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DETERMINATION AND STRATEGY OF SUPERIOR FOOD DEVELOPMENT BASED ON PRODUCTION IN BANGGAI ISLANDS REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable agriculture has a role in improving the living standards of farmers and the welfare of their communities. The purpose of this study is to identify superior food commodities and determine the strategy for their development in the Banggai Islands Regency. This study used Location Quotient (LQ), Ship Share Analysis (SSA), and SWOT approaches. The research results from determining competitive and comparative superior food commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency, namely cassava, taro, and sweet potatoes, were obtained from Banggai plants in 5 sub-districts, then sweet potato plants were obtained in 3 districts, and corn and peanut plants. the harvest was obtained by 1 district. Furthermore, the strategy for developing superior food crop commodities in Banggai Islands Regency is Strategy (ST), namely utilizing farmers' experience in farming, the ability to manage land to overcome the limitations of agricultural machinery, increasing the role of combined farmer groups which have not been maximized to reduce high labor wages. Next, utilize the availability of food crop commodity seed stocks to overcome the procurement of superior food crop seeds which are difficult to obtain. In addition, local governments are advised to encourage efforts to intensify superior agriculture by implementing strategies and directives following this research and are expected to improve facilities for farmers' needs to obtain better production and crop productivity in the future. With the results obtained, there is a need for the government's role as a facilitator for farmers in overcoming obstacles and fulfilling solutions based on the strategies obtained.

Keywords: *Banggai Islands, economic analysis, agricultural crops*

BACKGROUND

Sustainable agriculture aims to improve the living standards of farmers and the welfare of the people. The agricultural sector is a sector that has a strategic role in national economic development (Nurdin et al., 2023). Development in the agricultural sector can contribute to economic growth (Widiansyah et al., 2017). According to (Najamuddin et al., 2023) economic growth is one of the indicators to see the results of development that has been carried out and aims to determine the direction and policy of development in the future (Zarrouk et al., 2017). The agricultural sector is seen as a sector that has a special ability to combine growth and equity or quality growth (Daryanto and Hafizrianda, 2018), by processing the mainstay sectors found in certain regions. According to Anwar (2018), each region has leading sectors that have a significant impact on regional economic development, both directly and indirectly. So, each region needs to explore and manage its resources to be developed as a leading sector (Talaohu et al., 2019).

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The development of this superior plant is very dependent on available resources so that it can support the development of food crop potential (Sari et al., 2020), one of which is the superior food crop in the Banggai Islands Regency area. Based on data from BPS Banggai Kepulauan (2021), based on observational activities in agriculture in the research area, it has the potential to be improved with good agricultural patterns. In general, agriculture in the study area is quite good but not yet directed, and the management pattern has not been in line with expectations. Thus, economic growth from the agricultural side has not contributed well. Although the Banggai Islands Regency area has abundant natural resource potential, it has not been managed optimally so that it has not made a major contribution to regional development or improving the welfare of its peoplethe Banggai Islands Regency has abundant natural resource potential, but has not been optimally managed so it has not made a major contribution to regional development or improving the welfare of its people (Yunas, 2019; Nurdin et al., 2022). Thus, it is necessary to use strategies that can be used in developing superior sectors in the area (Sandriana et al., 2015). That way the development of areas based on superior food commodities is expected to spur the growth of an area which in turn can improve the welfare of the community. In line with Amalia (2012); Muljanto (2021), the optimal and integrated utilization of superior regional potential is a condition that needs to be considered for the welfare and prosperity of its people. In addition, the determination of regional superior commodities must also consider the contribution of a commodity to economic growth and aspects of equitable development in an area (Suryantini et al., 2017; Sihombing et al., 2020). Superior food commodities are commodities that have a comparative advantage and high competitiveness against similar commodities in one region compared to other regions (Harinta et al., 2018). This means that each commodity must be able to compete with other commodities in the same area or the same commodity in other regions (Setiajatnika and Astuti, 2022). In Banggai itself, the current development of agriculture, all commodities are developed by farmers, this is because farmers have not fully understood good agricultural patterns, so until now they have not contributed more to the Banggai Islands region. In general, the agricultural commodities developed are food commodities in general.

