

Analysis of Competitive Commodity in Labuhanbatu

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Abstract: *One of the main functions of government in Labuhanbatu is to improve people's welfare by reducing the gap between domestic population and disparities among villages. The gap between regions is a comparison of per capita real income between households/districts/villages. This study aims to analyze the competitive commodity in nine sectors. Regional disparities occur because of the different resource areas. There should be a study of commodity in Labuhanbatu, North Sumatra Province. In addition, we must calculate the commodity in each sector, as well as to analyze whether the commodity has its competitiveness in the market. The secondary data in this research comes from BPS report, agencies and primary data with observations on the object of research. Data is analyzed using descriptive methods to provide an overview of competitive commodity.*

Keywords: *Commodity; Product; Horticulture; Business*

I. Introduction

The potential area and natural resources, especially in Labuhanbatu, can be viewed as a comparative advantage for the region, but on the other hand various constraints such as human resources and capital resources to take advantage of this potential is still faced by policy makers both at the provincial level and at the level of the district/city. As a result, the economic condition of society in general has not reached the same level of income distribution and still found deficiencies, including disparities between districts and cities in achieving the economic level.

Here are some products produced in Labuhanbatu:

a) Plant Food

Labuhanbatu rice production in 2010 is around 106.848 tons to 23.065 hectares of harvested area. In addition, in 2010 the production of maize is 1,161 tons, 4 tons of soybeans, peanuts 2 ton, 1 ton of green beans, and cassava 89 tons.

b) Horticulture

In 2010, the production of vegetables among others chili as much as 57 tons, 42 tons of beans, 90 tons of spinach, 41 tons of eggplant, and cucumbers 39 tons.

c.) Plantation

Palm oil production (by smallholders) in 2010 is amounted to 443 475 tons with a total planted area of 33 347 ha. As for rubber is 19 130 tons with a total planted area of 18 447 ha.

d) Ranch

In 2010, the number of beef cattle there are 8.839, buffaloes 99, 18 008 goats, sheep 7.473 and swine 3.577. The population of poultry, especially chicken in 2010 there are 177. 365, laying chicken, 20,000 and manila duck 29 890.

e) Fisheries

Fisheries production in Labuhanbatu in 2010 amounted to 8.023,60 tons from the 8.006 tons fisheries in sea and from public waters 17,60 tons.

f) Industry

In 2010, in Labuhanbatu, there are as many as 18 companies. The big one is in the district of Bilah Hulu and Bilah Hilir. At the year 2010, the number of small industry and handicrafts in Labuhanbatu are 931 companies, of which the highest one is in Rantauprapat as many as 493 companies.

g) Trade

In Labuhanbatu, there are 86 companies registered during 2010. The company is made up of 71 small companies, 14 medium and one large company. In Labuhanbatu, there are 11 markets in which 6 of them are public market, while the remaining five markets is a village market/weekly. Of the entire market / week,

the number of traders who sell at markets / weekends as many as 2,290 people. Meanwhile, cooperatives in Labuhanbatu totaled 285 units with a membership of 29,881 people. Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) is a cooperative with the most members as many as 9.917 people and 19 units of cooperative (KUD).

II. Theoretical Review

2.1 Inter-regional Disparities

Sometimes in the analysis of regional inequalities sometimes, there is a sense of the area known in everyday use. Most researchers in the field of regional economy of thai is difficult to determine the boundaries of an area economically, since many decisive criterion. It needs the concept of a homogeneous (homogeneous region) based on the geography, because this area is homogeneous. This homogeneous principle can be based on the economic characteristics such as the structure of the population, production or consumption patterns which are the same. On the other hand, in determining the area it can be used the concept of regional revenue (export base theory).

In addition, in regional economy widely discussed is the theory of the locations (location theory) and theoretical development centers (growth pole theory), but the focus of the talks is a problem in determining the spatial area (spacial problem). These two concepts are often implemented simultaneously. Pursued the policy that is often inconsistent, because both can be done at the national and regional levels. However, it can be deduced that the difference is merely of the concept would be implemented. This reality is often the case in practice implementation of development, where one side needs economic growth and on the other hand there is the desire to create equitable development. To see how far equitable development across the country, it is often used the following equipment.

