Sectoral Classification And Regional Imbalance Of Mamminasata National Strategic Area

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to analyse the economic structure in the Mamminasata National Strategic Area by using quantitative research methods, based on data sources from the Central Bureau of Statistics using 3 analyses namely Location Quotient, Klassen Typology, and Williamson Index. The results of this study show that there are no significant changes in the economic sector in KSN Mamminasata between 2018 and 2022. Although there was a decline in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, economic growth in the region increased again in 2021. The Klassen Typology analysis shows that Makassar City is categorised as a fast-developing and fast-growing area, while Maros Regency and Sungguminasa Regency are categorised as fast-growing areas, Takalar Regency as a developed but depressed area. The Williamson Index shows that development inequality in KSN mamminasata is stabilising and even decreasing from 2018 to 2022. Despite some challenges, KSN Mamminasata shows the potential for positive and sustainable economic growth. By using regional planning techniques, namely Location Quotient, Williamson Index, and Klassen Typology, it is hoped that the local government can determine the direction of development in determining policies appropriately so that the policies implemented can be realized and support economic growth and development in the Mamminasata region. To strengthen the leading sectors, the government can take programs/policies, one of which is in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, which can create programs to improve agricultural technology, develop infrastructure, and increase market access. This research only focuses on KSN Mamminasata 2018-2022 on sectoral and regional imbalances in the districts / cities of the Mamminasata region.

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INTRODUCTION

The economy is an aspect that is considered very influential on the progress of a country. The condition of the country's economy is considered successful can be seen from the increase in economic value (Brahma et al., 2019). The aim of economic development is to improve the standard of living, intelligence and welfare of a fair and equitable society for further development, economic development will run effectively and efficiently must be in accordance with the development planning that is applied and right on target (Pertiwi et al., 2022).

The government has issued Laws No. 23 and 33 of 2004 to implement regional autonomy. With regional autonomy, local governments are given the opportunity to take care of all their governance more independently according to the conditions of their respective regions and communities so that they can increase the economic potential in their regions without waiting for the central government. (Ismail & Zaimuddin, 2020) said that regional economic development can be interpreted as a process of managing the resources owned by the local government by involving as much as possible in community components and the private sector through a partnership pattern in order to create new employment opportunities and ensure that economists move positively to support the growth of the region.

Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity is able to increase people's income in a certain period. Economic growth is a benchmark in achieving the development of a region's conditions and increasing the sustainable welfare of the community (Wijaya et al., 2021). One indicator to determine the economic growth of a region is by measuring the level of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The welfare of the people in a region can be seen based on the value of GRDP from time to time, where the higher the GRDP, it can be interpreted that the

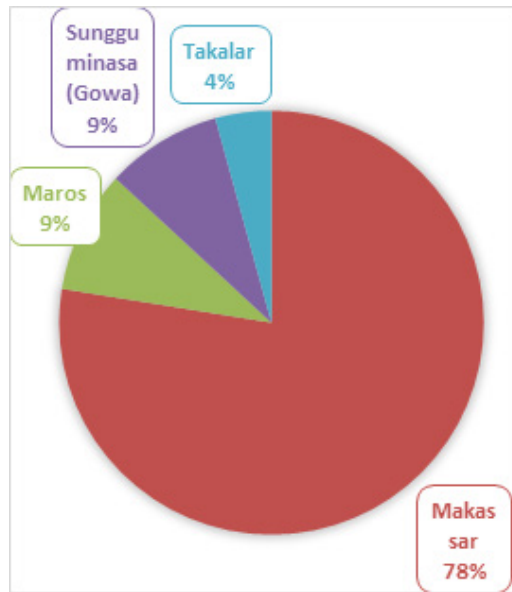economic development of a region is also getting higher.

Economic development is one of the processes of activities carried out by the government to encourage community welfare. (Wahyudi & Tiara, 2022) states that the community is said to be prosperous if the conditions of the community enjoy the needs of life, security, high public services and are accompanied by low levels of poverty and inequality. Economic development as a vision and effort of the government has been stated in the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, namely to advance the general welfare, meaning that the central and regional governments must carry out comprehensive economic development in Indonesia so that people's welfare can be achieved. The economic development in question is the process by which local governments and communities manage resources and shape development from the perspective of economic growth, equity, and sustainability of economic development (Wulandari, 2021).

