

Economic and business field development at Economic Regional of Pandeglang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The economic and business field development at Pandeglang regency is slowly started to replace the superior sector that is called as the agriculture sector. Therefore, it is important for Pandeglang Regency to identify their superior sector which must be suitable for the development and economy growth in the current situation. Although, nowadays the superior sectors at Pandeglang have identified yet and there is no analysis about whether or not the superior sector could push the stability of economic growth. Referring to this case, this research analyzes about the superior sectors at Pandeglang Regency which is intended to push the stability of the economic sector, with the mixed method of qualitative and quantitative by the approach of economy basic. The tools of analysis that will be used in this research are shift-share, location quotients, and typology Klassen analysis.

Keyword: Superior Sector, Shift Share, Location Quotient, and typology Klassen analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The National development implemented in Indonesia is purposed to build the stability of society with the other modern nations so that the people could live their life peacefully, and could create well-being life. The success of national development cannot be separated from the role of government in Indonesia who implements the development, especially in the economy case.

The ability of a region really determines the success of the effort to increase economic growth in case of empowering the existence of natural and human sources. Each effort of economic and business development in a region is aim to increase the amount and kind of job opportunity for society. To gain the goal of this effort, the government with the people's participation could predict the resource potential that is needed to design and build the region economy by using the available resources(Arsyad, 1999:109).

Table 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product of Pandeglang Regency at Current Market Price by Industrial Origin, Based on Data on 2010 – 2019

GRDP Industrial Origin	GRDP at Current Market Price by Industrial Origin (Million Rupiahs)									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	3917238.1	3997990.9	4306389.9	4770539	4704166.4	5067196.6	5342538.2	5727676.7	612634.7	6307449
2. Mining and Quarrying	1479818.7	1522670.9	1481694.8	1370534	1448233.7	1497685.1	1547637.3	1512768.2	1547971.9	1552901.3
3. Manufacturing Industry	815474.5	885080.3	928828.2	964402.4	1004684.3	1049689.7	1070248	1152265.2	1208454.6	1293388.7
4. Electricity and Gas Supply	61852.8	70640.2	97833.7	99471.8	103412.7	106252.5	127359.6	130255.1	158492.4	159091.6
5. Water Supply	9039.8	9463.9	9455.8	9462.5	10336.9	10883.7	11451.5	12067.6	12469.4	13202.6
6. Construction	568922.8	610317.1	660668.7	706120.3	780145.9	828801.3	878488.6	964229.1	1012165.9	1091317.3
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	1451034.7	1628771.7	1734393.9	1803092	1958884.8	2034199.8	2135362.6	2278069.2	2421839.8	2573387.2
8. Transport and Warehousing	658898.7	726047.1	789249.9	843045.8	923993.1	954299.9	1009524.7	1069684.2	1131864.6	1207958.6
9. Accommodation Supply	614799.4	663788.1	692631	711606.2	787589.2	844303.2	905326.9	976760.5	1046758.7	1129334
10. Information and Communication	48963	51270.9	55443.8	57225.4	68086.4	70755.4	73579.6	80106.2	85214.3	91775.8
11. Financial Services	280181.4	311908.2	344441	370380.6	384540.7	402940.3	450750.8	473779.9	502451.4	514924.1
12. Real Estate	1020624.2	1088600.7	1147575.8	1178350	1260515.7	1331563.9	1409445.5	1493166.6	1586234.8	1726826.1
13. Business Services	29883.9	31537.7	33174.9	34113.5	35572.6	37858.7	39626.7	41953.7	44224.5	46694.4
14. Government Administration and Defence	688260.6	713667.4	754273.3	743698	833588.7	893440.4	947838	978453.2	1014468.5	1079048.2
15. Education Services	382485.9	407738.2	428620.6	443569.4	487372.9	519783.2	558754.3	601387.2	648398.9	689740.3
16. Health and Social Services	123170.8	129058.2	135795.8	137743.1	150054.6	159478.1	169841.4	181678.4	192516.3	204307.2
17. Other Services	128892.3	135850.9	139411.1	144528.9	155926.2	164997.7	177844.8	192127.6	200833.5	214565.5
GRDP Pandeglang City	12279542	12984403	13738882	14387883	15097105	15974129	16855619	17866428	18941701	19895912

Source : Statistics Indonesia Data that has been processed, 2020 (<https://pandeglangkab.bps.go.id>)

Pandeglang is one of the four of regency that exist in Banten Province from the beginning. The potential of natural resource at Pandeglang regency can be seen from the distribution or supporting of each sector in the development of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) which focuses on how a sector could allocate the economy in some sectors. The contribution of each sector can be seen on the Table 1.

