

LEADING COMMODITIES OF FOOD CROPS AND HORTICULTURE IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE

Anggi Rudani¹, Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo², & Sugiyarto³

^{1,2}*Department of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada*
Corresponding author: jhandoyom@ugm.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) find out the superior commodities of the food crop and horticulture sub-sectors in West Java in 2003-2016, (2) to find out the main commodities of the food crop and horticulture sub-sectors in West Java in the future, (3) knowing the structure and growth patterns of food crops and horticulture in West Java Province. To find out the superior commodities of food crops and horticulture in 2003-2016 used Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, to find out the superior commodities of food crops and horticulture in the future used Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis, while to identify patterns and economic structures used the Klassen Typology analysis. The results showed that (1) superior commodities of food crops and horticulture in 2003-2016 were rice, sweet potato, pineapple, mangosteen, mango, water guava, banana, rambutan, avocado, guava, breadfruit, soursop, scallion, potatoes, mustard greens, carrots, turnips, kidney beans, long beans, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, and squash, (2) Prospective commodities of food crops and horticulture in the future are rice, soybeans, peanuts, cassava, zalacca, pineapple, banana, avocado, duku, watermelon, soursop, onion, garlic, potatoes, cauliflower, mustard greens, radishes, large chili, chickpeas, cucumbers, and spinach, and (3) Commodities which are advanced commodities of the subsector of food crops and horticulture, namely sweet potato, pineapple, mangosteen, mango, guava, rambutan, guava, breadfruit, soursop, and radish.

Keywords: DLQ, prospective commodities, LQ, patterns and economic structures, Klassen Typology.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country, which means that its economy and development focus is on the agricultural sector. Indonesia's geographical conditions support this. The agricultural sector has several subsectors: the food crops subsector, horticultural crops subsector, plantation subsector, livestock subsector, agricultural services and hunting subsector, forestry and logging subsector, and fisheries subsector.

Agricultural development in Indonesia is considered essential for overall national development. There are several reasons why agricultural development in Indonesia has an important role, including the potential for significant and diverse natural resources, a relatively large share of national income, a large share of national exports, the large population of Indonesia who depend on this sector, its role in providing community food and being the basis for growth in rural areas. Indonesia's grand agricultural potential has yet to be fully utilized, so until now, most of our farmers are still among people with low incomes. This indicates that the

government in the past not only did not empower farmers but also the agricultural sector as a whole.

The agricultural sector is a sector that has a strategic role in the structure of national economic development. This sector is a sector that needs to receive serious attention from the government in nation-building. From protection credit to other policies, they are all profitable for this sector. This sector accommodates a large overflow of labor, and most of our population depends on it.

Economic growth is one of the benchmarks to show the existence of economic development in a region. In other words, economic growth can show the existence of economic development (Sukirno, 2004). However, development is not only shown by the economic growth achievements achieved by a country; more than that, development has a broader perspective.

Indonesia's national economic development depends on economic development in regions in Indonesia. Each regional government must be able to increase economic development in their respective regions. To increase economic development, regional

governments must know the potential of their region so that they can formulate policies that are right on target and effective so that errors in making policies can be reduced.

West Java is the province with the largest population, viz 47,379,389 people, and has prosperous tourism and cultural potential. Entering 2017, West Java Province continues various infrastructure developments that can be an economic driver. West Java's contribution to the national economy is significant, reaching 14.33 percent of the national gross domestic product (GDP). West Java has several sectors that are the most significant contributors to national economic development, including the agricultural sector.

Each region has different agricultural resource advantages. Identification and classification of agricultural sub-sectors are needed to provide an overview of which sub-sectors whose activities form the basis of the economy or are superior, potential, developing, and lagging so that it can be determined which sub-sectors are development priorities. The food crops and horticulture sub-sector has always been the sub-sector that contributes the most to West Java's GRDP and is the superior sub-sector in West Java. In addition, the West Java food crops and horticulture sub-sector in 2016 was able to contribute 16.07% of the total GDP of Indonesia's food crops and horticulture sub-sector. The contribution is quite significant compared to other provinces which only contributed 83.97% of 33.