Development is a process of activity that is considered important and must be carried out by all countries, because globalisation with technological advances and scientific developments, brings changes to all aspects of human life. So, the development process must cover all aspects, both economic and social. Economic development has a close relationship with economic growth, where economic growth is one of the indicators used to measure the success of economic development. (Annisa Efendi et al., 2022) states that development is both a physical reality and the determination of a society to work as hard as possible through a series of combinations of social, economic, and institutional processes in order to achieve a better life.

Local governments now have greater authority to encourage the development process in their respective regions, which will encourage economic growth and

accelerate the national development process. One indicator to determine the economic development of a region is gross domestic product (GDP) data. GDP measures the value added of all economic sectors and the final value of goods and services produced by all economic actors in a region, and is therefore very useful for understanding the economic situation of a region at a certain point in time (Syari et al., 2017).

ness sectors being the Agriculture, Health, and Fisheries sector, as well as the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling sector. Then in Takalar Regency contributed 4% of the contributing business fields, namely in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector and the Transportation and Warehousing sector. This shows that the majority of South Sulawesi GDP, especially KSN Mamminasata, comes from Makassar City. With the study of re-

Source: Data processed (2024)
Figure 1.
GRDP by business field at constant prices in KSN MAMMINASATA 2018-2022

Figure 1 shows that the growth of GRDP in KSN Mamminasata, which consists of Makassar City, Maros Regency, Sungguminasa Regency (Gowa), Takalar Regency from 2018 to 2022, on average contributes to the economic growth of South Sulawesi. Makassar City contributed 78% which was dominated by the Health Services and Social Activities sector, followed by Maros Regency which contributed 9%, the contributing business sectors were the Mining and Quarrying sector, the Manufacturing Industry sector, and the Transportation and Warehousing sector. Sungguminasa (Gowa) district also contributed 9%, with the contributing busi-

source potential through the leading sectors of each district/city in a region, it can produce the same perspective in viewing the potential owned collectively.