2.2 Analysis of Commodity

To determine the direction and development goals, we have to set out based on the objectives necessary discretion as possible. In that connection, the potential of the area is the principal basis. Speed in solving problems faced by each region in this connection is largely determined by the provincial potential. Therefore, the potential of the area is very varied, the problem of course is different, so that each region should be targeted differently. Many factors determine how much potential differences of each region. The difference will be determined by the resources available in each region.

The simplest way in the regional economy is using coefficients location (location quotient). The location coefficient is obtained through an analysis concluded that the region X is more potential for development of the area Y. Although analysis by the coefficient location still contains many weaknesses. But by looking at the main variables for consideration in this way, it is sufficient as a basis to say, why X developed area, why not area Y.

Location Quotient can be calculated by the following formula:

$$LQ_{ij} = \frac{Y^r_i / \sum_{i=1}^n Y_r}{\sum_{j=i}^m Y^n_i / \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m Y_n}$$

- LQ = Index measures a sector specialization
- y^r_i = Total value added sector i in the district / city
- y^r = Total value added regencies / cities
- y^n_i = Total value added sector i in province
- y^n = total value added in the province

If we use data employment, the LQ formula is:

$$LQ = \frac{E_i^R / E^R}{E_i^N / E^N}$$

- E_i^R = the amount of labor in the first sector in the area of R
- E^R = amount of labor in the area of R
- E_i^N = number of personnel in the first sector in the reference area of N

E^N = amount of labor in the reference area of N

2.3 Concentration Index (CI)

Tool that is highly correlated with the LQ-called concentration index referring to the ratio between the labor force and population as shown in the following formula:

$$CI = \frac{E_i^R / P^R}{E_i^N / P^N}$$

Where P is the number of residents

The difference between LQ and CI that is if all LQ for each sector totaled and then dividing by the number of sectors, then the results will be close to 1, because all the sector as a whole raises the whole employment. For CI is not necessarily true, because the total labor force are not equal in number to the total population, and the proportion between the number of labor force to population can differ between regions observed by the whole country.

2.4 Localization Index (LI)

Another index used in the model of concentration index (CI) is a localization index (LI). However, LI does not focus on one area, but in one sector and spreading among different regions within a country. Distribution of the labor force in a sector for different areas is compared with its distribution throughout the area "reference variable". For example the total workforce in the manufacturing sector or any sector which is considered to be relevant as a reference variable. Both must be expressed in percent. Then for each area, calculated the difference between the respective percentages.

2.5 Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA)

Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) is a number that indicates the level of the comparative advantage of a specific export commodities of the country compared with the same commodities from all other countries in the world. RCA Score ranges from 0 to positive infinity. Figures RCA is less than 1 means that the commodity exports do not have a comparative advantage. RCA digits equal to 1 indicates that export commodities have a comparative advantage similar to the average of all countries in the world. With RCA numbers greater than 1 meaning that export commodities have a higher comparative advantage as compared to the comparative advantage of other countries. The formula to calculate the RCA are:

$$RCA = \frac{X_{iN} / X_N}{X_{iW} / X_W}$$

X_{iN} = value of commodity exports from country i N

X_N = value of exports of all commodities of the state N

X_{iW} = value of commodity exports from all over the country (world)

X_N = value of all goods from all over the country (world)

2.6 Market Concentration Index

Figures Market Concentration Index (IKP) is a measure to determine the degree of stability of a commodity export revenues. This analysis measures the magnitude of the impact caused by the disruption of export revenues. A commodity is considered vulnerable if it is dependent or concentrated to one or a few specific markets, due to their relatively small disturbance will greatly affect the volume and value of exports.