Table 1 describes the economy situation at Pandeglang regency from 2010 until 2019 that are dominated by the agriculture sector followed by Mining and Quarrying sectors, and Wholesale and Retail Trade sector. This situation can be seen from the contribution of each sector on GRDP formation at Pandeglang regency. The contribution of each sector of agriculture to GRDP in 2019 gave 6.307.449 million rupiah, and Wholesale and Retail Trade sector gave 2.573.387 million rupiah, meanwhile the Mining and Quarrying sectors gave 1.552.901 million rupiah.

The basic theory of economy is classified into basic and non basic activity. The Basic activities is all of activities including the product production and service provider that could earn money from the outside territory and has exogeneous character which is not depend on the internal power/local demand. Meanwhile, non basic activity is aim to fulfill the needs of local consumption. The sector demand is really influenced by the level of community income, so this sector is bounded to the economy condition and cannot develop more than the development of economy in that territory. Based on above assumption, the only one sector that could increase the economy of a territory more than natural growth is a basic sector. So that the basic analysis is very necessary in order to examine and projecting and economy growth of a territory (Tarigan 2004:27).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic development and economic growth are two concepts that used in discussing Development Economics and basically inseparable from the principles of development economics both micro and macro. Development economics as a science, apart from relating to the allocation of scarce productive resources efficiency also accompanied by its growth, the development economy has a lot to do with the formulation of government policies, both economic and non-economic, including direct involvement of macroeconomic variables such as income, investment, employment and a combination non-economic factors equally relevant, such as efficient allocation of natural resources, institutional improvement, self-improvement efforts, values, economic and political attitudes, both by the government and the private sector to accelerate and enlarge the scale of the living standard.

Economic Development Theory

The notion of economic development which is used as a guideline in this study is defined as a process that causes the real per capita income of the population of a country or region in the long term accompanied by improvements to the institutional system (Arsyad 1999: 6). Based on the definition, it can be seen that economic development must be viewed as a process in which the interrelationships and mutual influence of the factors that cause economic development to occur that can be identified and analyzed carefully.

Regional Economic Development Planning

Regional economic development planning is a plan to improve the use of public resources available in the area to improve the capacity of the private sector to create value for private resources responsibly. Through regional economic development planning, a region is viewed as whole as an economic entity in which there are various elements that interact with one another (Arsyad 1999: 104)

The point of view, this study uses the term economic growth which will be viewed from the perspective of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Economic growth can be determined by comparing the GRDP in a certain year (GRDP) with the previous GRDP (GRDP-1)

$$\text{Growth Rate } (\Delta\gamma) = \frac{GRDP_t - GRDP_{t-1}}{GRDP_{t-1}} \times 100\%$$

The Fast Track Growth Theory (turnpike).

The Fast Track Growth Theory (TPJC) or turnpike was introduced by Samuelson 1955. In essence this theory emphasizes that each region needs to know which sectors or commodities have great potential, and can be developed quickly, both because of natural potential and because the sector has comparative advantages for developed. That is the same capital requirements can be provide greater added value, can be produce in a relatively short time, and can be contribute to the economy quickly. In order to, for the market to be guaranteed, these products must be able to be exported outside the region or abroad. The development of this sector will encourage other sectors to develop that the economy to growth up. Energizing sectors is making sectors interrelated and mutually supportive. Combining the fast track and synergizing with other related sectors will be able to make the economy grow fast.

Richardson's Export Base Theory

The economic base theory by Harry W. Richardson that citation by Arsyad, the main determining factor for economic growth in a region is directly related to the demand for goods and services from outside the region (Arsyad 1999: 116). The economic base theory suggests a region is an integrated socio-economic system. This theory underlies the location quotient technique, which is a technique that helps determine the export capacity of the regional economy and the degree of self-sufficiency of a sector.

This Shift-Share analysis has an advantage, several advantages include: 1) Provides an overview of the changes in the economic structure that have occurred, even though the Shift Share analysis is relatively simple; 2) Allows a beginner to quickly learn the structure of the economy; 3) Provide an overview of the Interregional Growth Model.

