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Mapping The Potential of The Economic Sector of Kediri Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the mapping of the potential of the economic sector of Kediri Regency. The type of data used is secondary data with quantient Dynamic Location Analysis (DLQ) analysis methods and Klassen Typology. The results of this study concluded that the economic sectors that fall into the category of advanced and fast-growing (type I), namely: 1) the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors; and 2) information and communication. While the economic sectors that fall into the category of lagging (type IV), namely: 1) mining and quarrying; 2) provision of accommodation and drinking meals; and 3) company services. While the potential economic sectors in the future, namely: 1) Agriculture; 2) Mining; 3) Industry; 4) Procurement; 5) Water Procurement; 6) Transportation; 7) Provision of Accommodation; 8) Information; 9) Financial Services; 10) Real Estate; 11) Company Services; 12) Administration of Government; 13) Educational Services; and 14) Other services. While the economic sectors that fall into the category are not potential, including: 1) Construction; 2) Trading; and 3) health care.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a vast country with a variety of tribes, cultures, geographical location, natural resources, human resources, and economic potential between regions. In the development process, this condition is the cause of economic inequality between regions (Zahara, 2017).

The success of economic development must be accompanied by the achievement of people's welfare (Frisdiantara & Mukhklis, 2016). According to Todaro (2000) in (Frisdiantara & Mukhklis, 2016) to achieve the target of successful development process is needed: 1) expanding people's well-being; 2) increase the distribution and availability of basic needs of the community; 3) improve people's economic access; and 4) facilitate people's social access.

The distribution of authority from the center to the region called regional autonomy gives birth to economic disparities in each region. Conceptually, regional development is an effort to combine natural, human and technological resources by taking into account the environmental capacity of the area. Regional development goals to reduce the rate of growth gap between regions (Mahi, 2016).

Law No. 26 of 2007 defines a territory as a geographical unity related to boundaries and administrative systems. According to Royat (1996) in (Pesurnay, 2018), mentioning that the superior region is the main driver of the economy to the surrounding region with criteria as a developed region, has potential sectors, and economic interest based on the surrounding area.

The economic development of Kediri Regency can be seen from the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB). Based on the report of the Central Statistics Agency during the period 2016-2020, the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kediri Regency has increased every year. While the economic structure of Kediri Regency is still dominated by the primary sector, namely agriculture, followed by the industrial sector and the trade sector. Here is a table of the highest sector distribution in Kediri Regency during the period 2016-2020.

Table 1. Distribution of the Three Highest Sectors PDRB Kediri Regency (%)

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	26,15	25,15	24,00	22,86	23,56
Industry	19,31	19,78	20,44	21,01	21,49
Trade	19,52	19,74	20,07	20,25	18,96
GDP	100	100	100	100	100

Source: BPS, 2021

The large distribution of the agricultural sector to the economy of Kediri Regency is supported by the extent of agricultural land that is still available in 2020, it is noted that non-agricultural land is only 29.15%, rice fields are 37.49%, and non-rice fields reach 33.36%.

According to (Pesurnay, 2018) the regional development process is more based on the development of superior and advanced economic sectors, so it is expected to be able to stimulate the progress of other economic sectors. Strategies that are often carried out in the process of regional development include: 1) physical development; 2) development of the business world climate; 3) the development of Human Resources; 4) Social development of society.

This research was conducted to determine the mapping of the potential of the economic sector through determining the superior sectors in the Kediri Regency area. Identify the leading economic sectors in a region as the basis for determining regional policies for its economic development. Through the policy strategy of developing the region's superior sectors, it is able to increase competitiveness, access to health, access to education, and social. In addition, this research is expected to be able to provide additional information about the current economic potential of Kediri

Regency to the community, government and other institutions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Economic Development

Conceptually, regional economic development is the integration of actions taken by local, community and private governments for the management of their resources more efficiently in the form of partnerships so as to increase economic growth and new jobs in the area (Erika, 2022) . The classic problem that is often faced by regions in the development process is the direction and objectives of development policy strategies based on regional peculiarities through the utilization of the potential of human resources, natural resources, institutions and regional physical resources (Sajab & Niode, 2021). This policy provides alternative options for regions in the development process to increase the provision of new jobs and improve people's economic capabilities.

