



Analysis of Leading Sector and Regional Development on Economic Growth in the Barlingmascakeb Region 2015–2020

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Abstract. Economic growth is one of the important requirements for sustaining a region's economic prosperity. Since population growth continues to increase, additional income is needed every year. The rising total output (goods and services) or Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) each year is evidence of this. Economic growth and economic development are interdependent. Economic development assists economic growth, becoming increasingly complex in the era of current regional autonomy, resulting in intense competition between regions. Regional competitiveness makes regional development more focused. One of the efforts that can be made is to detect regionally superior sectors. This research aims to identify emerging industries and established sectors that could use development and analysis. This research analyzes the impact of the economic structure on economic growth in economic development planning in the Barlingmascakeb region and determines the dominant sectors in each regency or city. The research methodologies used were Location Quotient (LQ), Classic Shift Share, and Identification of Leading Sector. The secondary data used in this study is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices in the regencies of Banjarnegara, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, and Kebumen.

Keywords: Leading Sector · Location Quotient · Classic Shift Share · Economic Growth

1 Introduction

In the current era of regional autonomy, regional development is becoming increasingly complex. With the differences between regions due to globalization, competition arose, making the area tight. This may inspire a region to make its territory more competitive to improve community welfare [1].

Economic conditions have a direct influence on the condition of society at large; the better the economic conditions, the more opportunities there are for the community to improve its welfare. It can be interpreted that the level of community welfare at a given time can provide a good picture of the economy in general. With the existence of this leading sector, which is a reflection of the economic structure, it can also be seen as one of the defining aspects or characteristics of an economy [2].

In the leading sector, it becomes very important because it becomes the basis for regional development planning. This offers opportunities and authority for regions to implement policies consistent with their particular regions' potential in accelerating regional economic development to increase people's prosperity [3].

Economic development and growth go hand in hand since one can promote the other. Economic development can spur regional growth and vice versa, while economic growth also helps a region's development process. Because of the existence of poorly planned economic development, the environment is harmed. As a result, the presence of economic development can transform the economy from an agrarian to an industrial one, increasing the variety of the state's economic activity [4].

The theory of regional growth examines a region as an open economic system. A region's development may influence the growth of other regions by influencing sector demand, which will promote regional development, and by influencing the economies of other regions, which may have a negative impact on a region's level of economic activity and its interconnections [3].

A society's population and per capita income can rise and become stable over time due to economic expansion. According to a number of definitions, economic growth entails changes that occur continuously to attain something better, specifically an increase in per capita income over the long run. Growth is a process that entails significant adjustments to social structures, societal perceptions, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth and the eradication of poverty [5].

Many different elements influence poverty levels. One of them is to lower the amount of poverty in an area. Identifying the leading industries that will propel the local economy is also important. This is crucial to raising the degree of welfare in the local economy. If the level of welfare increases, economic growth will also increase to advance the region. In Central Java, this will be very strategic, given the size and breadth of the province, so in the end, it will impact the national economy [6].

Each region has different economic potential, which can be due to different regional characteristics. To develop regional economic potential, the government needs to know what resources the region owns. If the available resources are abundant, developing economic potential will run faster. Similarly, developing economic potential will run slowly when there are few resources. Therefore, it is necessary to know the area's superior commodities and basic business fields so that the government, in development planning, does not have the wrong strategy and can regulate the area according to the applicable legislation [7].

Regional macroeconomic development has been shown to boost a region's economic growth, which sustains and provides jobs, as well as price stability, which prevents people's purchasing power from declining. This can achieve these macroeconomic goals, and efforts to increase economic growth in aggregate as well as by sector or category to achieve the goal of increasing economic development through regional economic growth frequently employ strategies based on the determination of leading sectors [8].

Regional development can be interpreted as all efforts to create regional growth marked by an equitable distribution of development in each regional sector and all parts of the region. Economic growth occurs simultaneously in all places and sectors of the

economy but only at certain points and in certain sectors. Regions with greater development potential will develop more rapidly, enabling regional development to stimulate the surrounding area. Less potential and leading sectors can certainly have a stronger potential to grow more quickly than other sectors in a given area, with capital accumulation, expansion of the absorbed workforce, and technical advancement serving as its pillars [9].

The leading sector can be determined by the existence of a region with unique characteristics in terms of its soil fertility, location, human resources, and existing infrastructure. Therefore, not all sectors in an area can be used as leading sectors. This difference causes differences in policy development and implementation [10].

A sector must meet certain criteria in order to be designated as a priority sector, including the ability to generate goods with a high enough growth rate and an increase in output that results from investing in priority sectors, both public and private, so that they can have an impact on other sectors [11]. It will be one of the efforts to see the location's many potentials if they are used efficiently and indirectly benefit the area. As a result, by enhancing the economic activities of prospective sectors, these sectors will expand and eventually take over as the region's main industry [12].

