

Determining the Leading Commodities of Tasikmalaya City, Indonesia

Yusuf Abdullah¹, Jajang Badruzaman², Trisna Insan Noor³, Zulfikar Noormansyah⁴

^{1,2,4}*Siliwangi University, Indonesia*

³*Padjadjaran University, Indonesia*

This study identifies the most outstanding commodity products within Tasikmalaya City, West Java, Indonesia. The Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 provides the framework for establishing the evaluation criteria. Employing qualitative methods, the research utilizes interviews with key stakeholders to determine which products are most highly regarded. Twelve specific indicators derived from the regulation serve as the basis for these interviews, forming the criteria for identifying superior products. The results of this research of the highest score of each indicator indicate the superior product of Tasikmalaya City commodities. The findings from the analysis of the top scores for each indicator reveal the primary commodity product in Tasikmalaya City. These findings highlight two key points: First, identifying the primary product in Tasikmalaya City necessitates understanding the leading products in each sub-district based on the ranking of 12 indicators, and the second, assessing the level of prominence of these leading products within the city.

OPEN ACCESS

*Correspondence:

Jajang Badruzaman

Jajang.badrzaman@unsil.ac.id

Received: 27 April 2024

Accepted: 11 May 2024

Published: 1 June 2024

Citation:

(2024) Determining the Leading Commodities of Tasikmalaya City, Indonesia.

Economics and Sustainability.
2.1.

Open access under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC-BY-NC)
©Author(s)



Keywords: Regions Commodities; Leading Commodities; Social Cultural

INTRODUCTION

Empowering local economies is a crucial and primary element in fostering self-reliant regions envisioned through decentralization policies. Regional economic development define as a process where the local government and communities manage existing resources and establish a partnership between the local government and the private sector to create new job opportunities and stimulate economic activities within the region. Therefore, the local government, in collaboration with community participation and utilizing available resources, must be capable of foreseeing the potential resources needed to design and develop its regional economy (Zhang, B., et al., 2018). The main issue in regional development lies in emphasizing development policies based on the uniqueness of the respective regions, utilizing the potential of human resources, natural resources, financial resources, and even institutional resources. This orientation directs us towards taking initiatives originating from the region itself in the development process to create new job opportunities and stimulate increased economic activities.

Sudarsono (2001) suggests that future success of a region relies on its capacity to capitalize on opportunities while facing competition in regional and global markets. The research and previous studies explore the necessary steps and strategies for regions to be competitive in this context.

Government bureaucracy needs to undergo a reorientation of its role and responsibilities, focusing solely on directing and nurturing rather than dictating (steering rather than rowing) (Homer, C., et al., 2022; Walker, R. M., 2006; Rhodes, R.A.W., 2009). Thus, the role and responsibilities of local government should only revolve around areas where the private sector or other third parties are unable to perform those tasks, such as in situations of market failure. Local Government Bureaucracy must be able to effectively and efficiently play a role in providing excellent services to attract domestic and foreign investment (Rhodes, R.A.W., 2009).

Establishing systems and networks with business institutions/associations and foreign trade attaches, particularly in supporting the marketing of export products. Developing Research and Development (R&D) institutions for key production types to ensure product quality, price stability, market demand, and continuity of availability.

Facilitating financial institutions to provide business capital for small and medium-scale industries in

various key sectors of the region, enabling them to ensure and sustain their business continuity. Playing a role in transforming applied knowledge and technology across various key sectors of regional products, ensuring that the production process achieves effectiveness, efficiency, and economic viability.

Encouraging producers to develop complementary flagship products both internally and across regions, adding value and generating multiple benefits through backward and forward linkages to various sectors, thereby strengthening the region's position against economic fluctuations.

Positioning local government bureaucracy to act as a catalyst, stimulator, and regulator to ensure that market mechanisms function healthily (Rhodes, R.A.W., 2009). Prioritizing infrastructure development programs necessary for facilitating business accessibility in the industrial sector, including transportation facilities, communication networks, energy infrastructure, industrial locations, as well as good public services and a healthy and safe environmental situation.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study to analyze the determination of flagship products using the "One Village One Product" model existing in Tasikmalaya City. The research objectives are as follows: (1) To identify the flagship products in Tasikmalaya City, and (2) To determine the level of flagship products in Tasikmalaya City.

State of The Art

In accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2007 on the Acceleration Policy of Real Sector Development and Empowerment of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, all Ministers, Heads of Non-Departmental Government Institutions, Governors, and Regents/Mayors are tasked with taking necessary steps according to their respective duties, functions, and authorities. The Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 9 of 2014 on Guidelines for Developing Regional Flagship Products and the Ministry of Industry have taken policy steps by issuing Minister of Industry Regulation No. 78/M-IND/PER/2007 concerning the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of Small and Medium Enterprises Development through the One Village One Product (OVOP) Approach in Centers. Additionally, West Java Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 on the Development of Flagship Products in the Industry and Trade Sectors in the West Java Province, Indonesia has been issued.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach, focusing on descriptive analysis. Qualitative research emphasizes processes and meanings (subject perspectives), utilizing theory as a guide to ensure research focus aligns with field facts (Ritchie J., 2003). Moreover, theoretical frameworks serve to provide an overview of the research context and facilitate discussion of research findings. Thus, qualitative research begins with data, utilizing existing theory for explanation, ultimately culminating in a theoretical framework.

