

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY IN MEETING FOOD NEEDS OF EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE BASED ON SUPERIOR FOOD COMMODITIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Abstract: The aims of this study are (1) to determine the contribution of the leading agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency to the fulfillment of food needs in East Kalimantan Province. (2) Knowing the agricultural sub-sector and commodities that are the mainstay in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This research is a quantitative descriptive research. The data used in this study are secondary time series data from 2016 to 2020 sourced from BPS and the Agriculture and Livestock Service Office of Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The analytical method used is contribution analysis, shift share and Location Quotient (LQ). The results showed that in 2016-2020 the contribution of the agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency to the fulfillment of the food needs of East Kalimantan Province was 38.82%. From the shift share analysis, it is known that the growth rate of the agricultural sector has a positive value of 0.2. This is also reflected in the value of the differential shift (Cij). Cij agricultural sector has a positive value of 538.79 billion which shows that the agricultural sector has a competitive value. The growth rate (Dij) of Kutai Kartanegara Regency is 2209.47 billion. The leading sub-sectors are fisheries sub-sector, food crops sub-sector, and horticulture sub-sector. Aquaculture commodities are the flagship of the fisheries sub-sector. Rice is the leading commodity in the food crop sub-sector. Meanwhile, ginger and temu lawak are the leading commodities in the horticulture sub-sector.

Keywords: Agricultural sector, Contribution, Shift share, LQ.

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INTRODUCTION

East Kalimantan Province is one of the provinces in Eastern Indonesia that is famous for its abundant natural resources, both on land and at sea. Even since the colonial era, natural resources have been exploited ranging from petroleum, coal mines and even the forestry sector. With the number of companies in East Kalimantan invite migrants or workers from other regions. With the establishment of East Kalimantan Province as the capital of the new State (IKN) is certainly a special attraction for population displacement.

The establishment of East Kalimantan Province as the new State Capital (IKN) is not only the administrative center of the government but also has an impact on various aspects of life. In recent years the population of East Kalimantan Province has increased every year due to the development of various economic activities. And it will increase even more when there has been a transfer of the new National Capital. As the number of people increased followed by increasing consumer preferences, the need for food also increased. Therefore, one of the important things is the availability and adequacy of foodstuffs. The table below shows the increase in the population of East Kalimantan Province from 2016- 2020 based on (BPS Kaltim, 2021).

Table 1. Population of East Kalimantan Province (2016 - 2020)

| Numb. | Year | Population |
|-------|------|------------|
| 1 | 2016 | 3.501.232 |
| 2 | 2017 | 3.575.449 |
| 3 | 2018 | 3.648.835 |
| 4 | 2019 | 3.721.400 |
| 5 | 2020 | 3.766.000 |

Source: BPS East Kalimantan Province 2021.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency is one of the regencies in East Kalimantan Province consisting of 18 sub-districts. Kutai Kartanegara Regency is famous for its natural wealth, especially oil and coal. Currently, the mining sector is the largest income for Kutai Kartanegara Regency. However, along with the changing era of the use of natural resources that cannot be renewed began to be abandoned by the international community, as well as the state of Indonesia. As President Jokowi said, "Indonesia will divert coal plants with renewable energy in 2040, noting that there is cooperation, technology, decent economic value, and international funding that helps the energy transition," Jokowi explained (Lenny Tristia Tambun, 2021). And as an area that relies on its regional income from non-renewable natural resources, Kutai Kartanegara Regency must prepare itself so that its regional income is not affected by the transition. One way is to utilize renewable natural resources, including the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector in addition to maintaining the availability of food needs, but can also be used as a source of regional income.

