

The Analysis of Potential Economic Sector Growth Patterns In Central Lombok Regency and Their Correlation with Surrounding Districts in Lombok Island West Nusa Tenggara Provincein 2017-2021

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ABSTRACT:The scope of this research is to analyze the pattern and structure of the economic sector growth in Central Lombok Regency and its relationship with other surrounding regencies or cities. The objectives are: 1) To determine the potential economic sector of Central Lombok Regency. 2) To determine which regencies or cities have strong linkages or interactions with Central Lombok Regency. Research variables: economic growth, GRDP of Central Lombok Regency and surrounding regencies or cities, population, and the distance between regencies. Data collection with documentation method. Data analysis used: 1) Klassen typology, 2) Gravity model. The results of the study: the leading and potential economic sectors of Central Lombok Regency are: the construction sector, the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, the transportation and warehousing sector. The districts that have strong links with Central Lombok Regency are East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency.

KEYWORDS: *Economic growth, Potential Sector, Total population, Gross Regional Domestic Product*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In general, the word development is defined as an effort to acquire the progress of national life. However, in most societies, development is always defined as a physical manifestation. Even in small communities, development has a unique meaning, such as the meaning of the word development which we often find in various places written on warning boards on the sides of the road such as: be careful there is construction of malls, bridges, roads, religion places, and etc. This physical size is a measure of how it is perceived that development in Indonesia today has brought many changes in this country, both in rural and urban areas. Wide and smooth roads have been built, various public facilities such as hospitals, education, road infrastructure, airports, ports and so on.

Since development is essentially more than a physical issue, it is critical that we align the meaning of development with the perspective of the country's advancement in this study, even though the commonly accepted definition of development is not incorrect. In general, development is defined as "an rising realization of one's own cultural ideals" as defined by a country (Tjokrowinoto, 1996: 1).

This is called the ideals of the nation. Therefore, referring to our conception of the state, the ultimate goal of the development of the Indonesian nation is to realize social justice for all Indonesian people, as stated in the last principle of Pancasila.

Several experts provide different definitions of development. According to Easton (1985), development is an effort to improve the standard of living and realize the existing potential systematically. A systematic process consists of at least 3 elements. First, there are inputs, conservation inputs. Second, there is a conservation process, a vehicle for processing input materials. Third, there is an output, as a result of the conservation process being implemented.

Sustainable development as "a process of change in which there is exploitation of resources, direction of investment, orientation of technological development, and institutional change all in a state of harmony and increasing present and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations." Emil Salim (previously, as State Minister for Development and Environment Supervision, 1978-1983).

Economic growth is a real picture of the impact of a development policy implemented, especially in the economic field. This growth is the rate of growth formed from various economic sectors which does not directly describe the level of economic change that occurs. For regions, this indicator is one of the benchmarks that can be used to determine the success of development that has been achieved and is useful for determining the direction of development in the future. In the process of building a region, structural changes within the economy will always occur as the impact of high economic growth. This is caused by increased contribution from the economy, because high economic growth is the target development in each area. The rate of regional economic growth is illustrated by the development of the Gross Regional Domestic Product. To increase economic growth, economic development must be prioritized on the development of potential sectors, sectors that show high economic growth and its biggest contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Economic growth is usually shown on a quantitative scale and measured using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data generated within a certain period of time (Banendro, 2016). Regional economic growth is the increase in people's income that occurs in an area, the increase in all value added that occurs in the area (Tarigan, 2005: 49). The added value comes from all economic sectors in the region. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is one indicator to show the level of economic growth of a region. The totality of the total value of goods and services obtained from all economic activities carried out by the region is called GRDP (Jaya and Dwiranda, 2014:81).

Regional economic development as an integral part of national economic development has a very important role in realizing the achievement of national goals. According to Ginanjar Kartasasmita (1994), a planned endeavor to transform something for the better, consciously carried out by the national, state, and local governments, including the Central Lombok Regency regional administration

Central Lombok Regency is one of the regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province, has been and is carrying out the regional development process to achieve the vision and mission that has been set for each period of Central Lombok Regency government. The development process in Central Lombok Regency is currently experiencing quite rapid development, especially physical development.

The development process, in addition to using central government funds, also utilizes owned funds by optimizing the use of regional resources that generate regional income. In addition, the local government of Central Lombok Regency also invites investors to invest, both government and private investments to carry out economic development activities, especially with regard to infrastructure and tourism investment.

The economic structure of Central Lombok Regency still relies on the agricultural sector. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the GRDP of Central Lombok Regency for the last five years is the largest sector that contributes to GRDP because most of the working population is still dominant in the agricultural sector. This indicates that the agricultural sector still dominates employment. Other economic sectors tend to be very minimal in their ability to provide employment opportunities for the residents of Central Lombok Regency.

