



Identification of The Basic Sector and The Regional Budget in Promoting The Economy of Nganjuk District

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A B S T R A C T

The purpose of this study is to identify the basic sector in Nganjuk Regency along with the proportion of the budget allocated by the local government through the Regional Budget (APBD) for the 2017 budget year. The method used in determining the sector base is Location Quotient (LQ) which is then developed in the dynamic location quotient. (DLQ). The data used in the research are the 2016 Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) of Nganjuk Regency, 2016 East Java GRDP, and the 2017 Nganjuk Regency APBD. The results of the DLQ calculations state that there are 12 basic sectors in Nganjuk Regency. However, some of these basic sectors have not received a large proportion of the budget to develop. In the future, the government and related stakeholders can determine the correct proportion of the APBD to support the basic sector development.

Keywords: Location Quotient, Regional Budgeting, Basic Sectors.

JEL Classification Code: F63, O18, H61

INTRODUCTION

Local economic development requires cooperation in managing the potential of human resources and natural resources as well as creating a pattern of cooperative relationships between the community, the private sector, and local governments. The aim is to grow and provide wider job opportunities so that it can stimulate growth and economic development in the location. Thus, the resources owned can be assessed and utilized for their potential for the prosperity of the community which is important for designing and developing the local economy (Arsyad, 2010).

Decentralization implemented on the basis of Laws No. 32 and 33 of 2004 requires local governments to encourage regional economic growth so as to increase the prosperity of the community. This is done to realize regional economic progress and improve public services which are the objectives of implementing regional autonomy. The regulation also means that there is an agreement with the financing previously borne by the Central Government.

Nganjuk Regency also implements regional autonomy so that it has the power to provide public services, optimize the utilization of local economic potential, and organize a government. Nganjuk Regency is located 100 km west of Surabaya City which is known to the public as the City of Wind. The area of Nganjuk Regency has an area of $\pm 122,433$ km² which includes 47,007.0 Ha of forest land, 43,052.5 Ha of paddy fields, and the rest is dry land. The area of area is supported by topographic conditions in the form of lowlands and mountains that have a fringe soil structure. The land that is on the outskirts of the city is very good for a variety of plantation crops and food crops that support economic growth through the agricultural sector. Types of plants that are suitable for the soil structure of the Nganjuk Regency include

rice, corn, and shallots (Utami & Soewandita, 2020). Soil with a good fertility level for agriculture located around the Widas river is a key source of agricultural irrigation.

Based on the explanation of the facts about the Nganjuk Regency above, the author will analyze the sector that has the greatest potential in the Nganjuk Regency in the hope of providing information to readers. The aim is to find out the general description of the Nganjuk Regency, to know the analysis of the non-base and sector-based sectors, and to find out the proportion of the Nganjuk Regional Budget that is used to support the development of the Nganjuk Regency base sector.

The size of the economic change of a region on the size of the increase in exports to the region is the definition of basic economic theory (Robinson Tarigan, 2005). Furthermore, (R. Tarigan, 2006) divides the theory of economic basis into two sectors, namely non-basic and basic. The sector is defined as the activity of providing services and market needs in its own region to other regions. This means that the region has the capacity to export the products of its people. Meanwhile, the non-basic sector is defined as an economic activity that only provides for the needs of the people in the area. Thus, it can be said that the value of economic growth in a region is supported by the development of the sector needed to encourage economic growth in the area. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is carried out to find out which sectors are non-base sectors and economic bases in a region. LQ analysis is used to obtain data on the size and level of specialization in the leading sector by comparing the contribution in the regional economy.

The potential of local resources is a major problem in regional development in order to support the creation of increased job opportunities for people in the region. Government and community cooperation is needed in an effort to realize these goals

through regional potentials needed in local economic development. The leading economic sector is defined as a productive business activity that can be the basis of the economy of a region and is used as a supporting capacity for development (Tjokroamidjojo, 1993). The following criteria are used as a reference when determining which sectors are potential sectors in a regional economy, including having a competitive advantage compared to other sectors and even increasing the development of other sectors, increasing the level of regional income from export activities, and natural and human resources that are useful for increasing the basis for sector development.