In addition to determining the leading sub-sectors, determining commodities that can be superior in increasing development in an area is also essential. This superior commodity needs to be determined by a region because each region has different characteristics in terms of geographical location, natural resources, humans, land fertility, existing facilities and infrastructure, and so on. So, not all commodities in an area can be used as superior commodities. Identification of superior commodities in the agricultural sector is an important thing to do. The issuance of Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Regional Superior Products (PUD) mandates regional governments to compile and determine Regional Superior Products (PUD) every year (Article 2 Paragraph 1).

Based on the explanations above, the authors would like to examine (1) which commodities are the superior commodities in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector in West Java from 2003-2016. (2) What commodities are capable of becoming superior commodities in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector in West Java in the future, and (3) what is the structure

and pattern of growth of food crops and horticulture commodities in West Java Province?

METHOD

This research used a descriptive method and determined its location using purposive sampling. The data is secondary from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of West Java Province and the Indonesian National. The data used is on the production of food crops and horticulture commodities 2003-2016 from the Provinces of West Java and Indonesia.

Identifying Superior Food Crops and Horticulture Commodities in West Java 2003-2016.

The first objective is to determine the superior food crops and horticulture sub-sector commodities in West Java in 2003-2016. LQ (Location Quotient) analysis is used to answer this objective. In general, Location Quotient (LQ) is formulated as follows (Tarigan, 2005):

$$LQ = \frac{E_{ij}/E_j}{E_{in}/E_n} \dots \dots \dots (3.1)$$

- Where:
- LQ = Location Quotient
- E_{ij} = Value added (amount of production) of agricultural commodity i (GDP sub-sector) in West Java
- E_j = Total added value (total production) of agricultural commodities (subsector GRDP) in West Java
- E_{in} = added value (total production) of agricultural commodity i (GDP sub-sector) in Indonesia
- E_n = Total added value (total production) of agricultural commodities (sub-sector GRDP) in Indonesia

Identification of Food Crops and Horticulture Sub-Sector Commodities That Can Be Made as Superior Commodities in West Java in the Future.

The second objective is to find food crop and horticultural subsector commodities that can be used as superior commodities in West Java in the future. The analysis used to answer the second objective is Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ). The DLQ value is calculated using the following formula (Suyatno, 2000):

$$DLQ = \frac{(1+g_{ij})/(1+g_j)}{(1+G_i)/(1+G_n)} \dots \dots \dots (3.2)$$

- Where:
- DLQ = Dynamic Location Quotient

- gij = average growth rate of production of commodity i food crops and horticulture in West Java Province.
- gj = average growth rate of total food and horticultural crops in West Java Province.
- Gi = average growth rate of food crop and horticultural commodity i in Indonesia.
- Gn = average growth rate of Indonesia's total food and horticulture crops.
- t = difference in research years (13 years)

Identification of the Structure and Growth Pattern of Food and Horticultural Crop Commodities in West Java Province.

The third objective is to determine the structure and growth patterns of food and horticultural crop commodities in West Java Province. The analysis used to answer the third objective is the Klassen matrix analysis. The formula for finding the Klassen matrix value is as follows ((Widodo, 2006):

$$rj = [(Vjt - Vjo)/Vjo] \times 100\%$$

$$rn = [(Vnt - Vno)/Vno] \times 100\%$$

$$yj = Vj/Yj$$

$$yn = Vn/Yn$$

Where:

- rj = growth rate of food crop and horticultural commodity production in the province
- rn = growth rate of Indonesian food crop and horticultural commodity production
- yj = contribution to food crop commodity production and horticulture total productionProvince
- yn = contribution to food crop and horticultural commodity production to total Indonesian production
- Vjo = production of food crop commodities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identifying of Superior Food Crops and Horticulture Commodities in West Java in 2003-2016 and the Future.

