# Competitiveness Of Agricultural Commodities In International Trade

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**Abstract** – This study aims to find out the most important scientific concepts related to the competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade and based on previous research mapping, and to find out the weaknesses of scientific concepts in research related to the competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade. The method used is the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. The results of this study explain that the most important scientific concepts related to the topic of competitiveness are based on previous research mapping, namely; a) Competitiveness studies on marketing, price and production, b) Competitiveness studies on Innovation and entrepreneurship, c) Competitiveness studies on empowerment and local wisdom, d) Competitiveness studies on competitive and comparative advantages, e) Institutional study competitiveness. Previous year's research was limited to concepts and strategies for increasing institutional competitiveness in terms of productivity, quality of production results, and land area of transaction models, corruption control, government effectiveness, quality of regulations and rule of law, government support, institutional-based synergy of industry and MSMEs to improve Public Private Partnership (PPP), and from social solidarity and local wisdom is much stronger and more sustainable than because of government intervention.

**Keywords** – Competitiveness, Agricultural Commodities, Systematic Literature Review, Public Private Partnership, group behavioral entrepreneurship.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of competitiveness is an important aspect in the trade of a product as a strategy to enter exports, because in essence competition reflects the ability to win market share. The commonly understood concept of competitiveness is the ability of a commodity to compete which reflects the ability to win market share (Nolasary, 2019).

The decline in export values and an increase in the value of Indonesian agricultural imports of coffee, tea, mate and spices during 2015-2020 is indicated because the policy on food imports and the policy on stabilizing food supply and prices is still running separately. In other words, there is no good coordination between related agencies, namely the Ministry of Agriculture as the institution responsible for production (domestic supply), the Ministry of Trade as the institution responsible for international trade (in this case imports), and Bulog as the institution responsible for stabilizing food stocks and prices. national. The role of the coordinating minister for the Economy in the previous government in coordinating seems not to have been effective. The role of the Regional Government in developing local food reserves, providing subsidized local food, and stabilizing food prices is still limited (Bappenas, 2019).

(Bantacut, 2014) agriculture is an important sector in Indonesian agriculture for the formation of national gross domestic product (GDP), employment, food supply, foreign exchange earner, and a place where most of Indonesia's population depends. This role is still very large and tends to increase in the future because agriculture is the basis for the supply of more and more

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diverse food (food), increasing clothing (feed), from alternative energy (fuel). The development that has been carried out so far has not changed much of the state of Indonesian agriculture, compared to the beginning of the 2009-2014 government period. Classical problems still hamper the pace of agricultural development such as economic and technical scale that has not been achieved, the conversion of fertile land which is still ongoing, the trade system which is still very long, the diversity of products that have not been managed properly, large price fluctuations, limited infrastructure, and changes increasingly threatening climate. All of these problems lead to low competitiveness of agricultural products and national food security. Therefore, future agricultural development must pay close attention to each of these factors in an integrated value-added national agricultural development program towards competitive agriculture.

## II.  RESEARCH METHODS

This research will be carried out using quantitative methods, as explanatory research in field survey research. The sample of this research is 35 MSMEs that have run their business with the use of e-commerce in the city of Padang. The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling with convenience sampling technique (Triandini, Jayanatha, Indrawan, Putra, & Iswara, 2019).

The primary data used in this study came from the results of a survey by distributing questionnaires to 35 MSMEs in the city of Padang. To prove the hypothesis and know the purpose of this study, Partial Least Square (PLS) is used as an analytical tool, where PLS was developed by Wold as a method for estimating path models using multiple indicator latent constructs.

The competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade is evaluated by calculating the number of authors, research output and overall citations, and comparing papers written between 2015 and 2020. The authors also consulted the total citations and publications of researchers on Google Scholar, Garba References Digital (Garuda), Science direct or other websites to ensure that a full list of publications has been retrieved. It's usually the case that the data from a Google search for publications and authors has a higher number of citations and is more up-to-date.

## III.  RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### RQ1. What are the most important scientific concepts related to the research topic based on past research mapping?

Overall there are 102 journals through the search process on Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.co.id/), Digital Reference Garba (http://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/), Science direct (https:/ /www.sciencedirect.com/science/article) using the keyword competitiveness. After the data has been selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, there are 41 articles which are then given a Quality Assessment. From the results of the Quality Assessment (QA) there are 41 relevant journal articles which are then grouped based on the development platform and the approach used to answer the research question. These results answer RQ1, which is shown in table 1. Table 1 shows that the most important scientific concepts related to the topic of institutional-based competitiveness based on previous research mapping are grouped in the form of research gaps.

Table 1. Research Gaps on Competitiveness

| No | Konsep Keilmuan | Jumlah artikel |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Study of marketing competitiveness, price, and production | 11 |
| 2 | Competitiveness studies Innovation and entrepreneurship | 7 |
| 3 | Competitiveness of local wisdom and empowerment studies | 3 |
| 4 | Competitiveness study of competitive and comparative advantage | 11 |
| 5 | Institutional study competitiveness | 8 |

Source: results of analysis using the 2015-2020 SLR method

**RQ2. How far is the research on the competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade from 2015 to 2020?**

Based on previous research studies using the SLR method, it was found that the knowledge that has been discussed in the field of institutional study competitiveness can be specified into seven studies, namely: 1) Strategies for Increasing Commodity Competitiveness based on strategies and key performance indicators. 2) Increasing the capability of container ports can increase the competitiveness of exports and imports by determining the moderating effect of institutional stability. 3) market forces and propose an institutional framework for achieving sustainability and competitiveness. 4) government support initiatives affect export performance. 5) The concept of institutional-based industrial and MSME synergies aims to enhance the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Indonesia. 6) Village Owned Enterprise Institutional Development Strategy.

**RQ3. What are the weaknesses of scientific concepts in research related to the competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade?**

Based on previous research studies using the SLR method, several weaknesses were found in research related to institutional-based agricultural commodity competitiveness in international trade. None of the previous studies in 2015-2020 specifically discussed agricultural commodities in international trade. The previous year's 2015-2020 research was only limited to concepts and strategies for increasing institutional competitiveness in terms of productivity, production quality, and land area of transaction models, corruption control, government effectiveness, regulatory quality and rule of law, government support, industrial synergy and Institutional-based MSMEs to improve Public Private Partnership (PPP), and from social solidarity and local wisdom are much stronger and more sustainable than because of government intervention. Very few previous studies or only 3 articles discussed institutional-based research on the competitiveness of agricultural commodities in international trade from the scientific concept of local wisdom.

## IV.  CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, several conclusions can be drawn, that the most important scientific concepts related to the topic of competitiveness are based on previous research mapping, namely; a) Competitiveness studies on marketing, price and production, b) Competitiveness studies on Innovation and entrepreneurship, c) Competitiveness studies on empowerment and local wisdom, d) Competitiveness studies on competitive and comparative advantages, e) Institutional study competitiveness. Weaknesses in previous research related to the competitiveness of institutional-based agricultural commodities in international trade, including; a) none of the previous studies (2015-2020) specifically discussed agricultural commodities in international trade, b) Previous research was only limited to concepts and strategies for increasing institutional competitiveness in terms of productivity, quality of production results, and land area of the transaction model , control of corruption, government effectiveness, quality of regulations and rule of law, government support, Institutional-based industrial and MSME synergies to enhance the Public Private Partnership (PPP), and from social solidarity and local wisdom are much stronger and more sustainable than due to government intervention, c) There is no single study discussing the linkage.

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