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POTENTIAL LEADING URBAN FARMING COMMODITIES ANALYSIS IN KEFAMENANU CITY: CASE STUDY OF VEGETABLES

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ABSTRACT

Kefamenanu City Sub-district is part of North Central Timor Regency and has excellent urban farming-based vegetable cultivation potential. This study aims to (1) determine the superior vegetable commodities in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency. (2) knowing the superior vegetable commodities that have the potential to be developed in the Kefamenanu City District of North Central Timor Regency. The primary and secondary data used in this research are primary and secondary. This research population consists of all of Kefamenanu City District's vegetable farmers. Sample determination is done in stages. Stage 1 sampling location uses four villages: Bansone Village, Maubeli Village, Kefa Kelatan Village, and Sasi Village. Stage 2 respondent sample using a census of 150 people. The analysis used in this research is LQ, SSA, and Quadrant analysis. The results showed that comparatively superior vegetable commodities include mustard greens, eggplant, spinach, and beans. Competitively superior vegetable commodities include mustard greens, long beans, tomatoes, spinach, and chickpeas. The leading vegetable commodities that have the potential to be developed because they are comparatively and competitively leading in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency, are mustard (LQ=,2,57, SSA= 0,15), spinach (LQ= 2,19, SSA = 0,312), and beans (LQ = 2,54, SSA = 1,25).

Keywords: Agribusiness application, feasibility, rice farming

ABSTRAK

Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu merupakan bagian dari Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara dan memiliki potensi budidaya sayuran berbasis urban farming yang sangat baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui komoditas sayuran unggulan di Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara. (2) mengetahui komoditas sayuran unggulan yang berpotensi untuk dikembangkan di Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara. Data primer dan sekunder yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer dan sekunder. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh petani sayuran di Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu. Penentuan sampel dilakukan secara bertahap. Lokasi pengambilan sampel tahap 1 menggunakan empat desa yaitu Desa Bansone, Desa Maubeli, Desa Kefa Kelatan, dan Desa Sasi. Sampel responden tahap 2 menggunakan sensus sebanyak 150 orang. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis LQ, SSA, dan Kuadran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komoditas sayuran unggul komparatif meliputi sawi, terong, bayam, dan buncis. Komoditas sayuran unggul komparatif meliputi sawi, kacang panjang, tomat, bayam, dan buncis. Komoditas sayuran unggulan yang berpotensi untuk dikembangkan karena unggul secara komparatif dan kompetitif di Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara adalah sawi (LQ=,2,57, SSA= 0,15), bayam (LQ= 2,19, SSA = 0,312), dan kacang-kacangan (LQ= 2,54, SSA = 1,25).

Kata Kunci: Aplikasi agribisnis, kelayakan, usahatani padi,

INTRODUCTION

Regional development in Indonesia is significantly focused on enhancing the agricultural sector, which serves as the foundation for improving the welfare of the Indonesian people. The agricultural sector in Indonesia plays a pivotal role in the overall national economy (Bete et al., 2021). This sector encompasses the food crops sub-sector, horticulture sub-sector, fisheries sub-sector, livestock sub-sector, and forestry sub-sector. The sector's ability to provide sufficient foodstuffs not only helps people avoid the danger of hunger but also supports the development of the industrial sector. The increase in agricultural productivity expands the market for various industrial activities, particularly producers of agricultural inputs such as agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, the progress of the agricultural sector contributes to the creation of savings that can be utilized by other sectors, especially the industrial sector(Moruk et al., 2021; Sukirno, 2007).

Agriculture has made the largest contribution to the country's income. Based on Central Statistics Bureau (BPS) data on 2019 Indonesian agricultural indicators, the contribution of agriculture to GDP (Gross et al.) amounted to 12.72%. The people of East Nusa Tenggara are a province where almost everyone depends on agriculture. It is known that most workers are in the agricultural group, with a total of 51.43% (BPS, 2023).

The horticultural crops sub-sector is one of several agricultural sub-sectors that can meet people's consumption needs. In addition, the horticultural sub-sector is also part of the increase in foreign exchange. It is known that 2.23% is the amount of contribution of horticultural crops to the GRDP (Gross et al.) of NTT Province. Vegetable crops are one of the most consumed horticultural crops by the community. Vegetable horticultural commodities are essential for adequate nutrition and an important economic source (Lama & Kune, 2016). A significant increase in production must support this. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, several types of vegetable crops have large production, including chayote at 17,417.5 tons, kale at 13,423.8 tons, pets/mustard at 12,986.2 tons, eggplant at 12,076.0 tons, and tomatoes at 9,949.6 tons (BPS NTT, 2023).