According to Khairad et al., (2020), the determination of superior commodities based on crop production to obtain comparative and competitive crops as to several criteria regarding superior commodities including that superior commodities must be able to be the main driver of economic development, namely these commodities can provide a significant contribution to production, income, and expenditure (Sianturi and Muta'ali, 2010; Aras et al., 2022). furthermore, according to (Indartini et al., 2020; Sariani et al., 2023)superior commodities must have strong future and backward linkages, both fellow superior commodities and other commodities. in addition, superior commodities can compete with similar products from regions in the national and international markets both in product prices, production costs, service quality, and other aspects (Ropingi et al., 2009; Keratorop et al., 2016). while according to (Katili, 2020; Suryani et al., 2020), the leading commodity in an area is related to other regions, both in terms of market and supply of raw materials. superior commodities, they can absorb quality labor optimally according to the scale of production and can survive for a certain period, starting from the phase of birth, growth, peak to decline and superior commodities are not susceptible to external and internal turmoil (Tuminem, 2019; Rosyidi et al., 2021).

The determination of commodity development needs to consider the use of resources with beneficial decisions because if mistakes in making decisions, it will have an impact on the carrying

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capacity of agricultural land and other resources (Widiatmaka et al., 2014). So, according to Katili and Sari (2021), it is necessary to regulate to be more efficient in directing and developing agricultural commodities that are favored and prioritized to be developed. According to Kusumastuti et al., (2018), regional analysis and strategies for the development of production-based food agricultural commodities can be one of the best solutions to overcome problems related to the development of an area, sector or subsector that must receive a high assessment that has the greatest linkage effect by not neglecting the economic structure of the region, to encourage economic development in other economic sectors (Gunawan, 2015). So that with this analysis, the direction of development that is in accordance with its designation will be known. Regional analysis and strategy for the development of production-based food agricultural commodities can also provide references to the government regarding regional planning of leading agricultural commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency. In addition, with the regional analysis of superior food commodities based on this production, it is hoped that it can help farmers in determining superior commodities that can be developed in their area. Therefore, research on strategies for the development of superior food commodities based on production in the Banggai Islands Regency needs to be carried out. This development economic theory is very important to improve the economy and growth of a region. where this theory has been widely used in several regions as an indicator measure of economic improvement in a region. in this research it is combined with strategies for solving the problems obtained. in order to obtain comprehensive results from the combination of these two theories.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out from June to November 2022 in Banggai Islands Regency. The data used in this research comes from primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from direct field surveys in 12 districts of Banggai Islands Regency, either through interviews with 90 respondents, or direct observation in the field as supporting research material. Furthermore, the secondary data used is the agricultural production of food crops obtained by the Banggai Islands Regency Agricultural Service in 2017 and 2021.

This research uses quantitative and qualitative methods with a Location Quotient (LQ) approach, Ship Share Analysis (SSA), where this analysis is used to identify food commodities cultivated in an area to determine comparative and competitive superior commodities (Katili, 2020). The data used by LQ analysis data is agricultural commodity production data which includes food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency in 2021. The LQ index equation is formulated (Rustiadi et al., 2011; Rahman et al., 2015) as follows:

$$LQij = \frac{Xij/Xi}{Xj/X\ ...}$$

Information:
Lqij : Location Quotient
Xij : Value of commodity production indicator j in region i
Xi : The amount of production of all commodities in the sub-district
Xj : The amount of production of the j-th commodity in the district
X : The sum of the entire commodity production of the district.

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Furthermore, a Shift Share Analysis (SSA) was carried out to see how the development of a commodity in a certain area whether it has increased or not (Rahman *et al.,* 2015). This analysis uses food crop production data for 2017-2021. The SSA analysis equation is formulated by Rustiadi et al. (2011) as follows:

$$SSA = \left(\frac{X\ldots(t1)}{X\ldots(t0)} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{Xi(t1)}{Xi(t0)} - \frac{X\ldots(t1)}{X\ldots(t0)}\right) + \left(\frac{Xij(t1)}{Xij(t0)} - \frac{Xi(t1)}{Xi(t0)}\right)$$

a b c

Information:
a : Share component
b : Proportional shift component
c : Differential shift component
X... : The value of commodity production of the territory in the aggregate
X.i : Total value of commodity production in the I-th subdistrict unit
Xij : Value in the i-th region and j-th production
t1 : End year point; t0= Point of the starting year.

