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ANALYSIS OF GROWTH AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN DOMPU DISTRICT 2014-2020

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to (1) analyze economic growth in Dompu Regency in 2014-2020; (2) analyze the economic structure of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020. This research is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The object of this research is Dompu district, West Nusa Tenggara province. This study uses secondary data from 2014-to 2020 from the Central Statistics Agency of Dompu Regency. The results showed that the economic growth of Dompu district, West Nusa Tenggara province in 2014-2020 fluctuated, where in 2015-201, it increased, while in 2018-2019, it decreased. Even in 2020, the economic growth of the Dompu district became minus, caused by the case of covid. -19. Meanwhile, the economic structure of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020 is still in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors, followed by the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security, construction sector, and the rest are outside the four sectors above which contribute below five percent.

KEYWORDS: *economic growth, economic structure, Gross Regional Income.*

I.   INTRODUCTION

1.1.   Background
Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy that causes the goods and services produced to increase the prosperity of the community. Economic growth is used to analyze the results of economic development that describe a country's output. The achievement of economic growth in each year is used to measure achievement and success in controlling short-term economic activities and efforts to develop them in the long term (Sukirno, 2010).

Economic growth has resulted in changes in the structure of the economy. The structural transformation is a process of changing the economy's structure from the agricultural sector to the industrial, trade, and service sectors, where each economy will undergo a different transformation. In general, the transformation that occurs in developing countries is from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Changes in the structure or transformation of the economy from traditional to modern in general can be defined as a change in the economy related to the composition of labor absorption, production, trade, and other factors that are needed continuously to increase income and social welfare through increasing per capita income. (Chenery 1986).

The economic structure is the arrangement of elements that exist in a country that regulates the household of a country which consists of the economic system, households, companies, government, input markets, and output markets. All of these components have different economic activities. The elements of an economy consist of input markets (factors of production), output markets (goods and services), households, companies, governments, and the economic system. These elements are interrelated, which is a unity that influences each other like an organizational structure. The economic structure also shows the economic units, relationships, and channels of authority and responsibility in an economy (Kosuma et al., 2016).

The regional economic structure impacts the improvement of other interrelated economic sectors. An area can be advanced if it is supported in terms of high public knowledge and adequate natural resources managed by human resources who have great potential to achieve regional development progress. This change in the economy's structure results from the interaction of capital accumulation and public consumption, which is one of the constituents of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Table 1.1

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020

Year	Gross Regional Domestic Revenue (in Billions)	Changes (In Billions)
2014	3,914,7	-
2015	4.129,58	214.88
2016	4.362,82	233.24
2017	4.640,18	277.36
2018	4.893,38	253.20
2019	5.059,07	165.69
2020	4.896,83	-162.24

Source: BPS Dompu

GRDP growth in Dompu Regency has increased every year. This change in the increase in GRDP in the first three years has increased and decreased in the second three years. However, when entering 2020, Dompu Regency's GRDP decreased; even the change in PRDB experienced a minus. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze how much economic growth was in Dompu Regency in 2020 and what sectors make up the structure of the Dompu economy so that the local government can map out policies to increase the gross regional domestic income of Dompu Regency.

1.2.   Research Problems
Based on the description presented in the background of the study, the problems raised in this study are:
1. How is the economic growth rate of the Dompu district in 2014-2020?
2. What is the economic structure of the Dompu district in 2014-20202?

