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SECTORAL ROLE ANALYSIS TO STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE (CASE STUDY OF BIMA CITY-WEST NUSA TENGGARA)

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Info Artikel

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Abstrak

The sectoral contribution of Bima City is very weak towards the economic structure in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The purpose of this study is to increase sectoral strength in the City of Bima and see how it contributes to performance at the provincial level. The results showed the primary sector which actually produced a decline in the City of Bima along with the industrial sector and some service sectors. All sectors in the City of Bima are still in the backward category. The sectoral contribution of Bima City is still very weak to sustain growth at the provincial level. An important finding from this study is that Bima City has a strong economic structure due to the development of the base sector, but the small number of population is sufficient to determine the number of output requests and sectoral contributions of Bima City to the economic structure at the provincial level. Perhaps the base sectors could increase the economic growth of the City of Bima but was less successful in growing growth at the provincial level.

INTRODUCTION

Shifting economic structure is a necessity, given the increasingly rapid technological growth, urbanization and increasing labor productivity as a result of increased investment in human capital (Romer, 1996). Theoretically, a shift in economic structure shows a weakening of the contribution of labor-intensive sectors on the one hand, and on the other hand an increase in the capital-intensive sector (Capello, 2009). As a result, the marginal productivity of labor (MPL) is increasing so that national output increases. Furthermore, this will improve the welfare of the community through increasing income, reducing unemployment, distributing income distribution and reducing poverty (Romer, 1996; Adisasmita, 2005). In a relative perspective, the size of a region's welfare varies, the difference is caused by differences in economic structure and these factors are the main factors. The economic change of a region towards prosperity depends on production capacity, and the development efforts undertaken (John Glasson 1990; Hasang, 2016). National economic development will not be separated from success in the development of the autonomous region, therefore the basic sectors in the region have an important role in creating growth in the aggregate.

This is a causality relationship, where national growth is good due to regional growth, and regional growth is good due to national growth. But that doesn't always happen empirically. Tao Yu and Qiang Shen AN (2019) revealed that sometimes unbalanced economic relations occur at the government level due to differences in economic structure. In graphic information, we find indications that are similar to the phenomena expressed by Tao Yu and Qiang Shen AN (2019), precisely in Bima City, which is one of the cities in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. In Figure 1

we try to explain the contribution of each sector in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in the average proxy from 2010 to 2016. The information shows that the agriculture and mining sectors are the backbones of the economy of the West Nusa Tenggara Province for the past six years. The average contribution of the mining sector is Rp. 32.3 trillion and the agricultural sector is Rp. 21.2 trillion. The opposite is actually shown by the City of Bima, where the economic structure is further strengthened by several secondary sectors and the tertiary sector. The secondary sector that contributes greatly to the economy of Bima City is in the trade sector with an average growth rate of 7.93 percent

