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Analysis of Leading Commodities of The Plantation Sub Sector in Malinau District

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural development in Malinau district in the plantation sub-sector has great potential to be developed. This is due to the extent of existing plantation land compared to other sub-sectors. This study aims to determine the main commodities of the plantation sub-sector in each sub-district in Malinau district and to find out how to prioritize the development of these superior commodities. The data used is the production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau district in 20152019. The data analysis method used is Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share (SS) analysis. The results showed that commodities that had an LQ value > 1 were as follows: 1) coffee commodities in the sub-districts of Malinau Kota (1.79), South Malinau (2.83), Pujungan (2.83), Kayan Hilir and Hulu (58, 06), 2) rubber commodity in Malinau Kota sub-district (1.95), North Malinau (1.50), and Sungai Boh (404.21), 3) oil palm commodity in West Malinau sub-district (1.02) and Malinau Selatan Hilir (1.03), 4) cocoa commodity in Malinau Kota subdistrict (1.52), North Malinau (1.38), and Mentarang (1.67), 5) pepper commodity in North Malinau sub-district (1.15) and Mentarang sub-district (1.86). The results of the Shift Share analysis show that the commodities that become the main development priorities are coffee in four sub-districts and rubber in one subdistrict, while other commodities are included in the second and third priorities or alternatives.

Keywords:

Agricultural Development, Location Quotient, Shift Share, Plantationtion Quotient, Shift Share, Plantation

INTRODUCTION

According to [1], agricultural development in Indonesia in the future must always be directed to be able to maximize the advantages of regional resources in a sustainable manner. Therefore, agricultural development policies must be designed from a regional economic perspective. Agricultural development in the context of regional economics is increasingly relevant with the enactment of Laws No. 22 and 25 of 1999, which was later described in Government Regulation No. 2 of 2000. This means that the central government only plays a role in designing plans that are macro, while the local government designs the implementation of the target achievement according to regional conditions. In such a policy perspective, Local governments are required to really be able to make maximum use of location-specific resource management.

Development of the agricultural sector in the plantation sub-sector which is one of the country's foreign exchange earners should receive serious

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attention from the regional and central government in planning. Commodity sub sector plantations that are the mainstay of Indonesia's export market, namely: rubber, coconut palm, cocoa and coffee. Most of the plantation crops are people's plantation businesses that are managed independently, while the cultivation of other plantation sub-sectors is managed by the government in the form of state-owned enterprises and managed by the private sector. Agriculture-based regional economic development is one of the ways in increasing local revenue (PAD) which has an impact on the creation of social welfare. Regional economic development can be realized by utilizing the potential of natural resources (SDA) in Malinau Regency can be carried out optimally and directed by following regional development planning. The agricultural sector is one of the sectors which has a significant contribution to regional development [2].

Malinau Regency is part of the North Kalimantan region which has high economic potential. Malinau Regency consists of 15 Subdistricts. As one of the districts with the largest area in Indonesia, North Kalimantan Province, the Malinau district has potential Natural Resources (SDA) of land that is large enough to be developed. One of them is the development of the plantation sub-sector. In the development of the plantation sub-sector, the government of Malinau Regency needs to pay attention to regional superior commodities that will be a priority development in every sub-district in Malinau Regency. In an attempt The development of the plantation sub-sector in Malinau Regency cannot be separated from the role of the Malinau Regency government as a policy maker. According to [3], leading commodities are the mainstay commodities which have a strategic position to be developed in an area, including Malinau District. On the other hand, in the current free market era, both at the market level local, national and global only superior commodities that are cultivated efficiently in terms of technology and socio-economics and have advantages comparative and competitive that will be able to compete sustainably with the same commodities from other regions.

One of the methods used to determine superior commodities is the Location Quotient (LQ) method which is an approach indirectly to determine whether a sector is a base sector or a non-base. And the Shift Share Analysis (SSA) method is used to find out the comparative and competitive advantage of a superior commodity by looking at the Proportional Growth and Regional Share Growth. The potential of the plantation sub-sector in Malinau Regency cannot be separated from the potential that exists in the district so that it needs to be reviewed from the commodity point of view superior plantations produced by each District to identify superior commodities that will be a priority for development.