The agricultural sector is a very strategic sector to grow the economy of a region. In addition to being a means of meeting food needs and contributing to regional income, the agricultural sector is also a high labor absorber, especially the labor in the countryside. So large is the role of the agricultural sector makes the Jokowi Government at this time put the agricultural sector to strengthen the economy and national defense. So it is expected that the direction of agricultural development is to realize advanced, independent and modern agriculture.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency in addition to being rich in natural resources that cannot be renewed also has a wealth of natural

resources that are updated from the agricultural sector. This is supported by the area of productive land and sleeping land that has the prospect of being used as productive land. Geographical and geomorphological conditions make Kutai Kartanegara as one of the regencies that provide an important role in meeting food needs for East Kalimantan Province.

The potential of natural resources owned by Kutai Kartanegara Regency has not been explored and managed optimally, so it has not been able to contribute and benefit significantly enough for economic development and improving the quality of life of the people in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. So Kutai Kartanegara Regency should be able to take advantage of its great potential, in order to make a meaningful contribution so as to increase economic growth in the community.

Regional economic growth is basically influenced by the competitive advantages of a region, the specialization of the region, as well as the economic potential possessed by the area. Therefore, the utilization and development of all economic potential is a top priority that must be explored and developed in carrying out sustainable regional economic development. The determination of a sector with commodities as a potential and superior sector and commodity in the Regency should be adjusted to the potential of natural resources and human resources owned by the region. The selected sectors and superior commodities are those that have high productivity and can provide added value so that it has a positive impact on the welfare of the community. This is in line with the opinion pendapat (Syahroni dalam (Syahab et al., 2013), that the determination of regional superior commodities must also consider the contribution of a commodity to economic growth and aspects of equitable development in a region.

The agricultural sector in a broad sense is the main forming of economic structure after oil and gas in Kutai Kartanegara, but the picture has not been able to explain and

direct more specifically the potential and superior commodities that will be used as a starting point for agricultural development that exists at this time. So it is considered necessary to conduct research on the Contribution of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in Meeting the Food Needs of East Kalimantan Province Based on The Superior Food Commodities of the Agricultural Sector. This study aims to (1) Find out the contribution of the superior agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency to meet food needs in East Kalimantan Province, (2) Know the Agricultural Subsector that is the flagship in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

METHODS

This research is quantitative descriptive research. The data collected and used in this study is secondary data. The secondary data used is data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Kalimantan Province and BPS kutai Kartanegara regency and related agencies. The study used contribution analysis, shift share and Location Quotient.

Contribution Analysis

The contribution of the district to meet the needs of the province is carried out by cross-table analysis. The formula used uses the formula introduced by Tyranny in (Machmuddin, N. et al., 2021), which was modified.

$$Z = \frac{X_i}{Y_i} \times 100\%$$

Information:

Z = contribution of the agricultural sector to the PDRB

X_i = PDRB of the Regency agricultural sector

Y_i = PDRB of the agricultural sector of East Kalimantan Province

Analisis Shift-Share

Shift-share analysis is used to determine the performance and productivity of the area. This technique compares the growth rate of regional economic sectors (in this case Kutai Kartanegara Regency) with the

higher rate of economic growth (in this case East Kalimantan Province). Using shift-share analysis can be known changes in economic structure during a certain period of observation. The shift-share calculation formula according to P. Blair (1991) in (Sjafrizal, 2008) is as follows.

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$$

$$N_{ij} = E_{ij} \cdot R_n$$

$$M_{ij} = E_{ij} (R_{in} - R_n)$$

$$C_{ij} = E_{ij} (R_{ij} - R_{in})$$

Where:

R_{ij} = The growth rate of sector i in Kutai Kartanegara Regency;

R_{in} = The growth rate of sector i in East Kalimantan Province;

R_n = Pdrb growth rate Of Kutai Kartanegara Regency;

N_{ij} = Growth Influence;

M_{ij} = Industry mix;

C_{ij} = Competitive advantage;

D_{ij} = The sum of the growth influence of East Kalimantan Province;

E_{ij} = PDRB (output) sector i Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

If the value of proportional shift and differential shift, indicates that the state of the economic structure in the area is good. If it is negative, it may be that the state of the economy in the area can still be improved by comparing it with the structure of the national economy.

