

## **KINERJA SUBSEKTOR TANAMAN PANGAN DI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

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### **INTISARI**

Penentuan komoditas basis di Kabupaten Gunungkidul dilakukan sebagai upaya mengoptimalkan potensi lokal dalam rangka meningkatkan pembangunan ekonomi daerah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) mengetahui komoditas basis subsektor tanaman pangan pada saat ini; 2) mengidentifikasi komoditas basis subsektor tanaman pangan di masa mendatang; 3) menentukan pola dan struktur pertumbuhan dari komoditas subsektor tanaman pangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Gunungkidul dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari pustaka, situs, dan penelitian terdahulu. Analisis *Location Quotient* (LQ) digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan pertama. Analisis *Dynamic Location Quotient* (DLQ) digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan kedua. Tujuan ketiga dianalisis menggunakan *Shift Share Analysis* (SSA) dan *Klassen Typology*. Padi ladang dan kacang tanah merupakan komoditas basis, sedangkan jagung, kedelai dan ubi kayu bukan merupakan basis pada saat ini. Namun, kacang tanah mengalami reposisi menjadi bukan basis, sedangkan ubi kayu menjadi komoditas basis di masa mendatang. Padi ladang dan kacang tanah adalah komoditas prima dengan laju pertumbuhan nilai produksi cepat dan berkontribusi tinggi. Jagung dan ubi kayu mampu berkembang karena memiliki laju pertumbuhan nilai produksi cepat meskipun kontribusinya relatif masih rendah, sedangkan kedelai termasuk terbelakang karena memiliki laju pertumbuhan lambat dan kontribusi relatif rendah.

Kata kunci: DLQ, *Klassen Typology*, komoditas basis, LQ, subsektor tanaman pangan, SSA.

***THE PERFORMANCE OF FOOD CROPS SUBSECTOR  
IN GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY***

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***ABSTRACT***

*The determination of basic commodities food crop sub-sector in Gunungkidul Regency is carried out to optimize local potential to increase regional economic development. The aims of this study were: 1) to determine the basic commodities of the food crops sub-sector at present; 2) to identify the basic commodities of the food crops sub-sector in the future; to determine the growth pattern and structure of the food crops sub-sector commodities. This research was conducted in Gunungkidul Regency using secondary data from the literature, websites, and previous research. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to answer the first objective. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis answers the second objective. The third objective was analyzed using Shift Share Analysis (SSA) and Klassen Typology. Field rice and peanuts are basic commodities, while corn, soybeans, and cassava are not currently basic commodities. However, the peanut commodity has been repositioned to become a non-basic commodity, while cassava has become a basic commodity in the future. Field rice and peanuts are prime commodities with fast production value growth rates and high contributions. On the other hand, corn and cassava commodities developed because they had a rapid growth rate in production value even though their contribution was still relatively low. At the same time, soybeans were underdeveloped because they had a slow growth rate and a relatively low contribution.*

*Keywords: basic commodities, DLQ, food crop subsector, Klassen Typology, LQ, SSA.*