The theory proposed by Homer Hoyt in 1939 where the economic base theory details the economic sector into two parts, namely the base sector and the non-base sector. Base activities are oriented towards the export of goods and services outside the economic region in question, because this sector already fulfills the needs within the region. In contrast, non-base activities provide goods and services to people within the economic region without exporting, as the sector's ability to meet local needs
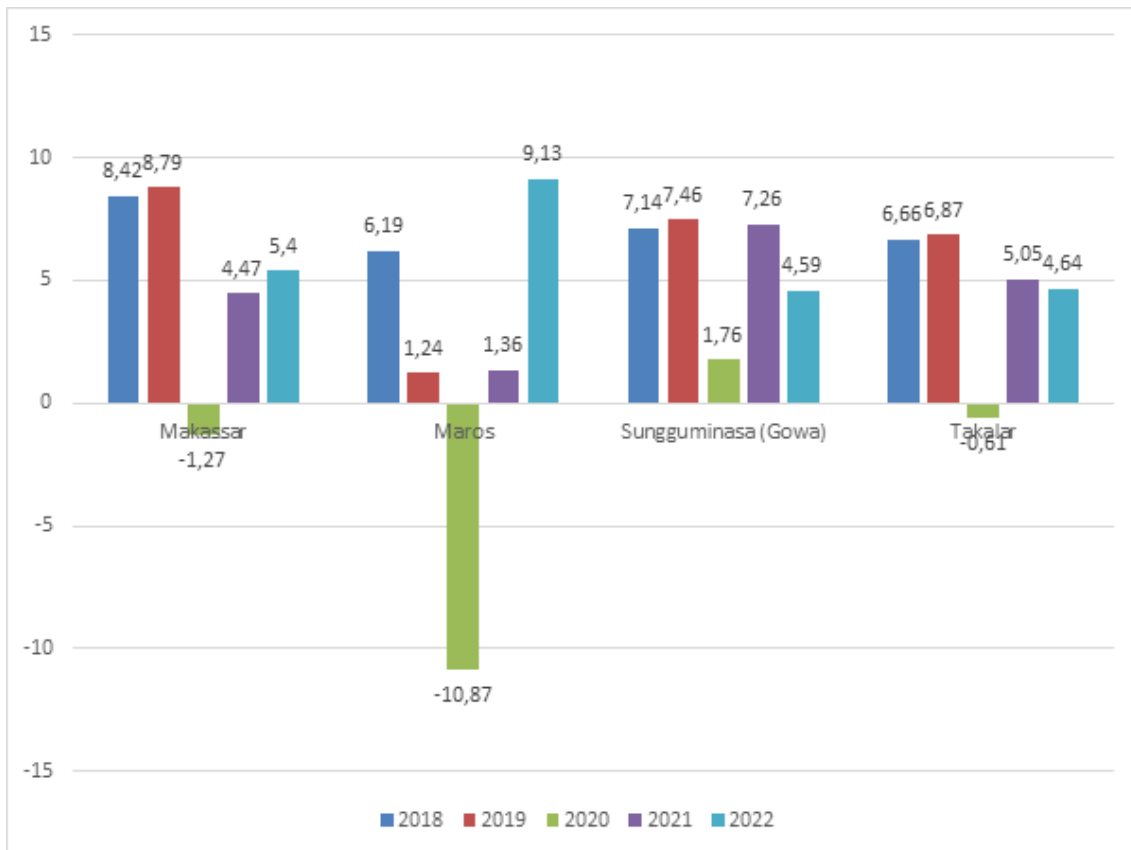
is limited. The production and marketing of non-base activities are limited to the local scope. With the study of resource potential through the leading sectors of each district/city in a region, it can produce the same perspective in viewing the potential owned collectively. According to (Pesurnay & Parera, 2018) regional grouping based on economic growth patterns can be used to compare the level of progress between regions. Thus, the potential of leading sectors and economic growth patterns can be used as basic capital in achieving development goals and increasing the economic growth of a region.

Regional development with the establishment of several National Strategic Areas (KSN), which is the basis for pursuing the acceleration of national economic development, is inseparable from the government's efforts to realise commodities that can compete in the global market. Based on Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, strategic areas are areas in which activities take place that have a major influence on spatial planning in the region and surrounding areas, other activities in similar fields and activities in other fields (Afni Amiruddin & Alam, 2017).

The spatial plan of the MAMMINA-SATA Metropolitan National Strategic Area (KSN) located in South Sulawesi Province which includes Makassar City, Maros Regency, Gowa Regency, and Takalar Regency was formed based on the Decree of the Governor of South Sulawesi Province in 2003. Efforts for regional development, local governments must be able to identify the three pillars of regional growth development owned, namely Natural Resource Potential, Human Resource Potential and Resource Potential. The regional government needs to carry out a policy of prioritising development. regional development in accordance with the potential of the region. So it must focus on development sectors that have a large effect on other sectors.

Iswanto (2015) expressed his opinion that regional GRDP per capita is an indicator to measure the level of welfare of the population in a region, the greater the GRDP per capita of a region, the better the level of welfare of its people. Conversely, the smaller the GRDP per capita of a region, the lower the level of welfare of its people. According to Adam Smith, population growth can drive economic growth. In 2018 to 2019, GRDP growth in the MAM-MINASATA region tended to increase, but in 2020 it decreased to -0 due to the covid-19 pandemic. As a result of covid-19, 4 districts / cities in the Mamminasata region, including Makassar city, experienced a decrease in the GDP growth rate which was at -1.27 then Maros district which experienced a drastic decline which touched -10.87 while Sungguminasa district could still maintain its growth rate above the negative number, Sungguminasa (Gowa) district was at 1.76 but Takalar district also experienced a decline below the negative number which touched -0.61. However, the government continues to strive to increase the rate of regional income again, so that in the 2021 period the rate of GRDP revenue has increased again. According to Mydral (1957), regional inequality occurs due to the influence of the backwash effect because the backwash effect has a greater influence than the spread effect in developing countries. Regional inequality that occurs due to this inequality is a problem that must be sought for its magnitude so that it can be immediately known how to solve it. Inequality of unknown magnitude can lead to other problems such as conflict and increased crime rates (Kuciswara et al., 2021).