Furthermore, the strategy for developing superior commodities for food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency was formulated based on the SWOT analysis method (Rangkuti, 2013); (Palhevi and Munawir, 2020). The analysis was carried out based on stakeholders' perceptions of the factors influencing the development of superior agricultural commodities for food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency. SWOT analysis aims to find out the factors of opportunity, and strengths and minimize weaknesses and avoid threats (Nisak, 2013; Rahmana et al., 2020). The results of this analysis are used to develop an effective strategy for developing superior commodities for food crop agriculture. More SWOT matrices can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Matrix SWOT

External / **Internal**	***Opportunities***	***Threats***
Strengths	Using power to maximize opportunities. (SO)	Harnessing the power to minimize threats. (ST)
Weaknesses	Take advantage of existing opportunities by minimizing weaknesses. (WO)	Minimizing existing weaknesses to avoid threats. (WT)

Source: Rangkuti (2009); Muhammad (2018)

According to Oreski (2012); Ikatrinasari *et al.,* (2020) each decision-making in SWOT are more specifically outlined based on each factor in IFAS and EFAS. The next step is to assess using a score so that the factors can be compared in the same component. Furthermore, Rangkuti (2013); Sutriniasih (2018) stated that the amount of score is determined based on the dominance of each

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existing factor, then described in the form of a Table (Hikmayani and Putri, 2014). The total weighting results of the IFAS and EFAS evaluations show the position of leading food commodities in an area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Determination of Superior Food Commodities in Banggai Islands Regency

The data used in calculating the LQ value of food commodities is the production of food crops of each commodity in 2021 with the number of six food crop commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency. A region is said to have a base strength on food crop commodities if the value of LQ>1, on the contrary, if LQ is < 1 then it is said not to be a base force (Sapratama and Erli, 2013). For more details, the food crop commodities that are the basis of the Banggai Islands Regency are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Location Quotient Value of Food Commodities of Banggai Islands Regency

District	Corn	Peanut	Cassava	Sweet potato	Taro	Yam Banggai
Totikum	1.07	0.82	0.86	1.04	-	1.82
South Totikum	1.11	6.57	1.78	0.00	1.30	-
Tinangkung	1.55	0.82	-	1.97	1.17	1.07
South Tinangkung	2.20	4.95	0.82	0.36	0.40	0.25
North Tinangkung	5.75	0.06	0.46	0.68	0.64	0.10
Liang	2.68	0.51	1.21	1.49	0.53	0.66
Central Peling	1.60	0.71	1.08	0.91	1.01	0.79
Bulagi	0.24	0.05	1.12	0.68	1.24	1.14
South Bulagi	0.27	-	2.53	-	0.00	1.44
North Bulagi	0.49	1.68	0.94	0.85	1.57	0.73
Buko	8.56	-	-	-	-	-
South Buko	0.04	0.78	0.75	1.83	1.10	1.26
Number of Subdistricts >1	**8**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**6**	**5**

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the results of the LQ analysis in Table 2, the food commodities of the Banggai Islands Regency in each sub-district have their base commodities. The results of the analysis, show that with LQ>1 values for corn, crops obtained 8 districts (Totikum, South Totikum, Tinangkung, South Tinangkung, North Tinangkung, Liang, Peling Tengah, and Buko), for peanut crops obtained 3 districts (South Totikum, South Tinangkung, and North Bulagi), Cassava plants obtained 5 Districts (South Totikum, Liang, Peling Tengah, Bulagi and Bulagi Selatan), furthermore, sweet potato plants were obtained in 4 districts (Totikum, Tinangkung, Liang and South Buko), and taro plants were obtained in 6 districts (South Totikum, Tinangkung, Central Peling, Bulagi, North Bulagi, and South Buko), and Banggai Yam plants were obtained in 5 districts (Totikum, Tinangkung, Bulagi, South Bulagi, and South Buko). This means that these food crop commodities have the potential to provide large regional incomes, so they are feasible to be developed based on their base area in the Banggai Regency area, Central Sulawesi Islands. Thus the government and