Economic development can be defined as a process that includes: 1) the establishment of new institutions; 2) the development of alternative industries; 3) improvement of existing labor capacity to produce products and services more efficiently; 4) identify new markets; 5) transfer of science; and 6) development of new companies (Mangilaleng, Rotinsulu & Rompas, 2015). While the main goal of regional economic development is to increase the number and types of employment opportunities through a joint role between local governments and communities to create alternative policies and initiatives for regional economic development.

Economic Growth

In fact, economic development has always been associated with per capita income of the population as one measure of the success rate of the development process in a region. Per capita income growth can be used to find out how much economic growth and welfare of people in the region (Nurmila, Tri, 2021). Conceptual economic development is a process for increasing the income per capita of the population in the long run.

The concept of regional economic growth can be interpreted as an increase in people's income as a whole which is reflected in the increase in added value to the production of goods and services in the region (Sajab & Niode, 2021). Regional income has a meaning in return for services to the use of production factors such as land, capital, labor and technology in other words can be interpreted as a reflection of the level of prosperity of the area (Takalumang et all, 2018). The prosperity of the region is due to the increased added value of production and is also determined by how much *transfer payment occurs*.

The analytical framework used in the theory of regional economic growth is an open economic system that deals between regions through the transfer of production factors and the exchange of production commodities. Development carried out by a region affects the growth of other regions through sectoral demand pathways for other regions that will encourage the development of the region or in other words the economic development of other regions will reduce the level of economic activity in a region.

Base Theory

The view of economic base theory explains that the economic growth of an area is determined by the demand for goods and services originating from outside the region (Kowaas, Rotinsulu, & Siwu, 2022). The growth of industries in the region is the main requirement in the utilization of production factors such as natural resources, labor and raw materials, so that in turn it is able to create new jobs and increase regional income (Saputri & Boedi, 2018).

Regional support in the form of policies plays a very important role in creating a conducive, efficient and environmentally friendly business climate and industrial competitiveness through regional policies in

order to have national and international market share (Masloman, 2020). However, this model always emphasizes that the industry must concentrate on demand coming from outside the region, so the risk of dependence is very high on market forces nationally and internationally (Ulfah, 2022). Although there are weaknesses of this model, in practice it is very useful to determine the balance of the types of industries and sectors needed by society to develop economic stability.

Featured Sectors

The leading sector is a sector that has a competitive advantage and competitive advantage with similar sector products from other regions and provides great value for benefits (Mangilaleng, Rotinsulu & Rompas, 2015). The superior sector is a sector whose existence at this time has played a big role in the economic development of a region, because it has advantages / criteria (Wiguna & Budhi, 2019).

As for the superior sector criteria that the superior sector has four criteria including (Wahed, 2019): first the superior sector has a high economic growth rate, the two leading sectors have a relatively large labor absorption rate, the three leading sectors have a link between high sectors both forward and backward and the four sectors that are able to create high added value (Nurlina, Andiny & Sari, 2019).

According to (Sa'diyah, Komariyah, & Hanim, 2017) the criteria for regional superior sectors are more emphasized on commodities that can be the driving force for the development of an area, namely: 1) able to be the main driver of economic development; 2) has a strong forward and backward linkage; 3) able to compete with similar products from other regions; 4) have links with other regions; 5) has an ever-increasing technological status; 6) able to absorb labor optimally according to the scale of production; 7) able to survive in long-term competition; 8) not susceptible to external and internal turmoil; and 9) get various forms of support, for example security, social, cultural, information and market payments, institutions, incentive / disincentive facilities, and others.

Dynamic Location Quantient (DLQ)

Regional development strategies that are often carried out to improve their economic capabilities are through the development of base sectors or superior sectors in the area (Noch et all, 2022). Determining the economic sector in the base category and not the basis can be analyzed by the Location Quotient (LQ) method, but the weakness in the Location Quotient (LQ) method is only limited to providing an overview at a certain time (Karima et all, 2021).

To overcome the weaknesses of the Static Location Quotient (LQ) method, you can use the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis method to determine sectoral changes or repositioning (Muljanto, 2021). With the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) method, it is able to identify economic sectors that initially became base sectors in a certain period can turn into non-base and vice versa (Pertiwi & Hidayat, 2022). Furthermore, *Dynamic Location Quantient* (DLQ) analysis is used to determine future base sectors in potential sectors (Pramono, 2021).