METHODOLOGY

The data used as the basis for the analysis of the local economic potential development of Nganjuk Regency are secondary data in the form of GRDP of Nganjuk Regency and GRDP of East Java from 2006 to 2010, and data from the APBD of Nganjuk Regency in 2017. The data are sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) Nganjuk Regency, and BPS East Java Province. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis method is used in determining the non-base and base sectors in Nganjuk Regency. The variables used consist of GRDP as a proxy for economic growth. In addition, Klassen Typology is also used to investigate and obtain an overview of the structure and pattern of regional economic development. From the formulation shown based on the above equation, then there are 3 (three) possible LQ values that can be found, including:

- a. LQ value = 1. This means that the level of specialization of sector/subsector *i* in the study (research) area is greater than that of the sector/subsector in the province.
- b. LQ value > 1. This means that the level of specialization of sector/subsector *i*

in the study (research) area is the same as the sector/subsector in the province.

- c. LQ value < 1. This means that the level of specialization of sector/subsector *i* in the study area (research) is smaller than that sector/subsector in the province

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nganjuk Regency is a red onion-producing center and even becomes government stock every year. It can be seen from the harvest that reaches 146,700-tons every year. This figure meets the needs of Indonesia's shallots of 12.08% (Iriyani, 2018). Thus, the activities of planting, harvesting, drying, and trading shallots are commonly seen by residents of the Nganjuk Regency. However, for immigrants, this activity is considered and likened to a collection of shallots paradise, it is true. If you visit Nganjuk Regency with the aim of buying shallots, you can come directly to the center, namely Sukomoro Market. The market is a center for buying and selling activities specifically for trading shallots. Merchants in every corner of the market will only be filled with shallot sellers. The integration of the shallot market in the Sukomoro Market also has a positive impact, namely that price adjustments occur automatically with a market mechanism so that it does not require government intervention (Susanawati, Jamhari, Masyhuri, & Dwidjono, 2015). Rejoso Subdistrict and Bagor Subdistrict are shallot supply areas in shallot centers.

Based on the LQ analysis conducted, the agricultural sector has an average LQ coefficient of 2.48. This value is the highest value compared to other sectors. From the known LQ calculation, if $LQ > 1$ means that the sector has a greater contribution than the sector at the provincial level and experiences a surplus, making it possible to export to other regions. And vice versa, called non-basic, meaning that its contribution is lower than the contribution of the sector at the provincial level so that

it is not possible to export because it can only supply the consumption needs of its own region. These are not prominent and are only able to meet the consumption needs of their own regions.

The agricultural sector is the base sector in Nganjuk Regency, similar to Lamongan Regency in 2007 - 2011 where agriculture became the base sector (Cahyono, 2018) and in Purworejo Regency in 2000 - 2009 (Wicaksono, 2011). These results are also in accordance with research (Priana, 2016) which found that the agricultural sector became the base sector in 27 regions in East Java. The LQ value in this sector tends to be stable from 2011-to 2016, although it has decreased in the range of 0.2. This decrease occurred because many agricultural lands were converted, especially for housing that had the potential for cluster development, such as in the Begadung, Ringinanom, Werungotok, and Ngrenget areas (Wahyudi, 2012). However, it should be underlined that Nganjuk Regency has high LQ points in this sector, namely 2.64 in 2011 and 2.41 in 2016. This value occurs because Nganjuk Regency has special potential in this sector, supported by the availability of land for cultivation. This agrarian sector. Nganjuk Regency has an LQ point of 4.44 for the horticultural crop sub-sector in 2011. However, it should be noted that the fisheries sub-sector in this sector has an $LQ < 1$, this indicates that the area and development of the fisheries sub-sector are still limited. The LQ results which tend to decrease in the agricultural sector need to be anticipated by minimizing the use of agricultural land outside the purpose of farming because it will result in a decrease in the area of agricultural land (Wati & Arifin, 2019).

