Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 647
International Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science 2021 (iCAST-SS 2021)

Competitiveness Potential of Agricultural Sector Products Market Prospects to Improve Community Welfare

[1*]I M M Arsana Dicriyani
Accounting department
State Polytechnic of Bali
Badung, Bali, Indonesia
mademarsaarsana@pnb.ac.id

[2]K A B Wicaksana
Accounting department
State Polytechnic of Bali
Badung, Bali, Indonesia
aryabayuwicaksana@gmail.com

[3]I M A Putrayasa
Accounting department
State Polytechnic of Bali
Badung, Bali, Indonesia
madeagusputrayasa@pnb.ac.id

[4]N LG M
Accounting department
Univercity Mahasaraswati
Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia
mahayudicriyani@gmail.com

Abstract **- The aims of this Research to identify and determine agricultural sector commodities that have superior and potential levels in Tabanan district. Research method This research uses two types of research, namely: quantitative research and qualitative research. The method of data collection is carried out through investigation/tracing methods, surveys. To complete the data, interviews were also conducted with informants. In addition, data can be obtained by using documents from related institutions. Data analysis using descriptive statistical techniques and quantitative analysis techniques (Location Quotient, Shift Share: level of competitiveness, growth rate, level of progressivity). The results of the study in Tabanan district that the food crop sub-sector has the advantage of rice and corn. While the potential for soybeans; The fruit sub-sector has the advantages of Selemadeg: papaya, sapodilla, salak, siam orange, durian, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, mango, rambutan. Selemadeg Timur: papaya, sapodilla, jackfruit, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, mango. West Selemadeg: Banana, Jackfruit, Guava, Avocado, Manga. Kerambitan: sapodilla, jackfruit, durian, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, mango, rambutan. Selemadeg Timur: papaya, sapodilla, jackfruit, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, manga, rambutan, mangosteen. Tabanan: papaya, sapodilla, jackfruit, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, mango, rambutan Kediri: papaya, sapodilla, pineapple, jackfruit, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, rambutan, mangosteen. Clans: papaya, sapodilla, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, rambutan, mangosteen. Baturiti: papaya, sapodilla, pineapple, siam orange, guava, water guava, star fruit, avocado, rambutan, mangosteen. Penebel: papaya, banana, durian. Pupuan: banana, orange siam. While the potential Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur: pineapple. Clans: pineapple, jackfruit. Baturiti: jackfruit. Pupuan: bark.**

Keywords: commodity; sector; agriculture; potential; superior.

I. INTRODUCTION

Broadly speaking, economic commodities in Indonesia are divided into two groups of sectors, namely: oil and gas and non-oil and gas. So far, the development of the oil and gas sector has always been a priority in supporting the development of an area [1], however history proves that dependence on the oil and gas sector, especially the export of oil and gas commodities in an area in the long term, is an unfavorable thing for the sustainability of the regional economic development. The encouragement of non-oil and gas needs to be developed, one of which is the agricultural sector in a broad sense including the sub-sectors of fisheries, livestock, plantations and food crops which have very good opportunities. BPS data from Bali Province shows that exports of fish and shrimp from Bali Province to the United States reached 31.42 percent, thereby increasing foreign exchange by US$ 14.21 million in September 2019. Likewise, exports of fish and shrimp from Bali Province to Singapore reached 10, 40 percent and other countries such as China at 7.97 percent, Australia 7.64 percent, Japan 5.03 percent, Hong Kong 3.99 percent, Germany 2.64 percent, and the

UK 2.45 percent. In addition, entering the Taiwan market 2.38 percent, France 1.96 percent and the remaining 24.12 percent were purchased by various other countries in the world.

Besides that, every year there is economic growth in each district/city, but it is not yet known what sectors are the basis sectors so that they can increase economic growth. This is important and part of the identification of economic potential.