Data Collection Method and Technique

This study utilizes both primary and secondary data, with purposeful selection of research locations. The data on flagship products are collected from 10 sub-districts comprising 69 villages within the administrative boundaries of Tasikmalaya City.

a.Primary Data

Primary data are supporting data obtained directly from informants, namely the owners of the clove leaf oil distillation company, Wali Atsiri. Data collection involves interviews using structured questionnaires, observations, and documentation.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data are supporting data obtained from various sources such as books, research journals, the internet, and other relevant literature related to the research topic. These sources may include publications from reputable and relevant institutions deemed competent in addressing the research issues.

Operationalization of Variables

In this study, the operational variables are based on Permendagri No.9 of 2014, which include:

Table 1. The indicators of Permendagri No. 9 of 2014

No	Variable	No	Variable
1	Workforce Deployment	7	Raw Materials
2	Economic Contribution	8	Capital
3	Regional Economic Base Sectors	9	Industrial Base and Logistics Network
4	Renewable Capability	10	Technology
5	Social-cultural aspects	11	Management
6.	Market Availability	12	Price

Data Analysis Design

Table 2. Weighted and Criteria

No.	Criteria	Small	Medium	High
1	Workforce Deployment	1	2	3
2	Economic Contributiun	1	2	3
3	Regional Economic Base Sectors	1	2	3
4	Renewable Capability	1	2	3
5	Social-cultural aspects	1	2	3
6	Market Availability	1	2	3
7	Raw Materials	1	2	3
8	Capital	1	2	3
9	Industrial Base and Logistics Network	1	2	3
10	Techonology	1	2	3
11	Management	1	2	3
12	Price	1	2	3

Employing the established criteria, a comparative evaluation can be undertaken to demonstrate that the product holding the top position

as a superior product possesses the highest overall score in comparison to the others. Consequently, economic endeavors and investments should be channeled

towards the hubs of these superior commodities/products and can be aligned with a product cluster.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Conditions of Tasikmalaya City

Geographically, Tasikmalaya City is located between 108°08'38" E - 108°24'02" E and between 7°10' S - 7°26'32" S, situated in the southeastern part of West Java Province. It is approximately 105 km away from Bandung City and 255 km from Jakarta City, with a total area of 18,385 hectares (183.85 km2).

According to Law Number 10 of 2001, Tasikmalaya City has an area of 17,156.20 hectares divided into 8 districts, comprising 15 urban villages and 54 rural villages. With the development of Tasikmalaya City and the demand for improved public services, since 2008, Tasikmalaya City has been divided into 10 districts and 69 urban villages, established based on Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2008 regarding the Formation of Bungursari and Purbaratu Districts in Tasikmalaya City. According to Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of Tasikmalaya City for the period 2011-2031, the administrative area of Tasikmalaya City is 18,385.07 hectares (183.85 km2). This does not imply an increase in area, but rather a redefinition of the administrative boundaries, totaling an additional area of 1,229.07 hectares (12.29 km2) from the previous 17,156 hectares (171.56 km2).

Topographic Conditions

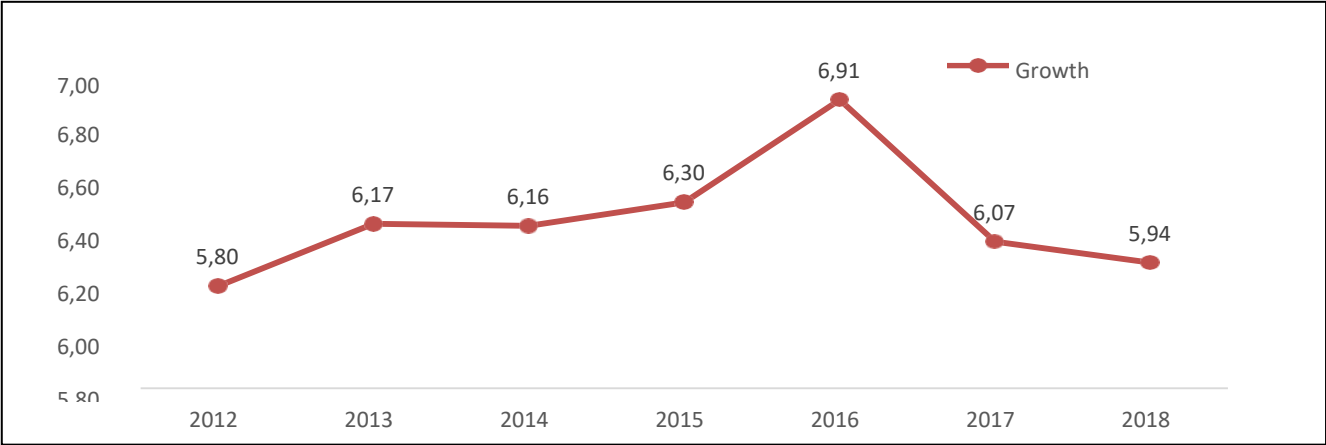
Tasikmalaya City, based on its natural landscape, is situated at an elevation ranging from 201 to 503 meters above sea level (masl) and has relatively gentle slopes. The highest area is located in Bungursari

