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Analysis of Economic Growth and Potential Sector Development in the Wajo Regency Region

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Article Info

Economic Support Sector, in Wajo Regency

Abstract

This study aims to determine the economic sectors that are potential sectors in supporting economic growth in Wajo Regency. The type of research used is quantitative where the researcher collects data in the form of numbers and then processes and analyzes it. The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of PRDB data from business fields in Wajo Regency and South Sulawesi Province in 2015-2019. The data processing technique used to calculate the magnitude of the role of a sector in the region against the sector nationally in this study uses the Location Quention method. Location Quention Method or abbreviated as LQ. The results of the study show that there are 5 sectors that have the potential to support economic growth in Wajo Regency, namely the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector and car and motorcycle repair, the other service sector and the mining and quarrying sector. However, the mining and quarrying sector is the sector with the highest potential in supporting the economic growth of Wajo Regency, while non-base/non-potential sectors should receive special attention from the Wajo Regency government in order to increase their role so as to support the regional economy .

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a country 's economic goal for a long period of time and every country definitely wants to achieve the maximum level of economic growth . because the growth rate is one of the benchmarks for government performance in improving the welfare of the population and for providing various economic goods to the population.

To boost the economy, the government is required to focus on carrying out development in various sectors to achieve equitable development and the contribution of each region is needed . Due to Indonesia 's vast geographical conditions, to achieve this goal the central government gives independence or authority to each region in managing its own household affairs or commonly referred to as regional autonomy.

National economic development cannot be separated from regional or regional economic development . National development is always focused on regional development. Based on Law 32 of 2004 that regional development is basically to improve people's welfare and to spur development equity, in this case the contribution of the community and government is very important in utilizing regional potentials in an integrated and optimal manner so that efforts for equitable development throughout the archipelago , starting from remote areas , developing, and developed regions are very important to be improved in order to realize regional or national development.

According to the 1998 GBHN (Point F: Explanation 10th) it is explained that the direction and policy of regional development is to spur development equity and its results in order to improve people's welfare, promote initiatives and the active role of the community and increase the optimal and integrated utilization of regional potentials in fill regional autonomy that is real, dynamic, compatible and responsible as well as strengthening the unity and integrity of the nation. Therefore it is important and very crucial to realize the achievement of harmony, harmony and balance between external progress and inner satisfaction so that justice and equity of development results are evenly distributed throughout the country.

In Law No. 22 of 1999 which was later replaced by Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning regional government, the government has broader authority to regulate and manage various government administration affairs for the interests and welfare of the local community concerned. Whereas in terms of financing and regional finance, it is regulated in Law Number 25 of 1999 which was later replaced by Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning financial balance between the center and the regions, not only the readiness of government officials, but also the community to support the implementation of regional autonomy by utilizing the resources optimum source of funds.

The government's efforts to encourage increased community participation and creativity in regional development, the government issued a regional autonomy policy through Law number 23 of 2014 concerning the regional government administration system. Regional autonomy is a manifestation of regional authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with statutory regulations (Arsyad, 1992).

Efforts to accelerate effective regional economic development have been listed in the Outlines of State Policy (GBHN) 1999-2004, namely by empowering actors and regional potentials and paying attention to spatial planning both physically and socially so that there is an equitable distribution of economic growth in line with the implementation of autonomy area. The implementation of regional autonomy is focused on district/city governments capable of being independent in administering government, capable of determining their own development policies. This condition will be able to increase the ability to explore and manage potential sources owned by the regions so that dependence on the central government is kept to a minimum. Differences in regional conditions have implications that the style of development applied in each region will differ from one region to another (Nurdiana D, 2016).

An indicator of the success of development implementation that can be used as a macro benchmark is economic growth (Bunaya et al, 2016). This growth is determined by various economic sectors. In general, there are several economic sectors, namely: Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, mining and quarrying, processing industry, electricity, gas and drinking water, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transportation and communications, finance , leasing and corporate services, the services sector. These sectors can contribute in large numbers to Regional Original Revenue (PAD), so there are superior and non-leading sectors.