Thus, if this is allowed to continue, it can cause instability in an economy. (Hidayat & Darwin, 2017) revealed that to achieve regional economic development goals, the main policy effort is to try as much as possible so that regional develop-

Source: Data processed (2024)
Figure 2.
Growth rate of GRDP by business field at constant prices in MAMMINASATA KSN

ment priorities are in accordance with the potential of the region. Each region has different development potential, so each region must determine which economic sector is more dominant in its region, one way to pursue accelerated growth and equitable development is through superior sectors in each region which can be achieved by intensifying regional development.

With the study of resource potential through the leading sectors of each district/city in a region, it can produce the same perspective in viewing the potential owned collectively. According to (Pesurnay & Parera, 2018) grouping based on economic growth patterns can be used to compare the level of progress between regions. Thus, the potential of leading sectors and economic growth patterns can be used as basic capital in achieving develop-

ment goals and increasing regional economic growth in the Mamminasata Region.

There are several studies that are relevant to this research. Research conducted by (Annisa Efendi et al., 2022) with the title Leading Sector Analysis in Encouraging Economic Growth in Districts / Cities in the Mamminasata Urban Area, this study uses Location Quotient, Klassen Typology, and Shift Share analysis methods using secondary data on GRDP, GRDP per capita, and the economic growth rate of South Sulawesi Province, Makassar City, Kab. Maros, Kab. The results of the study show that in KSN Mamminasata in 2014-2018 there were 13 basic sectors and sectors that had rapid growth were 7 sectors, and the economic structure of KSN Mamminasata had changed its structure from the primary sector to the second-

ary sector or tertiary sector. Then the research conducted by (Imam et al., 2022) with the title Leading Sector Analysis and Economic Structure Shifts in the Mamminasata Region (Makassar, Maros, Gowa, and Takalar) 2016-2021. The study used secondary data on GRDP, GRDP per capita, and the economic growth rate of South Sulawesi Province, Makassar City, Maros Regency, Sungguminasa Regency (Gowa), and Takalar Regency for 6 years using the Location Quotient, Klassen Typology, and Shift Share analysis methods, the results showed that in KSN Mamminasata in 2016-2021 there was no shift in the structure of the economy.

The novelty in this study is that it uses 4 (four) variables, namely, GRDP, GRDP per capita, population, and economic growth rate in 4 districts/cities in the Mamminasata Region of South Sulawesi Province. This study intends to further examine how much inequality has occurred in the Kedungsepur Region in the last 5 (five) years, analyse the potential of resources through the leading sectors of each region, and classify economic growth patterns to improve equitable economic development in the Mamminasata Region. To find out the sectors that are the basis of economic development and leading sectors that contribute to economic growth in KSN Mamminasata, the Location Quotient (LQ), Cluster Typology, and Williamson Index methods were analysed.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative research approach, by collecting and analysing quantitative data, secondary data, data sources in this study were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of South Sulawesi Province and BPS of districts / cities in the Mamminasata Region, including Makassar City, Maros Regency, Sungguminasa Regency (Gowa), and Takalar Regency. The following are the data used in this study:

Looking at the economic development in Mamminasata after the implementation of the regional economy, especially in 2004. The year 2018 is a relevant starting point because it provides sufficient time for regions to adapt to autonomy policies. After that, 2020 marked the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic which had a significant impact on the global and regional economy. So this study compares the 2018-2022 data with the previous period data to see trends and changes in the economic structure in the Mamminasata region.

GRDP at constant prices (ADHK) in South Sulawesi Province in 2018-2022, GRDP at constant prices (ADHK) of districts/cities in the Mamminasata Region in 2018-2022, GRDP per capita at constant prices (ADHK) of districts/cities in the Mamminasata Region in 2018-2022, Population of districts/cities in the Mamminasata Region in 2018-2022 and Economic Growth Rate of districts/cities in the Mamminasata Region in 2018-2022.

