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ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORTING CAPACITY AND POLICY ON PINEAPPLE COMMODITY IN TIDAL LAND OF BARITO KUALA REGENCY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT
Pineapple commodity provides a positive prospect for producers, in this case the farmers who cultivate it. Pineapple commodity itself is a type of plant commodity that is not so difficult to cultivate. Pineapple commodity in South Kalimantan itself is a commodity that is widely cultivated by people in tidal swamp land, namely in Barito Kuala Regency. Based on BPS data from South Kalimantan Province, in 2019 it showed that pineapple production in South Kalimantan was 123,578 tons, and the production contribution from Barito Kuala Regency was 119,732 tons. This amount of production increased in 2020, where pineapple production in Barito Kuala Regency was 125,463 tons or 96.59% of production in Kalimantan. The aims of this research are to: 1) analyze the impact of changes that occur on outputs and inputs; and 2) analyzing the carrying capacity of pineapple farming in tidal lands of Barito Kuala Regency. The analysis used is the *Policy Analysis Matrix* (PAM) and the *Diamond Porter*. The results of the analysis show that the Transfer Output value in the tidal land of Barito Kuala Regency is negative Rp. 1,988.30 per kilogram of pineapple. The value of the nominal output protection coefficient (NPCO) obtained is 0.58. The value of Transer Input (TI) obtained negative is 18.42.value of nominal input protection coefficient (NPCI) obtained is 0.65. The Transfer Factor (TF) value is negative, namely Rp. 25.13. The value of the coefficient of Effective Protection (EPC) is 0.58. The net transfer value (TB) obtained was negative Rp. 1,944.74 per kilogram of pineapple. The Coefficient of Profit (PC) obtained by pineapple farmers in tidal lands in Barito Kuala Regency is 0.47. The Subsidy Ratio for Producers (SRP) obtained is negative 0.41. Based on the analysis of Diamond Porter as a whole, it shows that the conditions in the research area support the increase in the exploitation of pineapple commodities.

KEY WORDS
Diamond porter, pineapple, PAM, Tidal Land.

One of the horticultural commodities that have prospects for export is fruits. According to the BPS term, fruit plants are plants that are a source of vitamins, salt, minerals and others, which are consumed from plant parts in the form of fruit which are generally annual plants (Suri, 2017).

In 2012-2017, the export weight of fruit commodities continued to increase from 291.5 thousand tons in 2012, to 305.9 thousand tons in 2013; 516.7 thousand tons in 2014; 673.3 thousand tons in 2014; 766.1 thousand tons in 2015; 766.1 thousand tons in 2016; and reached 1.0 million tons in 2017. However, the export weight of this commodity then decreased in 2018-2019 to 791.7 thousand tons and 753.3 thousand tons, respectively (BPS RI, 2019).

In terms of value, annual fruit commodity exports declined in 2013 from US$168.3 million to US$119.6 million. In 2014 - 2017, the export value of this commodity continued to increase, to US$184.7 million in 2014; US$ 249.1 million in 2015; US$282.0 million in 2016; and US$362.1 million in 2017. Then, in 2018, the export value of this commodity decreased 17.75 percent to US$297.8 million. The annual export value of fruit commodities finally increased again in 2019 to US$323.5 million (BPS RI, 2019).