Potential and economic conditions in a region are the initial capital and determinants of regional economic development policy strategies. There are potentials and conditions Each region is different, resulting in different policy strategies to be determined by the local government. Likewise with the Wajo Regency area in South Sulawesi Province , economic development steps need to be determined to lead to the development of centers of economic growth sources that exist in the area.

To achieve regional economic development, the most important policies that must be implemented is to make the maximum possible regional development priorities in accordance with what the potential of Wajo Regency has. This is in accordance with the various potentials for economic growth, so each region must determine sectors that have the potential to increase economic growth. The following table is a table the role of economic sectors in the economy of Wajo Regency from 2015 to 20199 :

Table 2.1 GRDP of Wajo Regency on the basis of 2010 constant prices by field of business in 2015-2019 (billions of rupiah)

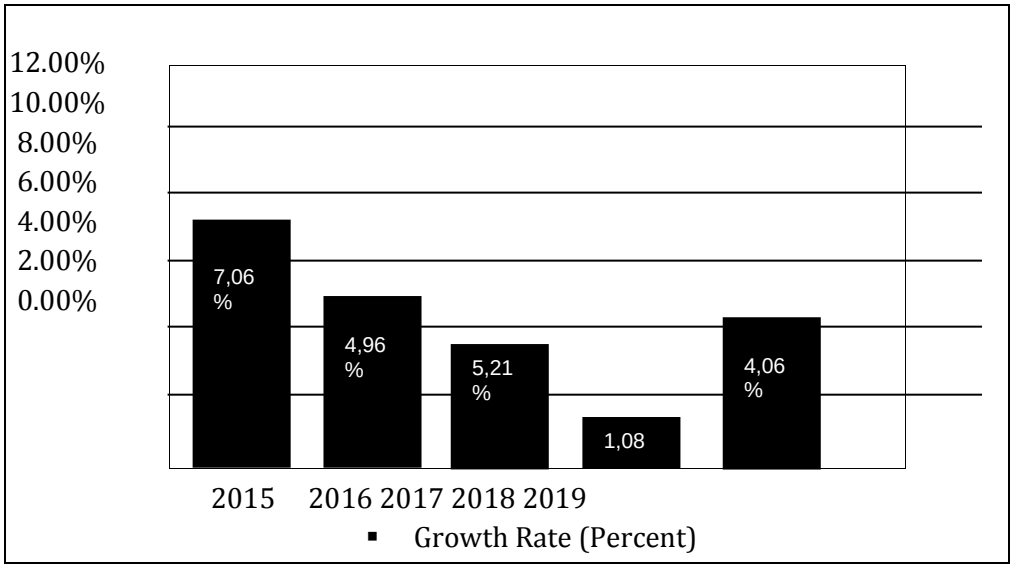
NO	Business field	GRDP at Constant 2010 Prices (Billion Rupiah)				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3358.02	3646.14	3865.47	3931.12	3861.95
2	Mining and excavation	2525.20	2410.22	2408.56	2039.38	2208.68
3	Processing industry	389.20	419.52	445.93	470.77	492.60
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	11.69	12.39	13.06	13.97	15.07
5	Water Procurement	3.89	4.02	4.30	4.65	4.90
6	Construction	949.92	1010.18	1071.74	1135.40	1177.05
7	Large trade	1651.37	1796.89	1939.31	2097.93	2216.20
8	Transportation and Warehousing	358.06	376.06	403.19	441.89	482.35
9	Provision of Accommodation	35.97	38.73	41.95	46.42	49.39
10	Information and Communication	193.51	211.62	234.62	262.17	290.97
11	Financial Services	256.91	296.49	303.16	308.28	310.13
12	Real Estate	352.15	375.28	398.25	419.44	444.17
13	Company Services	12.06	13.00	14.02	15.54	17.16
14	Government administration	432.77	427.36	447.35	473.80	543.35
15	Education Services	362.04	389.63	423.56	463.86	492.36
16	Health Services and Social Activities	135.60	146.17	158.81	173.46	188.22
17	Other Services	43.30	47.04	52.48	59.28	63.89
	GRDP	11071.65	11620.74	12225.77	12357.35	12858.45