Location quotient (LQ)

LQ analysis is used to determine the superior subsectors of the agricultural sector. Districts that have a potential and superior base subsector and develop well certainly have a significant influence on regional economic growth, which can ultimately increase regional income optimally. The LQ calculation method refers to the following formula (Kuncoro, 2010):

$$LQ = \frac{X_r/R_{Vr}}{X_n/R_{Vn}} \text{ atau } \frac{X_r/X_n}{R_{Vr}/R_{Vn}}$$

Information:

X_r = Commodity production value i in Kabupaten

R_{vr} = Total regency production

X_n = Value of commodity production i in East Kalimantan Province

R_{vn} = Total rovinsi production of East Kalimantan

The criteria for measuring LQ values are described as follows:

$LQ > 1$, means that the commodity i becomes the base sector or becomes the growth sector. Commodities in the agricultural sector have a comparative advantage, the result can not only meet the needs in the region concerned but also to meet the needs of the province and even exported outside other regions and abroad. In other words, the commodity is a strong agricultural sector commodity, so the area concerned is potentially an exporter of products from the agricultural sector to other regions or has favorable prospects to develop;

$LQ = 1$, meaning that the commodity i is classified as non-base. Commodities in the agricultural sector do not have a comparative advantage. The production is only enough to meet the needs of the region or regency itself and cannot afford to be exported to other areas; and

$LQ < 1$, meaning that commodity i is included in non-base. Commodity production in the agricultural sector in a region cannot meet its own needs, so it needs supply or imports from outside. In other words, the commodity is less profitable to develop and has not been able to meet all the demand from within the region, so it must be imported from other regions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

East Kalimantan is a province located on the island of Kalimantan consisting of 7 regencies and 3 cities. With an area of 127,346.92 km², East Kalimantan is the fourth largest province in Indonesia after Papua, Central Kalimantan, and West

Kalimantan. Astronomically, East Kalimantan is located between 113°35'31" and 119°12'48" east longitude, and between 2°34'23" north latitude and 2°44'14" south latitude. Based on its geographical position, East Kalimantan has the following boundaries: North borders North Kalimantan; South border with South Kalimantan; West borders West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and Malaysia; East bordered by Sulawesi Sea and Makassar Strait (BPS Kaltim, 2021).

Kutai Kartanegara Regency is a regency in East Kalimantan province which has an area of 27,263.10 km². It is located at geographical coordinates between 115°26' to 117°36' East Longitude, as well as between 1°08' to 1°28' South Latitude. Kutai Kartanegara Regency consists of 18 sub-districts, namely Samboja District, Muara Jawa, Sanga-Sanga, Loa Janan, Loa Kulu, Muara Muntai, Muara Wis, Bangun City, Tenggarong, Sebulu, Tenggarong Seberang, Anggana, Muara Badak, Marang Kayu, Muara Kaman, Kenohan, Kembang Janggut, and Tabang. Kutai Kartanegara Regency has dozens of rivers spread over almost all sub-districts and is the main means of transportation in addition to land transportation, with the longest river Mahakam River with a length of about 920 kilometers (BPS Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara, 2021).

Contribution of the superior agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency to the fulfillment of food needs in East Kalimantan Province

The agricultural sector needs to be developed because this sector is a very important sector in contributing GDP (Gross Domestic Product). In addition, the agricultural sector plays an important role as a provider of employment, provider of menu diversity, supporter of the industrial sector, and foreign exchange contributor. Various efforts have been made by the government in the framework of agricultural development. Similarly, the

kutai kartanegara regency government in the framework of agricultural development has taken various ways to improve the agricultural sector. Since 2011 Kutai Kartanegara Regency has become a rice barn for east Kalimantan province. Kutai Kartanegara Regency accounts for about 40% of rice in East Kalimantan as well as the main supplier for local vegetables as conveyed by the Regent of Kutai Kartanegara in the 7th Plenary Meeting (Pemerintah Kukar, 2011).