Economic growth, in general, can be understood as a process that, over time, raises the real per capita income of a nation's population while also ensuring that neither the proportion of people living in absolute poverty nor the income distribution becomes more uneven. Economic development is one of the key elements of overall growth [13].

2 Literature Review

Development planning is synonymous with development economics. For example, economic development moves to seek development strategies, while development effectively converts the development strategy into various coordinated activity programs [14].

Basic activities have a crucial role in the movement of growth from one location to another, promoting both the growth of the region in the sector and vice versa. Each modification to the fundamental sector has a multiplier effect on the local economy [1].

Its growth industries use local labor and raw materials available locally to be exported to produce regional wealth and workplaces [9].

Economic growth is a shift in the dominant industry, where the industry or economic activity that has advantages over other industries, performs better, and has better prospects is anticipated to be able to drive other related economic business activities, resulting in the independence of regional development. Leading sectors are also those that have the ability to stimulate local economic growth, as evidenced by criteria like the following: 1) a significant contribution to the local economy; 2) a high multiplier impact; 3) a wealth of deposits; and 4) a high potential for added value [3]. By knowing the potential leading sectors in an economic area, the policy planning of a government will be more effective in overcoming economic problems in that area. The leading sector will develop the area more rapidly [6].

Regional economic development is the process by which local governments and communities manage available resources, establish a partnership structure between local

governments and the private sector, and foster the expansion of economic activity in the region [15].

When the demand for goods or services in one location rises in other regions, it is possible to observe the relationship between the development of leading commercial fields and economic growth. Businesses in these areas will develop in tandem with leading business fields. Furthermore, employment opportunities will increase, which will then have an impact on increasing regional income [7].

The existence of regional autonomy is the first step for a region to develop the potential of its territory to create growth in the region or city. One way to increase growth is to determine which commodities are the driving sectors of a region's economy [10].

Through autonomy, regions are compelled to explore alternate development financing sources while maintaining the expectation that the people and the central government will contribute following local objectives and ambitions. The granting of regional autonomy is anticipated to improve Indonesia's public sector's effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. In this context, the importance of private investment and locally owned businesses is expected to serve as the primary benchmark for regional economic growth and development (the growth engine) [16].

The fundamental policy that must be implemented to achieve regional economic development's goal is to make every effort to align regional development priorities with the region's potential. Each region needs to identify the leading economic sector because the development potential differs substantially [17].

Major developments in commerce and industry determine economic development. Economic growth is an unplanned, continuous transformation rather than a simultaneous process. The income per person and GDP are related to economic development [4].

The degree of economic growth is the most crucial indicator of regional economic development since it will determine how much impact leading sector development initiatives will have [18].

This includes Indonesia, where countries around the world are very concerned about the pace of their economic growth while implementing their regional autonomy policies and where the government always pays attention to the rate of Indonesia's economic growth every year. The regional autonomy policy implemented by Indonesia currently provides a great opportunity for all provincial and district/city governments in Indonesia to regulate their regions following statutory regulations [19].

The leading sector is crucial for a region's economic development since it not only determines the region's location but extends out through many economic channels to move the economy as a whole [20].

Ownership of a region's resources can change the structure of the economy. In an area that has natural resources that support the agricultural sector, the economy tends to be controlled by the agricultural sector. So that the products produced can be sold to other regions, it can be said that the agricultural

Ownership of a region's resources can change the structure of the economy. In an area that has natural resources that support the agricultural sector, the economy tends to be controlled by the agricultural sector. The basic sector is one in which the products

produced can be sold. However, these conditions can change within a certain time because the implementation of development can cause changes in the economic structure [21].

A region's economic potential needs to be investigated and utilized effectively and efficiently to support the development and economic growth in the area. Developing prospective leading sectors that can contribute the most to regional economic success is a priority [22].

Future regional economic growth will face the challenge of managing it effectively and efficiently while maximizing its potential territory, including its human and natural resources and financial resources to support regional economic development [23].

Finding the potential for regional economic activity requires considering two key elements. First, the economic sector's current performance, its level of competition, and any potential future developments. Second, although the economic sector currently lacks a high degree of competitiveness, it has the potential to expand in the future. Development policies can be created based on efforts to accelerate economic growth by assessing the potential for regional economic activity [24].

Economic growth and its sustainable processes are the fundamental conditions for sustaining regional economic development [25]. High-growth sectors and the structural rate change the economy [26]. According to the regional growth theory, a region is examined as an open economic system that interacts with other regions via the mobility of production-related components and the exchange of goods [27].