1.3.   Research Purposes
Based on the above problems, the objectives of this research are as follows:
1. To analyze the economic growth rate of the Dompu district in 2014-2020.
2. To analyze the economic structure of the Dompu district in 2014-20202.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1.   Regional Economic Growth Theory
Growth is one of the indicators used to measure the success of development in the form of a process of increasing output from each period (Todaro, 2006). Meanwhile, according to Boediono (in Robinson, 2012), economic growth is increasing output per capita in the long term. Economic growth is the process of increasing an economy's production capacity, manifested in the form of an increase in national income. Regional economic growth is the overall increase in community income that occurs in the region, namely the increase in all added value.According to Boediono (1992), economic growth is a process of increasing output per capita in the long term. Economic growth here covers three aspects, namely:
a. Economic growth is a process (economic aspect) of a developing economy from time to time.
b. Economic growth is related to an increase in output per capita. In this case, there are two important aspects: output and population. Output per capita is the output divided by the total population.
c. Economic growth is associated with a long-term perspective. It is said to grow if, in a long period (5 years), output increases.
In these three aspects, it can be concluded that the population has a fairly important role because if the population is high, it will increase the number of the workforce. Then in the long term, the economic growth of a country or region is not only supported by an increase in the stock of physical capital and the number of workers but also by an increase in the quality of human capital, which has an influence on improving the quality of the workforce and also the utilization of technological advances. It is also explained in the view of classical economists. According to the classical economist's view, four factors influence economic growth, namely (1) population, (2) total stock of goods and capital, (3) land area and natural wealth, and (4) economic level used. (Kuncoro, 2004).
According to Sukirno (2000), the tool to measure a region's economy is the region's economic growth. The regional economy will increase yearly due to the addition of production factors. In addition to production factors, the number of the working force will also increase from year to year so that if utilized optimally, it will increase economic growth.
There are several measuring tools for economic growth, namely:
a.   Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product/Gross Regional Domestic Product at the national level is the number of goods and services produced by an economy in one year and is expressed in market prices.

b. **Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita**

Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita can be used as a growth measure that better reflects the population's welfare on a regional scale.

2.2. **Gross Regional Domestic Product**

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is data and basic information about economic activities. By definition, the GRDP is the total value of the production of goods and services produced in an area in a certain period. (Sjafrizal, 2014). GRDP can describe an area managing its resources, namely natural and human resources. Therefore, the amount of GRDP generated by each region is very dependent on the potential of the production factors in that area.

According to the department of economic and monetary policy of Bank Indonesia (2004), GRDP consists of GRDP at current prices and GRDP at constant prices. GRDP at current prices describes added value and services calculated using prices in the current year. In contrast, GRDP at constant prices describes added value and services calculated using prices prevailing in a particular year as the base year.

Gross regional domestic product can be interpreted into three meanings, namely: (Kristianingsih, 2011)

a. **ProductionApproach**

GRDP is the sum of the value of final goods and services produced by various production units in a region/region at a certain time, usually one year.

b. **IncomeApproach**

The remuneration received by production factors that participate in the production process in a region/region for a certain period (one year). The remuneration of these factors is wages and salaries, land rent, capital interest, and profits, all of which have not been deducted from income tax and other indirect taxes and depreciation of capital goods.

c. **ExpenditureApproach**

GRDP is the sum of all expenditures for non-profit public consumption, government consumption, gross domestic fixed capital formation, changes in stock, and net exports in an area within a certain time, usually one year.

III.   RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative descriptive study. Quantitative research requires using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results (Arikunto, 2002). The type of data used in this research is secondary data. The data used in this study is secondary data, so the data collection method is by directly collecting data that has been processed and provided by the relevant agencies, in this case, the Central Statistics Agency, Dompu district, West Nusa Tenggara province. While the analysis used is descriptive, namely: a method that aims to make a picture or descriptive about a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006).

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.   Dompu Regency Economic Growth Analysis in 2014-2020

The economic condition of a country, province, or district/city can be seen from several macro and micro indicators. These indicators can describe the state of the economy and the government's performance in carrying out the development process in all fields, especially economic development. The indicators used to monitor the progress of the economic development process are usually focused on the government's ability to improve economic conditions compared to previous years. If the current year's economic conditions are better than last year's, the government's performance will show positive results, and vice versa.

