



An Analysis Of Leading And Potential Sectors In The Development Of Archipelagic Areas (A Case Study In East Seram Regency, Maluku)

Untung F. Rumau¹, Hendri D. Hahury^{2*}, Ali Tutupoho³,
Fredy H. Louhenapessy⁴, Fibryano Saptanno⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Pattimura University

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to understand leading and potential sectors in the development of archipelagic area. This study used time-series data obtained from Statistics Indonesia in the form of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Seram Regency, Maluku Province with location quotient and shift share at the analysis tools. The results show that East Seram Regency has 4 basic sectors – including agricultural, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; real estate; and health service and social activity – in addition to 13 non basic sectors. Meanwhile, the economic sectors which have the potential to grow faster and are specialized include the agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; processing industry, electricity and gas supply; water supply, sewerage, waste and recycling management; construction; wholesale and retail trade, and car and motorcycle repairs; provision of accommodation and food and beverages; information and communication; financial and insurance service; real estate; corporate service; public administration, and defense and compulsory social security; education service; health service and social activity; and other services. Further, the differential shift components which are found to be positive and growing faster compared to the GRDP of Maluku Province consist of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries; wholesale and retail trade, and car and motorcycle repairs; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and beverages; financial and insurance service; and real estate. Furthermore, the development pattern in East Seram Regency still adopts the development pattern in continental areas as evidenced by the economic sectors in the marine and waters whose potential have not been fully utilized.

Keywords: GRDP, Location Quotient, Shift Share.

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Author correspondence:

E-mail: hahury31@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

BPJS Archipelagic areas have different geographical and demographic characteristics from continental areas, and simultaneously, the economic development in archipelagic areas will also be different. The differences include the pattern of management and utilization of natural resources aimed at achieving the welfare of the community. The economic development can be defined as a process causing an increase in the real income per capita of a country's population in the long term, followed by improvements in the institutional system (Lincoln, 1999).

It implies that the economic growth describes a measure of achievement from the development of economic activity in the form of the production of goods and services that apply to an area. Similarly, Sukirno (2015) supports that the real national income growth rate achieved can be used to measure the economic growth that occurs in an area.

Certainly, it is going to be a problem when the process of economic development in the continental areas is applied to the archipelagic areas as a whole without considering their characteristics, especially the leading sectors they have. In a study of marine and territorial development by Adisasmita (2006), it is mentioned that the process of identifying the characteristics of economic development in the archipelagic areas is necessary so that the determination of leading sectors is directed. After understanding the main characteristics of the leading sectors in the archipelagic areas, it will be easier to formulate a strategy for developing sub-regions (along with development centers) and a strategy for developing the relationships between the sub-regions and their centers that have a strong or weak level of interaction.

East Seram Regency is one of 11 regencies in Maluku Province. Geographically, it has an administrative area in the form of islands with a total

population of 137,972 in 2021 (Statistics Indonesia, 2022). The archipelagic area in East Seram Regency benefits them with natural resources in the form of abundant marine and water areas. However, they still have a relatively large underdeveloped area and tend to be considered poor. The data from Statistics Indonesia released in 2022 shows that the number of poor people during the last 5 years has fluctuated with the number of poor people in 2021 as many as 26,410 people (23.25%). Meanwhile, the economic activity in East Seram Regency can be measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). This Gross Regional Domestic Product refers to an indicator used to measure how much economic growth is in a certain period, both on the basis of current prices and constant prices.

There are at least five sectors that are the biggest contributors to the GRDP of East Seram Regency continuously from 2011 to 2020, such as the Mining and Quarrying sector at 34.04%; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector at 25.64%; Public Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sector at 14.07%; Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, and Car and Motorcycle Repair at 6.61%; and Construction sector at 5.94%. From a macroeconomic point of view, the economic activity depicted through the GRDP data from year to year is one of the success factors for economic development in an area (Prishardoyo, 2008).

Meanwhile, to understand the composition of the leading sectors in East Seram Regency, a method to assess and project the economic growth is needed to be used as a guide to determine actions that should be taken to accelerate the economic growth rate. One of the methods is the theory of economic basis. It explains the economic growth rate of a region which is determined by the increase in exports in the region. Furthermore, the economic activities are grouped into basic and

non-basic activities. The basic activities are all activities – both product producers and service providers – whose income are generated from outside the region. The employment and income in the basic sector are demand functions that are exogenous (not dependent on internal strength/local demand), while the non-basic activities are functioned to meet local consumption needs which are strongly influenced by the level of increase in local people's income. At this level, it can be concluded that the endowment development strategy in the economic development of a region is possible to happen if the development is carried according to its potential.

