

Analysis Of Economic Regional Potency In Central Bangka District Province Bangka Belitung Island's

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Abstract— Economic growth is an indicator of an economic development process undertaken at both national and regional levels. Achieving the success of regional development through economic development must be adjusted to the conditions and potential of each region and required coordinated development planning between sectors, development planning here aims to analyze thoroughly about the potentials owned by a region.

This study aims to analyze the economic potential of the Central Bangka Regency of Bangka Belitung Islands which is currently facing the low problem of its economic growth rate over the last three years compared to other districts in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands as well as information and consideration in development planning and regional development strategies. This research uses secondary time series data of Central Bangka Regency's GDP during 2010 - 2016. Analyzer used in this research, Location Quotient (LQ) analysis.

The results of this study can be concluded that the mining and quarrying sector, the processing industry, transportation and warehousing, the administration of defense and social security, beverage food accommodation, construction, information and communications, health services and social activities is the base sector than the Central Bangka Regency of Bangka Belitung because it has a value of $LQ > 1$. Meanwhile for other sectors such as agriculture, electricity, gas, real estate, large and retail trade, financial services and insurance, water, waste, waste, recycling, education services and other services is not is the base sector because it has LQ value < 1 .

Keywords— *Regions Economics, GDP, Base Sector and LQ*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a republic where development plans comprise national development plans and regional development plans. National economic development can't be separated from regional economic development. Regional development in the government and regional development handbook (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2007), states that the development is part of a national development that essentially builds people and all Indonesians. In essence, regional development is the implementation of national development in a particular region that adapts to the regional economic capability of the region and as an effort to level and disseminate development to harmonize, balance, and integrate all activities. Regional

development should be able to improve the living standards and welfare of the people in the region through the development of a harmonious and integrated between sectors.

Economic development in general is a process that causes an increase in real incomes per capita population in a country in the long run accompanied by institutional system improvement. Thus, any economic development is expected to stimulate the economic growth depicted by the increase in national income or income per capita society, the success of regional economic development depends on the development policies based on the regional specificity, using the potential of human resources, institutional, physical resources locally for development initiatives in the region concerned (Arsyad, 2010).

Therefore, the economic potential that exists in each region needs to be explored and utilized efficiently and effectively to support development and economic growth in the region. The development of the economic potential of the leading sectors that provide the greatest contribution to regional economic progress is a policy priority that must be implemented. To see the economic progress of a region can be seen from a number of aspects, including the economic aspects with indicators, including the rate of regional economic growth, the development of Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) and per capita GDP per district and city districts in each each region from year to year.

Gross Regional Domestic Product of a city or a district or province is the amount of gross added value arising from all economic sectors in the city or district or province concerned. Or in other words, GRDP is the sum of the value of products and services produced by the economic sectors in the area. The contribution of the economic sectors to GRDP in absolute numbers or percentages can certainly be different from each other, either between cities or districts or provinces. Each region also has certain economic sectors that can be relied upon to encourage the growth of other sectors so that in turn it will encourage the economic development of the region as a whole (Sukirno, 2008).

The economic structure of Sumatra Island in the second quarter of 2017 is spatially dominated by three provinces, namely Riau, North Sumatra and South Sumatra. The contribution of these three provinces reached 58.91 percent of the total PDRB ADHB Sumatra Island. This is not

surprising given that these provinces are resource-rich provinces. Province of Bangka Island Belitung only ranks as the ninth contributor to PDRB on the island of Sumatra, still below the province of Aceh, which ranks eighth, but above the province of Bengkulu which ranks last. The contribution of PDRB of Bangka Belitung Islands Province in Quarter II-2017 was only 2.37 percent to PDRB Sumatera Island and 0.51 percent to total GDP of 34 Province in Indonesia (BPS, 2017).

Meanwhile, based on the calculation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) at constant 2010 prices by city districts of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the economic growth rate of Bangka regency has always increased from 2013 to 2016. In 2013, GDP at constant 2010 prices in Bangka regency The middle is 5 178 825 million rupiah. While in 2016, GDP at constant prices in 2010 Central Bangka regency amounted to 5 428 180 million rupiahs and it ranks fifth of the total PDRB of all regency in Bangka Belitung.

