provincial area, Gp is the average growth in the total value of selected commodities in the region province, and t is the difference between the final year and the initial year.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Leading Agricultural Sector Commodities

Location Analysis Quotient (LQ) is an analytical tool for identifying superior commodities based on the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency, calculating the value of commodity production in 2017-2021 with a comparison of West Sumatra province. Jumiyanti (2018) states that if the LQ is higher than one base commodity, the comparative commodity makes it possible to meet regional needs and be exported outside the region. However, if the LQ value =

1, the commodity is categorized as non-basic because it does not have a comparative advantage. Production is only enough to meet the region's needs and cannot be exported. If the LQ value is < 1, then the commodity is also categorized as non-basic because its production cannot meet its own needs, requiring supplies/imports from outside.

Table 1 shows that in the food subsector, the essential commodities in West Pasaman Regency are corn and peanuts because they have an LQ value > 1. Corn production has the highest LQ value, with an average of 2.44, and peanuts, an average of 1.10. However, the peanut commodity in 2017 was optional because the production of the peanut commodity in that year needed to meet regional needs. Maradona and Leovita (2018) state that corn is one of the leading food crop commodities in West Sumatra Province. This showed that corn is a commodity with the opportunity to meet regional needs and be able to help the economic growth of the West Pasaman district. According to research conducted by Khairad *et al.* (2020), peanuts are the leading commodity in the food subsector in Agam Regency. Apart from corn, peanuts are also an essential commodity in West Pasaman Regency because they can meet the region's needs.

Table 1. Sector LQ value Agriculture in the Regency West Pasaman 2017-2021

No	Commodity	LQ Agricultural Sector						
		Year					Average	Information
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Food								
1	Rice Fields	0.39	0.29	0.21	0.27	0.29	0.29	Non Base
2	Corn	2.99	2.29	2.46	2.29	2.18	2.44	Base
3	Peanuts	1.05	0.95	1.12	1.18	1.22	1.10	Base
4	Cassava	0.30	0.23	0.36	0.25	0.27	0.28	Non Base
5	Sweet potato	0.17	0.63	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.42	Non Base
Horticulture								
6	Big chili	0.39	0.75	0.70	1.23	1.48	0.91	Non Base
7	Eggplant	0.65	0.77	0.98	1.55	2.60	1.31	Base
8	Banana	1.54	0.41	0.83	0.23	0.54	0.71	Non Base
9	Orange	1.43	2.34	1.92	1.45	0.44	1.52	Base
10	Avocado	0.13	0.20	0.32	0.59	7.47	1.74	Base
Plantation								
11	Rubber	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	Non Base

LQ Agricultural Sector								
No	Commodity	Year					Average	Information
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
12	Coconut inside	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	Non Base
13	Palm oil	1.57	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.50	Base
14	Cocoa	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.26	0.34	Non Base
15	Coffee	0.11	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.15	Non Base

Source: processed from 2023 secondary data

In the horticulture subsector, eggplant, oranges, and avocados are the leading commodities with an LQ value >1. According to research by Hildawati *et al.* (2018), Factors influencing commodities into basic and non-basic are supported by production factors, workforce experience, land area, capital, facilities and infrastructure, climate conditions, selling prices, and government policies. Subsector base commodities horticulture in West Pasaman Regency, namely eggplant, oranges, and avocados, with an average of 1.31, 1.52, and 1.74. This shows that the three commodity productions have advantages compared to the output of the same commodities at the provincial level in meeting regional needs. However, several commodities in the horticultural subsector, such as eggplant commodities in 2017-2019, are not essential, orange commodities in 2021 are not primary, and avocado commodities from 2017-2020 are not a basis because these commodities cannot meet regional needs.

The results of calculating the LQ value in the plantation subsector show that the only base commodity with an LQ value >1 is oil palm, with an average of 1.50. According to research conducted by Ramadhani *et al.* (2022), palm oil commodity is the leading commodity in Pesisir Selatan Regency because it has an LQ value >1 with an average of 1.30, palm oil commodity in Pesisir Selatan Regency is the commodity with the most significant amount of production in the plantation subsector. In West Pasaman Regency, palm oil is also a commodity that has substantial production in the plantation subsector in addition to high production of palm oil as an export commodity to improve the economy of the West Pasaman Regency region.

Competitiveness of the agricultural sector

Shift Analysis *Share* to see the current competitiveness of commodities in a district and Province. Mulyono and

Munibah (2016) use LQ analysis to identify base and non-base commodities. However, some researchers also use the method to show the commodity has a superior comparative advantage. Sunoto (2014) suggests *that shift* analysis is required to improve and strengthen LQ analysis to identify a sector with excellent competition. Pranadi *et al .,* (2022). A sector's superiority is competitive if growth at the regional level is superior to growth at the upper regional level.