Determination of the leading commodities of the plantation sub-sector to be worked on farmers in each sub-district in Malinau Regency so far only based on the wishes of the farmers, not

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specifically with cultivate the leading commodity of the plantation sub-sector which has the potential and has a strategic position to be developed in the sub-district of farmers. Determination of leading commodities in the plantation sub-sector in Malinau District becomes a necessity, taking into account that the sub-sector commodities plantations in Malinau Regency are able to compete sustainably with the same plantation sub-sector commodities in other areas. The purpose of identifying superior commodities that are development priorities, so that determination of government policies in regional development in the Regency Malinau, the plantation sub-sector in the future, will be more focused and have a positive impact on the plantation sub-sector in Malinau District. Not only on superior commodities, but also non-superior commodities receive attention from local governments.

Based on this background, this study aims to (1) identify the leading commodities of the plantation sub-sector in each sub-district of Malinau Regency and (2) identify the priority of developing commodities of the plantation sub-sector in each sub-district of Malinau Regency.

METHOD

This research was conducted in Malinau Regency. Research time held in December 2020 – July 2021. Sampling method is carried out by Purposive Sampling technique. Purposive Sampling is a technique for determining research samples with several certain considerations which aim that the data obtained can later be more representative. The researcher deliberately chose Malinau Regency with the reason that Malinau Regency has sub-sector commodity production plantations and land with potential to develop sub-sectors of his plantation.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. Data that collected according to time series (Time Series) in the form of annual data from year to year 2015-2019 (5 Years). Data in the form of commodity production in the Plantation Sub-Sector in Malinau Regency 2015-2019. The secondary data was obtained from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the Department of Agriculture of Malinau Regency.

Data collection in this study was carried out by the documentation method data on plantation commodities in Malinau district and Total Production of Plantation Commodities in Malinau District, originating from Dinas Malinau Regency Agriculture and the Central Bureau of Statistics of Malinau Regency.In this section, you are asked to describe method, model, design, subject and location of your research. Please put the procedure of your research clearly so that it is easy to read. Make sure that you employ appropriate research method in line with research problem and the purpose of your research. After that, the data will be analyzed with two methods.

1. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to determine commodities Plantation Sub-Sector which is a basic and non-basic commodity in the Regency Malinau. Location Quotient (LQ) formula [4].

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$$LQ = \frac{Vij/Vj}{Yin/Yn}$$

Information :

LQ : Location Quotient Index

Vij : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau District.

V j : Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau District.

Yin : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency.

Yn : Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency.

Indicators:

LQ > 1: The commodity is included in the base commodity, and is able to meet its own regional needs and the surplus can be sold to other regions.

LQ = 1: The commodity is a non-basic commodity, and can only meet the needs of their own region and cannot sell to other regions.

LQ < 1: These commodities include non-basic commodities, and commodity production is not sufficient to meet the needs of the region itself and the shortcomings are met from outside the region

2. Shift Share Analysis

According to [5], shift share analysis is analysis used to determine the components of National Growth (PN), the component of Proportional Growth (PP) and the component of Share Growth Region (PPW). This research focuses on the components of growth proportional (PP) and regional share growth (PPW). The Shift Share analysis used in this study is mathematical formulated as follows:

$$\Delta Yij = Yij (Ra - 1) + Yij (Ri - Ra) + Yij (ri - Ri)$$

ri = Y' ij/Yij

Ri = Y'j/Yj

Ra = Y'. ./Y..

PNij = (Ra - 1) × Yij

PPij = (Ri - Ra) × Yij

PPWij = (ri - Ri) × Yij

Information :

ΔYij : Changes in the production of respective plantation sub-sector commodities District in Malinau

Yij : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau District in the base year of analysis.

Y'ij : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau District at the end of the analysis year.

Yi : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency in basic analysis.

Y'i : Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency at the end of the year year of analysis.

Y.. : Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malianu Regency in base year of analysis.

Y'.. : Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency in final year of analysis.

Ra – 1: Changes in the production of plantation sub-sector commodities in the District Malinau is caused by the component of national growth.

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Ri–Ra : Changes in the production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each District of Malinau Regency caused by components proportional growth.

ri–Ri : Changes in the production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each District of Malinau Regency caused by the growth component area share.