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farmers will benefit together, where farmers contribute in terms of regional income, while the government knows the needs that are obstacles for farmers in developing food crops in the Banggai Islands. Furthermore, the government can find out what are the priorities of farmers in each region that is the potential center of leading food commodities in the Banggai Islands. In line with the statementof Rosyidi et al., (2021), the superior food crop subsector will have greater potential to be directed or developed to increase the income of an area. In addition, the food crop subsector also has strong links with the upstream sector and its downstream sectors (Muchendar et al., 2020), and can become a driving force for the economy in every region that has superior food commodities (Masruri et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the results of the Shift Share Analysis (SSA) show that on average each basic food commodity owned by each district shows a positive (having competitive value) and negative (having no competitive value) growth trend (Akhmad and Antara, 2019) furthermore, according to Cipta et al., (2018) commodities that have an SSA value (+), are commodities that can compete with other commodities, within the scope of one area that can be a reference for consideration in determining superior food commodities in each sub-district in the Banggai Islands Regency. This positive gain means that the commodity is superior at this time and potentially into the future. On the one hand, people in the Banggai Islands Lebus region tend to consume tubers, so that when viewed from these calculations, the position of tubers is more doninating in the top position with a positive trend, with competitiveness from other commodities. for more details can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Value of Shift Share Analysis of Food Commodities of Banggai Islands Regency

District	Corn	Peanut	Cassava	Sweet potato	Taro	Yam Banggai
Totikum	-0.49	-0.73	0.42	0.49	-	14.95
South Totikum	-0.35	-0.11	0.08	-	-	-1.00
Tinangkung	-0.09	-0.32	-	1.17	0.59	1.00
South Tinangkung	-0.19	0.90	0.72	-	-0.45	0.44
North Tinangkung	-0.04	-0.94	0.25	2.67	-	-0.17
Liang	-0.06	2.02	0.47	-	-0.42	0.80
Central Peling	0.96	-0.39	0.39	0.64	0.52	0.99
Bulagi	-0.32	-0.44	0.60	0.93	3.28	0.93
South Bulagi	-0.52	-1.00	1.22	-1.00	-1.00	0.84
Notrh Bulagi	-0.40	-0.18	0.76	1.38	0.34	0.78
Buko	-0.99	-1.00	-1.00	-	-1.00	-1.00
South Buko	-0.75	-0.23	17.11	2.01	0.31	64.37
Number of Subdistricts (+)	**1**	**2**	**10**	**7**	**5**	**9**

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the results of the SSA analysis (Table 3), it is known that 6 types of food crop commodities have competitive value in all districts in the Banggai Islands Regency. Overall, the most widely distributed food crop commodities are cassava plants obtained by 10 districts, followed by the proud yam plants obtained by 9 districts. While the least, namely in the Corn crop, 1 district

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was obtained. Therefore, the leading commodities of food crops in each sub-district need to be known and determined, so that the focus of development is directed to farmers who work on these commodities and have an impact on economic growth in the Banggai Islands Regency. Thus the results of this research, will be used as a guide in directing the development of food crops. From several regions that are centers of superior commodities. So that the need to determine the superior commodities of food crop agriculture is seen from the combination of LQ and SSA values (Handayani et al., 2022). According to Ardhana and Qirom (2017); (Rahman et al., 2015), if the LQ value is >1 and the SSA value is >0 (+) then the commodity is said to be superior. Furthermore, Rustiadi et al., (2011); Sariani et al., (2023) stated that the commodity that is said to be superior has a concentration of activity in certain regions and can provide commodity supply to other regions and the commodity experiences significant growth over time. The results of the analysis of the LQ-SSA calculation combination have been presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Combined Results of Location Quotient - Shift Share Analysis Food Crops of Banggai Islands Regency