North Central Timor is one of the districts administratively included in the province of NTT, with a population of 259,829 people and a population growth rate of 0.06%. This region also has the potential to grow various horticultural crops, including vegetable crops (Nule et al.,

2021). The level of public consumption of vegetable crops is also huge. Based on data from the TTU Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), community expenditure on vegetable crops increased from 6.88% in 2019 to 7.99% in 2020.

So, the government needs to pay more attention to providing facilities to increase the production of vegetable crops. Existing facilities can be used to procure agricultural support equipment, provide superior seeds, and meet various other needs.

Kefamenanu City District is part of North Central Timor Regency, which includes nine villages with a population of 43,177 people and 21,694 men and 21,483 women in 2018. This area is large enough to allow the development of vegetable commodities. In this sub-district, vegetable crops are also prevalent because they have a large amount of production. Vegetable crops with extensive production include mustard greens, long beans, chili peppers, tomatoes, beans, and eggplants. The amount of production of several types of vegetable crops in 2018, namely, pets/mustard 0.20 tons, long beans 0.90 tons, chili 0.80 tons, tomatoes 0.30 tons, beans 0.60 tons, and eggplant 1.00 tons overall total 2018 in TTU 3.8 tons (BPS TTU, 2023). The large vegetable crop production in the Kefamenanu City Sub-district will undoubtedly encourage the community's economic growth. The level of production growth is also based on the potential of these vegetable crops (Bana, 2021; Bria et al., 2020). Vegetable crops that are superior and have the potential to be developed and cultivated indeed have great potential for the economic growth of farmers. Based on this, the objectives to be achieved in this study are to know the potential of superior horticultural commodities and the potential for developing horticultural commodities for vegetable crops.

METHODS

This research is located in the Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency, and the research time is April 2022. Sampling is used when the population being studied is too large. The sample is the smallest part of the population. The sampling method was carried out in stages. Stage 1 location sampling used four villages: Bansone Village, Benpasi Village, Maubeli Village, Kefa Selatan Village, and Sasi Village. Stage 2 respondent samples used a census of 150 people. The survey method determines the potential of superior horticultural commodities in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency. The primary and

secondary data are used. Primary data in this study were obtained from observations and interviews conducted with respondents with the help of questionnaires given to the community in Kefamenanu City District. Then, secondary data in this study were obtained from related research journals, public libraries and libraries of the University of Timor, and data received from the Central Bureau of Statistics of North Central Timor Regency, North Central Timor Agriculture Office, village and sub-district offices and agricultural extension workers who oversee the Kefamenanu City District area.

Data analysis techniques in determining the leading commodities of vegetable horticulture comparatively in Benpasi Village, Kefamenanu City District, and the types of vegetable crops can be analyzed by Location Quotient (LQ). LQ analysis is used to compare the ability of the agricultural sectors of a region. Operationally, the LQ formulation can be formulated as follows (Veronica & Setiawan, 2023; Mulyono, 2020; Hendayana, 2003):

$$\boldsymbol{LQ = \frac{pi/pti}{pj/ptj}}$$

Description:

Pi = total vegetable production in Kefamenanu City Sub-district
Pti = total vegetable production in Kefamenanu City Sub-district
PJ = total vegetable production in North Central Timor District
Ptj = total vegetable production in North Central Timor District

If the calculation results in the formulation above produce LQ > 1, the commodity becomes the basis or source of growth. The commodity has a comparative advantage; its output can meet the region's needs and be exported outside the region.

✓ LQ = 1 The commodity is classified as non-base, having no comparative advantage. Its production is only enough to meet the region's needs and cannot be exported.

✓ LQ < 1 The commodity is also non-base. The production of the commodity in a region cannot meet its own needs and, therefore, needs to be supplied or imported from outside.