Indicators:

a. If PPij is positive, then the plantation sub-sector commodities in the Sub-district Malinau Regency is growing fast.
b. If PPij is negative, then the commodities of the plantation sub-sector in the sub-district Malinau Regency has slow growth.
c. If PPWij is positive, then the plantation sub-sector commodities in the Sub-district Malinau district has good competitiveness when compared to plantation sub-sector commodities in other sub-districts.
d. If PPWij is negative, then the commodities of the plantation sub-sector in the District Malinau Regency cannot compete well when compared to other regional plantation sub-sector commodities.

3. Combined Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis of Proportional Growth (PP) and Regional Share Growth (PPW)

Combined Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ) Proportional Growth (PP) and Regional Share Growth (PPW) is used to determine priorities development of basic plantation sub-sector commodities in their respective regions (Sitorus, 2014).

Table 1. Criteria for Prioritizing Sub-Sector Commodity Development Plantation

Prioritas Pengembangan	LQ	PP	PPW
Utama	>1	Positif	Positif
Kedua	>1	Negatif	Positif
	>1	Positif	Negatif
Ketiga	>1	Negatif	Negatif

Operational Definition:

1. In this study, plantation commodities consist of Palm Oil, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber and Pepper.
2. Leading commodities are basic commodities that are able to fulfil their own regional needs and the surplus can be sold to other regions.
3. LQ is an analytical tool to find out the basis or non basis of a product commodity.
4. Production of plantation commodities is the result of harvests from plantation businesses in Malinau District.
5. Changes in the production of the respective plantation sub-sector commodities The sub-districts in Malinau Regency are the result of the division of production plantation commodities at the end of the year analysis with commodity production plantations in the initial year of production in the District.
6. Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau Regency in the base year of the analysis is the amount of production in the early years of plantation commodities in the sub-district.
7. Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in each sub-district Malinau District in the final year of the analysis is the total production in the final year of

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plantation commodities in producing sub-districts.

8. Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency on the basis of the analysis is the amount of production in the initial year of plantation commodities in the producing district.
9. Production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency on the basis of analysis is the amount of production at the end of the plantation commodity in the producing district.
10. Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malianu Regency in the base year of analysis is the result of the sum of all plantation commodities in Malinau District in the base year of analysis.
11. Total production of plantation sub-sector commodities in Malianu Regency in the final year of analysis is the result of the sum of all plantation commodities in Malinau District in the final year of analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identification of leading commodities in the plantation sub-sector in each sub-district of Malinau

Identification of basic plantation sub-sector commodities in the sub-district Malinau Regency uses the Location Quotient (LQ) approach, namely calculating the LQ value of each plantation sub-sector commodity produced in Malinau District. Identification of plantation sub-sector commodities that are prioritized to be developed by each sub-district in the district Malinau is focused on basic plantation sub-sector commodities, which will then be analyzed for growth. Commodities of the plantation sub-sector in their respective regions Subdistrict Regency Malinau year 2015-2019 based on results analysis LQ average that is as following:

Table 2. Results of the Average LQ Analysis of the Plantation Sub-Sector in the District Malinau 2015-2019

No	Kecamatan	LQ				
		Kelapa Sawit	Kopi	Karet	Lada	Kakao
1	Malinau Kota	0,97	**1,79**	**1,95**	0	**1,52**
2	Malinau Utara	0,99	0,64	**1,50**	**1,15**	**1,38**
3	Malinau Barat	**1,02**	0,42	0,49	0,53	0,57
4	Malinau Selatan	0,98	**2,83**	0,00	0,00	0,50
5	Pujungan	0,00	**58,06**	0	0	0
6	Mentarang Hulu	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	Bahau Hulu	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8	Kayan Selatan	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
9	Kayan Hilir	0,00	**58,06**	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Kayan Hulu	0,00	**58,06**	0,00	0,00	0,00
11	Mentarang	0,99	0,60	0,88	**1,86**	**1,67**
12	Sungai Boh	0,00	0,00	**404,21**	0,00	0,00
13	Malinau Selatan Hulu	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
14	Malinau Selatan Hilir	**1,03**	0,65	0,00	0,00	0,26
15	Sungai Tubu	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Sumber : Data diolah (2021)

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that of the 15 sub-districts in the In Malinau Regency, there are 10 sub-districts that have basic commodities (LQ > 1) namely Malinau Kota District with coffee, rubber, and cocoa base commodities. North Malinau District with rubber, pepper and cocoa base commodities. West Malinau Sub-district with palm oil base commodity, Sub-District South Malinau with coffee base commodities, Pujungan District with coffee base commodity, Kayan Hilir District with coffee base commodity, Kayan Hilir District with coffee base commodity, Mentarang District with pepper and cocoa base commodities. Sungai Boh District with commodities rubber, and Malinau Selatan Hilir sub-district with palm oil as a base commodity. There are 5 sub-districts with an average LQ value < 1.

