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Article

Analysis of the Contribution of Potato Production to the Local Socioeconomic Structure in Fena Fafan Subdistrict, South Buru Regency

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ABSTRACT

Fena Fafan Subdistrict is the only region in South Buru Regency producing potatoes, situated at an elevation of 575 meters above sea level—an altitude ideal for optimal potato growth. This study aims to analyze the contribution of potato production to the local socio-economic structure. A descriptive quantitative method was used, utilizing secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for the years 2020–2024. The findings indicate that potato production increased substantially from 6 quintals in 2020 to 242 quintals in 2023, with productivity reaching 17 quintals per hectare in 2024. This growth coincided with an increase in the agricultural sector's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which rose from Rp 521.78 billion in 2020 to Rp 679.24 billion in 2024. In addition, the agricultural workforce remained dominated by individuals aged 25–49 years, accounting for 6,569 workers (44%) of the total agricultural labor force, highlighting the sector's role in sustaining productive employment. Collectively, these findings suggest that the expansion of potato production contributed to higher agricultural output, supported rural employment, and strengthened the socio-economic structure of Fena Fafan Subdistrict. Overall, the findings suggest that the expansion of potato production is associated with increased agricultural output and productive employment, indicating its potential contribution to the socio-economic development of Fena Fafan Subdistrict.

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INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector remains a fundamental pillar of rural economic development in Indonesia, particularly in regions where industrial activities are limited. Agricultural production not only provides food security but also creates employment opportunities, generates household income, and stimulates local economic growth. According to the structural transformation theory, improvements in agricultural productivity serve as an important driver of socio-economic development by increasing labor productivity, enhancing rural incomes, and strengthening linkages with other sectors of the economy. Potato production has a direct impact on farmers' household income and the local economy (Nugraheni et al., 2022). Therefore, agricultural production is closely associated with changes in the socio-economic structure of rural communities. The rate of economic growth is one indicator of the success of regional development, which can be seen from GDP and per capita income (Umanailo et al., 2018).

Among horticultural commodities, potatoes have considerable economic value because they have relatively stable market demand, high commercial value, and a short production cycle. Previous studies have demonstrated that potato production efficiency is influenced by farmers' socio-economic characteristics, including education, farming experience, labor allocation, institutional support, and access to production inputs (Ali et al., 2020; Nugraheni et al., 2022). In addition, government policies, market access, and farmer organizations play important roles in improving the competitiveness and sustainability of potato farming (Nainggolan et al., 2022). These studies confirm that agricultural production is not solely determined by biophysical factors but also by social, institutional, and economic conditions. The agricultural sector plays an important role in the Indonesian economy (Leatemia et al., 2023). The rich natural resources of Maluku Province are mostly found in rural areas, and more than 70% of the population lives in the agricultural sector (Kembauw et al., 2015). If a region has superior products and is supported by the government, it will have competitiveness and the potential to develop even better (Miagina et al., 2023).

Despite the growing body of literature on potato farming, previous research has primarily focused on production efficiency, farm profitability, competitiveness, and institutional support at the farm level. Limited attention has been given to examining how potato production contributes to broader socio-economic structures at the regional level, particularly in geographically isolated areas. Empirical evidence linking agricultural production with employment structure and regional economic development in eastern Indonesia remains scarce. This research gap highlights the need to investigate the broader socio-economic contribution of potato production beyond farm-level performance. One important tactic to encourage future economic growth is the expansion of the agricultural sector (Kembauw et al., 2015).

Fena Fafan Subdistrict, South Buru Regency, represents an important case for such analysis because it is the only district in the regency where potatoes are cultivated. The district's elevation of approximately 575 meters above sea level provides favorable agroclimatic conditions for potato cultivation compared with other districts in South Buru Regency. Furthermore, the agricultural sector is supported by a predominantly productive-age workforce, providing favorable demographic conditions for agricultural development. These geographical and demographic characteristics indicate that potato production has the potential to contribute to local economic activities and rural socio-economic development. An economic system is a way of regulating and organizing all economic activities in society, whether carried out by the government or the private sector, based on certain principles in order to achieve prosperity or welfare.