Table 1. LQ and DLQ Values of Food Crop Commodities in West Java Province in 2003-2016

Food Crops	LQ	DLQ
Paddy	1,26	1,69
Corn	0,36	-0,04
Soybean	0,43	1,48
Peanuts	0,86	1,93
Mung Beans	0,32	-2,96
Cassava	0,70	1,70
Sweet Potato	1,48	-1,40

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

Table 1 shows that rice was the superior commodity in the research year and will also be the superior commodity in the future. This can be seen from the LQ and DLQ values for rice commodities, which are more significant than one, which means that the contribution of rice commodities and their growth rate in West Java Province is higher than the same commodities in other regions. Meanwhile, corn and green beans are classified as non-superior commodities both during the research year and in the future, which is indicated by the LQ value and DLQ value being less than one, which means the contribution of rice commodities and their growth rate in West Java Province. Lower than the same commodity in other areas.

The commodities soybeans, peanuts, and cassava are experiencing a repositioning in a better direction because these commodities were not superior in the research year but can be expected to become superior commodities in the future. This can be seen from the LQ value, which is less than one, but the DLQ value is more significant than one. This means that this commodity has begun to increase its growth rate so that it has been able to exceed the growth rate of the same commodity in other regions so that it can be expected to become a superior commodity in the future. Meanwhile, the sweet potato commodity is a commodity that has experienced a repositioning in an unfavorable direction because this commodity was a superior commodity during the research year but cannot be expected to become a superior commodity in the future. This can be seen from the LQ value, which is more than one, but the DLQ value is less than one.

Table 2. LQ and DLQ Values of West Java Fruit Commodities 2003-2016

Fruits	LQ	DLQ
Snack Fruit	0,66	2,70
Pineapple	1,32	1,02
Jackfruit	0,73	0,07
Mangosteen	2,07	-0,04
Mango	1,06	0,07
Big Orange	0,25	-0,59
Siamese Oranges	0,10	-1,81
Water apple	1,32	0,50
Pawpaw	0,66	0,52
Banana	1,35	1,21
Rambutans	1,23	0,11
Avocado	2,02	1,09

Fruits	LQ	DLQ
Star Fruit	1,00	-1,93
Duku	0,31	2,63
Durian	0,62	-0,04
Guava	1,77	-0,52
Cantaloupe	0,83	-2,13
Watermelon	0,37	1,42
Melon	0,03	-14,65
Breadfruit	1,37	-1,20
Soursop	1,44	15,70
Passion fruit	0,13	0,89
Sapodilla	0,98	0,28

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that pineapple, banana, avocado, and soursop commodities are commodities that are consistently able to maintain their position as superior commodities in the research year and the future, as indicated by LQ and DLQ values that are greater than one. This means that the commodity can maintain its consistency so that its contribution and growth rate can compete with the same commodity in other regions. Meanwhile, jackfruit, large oranges, Siamese oranges, papaya, durian, cantaloupe, melon, passion fruit, and sapodilla are commodities that consistently become West Java's non-superior commodities because of their LQ and Smaller DLQ than one. This means that the commodity has yet to be able to increase its competitiveness, so its contribution and growth rate have not been able to beat the contribution and growth rate of the same commodity in other regions. This commodity could not become a superior commodity in West Java during the research year. Also, it cannot be expected to become a superior commodity in the future.

The commodities mangosteen, mango, water apple, rambutan, star fruit, guava, and breadfruit are commodities that have experienced a repositioning in an unfavorable direction because they have LQ values that are greater than one but low DLQ values less than one. This means that the commodity was a superior commodity during the research year but cannot be expected to become a superior commodity in the future. These commodities must immediately increase their growth rate again so that they can compete again with the same commodities in other regions, and ultimately, these commodities will again be able to become superior commodities in West Java. Meanwhile, salak, duku, and watermelon commodities are commodities that are experiencing a repositioning in a better direction because these commodities

were not able to become superior commodities in the research year but can be expected to become superior commodities in the future. This is shown by the LQ value, which is less than one, but the DLQ value is more than one. This commodity can increase its growth rate and competitiveness so that it is able to outperform the growth rate of the same commodity in other regions.