From the results of the study (table 2) it is known that Kutai Kartanegara Regency has a considerable role in meeting food needs in East Kalimantan Province. The contribution of the agricultural sector between 2016-2020 to the fulfillment of agricultural sector food in East Kalimantan Province averaged 38.82%. And when compared to regencies / cities in East Kalimantan Province, from 2016 - 2020 Kutai Kartanegara Regency contributes the largest agricultural sector every year. Kutai Kartanegara Regency contribution based on percentages far above other regencies. In addition, Kutai Kartanegara Regency is also a contributor to the PDRB of East Kalimantan Province based on the prevailing price in 2020 of 24.54%. Even in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic conditions, the agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency was able to survive and increase. This is in line with the results of research (Novita et al., 2022) stated that the agricultural sector contributed the most to the establishment of the PDRB structure in the economy of North Sumatra Province and was able to survive and grow amid the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred.

Followed by the East Kutai Regency area which contributes to the agricultural sector by 18.18%. East Kutai Regency has the largest area in East Kalimantan Province but has not made its agricultural sector as one of the sources of regional income. This

is supported by the results of research (Rizka Maulina, 2021), stated that the mining and quarrying sector is a base sector that is believed to have the ability to become a sector capable of meeting the needs of many regions. In addition to the base sector, the sector also has an advantage in terms of competing/competitive and included in the fast-advancing and fast-growing sector. However, there are several alternative sectors to be optimized both in terms of growth and contribution in the future, one of which is the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors. This sector when encouraged can be a superior sector (base), develop and grow, although currently still depressed.

The success of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in contributing to the fulfillment of food needs in East Kalimantan Province is supported by the potentials of the Agricultural Sector. In addition to the vast potential of a large area is also supported by the potential of water sources. Some water sources that can be used for food improvement in Kutai Kartanegara Regency include:

Mahakam River with its tributaries;

The second longest river in Indonesia has great potential in the agricultural sector. The river with a length of 980 km has 13 tributaries. Crossing from upstream at the foot of Mount Cemar and empties into the Mahakam Delta waters of the Makassar Strait (Febrianto, 2019);

There is a lake

Kutai Kartanegara Regency has 3 large lakes, namely Lake Jempang with an area of 150 km², Lake Semayang covering an area of 130 km² and Lake Melintang covering an area of 110 km². The existence of these 3 rivers has a great contribution in the fisheries subsector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

Samboja Reservoir

In Samboja District there is a reservoir that can be used as a source of irrigation water. Samboja reservoir has a catchment of 22 km² and a depth of 5 meters. With this area, it is estimated that samboja reservoir can hold water about 110,000,000 m³.

The existence of the Japanese Trench

Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government in 2019 has normalized the trench to facilitate the flow of water. The existence of this Japanese trench is one of them in the Loa Kulu Subdistrict area, where Loa Kulu District is one of the food producing areas in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

Sukodono Reservoir

This reservoir is also located in the Loa Kulu Subdistrict area connected to the Japanese trench. This reservoir is permanently constructed with a length of 2.95 km.

In addition to having potential in water sources, the success of Kutai Kartanegara Regency is also supported by policies carried out by local governments in the development of the agricultural sector. One of them is with the launch of the "Corn Revolution Program". This program began to be built in 2017. In addition to meeting food needs, this program also aims to open jobs, increase people's income, and pave the way for agricultural programs in a broad sense. One of the first steps taken was to hold the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding of the Kukar Regency Government with the Indonesian Corn Farmers Association (APJI) related to assistance and marketing cooperation in the framework of the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Corn Revolution Program.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency in the development of the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors also involves private parties located in the Kabuapten Kutai Kartanegara area. One of them is the

development of cattle on post-mining land. Cattle integration activities – post mining in the framework of post-mining land use began in 2005 in the Gunung Jamuan group of Kerta Bhuana Tenggara Seberang Village, and in later years until now followed by other groups. Post-mining land that is the location includes post-mining land PT. Kitadin and PT MHU.