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Each sub-district in Malinau Regency has potential which varies between sub-districts and other sub-districts so that the potential owner can produce superior commodities in accordance with the potential of its own territory. This basic commodity is a leading commodity which has an average LQ value> 1, which is where this commodity is able to meet The sub-district itself and the surplus can be sold or distributed outside District (other areas). The largest plantation sub-sector commodity The basis is the coffee commodity which is cultivated in nine sub-districts in Indonesia Malinau Districts include the District of Malinau Kota, North Malinau, West Malinau, South Malinau, Pujungan, Kayan Hilir, Kayan Hulu, Mentarang, and Lower South Malinau. Palm oil is a commodity that the most produced among other plantation.

Identification of Proportional Growth and Share Growth Plantation Sub-Sector Areas in Each District Malinau District

Commodities of the plantation sub-sector that are the basis or superior in the region Each sub-district in Malinau Regency is analyzed using Shift Share, to determine growth and non-base commodities are not analyzed. Analysis of the components of sub-sector commodity growth base plantations in the respective sub-districts of Malinau Kabupaten focused on the components of proportional growth and share growth region.

Proportional growth is the difference between regional growth and national growth. Commodities of the basic plantation sub-sector which have positive numbers indicate that the commodity in the District growth is faster than commodity growth as a whole.

The next analyzed growth is the share growth region. This component shows a regional shift caused by by the existence of certain economic sectors that grow faster or more slow in an area caused by internal locational factors meaning for an area that has a locational advantage such as resources (natural, human, capital) will have a growth component positive regional share, means that the commodity is higher in power competitiveness than other commodities at a higher level (reference area). And vice versa, areas with less or no locational factors profitable will have a component of regional share growth that is negative. The results of the analysis of Proportional Growth (PP) and Share Growth Areas (PPW) of basic plantation sub-sector commodities in their respective regions Districts of Malinau Regency in 2015-2019 are as follows.

Table 3. Proportional Growth and Regional Share Growth in Malinau Regency in 2015-2019

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No	Kecamatan	Komoditas	PP	Kriteria	PPW	Kriteria
		Kopi	0,42	Cepat	-15,47	Tidak berdaya saing
1	Malinau Kota	Karet	0,06	Cepat	0,33	Berdaya saing
		Kakao	-14,54	Lambat	-12,53	Tidak berdaya saing
		Karet	0,31	Cepat	-33	Tidak berdaya saing
2	Malinau Utara	Lada	0,86	Cepat	-67	Tidak berdaya saing
		Kakao	-47,26	Lambat	-26,99	Tidak berdaya saing
3	Malinau Barat	Kelapa Sawit	49,42	Cepat	-399,21	Tidak berdaya saing
4	Malinau Selatan	Kopi	0,64	Cepat	6,89	Berdaya saing
5	Pujungan	Kopi	0,3	Cepat	3,26	Berdaya saing
6	Mentarang Hulu	-	-	-	-	-
7	Bahau Hulu	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kayan Selatan	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kayan Hilir	Kopi	0,10	Cepat	1,09	Berdaya saing
10	Kayan Hulu	Kopi	0,80	Cepat	0,91	Berdaya saing
11	Mentarang	Lada	0,52	Cepat	0	-
		Kakao	-36,35	Lambat	36,16	Berdaya saing
12	Sungai Boh	Karet	0,25	Cepat	-0,67	Tidak berdaya saing
13	Malinau Selatan Hulu	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malinau Selatan Hilir	Kelapa Sawit	8,24	Cepat	470,63	Berdaya saing
15	Sungai Tubu	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber : Data diolah (2021)