Dompu Regency, in carrying out the development process, still focuses on economic development as a whole because this sector is the main basis for the implementation of the development of other sectors. Many factors can be used to see the economic development of Dompu Regency, one of which is to see the development of the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) for several years at the same time to see its economic growth. The GRDP analyzed whether GRDP is based on constant prices in 2010. The use of GRDP at constant prices is to eliminate the influence of price changes that continue to increase or inflation every year.

This study analyzes data from 2014 to 2020 to determine the value of GRDP in the Dompu Regency. The amount of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Dompu Regency fluctuates yearly, along with changes in the value of each component contained in each sector or business field. The rise and fall of GRDP are caused by the rise and fall of production results produced by each sector, so it affects the size of the added value obtained by the Dompu Regency government every year. It will be more clearly seen in the following table.

Tabel 4.1.

Gross Regional Domestic Product Based on Constant Prices in 2010 and Its Development in Dompu Regency in 2014-2020. (in billions)

Year	GRDP	Changes
2014	3,914,7	-
2015	4.129,58	214.88
2016	4.362,82	233.24
2017	4.640,18	277.36
2018	4.893,38	253.20
2019	5.059,07	165.69
2020	4.896,83	-162.24

Source : BPS Dompu (processed).

Based on the table above, it can be seen that from 2014 to 2019, the amount of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Dompu Regency has always increased. This increase is due to the increasing variety of products produced by the Dompu district government; both carried out by the government itself and the community in general. This increase indicates that the Dompu district government, with the various policies adopted, has positively affected the added value obtained from year to year.

The increase in Dompu district's GRDP in 2014 – 2019 was not followed by developments that continued to increase, and there was an increase in fluctuations per year. The table shows that the largest increase occurred in 2017 of Rp. 277.36 billion, while the smallest occurred in 2019 at Rp. 165.69 billion. Fluctuations in the development of GRDP indicate that several sectors experience a decrease in the acquisition of added value, and several sectors experience an increase in added value. Efforts made by economic actors in each sector or business field have yielded relatively satisfactory results despite a decrease or increase in yield.

The Gross Regional Income (GRDP) of the Dompu Regency in 2020 experienced a very significant decrease compared to previous years. It happened due to the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world, including the Dompu district. The Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia in March 2020 has had a tremendous impact on people's activities in general, especially economic activity. The existence of policies issued by the government that limits public space and activities has had a negative impact on the circulation of goods and services.

Producers cannot market their goods perfectly, so it impacts the size of the income earned and even suffer losses. Producers make tough decisions not to continue the process of producing or marketing goods and services because of sluggish buyers. Manufacturers are also faced with problems because raw materials that are not durable can not be maintained because they are not used for production activities, so they experience losses. The impact is decreased demand for raw materials provided by entrepreneurs or farmers.

On the other hand, consumers as users of goods and services are also limited in their space of movement, so various needs for consumption cannot be fulfilled perfectly. The impact is an increase in the price of goods and services, while the income received by family members and households remains relatively unchanged. So the purchasing power of consumers has decreased, consuming according to needs even though it is obtained in unstable conditions. It all impacts the amount of added value which is reflected in the size of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Dompu Regency in 2020.

Be seen in the table above, the amount of GRDP of Dompu Regency in 2020 is IDR 4,896.83 billion. Experienced a negative development of IDR -162.24- billion compared to 2019. There was a very significant decline that had an impact on the ability of the Dompu district government to carry out the economic development process in the following years. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on development activities. The government, with various policies, made adjustments and refocused on various budgets allocated to all SKPD and other activities. Handling the Covid-19 pandemic has become a top priority so that it impacts the government's performance in all aspects of development.