The next problem is that from the existing economic growth, it is not known which economic sector has the potential and excellence, so that the existing growth is only limited to quantitative figures. One of the important policies to be carried out is to see and prioritize the potential of each region by choosing superior commodities/sectors. Identify economic sectors that have the potential for competitive competitiveness and specialization. This is important, because the unknown potential advantages are difficult to develop. However, if it is known which sectors have their respective potentials, then the government can take more appropriate attitudes and policies towards these sectors. The agricultural sector is one sector that has opportunities in economic development activities. The government needs to look at what sub-sectors can be developed in order to help regional economic growth. Thus, the agricultural sub-sector must be known to be the basis and potential to be used as a reference in improving the district's economy [2]. The basic theory divides production activities/types of work in one area into the base sector and the non-base sector. Basic activities are activities that are exogenous, meaning that they are not tied to the internal conditions of the regional economy and also function to encourage the growth of other types of work. While non-basic activities are activities to meet the needs of the community in the area itself [3, 4].

Shift share analysis is used to determine changes and sector shifts in the district economy, often called regional growth [2, 5]. The regional growth component consists of the Net growth component (NG), the Proportional Growth component (PG) and the Regional Share Growth component (RSG) [5, 6].

The growth of a region will be different from other regions due to differences in the structure of industry and economic sectors. To find out the source or component of a region's growth, the Shift Share (SSA) analysis technique is used which aims to identify regions/districts that have comparative advantage, growth rates, and high progressivity in certain commodities [7, 8].

The classification is carried out to determine superior commodities with the criteria of commodities being the basis, having good competitiveness, fast and progressive growth against the district. Meanwhile, the criteria for potential commodities, namely: having criteria as a base commodity and having only one component of regional growth from the results of the SSA analysis [9], are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1 CLASSIFICATION OF SUPERIOR AND POTENTIAL COMMODITIES

Commodity Type	LQ ≥1 (Base)	RSG >0 (Good Competitiveness)	PG >0 (Fast Growth)	NG ≥0 (Progressive)
Superior	√	√	√	√
Potential	√	√		
Potential	√		√	
Potential	√			√

Source: Puspita Dwi dan Eko Budi, 2013

Based on the explanation above, it is necessary to conduct an assessment related to the identification and determination of superior commodities and potential products of the agricultural sector in Tabanan Regency to improve the welfare of the community.

II. METHOD

The research location is Tabanan Regency which includes ten sub-districts, namely: Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, Penebel, and Pupuan sub-districts. The reasons for determining the location in Tabanan Regency, namely: 1) based on direct observation and BPS data sources (2019), it is 21.63 percent compared to other sectors; 2) The agricultural sector, which is the basic sector in Tabanan Regency, does not increase the welfare of the community evenly throughout the region, so a more serious study is needed; 3) The percentage of the poor is still high at 4.21 percent of the total population in Tabanan Regency with an unemployment rate of 1.28 percent in 2019. When compared to the Bali Provision of 3.79 percent with an unemployment rate of 1.52 percent in 2019. With other regencies/cities in Bali Province, Tabanan Regency is in the 6th place in the percentage of poor people with its economic growth in 2019 of 5.60 percent.

Sampling technique with incidental sampling technique. The basis for using this technique is because the population in the study area is unknown and the distribution of the population is in ten sub-districts in Tabanan district. The sample size used in the study refers to the concept [10, 11], four or five times the number of latent variables. Another expert opinion states that when using multivariate analysis, the number of samples is ten times the latent variable accompanied by assumptions in accordance with the requirements of the analysis tool. The method of data collection is carried out through investigation/tracing methods, surveys. Leading commodities with the criteria of commodities which are the basis, have good competitiveness, fast and progressive growth towards the district. As for the criteria for potential

commodities, namely having criteria as a base commodity and having only one component of regional growth [9].

Location Quatient (LQ) with the following formula:

$$LQ = \frac{Vik/Vk}{Vip/Vp}$$

Note: Vik = Total production of agricultural commodity i in the study area of the sub-district; Vk = Total agricultural production of commodity i in the total study area of the sub-district; VIP = Total production of agricultural commodity i in the study area of the district; Vp = Total agricultural production of commodity i in the total study area of the district. LQ>1 = basic commodity, LQ<1 = non-basic commodity.

Regional Share Growth = RSG, Commodities that have competitiveness or cannot compete can be analyzed by the formula, namely: RSG = ri (ri'/ri – nt'/nt)

Note: ri = Production value of commodity i sub-district in the initial year, ri' = Production value of commodity i sub-district in the last year, nt = Production value of commodity i district in the initial year, nt' = Production value of commodity i district at the end of year.