Urban Village, Bungursari District (at the foot of Mount Galunggung), at an elevation of 503 masl, while the lowest area is in Urug Urban Village, Kawalu District, at 201 masl. In terms of sociography, the highest points in Tasikmalaya City are found in the western and southern parts, gradually sloping down towards the center around the city center heading north, and a small portion from the east to the center and north of Tasikmalaya City. In the southern part of Tasikmalaya City, around Kawalu and Cibeureum Districts, the terrain tends to be hilly, characterized by mixed forests and plantations.

Economic Growth

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) serves as a key economic indicator reflecting the productivity of a region's economy. It depicts the total value added (output) generated by all economic activities within a specific period. GRDP encompasses income from production factors such as land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. The greater the percentage of a category, the greater its influence on the economic development of a region. GRDP can be compiled using three approaches: production, income, and expenditure, presented based on current and constant prices.

The economic growth of Tasikmalaya City in 2018 experienced a decline compared to the previous year. The growth rate of Tasikmalaya City's GRDP in 2018 was 5.94 percent, whereas the previous year reached 6.07 percent. The highest economic growth in 2018 was achieved by the Real Estate category, reaching 10.24 percent, and the Business Services category at 9.27 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest economic growth occurred in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries category, experiencing a negative growth rate of -0.15 percent.



Sources : BPS Tasikmalaya, 2019
Figure 1. Economic Growth from 2012 to 2018

Industry

In Regulation of the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 64/M-IND/PER/7/2016 dated 2016 Regarding the Magnitude of Labor Force and Investment Value for Industrial Business Classification, it is explained that Industry encompasses all forms of economic activities that process raw materials and/or utilize industrial resources to produce goods with higher added value or benefits, including industrial services. Labor Force refers to permanent workers who receive or obtain income regularly, while Investment Value includes the value of assets such as land, buildings, machinery and equipment, facilities, and infrastructure, excluding working capital used for industrial activities.

Industrial Activity Encompass

- a. Small-Scale Industry: This includes industries that employ up to 19 workers and have an investment value of less than Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion Indonesian Rupiah), excluding the value of land and buildings where the business is located, which are integrated with the owner's residential location.
- b. Medium-Scale Industry: These industries meet the criteria of employing a maximum of 19 workers and having an investment value of at least less than Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion Indonesian Rupiah), or employing a minimum of 20 workers and having an investment value of at most Rp. 15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion Indonesian Rupiah).
- c. Large-Scale Industry: This refers to industries that employ a minimum of 20 workers and have an investment value exceeding Rp 15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion IDR).

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2019 According to Regulation of the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2019 Regarding the Issuance of Industrial Business Licenses and Expansion Permits Within the Framework of Integrated Electronic Business Licensing Services, every industrial company is required to have an Industrial Business License (IUI). The types of Industrial Business Licenses based on industrial classification are as follows:

- a. Small-Scale Industrial Business License (IUI) for small-scale industries;
- b. Medium-Scale Industrial Business License (IUI) for medium-scale industries; and

- c. Large-Scale Industrial Business License (IUI) for large-scale industries.

According to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government regarding Licensing, the authority of the District/City Regional Government is as follows:

- a. Issuance of Small-Scale Industrial Business Licenses (IUI) and Medium-Scale Industrial Business Licenses (IUI).
- b. Issuance of Small and Medium-Sized Industry Business Permits (IPUI).
- c. Issuance of Industrial Location Permits (IUKI) and Industrial Business Location Permits (IPKI) located in the District/City area. Meanwhile, the authority of the Provincial Government is: (1) Issuance of Large-Scale Industrial Business Licenses (IUI); (2) Issuance of Industrial Business Permits (IPUI) for large-scale industries; (3) Issuance of Industrial Location Permits (IUKI) and Industrial Business Location Permits (IPKI) located across districts/cities within one province.

Based on the data from the Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, Industry, and Trade of Tasikmalaya City, the dominant industries in Tasikmalaya City are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), consisting of Ready-Made Embroidery/Garment Industry, Batik Industry, Footwear Industry, Wood and Wooden Furniture Industry, Non-Rattan Plant Weaving Industry, such as Mendong, Bamboo Weaving Industry, Other Processing Industries, such as Geulis Umbrellas, Food and Beverage Industry, Building Material Industry, Ready-Made Garment Industry (Textile Convection), Printing Industry, and other industries. The number of business units until 2018 reached 3,794 units, dominated by the Ready-Made Embroidery/Garment Industry with 1,407 units (37.08%), followed by the Food and Beverage Industry with 656 units (17.29%), and the Footwear Industry with 536 units (14.13%).