In the last few years, studies on potential sectors have become the topic of researches conducted by researchers. In a study by Vikaliana (2017) on the identification of the economic sector as the basis sector and potential sector in Bogor City using location quotient (LQ) approach shows that based on the performance of the economic sectors in Bogor City, the highest average regional growth (RG) value was achieved by the electricity and gas supply sector. This value also confirmed that the growth of the electricity and gas supply sector in Bogor City was higher than Indonesia's. In the same year Diana, et al (2017) conducted an analysis of the leading economic sectors in North Maluku Province with LQ analysis showing that Ternate City had the highest leading sector among other regencies or cities in North Maluku Province. They explained that the leading sectors in North Maluku Province included agricultural sector and construction sector. The results of the MRP analysis on the economic sectors showed that the potential sectors supporting the economic growth in either regencies, cities or in provinces were the trading sector, car and motorcycle repair sector, construction sector, and electricity and gas procurement sector. Meanwhile, the results of Shift Share analysis indicated that the growth

of the economic sector in North Maluku Province had a positive effect on the growth of the economic sector in North Halmahera Regency and South Halmahera Regency.

Meanwhile, Suryani (2013) who had investigated the role of economic sector on the economic growth in Pematang Regency (analysis of the input and output table of Pematang Regency in 2010) found that the sector which had forward and backward linkages as well as being the leading sector in Pematang Regency was the electricity and gas supply, clean water supply, transportation and communication sector. The study also found that the most influential sector on the increase in the output of other sectors was the construction sector; the most influential sector in increasing the income for other sectors was the service sectors and other sectors; and the most influential sector in increasing the employment opportunities for other sectors was the construction sector. Furthermore, Tumangkeng (2018) showed sectors which contributed the most consisted of the agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and agricultural services and the sub-sectors which were also the largest contributors included the agriculture, animal husbandry, horticultural crops and food crops.

In addition, a study by April (2020) revealed that according to the results of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, it was found that the agriculture, construction, administration, communication, accommodation provision, health, and mining sectors were the basic sectors in the economy of Pesisir Selatan Regency region. Meanwhile the Shift Share analysis results explained that a sector that had the potential and competitiveness and/or a positive value on the Proportional Shift (P) component and Differential Shift (D) component was the construction and accommodation sector.

Furthermore, a recent study by Erviana (2020) analyzed the leading sectors and potential sectors in increasing

the economic growth of Mesuji Regency from an Islamic economic perspective. This study found that the leading sectors in Mesuji Regency were the agricultural sector and processing industry. While the sectors that had the potential to be developed were the agriculture sector, construction and mining sector, transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and food and drink provision sector, company services, government administration, defense and social security and health service.

Based on the results of scientific investigations regarding the potential of basic and non-basic sectors in an area, many have been carried out using various macroeconomic approaches such as the Shift Share and LQ, Input Output analysis and Multiple Regression. However, these studies focus more on the continental areas (land areas that are wider than the oceans or waters). Meanwhile, there are still limited studies showing the advantages of potential sectors in the archipelagic area / islands, as Diana (2017) did.

For this reason, this present research seeks to offer the idea that economic development – with all its dynamics – in the archipelagic areas is highly different from that of the continental areas. Therefore, this study focuses on the influence of potential sectors on the economic growth in the archipelagic areas with a case study in East Seram Regency, Maluku. The research questions proposed are as follow: “What economic sectors are the basic and non-basic sectors that affect the economic growth in an archipelagic area?” and “Which economic sectors have the potential to be developed to support the economic growth in an archipelagic area?” Thus, this study aims to analyze the leading and potential sectors in the development of archipelagic area.

METHODOLOGY

This study was done in a quantitative

manner using location quotient (LQ) and shift-share as the analysis tools. These tools aim to determine the leading sectors and economic structure in East Seram Regency – a regency with an archipelagic geography.