Table 2. SSA Value of the Agricultural Sector in West Pasaman Regency 2017-2021Source:

No	Commodity	SSA value			
		Regional Shifts	Proportional Shift	Differential shifts	Shifts Share
Food					
1	Rice Fields	-0.37	-0.16	-0.06	-0.59
2	Corn	-0.37	0.33	-0.13	-0.17
3	Peanuts	-0.37	0.46	0.41	0.50
4	Cassava	-0.37	0.11	0.04	-0.22
5	Sweet Potato	-0.37	0.48	1.93	2.03
Horticulture					
6	Big chili	3.08	-2.87	1.42	1.63
7	Eggplant	3.08	-2.24	2.36	3.20
8	Banana	3.08	-3.02	-0.85	-0.79
9	Orange	3.08	9.63	-11.29	1.43
10	Avocado	3.08	-2.15	61.16	62.09
Plantation					
11	Rubber	0.03	-0.10	-0.12	-0.19
12	Coconut inside	0.03	0.42	-0.54	-0.09
13	Palm oil	0.03	0.38	-0.68	-0.27
14	Cocoa	0.03	-0.38	-0.22	-0.57
15	Coffee	0.03	-0.23	-0.44	-0.64

Source: processed from 2023 secondary data

According to research conducted by Setiawan (2019), *shift-shar*e analysis is determined by three components, namely *Regional Share* (RS), which is used to determine changes in district production due to changes in provincial production; these changes are caused by internal policies that affect the sectoral or regional economy. *Proportional* Components *Shift* (PS) is used to see the role of provincial economic growth in the role of district growth. *Differential* Components *Shift* (DS) is used to examine the growth role of several sectors in the Province. Table 4 shows SSA in 2017-2021 in the food, horticulture and plantation subsectors. On *Regional Shift* positively, the

horticulture and plantation subsector is more dominant and prominent in West Pasaman Regency, which means that commodity growth in West Sumatra Province has an impact on commodity growth in the horticulture and plantation subsector in West Pasaman Regency. Meanwhile, the negative Regional Shift obtained by food crops shows that commodity growth in West Sumatra Province does not affect growth in West Pasaman Regency.

In the food crop subsector, three commodities have *proportional value positive* and *differential positive shift*s: peanuts, cassava, and sweet potatoes. This showed that the three superior commodities in the Province and Regency areas can also dominate growth. The three commodities can excel in the two regions because the amount of production is equal to meet the needs of each region. The rice commodity received a negative value for each component, meaning that the rice commodity did not stand out in the two areas because the growth of rice commodity production had decreased in the last three years. The corn commodity has a positive value in the proportional component shift where corn is prominent only in the provincial area; corn production at the local level is superior to the district level, which causes the rice commodity to be unable to compete with the superiority of the same commodity at the provincial level.

In the horticulture subsector, the results show that no one got both components, which means that the production of commodities in horticulture cannot meet the district and provincial levels. Among the five commodities in the horticulture subsector, oranges get a positive value in the *proportional component shift*, meaning oranges stand out only at the provincial level. On *the differential shift,* three commodities get positive scores, namely large chilies, eggplants, and avocados, which means that the three commodities are only able to meet the district level and are not yet able to meet the provincial level. The banana commodity is said not to stand out because each component gets a negative score. Hindersah and Suminar (2019) stated that the main problem with banana production is that planting patterns need to be regularly corrected, and using banana seeds still needs improvement. This shows that production in the horticulture subsector has yet to be able to cover the districts and provinces. One of the production factors is land area. At the same time, the

land area of the horticulture subsector is the lowest compared to the food and plantation subsector, with an average of 31,016 Ha.

In the plantation subsector, no commodities receive positive scores on either component. Domestic coconut and palm oil commodities have a positive proportional value shift, meaning both commodities stand out at the provincial level only. On *differential components shift,* there are no commodities that get positive results. This showed that only some commodities in the plantation subsector can cover the district area. In Bangun's (2017) research, palm oil commodities and several commodities in the plantation subsector received *differential scores that shifted* negative, indicating that the growth of the commodity is growing more slowly and has low competitiveness at the national level.

Leading commodities in the future

DLQ analysis is used to see the position of commodities from potential base commodities to non-base or non-potential commodities in the future. This analysis uses the growth rate of commodities, where a DLQ value of > 1 indicates that the commodity has the opportunity to become potential in the future.

Table 5 shows that the commodity that gets a score of >1 in the food subsector is sweet potato. Research conducted by Destiningsih (2016) shows that the sweet potato commodity has low production. However, the sweet potato commodity can still be developed in several sub-district and district areas. Sweet potatoes are a non-basic commodity in West Pasaman Regency, but the growth rate of sweet potatoes in the district is faster than the provincial growth rate. This shows that sweet potatoes are a potential commodity worth developing in the future because sweet potato production has experienced a significant increase in 2018. The horticulture subsector, likely commodities are large chilies, eggplant, bananas, and avocados; these four commodities have value. DLQ > 1 in West Pasaman Regency due to the excellent growth rate of commodities. Irmayadi *et al.* (2016) stated that eggplant is one of the commodities from the horticulture subsector with prominent growth in Menpawah Regency.

