



The Leading and Potential Commodity of Agriculture Sector in Simalungun Regency, North Sumatra Province

Jef Rudiantho Saragih ^{(1)*} Alvera Siburian ⁽²⁾ Ummu Harmain ⁽³⁾ Tioner Purba ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

⁽²⁾ Simalungun Regency Central Bureau of Statistics, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

⁽³⁾ Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

⁽⁴⁾ Forestry Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

Abstract

Agriculture sector is the sector with the largest contribution in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Simalungun Regency. However, commodity development in the agricultural sector is considered not yet based on the commodity base and its growth. This research aims to identify and analyze the leading commodities and potential commodities of the agricultural sector. The research was conducted in Simalungun Regency, in March until August 2019. This study used secondary data, namely production data of each agricultural commodity in 2008-2017. The data obtained from the Agriculture Office of Simalungun Regency, Simalungun Regency Statistic Agency, and Statistic Agency of North Sumatra Province. Production data is analyzed with Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen typology. Contribution of the agriculture sector in GDP of Simalungun Regency in 2008-2017 is an average of 49.53%. Based on production data analysis, in the period 2008-2017, the leading commodities of Simalungun Regency (a combination of $LQ > 1$, fast growing) are sweet potatoes (food crops); potatoes, beans, cabbage, spinach, mango, and bananas (horticulture); palm oil, arabica coffee, cocoa, and cloves (plantations); buffalo (farm); and aquaculture fishery activities. Potential commodities ($LQ > 1$, slow growth) are dry land paddy, maize, and cassava (food crops); onion (horticulture); robusta coffee, areca nut, and vanilla (plantation); cow, pig, and native chicken (farms). The base commodity but relatively undeveloped is peanut. Meanwhile, non-base but fast-growing commodities are jackfruit, mangosteen, mustard, durian, papaya, pineapple, peters, eggplant, chili, tomato, rubber, carrot, beans, and cinnamon.

Author Keywords

leading commodity, potential commodity, LQ, agriculture, Klassen tipology, Simalungun

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