The mining quarrying sector is not a base sector in Nganjuk Regency from 2011 to 2016 its LQ has increased by 0.35 in 2011 and then increased to 0.54 in 2016. This shows that this sector, according to LQ

analysis, is not a base sector in Indonesia. Nganjuk Regency. The limited area for this sector has also caused this sector not to have good progress.

The industrial and manufacturing sectors had an LQ of 0.45 in 2011 and tended to be stable until 2016 the LQ of this sector was 0.44. This shows that this sector is a non-basic sector because the LQ value is < 1 . In this sector, the paper, printing, wood, and recording industries are the dominant sub-sectors, while other sub-sectors are supporting. This industrial sector has the potential to be developed, namely the construction of special industrial areas (Salean & Suyono, 2019).

Electricity and Gas Procurement had an LQ of 0.10 in 2011, then increased by 0.03 in 2016. The increase in this contribution was due to the increasing needs of the industrial sector and society. However, the LQ value in this sector is less than one so this sector is not a base sector.

The water supply and waste management sector experienced a steady increase in LQ from 1.15 in 2011, then increased by 0.02 in 2016. The largest LQ was shown in 2014, which was 1.19. This sector consists of waste recycling and distribution of clean water to meet the needs of industry and households and can be said to be the basic sector. Similar results were obtained from research (Mufidah, 2019) which showed that this sector is a basic sector and is able to meet the needs of the residents of Nganjuk Regency and can even export outside the region. In fact, in 2017, Nganjuk Regency received the Clean and Sustainable Village award from the East Java Government (Sektiawan et al., 2017).

The construction sector from year to year has an LQ above 1 and continues to increase although not drastically, with the increase in the construction sector indicating that the construction sector is in great need in Nganjuk Regency, seen from the number of development projects

currently in Nganjuk Regency and also it means that construction is the basic sector.

Every year, the car and motorcycle repair sector, and wholesale and retail trade, its LQ continues to increase. In 2011, the LQ of this sector was worth 0.93 and continued to climb until it reached 1.05 in 2016, so it is called the base sector. Transportation and Warehousing, its LQ is still far from 1 and has a low value from year to year, which is in the range of 0.46. However, it should be noted that the rail and land transportation sub-sectors have an LQ above 1, with the rail transport sub-sector LQ reaching 2.7 in 2011. Then, it rose 0.2 in 2016, and the land transportation sub-sector LQ was 1.01 in 2011 and decreased by 0.01 in 2016. This does not rule out the possibility that in the future the transportation sector will become the basic sector as in Kubu Raya Regency (Hajeri, Yurisinthae, & Dolorosa, 2015).

The LQ of the accommodation sector is still smaller than 1, and also has a stable trend every year, the change in LQ is only in the range of 0.01. In 2011, the LQ value of this sector was 0.34, and in 2016 the LQ was 0.33 which means that it is a non-base sector. Information and Communication, for the last six years, starting in 2011, has had a relatively stable LQ value. This sector in 2011 had an LQ value of 0.94, and 0.94 in 2016. The highest LQ value for the last six years was in 2014 with an LQ coefficient of 0.95, so it can be concluded that this sector does not belong to the base sector.

The financial services and insurance sectors experienced a decline, although not significantly. In 2011, the LQ value was 0.90, and in 2016 the LQ coefficient was 0.82. The reason is suspected to be due to the rapid growth of this sector in other big cities so that the role of the Nganjuk Regency has decreased. From the LQ value, it can be stated that this sector is a non-basic sector. The Real Estate sector in Nganjuk Regency is included in the

base sector and its LQ coefficient tends to be stable over the last six years. In 2011, the LQ coefficient was 1.01 and in 2016 it decreased by 0.01. This is presumably because the interest in building real estate in Nganjuk Regency is still lower than in other cities. The Corporate Services Sector in Nganjuk Regency is a non-basic sector. The LQ in this sector was 0.42 in 2011 and 0.39 in 2016. This is presumably due to the lagging development of the service sector in the Nganjuk Regency which caused the growth of this sector to be smaller than in other regions in East Java.