Klassen Typology

The progress and economic growth of each region is different, this is due to differences in characteristics and patterns of resource utilization (Mahroji & Indrawati, 2019) However, there are some areas that are able to spur their economic activity so that they can grow rapidly. On the other hand, there are also regions that cannot do much so that the economic cycle stagnates at one point or even grows negatively. *Klassen Tipology* is one of the regional economic analysis tools that can be used to determine the classification of economic sectors with the aim of identifying the position of the economic sector of an area based on two characteristics it has, namely the growth of

the economic sector and the contribution of the economic sector (Wahyudi, 2017).

According to Masli (2007) in (Pramono, 2021) *Klassen Typology* is a calculation method used to identify economic sectors based on two indicators, namely the growth of the economic sector and the distribution of economic sectors. Determination of the average value of economic sector growth in Kediri Regency (gi), determination of the average value of economic sector distribution in Kediri Regency (si), determination of the average value of economic sector growth in East Java Province (g), and determination of the average value of economic sector distribution in East Java Province (s).

Figure 1. Klassen Typology Types

Tipe I Developed and fast-growing sectors (si > s dan gi > g)	Tipe II Advanced but depressed sector (si > s dan gi < g)
Tipe III Potential sectors (si < s dan gi > g)	Tipe IV Sectors lagging behind (si < s dan gi < g)

Source: Pramono, 2021

Information:
gi > g and the > s, developed and fast-growing sectors
gi < g and the > s, advanced but depressed sector
gi > g and si < s, potential sectors
gi < g and the < s, sectors lagging behind

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach to find out the mapping of economic potential owned by Kediri Regency. The type of data used is secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Kediri Regency and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Java. The secondary data used consists of PDRB on the Basis of Constant Price of Kediri Regency in 2016-2020. As for the identification of economic potential in this study using *quantient Dynamic Location Analysis* (DLQ) and *Klassen Typology analysis methods* (Arwinsa, 2022).

Dynamic Location Quantient (DLQ)

According to (Pramono, 2021) *Dynamic Location Quantient* (DLQ) analysis is used to determine future base sectors in potential sectors.

$$DLQ = \left(\frac{(1+gj)/(1+Gj)}{(1+gi)/(1+Gi)}\right)^t$$

Information:
gj: Average growth of PDRB in kediri regency economic sector
Gj: Average total growth of PDRB of Kediri Regency
gi: Average GDP growth in east Java Province's economic sector
Gi: Average total gdp growth of East Java Province
t : Year

The dlq value results in the following criteria:

a. DLQ > 1, meaning that the economic development of the sector (i) is faster than the same sector in the Kediri Regency (potentially).
b. DLQ < 1, meaning that the economic development of the sector (i) is slower than the same sector in the Kediri Regency area (not potentially).

Klassen Typology

According to Masli (2007) in (Pramono, 2021) *Klassen Typology* is a calculation method used to identify economic sectors based on two indicators, namely the growth of the economic sector and the distribution of economic sectors. Determination of the average value of economic sector growth in Kediri Regency, namely (Huda, 2022): (gi) determination of the average value of economic sector distribution in Kediri Regency, (si) determination of the average value of economic sector growth in East Java Province, and (g) determination of the

average value of distribution of economic sectors in East Java Province (s).

Type I The sector is advancing and growing fast (si > s and gi > g)
Type II Sectors advanced but depressed (si > s and gi < g)
Type III Potential sectors (si < s and gi > g)
Type IV Sectors lagging behind (si < s and gi < g)

Source: Pramono

Information:

gi > g and the > s, developed and fast-growing sectors

gi < g and the > s, advanced but depressed sector

gi > g and si < s, potential sectors

gi < g and the < s, sectors lagging behind

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Economy of Kediri Regency

The main goal of economic development is to improve the welfare of the population towards a better life than before, this can be achieved through improving economic capabilities, creating new jobs, increasing the income of the population with an even distribution. In the process of economic development, it is necessary to identify and understand the economic potential of a region as a support for the economy by maximizing the superior economic sector. The annual value of Gross Regional Domestic Product is a benchmark for the economic growth of a region. PDRB is the gross added value of all goods and services produced in the domestic area in a country that arises as a result of various economic activities in a certain period (BPS Kediri Regency, 2021).

