

Regional Diversity and Its Changing Pattern of Javanese Farm  
Agriculture: A Comparative Analysis of Two Sets of  
Statistics on the Harvested Area  
of Major Food Crops

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This study attempts a quantitative analysis on the regional diversity of the Javanese farm agriculture and the pattern of its change which has taken place during the six decades in this century. The source material of this analysis is the two sets of five years average data (of the years 1916-20 and 1975-79) on the harvested area of seven major food crops in 65 regions covering the whole area of Java and Madura which have been derived from the official statistical documents and processed by the author. Major findings which have been acquired by this analysis are as follows:

(1) The extension of the harvested area of seven crops during the six decades is very remarkable, and this is mainly caused by the increase of multiple cropping.

(2) The percentage of the harvested area of rice to the total harvested area of seven crops is much higher in the western part of the island than its eastern part. On the contrary the percentage of the harvested area of maize is higher in the eastern part.

(3) The pattern of extension of the farm agriculture is regionally different and sometimes contrastive. Generally speaking, in West Java and the "East Hook" of East Java the agricultural development is highly wet rice oriented, while in many regions of the eastern half of Central Java and the western half of East Java the non-rice crops oriented development has taken place.

(4) The share of the harvested area of soybean and peanuts has extended outstandingly. In case of soybean this tendency is particularly remarkable in East

Java.

(5) In West Java the agriculturally developing regions are not identical with the regions with big population increase, which means that the interregional exchange of agricultural products has increased within this part of island. On the contrary, the agricultural development in Central and East Java is much more oriented for the self supply of foods within each region.

(6) When viewed as a support factor to the population increase, the non-rice crops production has been no less important than the rice production.

(7) However, the agricultural development as a whole cannot be seen the sole factor supporting the population increase, because the regional correlation between the increase of harvested area of seven crops and the population increase is not prominently high (+0.5040 for the whole Java).