

# **ANALISIS KOMODITAS BIOFARMAKA UNGGULAN DI KABUPATEN BLORA**

## **ANALYSIS OF LEADING BIOPHARMACEUTICAL COMMODITIES IN BLORA REGENCY**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Biofarmaka merupakan jenis tanaman yang memiliki fungsi dan khasiat sebagai tanaman obat. Potensi biofarmaka pada setiap wilayah umumnya berbeda, sehingga memerlukan suatu kajian untuk menentukan komoditas unggulan di wilayah tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komoditas unggulan biofarmaka pada kecamatan-kecamatan di Kabupaten Blora. Data penelitian berupa data sekunder yang dipublikasi oleh Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Blora. Penentuan komoditas unggulan dianalisis dengan metode location quotient (LQ). Biofarmaka yang terdapat di Kabupaten Blora terdiri atas jahe, lengkuas, kencur, dan kunyit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lengkuas dan kunyit merupakan komoditas unggulan di Kecamatan Jati.

Kata kunci: Komoditas unggulan, biofarmaka, LQ

### **ABSTRACT**

*Biopharmaceuticals are a type of plant that has functions and benefits as a medicinal plant. The biopharmaceutical potential in each region is generally different, so a study is needed to determine the leading commodities in that region. This research aims to determine leading biopharmaceutical commodities in sub-districts in Blora Regency. The research data is in the form of secondary data published by the Blora Regency Central Statistics Agency. Determining leading commodities is analyzed using the location quotient (LQ) method. The biopharmaceuticals found in Blora Regency consist of ginger, galangal, aromatic ginger, and turmeric. The research results show that galangal and turmeric are the leading commodities in Jati District.*

*Keywords: leading sectors, biopharmaceuticals, LQ*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The economy is an important role in people's lives. This is because all aspects of life are related to the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services produced with the help of human labor. The economy plays a big role in a country that can fulfill human needs to support daily life (Anvarovich, 2021).

Increasing economic growth in a region shows that economic activity in that region is getting better. The region's economic growth can be shown through the GRDP growth rate (Romhadhoni et al., 2018). This is directly proportional to the opinion Isyanto et al., (2019), that increasing social welfare can be obtained by increasing economic growth if there are one or several leading economic sectors in the region (Isyanto et al., 2019).

According to Amalia, (2024), the development of the economic sector in development planning activities can begin by identifying superior sectors or regional economic potential. Developing superior areas based on the potential in the area can be one of the regional economic development policies, so that planning for superior commodities needs to be paid attention to (Aziz et al., 2021).

Biopharmaceuticals are plants that have functions and properties as medicinal plants, and can also be used to cure or prevent various diseases (Sarno, 2019). Biopharmaceuticals have the potential to improve the economy, this is because natural medicinal ingredients are still an option for society. The potential use of biopharmaceuticals as medicinal plants needs to be utilized properly and efforts are also needed so that the use of

biopharmaceuticals can be used to support the increasingly urgent need for medicines, as well as as an alternative substitute for drugs if widespread drug retention occurs (Ariyanto and Indrayani, 2022).

According to Amalia (2024), leading sectors are commodities that are suitable to be considered in farming, because these commodities have benefits for farmers, both in terms of social, biophysical and economic value. One of the superior commodities that has strategic potential to be developed physically and economically is the superior commodity in the agricultural sector.

One way to find out the leading sectors in an area, including basic and non-basic sector is using Location Quotient (LQ) method. According to Fitasari et al., (2022), LQ is a technique that can divide the economic activities of a region into two parts, namely economic activities that serve markets in the region itself and outside the region concerned. This economic sector is called the potential economic sector (basic). Economic sector activities that support the market only in the registered area are called non-potential (non-basic) sectors.

The basic sector is able to develop and contribute greatly to economic development, while the non-basic sector has a lower contribution (Isyanto et al., 2018). According to Saputra et al., (2022), an area will indirectly benefit if the potential in that area is developed to the maximum. Developing this potential will maximize the economic activity of potential commodities, where these commodities will develop and become basic commodities in the region, which will increase GRDP due to increased regional economic activity.

Based on the description above, the aim of this research is to identify superior biopharmaceutical commodities found in Blora Regency.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The data used in this research is secondary data from publications from Badan Pusat Statistik in Blora Regency. The data obtained is then analyzed using Location Quotient (LQ) method. This analysis is an approach used to determine basic or non-basic sectors in a region (Isyanto et al., 2019). Formula of Location Quotient (Isserman, 1997) as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{X_{ij}}{RV_j}}{\frac{X_i}{RV}}$$

Where:

LQ = Location Quotient coefficient sector i in district j

X<sub>ij</sub> = GDP of sector i in district j

X<sub>i</sub> = GDP of sector i at the provincial/reference district level j

RV<sub>j</sub> = total GRDP of district j

RV = total GRDP at provincial/reference district level j

The LQ value obtained will be in the range less than or equal to one to greater than the number 1.