However, when viewed from other indicators such as the rate of economic growth or GRDP as the city districts in the province of Bangka Belitung Islands, the Central Bangka Regency has the lowest rate of economic growth among other districts in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. In 2013, the rate of GDP at constant 2010 prices in Central Bangka Regency is 3.30 percent. While in 2016, the rate of GDP at constant prices in 2010 Central Bangka Regency is 2.97 percent. Therefore, the Central Bangka Regency of Bangka Belitung Island was chosen as the location of the study.

TABLE 1. GDP AT CONSTANT PRICE 2010 BY REGENCY / CITY IN BANGKA BELITUNG ISLAND PROVINCE YEAR 2013 – 2016

Regency / Municipality	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bangka	7769116	8143116	8513207	8906770
Belitung	4934002	5176069	5400911	5660665
Bangka Barat	7972792	8349260	8749347	9152537
Bangka Tengah	5178285	5255773	5271812	5428180
Bangka Selatan	4852974	5068267	5274382	5495600
Belitung Timur	4258046	4478305	4675020	4870679
Pangkalpinang	6951019	7247497	7554891	7945834
Total	41916234	43709287	45439570	47460265

Source : BPS (2017)

TABLE 2. GDP RATE AT CONSTANT 2010 PRICE BY REGENCY / CITY IN PROVINCE OF BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS YEAR 2013 – 2016

Regency / Municipality	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bangka	5,30	4,81	4,54	4,62
Belitung	5,96	4,72	4,53	4,81
Bangka Barat	5,09	4,72	4,79	4,61
Bangka Tengah	3,30	1,5	0,31	2,97
Bangka Selatan	4,45	4,4	4,07	4,19
Belitung Timur	5,70	5,17	4,39	4,19
Pangkalpinang	5,78	4,27	4,24	5,17

Source : BPS (2017)

From the above explanation, that the economic condition in Bangka Tengah Regency has increased every year and very positive impact to the economy of the Central Bangka Regency. However, based on Percentage rate of GDP per capita, Kabupaten Bangka Tengah both ATHB and ATHK are the lowest districts of the average annual income rate compared to other districts in Kep Province. Bangka Belitung. This indicates that Kabupaten Bangka Tengah is a district with a relatively low level of community welfare compared to Kabupaten Lainnya in Bangka Belitung Province.

Therefore, to improve the prosperity of the community which ultimately affect the growth of the region of the Central Bangka Regency, it is necessary to know what sectors need to be developed by the local government of the Central Bangka Regency. However, the local government of the Central Bangka Regency is not possible to develop all sectors owned jointly, besides the limited natural resources, limited human resources and limited funds to develop. The selected sector is certainly a potential economic sector so it is feasible to develop, with the development of potential economic sector will be able to encourage other sectors or sub-sectors to develop and is expected to be the leader of economic growth.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Definitions of Development

Development according to Todaro (2006) is a physical reality as well as a community's determination to try as hard as possible-through a combination of social, economic, and institutional processes-to achieve a better life.

B. Regional Economic Development Theory

Based on the Handbook on the Implementation of Governance and Regional Development (2007) explained that regional development as an integral part of national development, in essence is a planned effort to improve the capacity of local government so as to create a reliable and professional capability in providing services to the community, and the ability to manage regional economic resources in a versatile and effective manner for the advancement of the regional economy and the welfare of the community. Regional development is implemented through the development of regional autonomy and resource regulation that provides an opportunity for good governance to be realized. Regional development is also an effort to empower communities across the region so as to create an environment that enables people to enjoy a better quality of life, advanced, peaceful, and at the same time expands the choices people can make to improve their dignity and dignity.

C. The Leading Sector and Criteria

The leading sector is a sector whose existence at this time has played a big role to the economic development of a region, because it has advantages / criteria. Furthermore, this factor develops further through investment activities and becomes the center of economic activities. This is based on

how big the role of sektorersebut in the regional economy (Sambodo in Ghufron, 2008). According to Ambardi and Socia (2002) the criteria of the region is more emphasized on superior commodities that can be the driving force for the development of an area, including:

1. Leading commodities should be able to become the main driver of economic development. This means that superior commodities can contribute significantly to increased production, income, and expenditure.
2. Leading commodities have a strong forward and backward linkage, both among the leading commodities and other commodities.
3. Leading commodities are able to compete with similar products from other regions in the national market and international markets, both in product prices, production costs, service quality, and other aspects aspects.
4. Regional superior commodities are linked to other regions, both in the market (consumer) and supply of raw materials (if the raw materials in their own areas are inadequate or not available at all).
5. Leading commodities have an ever-increasing technological status, especially through technological innovation.
6. Leading commodities are able to absorb qualified workforce optimally in accordance with the scale of production.
7. Leading commodities can survive within a certain period of time, starting from the birth phase, growth, peak to decline. Once the leading commodity one enters the decline stage, other superior commodities should be able to replace it.
8. Leading commodities are not vulnerable to external and internal shocks.
9. The development of superior commodities should receive various forms of support, such as security, social, cultural, information and market opportunities, institutional, incentive / disintegrating facilities, and others.
10. Development of leading commodities oriented to the sustainability of resources and the environment

D. Economic Base Theory

The theory of economic base based his view that the economic growth rate of a region is determined by the large increase in exports from the region. Economic activities are grouped on basis activities and non-basis activities. Activity base is all activities both product producers and service providers that bring in money from outside the region. Employment and income in the base sector is an exogenous demand function (not dependent on internal strength / local demand). While the non-base activity is to meet the needs of local consumption, therefore the demand of this sector is strongly influenced by the level of local income increase. Thus the sector is tied to local economic conditions and can not expand beyond regional economic growth. On the basis of the above assumption, the only sector that can boost the

region's economy beyond natural growth is the base sector. Therefore, base analysis is very useful for studying and projecting regional economic growth (Tarigan, 2008)

Understanding the economic base in a region is not static but dynamic, meaning that in a certain year it may be that the sector is a base sector, but in the next year it is not necessarily that sector automatically becomes the base sector. The base sector can progress or decline. The reasons for the progress of the basic sector are the development of transportation and communication networks, the development of revenue and regional revenue; technological development; and the development of economic and social infrastructure. While the cause of the decline of the base sector is the change of demand from outside the region, and run out of resources reserves.

E. Locations Quotient Concept

Location quotient LQ is a method to measure the relative specialization of a region / region within a particular industrial industry. The LQ method can be used to determine the export capacity of the region. This means that by using this method, planners can know the specialties that are owned by the region compared to higher-level regions or other sectors that have the same category. (Tarigan, 2007).

Using LQ as an indication of comparative advantage can be used for long-standing sectors, whereas for new or growing sectors let alone never before, LQ can not be used because its total product has not yet described the real capacity of the area. It is more appropriate to see firsthand whether the commodity has the prospect of being exported or not, provided that the product is not subsidized by other region.

LQ analysis in accordance with the formulation is very simple and if used in the form of one shot analysis, the benefits are also not so great, that is just to see if the LQ is above 1 or not. However, LQ analysis can be made interesting if done in the form of time series analysis (trend series). The analysis is carried out over several periods / time brackets.

In these circumstances, LQ developments are observed for a particular sector at different times, whether there is an increase or decrease. It is interesting to observe further, for example when it goes up, it is studied the factors that make the area grow faster faster than the national average. If there is a decline, then we examine what factors lead to slower growth than the national average.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Time and Location

The research was conducted at the location determined by the researcher with the consideration that the selected location is the region with the lowest GDP growth rate among its other districts in Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. The locations chosen in this research are Central Bangka Regency, Koba District, Pangkalan Baru Sub-District, Sungai Selan Sub-district, Simpang Katis Sub-District, Namang Sub-District and Lubuk Besar Sub-District. This trial is conducted from December to March 2018

B. Data Type

The type of data used in this study is the primary data type and secondary data period 2010 to 2016. Primary data in this study were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics in Central Bangka and Pangkalpinang. The data collected in relation to the village GNP data in Central Bangka include, Koba Sub-district, Pangkalan Baru Sub-District, Sungai Selan Sub-district, Simpang Katis Sub-district, Namang District and Lubuk Besar Sub-district. and GNP for the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. The secondary data in this research scheme is obtained from the official website of Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) which deals with everything in the form of information relating to Gross National Product (GNP) data. In addition, the GNP data used can also be obtained from literature or literature review, such as similar research results, documentation, mass media news, and other relevant literature.

C. Data Collection Method

Data collection techniques in this study was conducted by way of data retrieval directly through the official website of Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). In addition, data collection techniques through literature study was also conducted, namely through the process of adopting the theories and analysis that has been done by the figures as well as cases and data raised and reported through mass media and other relevant literature. Surveys and interviews were conducted to the nearest BPS to convince the data and as a comparison material for reference. Data collection techniques are also obtained from empirical data published on the official website of BPS.

D. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis Methods

According to A. Bendavid in (Ghalib, 2005), LQ is an index to measure the level of specialization (relative) of a sector or economic subsector of a particular region. The relative sense here is defined as the ratio of a region to a larger area (reference area), where the area observed is part of the larger area. For example, the size of the concentration of one sector or subsector in a province is compared with that sector or subsector for the national level. Similarly, the size of the concentration of one sector or sub-sector at the district / city level is compared with that sector or subsector for the province level. As with Glasson, Bendavid also says that LQ can be expressed in a variety of sizes (Terminology), but which is often used is the size of employment (Sector or Subsector Employment) and the size of the added value of the product (Sector or Subsector Value Added).

The formula that describes the definition of the concentration index for the terminology of employment is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{E_i^R / E^R}{E_i^N / E^N} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where: LQ = Location Quotients; E_i^R = total sector workforce i region R; E^R = total workforce of region R; E_i^N = total sector workforce i in country N; E^N = total workforce in country N

While the formula that describes the definition of concentration index for the terminology of value added production as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{V_i^R / V^R}{V_i^N / V^N} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where: LQ = Location Quotients; V_i^R = total value added production sector i in area R; V^R = total value added production in area R; V_i^N = total value added production sector i in country N; V^N = total value added state production N.

If the value of $LQ > 1$ then the sector is relatively above its representation (Over Represented) in the study area. If the value of $LQ = 1$ then the sector is relatively proportional (Proportional). And if the value of $LQ < 1$ then the sector is relatively below proportional (Under Represented)

According to Bendavid, the concept of LQ also has some weaknesses, but has found a way out to overcome these weaknesses. The disadvantages are: (1) if the observed area is a prominent part, either in terms of the area or the magnitude of the added value of the sector, the value of the divisor (nominator, E_i^N / E^N) tends to approximate the value of its denominator (*denominatornya*, E_i^R / E^R), so its LQ value will tend to be biased near 1. The way out is to swap, or change the reference area to the wider. (2) Differences in productivity between sectors can disturb the conclusions of the object of analysis. An area can be over-specialized in certain activities, but because labor productivity is relatively higher than in other regions, it is not reflected in labor force spending. The solution is to change its LQ terminology. Therefore, the LQ index can be a very useful tool if the index is not applied automatically, first taking into account the logical realities of the phenomenon.

Based on the above equation then there are three possible LQ values that can be obtained (Robinson Tarigan, 2005):

1. The value of $LQ = 1$, this means that the level of sector specialization i in the province of Bangka Belitung is equal to the same sector in the national economy.
2. LQ value > 1 , this means that the level of specialization of sector i in Bangka Belitung Province is greater than the same sectors in the national economy.
3. The LQ score < 1 , this means that the sector-specificity level in the Belitung province is smaller than that of the same sector in the National economy.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to identify the economic potential of Bangka Tengah Regency of Bangka Belitung Islands Province so that potential strategic sectors can be developed to increase its GRDP and then identified potential sectors are further analyzed.

Regional economic activity is classified into two activity sectors, namely base and non-base activities. Base activity is an export-oriented activity (goods and services) outside the boundaries of the economy concerned, while non-base activities are locally oriented activities that provide goods and services for the needs of the community within the boundaries of the economic region concerned.

Base activity has a role as a prime mover in the growth of a region. The greater the exports of a territory to other regions will further advance the growth of the region, and vice versa. Any changes in the base sector will have a multiplier effect in the regional economy.

The base sector is the sector that becomes the backbone of the regional economy because it has a fairly high competitive advantage. While the non-base sector is the other sectors that are less potential but serve as the base sector supporters. The economic base sector of a region can be analyzed by Location Quotient (LQ) technique, to find out how much the level of specialization of the base sector.

LQ analysis techniques can use variable labor or GDP of a region as an indicator of regional economic growth. Location Quotient is the ratio between the amount of labor in a particular sector or GRDP to the total number of workers of a particular sector or the total value of a regional GRDP compared to the ratio of labor and sector equal to the higher area (reference).

The leading sector is a sector whose existence at this time has played a big role to the economic development of a region, because it has advantages - excellence / criteria. Furthermore, this factor develops further through investment activities and become the foundation of economic activity. This is based on how big the role of the sector is in the regional economy.