District	Corn		Peanut		Cassava		Sweet potato		Taro		Yam Banggai	
	LQ	SSA	LQ	SSA	LQ	SSA	LQ	SSA	LQ	SSA	LQ	SSA
Totikum	1.07	-0.49	0.82	-0.73	0.86	0.42	**1.04**	**0.49**	-	-	**1.82**	**14.95**
South Totikum	1.11	-0.35	6.57	-0.11	**1.78**	**0.08**	0.00	-	1.30	-	-	-1.00
Tinangkung	1.55	-0.09	0.82	-0.32	-	-	**1.97**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**0.59**	**1.07**	**1.00**
South Tinangkung	2.20	-0.19	**4.95**	**0.90**	0.82	0.72	0.36	-	0.40	-0.45	0.25	0.44
North Tinangkung	5.75	-0.04	0.06	-0.94	0.46	0.25	0.68	2.67	0.64	-	0.10	-0.17
Liang	2.68	-0.06	0.51	2.02	**1.21**	**0.47**	1.49	-	0.53	-0.42	0.66	0.80
Central Peling	**1.60**	**0.96**	0.71	-0.39	**1.08**	**0.39**	0.91	0.64	**1.01**	**0.52**	0.79	0.99
Bulagi	0.24	-0.32	0.05	-0.44	**1.12**	**0.60**	0.68	0.93	**1.24**	**3.28**	**1.14**	**0.93**
South Bulagi	0.27	-0.52	-	-1.00	**2.53**	**1.22**	-	-1.00	-	-1.00	**1.44**	**0.84**
Notrh Bulagi	0.49	-0.40	1.68	-0.18	0.94	0.76	0.85	1.38	**1.57**	**0.34**	0.73	0.78
Buko	8.56	-0.99	-	-1.00	-	-1.00	-	-	-	-1.00	-	-1.00
South Buko	0.04	-0.75	0.78	-0.23	0.75	17.11	**1.83**	**2.01**	**1.10**	**0.31**	**1.26**	**64.37**
Number of LQ-SSA Nombinations	**1**		**1**		**5**		**3**		**5**		**5**	

Source: Processed Data (2022)

From the results of LQ and SSA calculations, it can be identified that only 10 districts have superior commodities for food crops, while 2 districts do not have superior commodities for food crops, namely North Tinangkung District and Buko District. Furthermore, based on Table 4, it can be seen that the determination of superior food commodities from the LQ-SSA combination which is a competitive and comparative superior food commodity in the Banggai Islands regency, namely cassava, taro, and yam Banggai plants was obtained as many as 5 districts, then sweet potato plants with a total of 3 districts and corn and peanut crops as many as 1 district. This means that the commodity of food crops occurs to concentrate activities in certain sub-districts and is able to supply these commodities to other districts that need them. From the results obtained, Banggai Islands Regency is expected to be able to manage these superior food crop commodities in order to increase the income of their people and meet the criteria for superior food commodities as an encourager of regional economic development (Mulyadi, 2017). In line with Chandra (2015);

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Nurlina et al., (2019) stated that superior commodities in an area can be the main driver of economic development by making a significant contribution in terms of increasing production, income and being able to compete with similar products in other regions (Indartini et al., 2020).

Superior Food Commodity Development Strategy in Banggai Islands Regency

Preparation of strategies for the development of superior commodity food crop commodities to suit the needs based on strategic development directions. According to Sulasih and Sulaeman (2020); Erniasari et al., (2021), the strategy for developing agricultural superior commodities is carried out using a SWOT analysis as an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the development of superior commodities to be developed. Furthermore, Heryani et al., (2020) stated that the preparation of strategies begins with identifying factors that influence the development of superior commodities, both internal and external factors. according to Rudita et al., (2012); Paputungan et al., (2017); Makabori and Tapi (2019), these internal and external factors can be obtained by the results of stakeholder perceptions combined with various references to the development of superior commodities, especially food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency.

According to Goreti et al. (2020) various internal factors, namely strengths, weaknesses, and external, namely opportunities, and threats will be assessed as the weight of interests using the results of the respondent's questionnaire. Strength factors are positive internal factors that play a role in the development of superior food commodities (Sihombing et al., 2020). Meanwhile, weakness is an internal negative factor that hinders the ability to develop superior food commodities (Rizal et al., 2020). Furthermore, it is weighted by multiplying each factor so that the total weight of each strength and weakness factor is worth 1.00 (Rangkuti, 2013; Sulasih and Sulaeman, 2020). From the results of this research, the government of the islands feels helped, so that the programs they will run in the future are in accordance with the directions obtained in this study.