In the process of economic development, Kediri Regency cannot be separated from the value (level) of economic growth. The important role of local governments in the economic development process in Kediri Regency is to create increased and inclusive economic growth in Kediri Regency as a reflection of the success of the economic development process. A good and targeted development process will quickly have an impact in improving welfare for the community. However, the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia in early 2020 had a very significant impact on national economic growth, especially in Kediri Regency.

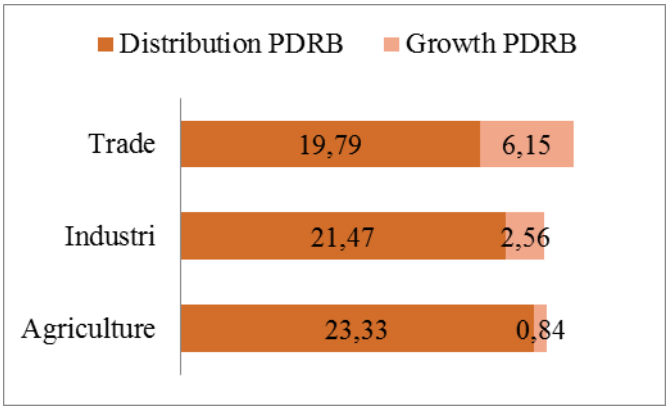

Figure 2. The Three Highest Sectors of GDP

Kediri Regency 2021

Based on figure 2, it can be seen that the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kediri Regency is dominated by three sectors, namely: 1) agricultural secretary; 2) industrial sector; and 3) the trade sector. Of the three sectors that have the lowest growth, the agricultural sector is only 0.84% in 2021 and the highest growth is the trade sector reaching 6.15 in the same year. The magnitude of the role of the agricultural sector on the economic development of Kediri regency is of particular concern, if the large contribution is supported by policies that lead to increased competitiveness in the agricultural sector, it is not impossible that this sector can grow even bigger and be able to have an impact in improving the welfare of its people.

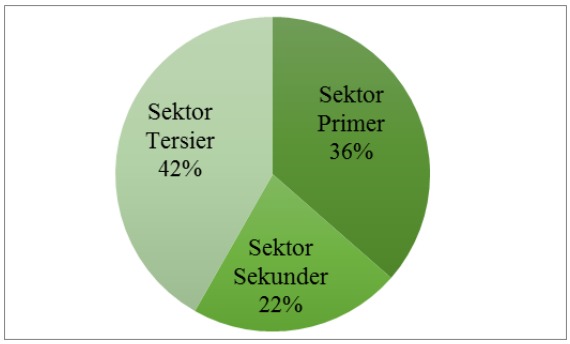

Figure 3. Kediri Regency Business Field 2020

From Figure 3, it can be seen that there is a shift in the economic structure in kediri's district from the primary sector to the tertiary sector. This situation is a reflection that the economic activities of the community in the Kediri Regency area have switched functions to a more effective and efficient modern sector. The modern economic sector has always been synonymous with the existence of industrialization which means a situation where the pattern of society focuses on its economic activities such as the variety of available jobs and for special skills, increasing income (salary), social change, and economic development through technological innovation.

Quantient Dynamic Location Analysis (DLQ)

Dynamic Location Quantient (DLQ) is used to determine the base sector in the future in potential sectors with dlq value criteria > 1, meaning that the economic development of the sector (i) is faster than the same sector in the Kediri Regency (potentially). Meanwhile, if the DLQ value < 1, it means that the economic development of the sector (i) is slower than the same sector in the Kediri Regency area (not potentially). For more details, you can see the results of *the Calculation of Dynamic Location Quantient* (DLQ) of Kediri Regency during the period 2016-2020.

Table 2. *Quantient Dynamic Location* Results

Sector	Information
Agriculture	Potential
Mining	Potential
Processing Industry	Potential
Electricity Procurement	Potential
Water Procurement	Potential
Construction	No Potential
Trade	No Potential
Transportation	Potential
Accommodation Provision	Potential
Information and Communication	Potential
Financial Services	Potential
Real Estate	Potential
Company Services	Potential
Administration	Potential
Educational Services	Potential
Health Services	No Potential
Other services	Potential

Source: Data processed

Based on the calculations of *Dynamic Location Quantient* (DLQ) kediri regency in 2016-2020, stated that there are 14 (fourteen) potential sectors in the future, namely: 1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; 2) mining and quarrying; 3) processing industry; 4) procurement of electricity and gas; 5) water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling; 6) transportation and warehousing; 7) provision of accommodation and drinking meals; 8) information and communication; 9) financial services and insurance; 10) real estate; 11) company services; 12) mandatory administration of government, defense and social security; 13) educational services; 14) other services. While the sectors that are not potential in kediri regency include: 1) construction; 2) large and retail trade; repair

of cars and motorcycles; and 3) health services and social activities.