This research will provide an objective and factual picture of the level of inequality in regional development, economic potential that can be optimised, and patterns of economic growth by presenting numerical data and more in-depth explanations. This research uses 3 analytical methods, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Klassen Typology, Williasom Index.

Location Quotient Analysis

The analysis method used to determine the leading sector that has the potential to spur growth and its influence on other sectors, where the results become input in the production process (Taufiqqurrachman, 2022). Meanwhile (Maulina, 2021) argues that Location Quotient analysis can be used to analyse potential or basic sectors in an area. This analysis technique is calculated using the contribution of the business sector in a region with the contribution of the same business sector at the

national level or in a wider area.

The calculation of GRDP data for the districts/cities of the Maminasata region shows no significant changes in economic sectors between 2018 and 2022. The main sectors remain stable, there is no clear transition from the non-base sector to the base sector or vice versa (Muljanto, 2021).

Static Location Quoitent (SLQ)

$$LQ = \frac{Xr/Rr}{Xn/Rn}$$

where LQ is Location Quotient, Xr is Value of GRDP of sector i in district/city, Xn is Value of GDP of sector i in the region (Mamminasata), Rr is Total value of GRDP in district/city and Rn is Total value of GRDP in the region (Mamminasata).

If LQ < 1: non-base category, the needs are not sufficient to meet their own needs, so they require supplies from abroad or imports. However, when LQ = 1: non-base category, which means it has no comparative advantage, production is only sufficient to meet local needs or cannot be exported. And when LQ > 1: Including the base category, comparative production allows to meet local needs and even to meet export needs (Paramita Cynthia et al., 2018).

Klassen's typology

Klassen Typology analysis is used to classify the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region. (Larasati & Wijaya, 2022) states that the rate of economic growth and regional GRDP per capita are two indicators in the Klassen Typology analysis to classify regions. Local governments develop development plans based on sector potential by setting certain priorities. one method to identify priority sectors or leading sectors is to use the Klassen Typology analysis tool. Klassen's Typology analysis is carried out by comparing regional economic growth with

top-level regions, and comparing regional GRDP growth with top-level regions as a reference (Muljanto, 2021). (Ciptawaty, 2019) grouped the identified regions into four Klassen Typology classifications by determining the average economic growth on the vertical line and the average per capita income on the horizontal line. The four classifications include:

Quadrant I, which is a developed and fast-growing area, including areas with per capita GRDP levels and economic growth rates higher than the average of all regions in the Mamminasata Region. Quadrant II, which is a developed but depressed area, has a high per capita GRDP, but its economic growth rate is below the average of all regions in the Mamminasata Region. Quadrant III, called a fast-growing region, because it has a high economic growth rate but its GDRP per capita is below the average of all regions in the Mamminasata Region. And Quadrant IV, which is a relatively underdeveloped area, is classified as an area with per capita GRDP and economic growth rates that are both below the average of all regions in the Mamminasata Region.

GRDP Per Capita (Y) / Rate of Growth (R)	Yi > Y	Yi < Y
Ri > R	Quadrant I Fast Developing and Fast Growing Regions	Quadrant III Fast Developing Region
Ri < R	Quadrant II Developed but Depressed Region	Quadrant IV Relatively underdeveloped regions

where Yi is GRDP per capita of Regency/city i at constant prices, Y is GRDP per capita of South Sulawesi Province at constant prices, Ri is Economic growth of Re-

gency / City i and R is Economic growth of South Sulawesi Province.

The Williasom Index

The Williamson Index is a method used to calculate the level of development inequality between regions. This analysis can be measured using data on Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita and population (Asy'ariati et al., 2022). The Williamson Index, which ranges from 0 to 1, shows the level of development inequality between districts/cities in the Mamminasata National Strategic Area (KSN) of South Sulawesi Province. A value closer to 0 indicates that regional economic growth takes place evenly throughout the region. Conversely, if the value is close to 1, it identifies that there is high inequality in economic development between regions, indicating that economic growth is uneven in KSN Mamminasata South Sulawesi Province.

$$IW = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{I}(Yi - \overline{Y})^2 \cdot \frac{fi}{n}}{\overline{Y}}}$$

where
IW is Williamson Index, Yi is GRDP per capita of district/city i, Y is Average per capita GRDP of all regions (Mamminasata, fi is Total population of district/city i and n is Total population of the entire region (Mamminasata).