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Wajo Regency , 2019

Based on these data, it appears that the economy in the Wajo Regency region has prospects for the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors which contribute most widely compared to other sectors . On the el tab it also shows that the economy of Wajo Regency during 2015-2019 has increased every year. It can be observed that in 2015 it was 11071.65 billion , increasing in 2016 to 11620.74 billion. In the following year it rose again to 12225.77

billion , as well as in 2018 which amounted to 12357.35 billion so that in 2019 it increased to 12858.45 billion .

However, if examined in terms of the rate of economic growth , it will be seen that the increase in GRDP of Wajo Regency which increases every year is inversely proportional to the rate of economic growth which has fluctuated as shown in the following diagram :



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Wajo Regency , 2019

Figure 1.1 GRDP Growth Rate of Wajo Regency at Constant 2010 Prices by Business Field 2015-2019 (Percent)

Based on this diagram, the GRDP growth rate of Wajo Regency for five years , namely from 2015-2019 has experienced ups and downs. Seen in 2015 which grew 7.06%, and in 2016 the growth decreased to 4.96% and rose again to 5.21% in 2017. Then it decreased again in 2018 to 1.08% and rose again in 2019 to 4.06%. So, judging from this phenomenon , it is necessary to study more in what sectors which is a potential sector in Wajo Regency as input for formulating economic development policies that will carried out by the regional government of Wajo Regency.

In accordance with the mandate of regional autonomy, each region is given the authority to seek the potentials it has, so the regional government of Wajo Regency is required to can study potential sources to ensure that the economy can develop rapidly in accordance with the availability of capabilities and potential .

Based on this background, this study discusses "Analysis of Economic Growth and Potential Sector Development in the Wajo Regency Region".

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Economic Growth Concept

Economic growth is an increase in national income or per capita income from certain periods. According to Simon Kuznets, economic growth is a long-term increase in the ability of a country (region) to provide more economic-type goods to its population. This capability increases with technological progress and the institutional and ideological adjustments it requires. The definition above has three components, the first component is the economic growth of a country as seen from the continuous increase in the supply of goods, the second is that technological progress is a factor in the growth of the ability to supply various types of goods to the population. The third component is the extensive and efficient use of technology so that innovations produced by human science can be used appropriately and correctly. According to Boediono in Nurdiana D (2016) Economic growth can be

explained as what factors determine the increase in per capita output in the long term and an explanation of how these factors cause growth processes to occur.

2.2 The Concept of Regional Economic Development

Regional development is a function of the potential of natural resources, labor and human resources, capital investment, development infrastructure and facilities, transportation and communication, industrial composition, technology, economic situation and inter-regional trade, the ability to finance and finance regional development, entrepreneurship, regional institutions and the development environment in general (S Bahri. 2018). According to Sirojuzilam (2008) economic development is a multi-dimensional process, which in this process involves major changes, both in terms of changes in economic structure, social change, reducing or eliminating poverty, reducing inequality and unemployment in the context of economic growth.

Regional economic development is a process in which the local government community manages available resources and/or forms a partnership between the regional government and the private sector in order to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity in the region. Regional economic development is a process that includes the formation of new institutions, the development of alternative industries, improving the capacity of the existing workforce so that they can produce even better products and services, identifying new markets, transferring knowledge and developing companies. -company (Arsyad 1999, in S Bahri, 2018). Every development effort in a region has the main goal of increasing the number and types of employment opportunities for local communities. To achieve this goal, the community and the government must jointly take initiatives for regional development by using all of their new potential. The existence of differences in regional conditions brings implications for the pattern of development to be determined. Decreasing the pattern of the same policy for other regions.

2.3 Potential Sector Concept

The economic potential of a region is the economic capacity that exists in that area which is worthy of development, so that it will continue to develop as a source of livelihood for the local people, can help the regional economy as a whole to develop independently and sustainably. Potential sectors or so-called leading sectors must have advantages, namely comparatively superior and competitively superior. According to Gunawan (2019) a potential sector or a potential sector is a sector where one of them is the existence of endowment factors. Furthermore, this factor developed further through investment activities and became the basis of economic activity.