IKP formulated as follows:

$$IKP_i = \sqrt[2]{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{X_{ij}}{X_i}\right)^2}$$

IKP_i = concentration index of commodity markets to -i

X_{ij} = exports of commodity i to the destination country j

X_i = total commodity exports

2.7 Scope of the Study

This study aims to identify the commodity as well as to see to what extent the competitiveness of the commodity. This research data from secondary data from BPS, agencies and 9 subdistricts in Labuhanbatu regency.

The research location is 9 districts in Labuhanbatu regency namely:

No	Districts
1	Bilah Hulu
2	Pangkalan
3	Bilah Barat
4	Bilah Hilir
5	Panai Hulu
6	Panai Tengah
7	Panai Hilir
8	Rantau Selatan
9	Rantau Utara

2.8 Type and Source of Data

The data used in this study is data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as well as primary data by observing the research object.

2.9 Data Collection Techniques

Data obtained from this study does not based on statistics alone, but also of the survey results directly in the field against the respondents in the study site so that the data generated quantitatively and secondary can be supplemented with qualitative data from the analysis of the survey. For the collection of quantitative and qualitative data that, their collection is done by using the following techniques:

- a. Observation (direct observation in the field) the comprehensive review of the autonomous region will be expanded by relying on observation and analysis of researchers.
- b. Study documentation / literature consisting of a variety of literature relating to the needs of the data according to the criteria, indicators and sub-indicators that have been established, such as the data of each district in 2007-2012.
- c. Interview and in-depth analysis by organizational units, namely institutions from 6 districts.
- d. Questionnaire or questionnaires distributed to each respondent.

III. Discussion

3.1 Economic Growth in Labuhanbatu

There are some commodities growth in Labuhanbatu

3.1.a Commodities Based on Business Field

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Labuhanbatu Regency at Current Market Prices (ADHB) in 2010 is amounted 7,610,590.69 million. The manufacturing sector is a major contributor to the role reached 44.18 percent. Followed by the agricultural sector which is amounted to 19.31 percent and the trade, hotels and restaurants 17.26 percent. While other sectors only give a total contribution of 19.25 percent on the economy in Labuhanbatu.

Table 1
GRDP Constant Price by Industrial (2009-2012)

Business field	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture	580.488,25	602.351,54	636.015,96	673.600,43
Mining & Quarrying Sector	51.458,38	54.298,67	57.078,76	59.647,31
Industry	1.361.825,23	1.430.222,28	1.507.908,40	1.595.723,04
Electricity, Gas, & Water Building	13.476,29	14.229,69	15.024,89	15.504,86
Building	94.375,20	100.682,77	107.781,61	115.039,91
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	542.093,10	570.081,36	602.423,14	640.882,79
Transport and Communications	131.554,25	139.884,07	148.397,68	157.192,62
Finance, Real Estate, & Business Services	48.460,70	51.636,08	54.885,66	59.774,38
Other Services	277.969,67	298.179,70	318.659,95	341.463,31

To see the economic productivity (ignoring inflation) uses the GRDP Upper Constant Price (ADHK). Based on constant 2000 prices, the GDP Labuhanbatu in 2010 is 3,261,566.16 million. On Constant Prices of 2000, financial services, leasing and services companies experiences the highest growth in the amount of 7.68 percent; followed by the services sector at 7.27 percent; building sector is amounted to 6.68 per cent; transport and communications sector is around 6.33 percent; electricity, gas and water supply by 5.59 percent; The mining and quarrying sector is 5.52 percent; sector of trade, hotels and restaurants is 5.16 percent; processing industry sector by 5.02 percent; as well as the agricultural sector is 3.77 percent. Overall, the economy in Labuhanbatu in 2010 rose by 5.15 percent when compared to 2009. The per capita GRDP Labuhanbatu District 2010 Current Market Prices of 18333.91 thousand rupiah, an increase of 12.39 per cent of 16312.18 thousand rupiah in 2009. While based on 2000 constant prices, GDP per capita in 2010 is 7857.11 rupiah, rises 3.41 percent from the year 2009, which amounted to 7598.30 rupiah

3.1.b The Development of Food Crops in Labuhanbatu (2010-2011)

Development of food crops in Labuhan Batu regency has increased but there are some other food crops has decreased.