Table 3. LQ and DLQ Values of West Java Vegetable Commodities in 2003-2016

Vegetables	LQ	DLQ
Red onion	0,46	1,29
Garlic	0,20	5,48
Spring onion	1,37	-1,37
Potato	1,01	6,63
Cabbage	0,87	0,79
Cauliflower	0,79	1,02
Mustard	1,34	1,06
Carrot	1,23	0,54
Turnip	2,01	1,31
Red beans	2,43	0,92
Long beans	1,02	-10,65
Big Chili	0,89	1,39
Cayenne pepper	0,57	0,55
Tomato	1,34	0,11
Eggplant	0,68	-16,41
Beans	1,17	4,06
Cucumber	1,26	3,48
Chayote	1,51	-1,56
Water Spinach	0,82	0,18
Spinach	0,88	1,43

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

Based on table 3. It can be seen that the commodities of cabbage, cayenne pepper, eggplant, and kale are commodities that consistently become non-superior commodities in West Java because the LQ and DLQ values are less than one. This means that these commodities have not been able to increase their competitiveness, so their contribution and growth rate have not been able to beat the contribution and growth rate of the same commodities in other regions. This commodity could not become a superior commodity in West Java during the year of research. Also, it could not be expected to become a superior commodity. While the commodities of potatoes, mustard greens, turnips, beans, and Cucumbers consistently maintain their position as superior commodities in the research year and the future, as indicated by LQ and DLQ

values of greater than one. This means that a commodity is capable of guard consistency so that its contribution and growth rate are still capable of competing with the same commodities in other areas. Commodities shallots, garlic, cauliflower, chili peppers, and spinach are the main commodities commodity Which experienced a repositioning in a better direction because this commodity was not yet able to become superior commodity in the research year but can be expected to become a superior commodity in the future. This is shown by the LQ value, which is less than one, but the DLQ value is more than one. This commodity can increase its growth rate and competitiveness to outperform the same commodity's growth rate in other regions. Meanwhile, green onions, carrots, red beans, long beans, tomatoes, and chayote are commodities that have experienced a repositioning in an unfavorable direction because they have an LQ value greater than one but a DLQ value less than one. This means that the commodity is superior during the year of research, but in the future, it No can be expected to become a superior commodity. These commodities must immediately increase their growth rate again so that they can compete again with the same commodities in other regions, and in the end, these commodities can become superior commodities in West Java.

Identification of Growth Structure and Patterns Food Crop and Horticultural Commodities in West Java Province

Table 4. Difference in Growth Rate and Contribution Value of Food Crop Commodities in West Java Province in 2003-2016

Comodities	c	Difference Rate Growth (rj-rm)	Difference in Contribution Value(yj-yn)	Quadrant
Paddy	A	-0.85	15.72	II
Corn	B	1.76	-9.62	III
Soybean	C	18.47	-0.44	III
Peanuts	D	2.07	-0.11	III
Mung Beans	E	1.95	-0.19	III
Cassava	F	0.48	-6.28	III
Sweet Potato	G	1.31	0.99	I

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

Based on Table 4. it can be seen that the food crops sub-sector commodities are in three types, namely type I (advanced), type. II (advanced but depressed), and type III (developing). There is only one commodity,

which is a type I commodity namely sweet potato commodity. The contribution and growth rate of sweet potato need to have a more significant difference so that it can still change its position in the future, especially related to its contribution, which has a difference of less than one. This should receive more attention because it is feared that the sweet potato commodity could become a growing commodity if its contribution decreases.

Furthermore, commodities included in type II are rice commodities, which are superior in West Java because West Java farmers cultivate these commodities. From the table, it can be seen clearly that the difference in contribution to the economy has a significant value of 15.72. Meanwhile, the difference in growth rates is not too significant, so with special attention from the government, the rice commodity can increase its growth rate again and become an advanced commodity in West Java.

Lastly, there are five types of type III commodities: corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, and cassava. Commodities that need special attention are soybeans, green beans, and peanuts. These commodities already have a reasonable growth rate but must contribute more to the economy. A slight difference is a motivation to increase its contribution to moving these commodities to the type I quadrant, an advanced commodity group in West Java. Meanwhile, attention must also be paid to cassava commodities because their contribution is less, and their growth rate only slightly differs. If the growth rate is not immediately increased, the cassava commodity could become a commodity lagging in West Java.