In the compulsory social security, defense, and government administration sectors, the LQ coefficient in 2011-2016 tends to be stable. The LQ of this sector in 2011 was 2.06 and 2.07 in 2016. Based on the LQ analysis, this sector is included in the base sector. The Education Services Sector, in the last six years, has had a stable LQ value. In 2011, this sector had an LQ coefficient of 1.41 and in 2016 it was 1.42. LQ results show the value of this sector is included in the base sector. In the social activities and health services sector, the LQ value changes steadily every year. In 2011 the LQ of this sector was 0.94 and 0.9 in 2016. This is presumably due to the limited level of service in the health and social services sector. Based on the LQ analysis, this sector is classified as a non-basic sector. Other Services Sector, the LQ value of this sector has increased every year, although not significantly. However, in 2016 the LQ value decreased, this is because the GRDP data collection in this sector has not been completed. Broadly speaking, based on LQ analysis, this sector is included in the base sector.

The sector with the highest DLQ average value was the other service sector, which was 2.09. The sector with the lowest DLQ average value is the mining sector, which is worth 0.45. From the DLQ calculation that is known based on the table above, if DLQ is equal to 1, it

means that the growth rate of the sector in Nganjuk Regency to the GRDP growth rate is directly proportional to the growth rate of the sector in East Java's GRDP. If the DLQ is less than one, it means that the contribution of the growth rate of the sector in Nganjuk Regency to the GDP growth rate is lower than the proportion of the sector's growth rate to the GRDP of the East Java Province. Vice versa.

The economic sectors in Nganjuk Regency with an average DLQ > 1 are health services, education services, accommodation provision, financial services, water supply, and sewage treatment, information, and communication, construction, transportation, real estate, defense, other services. , and government administration. Meanwhile, the rest have an average DLQ value of < 1. The economic sectors of Nganjuk Regency which have the highest average DLQ value are other service sectors, whereas the lowest position is owned by the mining quarrying sector. In addition, the average DLQ coefficient of the agricultural sector is 0.74 even though agriculture is ±30 percent of the economic structure of the Nganjuk Regency.

The development of the Nganjuk Regency in 2017 is to encourage an increase in the number of health facilities and improve the accessibility and quality of services for services to create an ecosystem. The focus on this priority is to provide facilities in accordance with health standards, such as the construction of auxiliary health centers, hospitals, poskesdes, and health centers, the provision of health workers, both doctors and paramedics and supporting staff, improving the quality of community health cadres, providing quality medicines, improving the service quality. to the entire community, special services to pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly, and prevention of infectious diseases.

Then, improve the accessibility

and quality of education. The focus on this priority is to increase school participation rates through the provision of educational facilities, to realize cheap and premium, non-discriminatory education services, to provide: classrooms, laboratories, libraries, school library books, provision school books, provision school operational costs, special assistance for students from underprivileged families, institutional development and public and private teachers to improve the quality of education/graduates, inclusive education, implementation of non-formal and informal education, and community education.

Furthermore, increasing the income of breeders and farmers as well as the competitiveness. The focus of this priority is to maintain Nganjuk as a food barn area by maintaining or increasing farmers' agricultural production and productivity as targeted in the 2014-2018 RPJMD, institutional improvement through mentoring and fostering farmer groups, farmer training, increasing value-added production, agribusiness development and partnerships, expansion of marketing of agricultural products and so on. On the other hand, the government also wants to improve services for water resource conservation in order to provide solutions to water shortage problems such as irrigation water, raw water, and industrial water. The focus of this activity is water management through rehabilitation/normalization of irrigation facilities and infrastructure, revitalization of channels and water sources/dams, the discovery of damaged natural resources and the environment, maintenance of sluice gates, reservoirs, and dams, planning for the construction of new dams or reservoirs, development of water user farmers and so on.