Fluctuations in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) also affect the achievement of economic growth in the Dompu district every year. Economic growth is one of the main instruments that measure the success of economic development in addition to other economic variables, both macro, and micro. Economic growth, which tends to continue to increase, indicates that economic development has been going well because it will directly or indirectly affect other economic sectors.
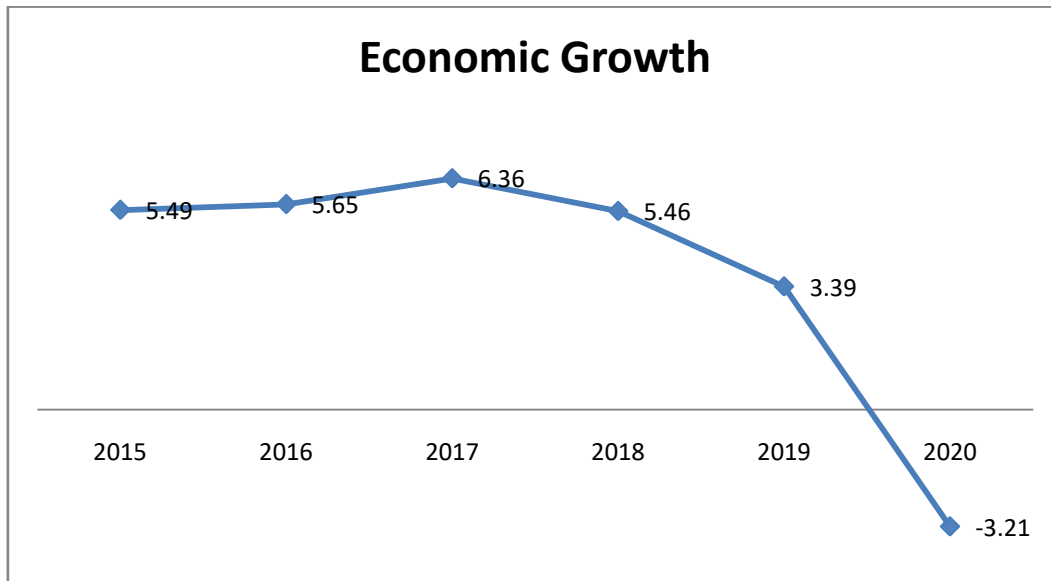
Economic Growth

Figure4.1.Economic Growth of Dompu Regency based on constant prices in 2014-2020
(in percent).

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the economic growth movement of Dompu Regency was based on constant prices in 2010, which initially moved horizontally. However, in 2019, it decreased, and in 2020 experienced negative economic growth. The movement of economic growth in 2015-2018 was above 5 percent and reached 6.36 percent in 2016. It shows that the economic growth of the Dompu district is said to be relatively good. Theoretically, if the economic growth is relatively stable, it will impact the performance of other economic sectors. Economic growth will open up opportunities to improve the population's welfare because the population already has a job that can be used as a source of income to meet various life needs.

In 2019, it experienced a relatively significant decline to reach 3.39 percent, and the peak of the decline occurred in 2020, reaching a negative number of 3.21 percent. The reason for this has been described above: the Covid-19 pandemic. On average, the Dompu district's economic growth reached 3.86 percent. Thus, during the 2015 – 2020 period, the economic condition in Dompu Regency showed an unstable condition due to a decline, especially in the last two years. Therefore, aggressive policies have been and will be carried out by the Dompu Regency government to promote better economic growth now and in the future.

High economic growth will be the goal of the Dompu district government's economic development process. Various work programs have been prepared in the RPJMD for each period of government which contains targets and work programs to be implemented in the present and the future concerning the performance achievements of the previous government. Referring to the RPJMD, the government can carry out the stages of regional development by setting development priorities based on the region's potential. The targeted economic growth can be achieved if the development process must be in line with the ability of the region to carry out the development process, especially those from Dompu Regency's Original Regional Revenue (PAD).

4.2. AAnalysis of the Economic Structure of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020

The economic structure of a region can be seen in the contribution made by each sector or business field to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the area concerned. If the contribution is the highest, then the regional economic structure is concentrated in that sector. The economic structure is one of the bases for the government to develop sectors that contribute highly to GRDP so that they can be used as leading sectors for development in the Dompu Regency. In a broad sense, each sector with the agricultural sector gives the highest contribution even though the percentage fluctuates yearly. Meanwhile, other sectors also experienced a shift in the contribution given to the total GRDP value of the Dompu Regency. It indicates that the economic structure of the Dompu Regency has gradually shifted the role of the sectors or business fields contained in the GRDP, as shown in the following table.

