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**DETERMINERS OF THE MAIN LIVESTOCK
COMMODITIES
OGAN KOMERING ULU DISTRICT**

Yenni Sihite ¹⁾, Firda Novalia ²⁾, Ahmad Iskandar ³⁾, Putri Ayu Ogari ⁴⁾

^{1 2 3} Agriculture Students
Baturaja University

⁴ Head of Agribusiness Program
Baturaja University

Abstract: This study aims to (1) determine agricultural subsectors seed, (2) identify the main commodity agriculture sector with the potential to be developed as a driver of the economy in K abupaten Ogan Ogan Ulu , (3) determine the structure and pattern of growth of the subsector and agricultural commodities featured in K Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency . The method used is a purposive method . The data used are time series data that is secondary data of OKU Regency GRDP at current prices (2013-2017) and data on the area of production of agricultural commodities over a period of 5 years (2014-2018) . The analysis shows that the estate crops sub-sector is the leading agricultural sub-sector in OKU Regency . Main commodities of livestock subsector are dairy cows, beef cattle , buffalo horses , sheep, and pigs . The patterns of growth in agriculture and leading commodities in the Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency consist of: the plantation and forestry sub-sectors as fast-growing subsectors. While the food crops sub-sector is an advanced but depressed sub-sector, while Animal Husbandry and Fisheries are among the relatively sub-sectors. Leading commodities in the livestock farming sub-sector such as beef cattle are advanced and fast developing commodities; while goats and sheep are included in developing commodities ; while dairy cows are commodities that are relatively left behind.

Keywords: Leading commodities, OKU farm, analysis of LQ and DLQ

Introduction

The main problem in regional development lies in its emphasis on development policies based on the Unige Value of the region concerned (Enclogenous Development) by using the potential of human resources, institutions, and physical resources locally (regions). This orientation leads us to take initiatives originating from the region in the development process to create new employment opportunities and stimulate increased economic activity (Arsyad, 2010: 374).

Economic development must be carried out simultaneously in each sector, but according to Hirschman in Todaro (2000), that this aims to (1) identify leading agricultural subsectors, (2) identify leading agricultural subsector commodities that are potential to be developed as economic drivers in Ogan Komering Regency Ulu , (3) determine the pattern and structure of growth of leading agricultural sub-sectors and commodities in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency .

Literature Review

Theory

Main Subsectors and Commodities Nasrimaidar (2006), Fahcrolrozi (2013), Nasution (2012), Riadi (2008), Anwar (2010), Amazihono (2009) and Auction (2009), have used the LQ method to find out superior commodities and subsectors . It identifies that the LQ method can be used to determine the economic base of a region by using provincial and district level GRDP data as used by previous researchers . While Pansuwan (2009), in his research to determine the manufacturing industry base area in Thailand using LQ Buhana analysis (2006), to

countries (regions) developing economic development is not done simultaneously (unbalanced growth) is to set the seed sector, where the sector is featured this will have implications for the future (forward linkages) and relationship to the rear (backward linkages). provide clarity that the prosperity and economic welfare that will be achieved in accordance with the wishes of the local community, because the community itself is better aware of which economic sectors need to be improved, developed, maintained, socio-cultural areas.

The government must use data from the Ministry of Industry and Thailand . Buhana (2006), Riadi (2008), Nasution (2012) and Auction (2009), also used the Klassen Typologi method in his research on the growth of sectors and sub-sectors of a region. This identifies that the Klassen Typology method can be used to determine the growth criteria of a sector and sub-sector of an area into an advanced quadrant in accordance with already . With the reason that policies in the agricultural sector are more targeted then it is necessary to know the superior subsectors and commodities of the agricultural sector. So subsector and the leading commodity in the agricultural sector which is a unit of farming in accordance with its

development is expected to provide a significant contribution terhadap rate of growth of the economy in Ogan Ogan Ulu to determine patterns of culture kedaera han in and expand rapidly, growing fast, advanced but depressed or relatively lagging behind.

Theoretical basis

The area is a general measure of performance of the macro (regional) economy which includes the creation of added value, capital accumulation, consumption levels, sectoral economic performance and living costs. Macroeconomic performance indicators affect the regional economy through the following principles : (1) economic added value at least in the short term, (2) capital accumulation is absolutely necessary to enhance competitiveness in the long term, (3) prosperity of a region reflects economic performance in the past, (4) competition driven by market mechanisms will improve the economic performance of a region. Leading commodity is the most profitable commodity to be cultivated or developed in an area.