**Table 2
The Development of Food Crops in Labuhanbatu (2010-2011)**

Description	Year	
	2010	2011
rice	189.871	178.855
Maize	3.444	3.251
Cassava	3.169	4.112
Sweet potato	824	1.319
Peanuts	99	201
Green beans	28	231
Soy	348	523

Production of paddy in Labuhanbatu in 2011 amounted to 178 885 tonnes, harvested area of 24 424 hectares. While paddy fields have harvested area of 100 hectares with a production of 371 tons. Additionally in 2011 production amounted to 3,251 tonnes decreased from the previous year of 3,444 tons, soybeans amounted to 348 tons, groundnuts amounted to 201 tons, green beans amounted to 231 tons, cassava amounted to 4,112 tons increased from the previous year of 3169 and amounted to 1,319 tons of sweet potatoes has increased from the year 2010 amounted to 824 tons.

3.1.c Plantation Development in Labuhanbatu

The development of plantation in Labuhanbatu has increased very rapidly, especially palm oil production where the majority of people in Labuhanbatu have oil palm plantations respectively (2010-2011).

**Table 3
The development of plantation in Labuhanbatu 2010-2011**

Commodity	Year	
	2010	2011
Rubber	19.130	19.130
Coconut	2.166,85	-
Palm oil	443.475	443.475
Coffee	-	-
Areca nut	9,02	-
Cocoa	267,43	267,43

Palm Oil Production in 2011 443 475 tons with a total planted area of 38026.60 hectares. While the rubber plant of 19 130 tons with a total planted area of 19 847 hectares. While for the cocoa plant amounted to 267.43 tons. For oil production in 2010 amounted to 2166.85, while in 2011 the palm empowerment reduced because many people are turning to plant oil palm and rubber.

3.1.d The Development of Animal Husbandry Livestock in Labuhanbatu

The development of animal husbandry livestock in Labuhanbatu has increased annually, especially for the kind of birds increase every year which can be seen in table 4. below:

**Tabel 4
The Development of Animal Husbandry Livestock in Labuhanbatu**

Commodity	Tahun	
	2010	2011
Chicken	84.846	115.572

Laying Chicken	2.023.233	2.363.409
Broiler Chicken	-	-
Duck	5153	9.899

As for the type of livestock, in 2010, the number of beef cattle were 8839, 1 99 buffaloes, 18 008 goats, sheep 74731 and swine 3577. The population of poultry, especially chicken in 2010 were 177.365, laying chicken, 20,000 and duck 29 890.

3.1.e Fisheries Development in Labuhanbatu

Fisheries development in Labuhanbatu has increased, especially for the type of fish which can be seen in fish production in 2010 amounted to 3.603.00 tons, while in 2011 has increased to 3873.00 and can be seen in table 5. below:

Table 5
Fisheries Development in Labuhanbatu 2010-2011

Commodity	Year	
	2010	2011
Fish	3603,10	3873,08
Anchovy	2599,00	2165,10
Shrimp	1770,00	1891,00
Shell	47,00	83,30
Calamari	19,00	85,60
Cutlefish	15,00	89,80
Crab	29,00	31,70
Small Crab	26,00	33,40

3.2 Analysis of Commodity (Location question)

LQ calculation is a calculation to determine the commodity/sector or non-base basis. The basic sector is the sector that has LQ greater than one that is a driving sector of the economy of a region. For those who have the basic sector of regions would specialize or be exported to other regions. The tables below is the values of the average LQ Sector Food Crops, Agricultural Sector, Sector Livestock and Fisheries Sector in Labuhanbatu during the two years 2010-2011.

Table 6

No	Kinds of plant	LQ 2010	LQ 2011
1	Paddy	0,12	1,14
2	Corn/Maize	0,00	0,04
3	Cassava	0,11	0,00
4	Sweet potatoes	0,02	0
5	Peanut	0,05	0,00

From the above table it can be seen food crops subsector types of rice have LQ of 1.14 in 2011, which means $LQ > 1$ shows the comparative superiority or surplus. While other plants type $LQ < 1$ does not show the comparative advantage or deficit.