Based on these considerations, this study examines the contribution of potato production to the socio-economic structure of Fena Fafan Subdistrict, South Buru Regency. Specifically, the study aims to analyze how the development of potato production is associated with regional agricultural performance and labor characteristics, thereby providing empirical evidence to support sustainable agricultural and regional development policies. Given the advantages possessed, it is necessary to support a study of the sustainability of production supply to maintain the continuity of potato production (Elim et al., 2019; Fauzy et al., 2020; Lionardo et al., 2021; Soegijono & Kembauw, 2021; Umanailo et al., 2018). Therefore, cooperation between various related parties is needed to maintain production continuity. Indrajit & Djokopranoto (2002) argue that the flow of information between supply chain networks is one of the keys to success in optimizing the supply chain so that it can guarantee customer satisfaction.

Although previous studies have provided valuable insights into potato production, they have primarily focused on farm-level issues such as production efficiency, competitiveness, institutional support, and farmers' socioeconomic resilience (Ali et al., 2020; Nainggolan et al., 2022; Nugraheni et al., 2022; Sidabutar,

2015). Consequently, these studies provide limited understanding of how potato production contributes to broader socio-economic structures at the regional level, particularly in geographically isolated areas where agriculture serves as the primary economic driver. Moreover, empirical evidence from eastern Indonesia remains scarce, leaving an important gap in understanding the linkage between agricultural production, labor characteristics, and regional economic development. Welfare inequality, low education levels, and lack of access to technology and markets are factors that hinder economic growth in villages (Uguy et al., 2024).

This study addresses this gap by examining the contribution of potato production to the socio-economic structure of Fena Fafan Subdistrict, the only potato-producing area in South Buru Regency. Unlike previous studies that concentrated on farm-level performance, this research adopts a regional socio-economic perspective by integrating agricultural production, productive labor characteristics, and regional economic indicators to explain the role of potato production in local development. The novelty of this study lies in providing empirical evidence from an under-researched region and offering a broader analytical framework for understanding how a leading agricultural commodity contributes to socio-economic development in rural and geographically isolated areas.

In addition, this study extends the existing literature by demonstrating that the contribution of agricultural production should be evaluated not only through farm productivity and profitability but also through its relationship with regional socio-economic structures, including employment composition and regional economic performance. Synergies between business actors, district governments, and sub-district governments are undoubtedly important factors when developing a business (Paley et al., 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach that aims to systematically and objectively describe the contribution of potato production to the local socioeconomic structure in Fena Fafan Subdistrict. The descriptive method is used because the focus of the research is not to test hypotheses or build predictive models, but rather to explain the relationship between variables based on available statistical data. The quantitative approach was chosen because all data analyzed are in numerical form and can be processed mathematically to obtain a measurable picture. This study does not involve direct surveys or field observations but relies on data published by official sources.

Sources and Types of Data

The data used in this study is sourced entirely from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023), specifically from two main publications, namely South Buru Regency in Figures and South Buru Regency Employment Statistics. The data in these two publications was selected because it had undergone an official validation process and covered all the variables needed for this study. The types of data analyzed included data on the altitude of each subdistrict in South Buru Regency, data on potato production in Fena Fafan Subdistrict, such as land area, crop yield, and productivity, as well as data on the number of workers in the agricultural sector by age group. This data was used to describe the production and employment conditions that are directly or indirectly related to the existence of potatoes in the region. No primary data was collected because all data requirements were met through BPS publications.

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this study was conducted using the documentation method, which is a secondary data collection technique obtained from official documents and publications. Researchers accessed and downloaded publications from the official BPS website and selected data that was relevant to the research variables. The data was then classified and reorganized into working tables for easy analysis. The entire data collection process was conducted indirectly without the involvement of informants or respondents in the field. By using available statistical data, this study relied on the accuracy and completeness provided by official state institutions.

Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

Data processing was conducted by validating, organizing, and tabulating the secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for the period 2020–2024. The data were classified according to the research variables before analysis was undertaken. The independent variable in this study was potato

production, measured by the annual volume of potato production (quintals). The dependent variable, local socio-economic structure, was operationalized using two indicators:

Agricultural Employment, represented by the number of workers employed in the agricultural sector, reflecting the sector's capacity to absorb labor and support rural livelihoods. Agricultural Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), representing the economic performance of the agricultural sector and its contribution to regional economic development.

These indicators were selected because socio-economic structure in rural agricultural regions is commonly reflected by changes in employment opportunities and economic output. Employment indicates the social dimension through labor absorption and participation in productive activities, whereas agricultural GRDP represents the economic dimension by measuring the value added generated by agricultural production. Together, these indicators provide a comprehensive representation of changes in the local socio-economic structure resulting from agricultural development.

Descriptive statistical analysis was first employed to summarize the development of potato production, agricultural employment, and agricultural GRDP during the study period. Subsequently, contribution analysis was conducted by examining the temporal relationship between potato production and the selected socio-economic indicators through comparative trend analysis and interpretative analysis. The findings were presented in the form of tables, graphs, percentages, and narrative explanations to identify patterns of change and explain the potential contribution of potato production to the socio-economic structure of Fena Fafan Subdistrict.

a. Analysis of Production Growth

$$\text{Growth} = \frac{Pt - Pt-1}{Pt-1} \text{ X } 100\% \quad (1)$$

b. Contribution Analysis

To examine the contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{\text{Potato Production Value}}{\text{Agricultural GRDP}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

c. Korelasi Pearson

$$r = \frac{\text{n} \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{(n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}} \quad (3)$$

The operationalization of socio-economic structure in this study follows the perspective of rural development theory, which considers employment and regional economic output as the two principal dimensions of socio-economic transformation. Agricultural employment reflects the social capacity of the agricultural sector to generate productive livelihoods, whereas agricultural GRDP reflects the economic value created by agricultural activities. Therefore, these indicators are considered appropriate proxies for assessing the contribution of potato production to the local socio-economic structure.

Table 1
Operasional Variabel

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicator	Unit	Data Source
Potato Production (X)	Annual potato production generated in Fena Fafan Subdistrict	Total potato production	Quintals/year	BPS South Buru Regency
Socio-economic Structure (Y1)	Social dimension represented by labor absorption in agriculture	Number of agricultural workers	Persons	BPS Employment Statistics
Socio-economic Structure (Y2)	Economic dimension represented by agricultural economic performance	Agricultural GRDP	Billion Rupiah	BPS GRDP Statistics

Source: Data Processed

Table 2
Production, Land Area, and Productivity in Fena Fafan Subdistrict, 2020-2024

Year	Production (quintal)	Land Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)
2020	6	2	3
2021	5	2	2,5
2022	18	6	3
2023	242	16	15,13
2024	136	8	17

Source: Data Processed

Table 3
Percentage and Population Aged 15 Years and Above Who Worked a Week Ago by Main Field of Work and Age Group, 2023

Age Group (Year)	Number of Workers	Percentage
15–19	1.336	8,94
20–24	1.862	12,46
25–29	1.818	12,17
30–34	1.698	11,37
35–39	2.176	14,57
40–44	1.530	10,24
45–49	1.575	10,54
50–54	1.256	8,41
55–59	959	6,44
60–64	723	4,84
Total	14.933	100

Source: Data Processed

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the processing were then analyzed narratively by interpreting the figures in the socio-economic context of the region. Emphasis was placed on how potato production, which only exists in Fena Fafan, reflects the unique economic potential of the region and how the involvement of agricultural workers supports or is influenced by these production activities. The analysis is presented descriptively, and to support visualization, the data will also be displayed in tabular form.