The results of calculations from *Dynamic Location Quantient* (DLQ), which has the highest niali in Kediri Regency can be used as the main sector in the future, namely:

1. Mining and quarrying sector, Kediri Regency only has sub categories of mining and excavation from a total of four sub-categories. Thus, its role is 100 percent towards the formation of mining and quarrying categories. Although the GDP decreased in 2020 by 1.61 percent and in 2019 by 1.71 percent. However, the growth rate contracted by 7.20 percent. From the previous one in 2019 of 1.18 percent (BPS, 2021).
2. The transportation and warehousing sector of Kediri Regency consists of rail transportation, land transportation and warehousing and transportation support services, postal and courier. The running of development and economic activity is influenced by the smooth transportation, although it contracted by 5.14 percent or minus 13.33 percent compared to the previous year. This is due to restrictions on people's space due to Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). General contraction also occurs in warehousing subcategories and transportation support services, postal and couriers. This is due to a decrease in people's buying interest which causes goods in the warehousing not to move. As well as export and imported goods that have decreased. However, this subcategory can be covered by the increasing field of logistics delivery services, due to the community's need for significant delivery services. So in the future, there will be a fairly sharp increase derived from the delivery of domestic *e-commerce* transactions (BPS, 2021).

Klassen Typology Analysis

Class typology is a calculation used to identify sectors with large contributions with cryptia used in this study, namely: 1) gi > g and si > s means to have a developed and fast-growing sector: 2) gi < g and the > s means to have an advanced but depressed sector; 3) gi > g and si < s means that it has potential sectors; and 4) gi < g and the < s means to have a lagging sector. For the results of the classification of economic sectors based on the calculation *of typology of* kediri regency during the period of 2016-2010 as follows.

Table 1. Fast-Growing and Fast-Growing Sectors

Type	Sector
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
	Information and Communication

Source: Data processed

Based on table 1, the economic sectors that fall into category I with the characteristics of developed and fast-growing sectors, namely: 1) the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors; and 2) The Information and Communication sector. The magnitude of the potential of the agricultural sector owned by Kediri regency is quite promising if supported by regulations towards the modern sector from upstream to downstream. Market opportunities for agricultural products are still quite high both intended to meet the needs of food consumption, feed, energy, and industrial raw materials. This promising business opportunity is in the form of food products, livestock, fisheries, forestry and plantations. The same potential also occurs in the information and communication sector has a strategic role in meeting people's needs for information as technology advances in people's lives today.

Table 2. Sectors Advanced But Depressed

Type	Sector
1I	Construction
	Large Trade and Retail; Car and Motorcycle Repair
	Real Estate
	Administration of Government, Defense and Compulsory Social Security
	Educational Services
	Health Services and Social Activities
	Other services

Source: Data processed

Economic sectors that are included in category II with the characteristics of the developed but depressed sectors are: 1) the construction sector; 2) large trade and retail sectors; repair of cars and motorcycles; 3) the real estate sector; 4) the administrative sectors of government, defense and compulsory social security; 5) the education services sector; 6) the health service sector and social activities; and 7) other service sectors. The sector that entered class II is a sector that is directly related to meeting people's living needs, so its role is quite important in the survival of many people but the sector still needs support from local governments in the form of regulations to further solidify its role and contribution in the formation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) of Kediri Regency.

Table 3. Potential Sectors

Type	Sector
1II	Processing Industry
	Electricity and Gas Procurement
	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling
	Transportation and Warehousing
	Financial Services and Insurance

Source: Data processed

Economic sectors that are included in category III with potential sector characteristics, namely: 1) processing industry sector; 2) electricity and gas procurement sector; 3) water procurement sector, waste management, waste and recycling; 4) transportation and warehousing sectors; and 5) the financial services and insurance sectors. Sectors that are included in category III basically have a considerable role in the regional economy, however, it still needs to be improved its role and contribution through support from the government by improving infrastructure and infrastructure of the business climate, road quality and electricity in the Kediri Regency area.