The investment value reached Rp. 712,775,044,000, with the majority (34.29%) being invested in the Ready-Made Embroidery/Garment Industry, followed by the building material industry (30.41%) and the Food and Beverage Industry (7.42%). The production value reached Rp. 3,778,677,774,000, with the largest production value coming from the Ready-Made Embroidery/Garment Industry at Rp. 1,067,757,116,000 (28.26%), followed by the Food and Beverage Industry at Rp. 950,004,830,000 (25.14%), and the Building Material Industry at Rp. 561,840,403,000 (14.87%). In 2018, 40,043 workers were employed, with

35.20% employed in the Ready-Made Embroidery/Garment Industry. The Footwear Industry (Sandals, Shoes, and Kelom Geulis) absorbed 15.52%, followed by the Food and Beverage Industry at 12.84%.

Based on the research results, it is known that the products that can be developed by the community in the 69 neighborhoods of Tasikmalaya City are as follows:

Table 3. Types of Products Produced in the 69 Neighborhoods of Tasikmalaya City

No	Production Item	District Areas of Tasikmalaya City										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Makanan Olahan Bubuk Jahe Merah (Red Ginger Powder)	1										1
2	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	4	6	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	22
3	Pertanian (Agriculture)	4	1									5
4	Tambang (Mining)	1										1
5	Tambang Pasir (Sand Mining)	1										1
6	Dompot & Tas Kulit (Leather Wallets and Bags)	1										1
7	Pertanian (Farming)	5	1				2	2		3		13
8	Perikanan (Fishery)	2						1				3
9	Konveksi (Garment Industry)		2		1	1			2			6
10	Pabrik Roti (Bakery Factory)		1									1
11	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)		1		1		1					3
12	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)		1						3			1
13	Meubel (Furniture)		1								1	2
14	Produksi Samak (Tanning/Matting Production)		1									1
15	Produksi Abon Ayam & Telur Asin (Chicken Floos & Salted Eggs Production)		1									1
16	Produksi Sendal (Sandals Production)			1				3				4
17	Olahan Kulit Mentah (Raw Leather)			1								1
18	Batik				2	1						3
19	Pengrajin Pembuat Tempe (Tempeh Production)				1							1
20	Payung Geulis (Geulis Traditional Umbrella)					1						1
21	Peternakan Kambing Etawa (Etawa Goat Farming)					1						1
22	Perkebunan (Plantation)					1						1
23	Busana Muslim (Muslim Clothings)						2					2
24	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)						3					3
25	Bordir (Embroidery)						2				1	3
26	Anyaman Bambu (Bamboo Weaving)							1	1			2
27	Sendal Karet Imitasi (Imitation Rubber Sandals)							1				1
28	Olahan Ikan (Fish Products/Snacks)								1			1
29	Pengrajin Penjahit (Tailor Craftsman)									1		1
30	Kelom Geulis (Kelom Geulis or Traditional Sandals)									1		1
31	Kerupuk (Crackers/Shrimp Crisp)									1		1
32	Makanan Ringan (Snacks)									1	2	3
Total		12	13	8	6	6	12	12	8	8	5	90

Source: Survey Results (processed data)

Table 4. Sub-District Information

No	Sub-District	No	Sub-District
1.	Bungursari	6.	Kawalu
2.	Cibeureum	7.	Mangkubumi
3.	Cihideung	8.	Purbaratu
4.	Cipedes	9.	Tamansari
5.	Indihiang	10.	Tawang

Table 2 shows that there are 32 types of products that can be produced or developed by the community of Tasikmalaya City utilizing natural resources, human resources, and existing technology. The research findings indicate that traditional food products are one of the most widely developed types of products in Tasikmalaya City, with a total of 22 units developing traditional food businesses across all neighborhoods in Tasikmalaya City. Regarding the

leading products in each subdistrict of Tasikmalaya City, the explanations are as follows.

Bungursari District

Regarding the distribution of product types in the Bungursari Subdistrict, it can be seen in Table 5 below.

Tabel 5. Distribution of Production Types in the Bungursari Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bungursari	Bantarsari	Makanan Olahan Bubuk Jahe Merah (Red Ginger Powder)	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	33	1
	Bungursari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	11
	Bungursari	Pertanian (Agriculture)	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	24	5
	Bungursari	Tambang (Mining)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	18	9
	Cibunigeulis	Budidaya Perikanan Air Tawar (Freshwater Fisheries Cultivation)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	4
	Sukajaya	Pertanian (Farming)	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	33	1
	Sukalaksana	Pertanian (Plantation)	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	24	6
	Sukalaksana	Tambang Pasir (Sand mining)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	18	10
	Sukamulya	Dompet & Tas Kulit (Leather Wallets and Bags)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21	7
	Sukarindik	Pertanian (Farming)	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	25	3
	Sukarindik	Perikanan (Fisher)	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	20	8

Based on Table 3 and the research results, it is evident that the highest product type in the Bungursari Subdistrict is agriculture and fisheries, as indicated by the presence of such businesses scattered across 3 villages: Bungursari, Sukajaya, Sukalaksana, and Sukarindik. Furthermore, when viewed through the lens of flagship products, the agricultural sector's output in the Bungursari Subdistrict ranks first with a score of 33, placing it in the high category.