Shift Share Analysis (SSA) is used to look at the sectoral production growth of an area or region. The results of SSA analysis explain the competitive ability of specific activities in a region dynamically or changes in activities in the broader area. The results of the SSA analysis explain the competitive ability of particular activities in a region dynamically or changes in activities in the broader area (Veronica & Setiawan, 2023; Mulyono, 2020; Wazharil, 2023).

$$SSA = \left(\frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{x.i(t1)}{x.i(t0)} - \frac{x..(t1)}{x..(t0)}\right) + \left(\frac{x.ij(t1)}{x.ij(t0)} - \frac{xi(t1)}{x.i(t0)}\right)$$
(a) (b) (c)

Description:

a : Regional Share Component
b : Proportional Shift Component
c : Differential Shift Component
x : Total production value of all leading commodities
xi : Total Production Value of One of the Leading Commodities at Regency Level
x_{ij} : Total Production of One of the Leading Commodities at Sub-district Level
t1 : End Year Point
t0 : Starting Year Point

The comparison formula can be obtained as follows.

a. Positive proportional shift value (+) and positive differential shift value (+) mean that the growth of the commodity is prominent in the district and sub-district areas, called dominant growth.
b. Positive proportional shift value (+) and negative differential shift value (-) mean that the commodity has prominent growth in the district area but not prominently in the sub-district area.
c. Negative proportional shift value (-) and positive differential shift value (+) mean that the commodity has growth that is not prominent in the district area but prominent in the sub-district area.
d. Negative proportional shift value (-) and negative differential shift value (-) mean the commodity has no prominent growth in the district and sub-district areas.

Quadrant analysis is used to ascertain the leading vegetable commodities that have the potential to be developed because they have comparative and competitive advantages in Kefameanu City Sub-district, North Central Timor District. Commodities that have comparative advantage and competitive advantage are determined based on the criteria of LQ value> 1 and positive SSA value (Mulyono, 2020 and Mulyono & Munibah., 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Comparative Advantage Analysis Based on Location Quotient (LQ)

Kefamenanu City Sub-district is one of the sub-districts of horticultural vegetable production centers. The amount of vegetable farmers produce in Kefamenanu City District depends on the incentive planting and maintenance system. Production is the physical form of vegetables produced by farmers. It is also one factor determining the size of the profit/profit that vegetable farmers will receive in the Kefamenanu City District.

Locating Quotient (LQ) analysis determines the horticultural commodities of vegetables that are based and not based in the Kefamenanu City District. Locating Quotient analysis is also one of the analytical tools used to determine the level of specialization of economic sectors in a region or what sectors are the primary or leading sectors. The results of the LQ analysis calculation can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. The calculation results of

No	Commodities	LQ value
1	Mustard	2.57
2	Long beans	0.58
3	Tomatoes	0.93
4	Eggplant	1.38
5	Kale	0.46
6	Spinach	2.19
7	Chickpeas	2.54

Locatiet Quetient's leading commodities of vegetable horticultural crops in the Kefamenanu City sub-district.

Judging from this analysis, the product type with the highest LQ value is mustard greens, while the lowest is kale. From the table, it can be seen that the types of products that have superior commodities with an LQ value> 1 are the following types of products.

Judging from the analysis results, the type of product with the highest LQ value is the mustard product, while the lowest LQ value is the type of kale product. From the table, it can be seen that the type of product that has a superior commodity with an LQ value> 1 is the type of mustard product with an LQ value of 2.57, eggplant with an LQ value of 1.38, spinach with an LQ value of 2.19, chickpeas with an LQ value of 2.54. Based on the value of the LQ calculation, the four types of products have a superior sector value of horticultural vegetables with the base category. Commodities that produce LQ values > 1 are normative standards to be designated commodities with comparative advantages. Commodities with a comparative advantage indicate that the commodity is made through the dominance of natural resource support, where other regions cannot produce it (Wazharil, 2023). If the LQ value> 1, it means that the commodity is a base or a source of growth or the commodity has a comparative advantage; the results can not only meet the needs that meet the needs in the region concerned but can also be exported outside the region(Hordofa & Tolossa, 2020; Yusuf et al., 2024).

Based on the results of the LQ analysis, it can be seen that the types of products that have not met the needs of horticultural vegetables in Kefamenanu City District are long beans with an LQ value of 0.58, tomatoes with an LQ value of 0.93, kale with an LQ value of 0.46. This is because the LQ value of the three types of products is less than 1 (<1), so these products are categorized as non-base. If the LQ value is <1 or non-base, the commodity cannot meet its needs, so it needs supply or imports from outside the region (Hendayana, 2003).

Calculation Result of Shife Share Analysis

Shift Share Analysis (SSA) is used to see the sectoral production growth of an area

or region. The results of SSA analysis explain the competitive ability of specific activities in a region dynamically or changes in activities in the broader area.