Table 4.2.
Distribution of Percentage of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Dompu Regency at Current Prices by
Business Field (in percent) 2014-2020

Category	Business Field	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries/Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	41.09	40.78	39.71	39.99	40.11	39.35	40.17
B	Mining and Quarrying	3.01	3.01	2.88	2.89	2.86	2.98	2.88
C	Processing Industry/ Manufacturing	2.46	2.43	2.23	2.21	2.17	2.17	2.22
D	Electricity and Gas	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05
E	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
F	Construction	8.51	8.65	8	8.03	8.15	8.7	7.54
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	14.77	14.71	15.23	15.5	15.72	16.16	15.88
H	Transportation and Storage	5.41	5.48	5.24	5.24	5.28	5.35	4.16
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1.03	1.04	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.29
J	Information and Communication	1.14	1.17	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.96	1.11
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	3	3.09	3.13	3.14	3.12	3	3.56
L	Real Estate Activities	3.12	3.16	3.45	3.37	3.31	3.27	3.38
M,N	Business Activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
O	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	8.04	7.93	9.53	9.1	8.82	8.43	9.1
P	Education	4.82	1.55	4.98	4.96	4.92	5	5.25
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.54	1.55	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.44	1.49
R,S,T,U	Other Services Activities	1.8	1.82	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.69
	Gross Regional Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: BadanPusat Statistik(BPS)Dompu

Based on the table above, it can be seen that each sector gives the contribution or business field to the total GRDP always fluctuates every year. It can be seen in the table that five sectors contribute higher than other sectors, namely the agricultural sector (category A), the Construction/Construction Sector (Category F), the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair/Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (Category G), Government Administration, Defense, and Public Administration and Defense Sector; Compulsory Social Security (Category O) and the Education Services Sector (Category P). In addition to these five sectors, other sectors provide a relatively small contribution, below 5 percent annually.

The agricultural sector is still the mainstay sector for the residents of the Dompu district to become the main job. However, the role given is no longer dominant. It is indicated that this sector contributes the highest to the total GRDP revenue of the Dompu district every year, even though it is already below 50 percent. In 2014 the contribution made by the agricultural sector was 41.09 percent, which was the highest contribution, while the lowest contribution occurred in 2019 at 39.35 percent.

The contribution given by the agricultural sector in 2020 slightly increased compared to 2019, which was 40.17 percent. This interesting fact happened when governments across Indonesia were dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. It indicates that when other economic sectors experience restrictions in their business movements, the agricultural sector still plays its role in overcoming the global problems that are currently being faced. The agricultural sector in Dompu Regency is running as usual, able to produce products that provide added value for the farming community in particular and the general public. Thus, the agricultural sector will become a key sector and a buffer for the economy of the Dompu Regency in 2020.

The movement of the agricultural sector's contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Dompu Regency can also be seen in the growth of the agricultural sector's contribution from year to year. Knowing the contribution growth can be used as a basis for determining policy steps regarding the agricultural sector in the regional development stages of the Dompu Regency. The contribution growth of the agricultural sector during 2014-2020 is shown in the following figure.
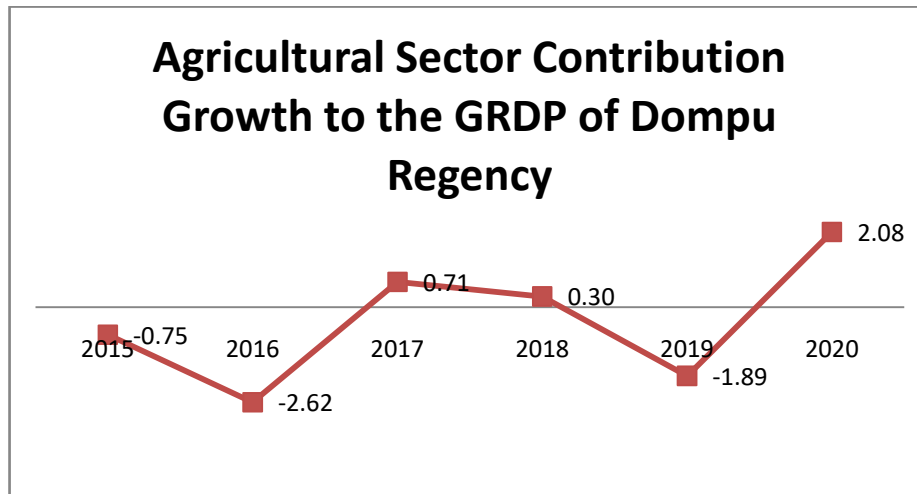
Figure 4.2
Agricultural Sector Contribution Growth to the GRDP of Dompu Regency in2014-2020 (in percent).