This occurrence stems from not only the natural resource support provided, such as the

consistent water supply even during dry seasons with a complete irrigation network, but also the majority of the Bungursari Subdistrict population, which consists mostly of farmers. The agricultural products yielded in the Bungursari Subdistrict include staple crops like rice, and horticultural plants, with Bungursari producing varieties of chili peppers. On average, 1 hectare of land yields 70 quintals of bird's eye chili, and 17 hectares produce 1,290 quintals of large chili peppers in 2021 (Bungursari Statistical Data 2022 from the Tasikmalaya City BPS).

Based on these findings, the prioritized flagship product categories in the Bungursari Subdistrict are as follows: 1. Processed red ginger powder, 2. Agriculture, 3. Fisheries cultivation, 4. Agriculture, 5. Agriculture, 6. Leather wallets and bags, 7. Fisheries, 8. Mining/extraction, 9. Sand mining, 10. Traditional foods.

Cibeureum District

From an economic activity standpoint, the Cibeureum District is involved in various productions such as processed foods, garment manufacturing, bread factories, wood products, woven mendong, agriculture, furniture, leather processing, as well as the production of shredded meat and salted eggs. For a clearer understanding, the products generated from the Cibeureum District in Tasikmalaya can be observed in Table 6.

Table 6. Distribution of Production Types in the Cibeureum Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
Cibeureum	Awipari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	17	11
	Ciherang	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	29	3
	Ciherang	Pabrik Roti (Bakery)	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	29	2
	Kersanegara	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	28	5
	Kotabaru	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	22	10
	Margabakti	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	29	4
	Margabakti	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	28	6
	Margabakti	Pertanian (Farming)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	26	7
	Setiajaya	Meubel (Furniture)	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	31	1
	Setianegara	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	25	8
	Setianegara	Produksi Samak (Tanning/Matting Production)	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	13
	Setiaratu	Produksi Abon Ayam & Telur Asin (Chicken Floos & Salted Eggs Production)	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	17	11
	Ciakar	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	22	9

Based on this, the ranking of prominent production types in the Cibeureum District can be arranged as follows: 1. Furniture, 2. Bakery, 3. Convection, 4. Mendong weaving, 5. Wood factory, 6. Traditional food, 7. Agriculture, 8. Traditional food, 9. Convection, 10. Traditional food, 11. Traditional food, 12. Chicken floss and salted egg production. As a support for efforts to improve economic development in the Cibeureum District, there are several financial institutions, including: 1 government-owned commercial bank, 2 people's credit banks, 1 village unit

cooperative, 13 savings and loan cooperatives, and 4 other cooperatives. Economic facilities in the Cibeureum District include 2 shopping centers, 1 permanent market, 11 minimarkets/supermarkets, and 12 restaurants (Cibeureum in Figures 2022).

Cihideung District

Regarding the survey results and research on production activities in the Cihideung District, they can be observed in Table 7.

Table 7. Distribution of Production Types in Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
Cihideung	Argasari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	25	3
	Cilembang	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	23	4
	Nagarawangi	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	2
	Tugujaya	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	17	7
	Tugujaya	Produksi Sandal (Sandal Production)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	8
	Tuguraja	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	21	5
	Tuguraja	Olahan Kulit Mentah (Raw Leather)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	21	6
	Yudanagara	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	27	1

Unlike other districts, the Cihideung District lacks potential for agricultural development due to limited land availability, which aligns with the statement from the Tasikmalaya City BPS stating that agriculture in the Cihideung District is limited to only a few areas, and even those are diminishing due to land use conversion. The agricultural data presented only covers irrigated rice fields, including technical and semi-technical farming, based on reports from the Agriculture Office of the BPP Agriculture Representative Office in the Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City.

Based on this, the calculation related to the types of prominent commodities in the Cihideung District can be made as follows: ranks 1 to 5 are occupied by traditional foods, 6 by raw leather processing, 7. Traditional food, and lastly, ranking 8 is for sandal production. Since the Cihideung District is located in the center of Tasikmalaya City, its economic facilities are dominated by the trade sector, with numerous shopping centers and stores. This demonstrates that the economic life in the Cihideung District is mainly driven by the trade sector, both small and large-scale, and is supported by other economic sectors, albeit to a relatively lesser extent. One of the Development Plans at the District Level in Cihideung is

Economic Empowerment of the Community. For the issue of Community Economic Empowerment, the Cihideung District Government has a Program Direction, namely:

1. Development of Cooperatives
2. Development of community groups in crafts, agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, particularly in the field of leather crackers.
3. Development and Enhancement of PNPM and P2KK Programs. In addition to these three aspects, urban spatial planning also receives priority, especially in terms of organizing street vendors, establishing new hotels, and constructing new housing estates and commercial buildings. These activities usually involve coordination, as they are direct responsibilities and programs of the City Government.