The results of IFAS matrix analysis are presented in Table 5. Based on the results of the internal factor analysis (Table 5), it was obtained that the respondents' perception, of the strength factor component (S), has a rating of 4 (very strong), namely the availability of seed stocks and can process superior food cropland. While the weakness factor (W) consists of a rating of 1 overall. Furthermore, the number of scores on the strength factor is 2.38 and the number of scores on the weakness factor is 0.29 so the total strength and weakness factor score on the IFAS matrix is 2.67. Furthermore, according to Makkarennu and Rahmadani (2021) and Rizal et al., (2020), opportunity factors (O) are positive external factors that can be utilized in the development of superior food commodities, furthermore Sari et al., (2020) stated that threat factors (T) are all kinds of dangers that are and will be faced, including in the development of superior food commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency.

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Table 5. IFAS Matrix Analysis Results

	Internal Environmental Factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Strengths				
1	Farmers' experience farming superior food crops	0.14	3	0.42
2	Availability of seed/seed stocks for superior food crops	0.17	4	0.68
3	Land Availability is still quite large	0.09	2	0.18
4	Able to process food cropland	0.17	4	0.68
5	High productivity of superior food crops	0.14	3	0.42
	Number of Strengths	**0.71**		**2.38**
Weaknesses				
1	Limited capital in the business of farming superior food crops	0.05	1	0.06
2	Low level of education of farmers	0.06	1	0.06
3	Tillage is not simultaneous	0.06	1	0.06
4	Land use for food crops is not optimal/appropriate	0.06	1	0.06
5	Lack of interest of farmers in training/field schools	0.06	1	0.06
	Number of Weaknesses	**0.29**		**0.29**
	Total	**1.00**		**2.67**

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The results of the EFAS matrix analysis can be seen in Table 6 below. Based on the results in the EFAS matrix (Table 6), the accumulated scores of all factors of opportunity and threat of development of agricultural superior commodities are obtained from the result of the multiplication between weights and ratings. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the accumulated score value of the opportunity factor is 0.98 and the accumulated value of the threat factor score is 1.13 so the total strength and weakness factor score is 2.11. In the external strategy rating column, the opportunity seems to have a rating value of 2 (somewhat weak), while in the threat focus it has a rating of 3 (rather strong), namely high labor wages.

Based on the results in the EFAS matrix (Table 6), the accumulated scores of all factors of opportunity and threat of development of agricultural superior commodities are obtained from the result of the multiplication between weights and ratings. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the accumulated score value of the opportunity factor is 0.98 and the accumulated value of the threat factor score is 1.13 so the total strength and weakness factor score is 2.11. In the external strategy rating column, the opportunity seems to have a rating value of 2 (somewhat weak), while in the threat focus it has a rating of 3 (rather strong), namely high labor wages.

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Table 6. EFAS Matrix Analysis Results

	External Environmental Factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Opportunities				
1	The existence of a Government Program on superior food commodities	0.09	2	0.18
2	The existence of extension workers in food crop cultivation techniques	0.10	2	0.20
3	Training of farmer group leaders on land processing	0.10	2	0.20
4	The existence of breeding seeds/seeds of superior food crops	0.10	2	0.20
5	The price of food crop production is quite high	0.10	2	0.20
	Number of Opportunities	**0.49**		**0.98**
Threats				
1	Alsinta does not meet the needs of farmers	0.10	2	0.20
2	Pest infestation of the disease has not yet been resolved	0.09	2	0.18
3	farmer groups have not played a maximum role	0.11	2	0.22
4	Procurement of seeds/seeds of superior food crops is difficult to obtain	0.10	2	0.20
5	High labor wages	0.11	3	0.33
	Number of Threats	**0.51**		**1.13**
	Total	**1.00**		**2.11**