Internal and external factors influence and determine a country's economic growth. These include fiscal imbalances, poor long-term growth, high inflation, exchange rate instability on account of capital outflows, a low current account, and low investment [28].

One may argue that as a nation's economy grows, so will its production of products and services, and as more goods and services are produced, so will the demand for human resources. Particularly if the opposite occurs, a slowdown in economic growth will result in higher unemployment [29].

3 Research Method

This study examines the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for the Barlingmascakeb region and Central Java Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data based on current prices for 2015–2020. The steps taken in this study include the analysis of secondary data, especially the GRDP data for each region, to determine leading sectors, sub-sectors, and commodities. The analytical techniques used are analysis of shift-share (SS) and location quotient (LQ). As a starting step to comprehending the sectoral activities of the GRDP of Banjarnegara Regency, Purbalingga Regency, Banyumas Regency, Cilacap Regency, and Kebumen Regency, which are the drivers of growth, the LQ method is one of the ways frequently employed in the fundamental economic model. The LQ method is used to study economic conditions, leading to the identification of the specialization or base of economic activity. Therefore, the LQ value, often used to determine the base sector, can be said to be a sector that will encourage the growth or development of other sectors and impact job creation. Employing a technique that refers

to the proposed formula to determine the LQ value. In general, according to Tarigan (2015; 82), the location quotient can be formulated as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{x_i}{\text{Regency GRDP}}}{\frac{XI}{\text{Central Java GRDP}}}$$

Where:

LQ = Location Quotient Value

x_i = GRDP value of sector i Regency = Gross Regional Domestic Product of Regency

XI = GRDP value of sector i of Central Java Province = Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product

It is explained that there are three possible LQ values based on the formula in the above equation, with $LQ = 1$, which indicates that the base level of the sector I in each district is the same as the same sector in the central region of Java Province. Furthermore, suppose the LQ value is greater than 1; it indicates that the base level of sector I for each district is higher than the level of that sector in an area of Central Java Province. Suppose the LQ value is less than 1. In that case, it indicates that the level of specialization/sector i base in the region for each district is lower than the same sector in the economy of Central Java Province. Conversely, if the LQ value is < 1 , then the sector is not basic and has less potential to be developed as an economic driver in each district.

The two groups that make up shift-share analysis are the basic and non-base sectors. The base sector is an industry that may serve both the local market and markets outside of the immediate area. This indicates that the sector can be used as a leading sector and that its activities can meet the needs of the region and other regions. In contrast, the non-base sector, or the economic sector that can only meet the region's needs, is known as a non-leading sector. With the help of this study, a region can identify potential economic sectors, regional productivity and performance, structural shifts, relative positions of economic sectors, and structural shifts in broader (regional or national) regions. The structure of the larger regional economy impacts changes in the structure or performance of the economy in a smaller area of observation, according to the classical analysis of participation in change. This analysis has three main parts: Competitive Advantage (CA), National Growth (N), and Industry Mix (M) (C).

4 Result and Discussion

This analysis uses LQ and Classic Shift Share. Data obtained from Central Java BPS regarding GRDP at current prices in the Regencies of Banjarnegara, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, and Kebumen (Table 1).

The index findings reflect the average LQ in five districts with 17 sectors each: Banjarnegara, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, and Kebumen, namely the agricultural sector of 1.5, mining and quarrying of 2.3, processing industry of 0.7, electricity and Gas Procurement is 0.8, Water Supply, Waste Treatment, Waste and Recycling is 1.1, Construction is 0.8, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles of 1.0, Transportation and Warehousing of 1.3, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink of 0.8, Information and Communication of 0.8, Financial Services and Insurance of

Table 1. Average LQ of each District in the Barlingmascakeb Region 2015–2020

GDP Series 2010	<i>Banjar neg ara</i>	<i>Purb alin gga</i>	<i>Banyu mas</i>	<i>Cila cap</i>	<i>Banyumas</i>	<i>Average LQ</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.5
Mining and excavation	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.3
Processing industry	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
Electricity and Gas Supply	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.8
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.1
Construction	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0
Transportation and Warehousing	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.3
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Information and Communication	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
Financial Services and Insurance	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Real Estate	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
Company Services	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Mandatory	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1
Education Services	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.4
Health Services and Social Activities	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2
Other services	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: Data Processing

0.9, Real Estate of 0.9, Corporate Services amounted to 0.8, Government Administration, Defense and Social Security amounted to 1.1, Education services amounted to 1.4, Health and Social Activities services amounted to 1.2, Other services amounted to 1.3.