Kutai Regency has areas that become centers of agricultural commodities based on the characteristics of the region. It is expected that the existence of the center will make it easier in the development of a commodity. Some districts that are centers of the agricultural sector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, including:

Rice Paddy Development Centers in Marangkayu, Samboja, Anggana, Loa Janan, Loa Kulu, Tenggara, Tenggara Seberang, Sebulu, Muara Kaman and Bangun Cities.

Rice development center / dry land in Tabang District, Kembang Janggut, Loa Kulu, Loa Janan, Muara Badak and Muara Jawa.

Cattle development centers in Samboja, Loa Kulu, Tenggara Seberang, Sebulu, Bangun City and Muara Kaman Districts.

capture fisheries development centers, including:

Capture Fisheries (Sea) in Samboja District, Muara Jawa, Sanga-Sanga, Anggana, Muara Badak, and Marangkayu; and

Capture Fisheries (Public Waters) in Muara Kaman District, Bangun City, Muara Wis, Muara Muntai, and Kenohan.

Cultivation fishery development centers, including:

Aquaculture (Sea) in Samboja District, Muara Jawa, Sanga-Sanga, Anggana, Muara Badak, and Marangkayu;

Aquaculture Fisheries (Rivers) in Loa Janan, Loa Kulu, Tenggara, Tenggara Seberang, Sebulu, Muara Kaman, Bangun City, Muara Wis, Muara Muntai, and Kenohan District; and

Agricultural Subsectors that are the flagship in Kutai Kartanegara Regency

Shift Share analysis is used to determine the economic growth process of Kutai Kartanegara Regency associated with the regional economy which is a reference in the period 2016-2020, namely East Kalimantan Province. Shift share analysis is used with an approach that combines two main things, namely spatial elements and sectoral elements that are applied in the framework of time dimensions.

Based on the calculations above using shift share analysis of the sector forming PDRB Kutai Kartanegara Regency during 2016-2020 experienced regional economic growth of 12548.20 billion. This is seen from the value of D_{ij} positive value. The economic growth of the agricultural sector amounted to 2208.47 billion.

However, if viewed from which sector of the economy is competitive where it can be seen from the value of C_{ij} , then the agricultural sector has a positive C_{ij} value. Even from all business fields/economic sectors that make up the PDRB Kutai Kartanegara Regency, the agricultural sector, has the greatest competitive value. It can be seen in table 5.7). This is in line with the results of Bramantyo's research (2017) which states that almost all economic sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency are competitive.

As for the output produced by the industrial mix (M_{ij}) or commonly called proposional shift shows how much

influence the growth rate of the agricultural sector in East Kalimantan Province and the total rate of economic growth in East Kalimantan Province on the growth of the agricultural sector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Based on the results of the analysis above the value of M_{ij} produced positive value of 827.81 billion. This means that the growth rate of the agricultural sector in the East Kalimantan Province region is growing faster than the total economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. This also has an impact on the agricultural sector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency as evidenced by the positive differential shift (C_{ij}) results which means that the agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency has a competitive nature.

N_{ij} 's column shows how the influence of east Kalimantan Province's economic growth on the economy of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in each sector. The results of the calculation showed positive value in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, when viewed from the aspect of the growth rate of the agricultural sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency (R_{ij}) compared to the growth rate of the agricultural sector of East Kalimantan Province (R_{in}), the growth rate of the Kutai Kartanegara agricultural sector is 0.2 while for East Kalimantan Province it is 0.15.

Each region has different economic potential from other regions, in other words that each region has superior economic sectors. Knowing the superior sector of an area is very necessary in advancing the area concerned. The superior sector is reflected in the superior commodities owned. According to (Intercession & Friyatno, 2000).