It can be seen in the picture above that the movement of growth in the contribution of the agricultural sector experienced negative growth. The magnitude of the contribution growth of the agricultural sector in 2015 was negative 0.75 and continued to decline in 2016, reaching negative 2.62. In 2017 and 2018, along with the increase in agricultural production and relatively stable prices, the growth has increased by 0. 71 percent and 0.30 percent. This condition cannot be maintained in 2019, experiencing negative growth of 1.89 percent and experiencing positive growth during the pandemic period of 2.08 percent in 2020.

The contribution given by the agricultural sector to the total GRDP of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020 is an average of 40.17 percent. It means that the role of the agricultural sector in the Dompu Regency is still relatively high. The implication is that the economic structure in Dompu Regency still relies on the agricultural sector. Thus, the agricultural sector still provides development opportunities for the next few years. Agricultural sector commodities still the mainstay to be developed are rice and secondary crops, especially corn.

Corn, in particular, is a secondary food commodity that is the dominant business being developed because, besides being an internal policy of the Dompu Regency, it is also the flagship program of the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial government to be developed. Therefore, maize production continues to increase in line with the opening of new production areas, especially utilizing land located in hilly and mountainous areas. The impact of this policy is to present a new policy, namely the construction of a corn processing industry which impacts the amount of Dompu Regency's Original Regional Revenue (PAD).

Other sectors that provide a relatively high contribution after the agricultural sector are the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair/Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (Category G). It can be seen in the table that the contribution movement given to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Dompu Regency is also varied. The contribution made by this sector in 2014-2019 continued to increase, but in 2020 it decreased and reached 15.88 percent as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The trading business experienced a significant impact because the flow of demand and supply of goods experienced unstable conditions. The average contribution given by this sector to the GRDP of the Dompu district from 2014-to 2020 is 15.42 percent.

Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security/Public Administration, and Defense Sector; Compulsory Social Security (Category 0) ranks third in the economic structure of Dompu Regency. This sector has collected added value so that its contribution continues to experience. The movement of the contribution value was 8.04 percent in 2014, increasing to 9.01 percent in 2020. The increase in government spending to stabilize the regional economy, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, has provided adequate results. On average, the contribution given by this sector to the GRDP of Dompu Regency from 2014-to 2020 is 15.42 percent.

The next sector that contributes relatively high is the Construction sector (Category F). The highest contribution occurred in 2019 at 8.70 percent and decreased in 2020 to 7.54 percent, as well as the lowest contribution. The decline in the contribution made in 2020 is a consequence of the unstable global economy. The relatively increasing prices of building materials due to the Covid-19 pandemic caused the demand for construction materials to decline. It is especially the case for development activities sourced from government funds, all of which underwent adjustments and cuts from the previously determined budget. On average, the contribution given by this sector to the GRDP of the Dompu district in 2014-2020 is 8.2 percent.