The data indicate that potato production experienced considerable fluctuations during the study period. Production increased from 6 quintals in 2020 to 242 quintals in 2023, before declining to 136 quintals in 2024. A similar pattern occurred in harvested area, which expanded from 2 ha to 16 ha before decreasing to 8 ha. Despite the decline in production after 2023, land productivity continued to improve, reaching 17 quintals ha^{-1} in 2024, the highest level recorded during the observation period. The continuous increase in productivity suggests that potato cultivation became more efficient over time. This finding indicates that changes in production were not determined solely by land expansion but were also associated with improvements in land utilization and farming practices. Therefore, productivity growth represents an important indicator of the economic performance of potato farming in Fena Fafan Subdistrict.

The agricultural sector employed 14,933 workers, with approximately 59% belonging to the productive age group of 20–49 years. The largest proportion was observed in the 35–39-year age group (14.57%), indicating that agricultural activities are predominantly supported by economically productive workers. The predominance of productive-age labor suggests that the agricultural sector possesses sufficient human resources to sustain labor-intensive agricultural activities, including potato cultivation. This demographic condition provides an important foundation for maintaining agricultural production and supporting rural economic activities.

Table 4
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices by Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries Business Fields in South Buru Regency (billion rupiah), 2020–2024

Year	GRDP
2020	521,78
2021	527,33
2022	587,16
2023	640,40
2024	679,24

Source: Data Processed

Contribution of Potato Production to the Local Socio-economic Structure

The findings indicate that the expansion of potato production was accompanied by improvements in agricultural productivity and was supported by a predominantly productive labor force. Although potato cultivation is geographically concentrated in Fena Fafan Subdistrict, its development demonstrates the economic potential of specialized agricultural commodities in supporting local rural development.

The contribution of potato production to the local socio-economic structure can be interpreted through two interrelated dimensions. First, the increase in productivity reflects improved efficiency in agricultural production, thereby enhancing the value generated from limited land resources. Higher agricultural productivity strengthens the productive capacity of the local agricultural sector and contributes to regional agricultural output.

Second, the availability of a predominantly productive-age workforce indicates that the agricultural sector possesses sufficient labor capacity to sustain potato farming activities. The interaction between productive labor and agricultural production suggests that potato cultivation functions not only as a source of agricultural output but also as an economic activity capable of supporting employment opportunities in rural areas.

However, the study also reveals that fluctuations in production were primarily associated with changes in harvested area rather than productivity alone. This finding implies that sustaining potato production requires not only improvements in cultivation efficiency but also efforts to maintain production area and ensure continuity of farming activities.

Overall, the empirical findings suggest that potato production contributes to the local socio-economic structure through two principal mechanisms: (1) increasing agricultural productivity, which enhances the economic performance of the agricultural sector, and (2) utilizing the productive rural labor force, thereby supporting employment within the agricultural economy.

Furthermore, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in South Buru Regency exhibited a consistent upward trend throughout the study period. The sectoral GRDP increased from Rp 521.78 billion in 2020 to Rp 679.24 billion in 2024, representing an overall increase of approximately 30.2% over five years. This trend indicates that agriculture remained the principal contributor to the regional economy and continued to generate increasing economic value during the observation period.

When compared with the development of potato production in Fena Fafan Subdistrict, the increase in agricultural GRDP suggests that the expansion of agricultural production, including potato cultivation, coincided with improved economic performance in the agricultural sector. However, because the GRDP reflects the aggregate performance of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, the available data do not allow the specific contribution of potato production to total agricultural GRDP to be quantified. Therefore, the findings indicate that potato production constitutes one component of the agricultural economy that potentially supports regional economic growth, rather than serving as the sole determinant of changes in agricultural GRDP.