The criteria for leading sectors vary, based on how big the sector's role is in the economy of a region, including: first, the potential sector has a high growth rate; second, the sector has a relatively high employment rate; third, the sector has higher linkages between sectors, both in the future and backward; fourth, it can also be interpreted as a sector capable of creating high added value (Sambodo in Sambuari, 2015). Regional economic development has an important objective, which is to increase the number and types of employment opportunities for local communities. Therefore, the local government must try to use the existing resources in the area properly for the welfare of the people and encourage the economy to be more advanced.

Another goal of development is to increase economic growth, with a higher economy, of course , the impact will be felt by the community in the long term. The link between the potential sector and the economy is because the potential sector is a gift, where the potential sector has comparative and competitive advantages. This potential sector is one of the requirements for a commodity to be

able to compete in the market, if a commodity can compete in the market then it will increase economic growth and make the economy of a region better.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data analysis techniques

Data analysis is the most vital process in a study, this is based on the argument that in analyzing the data obtained by researchers can be translated into results that are in accordance with scientific principles. In this study the authors use the *Location Quention Method.* The Location Quention Method or abbreviated LQ is a comparison of the size of the industrial sector in a region to the size of the role of the industrial sector nationally. The LQ method is one of the approaches commonly used in leading economic models as a first step to understanding the activity sector of Wajo Regency's GRDP which is a growth driver. The LQ method is used to study economic conditions, leading to the identification of specializations/economic activity bases. So that the LQ value which is 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 have an impact on job creation.

Based on the Location Quotient formulation , there are three possible LQ values that may be obtained, that is :

1. LQ value = 1 , then this indicates that the level of specialization/economic sector base in Wajo Regency is the same as the same economic sector in the economy of South Sulawesi province.
2. LQ value > 1 . So this indicates that the level of specialization/economic sector base in Wajo Regency is greater than the same sector in the economy of South Sulawesi province.
3. LQ value < 1. So this indicates that the level of specialization/economic sector base in Wajo Regency is smaller than the same sector in the economy of South Sulawesi province.

If the LQ value > 1 . So it can be concluded that this sector is a base sector and has the potential to be developed as a driver of the economy of Wajo Regency. However, if the LQ value < 1, then the sector is not included in the base sector or has less potential to be developed as a driver of the Wajo Regency economy.

LQ analysis is used because this analysis has advantages. The advantages of this analysis are that it is a simple analysis that can show the economic structure of a region or products/services that can be developed and show potential sectors (K Amiruddin and Chandra T , 2012).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Presentation (Research Results)

a. Data Presentation

GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) is an indicator to see the rate of economic growth in a region, with the rapid increase or growth of GRDP in an area, it can determine the success of the implementation of development in that area. The growth rate of GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) in Wajo Regency and South Sulawesi Province can be seen through the GRDP table based on 17 existing business fields. The following table shows the GRDP growth for Wajo Regency and South Sulawesi Province from 2015-2019.

Table 4.1
GRDP of Wajo Regency Based on 2010 Constant Prices According to Business Field 2015-2019 (Billion Rupiah)

NO	BUSINESS FIELD	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3358.02	3646.14	3865.47	3931.12	3861.95
2	Mining and excavation	2525.20	2410.22	2408.56	2039.38	2208.68
3	Management Industry	389.20	419.52	445.93	470.77	492.60
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	11.69	12.39	13.06	13.97	15.07
5	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	3.89	4.02	4.30	4.65	4.90
6	Construction	949.92	1010.18	1071.74	1135.40	1177.05
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Car and Motorcycle Repair	1651.37	1796.89	1939.31	2097.93	2216.20
8	Transportation and Warehousing	358.06	376.06	403.19	441.89	482.35
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	35.97	38.73	41.95	46.42	49.39
10	Information and Communication	193.51	211.62	234.62	262.17	290.97
11	Financial Services	256.91	296.49	303.16	308.28	310.13
12	Real Estate	352.15	375.28	398.25	419.44	444.17
13	Company Services	12.06	13.00	14.02	15.54	17.16
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	432.77	427.36	447.35	473.80	543.35
15	Other Services	362.04	389.63	423.56	463.86	492.36
16	Education Services	135.60	146.17	158.81	173.46	188.22
17	Health Services and Social Activities	43.30	47.04	52.48	59.28	63.89
18	GRDP	11071.65	11620.74	12225.77	12357.35	12858.45