The physical development process is also carried out together with the regional economic development of Central Lombok Regency. Regional economic development is a process in which the government and its people manage existing resources and form a partnership pattern between the local government and the private sector to create a new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activity in the region (Sun'an et al, 2015). These impacts have been felt in the past, present and will be felt in the future.

The ability of the local government of Central Lombok Regency in carrying out the development process, especially in economic development can be seen from its ability to realize development results based on the budget that has been planned and allocated. The economic development performance of the Central Lombok Regency government can be seen from several main indicators, namely Economic Growth, Unemployment and poverty.

These three variables are the main indicators to see the government's performance in implementing regional economic development. It is believed that the rate of economic growth, the number of unemployed people and the population belonging to the poor experience changes from year to year. These changes will serve as the basis for the local government of Central Lombok Regency to determine policy steps that will lead to the creation of better economic development compared to previous years. One indicator to show the level of prosperity of a region is data on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices or at constant prices, including in Central Lombok Regency.

A society is seen as experiencing a growth in society's prosperity if per capita income according to price or income continues to increase (Adisasmita, 2011:26). The Covid-19 pandemic has severely hit the national economy, including Central Lombok district, so that the value of GRDP based on constant prices in Central Lombok Regency in 2020 has decreased and has affected GRDP per capita. On the other hand, the population continued to increase during the same period.

1.2. Formulation of the problem

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the formulation of this research problem as follows:

1. What economic sectors are potential sectors in Central Lombok Regency
2. Which regency or city on the island of Lombok has a strong relationship with Central Lombok Regency.

1.3. Research Significance

1. To determine the potential economic sectors in Central Lombok Regency
2. To determine the regencies or cities on the island of Lombok which have a strong relationship with Central Lombok Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW**2.1. Previous Research**

Ariyasa (2009) conducted research in Gianyar Regency, regarding the identification of leading sectors by using Location Quotient analysis tools, Growth Ratio Models and overlays. It is concluded that the leading economic sector, both in terms of growth and contribution that can be determined as a development priority in Gianyar Regency, is the service sector.

Wahidin; Firmansyah; Astuti (2021) The Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram conducted research on the Pattern and Structure of the Growth of the Economic Sector of Mataram City and the Relationship between Mataram City and its Surrounding Regencies on Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara Province. It is concluded that the prime and potential economic sectors of Mataram City are wholesale and retail trade sector, construction sector, information and communication sector, finance and insurance sector, education service sector, manufacturing industry sector, transportation and warehousing sector, and government administration sector. Then the regencies that have a strong relationship with the city of Mataram are the districts of West Lombok and Central Lombok.

2.2. Growth Poles Theory

The Growth Poles Theory introduced by French economist Francis Perroux in Arsyad (1999) with his theory of *pole croisanse* or *pole de development* which has defined the center or regional growth as a set of industries that are undergoing development, and are located in an area. urban areas and encourage further development of economic activities through their areas of influence. The basic thinking of this theory is that economic activity in an area tends to be centered on one local point (poles).

The Growth Poles Theory is a theory that can combine the principles of concentration and decentralization at the same time. Thus the theory of development centers is one of the tools to achieve conflicting regional development goals, growth and equitable development in all region.

According to Arsyad (1999) the poles theory proposed by Perroux is:

1. In the development process, leading industries will emerge which are the main driving industries in the development of a region. Thus, the development of leading industries will affect other industries that are closely related to these leading industries;
2. Concentration of industry in one area will accelerate economic growth.

According to Rondinelli and Ruddle (1976), poles growth should be the seven characteristics.

1. The center of social and economic activities that are useful for spreading profits to increase added value for the community in the surrounding area.
2. An economic organizing center that provides, sells, and serves the region behind it, as well as providing opportunities for workforce diversity.
3. A center that creates innovation, creativity, and entrepreneurs who are kind and a role model for the environment.
4. Capital providers from the return of previous investments, to create a comparative advantage and opportunities for future growth.
5. Investment in public facilities and infrastructure will attract new economic activities which in turn will expand social and economic service facilities that will create a growth cycle.
6. Concentration of social and economic services in growth centers will increase access roads leading to growth centers, and will eventually attract new economic and service activities.
7. Placing economic activities, services, public facilities and infrastructure in poles growth will have complementary interactions and effects to create new markets for raw materials, semi-finished goods, and for producers.

In order to be able to carry out its role, the growth center must have a better complement and location value when compared to the area of influence. According to Kuklinski (1972), growth centers act as drivers of economic development in suburban areas. On the other hand, the growth center causes the displacement of part

of the population from outside the growth center area due to the attractiveness of the growth center and the repulsion of the area around the growth center. Meanwhile, according to Friedmann in Hestuadiputri (2007) development spreads from the growth center that interacts the most and there is a dependence on the growth center with the area behind it.