To identify the superior agricultural and commodity sub-sectors used LQ analysis methods. LQ is a relative comparison of the contribution of a sector in an area to the

contribution of a sector in the reference area. The results of the LQ analysis based on the pdrb of the constant price of Kutai Kartanegara Regency above show that the Agricultural Sector is one of the base sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency with the Fisheries, Food Crops, and Horticulture Subsectors being the superior subsectors or bases.

The fisheries subsector is the superior subsector that has the highest LQ value compared to other subsectors in the agricultural sector which is 2.72. The development of this subsector is supported by natural resources in Kutai Kartanegara Regency in the form of large lakes and mahakam rivers and kutai kartanegara coast. There are two large lakes that are the habitat of various types of freshwater fish, namely Melintang Lake with an area of 11,000 ha and Lake Semayang covering an area of 15,000 ha. Not only the existence of the two large lakes, there is also Jempang Lake with an area of 13,000 ha which is also a habitat for freshwater fish, but in this lake only 1/3 of the area is included in the Kutai Kartanegara Regency area with the remaining 2/3 of which is included in the West Kutai Regency area. In addition to the lake and river area as a habitat and extraction location for fishery activities, Kutai Kartanegara Regency also has a beach on its coast along 333 km and this area is a potential area for fisheries business or activities, especially marine fisheries.

The food crop subsector has an LQ value of 1.91 so it is also a superior subsector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Rice commodities became the leading commodity of this sector with an LQ value of 1.22. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research (Nurfani, 2020) which states rice commodities as the leading commodity in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. As stated by the Head of the Agriculture and Animal

Husbandry Office of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, KutaiKartanegara Regency has until now been able to maintain rice self-sufficiency and even become a supplier of rice needs for the East Kalimantan Province (DISKOMINFO, 2020).

In addition to the fisheries and food crop subsectors, the horticulture subsector is also a base/flagship subsector with an LQ value of 1.65. The horticulture subsector consists of 2 types of crops, namely annual vegetable and fruit crops, annual fruit and vegetable crops, and biopharmaceutical crops. All types of plants from this horticultural subsector have an LQ value of >1 which means to be the superior type of plant. For commodities of the type of vegetable and fruit crops annuals almost all commodities have LQ>1 except kale and onion plants. Types of annual fruit and vegetable crops, the superior commodities are Pineapple, melinjo, durian, mango, breadfruit and rambutan. For the type of biopharmaceutical plants, ginger and temilawak are the flagship.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Kutai Kartanegara Regency has a considerable role in meeting food needs in East Kalimantan Province. The contribution of the agricultural sector between 2016-2020 to the fulfillment of agricultural sector food in East Kalimantan Province averaged 38.82%. And when compared to regencies / cities in East Kalimantan Province, from 2016 - 2020 Kutai Kartanegara Regency contributes the largest agricultural sector every year. Followed by the East Kutai Regency area which contributes to the agricultural sector by 18.18%. Furthermore, Paser Regency which gave a contribution of 12.16%. From this value, it can be seen the amount of contribution of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in food fulfillment in East Kalimantan Province;

The agricultural sector is one of the flagships for the source of income for Kutai Kartanegara Regency. From the shift share analysis, it is known that the growth rate of the agricultural sector is positively 0.2. This is also reflected in the shift differential value (Cij). Cij agricultural sector has a positive value of 538.79 billion which shows that the agricultural sector has competitive value; and

The amount of growth (Dij) of Kutai Kartanegara Regency amounted to 2209.47 billion. And from the calculation of LQ, the agricultural sector became one of the Base sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Therefore, the agricultural sector is one of the leading sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The leading subsectors of the agricultural sector are the fisheries subsector, the food crop subsector, the horticultural subsector. Aquaculture commodities are the flagship of the fisheries subsector. Rice commodities are the flagship in the food crop subsector. While ginger and ginger commodities became the flagship in the horticulture subsector.

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