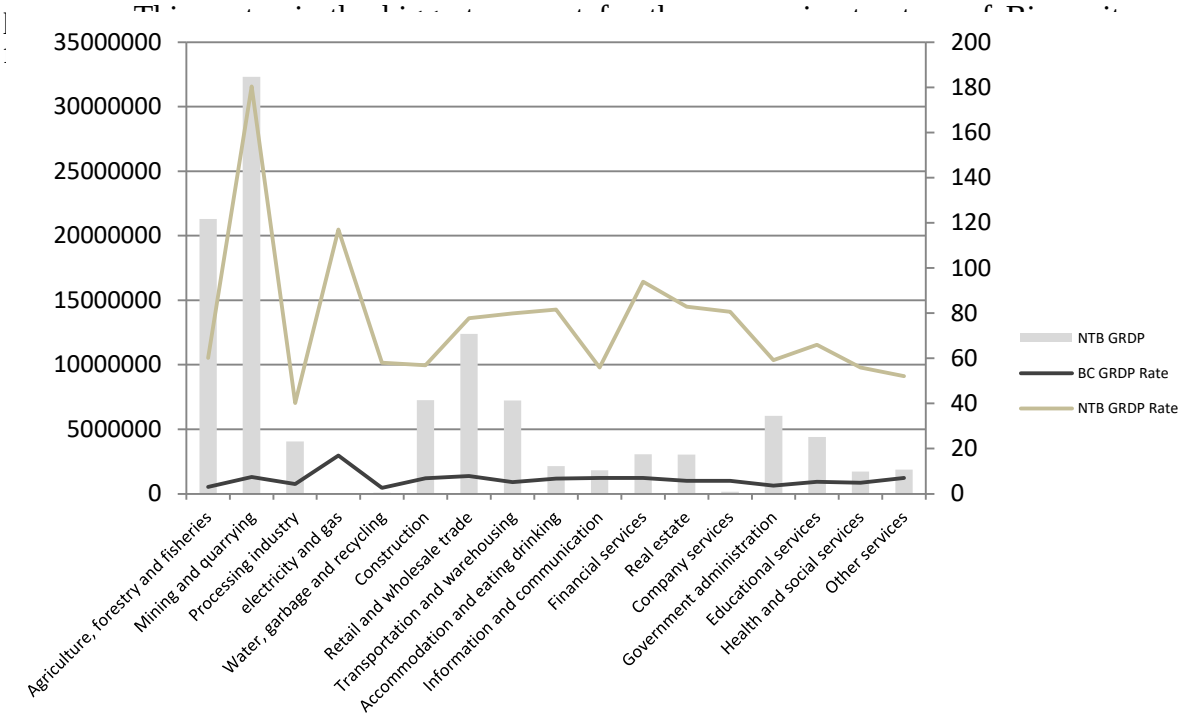

Figure 1. Development of Economic Growth Indicators (Source : data processed, 2019)

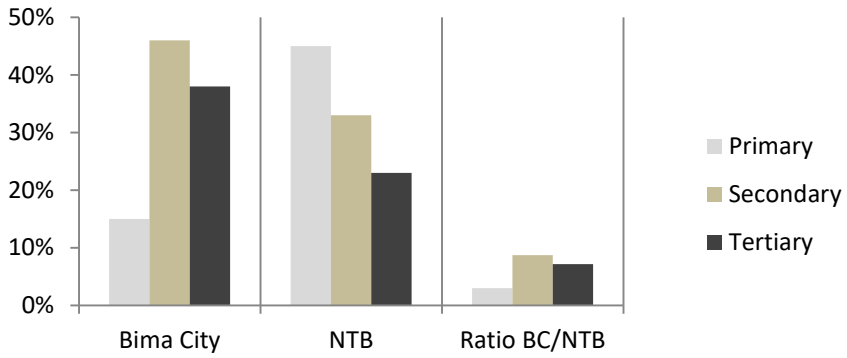

Figure 2: Contribution of Sub-Sectors to Economic Structure (Source : data processed, 2019)

Figure 2 further clarifies the contribution of each sector to the provincial economic structure. To facilitate interpretation, we divide the sector into three, namely the primary, secular and tertiary sectors. It is very clear that the sectoral contribution of

the City of Bima to the structure of the provincial economy is very weak, both from the secondary, tertiary and primary sectors. This can be seen from the beam we gave the initials "Ratio BC / NTB" in the graph. Nevertheless, the contribution of the secondary and tertiary sectors is quite large on the economic structure of Bima City during the analysis period, indicating that potential sectors in Bima City are only able to meet the needs of local demand, but are not yet strong enough to sustain the structure of economic growth at the government level higher.

Modern economic growth is not only reflected in sectoral productivity growth, but also in the economic structure, especially in sectoral flows (Tao Yu and Qiang-Zeng An, 2019). But Harberge (1988) reveals more deeply, that production factors can move from low industrial productivity to higher sectors, and technological changes, also management changes will change the efficiency achieved for economic growth. Findings from Hisham Hassan. et. al (2011) that ECER areas (areas in Peninsular Malaysia) are not location-attractive for the regional economy, but growth in the ECER region is fast and at the same level as other economic zones in Malaysia, especially in the agricultural sector, manufacturing and construction. Nurlina's research results. et. al (2019) also shows that the primary sector still dominates in several districts/cities in Aceh, Indonesia and makes the most contribution to the Aceh Province GRDP. More interesting results are findings from Lorenso. et. al, (2017) which shows that sectoral productivity depends not only on sectoral strength but also on spatial factors. The question that arises is, can the economy of Bima City develop by utilizing the superior sector which in fact is still weak against the NTB Province GRDP? is the economic structure of Bima City classified as independent or just the opposite? this study tries to look at the sectoral basis strength in Bima City to be analyzed more deeply so as to produce good policy implications for all stakeholders.