Rating:

RSG>0 means it has good competitiveness and RSG<0 means it cannot compete well.

Proportional Growth = PG, Commodities that have a fast growth rate or a slow growth rate can be analyzed with a proportional growth rate with the formula, namely: PG = ri (nt'/nt – Nt'/Nt)

Note: ri = Production value of commodity i sub-district in the initial year, nt = Production value of commodity i district in the initial year, nt' = Production value of commodity i district at the end of year, Nt = Total district production value in the initial year, Nt' = Total district production value at the end of the year. Commodities are categorized as proportional growth, namely: PG value> 0 means commodity i in region j is growing fast. PG<0 means that commodity i in region j is growing slowly.

Net Growth = NG, Commodities that have a fast progressive growth rate or a slow growth rate can be analyzed with a progressive rate with the formula, namely: NG = PG + RSG

Commodities producing NG > 0 means that the growth of the commodity is progressive. Meanwhile, NG<0 means that commodity growth is slow.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Superior commodities with the criteria of commodities which are the base, have good competitiveness, fast and progressive growth towards the district. As for the criteria for potential commodities, namely having criteria as a base commodity and having only one component of regional growth.

Base commodity is a commodity that produces an LQ value greater than 1 (one). LQ value greater than 1 (one) indicates the ability of a subregion to produce certain commodities and the ability to supply it to other regions. This is because commodities with an LQ value of more than 1 (one) have a relatively larger share compared to commodity production in other regions. Commodities that have competitiveness (Regional Share Growth = RSG) or cannot compete, if the analysis results show RSG>0 it means it has good competitiveness and RSG<0 means it cannot compete well. Commodities are categorized as Proportional Growth (PG), i.e. the value of PG> 0 means that commodity i in region j is growing fast. PG<0 means that commodity i in region j is growing slowly. Commodities produce Net Growth (NG)> 0 means the growth of commodities including progressive (advanced). Meanwhile, NG<0 means that commodity growth is slow.

The results of the compilation analysis of the determination of superior and potential commodities in the food and fruit crop sector, namely: The sub-sector of superior food crops is rice in eight sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Penebel Districts; corn in two sub-districts: Kerambitan and Baturiti sub-districts. This is in accordance with the theory that the base sector is a sector that carries out export-oriented activities outside the boundaries of the economy concerned. The basic sector has a primary mover role in the growth of a region. The greater the export of a region, the more advanced the regional growth. Every change that occurs in the basic sector has a dual effect on the regional economy [12]. Because the commodities of rice and corn in the sub-district are the basis, so that they can improve the welfare of the community. Besides that, rice and corn commodities are superior commodities that deserve to be developed because they meet the criteria for basic commodities, have good competitiveness, have fast progressive growth rates, and have fast growth rates. This is in accordance with the theory [7, 9], where rice and corn are the basis, have good competitiveness, have a fast progressive growth rate, and have a fast growth rate; while the potential ones are corn in one sub-district of Penebel, soybeans in one sub-district of East Selemadeg. Corn and soybeans in the sub-district are potential commodities. This is in accordance with the basic sector theory, namely: is a sector that carries out export-oriented activities outside the boundaries of the area of the economy concerned. The basic sector has a primary mover role in the growth of a region. The