Regional criteria are more emphasized on superior commodities that can be the driving force for the

development of a region. Leading commodities should be able to become the main drivers of economic development. This means that commodities can contribute significantly to increase production, income, and expenditure. superior commodities have forward linkage (forward linkage) and back link (backward linkage) is strong, both fellow commodities and other commodities.

Leading commodities can compete with similar products from other regions in the national market and international markets, both in product prices, production costs, service quality, and other aspects. In addition, local superior commodities are linked to other regions, both in terms of market (consumer) and supply of raw materials (if the raw materials in their own areas are inadequate or not available at all). Leading commodities have an ever-increasing technological status, especially through technological innovation. Leading commodities can survive within a certain timeframe, from the birth phase, growth, peak to decline.

As soon as one commodity enters the decline stage, another superior commodity must replace it. Leading commodities are able to absorb quality workforce optimally in accordance with the scale of production. Leading commodities are not vulnerable to external and internal shocks. The development of superior commodities should receive various forms of support, such as security, social, cultural, information and market opportunities, institutional, incentive / disintegrating facilities and others. The development of superior commodities is oriented towards the sustainability of resources and the environment.

To know the potential of superior and non-superior economic sectors that can support PDRB of Central Bangka Regency then used LQ analysis tool that is to know whether economic sector including base sector or non base. Location Quotient Analysis (LQ) is used to determine which economic sectors are included in the basic economic sector or potential export and which are not basic sectors. If the calculation results show more than one ($LQ > 1$) means the sector is a base sector. Conversely, if the result shows less than one ($LQ < 1$) means that sector is not the base sector.

TABLE 3. CALCULATION RESULT TABEL LQ

Year 2010–2016 Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	average	results
1	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,686	Not Potensial
2	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,486	Potensial
3	7,9	8	8	8	8	9	9	8,271	Potensial
4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,486	Not Potensial
5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,343	Not Potensial
6	1	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,085	Potensial
7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,8	3,685	Potensial
8	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,686	Not Potensial
9	123,4	125,2	130,4	139,9	150,4	151,4	153,6	139,185	Potensial
10	1	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,057	Potensial
11	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	Not Potensial
12	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,842	Not Potensial
13	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	Not Potensial
14	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,142	Potensial
15	1	1	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,042	Potensial
16	1	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,086	Potensial
17	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,514	Potensial

Description : 1. Agriculture 2. Mining 3. Manufacture Industrial 4. Electricity and Gas 5. Water Supply 6 . Construction 7. Transportation and factory 8. Wholeseller, car and motorcycle 9. Food and Drinks Supply 10. Information and Communication 11. Insurance Service 12. Real Estate 13. Service Enterprise 14. Government Administration 15. Education Service 16. Health Service 17. Others

Based on the sector table that has the potential to be developed in Central Bangka Regency with the results of Calculation Coefficient $LQ > 1$ is mining mining sector with an average value of LQ 1.486, Processing Industry sector with an average value of LQ 8,271, construction sector with average value - average of LQ 1,085, transportation and warehouse sector with an average value of LQ 3,685, accommodation and drinking sector with value of 139,185, information and telecommunication sector with average value of LQ 1,057, government sector, defense and social security with value LQ 1,142, sector education services with LQ 1,042, then health services and social activities with LQ 1,086. with an average value of LQ 1.19, the nine sectors have the potential to be developed because the sector is a leading sector for the economic growth of Central Bangka Regency.

While the fishery sector of agriculture, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the water supply sector, waste management and recycling, the large and retail trade sector, the insurance financial services sector, the real estate sector and the service sector companies have the coefficient $LQ < 1$, which means the sector less potential to be developed. This is because the sector is not a leading sector for the economic growth of Central Bangka Regency.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research from 17 sectors studied, the LQ coefficient is greater > 1 is mining mining sector with average value LQ 1,486, Processing Industry sector with average value LQ 8,271, construction sector with average value LQ 1,085, sector transportation and warehousing with an average value of LQ 3,685, accommodation and drinking sector with value of 139,185, information and telecommunication sector with average value of LQ 1,057, government sector, defense and social security with LQ value of 1,142, education service sector with LQ value 1,042, then the health services sector and social activities with a value of LQ 1.086. with an average

value of LQ 1.19, the nine sectors have the potential to be developed because the sector is a leading sector for the economic growth of Central Bangka Regency

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