METODE PENELITIAN

This research is a quantitative descriptive study using secondary data in the form of Gross Regional Domestic Product 2011-2016 on the basis of constant prices in 2010. This study does not complement data in 2017 and 2018 because the required data is still not available, specifically for the City of Bima, so forced we analyze the available data and do not attempt to manipulate it. The analytical tool used is, first, the Location quotient (LQ) method to find out the base sector in a region with the formulas as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\left(V_{ik} / v_k\right)}{\left(V_{ip} / V_p\right)} \quad (1)$$

Where Vik = GRDP sector i analysis area, Vk = total GRDP analysis area, Vip = GRDP sector i Province and Yi = total provincial GRDP. The hypothesis is if the value of LQ> 1 then region k is more specialized in producing sector i than sector i Province. If LQ <1, then region k does not specialize in producing sector i compared to sector i Province, and if LQ = 1 then both regions k and i equal their special value in producing sector i (Arsyad, 1999).

Furthermore, classification of classification typhus is used to identify the position of the economic sector by taking into account the economic sectors of the region that are administratively higher or regions that are comparable to the four criteria. First, if the regional growth rate (gi) i> Provincial growth rate (g) and regional contribution (si)> Provincial contribution, then the sector is classified as quadrant I, as a developed

and growing sector. Second, if the regional growth rate (gi) i <Province growth rate (g) and regional contribution (si)> Provincial contribution, then the sector is classified as quadrant II, as an advanced but depressed sector. Third, if the regional growth rate (gi) i> Provincial growth rate (g) and regional contribution (si) <Provincial contribution then the sector is classified as quadrant III, as a potential sector or still able to develop. Fourth, if the regional growth rate (gi) i <Province growth rate (g) and regional contribution (si) <Provincial contribution then the sector is classified as quadrant IV, as a relatively lagging sector (Sjafrizal, 2012).

Third, shift-share analysis is used to determine economic productivity. For this reason, three main information will be used, namely, National share component (NS), Proportional shift component (DS) and Differential shift component (DS), where N = the higher level region of the observation area, r = observation area, E = GRDP, i = i sector, t = Final year, tn = Initial year, Ns = National Share, Ps = Proportional Share, Ds = Shift Differential (Tarigan 2007).

$$Ns_{i,t} = E_{r,i,t-n}\left(\frac{E_{N,t}}{E_{N,t-n}}\right) - E_{r,i,t-n} \quad (2)$$

Proportional share (Ps) used to see relative distribution sector i in the area analyzed on the same sector in the national level , it can be formulated as follows:

$$Ps_{r,i,t} = \left\{\left(\frac{E_{N,i,t}}{E_{N,i,t-n}}\right) - \left(\frac{E_{N,t}}{E_{N,t-n}}\right)\right\} E_{r,i,t-n} \quad (3)$$

Differential shifts (Ds), are used to see competitive sector i growth in the area of analysis on national sector growth i, it can be formulated as follows:

$$Ds_{r,i,t} = \left\{E_{r,i,t} - \left(\frac{E_{N,i,t}}{E_{N,i,t-n}}\right) E_{r,i,t-n}\right\} \quad (4)$$

To complement this we also consider the Esteban marquillass (1972) share shift in order to overcome the shortcomings of the previous shift share analysis. With this analysis, it will detect competitive advantage and specialization in an area, where, $(E_{ij} - E^*_{ij})$,is the level of specialization of sector i in the area of observation. To look for E^*_{ij} then $E^*_{ij} = E_j\left(\frac{E_{in}}{E_n}\right)$ and then $\left(r_{ij} - r_{in}\right)$ is the level of competitive level of sector i in the observation area. As a statement, C_{ij} is the change in sector GDP in the observation area caused by sector competitive advantage, E_{ij} sector i GRDP in the area of observation in the initial year of analysis, E_j total GRDP in the observation area, E_{in} sector i GRDP in the province (higher level) in the initial year of analysis, The total GRDP in the Province (higher level) in the initial year of analysis, r_{ij} the growth rate of the sector i in the area of observation, r_{in} the rate of growth of the sector in the province (higher level).