The government also wants to increase the construction of basic facilities and infrastructure used and optimize the management of natural resources. This priority focus is the construction

of waterways and sanitation facilities/ infrastructure, waste management, construction of pedestrian walkways, normalization of sewers, construction of residential roads, increasing access to clean water, environmental management in this area, and planting protective trees, building parks. , provision of sports and recreation facilities and infrastructure.

The government is also trying to optimize the development of small, medium, and cooperative sectors as well as regional superior products. This priority focus is on increasing access to capital in the small business sector, fostering MSMEs, entrepreneurship training to grow new entrepreneurs, as well as promoting small businesses, strengthening institutions, capital, and fostering cooperatives to play a more active role in economic activities in Indonesia. Community. The government is also trying to increase investment to increase job opportunities while reducing the number of open unemployment. This priority focus is on promoting the potential of Nganjuk Regency to increase the interest of foreign investors to invest in Nganjuk Regency, increase cooperation with various parties, improve the quality of licensing services, improving the quality of human resources.

Another focus of the government is reducing the gap between religious practices and ceremonial behavior in life with the application of noble cultural values in life. The priority focus is fostering the life and harmony of religious communities, increasing national and state insight, and performing arts and culture that display noble values in life. Optimizing the implementation of government restructuring and improving public services. This priority focus is on increasing the professionalism and quality of the state apparatus who are highly dedicated to realizing governance that is free from nepotism, collusion, and corruption, involving the community in development planning through deliberation

on development planning, and fostering apparatus discipline. , increasing work ethic, career and competence development, achievement awards, and excellent service to the community.

The government wants to increase the synergy and effectiveness of poverty reduction in a broad sense. The focus of this activity is the acceleration of poverty reduction through activities carried out by several SKPD, the provision of social assistance, scholarships for children from poor families, easy access to capital, job skills training and labor distribution, and implementation of transmigration, implementation of empowerment programs. etc. Coupled with increasing the capacity of the community and apparatus in disaster mitigation and management, as well as efforts to eradicate infectious diseases. The focus of this activity is disaster rehearsals, capacity building for volunteers, socialization of disaster risk and prevention, preparation of disaster response personnel and logistics, and disaster response rehabilitation. Supported by efforts to increase the prevention of environmental damage. The focus of this activity is the restoration of environmental damage, the development of roadside green open spaces, increasing water catchment conservation, and education, and increasing community contributions to environmental management.

Another goal is to improve the quality of road and bridge infrastructure. The priority focus of this facility development includes repair and rehabilitation/construction of roads and bridges in particular to increase accessibility between regions, especially access to development priority areas, fast-growing economic zones, remote areas as well as routes for the movement of goods and services that support regional economic growth. . Then, improve the quality of management of regional assets and regional finances. The focus on this priority is efforts to improve regional

financial independence and financial administration management in accordance with the support of activities, including extensification and intensification of local revenue sources, updating data on potential land and building taxes, and improving services for retribution revenue sources. areas such as markets, and terminals in order to increase the contribution of PAD to the regional budget as well as develop and improve regional financial management as a form of accountability for accountable regional financial management.

Accountability and supervision of clean government officials. The focus of this priority is on transparency and accountability of government administration by controlling the implementation of the Regent's policies, increasing professionalism of the supervisory apparatus and inspectors, improving the internal control system, and perfecting procedural policies and supervisory systems as an effort to support the achievement of the Regional Government Performance Accountability System. Finally, increasing the independence of the community and village. This priority is an effort to empower the community and village government in the context of applying Law no. 6 of 2014. This priority focus is on increasing community participation in developing villages, developing rural economic institutions, increasing community empowerment in rural areas, and increasing the professionalism of local government officials. The regional expenditure target in accordance with the changes in the APBD for the 2017 Fiscal Year is budgeted at Rp. 2,580,452,152,975.40. The indirect expenditure of the Nganjuk Regency Government has a proportion of 58.67 percent of the Nganjuk Regency's total APBD, which is Rp. 1,513,866,928,159. Indirect Expenditure for the Fiscal Year 2017 was realized at 89.10%. Employee Expenditure was absorbed by 85.93%, Grants amounted to 96%, Social

Assistance was absorbed by 72.57%, Profit Sharing was absorbed by 100%, Financial Aid Expenditure was absorbed by 99.94%, while Unexpected Expenditure was absorbed by 27.34%.