The results of the analysis of Proportional Growth (PP) and Share Growth Area (PPW) commodity base plantation sub-sector in Malinau Regency, shows that in each of the existing sub-districts there is different growth. Based on table 3 in Malinau District The city has two commodities with fast growth or indicated by Positive PP is rubber and pepper. The number of positive PP indicates that the commodity The basic plantation sub-sector grew relatively fast compared to the other plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency. There is one base commodity experiencing slow growth or growth negative proportionality that is cocoa. From the table it can also be seen that the District Malinau Kota has one type of basic plantation sub-sector commodity which has a positive PPW value, namely rubber commodities, a positive value indicates that Rubber commodities have competitiveness when compared to other commodities other sub-districts in Malinau Regency. Commodities that cannot compete well when compared to the plantation sub-sector commodities the same in other sub-districts, namely coffee and cocoa, which is shown with a negative PPW value.

In North Malinau District, there are two commodities that have: fast growth or indicated by a positive PP value, namely rubber and pepper. There is one commodity whose growth is slow or indicated by negative PP value is cocoa. North Malinau sub-district has no commodities competitive plantation sub-sector, it can be seen from table 3 that rubber, pepper, and cocoa commodities have a negative PPW value. Negative PPW value shows that this plantation sub-sector commodity does not have competitiveness when compared to the same commodity in the sub-district area.

West Malinau sub-district has one base commodity with rapid growth as indicated by a positive PP value, namely oil palm. The number of positive PPs indicates that oil palm commodities in the Kecamatan West Malinau is growing relatively fast compared to sub-sector commodities other plantations in Malinau District. West Malinau District does not have competitive commodities, it can be seen from table 3 that the value of PPW for palm oil commodities is negative.

South Malinau District has a basic commodity that is rapid growth or indicated by a positive PP value, namely coffee. This matter shows that the coffee commodity in South Malinau District grows relatively faster compared to other

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plantation sub-sector commodities in the Regency Malinau. From table 3 it can be seen that coffee commodities in Malinau District The South has competitiveness when compared to sub-sector commodities plantations in other sub-districts in Malinau Regency are indicated by positive PPW value.

Pujungan sub-district has one plantation sub-sector commodity which has a fast growth, which is indicated by a positive PP value. The commodity that has the fastest growth is coffee. Number of positive PP on rubber showed that the beasis sub-sector commodity grew relatively faster compared to other plantation sub-sector commodities in the Regency Malinau. From table 3 it can also be seen that the coffee commodity in the District Pujungan has competitiveness compared to regional commodities In other sub-districts, this is indicated by a positive PPW value.

Kayan Hilir District has a base commodity whose growth is fast or indicated by a positive PP value, namely coffee. It shows that the coffee commodity in South Malinau Sub-district is growing relatively fast compared to other plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency. From table 3 it can be seen that the coffee commodity in South Malinau District has competitiveness when compared to the plantation sub-sector commodities Other sub-districts in Malinau Regency are indicated by the PPW . value positive ones.

Kayan Hulu sub-district has one plantation sub-sector commodity which has a fast growth, which is indicated by a positive PP value. The commodity that has the fastest growth is coffee. Number of positive PP on rubber showed that the beasis sub-sector commodity grew relatively faster compared to other plantation sub-sector commodities in the Regency Malinau. From table 3 it can also be seen that the coffee commodity in the District Pujungan has competitiveness compared to regional commodities In other sub-districts, this is indicated by a positive PPW value.

Mentarang District has one commodity with growth fast or indicated by a positive PP value, namely pepper. There is one commodity with slow growth or indicated by a negative PP value, namely cocoa. From table 3 it can be seen that Mentarang District has one type of basic plantation sub-sector commodities that have a positive PPW value, namely: cocoa commodity, a positive value indicates that cocoa has competitiveness when compared to commodities in the District and others in Malinau District.

Sungai Boh District has one base commodity with The rapid growth is indicated by the positive PP value, namely rubber. Total PP positive indicates that the rubber commodity in Sungai Boh District is growing relatively fast compared to other plantation sub-sector commodities in the Regency Malinau. Sungai Boh District does not have competitive commodities, it can be seen from table 3 that the PPW value of rubber commodities is negative.