Location Quotient (LQ)

Location quotient (LQ) refers to an approach used to measure the performance of a region's economic basis. This approach explains that the economic activities of a region are divided into two groups, namely: basic industry – industrial activities that serve the market in the area itself and outside the area; and non-basic / local industry – economic or industrial activities that only serve the market in the area (Arsyad, 2010). The LQ analysis in a particular industry/sector compares the share of a particular industry/sector of labor/output at the regional/local level with the share of the same industry/sector of the total workforce/output at a level above the national level (wider area). If the share of the industry/regional sector is greater than the share of the industry/national sector, then the excess portion of the output/labor can explain the size of the exports that occur. The LQ formula is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{GRDP_i^R / GRDP^R}{GRDP_i^N / GRDP^N}$$

Note:

GRDP^R : Total GRDP of A Certain Regency

GRDP_i^R : GRDP of A Certain Regency in Sector i

GRDP^N : Total GRDP of A Certain Province

GRDP_i^N : GRDP of Certain Provinces in Sector i

If LQ > 1, it means that the role of the sector in the region is more prominent than the role of the sector nationally (basic sector). On the other hand, if LQ < 1, the role of the sector in the region is less specialized than the role of the sector

nationally (non-basis sector). Furthermore, if $LQ = 1$, then the sector has the same level of specialization compared to the same sector in the reference area or the sector is only able to meet the needs of its own region (Tarigan, 2014).

Shift-Share Analysis

Basically, a shift-share analysis describes the performance and productivity of sectors in the economy of a region by comparing them with the performance of sectors in a larger region (provincial/national level). This analysis compares the growth rate of regional economic sectors (regencies/cities) with the higher economic growth rates (provinces). The shift-share analysis is able to explain changes in the economic structure during a certain period of observation. The data used is the sectoral GRDP (Arsyad, 2010). Classically, the shift-share analysis divides the growth as a change (D) of a variable in a region or district such as GRDP, added value, income or output, over a certain period of time into influences: national or provincial growth (N), proportional growth (M) and competitive advantage (C). The effect of national growth is called the effect of share, while the effect of proportional growth is called the proportional shift and the effect of competitive advantage is called the differential shift or regional share. For sector i in the province:

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$$

If the analysis is applied to the GRDP, Y , then:

$$D_{ij} = Y^*_{ij} - Y_{ij}$$

$$N_{ij} = Y_{ij} \cdot r_n$$

$$M_{ij} = Y_{ij} (r_{in} - r_n)$$

$$C_{ij} = Y_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_{in})$$

Note: r_{ij} , r_{in} and r_n represent the regional/regency and national/provincial growth rates, each of which is defined as follows:

$$r_{ij} = (Y^*_{ij} - Y_{ij}) / Y_{ij}$$

$$r_{in} = (Y^*_{in} - Y_{in}) / Y_{in}$$

$$r_n = (Y^*_n - Y_n) / Y_n$$

Note:

Y_{ij} = GRDP of sector i in a region or regency,

Y_{in} = GRDP of sector i at a provincial or national level,

Y_n = GRDP at the national level, all measured in a base year

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

East Seram Regency, as a whole, has a total area of 5,779.123 km² and consists of 62 islands. Based on its geographical location, it is located between Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Central Maluku Regency, and Arafuru Sea which consists of 15 sub-districts, 198 villages and 62 islands, 12 of which are uninhabited. As an archipelagic area, the economic development of East Seram Regency should be based on its geographical condition and the potential of its natural resources. In the authors' view, the direction of economic development in East Seram Regency had several advantages in terms of the potential availability of natural resources in the marine and waters that have not been utilized optimally. A thorough discussion based on the analytical tools is as follows:

Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

This LQ analysis aimed to identify the comparative advantage of economic activity (commonly known as the basis sector) in East Seram Regency by comparing it to the province. Saharuddin (2005) stated that the basic activities referred to the ones oriented towards exporting goods and services outside the boundaries of the economic area concerned because this sector had met the needs within the region. The data used was the GRDP at Constant Prices of East Seram Regency and Maluku Province. The following are the results of the calculation of the Location Quotient Value of Eastern Seram Regency for 10 years (2010-2020). East Seram Regency only has 4 economic

categories that have a comparative advantage (LQ value > 1), including the agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; real estate; and health services and social activity. In the agriculture, forestry and fisheries category, it can be seen that the LQ value has experienced an increasing trend over the last few years compared to 2010-2014. This was because most of the people in East Seram Regency still depended on the agriculture sector for their livelihoods, such as coconut, nutmeg, cloves, cashew nuts and etc. Moreover, this condition was also supported by the availability of potential available land resources of 103,512 ha and an area of untapped land of 69,441 ha in East Seram Regency.