The direct expenditure of the Nganjuk Regency Government has a proportion of 41.33 percent Rp.1,066,585,224,816. Direct Expenditure for the Fiscal Year 2017 was realized at 81.58%. The employee expenditure budget was absorbed by 81.48 %, the expenditure on goods and services was absorbed by 89.05%, and the absorbed capital expenditure was 72.30%. The Budget Allocation for Programs or Activities of the Nganjuk Regency Government in 2017 is Rp. 1,066,585,224,817. This budget was realized by 81.58 percent. The construction sector has the largest proportion of other sectors, which is 26.19 percent. In addition, this sector also has an achievement of 73.56 percent. Overall, the achievements of the Nganjuk Regency Government programs or activities are 81.58. The calculation results show that the average proportion of the budget per sector is 5.88 percent. Sectors with above-average budget proportions include water supply and waste recycling, social and health activities, construction, mining and quarrying, and education services. Meanwhile, other sectors have budget allocations with percentages below the average.

Klassen's typology based on SLQ and DLQ classifies sectors into 4 (four) types, namely Non-Prospective, Prospective, Leading, and Mainstay. The leading sectors are the education services sector, government administration, real estate, construction, waste recycling and water supply, other services, and the defense sector. prospective sectors namely agriculture and trade. The mainstay sectors are $SLQ < 1$ and $DLQ > 1$, namely the sector of providing accommodation, information and communication, health

services, transportation, financial services, and corporate services. While the rest are included in the non-prospective sectors, namely $SLQ < 1$ and $DL1 < 1$. Classification typology analysis based on budget proportions and LQ classifies sectors into 4 (four) types. Sectors with $LQ > 1$ or basic sectors supported by a proportion of government spending above the average overall spending are the education services sector, waste recycling and water supply, and construction. The basic sectors with a proportion of government spending below the average are government administration, defense, trade, other services, real estate, and agriculture. In addition, the agricultural sector has a percentage of 32.51 percent of other business fields, this shows the priority of this sector so that it needs to be intensified through government spending.

The non-basic sector with an above-average proportion of government spending is the health sector. Meanwhile, the non-basic sectors with a proportion of government spending below the average are the manufacturing, transportation, information and communication industries, and financial services.

CONCLUSION

From the data and analysis that has been presented, it can be concluded that the basic sectors in Nganjuk Regency include government administration, waste recycling and water supply, trade, education services, construction, defense, real estate, and other services. While the remaining sectors are non-basic sectors. By distinguishing the non-base sector and the government-based basis, it is hoped that the base sector can be optimized with the aim that the sector can compete with sectors in other cities. The leading sectors of Nganjuk Regency are the real estate sector, waste recycling and water supply, construction, education services, government administration, other services, and defense. Prospective

sectors of Nganjuk Regency are trade and agriculture sectors. The mainstay sector of Nganjuk Regency is the sector of providing information and communication accommodation, financial services, corporate services, and transportation. Meanwhile, the rest are non-prospective sectors of Nganjuk Regency. As many as 62.5 percent of the basic sector in Nganjuk Regency received a lower APBD allocation than the average, which was only 5.88 percent.

The Nganjuk Regency Government is advised to prioritize Development for basic sectors in Nganjuk Regency which is still lacking. In particular, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors contribute to Nganjuk's economic structure more than 30 percent. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed in determining APBD policies, especially with the real economic conditions of Nganjuk Regency. Development of the Nganjuk Regency base sector, especially agriculture so that it can be applied to optimize the existing potential, namely; Implementing intensification and diversification programs in the agricultural sector, creating sustainability programs to strengthen micro and small businesses.