greater the export of a region, the more advanced the regional growth. Every change that occurs in the basic sector has a dual effect on the regional economy [12]. Because the commodities of corn and soybeans in the sub-district are the basis, so that they can improve the welfare of the community. Corn and soybean commodities meet one of the criteria for regional growth components [7, 9]; the superior horticulture (fruit) sub-sector is papaya in seven sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, and Penebel sub-sectors; sapodilla in seven sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti sub-districts; bananas in three sub-districts: Selemadeg Barat, Penebel, and Pupuan sub-districts; pineapple in two sub-districts: Kediri and Baturiti sub-districts; salak in one sub-district: Selemadeg sub-district; jackfruit in five sub-districts: Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, and Kediri sub-districts; siam oranges in three sub-districts: Selemadeg, Baturiti, and Pupuan sub-districts; durian in three sub-districts: Selemadeg, Kerambitan, and Penebel sub-districts; guava and avocado in eight sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti sub-districts; guava and star fruit in seven sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti sub-districts; mangoes in five sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, and Tabanan sub-districts; rambutan in six sub-districts: Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti sub-districts; mangosteen in four sub-districts: Kerambitan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Papaya, sapodilla, banana, pineapple, salak, jackfruit, Siamese orange, durian, guava, avocado, guava, star fruit, mango, rambutan, mangosteen are superior commodities in the sub-district that deserve to be developed because they meet the criteria for basic commodities, have good competitiveness, has a fast progressive growth rate, and has a fast growth rate so that it can improve the welfare of the community. This is in accordance with the theory [7, 9, 12], where the commodities of papaya, sapodilla, banana, pineapple, salak, jackfruit, siam orange, durian, jambi seeds, avocado, guava, star fruit, mango, rambutan, mangosteen are the basis, has good competitiveness, has a fast progressive growth rate, and has a fast growth rate.

While the potential ones are pineapples in three sub-districts: Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, and Marga sub-districts; salak in two sub-districts: Selemadeg Timur, and Pupuan; jackfruit in two sub-districts: Marga and Baturiti sub-districts. Pineapple, salak, jackfruit in the sub-district also need to be developed to improve the welfare of the community because these commodities have potential. It is said to be potential because it is a basic commodity, and fulfills one of the criteria for regional growth components. This is in accordance with the theory [7, 9, 13]. The development of superior and potential commodities makes a major contribution to the welfare of the community. This confirms research [13, 14, 15, 16], where a large contribution is obtained through the development of leading or potential sectors and sub-sectors. The full featured or potential commodities are presented in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.

TABLE 1 SUPERIOR COMMODITIES AND POTENTIAL FOOD CROPS

Commodity Type	Districts	
	Superior	Potential
Rice	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Penebel	
Corn	Kerambitan, dan Baturiti	Penebel
Soybeans		Selemadeg Timur

Source: Results of data processing

TABLE 2 SUPERIOR COMMODITIES AND POTENTIAL FRUITS

Commodity Type	Districts	
	Superior	Potential
Papaya	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, dan Penebel	
Sawo	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	
Banana	Selemadeg Barat, Penebel, dan Pupuan	
Pineapple	Kediri, dan Baturiti	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, dan Marga
Salak	Selemadeg	Selemadeg Timur, dan Pupuan
Jackfruit	Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, dan Kediri	Marga, dan Baturiti
Orange	Selemadeg, Baturiti, dan Pupuan	
Durian	Selemadeg, Kerambitan, dan Penebel	
Guava	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	
Water apple	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	
starfruit	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri,	

Commodity Type	Districts	
	Superior	Potential
	Marga, dan Baturiti	
Avocado	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	
Mango	Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, dan Tabanan	
Rambutan	Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	
Mangosteen	Kerambitan, Kediri, Marga, dan Baturiti	

Source: Results of data processing

TABLE 3 DETERMINATION OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES AND POTENTIAL OF FOOD CROPS

Commodity		Rice	Corn	Cassava	Sweet potato
Selemadeg	LQ	1,037	-	-	-
	RSG	1.382,560	-	-	-
	PG	- 69,587	-	-	-
	NG	1.312,973	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	1,028	-	-	-
	RSG	942,645	-	-	-
	PG	- 53,528	474,071	-	-
	NG	889,117	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	1,037	-	-	-
	RSG	880,722	-	-	-
	PG	- 33,078	-	-	-
	NG	847,644	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Kerambitan	LQ	1,008	1,034	-	-
	RSG	8.497,615	394,279	-	-
	PG	696,514	- 37,793	-	-
	NG	9.194,129	356,486	-	-
	P/S	S	U		
Tabanan	LQ	0,997	0,031	-	-
	RSG	1.363,007	-	-	-
	PG	- 18,887	-	-	-
	NG	1.344,120	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Kediri	LQ	0,996	-	-	-
	RSG	3.238,903	-	-	-
	PG	- 78,001	-	-	-
	NG	3.160,902	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Marga	LQ	0,996	-	-	-
	RSG	1.788,202	-	-	-
	PG	- 90,020	-	-	-
	NG	1.698,182	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Baturiti	LQ	0,919	2,785	-	-
	RSG	- 11.461,981	- 631,343	-	-
	PG	-250,184	483,405	-	-
	NG	- 11.712,165	- 147,938	-	-
	P/S		S		
Penebel	LQ	1,027	1,349	-	-
	RSG	- 42.756,687	-	-	-
	PG	- 780,136	54,333	-	-
	NG	- 43.536,823	-	-	-
	P/S	S	P		
Pupuan	LQ	0,982	0,406	-	-
	RSG	667,466	-	-	-
	PG	- 32,902	-	-	-
	NG	634,564	-	-	-
	P/S				