The Education Services Sector (Category P) ranks fifth in the contribution to the total GRDP of the Dompu Regency. The education sector is an essential sector for humans, but its contribution is still relatively small to the GRDP of the Dompu district. The encouraging situation is that the development of its contribution continues to increase even though 2020 was the first year of economic instability due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It means that the general public still pays attention to education by meeting all needs related to its implementation. On average, the contribution given by this sector to the total GRDP of Dompu Regency from 2014-to 2020 is 4.50 percent.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the economic structure in Dompu Regency is still in the agricultural sector, although its contribution is still 40 percent. Thus, in the coming years, along with the development of factors that directly affect the development of the agricultural sector, there will be changes in the economic structure of the Dompu Regency. Graphically, the sectors that make a relatively high contribution to the GRDP of Dompu Regency are shown in the following figure.
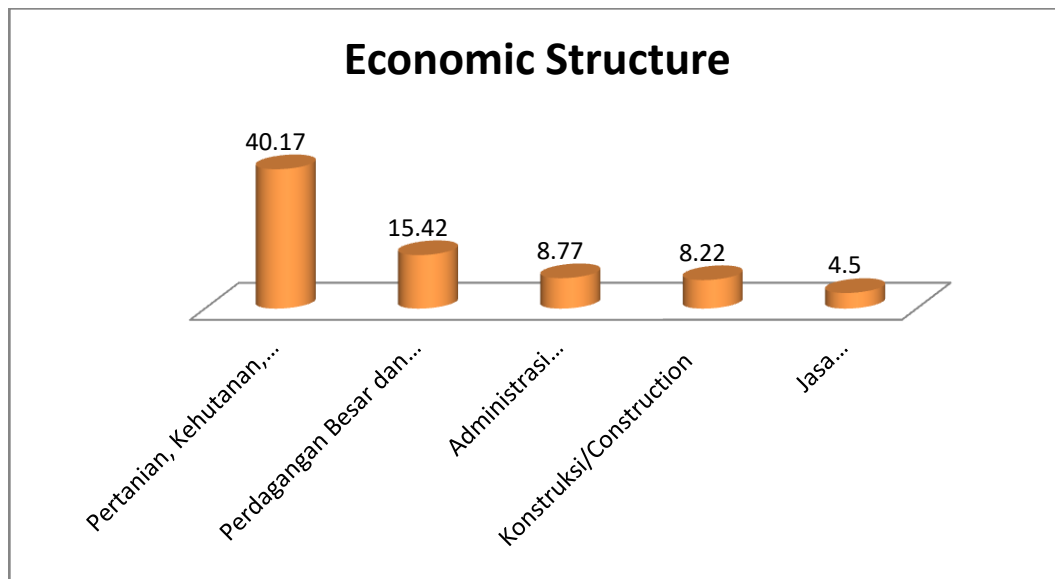

Figure 4.3. The sectors contributed the highest to the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020 (in Percent).

Based on Figure 4.3, the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors contributed the highest at 40.17 percent to the GRDP of the Dompu district, followed by the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repairs by 15.42 percent. Meanwhile, the government administration, defense, and social security sectors must contribute 8.77 percent, and the construction sector at 8.22 percent. The remaining 5 percent are other sectors outside the four sectors.

V.   CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the economic growth of Dompu district, West Nusa Tenggara province in 2014-2020 fluctuated, where in 2015-201, it increased, while in 2018-2019, it decreased. Even in 2020, the economic growth of the Dompu district became minus, caused by the case of covid-19. The economic structure of Dompu Regency in 2014-2020 is still in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors, followed by the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, government administration sector, defense, and compulsory social security, construction sector, and the rest are outside the four sectors above which contribute below five percent. Therefore, the Dompu district government must innovate and rely on other sectors amid the downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the agricultural, plantation and fishery sectors are still the mainstay of the GRDP of Dompu district, in recent years, the wholesale and retail trade sectors; Car and motorcycle repairs, government administration, defense, and compulsory social security, and construction sectors continue to grow positively every year, so the Dompu district government needs to pay attention.

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