Table 5. Difference in Growth Rate and Contribution Value of Fruit Commodities in West Java Province 2003-2016

Vegetables	Code	rj-rn	yj-yn	Quadrant
Red onion	A	-3.93	-5.15	IV
Garlic	B	6.20	-0.17	III
Spring onion	C	-0.85	2.01	II
Potato	D	-3.14	0.10	II
Cabbage	E	-2.94	-1.73	IV
Cauliflower	F	-1.93	-0.24	IV
Mustard	G	-1.42	1.92	II
Carrot	H	-5.20	0.99	II
Turnip	I	2.17	0.29	I
Red beans	J	-0.26	1.34	II
Long beans	K	-2.91	0.08	II
Big Chili	L	0.15	-0.93	III
Cayenne	M	-2.22	-2.43	IV

Vegetables	Code	rj-rn	yj-yn	Quadrant
pepper				
Tomato	N	-1.26	2.76	II
Eggplant	O	-2.94	-1.42	IV
Beans	P	-0.92	0.49	II
Cucumber	Q	-0.68	1.24	II
Chayote	R	-7.05	1.52	II
Water	S	-2.33	-0.52	IV
Spinach				
Spinach	T	1.02	-0.16	III

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed.

Table 5 shows that the commodities included in type I, namely advanced commodities, are pineapple, mangosteen, mango, water apple, rambutan, guava, breadfruit, and soursop. Commodities classified as advanced commodities are almost all in a pretty risky position because the existing differences are not significant enough; most commodities only have a difference of less than 1 when seen from their contribution, and only two commodities have a difference of more than one, namely pineapple. And jackfruit. The other six commodities, which have a difference of less than one, are likely to turn into type III commodities, namely developing commodities, if the West Java government increases their contribution. Meanwhile, looking at the growth rate, only the guava commodity has a tiny difference, namely 0.08. This difference is so slight that it is possible that the growth rate of the same commodity in Indonesia can surpass it. If not addressed immediately, the guava commodity could become a developed but depressed commodity.

Next are commodities that fall into type II, namely commodities that are classified as advanced but depressed commodities. Commodities included in this type II commodity are bananas and avocados. The difference in the growth rate of the banana commodity is a manageable size compared to the avocado commodity. The banana commodity has a greater chance of becoming an advanced commodity by increasing its production in the coming year so that it can compete with its growth rate at the national level. In contrast, the avocado commodity has a significant difference in growth rate, making it more challenging to become an advanced commodity.

Commodity fruits that fall into type III, which is a commodity it grew in West Java, namely jackfruit, large orange, siam orange, papaya, duku, durian, cantaloupe, and sapodilla. Almost all of the commodities that are in developing conditions have the opportunity to

become advanced commodities. Apart from the Siamese orange commodity, other commodities have a relatively small difference in contribution value, so it is hoped that in the future, it can increase its contribution in West Java and, in the end, be able to beat the contribution of the same commodity at the national level.

Commodities belonging to type IV, i.e., lagging commodities, are snake fruit, melon, star fruit, passion fruit, and watermelon. Commodities that are lagging commodities have a difference that is not too big in terms of contribution, especially for the starfruit commodity, which has a difference of less than 0.01; this means that the starfruit commodity has the opportunity to become an advanced commodity but is under pressure as long as the commodity can increase its contribution in the future.

Commodity type I, which is an advanced commodity, only has one vegetable commodity, namely radishes. The West Java radish commodity has a large growth rate difference compared to the national radish commodity. In contrast, the difference in the contribution of radish in West Java is similar to its contribution at the national level. This matter must receive more attention from the West Java government so that the rapeseed commodity can increase its contribution again and the type II group includes scallions, potatoes, mustard greens, carrots, red beans, long beans, tomatoes, green beans, cucumbers, and chayote.