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Results

1. Analysis of the Leading Economic Sector

Based on the results of the LQ analysis in the table below, there are several basic sectors that have been consistent since 2011-2016, namely sectors, electricity and gas, large and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, accommodation and eating, real estate, corporate services, administration government, education, health and other services, while the construction sector is only the basis in 2011, 2015 and 2016. It means that only the basic sectors are able to meet the total needs of the community and surplus to be exported outside the region.

Table 1. Results of Location Quotient Calculation

Industry	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Mining and quarrying	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Processing industry	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
electricity and gas	B	B	B	B	B	B
Water, garbage and recycling	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Construction	B	NB	NB	NB	B	B
Retail and wholesale trade	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation and warehousing	B	B	B	B	B	B
Accommodation and eating drinking	B	B	B	B	B	B
Information and communication	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Financial services	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Real estate	B	B	B	B	B	B
Company services	B	B	B	B	B	B
Government administration	B	B	B	B	B	B
Educational services	B	B	B	B	B	B
Health and social services	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other services	B	B	B	B	B	B

Note: NB = Not Base, and B = Base

Source : Data Processed (2019)

In this case, all the primary sectors and processing industries are not a base sector, this is contrary to the findings of Russell Green (2019) which states that the industrial sector contributes 26 percent to GDP in India. But we agree with the other side of Russell's findings and also the findings from Moh. Khusaini (2015) which states that the contribution of the primary sector has decreased. In the city of Bima, the growth rate of the agricultural sector since 2011-2016 has dropped dramatically, with an average decline of 3.06 percent per year, as well as the mining sector and processing industries which experience a decline of an average of 4.45 percent and 4.40 percent per year. This result is similar to the findings of Khausaini (2015), which shows that the agriculture, mining and industrial sectors are no longer the backbones of Banyuwangi's economy. Then the findings from Herath. et.al (2010), which shows that primary sectors such as agriculture and mining are no longer a priority in the long term, where most tertiary and

secondary sectors become the economic strength of West Virginia. Likewise with the findings of Eduardo Edwin (2016), but Eduardo revealed that the mining and quarrying sector is still a commodity supporting economic growth in Manggarai Regency, Indonesia. The decline in the contribution that occurs in most of the primary sector is due to the rapid growth of technology, and the higher level of education which makes it possible for workers to move from the subsistence sector to a more modern sector (Stefano, 2016; Xinshen Diao. Et. Al, 2017).

2. Analysis of Klassen Typology

GRDP growth in the business sector is quite good with a significant increase, wherein 2010 the value of Bima City's GRDP was Rp 1,857 trillion and increased to Rp 2,579 trillion in 2016, with an average growth of Rp 2,196 trillion. Bima City's GRDP is contributed by the primary sector with an average of 46 percent and tertiary 38 percent in 2011-2016. Although the economic growth of Bima City can still be said to be good, based on calculations using the classic typology in table 2, there are still many relatively lagging sectors, namely sector, agriculture, mining and quarrying, water supply and recycling, transportation and warehousing, providing accommodation, information and communication, financial services, real estate, corporate services, education services and health services.