Cipedes District

Based on the research findings, the types of production found in Cipedes District can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Distribution of Production Types in Cipedes District, Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
Cipedes	Cipedes	Batik	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	34	2
	Cipedes	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	22	5
	Nagarasari	Batik	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	1
	Panglayungan	Pengrajin Pembuat Tempe (Tempeh Production)	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	18	6
	Sukamanah	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	27	3
	Sukamanah	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	26	4

The types of leading productions in District Cipedes are as follows: 1. Batik, 2. Batik, 3. Wood products, 4. Convection, 5. Traditional food, and 6. Tempeh craftsmen. In District Cipedes, there are several financial institutions including 3 government financial institutions, 4 People's Credit Banks (BPRs), 2 Village Unit Cooperatives, and 10 Savings and Loan Cooperatives. For economic facilities in District Cipedes, there are 19 shopping center groups, 1 traditional market with permanent buildings, 1

traditional market with non-permanent buildings, 28 minimarkets/supermarkets, and 16 restaurants/dining places.

Indihiang District

Based on the findings and research conducted in the field, District Indihiang has several products as listed in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Distribution of Production Types in Indihiang District, Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
Indihiang	Indihiang	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	29	4
	Panyingkiran	Payung Geulis (Geulis Traditional Umbrella)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	32	3
	Parakannyasag	Batik	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	35	1
	Sirnagalih	Peternakan Kambing Etawa (Etawa Goat Farming)	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	5
	Sukamaju Kaler	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	32	2
	Sukamaju Kidul	Perkebunan (Plantation)	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	21	6

Payung geulis are one of the signature commodities of Tasikmalaya, and it is essential to enhance their production as agricultural raw materials are readily available in District Indihiang. Additionally, there is one dairy goat farm and one plantation, indicating the availability of land and natural resources to support agricultural development in District Indihiang, complemented by the local workforce, the majority of whom are farmers. The primary production ranking in District Indihiang can be arranged as follows:

1. Batik, 2. Convection, 3. Umbrellas "geulis," 4. Traditional foods, 5. Dairy goat farming, and 6. Plantations.

Kawalu District

Based on the research findings, the types of production found Kawalu District can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. Distribution of Production Types in Kawalu District, Tasikmalaya City

District	Sub-District	Item Production	Question Item												Total	Rank
Kawalu	Cibeuti	Busana Muslim (Muslim Clothings)	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	27	7
	Cilamajang	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	1
	Gunung Gede	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	29	4
	Gunung Tandala	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	17	11
	Gunung Tandala	Pertanian (Farming)	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	17	12
	Karanganyar	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	2
	Leuwiliang	Bordir (Embroidery)	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	22	9
	Karsamenak	Busana Muslim (Muslim Clothings)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	29	5
	Talagasari	Bordir (Embroidery)	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	29	6
	Tanjung	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	30	3
	Urug	Pertanian (Farming)	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	26	8
	Urug	Produksi kayu (Wooden Products)	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	20	10

The variety of businesses in Kawalu District has been a longstanding tradition, especially concerning embroidery and Muslim clothing. The decrease in agricultural enterprises is also noticeable due to the shifting land use, although some communities persist in maintaining agricultural businesses. Based on this, the ranking of primary commodities in District Kawalu can be structured as follows: ranking 1 and 3 are embroidery, 4. Traditional foods, 5. Muslim clothing, 6. Borders, 7. Muslim clothing, 8. Agriculture, 9. Borders, 10. Wood production, 11. Traditional foods, 12. Agriculture.

Mangkubumi District

The primary products of District Mangkubumi are as follows: 1. Fisheries, 2. Traditional foods, 3. Agriculture, 4. Traditional foods, 5. Bamboo weaving, 6. Imitation rubber sandals, 7. Sandal production, 8. Traditional foods, 9. Traditional foods, 10. Agriculture, and rankings 11 and 12 are sandal production. Regarding agricultural products in District Mangkubumi, in horticultural crops, the most commonly grown commodity is large chili. The harvested area of large chili in 2021 was 3 hectares with a total production of 212 quintals. In fruit crops, the flagship commodity of District Mangkubumi is mango, which produced 210 quintals in 2020 ([District Mangkubumi in Figures, 2022](#)).

Purbaratu District

Based on the results, there are several productions generated from Purbaratu District. Based on that, it can be understood that the ranking of leading commodities in Purbaratu is as follows: 1. Bamboo weaving, 2. Traditional food, 3, 4, and 5 Mendong weaving, 6. Fish processing, and 7. Convection.