The magnitude of the Williamson Index value ranges from zero to one or 0 < Vw < 1. According to (Larasati & Wijaya, 2022) the limitations of the level of development inequality between regions using a measure if IW < 0.3 means low regional inequality, IW = 0.3 - 0.5 means moderate regional inequality, if IW> 0.5 means high regional inequality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The calculation of GRDP data for the districts/cities of the Maminasata region shows no significant changes in economic sectors between 2018 and 2022. The main sectors remain stable, there is no clear transition from the non-base sector to the base sector or vice versa (Muljanto, 2021).

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis can help to find the leading sectors that are important for a region. The base sector is a sector that produces products that can be sold/exported to other regions, thereby increasing the region's income. In Mamminasata, there are 13 base sectors, namely the manufacturing sector, water supply sector, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, and repair of cars and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and food supply sector, information and communication sector, financial services sector, real estate sector, corporate services sector, education services sector, health services and social activities sector, and other services sector. This means that these sectors are able to meet the needs in the Mamminasata region and are also able to export products outside the Mamminasata region.

Calculation Results of LQ Analysis of Makassar City

The health and social services sector in Makassar is experiencing positive growth. This is the same as previous research conducted by (Kamaruddin & Alam, 2018) the results showed that Makassar city is more supported by the service sector. Increased investment, infrastructure development, and collaboration between various parties are the main factors supporting this growth. Makassar city government agencies run programmes and activities for social welfare, including assistance to vulnerable groups with disabilities, and the elderly. In addition, many non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local communities are active in social activities, such as community empowerment, disaster relief, and public health programmes.

Table 1.
Location Quotient (LQ) in KSN Mamminasata

Business Field	District/City			
	Makassar	Maros	Sungguminasa (Gowa)	Takalar
A	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors	Leading Sectors
B	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Developing Sectors	Developing Sectors
C	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Developing Sectors
D	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Potential Sectors
E	Potential Sectors	Potential Sectors	Leading Sectors	Developing Sectors
F	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
G	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
H	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors
I	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
J	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
K	Potential Sectors	Developing Sectors	Developing Sectors	Developing Sectors
L	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Potential Sectors
MN	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
O	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Potential Sectors
P	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
Q	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
RSTU	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors

Source: Data processed (2024)

1 : Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector
2 : Mining and Quarrying Sector
3 : Manufacturing Industry Sector
4 : Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector
5 : Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling Sector
6 : Construction Sector
7 : Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair Sector
8 : Transport and Warehousing Sector
9 : Accommodation and Food Services Sector
10 : Information and Communication Sector
11 : Financial Services and Insurance Sector
12 : Real Estate Sector
13 : Company Services Sector
14 : Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security Sector
15 : Educational Services Sector
16 : Healthcare and Social Activities Sector
17 : Other Services Sector

Calculation Results of the LQ Analysis of Maros Regency

The mining and quarrying sector in Maros city is an important part of the region's economy. Maros is known for its abundant limestone and limestone deposits. Mining activities in Maros are regulated by the local government through the issuance of

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mining business licences (IUP) with the aim that mining activities are carried out legally and in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, the local government also cooperates with related agencies to supervise the environmental impact of mining activities, and mining companies are required to carry out land reclamation which aims to restore ex-mining land so that it can be reused, for example for agriculture or green open space. This shows that the leading sector of Maros Regency is in the mining and quarrying sector. These results are supported by previous research conducted by (Imam et al., 2022) the results showed that Maros Regency has a leading sector in the mining and quarrying sector.