Table 2. Results of the Klassen Typology Analysis

Sectoral Growth → / Sectoral Contributions ↓	gi < g (-)	gi ≥ g (+)
si ≥ s(+)	Quadran II Advanced sector but it depressed	Quadran I Advanced and fast growing sectors
	-	-
si < s (-)	Quadran IV The sector is relatively lagging behind	Quadran III The sector can still develop
	Agriculture, Mining, water supply, transportation, accommodation, information, financial services, real estate, corporate services, education services, health,	Industry, electricity and gas, construction, trade, government, other services

Source : Data Processed (2019)

While the sectors that are potential or still able to develop our manufacturing, electricity and gas, construction, large and retail repairs of cars and motorbikes, government administration and other services. While for the advanced and fast-growing sectors it cannot be achieved by the sectors in the City of Bima. In the third quadrant we can see sectors with a fairly good rate compared to the rate of sectoral growth at the provincial level, and in the fourth quadrant shows sectors with a smaller GRDP contribution compared to the contribution of the province. From the results above we can see that almost all sectors in the city of Bima still need encouragement to be able to further increase their production output. Increasing production output certainly characterizes an increase in the economic growth of a country/region. (Mankiw, 2012; Sukirno, 2013).

3. Competitive Advantage Analysis and Specialization

All specialized sectors are priority sectors of economic development through policies that support the progress of the sector. Development of priority sectors can be done through investment and increasing the quantity and quality of human resources in

the sector (Yudha Prawira and Wahyu Hamidi, 2013). The calculation results using the Esteban masquilass shift share show unique results, in which all sectors have competitive advantages and sectors with specialization advantages are electricity and gas, construction, large and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, accommodation, information and communication, real estate, services company, government administration, education, health services, and other services. As previously explained, the contribution of the Regional General GDP of Bima City is very small on the growth of the Province, but it does not indicate that the economic structure in Bima City is weak individually.

Table 3. Analysis of the Competitive Sector and Specialization of Esteban Marquilass

Industry	$(r_{ij} - r_{in})$	$(E_{ij} - E^{*}_{ij})$	Competitive Advantage	Specialization
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2.54	-169.172	√	X
Mining and quarrying	3.71	-459.915	√	X
Processing industry	3.65	-24.229	√	X
electricity and gas	14.18	2.899	√	√
Water, garbage and recycling	2.16	-977	√	X
Construction	5.71	6.601	√	√
Retail and wholesale trade	6.60	227.258	√	√
Transportation and warehousing	4.30	88.958	√	√
Accommodation and eating drinking	5.57	18.040	√	√
Information and communication	5.83	-7.830	√	X
Financial services	5.89	-13.212	√	X
Real estate	4.84	49.907	√	√
Company services	4.74	4.135	√	√
Government administration	3.01	126.334	√	√
Educational services	4.41	78.540	√	√
Health and social services	4.08	35.117	√	√
Other services	5.8	37.542	√	√

Source : Data Processed (2019)

Because if we analyze it more deeply, based on the data from the Bima City Central Statistics Agency (2016) that the population of Bima City is only 3.3 percent of the total population in NTB Province or 159,736 in 2015. As expressed by experts, sectoral power is not only determined by factors of production but also influenced by spatial planning, population density which then determines the amount of demand (Adisasmita, 2005; Lorenzo. et. al, 2017). With a small number of people, the automatic supply of goods and services can potentially be fulfilled. This indication reinforces that, although the contribution of the City of Bima's GRDP is weak towards the economic growth of the NTB Province, in order to meet the needs of the people of Bima City itself has met the standards. This also causes all sectors in Bima City to be considered competitive even though the economic structure is weak compared to NTB Province.

4. Calculation of Shift Share

On average, since 2010-2016, there has been a weakening of the Bima City GRDP level of Rp. 598 million, from that number as much as 0.11 percent due to the effect of growth at the provincial level which is much faster than the growth rate of Bima City. This means that every time there is a growth of 0.11 percent at the West Nusa Tenggara Province level, the economic growth of Bima City tends to slow down, this is due to the weak contribution of each sector in the City of Bima to the West Nusa Tenggara Province GRDP.