Furthermore, the mining and quarrying category also has the largest comparative advantage compared to other sectors. It was due to the presence of multinational mining companies operating in East Seram Regency producing crude oil, such as PT. Citic Seram Energy Limited (CEL) and PT. Kalrez Petroleum Ceram Ltd. These two industrial companies had been operating for decades in the regency of Ita Wotu Nusa. In addition, there were also several companies operating in the C quarrying sector, such as PT. Srata Pasifik, PT. Batu Picah and PT. Azril Perkasa. The existence of various multinational companies capable of exporting had a significant impact on the regional economy of East Seram Regency. Further, the LQ value of real estate category experiences an upward trend due to the significant buying and selling activities and rental of immovable goods such as buildings and land.

Meanwhile, the health service and social activity was greatly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic that hit East Seram Regency. Most of the regional budget was used to handle the spread of the virus. In addition, there were also social activities that had developed very significantly

through the involvement of community members in East Seram Regency. Meanwhile, other sectors with a LQ value < 1 indicate that they did not yet have a comparative advantage. Tarigan (2014) argued that the non-basic economy was only able to meet the local consumption needs, making the demand for this sector was strongly influenced by the level of people's income. In other words, these economic sectors were only able to meet the local needs in East Seram Regency itself.

Shift-Share Analysis

This shift-share analysis was used to determine the process of economic growth in East Seram Regency associated with the regional economy as a reference, namely Maluku Province. This shift-share analysis uses income variables, including the GRDP at Constant Prices in 2010 (billion Rupiah (IDR)) in Eastern Seram Regency and GRDP at Constant Prices in 2010 (billion Rupiah (IDR)) in Maluku Province in 2010-2020. The total GRDP growth (Y) can be elaborated into shift components and share components as follow:

- a. If N_{ij} is positive (+), then the growth of these sectors is positively influenced by national growth and vice versa.
- b. If M_{ij} is positive (+), then the growth of sector i is fast at the provincial areas and if the M_{ij} is negative (-), then the growth of sector i is slow at the provincial areas.
- c. If C_{ij} is positive (+), then the sector/region i has good competitiveness compared to other sectors/provincial areas for sector i . Meanwhile, if C_{ij} is negative (-), then the sector i in the province cannot compete well compared to other provincial areas.
- d. D_{ij} shows the overall net shift, either it is positive (+) or negative (-).

The results of the shift-share calculation with various components in it are presented as follow:

a. Shift-Share Analysis on N_{ij} Components

The calculation results of N_{ij} components

with the classical approach presented in Table 3. above show that the overall sector in East Seram Regency has a positive Nij component value. This illustrates that the growth in these sectors was positively influenced by the national growth, where the national general policy making had a positive impact on the growth in East Seram Regency. These general policies could be in the form of exchange rates, taxation systems, subsidies, inflation rates and various other monetary and fiscal policies that applied nationally and had a positive effect on the development of all sectors.

b. Shift-Share Analysis on Mij Components

Furthermore, the proportional growth component (Mij) shows a negative value (-) in the transportation and warehousing sector of -18958.46436. This finding indicates that in general, the growth of the transportation and warehousing sector had a slow growth compared to the transportation and warehousing sector at the provincial level. Meanwhile, in other components (Mij), 16 sectors have a positive growth, such as the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector (121063.2415); mining and quarrying sector (89261.26811); processing industry sector (7021.618187); electricity and gas supply sector (123.9214277); water supply, sewerage and waste and recycling management sector (326.1692211); construction sector (39998.62638); wholesale and retail trade, and car and motorcycle repairs sector (37492.14462); provision of accommodation and food and beverages sector (1821.150556); information and communication sector (5092.714252); financial and insurance service sector (12221.97765); real estate sector (1157.33918); corporate service sector (760.195574); public administration, and defense and compulsory social security sector (99755.80239); education service sector (14666.35809); health service and social activity sector (12489.59667); and

other services (5540.107698). This means that the 16 sectors in East Seram Regency had a faster growth compared to the growth of the same sector at the provincial level.