This growth model is an extension of the export base theory, namely by adding exogenous factors. In addition, the export base model only discusses the region itself without considering the impact of neighboring regions. This model includes the impact of neighboring regions, which is why it is called the model In this model it is assumed that in addition to exports, government spending and investment are also exogenous and the region is bound to a system consisting of several closely related regions (Tarigan, 2004).

Regional Development

Quotation from Lincoln Arsyad on Regional Economic Planning and Development book, the definition of a region varies depending on the aspects of the review. From an economic aspect, regions have three definitions, namely (Arsyad, 1999: 107-108):

- a. An area is considered a space where economic activity occurs and in various corners of the space there are the same characteristics. The similarities of these characteristics, among others, are in terms of per capita income, culture, geography and so on. The area in this sense is called a homogeneous region
- b. An area is considered as a spatial economy controlled by one or several centers of economic activity called a capital area
- c. A region is a spatial economy that is under a certain administration such as a province, district, sub-district and so on. So the area here is based on the administrative division of a country. This is referred to as the planning area or the administrative area.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

One of the important indicators to determine the economic conditions in a region/province in a certain period is shown by data on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), either at current prices or at constant prices. Definition of GRDP according to the Statistic Indonesia (2007: 2), the amount of added value generated for all business areas in an area or the total value of the final goods and services

produced by all economic units in an area. The calculation of GRDP can be carried out using two methods, namely direct and indirect (allocation).

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the data used are secondary data from Statistics Indonesia Data (BPS), consisting of GRDP Pandeglang data and GRDP Banten Province data period 2010-2018. The method used qualitative and quantitative analysis methods through an economic base approach. The analytical tools used in this research are shift share analysis, location quotient, and Klassen typology analysis.

Location Quotient (LQ)

Location Quotient (LQ) is the ratio of sectors in a region with the contribution to their sector provincially or nationally. The LQ analysis used to identify the internal potential of a region which is divided into the two potentials sector namely the basis potential sector and non-basis potential sectors. The LQ analysis used in this study consist of Static Location Quotient (SLQ) analyze and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analyze. The region to be compared in this study is Pandeglang Regency and the administrative area of Banten Province. Location Quotient analysis is intended to identify and formulate the composition and shift of the sectors on the basis of a region by using the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as an indicator of regional growth.

The calculation of LQ uses the following formula (Ghalib 2005: 169) :

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{V_{iR}}{V^R}}{\frac{V_{iN}}{V^N}}$$

Where:

- LQ : Location Quotient Value
 V_{iR} : GRDP sector i on Pandeglang Regency
 V^R : GRDP total on Pandeglang Regency
 V_{iN} : GRDP sector i on Banten Province
 V^N : GRDP total on Banten Province

Based on the results of the LQ calculation, it can be analyzed and concluded as follows:

- If LQ is greater than one ($LQ > 1$), the base sector has potency for export, that means the regency has comparative advantage will be develop than the provincial level.
- If the LQ is less than one ($LQ < 1$), it is a non-basic sector, that is a sector whose level of specialization is lower than the provincial level.
- If LQ is equal to one ($LQ = 1$), it means that the level of specialization in the regency is the same as the provincial level.

Shift Share Analysis

Shift Share analysis used to analyze and determine the shift and role of the economy in the region. This method is used to observe the structure of the economy and its shifts by emphasizing the growth of the sector in the regions, which is compared to the same sector at a higher regional or national level. Regional economies which are dominated by slow growth sectors will grow below the growth rate of the regional economy above. This analysis aims to determine the performance or work productivity of the regional economy by comparing it with larger regions.

This analysis provides data on economic performance in 3 areas that are related to one another (Arsyad 1999: 314), namely:

- a. Regional economic growth is measured by analyzing changes in aggregate workmanship by sector compared to changes in the same sector in the economy that is used as a reference.
- b. Proportional shifts measure the relative change, growth or decline, of an area relative to the larger economy it refers to. This measurement allows us to determine whether the regional economy is concentrated in industries that are growing faster than the economy being referred to.
- c. Differential shift helps us determine how competitive the regional (local) industry with the economy being the reference. Therefore, if the differential shift of an industry is positive, then the industry is more competitive than the same industry in the economy being referred to.