Source: Results of data processing. * P= Potential, S=Superior

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

Commodity		Peanuts	Soybeans	Green beans
Selemadeg	LQ	-	-	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	-	1,006	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	- 6,543	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S		P	
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	-	-	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Kerambitan	LQ	-	-	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	4,007	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Tabanan	LQ	-	0,353	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Kediri	LQ	-	0,792	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	- 0,585	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Marga	LQ	-	-	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Baturiti	LQ	-	0,116	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	0,873	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Penebel	LQ	-	0,047	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	1,343	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			
Pupuan	LQ	-	0,747	-
	RSG	-	-	-
	PG	-	- 9,617	-
	NG	-	-	-
	P/S			

Source: Results of data processing. * P= Potential, S=Superior

TABLE 4 DETERMINATION OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES AND POTENTIAL FRUITS

Commodity		Pepaya	Sawo	Banana	Pineapple
Selemadeg	LQ	5,464	9,636	0,550	2,638
	RSG	-758,060	- 257,077	-1.639,352	- 24,507
	PG	627,084	8,142	405,867	25,259
	NG	- 130,976	-248,935	- 1.233,484	0,752
	P/S	S	S		P
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	3,326	29,009	0,071	3,891
	RSG	- 39,010	-43,966	- 18,985	- 4,124
	PG	34,042	1,459	4,276	3,444
	NG	- 4,968	-42,507	- 14,709	- 0,679
	P/S	S	S		P
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	0,403	-	1,295	0,009
	RSG	- 219,335	-	- 14.067,616	-
	PG	172,000	-	3.917,786	-
	NG	- 47,335	-	- 10.149,829	-
	P/S			U	
Kerambitan	LQ	-	2,364	0,220	0,266
	RSG	-	- 126,001	- 1.299,568	- 281,192
	PG	9,589	- 13,017	361,571	145,534
	NG	-	- 139,018	- 937,998	- 135,658
	P/S		S		
Tabanan	LQ	1,512	8,014	0,173	0,981
	RSG	- 102,746	- 187,159	- 462,743	- 11,330
	PG	100,333	5,442	100,373	9,185
	NG	- 2,412	- 181,716	- 362,371	- 2,145
	P/S	S	S		
Kediri	LQ	2,008	18,631	0,149	16,908
	RSG	- 5,339	- 149,407	- 3,262	- 404,381
	PG	7,167	4,392	2,749	283,592
	NG	1,828	- 145,015	- 0,513	- 120,789
	P/S	S	S		S
Marga	LQ	44,656	10,073	0,005	13,950
	RSG	-3.021,597	- 238,602	- 10,103	-
	PG	2.477,877	6,858	1,934	126,238
	NG	- 543,721	- 231,745	- 8,168	-
	P/S	S	S		P
Baturiti	LQ	3,394	5,422	0,369	6,498
	RSG	-1.722,451	-1.048,835	- 2.405,755	- 396,217
	PG	1.485,293	30,145	735,285	462,375
	NG	- 237,158	-1.018,690	- 1.670,470	66,159
	P/S	S	S		S
Penebel	LQ	2,201	0,018	1,223	-
	RSG	- 295,128	-	948,440	-
	PG	395,959	-	1.727,609	2,638
	NG	100,831	-	2.676,048	-
	P/S	S		S	
Pupuan	LQ	0,091	0,155	1,245	0,696
	RSG	-86,729	-	- 67.206,368	-
	PG	78,833	-	12.227,329	50,861
	NG	- 7,895	-	- 54.979,039	-
	P/S			S	