Table 2. Shift Share Analysis (SSA) Calculation Results

No	Commodities	SSA values
1	Mustard	0,15
2	Beans	0,17
3	Tomatoes	7,21
4	Eggplant	-0,84
5	Kale	-0,57
6	Spinach	0,31
7	Chickpeas	1,25

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Judging from the Sift Share Analysis (SSA) results, the type of product that has a competitive advantage in this study is if the SSA value is positive. From the table above, it is known that the types of products that have a positive value are mustard greens with a value of 0.15, long beans with a value of 0.17, tomatoes with a value of 7.21, spinach with a value of 0.31, chickpeas with a value of 1.25. Based on the value of the SSA calculation, the five types of products have a competitive advantage. Indicators that become an assessment of SSA analysis in determining leading commodities where a commodity has a positive SSA value (>0), then the commodity can be said to have a competitive advantage (Amiruddin, 2022; Ardhana & Balai., 2017).

Based on the results of the SSA analysis, it can be seen that the types of products that do not have a competitive advantage are eggplant with a value of -0.84 and kale with a value of -0.57; this is because the SSA value of the two types of products has a negative value so that these types of products do not yet have a competitive advantage. If the SSA value is negative, it shows that the commodity in question has a low level of competition compared to other commodities or does not have a competitive advantage (Rohma & Rahmawati, 2020).

Quadrant analysis results between LQ and SSA.

In connection with the different values of LQ and SSA analysis results between commodities, a quadrant analysis was conducted to ascertain the leading vegetable commodities in the Kefameanu City Sub-district, North Central Timor District. The results of the quadrant analysis are shown in Table 3. Based on the analysis results in Table 3, commodities with comparative and competitive advantages are mustard greens, spinach, and beans. The three types of commodities have high production potential with the support of suitable agro-climates and the skills of farmers in cultivating these types of commodities.

Thus mustard (LQ, spinach, and beans Mustard (LQ=,2,57, SSA= 0,15), spinach (LQ= 2,19, SSA = 0,312, and beans (LQ = 2,54, SSA = 1,25) deserve to be prioritized in terms of agricultural sector development policies for vegetable horticultural crops in the Kefamenanu City District of North Central Timor Regency. Commodities with comparative and competitive advantages are determined based on the LQ value> 1 criteria and positive SSA value (Musdar, 2024; Mulyono & Munibah., 2016).

Table 3. Analysis value between LQ and SSA

SSA\LQ	LQ>1	LQ<1
SSA>0	1. Mustard (LQ=,2,57, SSA= 0,15) 2. Spinach (LQ= 2,19, SSA = 0,312 3. 3. Beans (LQ = 2,54, SSA = 1,25)	1. Long beans, LQ = 0,58, SSA = 0,17) 2. Tomato, (LQ = 0,93, SSA = 7,21)
SSA<0	1. Eggplant (LQ = 1,38, SSA = -0,84)	1.Kale/ Water spinach (LQ =0,46, SSA = - 0,57)

Eggplant, long beans, tomatoes, and kale are commodities that do not have a comparative advantage or competitive advantage. The four types of commodities are not superior commodities because they are not supported by natural resources that are not in accordance with the agroecological zone, so they do not have competitiveness, both in quality and quantity. Thus, eggplant, long beans, tomatoes, and kale are not worthy of being prioritized in terms of agricultural sector development policies for vegetable horticultural crops in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency. Commodities that do not have comparative advantage and competitive advantage because they are produced ineffectively and inefficiently and are not supported by natural resources(Malik et al., n.d.; Putri Tania et al., 2023; Mulyono & Munibah, 2016).

Superior vegetable commodities that have the potential to be developed in Kefamenanu City Sub-district

1. Mustard

Judging from the results of the quadrant analysis, mustard vegetable commodities have comparative and competitive advantages. This can be seen from the LQ value> 1, and the SSA value is positive. Judging from the table above, the type of mustard product in Kefamenanu City Kecamata has a value of LQ = 2.57, SSA = 0.15. From this analysis, the kind of mustard product has a competitive advantage because it is supported by natural resources (water, sun, soil quality, air) and human resources (labor). According to data

from the North Central Timor District agriculture office, mustard vegetable production in the last three years has increased so that in 2018, mustard products were 125 tons, while in 2019, mustard products were 128 tons. Two thousand twenty mustard products were 131 tons (Distan TTU, 2020).