The formula of the Shift Share analysis is as follows (Tarigan 2004: 80-82):

$$G_r = Y_{r,t} - Y_{r,t-n}$$

$$= (N_r + P_r + D_r)$$

$$N_r = Y_{r,i,t-n} (Y_t / Y_{t-n}) - Y_{r,i,t-n}$$

$$(P_r + D_r) = Y_{r,t} - (Y_t / Y_{t-n}) Y_{r,i,t-n}$$

$$= (\Delta Y_r - N_r)$$

$$P_r = \sum [(Y_{i,t} / Y_{i,t-n}) - (Y_t / Y_{t-n})] Y_{r,i,t-n}$$

$$D_r = \sum ((Y_{r,i,t} - (Y_{i,t} / Y_{i,t-n}) Y_{r,i,t-n})$$

Where:

Gr : Total GRDP Growth in Pandeglang Regency

Nr : Share component in Pandeglang Regency

(P + D)r : Net Shift component in Pandeglang Regency

Pr : Proportional Shift Pandeglang Regency

Dr : Differential Shift Pandeglang Regency

Yr : Total GRDP of Pandeglang Regency

Y : Total GRDP of Banten Province

t : Year

t-n : Early Years

i : Subsector of GRDP

r : Region or region of analysis

Note :

The E (labor) symbol in the original book is replaced with symbol Y (GRDP) because the data under study is GRDP. If $P_r > 0$, Pandeglang Regency will specialize in sectors that are growing faster at the provincial level. Conversely, if $P_r < 0$, Pandeglang Regency will specialize in sectors that grow slower at the provincial level. If $D_r > 0$, the growth of sector i in Pandeglang Regency is faster than the growth of the same sector in Banten Province, and if $D_r < 0$, the growth sector i in Pandeglang Regency is relatively slower than the growth of the same sector in Banten Province.

Klassen Typology Analysis (Klassen Typology)

Klassen's typology technique used to describe the pattern and structure of regional sectoral growth. According to Klasen's typology, each economic sector in a region can be classified as superior sector, developing sector, potential sector and underdeveloped sector. This analysis is based on the grouping of a sector by looking at the growth and contribution of certain sectors to the total GRDP of a region.

Determination of the category of a sector is based on the growth rate of its sectoral contribution and the average size of its sectoral contribution to GRDP, with a classical typology matrix table.

Table 3. Klassen Typology Analysis

Average sectoral contribution to GRDP	The contribution of the Regency / City is greater than the Province	The district / city contribution is smaller than the province
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	$Y_{ik} > Y$	$Y_{ik} < Y$
Average Rate Sectoral Growth		
The growth rate of the Regency / City is greater than the Province $R_{ik} > R_i$	Quadrant I : Leading Sector	Quadrant II: Developing sector
District / City Growth Rate is smaller than Province $R_{ik} < R_i$	Quadrant III : Potential Sector	Quadrant IV: Underdeveloped Sector

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis

In determining whether a sector is categorized as a leading sector or not, SLQ (Static Location Quotient) and DLQ (Dynamic Location Quotient) analysis are used. The calculation for the SLQ value uses GRDP data by sector based on the constant prices of Pandeglang Regency in 2015-2019 and GRDP by sector based on the constant prices of Banten Province in 2015-2019.

The following are the results of the SLQ analysis:

Table 2. Results of SLQ Analysis for Pandeglang Regency 2015-2019

ANALYSIS RESULTS OF PANDEGLANG REGENCY SLQ 2015-2019						Results of Average Slq Analysis
SECTOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	SLQ	SLQ	SLQ	SLQ	SLQ	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	5.633	5.560	5.703	5.878	5.949	5.745
Mining and Quarrying	12.445	12.406	12.181	12.352	12.403	12.357
Manufacturing Industry	0.179	0.177	0.183	0.185	0.192	0.183
Electricity and Gas Supply	0.565	0.705	0.715	0.811	0.846	0.728
Water Supply	0.725	0.712	0.698	0.686	0.691	0.703
Construction	0.560	0.557	0.563	0.547	0.544	0.554
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.946	0.954	0.957	0.947	0.939	0.949
Transport and Warehousing	0.943	0.924	0.900	0.885	0.942	0.919
Accommodation Supply	2.285	2.273	2.259	2.249	2.258	2.265
Information and Communication	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.078	0.079
Financial Services	0.917	0.895	0.903	0.894	0.898	0.902
Real Estate	1.034	1.013	0.992	0.975	0.981	0.999
Business Services	0.242	0.235	0.230	0.227	0.222	0.231
Government Administration and Defence	3.239	3.201	3.146	3.092	3.063	3.148
Education Services	1.126	1.132	1.132	1.136	1.125	1.130
Health and Social Services	0.870	0.860	0.849	0.840	0.825	0.849
Other Services	0.729	0.730	0.726	0.704	0.695	0.717