2.3. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total gross value added arising from all economic sectors in the area. Calculating GRDP aims to help make regional policies or plans, evaluate development results, and provide information that can describe regional economic performance.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) according to the Central Statistics Agency is the total gross added value produced by business units in a domestic area. Or is the sum of the total value of the final goods and services produced by all economic activities in a region.

GRDP is one of the important indicators of economic growth in a certain area and within a certain period (a year) generated by all economic activities in a country or a region, there are two ways of presenting GRDP, namely on the basis of current prices and on the basis of constant prices.

2.4. Klassen Typology

According to Fattah and Abdul (2013), Klassen typology is an analytical tool used to determine differences in regional characteristics in each region or city. In this sense, Klassen Typology is carried out by comparing regional economic growth with regional economic growth which is the reference for comparing regional GRDP growth per capita with GDP per capita nationally. The Klassen Typology analysis tool is a combination or combination of location quotient analysis tools or Location Quotient LQ with Model MRP Growth Ratio.

2.4.1. Gravity Model

The gravity model is the most widely used model to see the magnitude of the attraction of a potential that is at a location. This model is often used to see the relationship between the potential of a location and the magnitude of the regional influence of that potential. Here the area is considered as a mass, the relationship between regions is equated with the relationship between masses. The mass of the area also has an attraction, so that there is mutual influence between regions as a manifestation of the strength of attraction between regions. Given this fact, the gravity model can be used as an analytical model. In regional planning, this model is often used as a tool to see whether the locations of various public interest facilities are in the right place. In addition, if an area wants to build a new facility, then this model can be used to determine the optimal location. This model starts from the observation of the large number of migration to a city is closely related to Newton's law of gravity. This means that the number of migrations into a city is closely related to the size of the city and the distance from the place of origin of the migrant

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Data Collection Method

Data collection is carried out using the documentation method. the collection of data and information collected by reading, understanding, and studying books published by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Province of NTB, BPS of Central Lombok Regency, the Department of Transportation, articles, journals, and books that are relevant to the issues raised. in this study, which were obtained through the library and the Internet.

3.2. Types and resource of Data

The secondary data needed in this research is published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province, as well as officially published data, books, articles, and journals that have relevance to the issues raised in the study. these, which are obtained through libraries and internet downloads.

The data needed in this research is quantitative data. Quantitative data are GRDP data of surrounding regencies or cities, GRDP of Central Lombok Regency, population of Central Lombok Regency, population of West Lombok, North Lombok, Mataram, East Lombok districts, data on the distance between Central Lombok Regency and each regency area. Sources of this quantitative data are from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of NTB Province and Central Lombok Regency BPS, Bappeda, Department of Transportation. Qualitative data in the form of the results of previous studies and other reports related to this research.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Central Lombok Regency is located on the island of Lombok with the district capital located in Praya District, with an area of 1,095.03 km². The distance between the Central Lombok Regency and the surrounding districts or cities is measured from the distance between the district or city capitals. The distance between Central Lombok Regency and surrounding regencies or cities can be seen in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1.
Distance from Central Lombok Regency to Surrounding Regencies or Cities

District or City	Capital	Distance
West Lombok	Gerung	27.1
East Lombok	selong	34.8
North Lombok	Cape	63.1
Mataram City	Mataram	37.4

Source: *googlemap*

The closest neighbor of Central Lombok Regency is West Lombok Regency with a distance of 27.1 km, while the farthest neighbor on Lombok Island is North Lombok Regency with a distance of 63.1 km. visualization of the position of Central Lombok Regency and surrounding districts or cities can be seen in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2.
Comparison between Regencies or Cities on Lombok Island

District or City	GDP at constant prices(million Rp)	GRDP Growth Rate (%)	GRDP per Capita (Thousand rupiah)	Total Population (Thousand people)
Central Lombok	11,594,900.00	4.03	16,852.00	1,049.71
West Lombok	10,472,388.00	3.40	21,055.51	731.81
East Lombok	14,410,803.94	3.12	15,666.00	1,344.00
North Lombok	3,262,262.44	1.38	18,770.71	251.45
Mataram City	13,476,129.05	3.27	45.588.16	432.02

Source: *BPS NTB Province (processed)*

The regency or city in Lombok Island with the highest GRDP is East Lombok Regency, followed by Mataram City, while the lowest is North Lombok Regency. East Lombok Regency has the largest population, reaching 1,344 thousand people, so that the GRDP per capita is the lowest compared to the surrounding regencies or cities. The city of Mataram has the highest GRDP per capita because its GRDP is high and the population is also small. The district with the highest GRDP growth rate is Central Lombok Regency, so it can be said that Central Lombok Regency is a potential district that is able to continue to advance to balance Mataram City.