Table 6. Difference in Growth Rate and Contribution Value of Vegetable Commodities in West Java Province 2003-2016

Fruits	Code	rj-rn	yj-yn	Quadrant
Snack Fruit	A	-4.01	-1.77	IV
Pineapple	B	3.55	2.45	I
Jackfruit	C	1.42	-1.11	III
Mangosteen	D	16.9	0.79	I
		4		
Mango	E	4.77	0.78	I
Big Orange	F	9.43	-0.43	III
Siamese	G	1.69	-10.18	III
Oranges				
Water apple	H	1.33	0.18	I
Pawpaw	I	3.51	-1.53	III
Banana	J	-2.60	12.08	II
Rambutans	K	9.77	1.13	I
Avocado	L	-5.50	1.63	II
Star Fruit	M	-3.12	0.00	IV
Duku	N	14.1	-0.82	III

Fruits	Code	rj-rn	yj-yn	Quadrant
Durian	O	21.96	-1.61	III
Guava	P	0.08	0.89	I
Cantaloupe	Q	12,78	-0.06	III
Watermelon	R	-2.30	-1.65	IV
Melon	S	-3.83	-0.53	IV
Breadfruit	T	14.06	0.23	I
Soursop	U	1.68	0.15	I
Passion fruit	V	-9.42	-0.60	IV
Sapodilla	W	3.73	-0.01	III

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed.

Particular attention should be paid to commodity potatoes and long beans because they are in a vulnerable position to be able to move to the quadrant IV. Potato and long bean commodities must immediately increase their contribution so that in the future, they can maintain their position and not become a commodity that is left behind. While the red bean commodity has a tiny difference in growth rate, it has a significant opportunity to become a developed commodity by increasing its growth rate as quickly as possible to outperform its growth rate at the national level.

Commodities included in type III are garlic, large chilies, and spinach. The garlic and spinach commodities have a great chance to become advanced commodities, as seen from their coordinates, which are very close to the contribution value line. This means that these commodities can move into advanced commodities by increasing their contribution in West Java to exceed their contribution at the national level. Meanwhile, significant chili commodities must receive special attention because there are concerns that they could turn into a commodity that is left behind. The chili commodity must immediately increase its growth rate so that it remains able to survive as a developing commodity.

The last commodity, namely shallots, cabbage, cayenne pepper, eggplant, and water spinach, is included in type IV, namely lagging commodities. The cauliflower and kale commodities have the opportunity to become advanced commodities. However, they are under pressure to increase their contribution so that they can be more significant than their contribution at the national level. The government must provide the right policies so that this can be realized continue to outperform its national contribution. If these commodities are not able to increase their contribution, it is feared that the

rapeseed commodity may move into a growing commodity.

CONCLUSIONS

The primary commodities of food and horticulture crops in West Java Province in 2003-2016 were rice, sweet potato, pineapple, mangosteen, mango, guava, banana, rambutan, avocado, guava, breadfruit, soursop, leek, potato, mustard greens, carrots, radishes, red beans, long beans, tomatoes, green beans, cucumbers, and chayote.

Food and horticultural crop commodities that are expected to be superior in the future in West Java Province, namely rice, soybeans, peanuts, cassava, salak, pineapple, bananas, avocados, duku, watermelon, soursop, shallots, garlic, potatoes, cauliflower, mustard greens, radishes, large chilies, chickpeas, cucumbers, and spinach.

The structure and pattern of economic growth in West Java Province for the food crops and horticulture sub-sector, namely type I are sweet potato, pineapple, mangosteen, mango, guava, rambutan, guava, breadfruit, soursop, and radish; type II is rice, bananas, avocados, green onions, potatoes, mustard greens, carrots, red beans, long beans, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, and chayote; type III is corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, cassava, jackfruit, oranges, kaffir limes, papaya, duku, durian, cantaloupe, melon, passion fruit, sapodilla, garlic, cauliflower, chili peppers, and spinach; and type IV are snake fruit, star fruit, watermelon, shallots, cabbage, cayenne pepper, eggplant and kale.

Suggestion

Superior commodities are commodities that have the potential to be able to contribute to the economy of West Java and act as a driving force for non-superior commodities so that socialization and distribution of information to the public must be carried out so that farmers continue to cultivate and increase their production of these superior commodities so that they are still able to compete and become commodities. Featured in the coming year.

It is hoped that the government will take firm action against commodities that are still left behind to be abandoned and replaced with more promising commodities to contribute to West Java's economy.

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