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ATTACHMENT

Table 1
The results of the calculation of LQ economic sectors in Nganjuk Regency in 2011-2017

No	Sektor	Location Quotient						Rata-rata
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	2,64	2,55	2,50	2,43	2,37	2,41	2,48
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	0,35	0,38	0,36	0,41	0,53	0,54	0,43
3	Industri dan Pengolahan	0,45	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,44
4	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	0,10	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,12
5	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang	1,15	1,16	1,17	1,19	1,18	1,17	1,17
6	Konstruksi	1,01	1,03	1,05	1,07	1,03	1,04	1,04
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	0,93	0,99	1,02	1,05	1,06	1,05	1,02
8	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	0,46	0,44	0,43	0,43	0,43	0,43	0,44
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	0,34	0,35	0,34	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,34
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi	0,94	0,93	0,92	0,95	0,95	0,94	0,94
11	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	0,91	0,87	0,84	0,83	0,83	0,82	0,85
12	Real Estate	1,01	1,00	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,01	1,00
13	Jasa Perusahaan	0,43	0,43	0,41	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,41
14	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	2,06	2,03	2,07	2,10	2,10	2,08	2,07
15	Jasa Pendidikan	1,42	1,39	1,40	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,42
16	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	0,94	0,94	0,95	0,96	0,95	0,95	0,95
17	Jasa Lainnya	1,98	2,02	2,02	2,03	2,01	0,33	1,73

Source: Analysis results, 2018

Table 2.
DLQ Calculation Results of economic sectors in Nganjuk Regency in 2012-2016

No	Sektor	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rata-rata
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	0,58	0,70	0,58	0,72	1,13	0,74
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	1,18	0,17	0,76	-0,23	0,38	0,45
3	Industri dan Pengolahan	0,67	1,12	0,95	0,97	1,21	0,98
4	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	0,40	-0,12	0,21	0,66	1,59	0,55
5	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang	1,20	1,20	1,38	1,09	1,10	1,19
6	Konstruksi	1,13	1,18	1,01	0,74	1,11	1,03
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	1,19	1,01	0,97	0,90	0,74	0,96
8	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	0,85	1,14	1,15	1,39	1,35	1,18
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	1,19	1,14	0,90	1,40	1,21	1,17
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi	0,99	1,00	1,48	1,11	1,10	1,14
11	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	0,96	1,07	1,20	1,31	1,36	1,18
12	Real Estate	0,94	1,03	1,25	1,24	1,29	1,15
13	Jasa Perusahaan	1,18	1,01	0,97	1,38	1,37	1,18
14	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	0,87	1,49	1,26	1,10	0,99	1,14
15	Jasa Pendidikan	0,92	1,17	1,29	1,12	1,20	1,14
16	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	1,10	1,30	1,12	1,18	1,18	1,18
17	Jasa Lainnya	-2,36	-1,83	-1,72	-1,77	18,12	2,09

Source: Analysis results, 2018

Table 3.
Klassen Based on SLQ and DLQ

Kriteria	DLQ>1	DLQ<1
SLQ > 1 Unggulan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jasa Lainnya • Real Estate • Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib • Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang • Jasa Pendidikan • Konstruksi 	Prospektif <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan • Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor
SLQ < 1 Andalan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial • Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum • Jasa Perusahaan • Informasi dan Komunikasi • Transportasi dan Pergudangan • Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi 	Non Prospektif <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas • Industri Pengolahan • Pertambangan dan Penggalian

Source: Analysis results, 2018

Table 3.
Klassen Based on SLQ and DLQ

Kriteria	LQ>1	LQ<1
Proporsi Anggaran > Rata-rata (5,88%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang • Konstruksi • Jasa Pendidikan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertambangan dan Penggalian • Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial
Proporsi Anggaran < Rata-rata (5,88%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan • Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor • Real Estate • Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib • Jasa lainnya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industri Pengolahan • Transportasi dan Pergudangan • Informasi dan Komunikasi • Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi

Source: Analysis results, 2018