Then the effect of the proportional shift on the economic growth of the city of Bima resulted in positive growth of 0.02 percent during the analysis period, a fairly slow increase in the period of six years. However, the economic structure of West Nusa Tenggara Province has caused a slight decrease in the City of Bima's GRDP of only Rp. 12 million during the analysis period. This indicates that the composition of the industry in the city of Bima is still not too strong so that it cannot be said to have a special advantage. This slow growth causes the value of Bima City's GRDP to slow down in terms of the effects of the industrial mix. These results are similar to the findings of Tao Yu and Qiang Shen AN (2019) which show that there is a close relationship between growth in regions with a higher level (Province) and the area below it (District / City) that produces an unbalanced structure in the Province Shandong in China. On the other hand, economic growth at the provincial level also weakened by 0.11 percent. This happens because of the many negative values produced by sectors such as agriculture, processing industry, wastewater and recycling, construction, transportation and warehousing, real estate, government administration, education services, social health services, and other services.

Meanwhile, at the sectoral level, all sectors showed negative values during the analysis period. Results from the national share indicate that economic growth at the provincial level does not have an effect on sectoral growth in the city of Bima, except for the agricultural sector by 0.06 percent, which means that the growth of the agricultural sector is affected by 0.06 percent growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Then from the differential shift point of view that sectoral growth in Bima City is largely influenced by the state of its own economic structure. Mitchell W., J. Myers and J. Juniper in Edwin Eduardo (2016), offer criteria for classifying policy implications, where when the components of the proportional share and differential shift values are negative, the categories of growth in the region are slower compared to the provincial average with local and mixed factors. non-superior industry, small potential, and requires the development of a growing and productive industries and social infrastructure.

Discussion

We have tried to find out what actually happened to the economic structure of Bima City, with rapid growth in several secular and tertiary sectors but this growth has not been able to make aggregate strength for the province of West Nusa Tenggara. a shift in the economic structure does indeed occur where the primary sector is only able to grow 7.5 percent per year with the composition of the weakening in the agricultural sector by 3 percent and mining by 4 percent per year. while the rate of secondary sector GRDP is well above the provincial average of 43 percent and the tertiary sector is 53 percent during the analysis period. After we searched deeper, it turned out that our guess was that this was caused by a smaller population and output compared to the regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which indicated that they were quite strong.

Table 4. Results of Shift Share Calculation

Industry	National Share (%)	Proportional share (%)	Differential shift (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7.282.143	-5.504.900	117.234.000	-117.251.772
	0.0621	-0.05	99.98	100
Mining and quarrying	606.733	249.286	-96.497.045	-96.494.491
	0	0.00	100.00	100
Processing industry	1.542.842	-1.384.825	-66.204.184	-66.217.878
	-0.0002	0.02	99.98	100
Electricity and gas	271.803	156.339	-17.913.595	-17.912.004
	-0.0001	-0.01	100.01	100
Water, garbage and recycling	20.372	-11.104	-7.031.796	-703.190.553
	0	0.00	100.00	100
Construction	6.745.906	-598.171	-462.012.465	-462.017.772
	-0.0001	0.00	100.00	100
Retail and wholesale trade	18.100.042	1.653.105	-245.353.000	-245.334.658
	-0.0007	-0.01	100.01	100
Transportation and warehousing	7.880.957	-685.438	-583.895.562	-583.901.628
	-0.0001	0.00	100.00	100
Accommodation and eating drinking	2.145.575	245.174	-3.108.1656	-31.078.990
	-0.0007	-0.01	100.01	100
Information and communication	1.662.933	284.915	-16.257.528	-16.254.512
	-0.0001	-0.02	100.02	100
Financial services	2.730.309	1.001.361	-25.883.388	-25.873.101
	-0.0001	-0.04	100.04	100
Real estate	3.709.862	-229.355	-126.990.142	-126.992.064
	-0.0002	0.00	100.00	100
Company services	281.878	10.284	-60.494.456	-60.494.325
	0	0.00	100.00	100
Government administration	3.644.362	-5.448.764	-6.082.505	-608.304.709
	0	0.01	99.99	100
Educational services	5.124.454	-1.118.152	-3.098.454	-309.856.076
	-0.0001	0.00	100.00	100
Health and social services	2.395,2	-394.219	-6.136	-61.372.172
	-0.0003	0.01	99.99	100
Other services	2.428.608	-408.045	-6.973	-69.715.761
	-0.03	0.01	100.03	100
Total	66.574.068	-12.182.508	-598.923.000	-598.379.084
Percentage	-0.11	0.02	100.09	100