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Furthermore, the results of calculating the IFAS and EFAS matrix scores above obtained the coordinate results of 2.67: 2.11 which is the position of developing superior food commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency. Internal-External matrix analysis was carried out to determine the position of superior food crop development efforts based on IFAS and EFAS matrix data. This is important to know as the basis for determining whether to carry out a business strategy that is in accordance with appropriate and appropriate conditions Wiagustini and Pertamawati (2015); (Rahmi and Swandari, 2021). Furthermore, based on the results of the IFAS and EFAS analysis, it is known that the difference in strength and weakness scores in the IFAS matrix is 2.09, and the difference in opportunity and threat scores is -0.15. The combination illustrates the position of being in quadrant II, namely by utilizing existing forces optimally to minimize the threats that may arise now and in the future to the development of superior food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency. Furthermore, Salim and Siswanto (2019) stated that the position of quadrant II is positive and negative which indicates a strong strategy but faces considerable challenges. The strategy recommendations that can be given are strategy diversification which means that opportunities cannot be utilized (Zailani and Pratiwi, 2022). The results of the space matrix can strengthen the results of the IE matrix where growth strategies can be used for the development of agricultural superior commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency. The results of the IFAS and EFAS analysis are presented in Figure 1.

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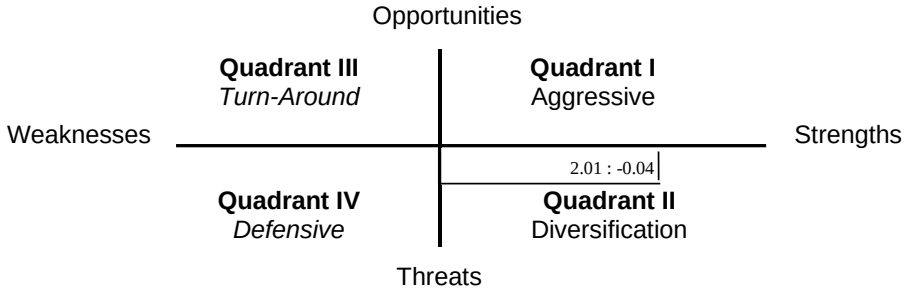

Figure 1. Space Matrix Analysis Results

The decision-making stage is the last stage of all SWOT analysis processes (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) by creating new strategies and knowing whether the SWOT analysis applied (Mulyono and Munibah, 2017) to the development of superior food crop commodities (Laili and Diartho, 2018) in the Banggai Islands Regency is in accordance with the desired goal. The strategy is structured based on a combination of different aspects observed from the SWOT analysis. SWOT matrix analysis was performed using four types of strategies: SO (strength-opportunity), WO (weakness-opportunity), ST (strength-threat), and WT (weakness-threat) (David, 2011). Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, the development of superior food crop commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency is in quadrant II. Thus, the most appropriate strategy to be applied is the ST-Strategy (Strengths Threats) Utilizing strengths to minimize threats to the development of superior food commodities (Sarita and Suprianto, 2022). Alternative strategies carried out are: utilizing the experience of farmers in farming superior food crops, then utilizing the ability to carry out land management to overcome the needs of agricultural machinery that have not been fulfilled, increasing the role of farmer groups that have not been maximized and overcoming pest attacks that have not been resolved to suppress the use of high labor wages. Furthermore, utilizing the availability of seed stocks for food crop commodities to overcome the procurement of seeds/seeds of superior food plants that are relatively difficult to obtain.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the LQ-SSA analysis, which is a competitive and comparative leading food commodity in the Banggai Islands Regency, namely cassava, taro, and yam Banggai plants, obtained as many as 5 districts, then sweet potato plants with a total of 3 districts and corn and peanut crops as many as 1 district. This means that the commodity of food crops occurs to concentrate activities in certain sub-districts and can provide supply from these commodities to other districts that need it. Furthermore, the results of the SWOT analysis, the development of superior food crop commodities in the Banggai Islands Regency is in quadrant II. Thus, the most appropriate strategy to be applied is Strategy-ST, which utilizes the experience and role of farmers in each group to carry out land management, overcome pest attacks, in the farming of superior food crops with limited agricultural machinery and the availability of seeds/benefit that are difficult to obtain, so that the use of high labor wages can be reduced to a minimum.

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The results of this research are expected to be a basis or reference for the government to develop superior agricultural commodities, especially food crops in the Banggai Islands Regency. In addition, local governments are advised to encourage efforts to intensify superior agriculture by implementing strategies and directions following this research and are expected to improve facilities for farmers' needs to obtain better crop production and productivity in the future. One way that the government can do is to run programs related to optimizing food crop production appropriately, so that it can meet and provide the best solutions in increasing these superior commodities in the Banggai Islands.

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