Source: Results of data processing * P= Potential, S=Superior

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

Commodity		Salak	Jackfruit	Big Orange	Siamese Orange	Durian
Selemadeg	LQ	2,717	-	-	1,537	3,940
	RSG	- 91,665	-	-	- 67,042	- 3.999,118
	PG	1,924	-	-	- 39,807	2.410,384
	NG	- 89,742	-	-	- 106,849	- 1.588,734
	P/S	S			S	S
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	2,230	39,119	-	0,620	0,334
	RSG	- 4,823	- 532,590	-	- 0,482	- 33,918
	PG	0,120	141,996	-	- 0,490	20,726
	NG	- 4,703	- 390,593	-	- 0,972	- 13,192
	P/S	P	S			
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	0,083	2,711	-	0,004	0,788
	SG	- 8,941	- 847,530	-	- 2,965	- 2.312,841
	PG	0,214	230,051	-	- 0,980	1.562,708
	NG	- 8,727	- 617,479	-	- 3,945	- 750,132
	P/S		S			
Kerambitan	LQ	-	35,230	-	0,040	3,761
	RSG	-	- 656,730	-	-	- 4.968,830
	PG	7,825	-3.655,422	-	-	3.609,014
	NG	-	-4.312,152	-	-	- 1.359,816
	P/S		S			S
Tabanan	LQ	-	28,756	-	0,217	0,522
	RSG	-	- 516,199	-	-	- 345,626
	PG	-	377,227	-	-	205,183
	NG	-	- 138,971	-	-	- 140,443
	P/S		S			
Kediri	LQ	-	12,502	-	-	-
	RSG	-	-1.545,619	-	-	-
	PG	-	411,163	-	-	-
	NG	-	-1.134,455	-	-	-
	P/S		S			
Marga	LQ	-	23,367	-	0,195	0,287
	RSG	-	-	-	- 6,412	- 137,871
	PG	106,194	-1.141,466	-	- 2,450	82,902
	NG	-	-	-	- 8,861	- 54,969
	P/S		P			
Baturiti	LQ	0,056	28,397	-	1,101	0,230
	RSG	- 19.347,599	-	-	41,841	- 1.270,353
	PG	6.937,573	7.870,978	-	- 22,659	741,285
	NG	- 12.410,027	-	-	19,181	- 529,068

Commodity		Salak	Jackfruit	Big Orange	Siamese Orange	Durian
	P/S		P		S	
Penebel	LQ	0,670	-	-	0,132	1,869
	RSG	-	-	-	14,459	- 2.392,735
	PG	- 28,024	-	-	- 8,574	1.807,961
	NG	-	-	-	5,885	- 584,774
	P/S					S
Pupuan	LQ	2,397	0,145	-	2,795	0,664
	RSG	-	-	-	- 5.569,945	- 6.446,982
	PG	- 540,267	-	-	- 1.881,837	3.903,317
	NG	-	-	-	- 7.451,782	- 2.543,666
	P/S	P			S	