Where the commodity is a mainstay commodity in the region. The development of commodities which are basic or superior commodities will provide the efficiency value of the production system reflecting productivity (Anonymous, 2013). Some leading commodity criteria , namely: 1) Reliable and financially and economically superior , 2) Has broad market potential , 3) Has high ability in creating a multiplier of value added and providing employment opportunities , 4) Having physical resources , 5) Being cultivated by the local community (mastering technology) . According to Hoover (1984) in auction (2009), it is wrong to be used to explain regional economic growth . The essence of this theory say that the growth of a region greatly depends on the ability of the territory that in exporting goods and services, the growth of some s ector support .

Methods

In this study the basic method used is descriptive method. The type of data collected is secondary time series data for a period of 5 years from 2014 to 2018 . The data collected is as follows; Data Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) OKU District Year 2013-2017 , Data Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Prov insi South Sumatra Year 2013-2017 , the data of agricultural production land area of District OKU Year 2014-2018 , production data of agricultural land Province South Sumatra, Year 2014 - 2018 . Commodities which have a theory that the base will determine the development of the region as a whole, while the non base was only a consequence the area of development .

Analysis Method

According to Stringer (2001), long before Johnston u ntuk know and commodity subsector superior agricultural in Ogan Ogan Ulu use and Mellor in the year 1961 to identify the economic contribution of agriculture focused on how agriculture can further contribute to the whole growth and modernization. Agriculture with the following basic analytical methods : for economic development

$$lq = \frac{P_{sub}/P_{st}}{P_s/P_{tp}} \text{ atau } lq = \frac{P_{sub}/P_s}{P_{st}/P_{tp}}$$

Where :

P_{sub} = value of sub-sector GDP / area of agricultural commodities in the district area

P_{st} = value of sub-sector GDP / area of agricultural land in the district area

P_s = GRDP value of sub-sector / area of agricultural commodities in the province

P_{tp} = value of sub-sector GDP / area of agricultural land in the province

Criteria:

- $LQ > 1$ means the level of certain sub-sectors / commodities at the district level of the same sub-sector / commodity at the provincial level means that the sub-sector / commodity is a superior sub-sector / commodity in the district and has great potential for developing the district's economy.
- $LQ < 1$ means the level of sub-sector / certain at the district level is smaller than the same sub-sector / commodity at the provincial level meaning that the subsector is not a superior commodity and has less potential to be developed as a driver of the district economy
- $LQ = 1$ means the level of specialization subsector / certain commodities at the district / commodities equally in the province .

Then furthermore by DLQ analysis to determine subsectors and certain superior commodities in the future, because with DLQ Analysis it can be known whether the future of subsectors and superior commodities or not , or subsectors / commodities that were not superior before but have the potential to become leading subsectors / commodities in the future . Mathematically the DLQ formula can be written as follows:

$$DLQ_{ij} = ((1 + g_{ij}) / (1 + g_j)) / ((1 + G_i) / (1 + G)) t$$

Information:

DLQ_{ij} = Dynamic Location Quotient Subsector / Agricultural commodity index in the Regency

G_{ij} = Average subsector / agricultural commodity growth rate in the Regency

G_j = average growth rate of the agricultural sector / subsector in the Regency

G_i = Average growth rate of the agricultural sector / commodity in the Province

G = average growth rate of the agriculture sector / subsector in the province

T = Analysis time period

Criteria:

$DLQ > 1$ = sub-sectors / commodities they can be expected for the future that will come

$DLQ < 1$ = Sub-sector / commodity can not be expected for the future that would Dating

Furthermore, the criteria for LQ and DLQ analysis results are combined so that the repositioning of certain leading subsectors or commodities going forward with the following criteria :

- a) $LQ > 1$ and $DLQ > 1$, then the sub-sectors / commodities has not undergone repositioning means that when the subsector seeded subsktor / with at the level of each subsector is still be featured days of each province. Then proceed with the DLQ Analysis to determine the upcoming.
- b) $LQ > 1$ and $DLQ < 1$, then the sub-sector / sub-sector and commodity commodities have been repositioned and can not be expected to become a certain superior . DLQ analysis can be known whether in the future the subsector can survive as a superior sub-sector / commodity, or sub-sector / commodity that was not previously superior but has potential as a sub-sector / commodity in the future.
- c) $LQ < 1$ and $DLQ > 1$, then the sub-sectors / and commodities tertentu komoditastelah experience repositioning of the sub-sector / commodity unseeded be featured.
- d) $LQ < 1$ and $DLQ < 1$, the subsector / commodity has not yet been repositioned and remains a leading subsector / commodity .

