

ABSTRAK
PENENTUAN KOMODITAS UNGGULAN SUBSEKTOR PERKEBUNAN
DI SETIAP KECAMATAN KABUPATEN CIAMIS

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Era otonomi daerah memberikan kewenangan kepada daerah untuk mengelola daerahnya sendiri termasuk pemanfaatan potensi daerah dalam melaksanakan Pembangunan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi komoditas Perkebunan yang menjadi basis di setiap kecamatan Kabupaten Ciamis, dan mengidentifikasi komoditas perkebunan yang menjadi unggulan di setiap kecamatan Kabupaten Ciamis. Subsektor perkebunan ini belum diteliti di Kabupaten Ciamis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis SLQ, DLQ dan, *Shift Share*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) Komoditas perkebunan basis di setiap Kecamatan Kabupaten Ciamis adalah kopi robusta di 8 kecamatan, aren di 6 kecamatan, karet di 4 kecamatan, kakao di 2 kecamatan, cengkeh di 5 kecamatan, lada di 7 kecamatan, dan kemiri di 5 kecamatan. (2) Pertumbuhan produksi komoditas perkebunan di setiap Kecamatan Kabupaten Ciamis yang mengalami pertumbuhan cepat adalah kopi robusta disemua kecamatan, aren tumbuh hampir disemua kecamatan kecuali di 4 kecamatan, karet tumbuh di 12 kecamatan, cengkeh tumbuh hampir disemua kecamatan kecuali di 2 kecamatan, dan kemiri di 10 kecamatan. Komoditas perkebunan yang berdaya saing adalah kelapa di 13 kecamatan, kopi robusta di 9 kecamatan, aren di 7 kecamatan, karet di 2 kecamatan, kakao di 19 kecamatan, cengkeh di 6 kecamatan, dan lada di 22 kecamatan. (3) Komoditas perkebunan yang menjadi unggulan di setiap kecamatan Kabupaten Ciamis adalah kopi robusta di 7 kecamatan, aren di 4 kecamatan, dan cengkeh di 3 kecamatan.

Kata Kunci: Komoditas Unggulan, Perkebunan, SLQ, DLQ, dan *Shift Share*

ABSTRACT
**DETERMINATION OF LEADING COMMODITIES IN THE
PLANTATION SUBSECTOR IN EACH DISTRICT OF CIAMIS
REGENCY**

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The era of regional autonomy gives authority to regions to manage their own regions including the utilization of regional potential in implementing development. This study was conducted with the aim of identifying plantation commodities that are the basis in each sub-district of Ciamis Regency, and identifying superior plantation commodities in each sub-district of Ciamis Regency. This plantation sub-sector has not been studied in Ciamis Regency. This study uses the SLQ, DLQ and Shift Share analysis methods. The results of the study show: (1) The basic plantation commodities in each sub-district of Ciamis Regency include robusta coffee in 8 sub-districts, sugar palm in 6 sub-districts, rubber in 4 sub-districts, cocoa in 2 sub-districts, cloves in 5 sub-districts, pepper in 7 sub-districts, and candlenut in 5 sub-districts. (2) The growth of plantation commodity production in each sub-district of Ciamis Regency that experienced rapid growth was robusta coffee in all sub-districts, sugar palm grew in almost all sub-districts except in 4 sub-districts, rubber grew in 12 sub-districts, cloves grew in almost all sub-districts except in 2 sub-districts, and candlenut in 10 sub-districts. Competitive plantation commodities were coconut in 13 sub-districts, robusta coffee in 9 sub-districts, sugar palm in 7 sub-districts, rubber in 2 sub-districts, cocoa in 19 sub-districts, cloves in 6 sub-districts, and pepper in 22 sub-districts. (3) The leading plantation commodities in each sub-district of Ciamis Regency are robusta coffee in 7 sub-districts, sugar palm in 4 sub-districts, and cloves in 3 sub-districts.

Keywords: Leading Commodities, Plantation, SLQ, DLQ, and Shift Share