Source: Processed data

Based on the results of the LQ calculation above, it can be concluded that the sectors which are included in the base sector are

- 1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Sector,
- 2) Mining and Quarrying,
- 3) Accommodation Supply
- 4) Government Administration and Defence
- 5) Education Services

The highest value of the base sector is in the mining and quarrying sector where the average value is 12.357 and the lowest is in the education services sector with an average value of 1.130. The non-base sector in Pandeglang district is at

- 1) Manufacturing Industry,
- 2) Electricity and Gas Supply,
- 3) Water supply,
- 4) Construction,
- 5) Wholesale and Retail Trade,
- 6) Transport and Warehousing,
- 7) Information and Communication,
- 8) Financial Services,
- 9) Real estate
- 10) Business Services,
- 11) Health and Social Services
- 12) Other services.

The sector with the highest average value in the non-basis sector is the real estate sector with an average value of 0.999 and the non-base sector with the lowest average value is the information and communication sector where the average value is 0.079.

Dynamic Location Quotient is an analysis technique from a modification of the Static Location Quotient analysis technique in which this DLQ analysis takes into account the sector growth factor variable over time (Kuncoro, 2012). In the DLQ analysis, if the value >1 means that the sector is growing faster than other sectors, but vice versa if the value of DLQ <1, the sector develops more slowly.

Table 3. Results of Analysis of DLQ Pandeglang Regency 2015-2019

ANALYSIS RESULTS OF PANDEGLANG REGENCY DLQ 2015-2019						
SECTOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	DLQ Analysis Average Results
	DLQ	DLQ	DLQ	DLQ	DLQ	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	0.356	2.790	0.117	0.082	0.363	0.742
Mining and Quarrying	0.923	1.247	0.014	0.141	1.137	0.862
Manufacturing Industry	1.997	0.385	4.855	1.737	4.057	2.606
Electricity and Gas Supply	-0.003	-0.012	0.155	0.096	-0.016	0.125
Water Supply	1.062	0.847	0.907	0.822	1.025	0.932
Construction	0.811	0.862	1.280	0.523	0.829	0.841
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.747	1.461	0.875	0.699	0.672	0.891
Transport and Warehousing	0.186	0.365	0.344	0.448	154.124	31.094
Accommodation Supply	1.134	0.938	0.976	0.959	0.997	1.001
Information and Communication	0.087	0.087	1.232	0.451	0.602	0.487
Financial Services	2.541	1.676	0.588	1.398	0.993	1.439
Real Estate	0.660	0.379	0.458	0.473	1.046	0.603
Business Services	1.075	1.458	1.235	1.183	1.365	1.263
Government Administration and Defence	0.878	1.162	1.281	1.299	1.159	1.156
Education Services	0.967	0.976	0.986	0.984	1.084	0.999
Health and Social Services	0.962	1.027	1.021	1.024	1.048	1.019
Other Services	0.980	0.979	0.982	0.618	0.810	0.874

Source: Processed data

The results of the DLQ analysis based on the table above shows that the value of DLQ >1 that's indicate a certain sector has the potential for faster development compared to other sectors. The DLQ value <1 indicates the sector is developing more slowly than other sectors.

In this DLQ calculation, there is a value cannot be calculated because the value of the economic growth rate of the reference area, namely Banten Province, has a negative value, so that when the calculation is not known, the results of the SLQ and DLQ analysis are combined to be classified into 4 categories, namely sectors Leading, leading sectors, proportional sectors and underdeveloped sectors. The following are the results of sector classification based on the results of SLQ and DLQ analysis.

Based on the combined analysis of SLQ and DLQ, a sector can be classified into 4 categories, namely superior sectors with $SLQ > 1$ and $DLQ > 1$ values, superior sectors with $SLQ < 1$ and $DLQ > 1$ values, prospective sectors with $SLQ > 1$ and $DLQ < 1$ and for underdeveloped sectors $SLQ < 1$ and $DLQ < 1$. Superior sectors consist of the Providing Accommodation Supply sector, and the Government Administration and Defense sectors.