Tabel 7

LQ of Subsector in plantation 2010-2011

No	Kind of Plantation	LQ 2010	LQ 2011
1	Rubber	2,62	2,50
2	Coconut	0,06	0
3	Palm oil	14,42	2,99
4	Coffee	0	0
5	Areca nut	0,11	0
6	Cocoa	0,26	0,23

From the table above, it can be seen that rubber plants species plantation subsector has LQ of 2.50, plant oil palm has LQ of 2.99 in 2011, which means $LQ > 1$ shows the comparative excellence in the sub sectors or the surplus. While other types of plants that have $LQ < 1$ does not show the comparative advantage or deficit.

Tabel 8

No	Type of Poultry	LQ 2010	LQ 2011
1	Chicken	2,25	2,33
2	Laying chicken	0,11	0,12
3	Broiler chicken	0,09	0,09
4	Duck	1,30	1,34

From the above table it can be seen Subsector Livestock breeds of chickens LQ of 2.33 and breeds have LQ by 1.34 in 2011, which means $LQ > 1$ shows the comparative excellence in the sub sectors or the surplus. While others have a type of poultry $LQ < 1$ does not show the comparative advantage or deficit.

Tabel 9

No	Type of Livestock	LQ 2010	LQ 2011
1	Dairy cows	0	0
2	Beef	0,86	0,89
3	Buffalo	0,10	0,10
4	Horse	0	0
5	Goat	1,49	1,54
6	Sheep	0,89	0,94
7	Pork	0,32	0,33

From the above table it can be seen that subsector livestock breed of cattle goat LQ of 1.54 in 2011, which means $LQ > 1$ shows the comparative excellence or surplus. While others have a type of goat $LQ < 1$ does not show the comparative advantage or deficit.

3.2.1 Analysis of the Agricultural Sector Commodity for Each Subdistrict in Labuhanbatu

The leading sectors in Labuhanbatu regency is plantation. Each districts in Labuhanbatu average is $LQ > 1$ in particular oil crops and rubber, because the majority of people in Labuhanbatu regency produce oil palm plantations:

No	Districts	Rubber		Coconut		Palm oil		Coffee		Areca nut		Cocoa	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Bilah Hulu	3,54	3,54	0,03	0	1,21	1,21	0	0	0	0	2,86	2,86
2	Pangkalan	0,66	0,66	0,02	0	1,93	1,93	0	0	0	0	0,25	0,25
3	Bilah Barat	2,30	2,30	0,02	0	1,76	1,76	0	0	0	0	1,45	1,45
4	Bilah Hilir	0,48	0,48	1,91	0	1,40	1,40	0	0	0	0	0,40	0,42
5	Panai Hulu	0,20	0,20	1,35	0	0,60	0,60	0	0	0	0	0,74	0,74
6	Panai Tengah	0,15	0,15	1,66	0	0,79	0,79	0	0	9	0	0,49	0,49
7	Panai Hilir	0,24	0,24	3,81	0	0,59	0,59	0	0	0	0	2,75	2,75
8	Rantau Selatan	0,38	0,38	0,11	0	0,24	0,24	0	0	0	0	0,01	0,01
9	Rantau Utara	1,42	1,42	0,04	0	0,44	0,44	0	0	0	0	0,02	0,02