4.1. Klassen Typological Analysis

Klassen Typological Analysis is used to identify the leading sectors of a region. The results of the Klassen Topology analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.3.
Klassen Typology Matrix

	$Y_{\text{sector}} \geq Y_{\text{GRDP}}$	$Y_{\text{sector}} < Y_{\text{GRDP}}$
$r_{\text{sector}} \geq r_{\text{GRDP}}$	F sector	Sector B, D, J, K, Q
$r_{\text{sector}} < r_{\text{GRDP}}$	Sector A, G, H	Sector C, E, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, & U

Source: *BPS NTB Province (processed)*

Sector description:

- A :Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- B :Mining and excavation
- C :Processing industry
- D :Electricity and Gas Supply
- E :Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling
- F :Construction
- G :Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair
- H :Transportation and Warehousing
- I :Provision of Accommodation and Drinks
- J :Information and Communication
- K :Financial Services and Insurance
- L :Real Estate
- M, N :Company Services
- O :Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security
- P :Education Services
- Q :Health Services and Social Activities

R, S, T, U : Other services

Based on Table 4.3, it can be seen that the leading sector in Central Lombok Regency is the Construction sector. Meanwhile, the potential sectors in Central Lombok Regency are the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair; and Transportation and Warehousing.

The developing sectors in Central Lombok Regency are Mining and Quarrying; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Services; as well as Health Services and Social Activities. Meanwhile, the underdeveloped sector in Central Lombok Regency consists of the Processing Industry; Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling; Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink; Real Estate; Company Services; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services; and other services

The comparison of the leading sectors of surrounding regencies or cities on Lombok Island can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.4
Comparison of Leading Districts or Cities in Lombok Island

Sector	Central Lombok		West Lombok		East Lombok		North Lombok		Mataram City	
	Y	r	Y	r	Y	r	Y	r	Y	r
A	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-
B	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-
D	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
E	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
G	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
H	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
K	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
Q	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
R,S,T,U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Y= 1 if Y sector Y GRDP; r = 1 if r sectors r GRDP

Sources: BPS Province of NTB (*processed*)

Of the five regencies or cities on the island of Lombok, it was found that the leading sectors are the same construction. The pattern of potential sectors and developing sectors between regencies or cities on the island of Lombok is also almost the same.

4.1. Gravity Analysis

Gravity analysis is used to see the magnitude of the attraction of a potential that is in an area. In this study, gravity analysis is used to see the potential attractiveness in Central Lombok Regency with surrounding districts or cities on Lombok Island. The calculation results of the gravity analysis are as follows.

Table 4.5.
Gravity Analysis Calculation Results

Interaction	P1	P2	J12	I12
Central Lombok Regency- East Lombok Regency	1,049.71	1.344	34.8	1164.96
Central Lombok Regency- West Lombok Regency	1,049.71	731.81	27.1	1,045.99
Central Lombok Regency- North Lombok Regency	1,049.71	251.45	63.1	66.29
Central Lombok Regency - Mataram	1,049.71	432	37.4	324.22

Source: BPS NTB Province(*processed*)

Based on Table 4.5 above, the interaction of Central Lombok Regency is closer to East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency. The interaction between Central Lombok Regency and North Lombok Regency is very small compared to other regencies or cities. East Lombok Regency has the highest average gravity index value than other districts. West Lombok Regency is in second place. Mataram Regency is in third place and North Lombok Regency is fourth. Areas that have a high value of the gravity index indicate that the area has a high relationship with the center area. Thus, East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency have a strong relationship with Central Lombok Regency, because they have a large gravity index value. So, East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency are two areas that have a strong relationship with Central Lombok Regency. This strong relationship indicates that the mobility of production factors and goods and services between the two regions is quite high. For areas around Central Lombok Regency, it has its own charm with the various service center facilities in Central Lombok Regency. The services and facilities of the existing service centers provide an impetus for the movement of people and other economic sources to Central Lombok Regency. In addition, this is possible because of the existence of job opportunities, business opportunities, and the ease of transportation and the relatively short distance.

V. CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Conclusion

1. The leading and potential economic sectors of Central Lombok Regency are the construction sector, the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing sector
2. Regencies that have a strong relationship with Central Lombok Regency are East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency

5.2. Suggestion

1. In order to maintain and accelerate the rate of economic growth of Central Lombok Regency, the economic development of Central Lombok Regency must be prioritized on the development of excellent and potential economic sectors.
2. To spur the development of Central Lombok Regency with East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency, it is necessary to consider East Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency as areas that have the potential to receive development support.

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