Meanwhile, to find out the pattern and structure of the growth of leading agricultural subsectors and commodities in OKU Regency by using Klassen Typology analysis as follows.

Sub Sector Contribution (y) Growth Rate (r)	$y_b > y_p$	$y_b < y_p$
$r_b > r_p$	Quadrant I Subsector / commodity is progressing from fast development	Kuadari II Fast growing subsector / commodity
$R_b < r_p$	Kuadari III Subsector / commodity advanced but depressed	Quadrant IV Subsector / commodity is relatively left behind

Source: Sjafrizal, (1997)

Information:

r_b = rate of growth of the value of the GRDP subsector / agricultural commodity at the district level

r_p = The rate of growth of the provincial GRDP subsector / commodity value

y_b = Contribution of GRDP in agricultural sub-sector / commodity to agriculture sector / sub-sector at district level

y_p = Contribution of agriculture sub-sector / commodity to the agricultural sector / sub-sector the province

Where :

$$rb = \frac{P_{ikt} - P_{iko}}{P_{iko}} \times 100\%$$

$$rp = \frac{P_{it} - P_{io}}{P_{io}} \times 100\%$$

$$yb = \frac{P_{ik}}{P_{tk}} \times 100\%$$

$$yp = \frac{P_i}{P_t} \times 100\%$$

Information :

P_{ikt} = Production value (GRDP) of agriculture sub-sector / commodity in the t year

P_{iko} = Production value (GRDP) of the agricultural sub-sector / commodity at the beginning of the year

P_{it} = Value of production (GRDP) of the agricultural sub-sector / commodity at the t-year level

P_{io} = Production value (GRDP) of sub- level agricultural commodities at the beginning of the year

P_{ik} = value of production (GDP) subsekor / agricultural commodities provincial level

P_{tk} = District level production value of agriculture sub-sector / subsector

P_i = Agriculture sector / sub-sector production value

P_t = value of agricultural sector production / subsector at the provincial level

Findings

Commodity farms featured

From the analysis of LQ diketahui subsector rancu nggulan is subsectors buffalo (1.2) , beef (1.0), pork (1.3) and horse (1.4). While the non-superior are goats (0 , 9) and sheep (0.8), as well as dairy cows (0.00) which are commodities that are not cultivated at OKU . In the livestock sub-sector commodities are dairy cows mengalami superior repositioning into non superior. The commodities of goats and sheep experience a superior position in the future. Commodities buffalo, cattle, pigs and horses mengalami repositioning and still be ahead in the future.

No	Livestock population commodities	sub-district													total
		Lengkiti	Sosoh Buay Termites	Pengandonan	Aji Field	Ulu Ogan	Muaraja	Reviw	Lubuk Batang	Reviw Light	Kedaton Raya Review	East Baturaja	Lubuk Raja	West Baturaja	
1	Dairy cows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Beef cattle	664	194	438	251	158	300	1354	1500	486	977	1079	333	166	7900
3	Buffalo	62	0	120	14	260	300	288	32	0	505	16	12	76	1685
4	Horse	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	16
5	Goat	304	650	937	96	187	674	1027	883	1562	347	543	2452	801	10463
6	Sheep	0	0	240	0	0	6	0	0	57	0	24	148	11	486
7	Pig	0	0	0	119	0	0	238	67	11	0	0	7	0	442
	Total	1030	844	1745	483	605	1280	2907	2482	2116	1829	1665	2952	1054	20992
		0.049	0.040	0.083	0.023	0.029	0.061	0.138	0.118	0.101	0.087	0.079	0.141	0.050	1

Main Animal Husbandry Commodities in Ogan Komering Ulu in 2018

Analysis of Growth Patterns and Structures of leading livestock subsectors

In the livestock subsector the leading commodities that will come are buffalo, beef cattle, horses, and pigs . Commodities which are considered non-superior in the future are dairy cows, goats and sheep .