Table 4 Classification of Sectors in Pandeglang Regency Based on SLQ and DLQ Value

DLQ \ SLQ	SLQ Mean Value > 1	SLQ Mean Value < 1
DLQ Mean Value > 1	Superior Sector: 1. Accommodation Supply 2. Government Administration and Defense,	Developing Sector: 1. Manufacturing Industry 2. Transport and Warehousing 3. Financial Services 4. Business Services 5. Health and Social Services
DLQ Mean Value < 1	Potential Sector: 1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery 2. Mining and Quarrying 3. Education Services	Underdeveloped sector 1. Electricity and Gas Supply 2. Water Supply 3. Construction 4. Wholesale and Retail Trade 5. Information and Communication 6. Real Estate 7. Other Services

Source: Processed data

The mainstay sectors consist of the Manufacturing Industry sector, Transport and Warehousing sector, Financial Services sector, Business Services sector, and Health and Social Services sector. The proportional sector consists of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector, the Mining and Quarrying sector, and Education Services sector. Underdeveloped sectors consist of the electricity and gas supply sector, the water supply sector, the construction sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector, Information and Communication sector, Real Estate sector and Other Services sector.

Shift Share Analysis

Shift share analysis used to determine the shift in the economic sector in a region under study. In shift share analysis, it takes GRDP data of the area to be studied, and the GRDP of the reference area with the data from the initial and final years in this study. In the calculation of this shift share analysis, the value sought is the value D_{ij} , namely the net shift value, which describes the structural shift economy and the value of D_{ij} is obtained from the sum of N_{ij} , M_{ij} and C_{ij} . The value of N_{ij} is a component of national growth, M_{ij} is a component of proportional growth, and C_{ij} is a component of competitive advantage. In order to know the values of N_{ij} , M_{ij} , and C_{ij} , the values of R_{ij} , R_{in} and R_n must be known. Here are the results of the shift share analysis calculation:

Table 5: Calculation Results of Shift Share Analysis

SECTOR	R_{ij}	R_{in}	R_n	N_{ij}	M_{ij}	C_{ij}	D_{ij}
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	0.245	0.177	0.243	1.233.115	-337.867	345.004.3	1240252
Mining and Quarrying	0.037	0.039	0.243	364.465.4	-306.628	-2.621.41	55216.28
Manufacturing Industry	0.232	0.148	0.243	255.444.6	-100.022	88.276.8	243699
Electricity and Gas Supply	0.497	-0.002	0.243	25856.82	-26121	53103.24	52839.07
Water Supply	0.213	0.270	0.243	2648.571	286.5603	-616.211	2318.92
Construction	0.317	0.352	0.243	201690.9	89632.87	-28807.7	262516

Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.265	0.272	0.243	495027.6	58241.22	-14081.4	539187.4
Transport and Warehousing	0.266	0.265	0.243	232231.3	20446.41	981.049	253658.7
Accommodation Supply	0.338	0.351	0.243	205463.3	91014.12	-11446.5	285030.9
Information and Communication	0.297	0.377	0.243	17218.51	9468.038	-5666.21	21020.34
Financial Services	0.278	0.302	0.243	98056.52	23449.46	-9522.21	111983.8
Real Estate	0.297	0.365	0.243	324039.4	161878.9	-90656	395262.3
Business Services	0.233	0.342	0.243	9213.006	3732.36	-4109.63	8835.74
Government Administration and Defence	0.208	0.275	0.243	217420.9	28005.2	-59818.4	185607.8
Education Services	0.327	0.325	0.243	126490.5	42632.3	834.2686	169957.1
Health and Social Services	0.281	0.348	0.243	38809.38	16612.38	-10592.6	44829.18
Other Services	0.300	0.362	0.243	40152.61	19510.2	-10095.1	49567.74

Source: Processed data

It can be seen that based on the table above, the calculation of the shift share analysis shows that the value of D_{ij} is positive for all sectors, indicating that the shift from all sectors is positive direction.

Meanwhile, for the C_{ij} value, the results are negative results, indicating that the sector does not have a competitive advantage, conversely the positive results that indicate the sector has a competitive advantage.

The M_{ij} value describes proportional growth where the value is positive, indicates the growth of the sector is relatively fast and vice versa. If the value is negative, indicates the growth of the sector is relatively slow.