Source : Data Processed (2019)

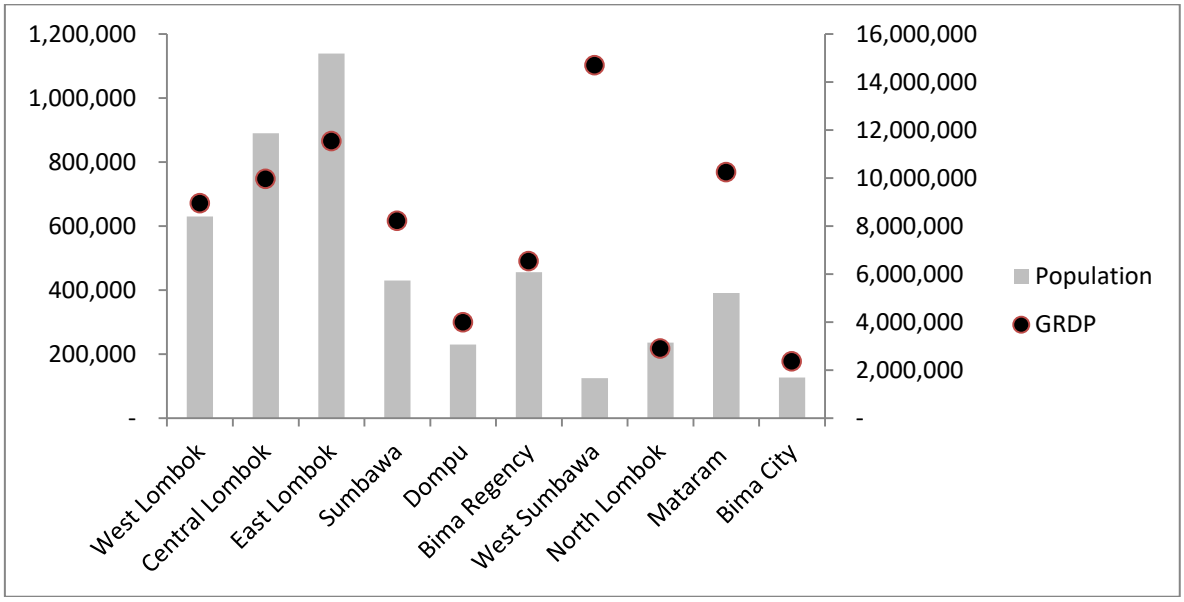

Figure 3. Growth of Population and GRDP between cities/districts in West Nusa Tenggara Province (*Source* : BPS NTB Province, processed, 2019)

We compare 10 cities/districts in the West of Nusa Tenggara province so that we can objectively see our expectations at the beginning. From Figure 4, it can be seen that the cities of Bima, Dompu and Sumbawa Barat are the lowest cities in the province, namely the average population from 2010 to 2016 amounted to 126,915 people and the average GRDP is only Rp. 2,363 trillion. while the regency of West Sumbawa even though it has a population that is much smaller than the city of Bima, the growth of West Sumbawa GRDP is the highest, or during the period 2010-2016 contributing 18.52 percent per year to the economic growth of the province of West Nusa Tenggara. Rapid growth in the city of Bima does not mean showing a large role in the economy of the province of West Nusa Tenggara. That is not guaranteed, because local demand will determine local supply (Mankiw, 2016; Capello, 2009). Just assume if in one area there are 10 people, then in one day 10 people only need one item. Supply will increase if there are a number of possibilities, first, perhaps because of an increase in consumer income, which the chairman may have due to price effects (Nicholson, 2002). But we also should not ignore the Solow model that the population determines the level of output where then the supply will adjust to demand (Mankiw, 2016). We think so far the Bima City government is not too export-oriented and might not think in that direction. not only increasing production capacity to meet local needs, but if the Bima city government is export oriented, there may be opportunities in the future, the potential sectors of Bima City will be in the advanced sector category. but this research is limited so that we do not carry out further investigations regarding what is true statistically the population determines domestic demand.