LQ >1: base sector; This means that commodity i in a region has a comparative advantage.

LQ =1: non-base sector; This means that commodity i in a region does not have advantages, its production is only sufficient to meet the needs of the region itself.

LQ < 1: non-base sector; This means that commodity i in an area cannot meet its own needs until supplies are needed from outside.

The LQ value shows the degree of specialization or concentration of a commodity in the area concerned relative to the reference area. This means that the greater the LQ value in an area, the greater the degree of concentration in that area (Ardhana dan Qirom, 2017).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

LQ analysis is used to determine leading sectors in a region. Leading sectors are the basic sector, while non-leading sectors are the non-basic sector. The basic sector has a contribution to improving the regional economy, because apart from meeting the needs of the region itself, it is also exported for needs in other regions, while the non-basic sector is only sufficient for its own region. According to Amalia (2024), if the LQ value is  $> 1$  then it is said to be a basic sector, whereas if  $LQ < 1$  it is said to be a non-basic sector.

Biopharmaceutical superior commodities are commodities that will be developed by sub-districts in Blora Regency. The results of LQ values of biopharmaceutical commodities in each sub-district can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1. Location Quotient Values of Biopharmaceutical Commodities**

Sub-districts	Location Quotient Values			
	<i>Ginger</i>	<i>Galangal</i>	<i>Aromatic Ginger</i>	<i>Turmeric</i>
Jati	0,77	1,10	0,85	1,15
Randublatung	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00
Kradenan	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Kedungtuban	0,13	0,31	0,11	0,22
Cepu	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sambong	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Jiken	0,50	0,26	0,75	0,28
Bogorejo	0,64	0,52	0,00	0,52
Jepon	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Blora Kota	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Banjarejo	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Tunjungan	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Japah	0,78	0,86	0,78	0,70
Ngawen	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00
Kunduran	0,17	0,00	0,46	0,00

Source: secondary data analysis (2024)

Table 1 shows the LQ values of biopharmaceutical commodities in sub-districts in Blora Regency. The description of each biopharmaceutical commodity is as follows:

### Ginger

The results of the analysis using LQ on ginger show basic and non-basic sub-districts as shown in table 2.

**Table 2. LQ Values of Ginger**

LQ Values	Sub-districts
$< 1$	Jati, Randublatung, Kradenan, Kedungtuban, Cepu, Sambong, Jiken, Bogorejo, Jepon, Blora Kota, Banjarejo, Tunjungan, Japah, Ngawen, Kunduran, Todanan
$\geq 1$	-

Table 2 shows that there are no sub-districts that have become basic areas. All sub-districts are still included in non-basic areas, it is meaning that the ginger produced is only able to meet needs in their own area and they cannot export the ginger to other sub-districts or even outside the Blora Regency area.

## Galangal

The results of the analysis using LQ on galangal show the basic and non-basic sub-districts as shown in table 3.

**Table 3. LQ Values of Galangal**

LQ Values	Sub-districts
<1	Randublatung, Kradenan, Kedungtuban, Cepu, Sambong, Jiken, Bogojero, Jepon, Blora Kota, Banjarejo, Tunjungan, Japah, Ngawen, Kunduran, Todanan
≥ 1	Jati

Table 3 shows that Jati District is included in the basic area. Jati Subdistrict has been able to provide its own galangal needs, and can even export galangal to other subdistricts or even outside the Blora Regency area.

## Aromatic Ginger

The results of the analysis using LQ on aromatic ginger show basic and non-basic sub-districts as shown in table 4.

**Table 4. LQ Values of Aromatic Ginger**

LQ Values	Sub-districts
<1	Jati, Randublatung, Kradenan, Kedungtuban, Cepu, Sambong, Jiken, Bogojero, Jepon, Blora Kota, Banjarejo, Tunjungan, Japah, Ngawen, Kunduran, Todanan
≥ 1	-

Table 4 shows that there are no sub-districts that have become basic areas. All sub-districts are still included in non-basic areas, meaning that the aromatic ginger produced is only able to provide the needs of their own area and cannot export the aromatic ginger to other sub-districts or even outside the Blora Regency area.

## Turmeric

The results of the analysis using LQ on turmeric show basic and non-basic sub-districts as shown in table 5.

**Table 5. LQ Values of Turmeric**

LQ Values	Sub-districts
<1	Randublatung, Kradenan, Kedungtuban, Cepu, Sambong, Jiken, Bogojero, Jepon, Blora Kota, Banjarejo, Tunjungan, Japah, Ngawen, Kunduran, Todanan
≥ 1	Jati

Table 5 shows that Jati District is included in the basic area. Jati Subdistrict has been able to provide its own turmeric needs, and can even export turmeric to other subdistricts or even outside the Blora Regency area.

## CONCLUSION

Ginger and aromatic ginger are not yet become leading sectors in the sub-districts in Blora Regency, while galangal and turmeric are leading sectors in Jati District.

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