The N_{ij} value shows the components of national growth, and the sectors of Pandeglang Regency shows positive values.

Analysis of Klassen's Typology

In the Analysis of Klassen's Typology, Banten Province Economic Growth Rate Data is used as a comparison to calculate of the economic growth rate data of Pandeglang Regency. The results of that's analysis are as follows :

Table 6: Calculation Results of Klassen Typology

Sector	Y_{ik}	>/<	Y_i	R_{ik}	>/<	R_i
A	3.616	>	3.428	6.056	>	4.652
B	2.074	>	1.894	1.43	<	1.502
C	2.95	>	2.844	5.202	>	3.516
D	8.854	>	2.532	9.39	>	-0.25
E	2.852	<	3.016	5.138	<	5.958
F	4.106	>	3.774	6.958	<	7.854
G	3.454	<	3.578	5.418	<	5.95
H	3.534	<	6.488	5.512	<	6.19
I	2.42	>	2.108	7.476	<	7.534
J	0.348	>	-0.134	6.172	<	8.498
K	3.534	>	3.442	6.058	<	7.204
L	4.23	>	3.85	6.504	<	7.908
M	4.172	>	4.078	5.594	<	7.664

N	3.816	<	3.98	5.31	<	6.322
O	4.438	>	4.302	7.194	>	7.174
P	3.768	<	3.792	6.368	<	7.23
Q	3.446	>	3.062	6.602	<	7.728

Source: Processed data

The results of calculation the average of economic growth rate and the average implicit rate can be seen which sectors are included in quadrants I, II, III and IV. By using a classification typology matrix, we can find out which each quadrant sector will enter. The quadrant in the typology class is divided into 4 parts, namely quadrant 1 with the contribution of the district / city is greater than the province and the district / city sectoral growth rate is also greater than the province. Quadrant 2, with the district / city contribution being smaller than the province and the regency / city growth rate greater than the province. Quadrant 3, namely the contribution of the district / city is greater than the province and the growth rate of the district / city is smaller than the province. / city is smaller than the province and the district / city growth rate is smaller than the province.

Quadrant 1 can also be called a developed and fast-growing sector, quadrant 2 is also called a developed and slow-growing sector, quadrant 3 is also called a potential and developing sector and quadrant 4 is also called a relatively lagging sector.

Tabel 7. Matriks of Klassen's Typology

Average sectoral contribution to GRDP	The contribution of the Regency / City is greater than the Province $Y_{ik} > Y$	The district / city contribution is smaller than the province $Y_{ik} < Y$
Average Rate Sectoral Growth	The growth rate of the Regency / City is greater than the Province $R_{ik} > R_i$	The district / city contribution is smaller than the province $R_{ik} < R_i$
The growth rate of the Regency / City is greater than the Province $R_{ik} > R_i$	<p>Quadrant I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors b. Manufacturing Industry Sector c. Electricity and Gas Supply sector d. Education Service Sector 	<p>Quadrant II:</p> <p>There are no sectors that fall into this category in this quadrant.</p>
District / City Growth Rate is smaller than Province $R_{ik} < R_i$	<p>Quadrant III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction Sector b. Accommodation Supply sector c. Information and Communication Sector d. Financial Services Sector e. Real Estate Sector f. Company Services Sector g. Mining and Quarrying Sector h. Other services 	<p>Quadrant IV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water Supply b. Wholesale and Retail Trade c. Transport and Warehousing d. Government Administration and Defense e. Health and Social Services

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the calculation of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Shift Share Analysis and Sectoral Typology Classes, the superior sectors (basic sectors) can be identified that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Mining and Quarrying, Accommodation Supply, Government Administration and Defense, and the Education Sector can be developed and can be encourage Economic Growth in



Pandeglang Regency. This is indicated by the LQ index value of more than one ($LQ > 1$), the value of Shift Share (D_r) is positive, and the Typology Matriks on Quadrant I is the contribution of regency greater than the province that's means "special" to be developed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The policies to be taken must be concentrated on superior economic sectors (base sectors) and economic sectors that are growing faster than provinces, and not neglect the role of non-superior sectors (non-base sectors).

The agricultural sector needs to get attention from the Pandeglang Regency Government in efforts to develop the economy, namely by optimizing the potential of the agriculture, plantation, livestock, fishery and forestry sub-sectors by cultivating cultivated agricultural experts so that productivity, and high value-added can be achieved.

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