Malinau Selatan Hilir sub-district has one sub-sector commodity plantations that have fast growth, which is indicated by the value of Positive PP is palm oil. The number of positive

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PP in oil palm shows that the basic plantation sub-sector commodities are growing relatively fast compared to other plantation sub-sector commodities in Malinau Regency. From table 3 it can also be seen that oil palm commodities in the District Pujungan have competitiveness compared to regional commodities In other sub-districts, this is indicated by a positive PPW value.

Identification of Sub-sector Leading Commodity Development Priorities Plantations in each sub-district of Malinau Regency.

Based on the combined Location Quotient (LQ) approach, the components Proportional Growth (PP) and Regional Share Growth (PPW) can be known as the priority of developing plantation sub-sector commodities in the region of each sub-district of Malinau Regency. Commodities of the plantation sub-sector the main priority to be developed are commodities that are has a value of LQ > 1, PP is positive, PPW is positive, the second priority is the have LQ > 1, PP is positive and PPW is negative, or LQ > 1, PP is negative, PPW positive, while the third priority or alternative is a commodity which has an LQ value > 1, PP is negative and PPW is negative. If seen from growth and competitiveness, the commodity with the highest LQ value cannot be said to be a top priority commodity, but it is analyzed first the PP and PPW components.

Table 4. Prioritization of Sub-Sector Commodity Development Plantations in the respective Sub-districts of Malinau Regency

No	Kecamatan	Prioritas Pengembangan		
		Utama	Kedua	Ketiga
1	Malinau Kota	Karet	Kopi	Kakao
2	Malinau Utara	-	Karet dan Lada	Kakao
3	Malinau Barat	-	Kelapa Sawit	-
4	Malinau Selatan	Kopi	-	-
5	Pujungan	Kopi	-	-
6	Mentarang Hulu	-	-	-
7	Bahau Hulu	-	-	-
8	Kayan Selatan	-	-	-
9	Kayan Hilir	Kopi	-	-
10	Kayan Hulu	Kopi	-	-
11	Mentarang	-	lada dan Kakao	-
12	Sungai Boh	-	karet	-
13	Malinau Selatan Hulu	-	-	-
14	Malinau Selatan Hilir	-	Kelapa Sawit	-
15	Sungai Tubu	-	-	-

Sumber : Data diolah (2021)

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the basic plantation commodities which occupy the main, second and third or alternative development priorities, in each sub-district in Malinau Regency based on the approach LQ, PP, PPW. Coffee is a basic plantation sub-sector commodity which may become the main priority of development in each sub-district. There are four sub-districts whose main priority is coffee, namely South Malinau District, Pujungan, Kayan Hilir and Kayan Hulu. In addition to coffee commodities, rubber commodities become the main development priority in Malinau Kota District. The plantation sub-sector commodity that becomes the second priority is coffee in the District of Malinau Kota, Karet in the District of North Malinau and Sungai Boh, Pepper in North Malinau and Mentarang Districts, Oil palm in West Malinau District, South Malinau Downstream, Cocoa in District Mentarang and Karet in Sungai Boh District. Commodities that become the third development priority is cocoa which is found in two The sub-districts are Malinau Kota and North Malinau.

CONCLUSION

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The results are (1) commodities of the plantation sub-sector that have an LQ value> 1 or The leading commodities in Malinau Regency are: Coffee commodities in the Districts of Malinau Kota, South Malinau, Pujungan, Kayan Downstream and Kayan Upstream. Rubber commodity in Malinau Kecamatan City, North Malinau, and Sungai Boh District. Palm oil commodity in the Districts of West Malinau, and South Malinau Downstream. Cocoa Commodity in the Districts of Malinau Kota, North Malinau, and Mentarang Districts. Pepper commodity in North Malinau and Mentarang Districts. (2) main, second, third or alternative commodity development priorities The main priority in Malinau Regency are: Main development priorities Malinau Kota sub-district, namely rubber commodity, the second priority commodity coffee, the third priority for cocoa. Commodity North Malinau District Rubber and pepper are the second priority, Cocoa Commodities are the priority third. West Malinau District Oil palm commodity is a priority second. South Malinau District, Pujungan, Kayan Hilir, Kayan Hulu coffee commodity is a top priority. Mentarang District, Commodities pepper and cocoa are second priority. Boh River District, commodity Rubber is a top priority and the Malinau Selatan Hilir sub-district,palm oil is the second priority.

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