2. Spinach

Judging from the results of the quadrant analysis, spinach vegetable commodities have comparative and competitive advantages. This can be seen from the LQ value> 1, and the SSA value is positive. Judging from the table above, the type of spinach product in Kefa Menanu City District has an LQ = 2.19 value, SSA = 0.312. From the results of this analysis, the type of spinach product is said to have a competitive advantage because spinach plants in Kefamenanu City District follow the criteria for growing spinach plants, namely sandy, dust, and clay soil types. The soil suitable for spinach plants is sandy soil, dust, or clay. The growth of spinach plants not only depends on the availability of sufficient and balanced nutrient elements but must also be supported by good soil physical and chemical properties and soil physical conditions (Musdar,2024; Nule et al., 2021; Taplo et al., 2017).

3. Chickpeas

Judging from the results of the quadrant analysis, spinach vegetable commodities have comparative and competitive advantages. This can be seen from the LQ value> 1, and the SSA value is positive. From the results of this analysis, the type of chickpea product is said to have a competitive advantage because it is supported by climate, rainfall, temperature, light, air humidity, and soil. The requirements for the growth of bean plants are as follows: (1). climate: Chickpea plants can grow well in the highlands at 1000 - 1500 meters. (2). Rainfall bean plants can grow well in areas with 1,500 -2,500 mm yearly rainfall. (3) temperature: The best air temperature for chickpea growth is 20-30 degrees Celsius. (4) Plants need light and sunlight for the photosynthesis process. (5) Bean plants require air humidity to be around 50 - 60% (medium). (6) The soil suitable for chickpea plants is sandy soil types, dust, and clay (Riadi & Muchlisin, 2013).

Thus, mustard greens, spinach, and chickpeas deserve to be prioritized regarding agricultural sector development policies for vegetable horticultural crops in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency. Commodities with comparative and

competitive advantages are determined based on the LQ value> 1 criteria and positive SSA value (Mulyono & Munibah., 2016).

Leading vegetable commodities with less potential for development in the Kefamenanu City Sub-district.

1. Long beans

Based on the table above, Kefamenanu City Sub-district has a value of LQ = 0.58, SSA = 0.17; from the results of this analysis, this type of product has no comparative advantage and competitive advantage in Kefamenanu City Sub-district because of the habits of farmers who mostly use local varieties of self-pollination. The low contribution of income from long bean seed farming is due to several things, including the production of long bean seeds, which are produced less than other agricultural products. The average output for every 0.1 ha of land is around 100kg to 150kg. The low production of long beans produced by farmers is due to the fact that long bean products are sold to seed companies in dry conditions (Santika et al., 2014).

2. Tomatoes

Based on the table above, Kefamenanu City Sub-district has a value (LQ = 0.93, SSA = 7.21); from the results of this analysis, this type of product does not yet have a comparative advantage and competitive advantage in Kefamenanu City Sub-district due to problems in applying appropriate cultivation techniques. Tomato production still has many obstacles experienced by tomato farmers, ranging from the problem of applying appropriate cultivation techniques and pest and disease problems to marketing problems of crops (Halid et al., 2021).

2. Eggplant

Based on the table above, Kefamenanu City District has a value of (LQ = 1.38, SSA = -0.84); from the results of this analysis this type of product does not have a comparative advantage or competitive advantage in Kefamenanu City District because it is not supported by climate, rainfall, temperature, light, air humidity, soil and cultivation technology used by farmers is still traditional so this can lead to decreased eggplant productivity. Eggplant crop productivity in Gayo Regency has an LQ value> and a negative SSA value because it is not supported by climate, rainfall, temperature, light, air humidity, and soil, so the type of product is not superior in the region (Mujiburahmat et al., 2021). The LQ value <1, and the SSA is negative, so the product type is categorized as not

having a comparative or competitive advantage.

Vegetable commodities that are not superior and have no potential to be developed in the Kefamenanu City Sub-district

Based on the table above, Kefamenanu City Sub-district has a value (LQ = 0.46, SSA = - 0.57) from the results of this analysis, this type of product does not have a comparative advantage or competitive advantage in Kefamenanu City Sub-district because the cultivation technology used by farmers is still traditional so that this can cause a decrease in kale productivity. If the LQ value <1 and the SSA value is positive, then the commodity does not have an advantage in the region (Hendayana., 2003).

CONCLUSION

Comparatively superior vegetable commodities include mustard greens, eggplant, spinach, and green beans. Competitively superior vegetable commodities include mustard greens, long beans, tomatoes, spinach, and green beans. The leading vegetable commodities that have the potential to be developed because they are comparatively and competitively leading in Kefamenanu City District, North Central Timor Regency, are mustard (LQ=,2,57, SSA= 0,15), spinach (LQ= 2,19, SSA = 0,312), and beans (LQ = 2,54, SSA = 1,25).

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