c. Shift-Share Analysis on Cij Components

Furthermore, the components of competitive advantage (Cij) with a positive value (+) could be defined as sectors that have a comparative advantage compared to the growth rate in the province, including the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector (20139.61817); wholesale and retail trade, and car and motorcycle repairs sector (9659.558911); transportation and warehousing sector (48083.66385); provision of accommodation and food and beverages sector (545.3148021); financial and insurance service sector (2515.523785); and real estate sector (383.5182869). Meanwhile, other sectors have a negative value (-), meaning that these sectors could not compete well compared to the province. However, there is still a basic sector found, such as the mining and quarrying sector in East Seram Regency. In addition, this study also finds that East Seram Regency did not have too many processing industries such as large factories, and instead had limited access to electricity such as in Kelimuri sub-district, limited ability to process waste and recycling, limited access to telecommunications networks, and quality and their education service was very poor, where there was a lack of availability of teachers and school buildings.

d. Shift-Share Analysis on Dij Components

The table above shows that the net shift value (Dij) in all sectors in East Seram Regency has a positive (+) value, indicating that the entire sectors are classified as progressive.

Various findings explained above emphasize that East Seram Regency had several potential sectors and comparative

advantages. However, these advantages had not been utilized properly and become the center of attention of the government in developing these sectors seriously. At this level, it could be concluded that the development pattern organized by the East Seram Regency government still adopted the development pattern in the continental areas to boost the economic growth through the agriculture sector. This phenomenon was certainly inseparable from the common mindset of development in Indonesia which still heavily relied on the mainland as the economic source (Ghalidza, 2020).

In fact, if the economic development in Eastern Seram Regency could be more directed at developing the potential of economic sectors in the marine and waters, then Eastern Seram Regency could develop rapidly. Studies by Nainggolan, et al., (2019) and Arif (2022) argued that the fishery sector played a strategic role in the development as it could absorb labor, produce food, industrial raw materials and sources of foreign exchange for the country. This would be achieved if the fishery resources could be managed properly so as to produce value-added and highly competitive products. A similar opinion was also expressed by Luhur, et al (2019) who stated that the archipelagic areas, including the outer islands, had a strategic value to the sovereignty of the state and the potential for large marine and fishery resources that must be managed optimally for the welfare of the community.

Furthermore, the regional development should be directed at optimizing the potential of its natural resources, including the agricultural sector, its sub-sectors and other potential sectors. The development pattern in the islands would certainly be different from the one in continental areas. The continental areas had various advantages in solving the economic problems where this problem-solving process tended to be faster and

more efficient than the islands. The islands had to solve more complex problems, for example related to the efforts to reduce production costs as a consequence of optimizing the regional advantages. However, the production costs in the islands were far higher than the one in the continental areas due to increased transportation costs.

Another pattern was also illustrated through the livelihoods of island communities which were also different from the ones in the continental areas. Many people would assume that the livelihoods of continental communities would depend on the fisheries sector as the main source of income. However, the reality showed that they did not always make a living as fishermen. Instead, they worked as farmers planting crops. This was evidenced by people in the islands such as in Maluku Bugis & hahury (2022).

Therefore, the efforts to optimize the potential that was the advantage in each area needed to receive different considerations and treatment in relation to their unique geographical characteristics. Furthermore, solving the economic problems in the islands required the intervention and considerations from various parties, not just the government. This view implied that the development process done by optimizing all the potentials that could become the regional advantages required the planning and involvement of the 'grassroots' community. It was crucial as the 'grassroots' community was the one who precisely knew the condition of their area, especially if the government also supported the development of these leading and potential sectors by providing a larger portion of the budget in determining the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah-APBD) (Yusida & Maulana, 2022). For this reason, the economic development of the islands was expected to be able to be accelerated by optimizing the leading and

potential sectors with the aim of increasing the community welfare.

CONCLUSION

East Seram Regency had 4 basic sectors which consist of the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector; mining and quarrying sector; real estate; and health service and social activity. The shift-share analysis shows that the economic sectors in East Seram Regency were positively influenced by the national growth. Furthermore, the findings in this study indicate that the economic sectors in Eastern Seram Regency had the potential – if managed properly – to bring a positive impact on the regional economy so that the welfare of the people would also increase. In addition, there were still several economic sectors and their sub-sectors that had not received serious attention from the East Seram Regency government and they had not been fully developed. In fact, this potential had a very high economic value and was supported by the availability of abundant natural resources, such as the fishery sector. Then, the presence of multinational private companies also had not had a significant impact on the economic development in East Seram Regency. Thus, the development process in the archipelagic areas needs a serious attention from the government by focusing on the efforts to utilize the economic sectors from the marine and waters sources.

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