Once again we emphasize that, based on the results of LQ acquisition, it shows that the secondary base sectors other than industry and tertiary are really the backbone of the economy of Bima City. However, this is not enough to make the sector base as an advanced sector of the City of Bima to the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. A strong indication is due to the small number of residents so that demand and supply are on the normal line. it may be true to consider Ottaviao (2003), that concentration of the production of goods and services is also important to consider aspects of the population,

not only as consumers, but also as labor stocks. Figure 5 shows the spatial distribution, where the cities of Bima and North Lombok have a small population and a small GRDP. While East Lombok with the highest population and GRDP during the analysis period. We only want to present this graphic info as a fundamental argument to state that sectoral power in Bima City is also supported by the population. Where the population, in this case, is assumed to be a consumer and labor stock. Therefore this discussion is not to calculate the size of the population to increase the amount of GRDP, but rather the philosophical argument about how the phenomenon of population strength helps determine local sectoral strength through a higher regional perspective (between levels).

CONCLUTION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Conclution

From the results and discussion, it was found the conclusion that from 2011-2016 the sector that had an advantage in the city of Bima was the electricity and gas sector, large and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, accommodation and eating, real estate, corporate services, government administration, education , health and other services, while the construction sector is only the basis for 2011, 2015 and 2016, but this sector is projected to grow better for the following years. In fact, there are still many base sectors in the City of Bima which are categorized as relatively underdeveloped sectors such as the accommodation and food, drink, real estate, education, health, corporate, agricultural and mining sectors. While the industrial, electricity and gas, construction, trade, government services, and other services sectors are classified as developing sectors, this indicates that the rate and contribution of sectoral growth are still weak compared to growth at the provincial level.

But what's interesting, from the results of Esteban marquilass's shift share processing, shows that all sectors in Bima City have competitive advantage and specialization, only a few sectors do not have specialties such as agriculture, mining, industry, information and communication, and financial services. From these results we can see that the growth of each sector, especially the secondary and tertiary sectors, is quite good and contributes significantly to the economic structure of Bima City, indicating that most sectors in the city of Bima are able to meet the total demands of the community, although there are several sectors such as agriculture, mining, and industry which are not a base sector but are competitive sectors, of course, this is due to the high local demand for these sectors. However, if we observe the movement of sectoral growth rates, it will be seen that sectors such as agriculture, mining and industry tend to experience slow growth compared to other sectors.

The results of the shift-share show that during the period of economic structure growth analysis in the province of West Nusa Tenggara it showed a slowdown in economic growth in Bima City, which was caused by small sectoral contributions to the provincial economic structure. This also indicates that the economic structure of Bima city is only able to meet local needs. The findings of this study are, although in a region it has a strong economic structure due to the development of the base sector, the factor of the population is enough to determine output demand and the growth of regional economic structures at higher levels of government.

Policy Recommendation

Our advice refers to Mitchell W., J. Myers, and J. Juniper, which offers policy implications, where the growth category of Bima City is slower than the average West

Nusa Tenggara Province with local factors and a mixture of industries that are not superior, with small potential, it is necessary to develop a productive and productive sector, also social infrastructure. For this reason, more investment may be needed to expand production capacity and increase employment opportunities which in turn will increase the output of potential sectors. The role of government policy is very necessary for creating a good investment climate for the economic growth of the City of Bima. Investments made are expected to be able to encourage potential sectors in order to increase their contribution to the economy at the provincial level. Then learn from the results of Teguh Endaryanto's research. et. al. (2015) that it is necessary to develop a potential economic sector, with high growth as a priority, improving the quality of human resources, infrastructure, location, and other supporters. as an example of a sector where the trade sector is the leading sector and some service sectors. So it needs to improve infrastructure in communal areas in the city of Bima so that the distribution network of trade and services can be evenly distributed. Implications for further research in order to examine what factors can drive the growth of potential sectors in the City of Bima. Besides that, we also need to suggest that the potential sectors of Bima City can be export-oriented and not only to meet local needs.

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