No	Food Crop Commodities	Lq					Average	Ket
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
1	Dairy cows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Beef cattle	0.00	0.80	1.45	1.04	1.00	0.86	
3	Buffalo	0.00	0.87	2.93	0.85	1.24	1.18	base
4	Horse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.29	
5	Goat	0.00	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.96	0.33	
6	Sheep	0.00	0.04	0.38	0.04	0.81	0.25	
7	Pig	0.00	0.44	2.05	0.58	1.33	0.88	
	Total							

Average table

Sub Sector Contribution (y) Growth Rate (r)	y _b > y _p	y _b < y _p
r _b > r _p	Quadrant I Buffalo Horse Pig	Kuadari II Beef cattle
R _b < r _p	Kuadari III Goat Sheep	Quadrant IV Dairy cows

From the results of the Klasen Tyology analysis in the livestock subsector it is known that the contribution of commodities and the growth rate included in quadrant I are buffaloes, horses and pigs . Where the contribution and growth rate is greater for the same commodity at the provincial level . Commodities included in

quadrant II are fast developing where the excess production is beef cattle in OKU Regency , but based on DLQ analysis, beef cattle is not superior. This is due to the transfer of land functions in the region producing beef cattle centers to residential land and fast-growing commodities where commodities contribute less to the province, but it has greater growth compared to the same commodities at the provincial level, namely buffalo, horse and pig husbandry commodities . Commodities included in quadrant II I are advanced but depressed commodities are goats and sheep . Growth pattern in terms of land area of commodity crop in the region OKU District that are not in surplus, relative left behind a period to be . While the fourth quadrant, which is the remaining negative commodity, is dairy cows . Where komod itas this which has a huge growth and kontr ibusi dlibawah average.

Priority Commodity Determination

Determination of priority commodity is done by compiling an analysis done by describing a surplus commodity, advanced therein is a combination of the results of the analysis of LQ, DLQ and Klassen Typologi. The analysis. Mengacu on the criteria of availability (LQ), availability came (DLQ) commodity which is growing fast and the analyst is dimanis showed a surplus of future will come.

No	Livestock Population Commodities	Lq													total	
		Lengkiti	Sosoh Buay Termites	Pengandonan	Aji Field	Ulu Ogan	Muara Jaya	Review	Lubuk Batang	Review Light	Kedaton Raya Review	East Baturaja	Lubuk Raja	West Baturaja		
1	Dairy cows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,000
2	Beef cattle	1.71	0.61	0.67	1.38	0.69	0.62	1.24	1.61	0.61	1.42	1.72	0.30	0.42	1,000	
3	Buffalo	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.36	5.35	2.92	1.23	0.16	0.00	3.44	0.12	0.05	0.90	1,242	
4	Horse	0.00	0.00	7.52	8.15	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	0.00	1,435	
5	Goat	0.59	1.55	1.08	0.40	0.62	1.06	0.71	0.71	1.48	0.38	0.65	1.67	1.52	0,955	
6	Sheep	0.00	0.00	5.94	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.62	2.17	0.45	0811	
7	Pig	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	3.89	1.28	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	1,325	
8															0,000	
	Total	3,055	2,156	16,060	21,991	7,288	4,802	7,069	3,762	3,502	5240	5,483	4,295	3,292	87,9949	

Table Lq Animal Husbandry Commodities

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion , several conclusions can be drawn :

From the analysis of LQ diketahui subsector ranch u nggulan is subsectors buffalo (1.2) , beef (1.0), pork (1.3) and horse (1.4) . While the non-superior are goats (0 , 9) and sheep (0.8), as well as dairy cows (0.00) which are commodities that are not cultivated at OKU. In the livestock subsector, namely commodity dairy cow menga lami superior repositioning into non superior. The commodities of goats and sheep experience a superior position in the future. Commodities buffalo, cattle, pigs and horses mengalami repositioning and still be ahead in the future.

From the results of the Typology Class analysis in the livestock subsector it is known that the contribution of commodities and the growth rate included in quadrant I are buffaloes, horses and pigs . Where the contribution and growth rate is greater for the same commodity at the provincial level . Commodities included in quadrant II are fast developing where the excess production is beef cattle in OKU Regency , but based on DLQ analysis, beef cattle is not superior. This is due to the transfer of land functions in the region producing beef cattle centers to residential land and fast-growing commodities where commodities contribute less to the province, but it has greater growth compared to the same commodities at the provincial level, namely buffalo, horse and pig husbandry commodities . Commodities included in quadrant II I are advanced but depressed commodities are goats and sheep . Growth pattern in terms of land area of commodity crop in the region OKU District that are not in surplus, relative left behind a period to be . While the fourth quadrant, which is the remaining negative commodity, is dairy cows. Where komod itas this which has a huge growth and kontr ibusi dlibawah average.

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