Tamansari District

Based on the research results, it is known that several products are produced in Tamansari District. Based on result, it can be understood that the ranking of leading commodities in Tamansari District is as follows: 1. Wood products in Mulyasari Sub-district, 2. Tailoring craftsmen in Mugasari Sub-district, 3. Crackers in Tanjung Jaya Sub-district, 4. Agriculture in Setiamulya Sub-district, 5. Kelom Geulis in Sukahurip Village, 6. Traditional foods in Setiawargi Village, 7. Agriculture in Tamansari Sub-district, and rankings 8 and 9 are agricultural businesses in Sumelap Sub-district and Tamansari Sub-district. In Tamansari District, there are several financial institutions including 1 government financial institution, 2 Rural Credit Banks (BPR), 11 Cooperatives, and 10 other cooperatives. For economic facilities in Tamansari District, there are 4 shopping groups, 1 traditional market with permanent buildings, 2 traditional markets with temporary buildings, 15 Mini Markets, and 5 Restaurants.

Tawang District

There is 1 unit of bordir and convection business in Cikalang Sub-district, 2 units of snack food businesses in Empangsari and Lengkongsari Sub-districts, and 1 unit of furniture business in Kahuripan Sub-district. When ranked based on the calculated rankings, it is known that snack food (macaroni) is the leading commodity in Tawang District, followed by bordir and convection business in Cikalang Sub-district,

followed by the furniture business ranking third, traditional food business ranking fourth in Tawangsari Sub-district, and other types of snack food ranking fifth in Lengkongsari Sub-district.

Leading Products of Tasikmalaya City

Based on the results of data calculation, analysis, and ranking for the types of superior products in Tasikmalaya City, the following can be known:

Table 11. Ranking of Superior Commodities in Tasikmalaya City

Sub-District	Item Production	Production Item	Rank
Cipedes	Nagarasari	Batik	1
Kawalu	Cilamajang	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	2
Kawalu	Karanganyar	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	3
Purbaratu	Sukajaya	Anyaman Bambu (Bamboo Weaving)	4
Indihiang	Parakanyasag	Batik	5
Purbaratu	Sukajaya	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	6
Cipedes	Cipedes	Batik	7
Tamansari	Mulyasari	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	8
Purbaratu	Sukajaya	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)	9
Bungursari	Bantarsari	Makanan Olahan Bubuk Jahe Merah (Red Ginger Powder)	10
Bungursari	Sukajaya	Pertanian (Farming)	11
Indihiang	Sukamaju Kaler	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	12
Indihiang	Panyingkiran	Payung Geulis Geulis Traditional Umbrella)	13
Purbaratu	Purbaratu	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)	14
Mangkubumi	Cipawitra	Perikanan (Fishery)	15
Cibeureum	Setiajaya	Meubel (Furniture)	16
Kawalu	Tanjung	Sulaman (Sulaman Embroidery)	17
Tamansari	Mugarsari	Pengrajin Penjahit (Tailor Craftsman)	18
Indihiang	Indihiang	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	19
Cibeureum	Ciherang	Pabrik Roti (Bakery)	20
Kawalu	Talagasari	Bordir (Embroidery)	21
Kawalu	Gunung Gede	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	22
Purbaratu	Singkup	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)	23
Kawalu	Kersamenak	Busana Muslim (Muslim Clothings)	24
Cibeureum	Ciherang	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	25
Cibeureum	Margabakti	Anyaman Mendong (Mendong Weaving)	26
Mangkubumi	Karikil	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	27
Cibeureum	Margabakti	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	28
Cibeureum	Kersanegara	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	29
Kawalu	Cibeuti	Busana Muslim (Muslim Clothings)	30
Cipedes	Sukamanah	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	31
Mangkubumi	Cipawitra	Pertanian (Farming)	32
Tamansari	Setiamulya	Pertanian (Farming)	33
Tamansari	Tamanjaya	Kerupuk (Crackers/Shrimp Crisp)	34
Mangkubumi	Sambongpari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	35
Cihideung	Yudanagara	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	36
Cipedes	Sukamanah	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	37
Cihideung	Nagarawangi	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	38
Cibeureum	Margabakti	Pertanian (Farming)	39

