

ABSTRACT

Aceh province has five core plantation commodities are rubber, oil palm, cocoa, coconut and coffee. Each region has a different increase in production growth so that not all regions will have the opportunity to enter the production centre area, even become a commodity production base area capable of meeting the needs of outside the region. This study aims to analyse the basic and non-basic sectors and identify the forward and slow growth of core plantation commodities in Aceh Province. The method used is location quotient (LQ) to analyse the basic and non-basic sectors and shift-share to identify forward and slow growth. Based on the results of the location quotient base and non-base of the core commodities of the plantation subsector in each district in Aceh Province, namely for the rubber base, there are 7 areas that are rubber bases and non-rubber base areas consist of 11 areas. The oil palm base area consists of 8 areas and the oil palm non-base area consists of 11 areas. The cocoa base area consists of 7 areas and the non-cocoa base area consists of 15 areas. The base area for coconut consists of 12 regions. Coconut non-base areas comprise 9 regions. The coffee base region consists of 4 regions and the non-coffee base region consists of 15 regions. Based on the shift-share analysis, it can be seen that the advanced growth area for rubber consists of 6 regions and the slow growth area for rubber consists of 12 regions. Then the advanced growth area for palm oil is in 1 region and the slow growth area for palm oil consists of 18 regions. The advanced growth region for cocoa consists of 10 regions and the slow growth region for cocoa consists of 12 regions. Meanwhile, the advanced growth region for coconut consists of 6 regions and the slow growth region for coconut consists of 15 regions. The advanced growth region for coffee consists of 6 regions and the slow growth region for coffee consists of 15 regions.

Keyword : core plantation commodities, location quotient, shift-share