Table 4. Type IV Economic Sector

Type	Sector
1V	Mining and Quarrying
	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals
	Company Services

Source: Data processed

Finally, economic sectors that fall into category IV with lagging sector characteristics are: 1) mining and quarrying sectors; 2) the sector of providing accommodation and drinking meals; and 3) the company's service sector. The economic sector that is included in category IV does have a fairly small role and contribution to the formation of the regional economy of Kediri Regency. However, the sector can be further increased its role and contribution if there is full support from the government for the mining and quarrying sector, the accommodation and drinking food supply sector, and the corporate service sector.

Therefore, from the explanation above, Kediri Regency has two highest sectors from the results of the analysis of *klassen typology calculations*, namely: **first** the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors. If you look at Kediri Regency has a wider agricultural land than non-agricultural land. In 2020, vegetable production has increased rapidly and the largest production is mushroom plants and spinach plants. While in biopharmaceutical plants have a land area of 11,745,160 ^{m2} and produce with a total of 26,307,737 Kg. Biofakama plants that experience the fastest production is

turmeric. On plantations, Kediri Regency decreased by 6.66 percent. However, sugarcane crops are still the most widely planted plantations with an area of 20.80 ha and have a total production of 2,257 tons.

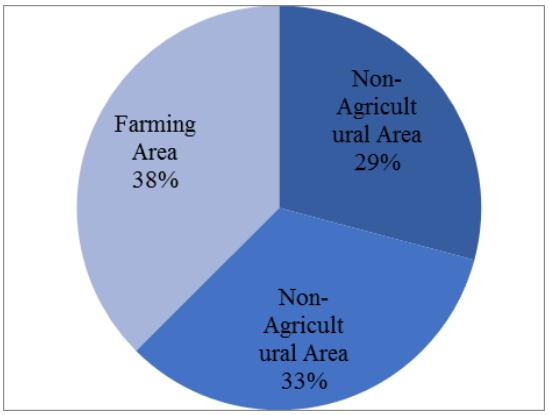

Figure 4. Percentage of Agricultural Land Area Kediri Regency, 2020
Source: BPS Kediri Regency, 2021

In the forestry sub-sector, Kediri Regency has the largest production forest according to its function, which is 62.77 percent and when viewed from the sub-district, Puncu district has the most extensive forest, which is 5,139.20 ha. While Pare subdistrict is the largest fishery household that has 1,151 households. With the most commonly produced betta fish (BPS, 2021). On farms, the livestock population has decreased. But in pig herds has a very significant increase. It is located in the Pare and Puncu regions with the largest livestock population reaching 10.68 percent and 8.25 percent.

Second, the information and communication sector is an advanced and fast-growing sector. Based on the category of business fields in this sector has a big role in the formation of pdrb Kediri regency which is worth 5.89 percent, up from the previous value of 5.11 percent in 2016. From this increase, all work activities, learning, social interaction and public health are greatly assisted by the use of information technology that continues to develop (BPS, 2021). In addition, if viewed based on economic growth this category can still grow up to 5 percent. This is due to the increasing number of people who depend on the use of technology for daily activities, such as the use of the internet and *traffic* data.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussion of the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Economic sectors that fall into the category of advanced and fast-growing (type I), namely: 1) agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors; and 2) information and communication. While the economic sectors that fall into the category of lagging (type IV), namely: 1) mining and quarrying; 2) provision of accommodation and drinking meals; and 3) company services.
2. There are 14 (fourteen) potential economic sectors in the future, namely: 1) Agriculture; 2) Mining; 3) Industry; 4) Procurement; 5) Water Procurement; 6) Transportation; 7) Provision of Accommodation; 8) Information; 9) Financial Services; 10) Real Estate; 11) Company Services; 12) Administration of Government; 13) Educational Services; and 14) Other services. While the economic sectors that fall into the category are not potential, including: 1) Construction; 2) Trading; and 3) health care.

From the results of the conclusions that have been conveyed before, the researcher gave advice, namely the uncertainty of the end of the Covid-19 outbreak has an impact on regional, national and international economic uncertainties, thus demanding that policy makers continue to strive to improve their economic capabilities to maintain the survival of their people. Policy strategies that lead to the development of potential economic sectors (superior) become one of the policy alternatives that must be taken by local governments are no exception in kediri regency to maintain regional economic stability.

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