Mangkubumi	Cipari	Anyaman Bambu (Bamboo Weaving)	40
Tamansari	Sukahurip	Kelom Geulis (Kelom Geulis or Traditional Sandals)	41
Tawang	Empangsari	Makaroni (Macaroni)	42
Kawalu	Urug	Pertanian (Farming)	43
Cihideung	Argasari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	44
Cibeureum	Setianegara	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	45
Bungursari	Sukarindik	Pertanian (Farming)	46
Tawang	Cikalang	Bordir dan Konveksi (Embroidery and Garment Industry)	47
Mangkubumi	Sambongpari	Sendal Karet Imitasi (Imitation Rubber Sandals)	48
Bungursari	Cibunigeulis	Budidaya Perikanan Air Tawar (Freshwater Fisheries Cultivation)	49
Bungursari	Sukalaksana	Pertanian (Farming)	50
Bungursari	Bungursari	Pertanian (Farming)	51
Purbaratu	Sukamenak	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	52
Purbaratu	Sukaasih	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	53
Mangkubumi	Sambongjaya	Produksi Sendal (Sandals Production)	54
Purbaratu	Sukanegara	Olahan Ikan (Fish Products/Snacks)	55
Cihideung	Cilembang	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	56
Tamansari	Setiawargi	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	57
Kawalu	Leuwiliang	Bordir (Embroidery)	58
Cibeureum	Ciakar	Konveksi (Garment Industry)	59
Cibeureum	Kotabaru	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	60
Cipedes	Cipedes	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	61
Tamansari	Tamansari	Pertanian (Farming)	62
Indihiang	Sirnagalih	Peternakan Kambing Etawa (Etawa Goat Farming)	63
Indihiang	Sukamaju Kidul	Perkebunan (Plantation)	64
Bungursari	Sukamulya	Dompet & Tas Kulit (Leather Wallets and Bags)	65
Cihideung	Tuguraja	Olahan Kulit Mentah (Raw Leather)	66
Cihideung	Tuguraja	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	67
Tawang	Kahuripan	Meubeul (Furniture)	68
Kawalu	Urug	Produk Kayu (Wooden Products)	69
Tawang	Tawang Sari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	70
Bungursari	Sikarindik	Perikanan (Fishery)	71
Bungursari	Sukalaksana	Tambang Pasir (Sand Mining)	72
Bungursari	Bungursari	Tambang (Mining)	73
Cipedes	Panglayungan	Pengrajin Pembuat Tempe (Tempeh Production)	74
Cibeureum	Setiaratu	Produksi Abon Ayam & Telur Asin (Chicken Floos & Salted Eggs)	75
Bungursari	Bungursari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	76
Cibeureum	Awipari	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	77
Cihideung	Tugujaya	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	78
Mangkubumi	Cigantang	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	79
Kawalu	Gunung Tandala	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	80
Kawalu	Gunung Tandala	Pertanian (Farming)	81
Mangkubumi	Linggajaya	Makanan Tradisional (Traditional Food)	82
Tawang	Lengkongsari	Makanan Ringan (Snacks)	83
Mangkubumi	Sambongjaya	Pertanian (Farming)	84
Cibeureum	Setianegara	Produksi Samak (Tanning/Matting Production)	85
Mangkubumi	Mangkubumi	Produksi Sendal (Sandals Production)	86
Cihideung	Tugujaya	Produksi Sendal (Sandals Production)	87
Mangkubumi	Linggajaya	Produksi Sendal (Sandals Production)	88
Tamansari	Sumelap	Pertanian (Farming)	89

CONCLUSION

This research conclude that the government need to determine the superior products in each district of the city based on the ranking order of the 12 indicators used. Furthermore, this research provides the recommendation for stakeholders. Firstly, the communities should focus on developing specific products based on the availability of natural resources and technology. Secondly, entrepreneurs should manage the availability of raw materials and labor according to community conditions. They should also enhance the work capabilities of the community as a source of labor through training and mentoring. Lastly, the governments should create a reference for the development of Tasikmalaya City's superior commodities that aligns with community empowerment. This will enable the sustainable development of Tasikmalaya City's commodities.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Bungursari Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Cibeureum Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Cihideung Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Cipedes Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Indihiang Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Kawalu Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Mangkubumi Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Purbaratu Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Tamansari Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Kecamatan Tawang Dalam Angka. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya
- Homer, C., Woodall, J., Freeman, C. et al. 2022 Changing the culture: a qualitative study exploring research capacity in local government. *BMC Public Health* 22, 1341. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-13758-w>
- Instruksi Presiden Nomor 6 Tahun 2007 tentang Kebijakan Percepatan Pengembangan Sektor Riil dan Pemberdayaan UMKM memberikan tugas kepada seluruh Menteri,
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pengembangan Produk Unggulan Daerah
- Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian Nomor 78/M-IND/PER/2007 tentang Peningkatan Efektifitas Pengembangan Industri Kecil dan Menengah melalui Pendekatan Satu Desa Satu Produk (One Village One Product).
- Praturan Gubernur Jabar Nomor 33 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengembangan Produk Unggulan Sektor Industri Dan Perdagangan Di Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat.
- Rhodes, R.A.W. 1999. Control and Power in Central-local Government Relations (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429463518>
- Ritchie J. 2003. The Applications of Qualitative Methods to Social Research. In J. Ritchie, & J. Lewis (Eds.), *Qualitative Research Practice* (pp.24-46). Great Britain: Sage publications.
- Sudarsono. 2001. Konsep dan Permasalahan dalam Iplementasi Otonomi Daerah. Makalah di sajikan pada seminar Otonomi Daerah. Konsep, Implementasi dan Masalahnya yang diselenggarakan di UKSW Salatiga.
- Surat Edaran Nomor 050.05/2910/III/BANDA tanggal 7 Desember 1999, Jenderal Pembangunan Daerah Depdagri.
- Walker, R.M. 2006. Innovation Type and Diffusion: An Empirical Analysis Of Local Government. *Public Administration*, 84: 311-335. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2006.00004.x>
- Zhang, B., Chen, X., and Guo, H. 2018. Does central supervision enhance local environmental enforcement? Quasi-experimental evidence from China. *Journal of Public Economic* 164, 70-90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2018.05.009>