Source: Results of data processing. * P= Potential, S=Superior

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

Komoditas		Jambu biji	Jambu air	Blimbing	Alpukat
Selemadeg	LQ	10,405	13,935	76,899	28,822
	RSG	- 878,376	- 124,277	- 192,994	- 984,174
	PG	643,180	70,311	- 79,676	886,546
	NG	- 235,196	- 53,965	- 272,670	- 97,629
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	16,994	9,354	125,687	87,543
	RSG	- 209,926	- 23,730	- 34,138	- 437,411
	PG	153,716	8,938	- 15,993	394,020
	NG	- 56,210	- 14,792	- 50,131	- 43,390
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	3,511	0,064	-	13,349
	RSG	-1.006,120	-	-	- 1.555,791
	PG	738,915	-	-	1.401,459
	NG	- 267,204	-	-	- 154,332
	P/S	S			S
Kerambitan	LQ	11,651	2,795	8,931	32,136
	RSG	-2.129,451	- 97,639	- 48,859	- 2.377,906
	PG	1.562,779	38,433	- 20,171	2.144,724
	NG	- 566,672	- 59,206	- 69,030	- 233,182
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Tabanan	LQ	17,903	12,662	11,209	46,147
	RSG	- 849,217	- 89,424	21,385	- 943,610
	PG	644,528	45,583	- 5,043	850,726
	NG	- 204,689	- 43,840	16,342	- 92,884
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Kediri	LQ	17,027	68,073	56,801	65,939
	RSG	-1.748,186	-1.485,486	- 157,043	- 3.007,199
	PG	1.280,966	560,108	- 65,412	2.708,890
	NG	- 467,220	- 925,378	- 222,455	- 298,310
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Marga	LQ	4,870	6,945	23,519	307,744
	RSG	- 243,073	- 71,190	- 34,899	- 6.213,221
	PG	177,987	26,814	- 14,408	5.596,879
	NG	- 65,086	- 44,377	- 49,307	- 616,342
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Baturiti	LQ	20,070	23,850	40,305	95,423
	RSG	-6.905,749	-1.989,546	- 483,548	-15.501,512
	PG	5.202,072	750,187	- 200,703	13.983,243
	NG	-1.703,678	-1.239,359	- 684,251	- 1.518,269
	P/S	S	S	S	S
Penebel	LQ	-	0,038	0,045	-
	RSG	-	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-	-
	P/S				
Pupuan	LQ	0,068	0,092	-	0,852
	RSG	-	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-	-
	P/S				

Source: Results of data processing. * P= Potential, S=Superior

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

Komoditas		Mangga	Rambutan	Duku	Manggis
Selemadeg	LQ	14,570	9,867	-	0,033
	RSG	- 3.849,063	- 2.695,494	-	-
	PG	3.071,228	2.454,874	-	-
	NG	- 777,835	- 240,620	-	-
	P/S	S	S		
Selemadeg Timur	LQ	2,663	56,964	-	-
	RSG	- 82,246	-	-	-
	PG	67,723	-	-	-
	NG	- 14,523	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Selemadeg Barat	LQ	1,229	0,249	-	0,216
	RSG	- 1.067,539	-	-	-
	PG	887,168	-	-	-
	NG	- 180,371	-	-	-
	P/S	S			
Kerambitan	LQ	5,041	9,387	-	4,271
	RSG	- 1.147,143	- 5.433,948	-	- 37.002,623
	PG	1.693,069	4.965,084	-	35.238,899
	NG	545,926	-468,864	-	- 1.763,724
	P/S	S	S		S
Tabanan	LQ	18,244	40,428	-	0,586
	RSG	- 2.076,635	- 6.628,265	-	- 1.396,521
	PG	2.170,515	6.036,576	-	1.329,956
	NG	93,880	- 591,688	-	- 66,565
	P/S	S	S		
Kediri	LQ	0,018	9,719	-	17,812
	RSG	- 6,558	- 3.546,122	-	- 94.549,615
	PG	5,079	3.229,568	-	90.042,922
	NG	- 1,479	- 316,553	-	- 4.506,692
	P/S		S		S
Marga	LQ	0,245	23,618	-	5,040
	RSG	-	- 3.754,417	-	- 11.844,563
	PG	-	3.420,727	-	11.279,994
	NG	-	- 333,690	-	- 564,569
	P/S		S		S
Baturiti	LQ	-	18,349	-	7,545
	RSG	-	-24.204,213	-	-144.793,321
	PG	-	22.043,565	-	137.891,770
	NG	-	- 2.160,648	-	- 6.901,551
	P/S		S		S
Penebel	LQ	0,009	0,288	-	0,350
	RSG	-	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-	-
	P/S				
Pupuan	LQ	-	-	-	0,042
	RSG	-	-	-	-
	PG	-	-	-	-
	NG	-	-	-	-

Komoditas		Mangga	Rambutan	Duku	Manggis
	P/S				

Source: Results of data processing. * P= Potential, S=Superior

IV. CONCLUSION

The commodities of the superior rice food crop sector are in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Penebel. Corn commodity is superior in Kerambitan and Baturiti.