The contribution of potato production to the local socioeconomic structure in Fena Fafan Subdistrict can be analyzed through the integration of potato production data, agricultural labor conditions, and the role of the agricultural sector in the regional economic structure. This indicates an increase in cultivation capacity, land use efficiency, or successful technological interventions that have increased potato production.

The geographical conditions of Fena Fafan Subdistrict also contribute to these results, as this area is located at an altitude of 575 meters above sea level, which is ideal for potato cultivation. In a study by Mutlu et al. (2023), it is stated that potatoes generally grow optimally in areas with an altitude between 500 and 1000 meters above sea level. Thus, the increase in productivity that has occurred in the last two years is supported by ecological suitability that allows for intensive and efficient potato cultivation. Potential of this region directly contributes to strengthening the local economic base through region-specific agriculture.

From a social perspective, the contribution of potato production is reflected in the labor structure of the agricultural sector. Data from 2023 shows that of the total 14,933 workers in this sector, most are of productive age, particularly between 20 and 39 years old. The number of workers in this age group reached more than 5,800 people, or about 39 percent of the total. This is an important indicator that there is still a large number of active workers available to manage farming businesses, including potatoes, which require intensive labor. The involvement of workers of productive age not only strengthens production, but also shows that the agricultural sector remains relevant as the backbone of the economy for families and communities.

The significant increase in potato production over the past two years has likely contributed to the overall economic performance of the agricultural sector in South Buru Regency. GRDP data for the agriculture all sector shows stable growth from IDR 521.78 billion in 2020 to IDR 679.24 billion in 2024. Although the specific contribution of potatoes is not detailed, it is important to note that only Fena Fafan Subdistrict cultivates potatoes in this regency. Therefore, the increase in production in Fena Fafan during the same period as the upward trend in GRDP can be assumed to contribute, at least symbolically and functionally, to the region's macroeconomic structure. With the increasing volume of potato production, the potential for added value and economic multiplier effects through the distribution of products, job creation, and local consumption also increases. Farmers have a very weak position in the potato marketing chain (Elim et al., 2019; Mardiana & Kembauw, 2021; Putra et al., 2020; Sinay & Kembauw, 2021). Price formation is entirely in the hands of collectors in the villages and large collectors in the district capital.

The presence of potatoes as a commodity that is only grown in one subdistrict gives Fena Fafan a comparative advantage in the region's economic structure. The contribution of potato production to the socioeconomic structure is not only seen in terms of production value, but also in terms of its connection to job creation, strengthening farmers' incomes, and opportunities for expanding farming businesses based on local resources. The relationship between ecological factors, productive-age labor, and increased agricultural GRDP forms a mutually reinforcing ecosystem, making potato production a strategic instrument in local socioeconomic development. Thus, an integrative approach is called for in order to address the structural interdependencies existing in the measurement of the digital economy (Ali et al., 2026; Mariana et al., 2025; Riesgo Gómez et al., 2025; Tian & Ma, 2026).

CONCLUSION

The findings indicate that improving potato production remains a promising strategy for strengthening the agricultural sector in Fena Fafan Subdistrict. Local governments should continue to support potato farming through improved access to quality seed, extension services, appropriate production technologies, and rural infrastructure to sustain productivity and maintain cultivated land. Strengthening farmer organizations and improving market access may also enhance the long-term sustainability of potato production. This study is limited by its reliance on descriptive secondary data, which does not allow statistical testing of the relationship between potato production and socio-economic indicators. Future research is therefore recommended to employ inferential statistical approaches, such as correlation or regression analysis, using longer time-series or farm-level data. Incorporating additional socio-economic variables, including household income, employment generation, poverty, and farmers' welfare, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the contribution of potato production to regional socio-economic development.

AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used Grammarly to assist with grammar checking, language editing, translation, and improving academic English writing. All outputs generated by these tools were carefully reviewed, verified, and revised by the authors to ensure the accuracy, clarity, and appropriateness of the content. The authors take full responsibility for the integrity, originality, and final content of this manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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