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Wajo Regency , 2019

From Table 4.1 regarding the PDRB of Wajo Regency from 2015-2019 there has been an increase, this shows that there is an increase in the frequency of the rate of economic growth in Wajo Regency. It can be seen from the table above, the record value of GRDP in 2015 was 11,071.65 increasing every year until 2019 to 12,858.45.

This increase in the rate of economic growth was supported by an increase in almost all existing business sectors. Every year several business sectors increase positively by around 11 business fields. However, there is one business sector that has experienced a decline, namely the mining and quarrying sector, where the sector has decreased by a small but consistent amount, decreasing every year. in 2017 it decreased to 2,408.56 and in 2018 it again decreased to 2,039.38. In 2019 it increased to 2,208.68 but this increase did not reach the value in 2017. Unlike the other 5 sectors, namely the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the accommodation and food and drink procurement sector, the corporate service sector and the health services sector and social activities have increased but not in large numbers so that they do not have a significant influence in increasing the rate of economic growth in the area.

However, 11 other business sector sectors were able to cover the effect of the 6 sector values. With the positive increase

provided by these 11 business sectors, it can increase the rate of economic growth in Wajo district.

Table 4.2
GRDP of South Sulawesi Province Based on 2010 Constant Prices According to Business Field 2015-2019 (Billion Rupiah)

NO	BUSINESS FIELD	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	54099.10	58351.27	61597.20	64844.02	66658.84
2	Mining and excavation	15802.95	15996.26	16604.14	16788.76	17237.90
3	Management Industry	35547.21	38473.77	40407.19	40788.01	44832.07
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	230.44	256.98	272.65	292.44	310.62
5	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	302.86	319.33	344.53	363.43	369.71
6	Construction	29967.28	32070.16	34873.99	37854.20	41232.63
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Car and Motorcycle Repair	34915.41	38257.38	42245.01	47132.15	51442.42
8	Transportation and Warehousing	9142.46	9851.28	10675.51	11777.68	11982.70
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	3370.06	3655.58	4091.98	4612.02	4895.97
10	Information and Communication	15712.60	16989.31	18776.94	21028.66	23339.17
11	Financial Services	8662.54	9842.96	10275.00	10754.89	11186.15
12	Real Estate	9197.42	9783.67	10222.29	10695.90	11276.11
13	Company Services	1059.53	1142.99	1239.45	1363.67	1507.22
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	11362.13	11337.29	11926.34	13114.34	14423.36
15	Other Services	3207.83	3522.50	3859.79	4366.71	4791.50
16	Education Services	13378.00	14295.97	15685.09	17217.12	18410.59
17	Health Services and Social Activities	4845.17	5254.63	5717.08	6208.38	6708.17
18	GRDP	250802.99	269401.31	288814.17	309202.40	330605.13

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for South Sulawesi Province , 2019

Based on Table 4.2 concerning the GRDP Growth Rate of South Sulawesi Province, it shows a positive increase, every year the value of the 17 existing business sectors experiences a consistent increase.

b. Analysis and Interpretation Based on *Location QuotientI (LQ) Index Calculation*

Analyzing economic growth and potential sector development in the Wajo Regency area using LQ analysis with GRDP. This data analysis technique is simple, where the GRDP value in the business sector will be processed using the LQ formulation. As explained in CHAPTER III regarding the LQ data analysis technique, this technique has 3 interpretations, namely LQ<1, LQ=1 and LQ>1. The three interpretations have meaning and will be explained through the following table and discussion:

Table 4.3
Results of Analysis of Economic Growth and Potential Sector Development In the Wajo Regency Area Based on the LQ Formulation

No	Business field	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average	Information
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.52	1.5	1.47	Base
2	Mining and excavation	3,62	3.49	3,40	3.05	3,4	3.39	Base
3	Management Industry	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.27	Non Base
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1.15	1,12	1,13	1,1	1.22	2.86	Base
5	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.27	0.29	Non Base
6	Construction	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.83	0.75	0.75	Non Base
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.07	1.09	1.08	1,13	1,13	1,1	Base
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.92	1.02	0.92	Non Base
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.24	Non Base
10	Information and Communication	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.29	Non Base
11	Financial Services	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.7	Non Base
12	Real Estate	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.97	0.99	0.92	Non Base
13	Company Services	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.26	Non Base
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.925	0.97	0.9	Non Base
15	Other Services	2.66	2.53	2.61	2.64	2.71	2.63	Base
16	Education Services	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.23	Non Base
17	Health Services and Social Activities	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.22	Non Base

Source: Processed Data, 2020

4.2 Discussion

Based on table 4.3 regarding the results of the analysis of economic growth and potential sector development in the Wajo Regency area using the LQ Formulation, it is illustrated that there are 5 business sector sectors that have an LQ value of > 1, which means that the business sector is in the basic category or has the potential to be developed in Wajo Regency because it will help the movement economy in the region, and there are 12 sectors with an LQ value of <1 indicating that the 12 economic sectors are in the non-base category or have no potential for development. The 5 business sectors with an LQ > 1 are the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, the mining and quarrying sector, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector and car and motorcycle repair, as well as other service sectors.

This is slightly different from the data in table 4.1 regarding the GRDP growth rate in Wajo Regency, where from the table there is one business sector that has experienced a consistent decline every year with a small value, namely the mining and quarrying sector, while based on the calculation of LQ this sector has enormous potential in the movement of economic growth in Wajo Regency. Researchers assume that this is because the decline in value in the mining and quarrying sector in Wajo Regency is not greater than the GRDP of other regions in South Sulawesi province, so that when calculating using the LQ formulation the mining and quarrying sector has a higher average value from other sectors.

Even though the base sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed in order to spur economic growth in Wajo Regency, the government cannot rule out the non-base sector, because with the existence of the base

sector, those belonging to the non-base sector can be assisted for further development so that it has the potential to become a base sector. new in the future. Twelve non-base sectors provide signals to the government to evaluate the activities and policies that have been implemented and establish appropriate policies in order to boost these sectors to become base sectors .

Based on the above analysis, the researcher's hypothesis is not in line with the results of the analysis using the *Location QuotientI (LQ) Index calculation* where the research hypothesis is that the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors are suspected of having the potential to be developed as a support for economic growth in Wajo Regency while the results of the LQ analysis show that the sectors that are the most The potential is the mining and quarrying sector with an average LQ value of 3.39.

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, the researcher concludes that from the results of the Location Quotient Index (LQ) analysis there are 5 sectors that have the potential/base to be developed to increase economic growth in Wajo Regency, namely (1) agriculture, forestry and fisheries, (2) sectors mining and quarrying, (3) the electricity and gas procurement sector, (4) the wholesale and retail trading sector and car and motorcycle repair and (5) other service sectors. There are 12 non-base sectors, namely the manufacturing sector, water supply and waste management and recycling, construction, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, financial services, real estate, corporate services, administration. administration and land as well as compulsory social security, educational services, and health services and social activity services.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the researcher suggests:

1. The Wajo Regency Government needs to optimize the potential of the 5 business sectors that have been analyzed as having the potential/base to increase economic growth in Wajo Regency, this will also provide distribution to South Sulawesi Province. Thus the national economic growth rate will increase, especially in these 5 potential sectors.
2. Twelve non-base business sectors/no potential for development in Wajo Regency should receive special attention from the local government so that the 12 business sector sectors gradually increase to have a positive impact on the rate of economic growth in Wajo Regency and can become the base sector in future.

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