Potential commodity of corn in Penebel sub-district. Soybean commodity in East Selemadeg sub-district.

The superior papaya fruit sector commodity is in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, and Penebel. Sawo in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Bananas in the West Selemadeg, Penebel, and Pupuan sub-districts. Pineapple in the districts of Kediri, and Baturiti. Salak in Selemadeg district. Jackfruit in the districts of East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, and Kediri. Oranges in Selemadeg, Baturiti, and Pupuan sub-districts. Durian in Selemadeg, Kerambitan, and Penebel sub-districts. Guava in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Water guava in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Blimbing in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Avocado in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Selemadeg Timur, Selemadeg Barat, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Mangoes in Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, West Selemadeg, Kerambitan, and Tabanan sub-districts. Rambutan in the sub-districts of Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti. Mangosteen in the sub-districts of Kerambitan, Kediri, Marga, and Baturiti.

Pineapple potential commodity in Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, and Marga sub-districts. Salak in the East Selemadeg and Pupuan sub-districts. Jackfruit in Marga and Baturiti sub-districts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the editors for their useful comments and suggestions. We also thank the Director of the State Polytechnic of Bali for the financial support, in accordance with the research contract number: 00870/PL8/LT/2021.

REFERENCES

[1] Dumairy. 1996. Perekonomian Indonesia. Jakarta:

[2] Srikandi, P. Sutomo, P. dan Patrick, W. 2015. Analisis Potensi Unggulan dan Daya Saing Sub Sektor Pertanian Di Kabupaten Minahasa. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi* Volume 15 No. 04.

[3] Tarigan, R. 2007. *Ekonomi Regional, Teori dan Aplikasi* (edisi revisi). Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

[4] Arsyad, L. 2010. *Ekonomi Pembangunan*, Bagian Penerbitan STIE, Jakarta.

[5] Res, T. F. Eliza. Susy, E. 2015. Analisis Identifikasi Sektorunggulan dan struktur Ekonomi Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Meranti. *Jom Faperta* Vol 2 No 1

[6] Iqbal, M. W. Y. Hendry, C, Analisis Penentuan Sektor Basis dan Sektor Potensial Di Kabupaten Lamongan

[7] Susilawati. Isfa, S. Shirly, W. 2016. Penentuan Komoditas Unggulan Sektor Pertanian Tanaman Pangan di Kabupaten Bone, Sulawesi Selatan. *Prosiding* Temu Ilmiah IPLBI

[8] Budiharsono, S. 2001. Teknik Pengembangan Wilayah Pesisir dan Lautan. Pradnya Paramita. Jakarta.

[9] Puspita, D. dan Eko, B. 2013. Identifikasi Potensi Komoditas Unggulan Pada Koridor Jalan Lintas Selatan Jatim di Kabupaten Tulungagung-Trenggalek. *Jurnal Teknik POMITS*. Vol: 2, No. 2, 118- 122

[10] Hair, J.F. Jr. , Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L., & Black, W.C. (1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis, (5th Edition).* Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

[11] Sugiyono. 2019. *Statistika Untuk Penelitian*. cetakan ke-30. Bandung: Alfabeta.

[12] Emilia dan Imelia. 2006. Modul Ekonomi Regional Jurusan Ilmu Ekonomi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Jambi.

[13] Timothy, J. E. 2019. Identifikasi Sektor Unggulan Di Kota Salatiga Periode 2010-2016 *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*. Vol 8 No 2, Hal. 122-130

[14] Nuraini, E. 2013. Analisis Sektor Potensial Di Kota Mojokerto Tahun 2007-2011. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi* (JUPE). 01 (3), (1-15).

[15] Husna. Nailatul. Irwan N. dan Mochammad, R. 2013. Analisis Pengembangan Potensi Ekonomi Lokal Untuk Menguatkan Daya

Saing Daerah Di Kabupaten Gersik. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* (JAP). 01 (1), 188-196.

[16] Kamarudin. 2015. Analisis Potensi Sektor Ekonomi Kabupaten Jember. *http://jurnal.unars.ac.id/* artikel/2015-03-45-44-2%20komaruddin.