3.2.2 Analysis of Sub-Sector Commodity in Livestock and Fowl in 2010-2011

Table. 10
Analysis of Sub-Sector Commodity in Livestock and Fowl in 2010-2011

No	Districts	Chicken		Lying chicken		Broiler chicken		Duck	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Bilah Hulu	0,76	1,35	0,88	2,5	0	0,80	1,11	2,5
2	Pangkalan	0,25	0,53	0,19	0,49	0	0,19	0,70	0,49
3	Bilah Barat	0,45	1,30	0,36	1	0	0,35	0,70	1
4	Bilah Hilir	0,51	1,63	0,62	2,1	0	0,74	1,28	2,1
5	Panai Hulu	0,52	0,78	0,63	1,94	0	0,93	1,35	1,94
6	Panai Tengah	0,35	0,92	0,32	1,80	0	0,22	1,26	1,80
7	Panai Hilir	0,77	0,87	0,23	1,75	0	0,34	0,70	1,75
8	Rantau Selatan	0,17	0,39	0,17	0,37	0	1,06	0,52	0,37
9	Rantau Utara	5,08	1,97	4,62	0,64	0	4,3	0,91	0,64

3.2.3 Analysis of Commodity Subsector Livestock and Poultry type 2010 – 2011

Table. 11
Analysis of Subsector Commodity in Livestock and Poultry type 2010 – 2011

No	Districts	Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle		Buffalo		Horse		Goat		Sheep		Pork	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Bilah Hulu	0	0	0,7	0,00	0	0	0	0	1	0,03	0,25	0,08	1	0,02
2	Pangkalan	0	0	0,2	0,01	0	0,05	0	0	0,1	0,02	0,3	0,02	0,3	0,03
3	Bilah Barat	0	0	0,4	0,02	0	0,08	0	0	0,1	0,04	0,3	0,05	0,3	0,01
4	Bilah Hilir	0	0	0,4	0,00	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,04	0,3	0,05	0,6	0,02
5	Panai Hulu	0	0	0,4	0,01	0	0,03	0	0	1	0,02	0,3	0,02	0,3	0,00

6	Panai Tengah	0	0	0,4	0,01	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,3	0,01
7	Panai Hilir	0	0	0,26	0,00	0,3	0,06	0	0	0,2	0,02	0	0,06	1	0,00
8	Rantau Selatan	0	0	0,05	0,20	0,02	0,07	0	0	0,03	0,08	1,1	0,05	2	0,82
9	Rantau Utara	0	0	0,05	0,02	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,02	0,2	0,01	0,6	0,02

3.2.4 Analysis of Commodity of Fisheries Sector 2010 - 2011

Table 12
Analysis of Commodity of Fisheries Sector 2010-2011

No	Districts	Fish		Anchory		Shrimp		Shell		Calamani		Cutlefish		Crab		Small Crab	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Bilah Hulu	0,03	0,04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Pangkalan	0,03	0,04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bilah Barat	0,03	0,05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bilah Hilir	0,03	0,04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Panai Hulu	0,01	0,20	0	0	0,15	0,15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Panai Tengah	1,27	1,20	0	0	0,26	0,26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Panai Hilir	7,34	7,21	9,00	8,99	8,57	8,57	9	8,99	9,00	9,00	9,01	9,00	8,99	9,00	9,00	8,59
8	Rantau Selatan	0,02	0,04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Rantau Utara	0,02	0,03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IV. Conclusion

LQ analysis is an analysis that is very important to define the sector or non-base basis, although there are still many weaknesses.

Regional District in Labuhan Batu has an average LQ every year consistently and there is relatively no change.

1. Sub Sector Commodity Crops Labuhanbatu regency had average LQ every year is smaller than one, so that almost no sector basis except on the type of rice crops sub-sector in 2011 has $LQ > 1$ is equal to 1.14.
2. Commodity Sub plantation sector Labuhan Batu regency had average LQ every year is smaller than one, but on the type of plant oil palm and rubber District is superior because it has a $LQ > 1$ it indicates a commodity districts Labuhan Batu is a plant oil palm and rubber .
3. Commodity Sub-Sector Livestock Poultry type Labuhan Batu regency had average LQ every year is smaller than one, so that almost no sector of the base except in type chicken and ducks that have $LQ > 1$ is equal to 2.33 and 1.34 whereas for type Livestock goat $LQ > 1$.It has comparative advantage in the sector.
4. Fisheries Sub-Sector Commodity for Labuhan Batu regency had average LQ every year is less than one, it indicates the Fisheries Sector Deficit.

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