According to the index data, these industries can meet local demands and even have export potential. They are also quite influential in driving economic growth in the Barlingmascakeb Region. When detailed and sorted by the largest index, the mining sector leads all other sectors in terms of having the largest index. Having an average of 2.3, the agriculture sector comes in second with an index of 1.5. The third most important sector is education services, with a 1.4 index. These three sectors are the leading ones that have good enough capital for development in the Barlingmascakeb area.

From the Table 2 regarding the Average LQ in the Barlingmascakeb area from 2015–2020, it is clear that many leading sectors have potential. There are nine potential sectors obtained, namely the agricultural sector, the quarrying sector, the water supply sector, the wholesale trade sector, transportation and warehousing, the sector of government

Table 2. Average LQ of each District in the Barlingmascakeb Region 2015–2020

GDP Series 2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mining and excavation	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Processing industry	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electricity and Gas Supply	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Transportation and Warehousing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Information and Communication	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Financial Services and Insurance	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Real Estate	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Company Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Mandatory	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Education Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health Services and Social Activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other services	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: Data Processing

administration, the education services sector, the health services sector, and other sectors. These sectors have an LQ index value of more than 1.

Table 3 shows that the average of the five regencies in the Barlingmascakeb region with the largest national share is the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector at 40,649. While the smallest is Clean Water, Waste Management, Garbage, and Recycling 138,163. The total national share is 203,551,817. Table 3 shows that the proportional shift figure still has seven sectors with negative values. Those sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, processing industry, water supply, waste management, recycling, wholesale and retail trade, auto and motorcycle repair, transportation and warehousing, government implementation guarantees, mandatory social security, defence, and other services. The seven sectors have slower growth rates in the regions than in the provinces. This happens because of the influence of sector *i* in the province (external) on sector *i* in the GRDP of each district. From the Table 3, it can be seen that the value of Differential Shift with a negative sign is nine sectors. These sectors can be seen in the table.

Table 3. Classical Shift Share Analysis Results

GDP Series 2010	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	40,649,760	-7,069,147	-22,840,300	10,740,312
Mining and excavation	11,923,851	4,162,433	-3,481,181	12.605.103
Processing industry	51,103,407	-4,310,263	16,316,783	63,109,927
Electricity and Gas Supply	177,271	32.813	42,603	252,687
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	138,163	-3,435	-577	134,152
Construction	19,374,682	2,524,684	1,842,967	23,742,333
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	26,482,198	-303.456	1,861,513	28.040.255
Transportation and Warehousing	8,321,937	-4,898,398	-593,947	2,829,593
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	7116,401	509,547	-2,404,378	5,221,569
Information and Communication	5,909.032	6.876.558	-1,630,578	11.155.012
Financial Services and Insurance	5,075,391	986,848	-44,558	6,017,681
Real Estate	3,330,901	411.156	83.510	3,825,567
Company Services	607,491	341,601	-15,076	934,015
Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Mandatory	5,938,367	-1,034,996	5.774	4,909,145
Education Services	11,033.105	4,144,958	24,491	15,202,554
Health Services and Social Activities	2,880,976	1,624,661	-1,177,637	3,328,000
Other services	3,488,884	-623,568	1,468,213	4,333,529

Source: Data Processing

Furthermore, these nine sectors are less profitable when developing regional domestic products within each regency. The shift-share analysis results show that the sectoral GRDP of the Barlingmascakeb Region has changed or developed between 2015 and 2020. The GRDP value grew by 196,381,434. These developments are influenced by the components of national growth (NS), industry mix (PS), and competitive advantage (DS). The results of the shift-share analysis show that the districts in the Barlingmascakeb area from 2015–2020 still experience an absolute value increase or experience an increase. Of the 5 districts in the Barlingmascakeb area, the most superior are Banyumas Regency and Cilacap Regency.

The natural and human resources in the province of Central Java are numerous and diversified. The results are occasionally not optimal since natural and human resources are not always used to their full potential. Additionally, the local government plays a crucial role in formulating policies that will increase a region's productivity to sustain economic progress. Efficiency and optimal use of natural and human resources contribute the most to economic growth when the economic sector is used as a yardstick for measuring economic growth [20].

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the LQ and Shift Share calculations, the conclusions of this study can be summarized as follows: (i) Nine sectors, including the agriculture sector, the mining and quarrying industry sector, the drinking water supply sector, the wholesale trade sector, the transportation sector, the government administration sector, the education services sector, the health services sector, and other services, can be used as leading sectors in the Barlingmascakeb Region; (ii) two sectors in the Barlingmascakeb Region have very fast and rapid development from the average development with the same score in Central Java Province, where the mining and quarrying industries are two that fall under the category of extremely strong sectors. For the Barlingmascakeb Region's economy, the building sector is very weak (iii), and the Shift Share analysis shows that the Barlingmascakeb region has great potential.

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