Table 3. DLQ Value for the Agricultural Sector in West Pasaman Regency 2017-2021

No	Commodity	DLQ value	Information
Food			
1	Rice Fields	0.00	Non Potential
2	Corn	0.00	Non Potential
3	Peanuts	0.01	Non Potential
4	Cassava	0.00	Non Potential
5	Sweet Potato	47,601,203.57	Potential
Horticulture			
6	Big chili	219.46	Potential
7	Eggplant	8,726,724.57	Potential
8	Banana	222.49	Potential
9	Orange	0.04	Non Potential
10	Avocado	1.65	Potential
Plantation			
11	Rubber	5.59	Potential
12	Coconut inside	0.00	Non Potential
13	Palm oil	0.00	Non Potential
14	Cocoa	0.02	Non Potential
15	Coffee	7.25	Potential

Source: processed from 2023 secondary data

In West Pasaman Regency, the commodity with the highest DLQ value is eggplant because eggplant commodities have increased every year from 2017-2021, so the growth rate of eggplant commodities can make this commodity suitable for development in the future. In the plantation subsector, rubber and coffee have a DLQ value >1. Ginting *et al*. (2017) Coffee production factors in Humbang Regency Hasundutan are labor, land area, and age of coffee. Sunardi *et al.* (2014) said that even though a commodity has a significant export value, this commodity does not necessarily have fast export growth from year to year, so commodities with a rapid growth rate can be considered potential commodities. This shows

that rubber and coffee commodities get DLQ results >1 due to good commodity growth. Even though both commodities are not base commodities, production every year is on a stable average, and both commodities are worthy of development.

Table 4. Comparison of LQ and DLQ in the Agricultural Sector 2017-2021

No	LQ (*Location Quotient*)		DLQ (*Dynamic Location*)		
	Commodity	**Weight**	**Commodity**	**Weight**	**Information**
Food					
1	Rice Fields	0.29	Rice Fields	0.00	Still
2	Corn	2.44	Corn	0.00	Nonsuperior repositioning
3	Peanuts	1.10	Peanuts	0.01	Nonsuperior repositioning
4	Cassava	0.28	Cassava	0.00	Still
5	Sweet potato	0.42	Sweet potato	47,601,203.57	Superior repositioning
Horticulture					
6	Big chili	0.91	Big chili	219.46	Superior repositioning
7	Eggplant	1.31	Eggplant	8,726,724.57	Still
8	Banana	0.71	Banana	222.49	Superior repositioning
9	Orange	1.52	Orange	0.04	Nonsuperior repositioning
10	Avocado	1.74	Avocado	1.65	Still
Plantation					
11	Rubber	0.11	Rubber	5.59	Superior repositioning
12	Coconut inside	0.06	Coconut inside	0.00	Still
13	Palm oil	1.50	Palm oil	0.00	Nonsuperior repositioning
14	Cocoa	0.34	Cocoa	0.02	Still
15	Coffee	0.15	Coffee	7.25	Superior repositioning

Source: processed from secondary 2023

After knowing the potential commodities in the future, the LQ and DLQ are then combined to see changes in the repositioning of agricultural sector commodities. Repositioning can be interpreted as placing different positions, in this case, repositioning in the form of changes from base commodities to non-base or non-base commodities to base. In the future.

Table 4 above compares LQ and DLQ values; the sweet potato

commodity has obtained a superior position in the food subsector. This research results differ from Hamsir *et al.*'s (2019) research, which stated that sweet potatoes have kept their role the same, meaning that the current essential commodity will remain the primary commodity in the future. The sweet potato food subsector in West Pasaman experienced a superior repositioning because LQ<1 was 0.42 and DLQ>1 was 47601203.57. Large chilies and bananas have gained a prominent position in the horticulture subsector. Puspitasari *et al.* (2022), the banana commodity is experiencing a change in its role from a non-base commodity today to a base commodity in the future. Large chilies and bananas experienced a shift in role because the LQ <1 was 0.91 and 0.71, and the DLQ values of large chilies and bananas >1 were 219.46 and 222.49. In the rubber and coffee plantation subsectors, they achieved a superior position. In research conducted by Nuraini *et al.* (2022), rubber in Padang Pariaman changes its role from non-basic to basic because LQ<1 and DLQ>1. Rubber and coffee commodities in West Pasaman Regency also obtained LQ<1 values, namely 0.11 and 0.15, while DLQ>1, namely 5.59 and 7.25; this is the cause of the two commodities becoming superior.

CONCLUSION

a The essential commodities of the agricultural sector in West Pasaman Regency in the crop subsector are corn and peanuts, the horticulture subsector is eggplant, oranges, and avocado, and the plantation subsector is oil palm.

b Commodities competitive in the food crop subsector are peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the horticulture subsector is large chilies, eggplant, oranges, and avocados.

c The agricultural sector commodities expected from the food subsector are sweet potatoes, the horticulture subsector is large chilies, eggplant, bananas, and avocados, and the commodity plantation subsector is rubber and coffee.

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