Calculation Results of LQ Analysis of Sungguminasa Regency (Gowa)

The water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors of Sungguminasa City (Gowa) continue to experience development and progress. These results are supported by previous research conducted by (Annisa Efendi et al., 2022) the results showed that the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling became the leading sector of Gowa Regency. In water supply, PDAM Tirta Jeneberang is responsible for the provision of clean water in Sungguminasa and its surroundings. PDAM Tirta Jeneberang continues to develop infrastructure to improve clean water distribution to all areas, including hard-to-reach areas. For waste management, the Gowa Environmental Agency (DLH) manages the transportation and collection of waste from households, markets, and public places. DLH Gowa collaborates with various parties to ensure effective waste management using modern technology and efficient management to reduce environmental impacts.

Results of Calculation of LQ Analysis of Takalar Regency

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors not only make a major contribution to the economy of Takalar City, but also provide jobs for the local population. The main commodities of the city of Takalar, such as peas, corn, nuts and strawberries, are also cultivated. Meanwhile for crops like coconut, cocoa, and coffee.

Forests in the city of Takalar are largely people's forests and productive forests managed by the community and the local government. While fishing is in the city of Takalar, which is bordered by the sea so that fishermen in the area can catch fish with various kinds of fish and shrimp. Local governments and various agencies often provide support in the form of training, equipment assistance, as well as market access to improve the productivity and well-being of farmers, farmers and fishermen in the city of Takalar. These results are supported by previous research conducted by (Annisa Efendi et al., 2022) the results showed that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors became the leading sectors of Takalar district.

Then the results of the calculation of the Location Quontient (LQ) analysis of the GDP of the district / city of the Maminasata region show that there are no significant changes in the economic sector between 2018 and 2022, even every year there is an increase in 17 business field sectors. This shows that the government is able to optimally manage the leading sectors without neglecting other sectors in development planning and implementation.

Klassen Typology Classification

Based on the results of the Klassen Typology analysis in the 4 KSN Mamminasata Districts / Cities observed, the classification shows 4 quadrants for each

Table 2.
Klassen Typology in KSN Mamminasata

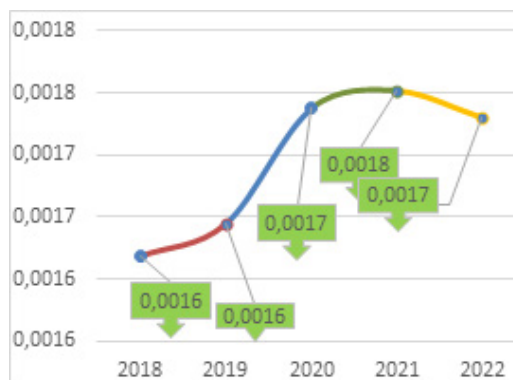| Economic Growth (Y) / GRDP Per Capita (Y)	$Y_i > Y$	$Y_i < Y$
$R_i > R$	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Regions Makassar City	Fast Developing Region Maros Regency Sungguminasa Regency Gowa
$R_i < R$	Developed but Depressed Region	Relatively underdeveloped region Takalar Regency

Source: Data processed (2024)

region of the KSN Mamminasata region, including: Fast developed and fast growing areas (high growth and high income) are areas with high economic growth rates and per capita income exceeding the average of South Sulawesi Province, namely Makassar City.

Fast-growing areas (high growth but low income) are areas with high economic growth rates, but low per capita income levels below the average of South Sulawesi Province, namely Maros District and Sungguminasa District (Gowa). Developed but depressed areas (high income but low growth) are areas with a high per capita level, but a low level of economic

growth below the average of South Sulawesi Province, namely Takalar District.

Relatively underdeveloped areas (low growth and low income) are areas with low economic growth rates and per capita income below the average of South Sulawesi Province, namely Makassar City. The difference in the value of the balance is caused by the amount of GRDP per capita, so that there is a large enough gap. In addition, the state of infrastructure is the driving force of economic growth (Waluyaningsih & Achma, 2020).

The results of the calculation of the Klassen Typology analysis in the 4 KSN

Source: Data processed (2024)
Figure 3.
Williamson Index in KSN Mamminasata

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Mamminasata districts / cities show no significant changes with research conducted in previous years, so economic growth in the districts / cities of the Mamminasata region can be said to be growing well.

Williamson's Index

Judging from the Williamson Index graph, it shows that inequality in the Mamminasata National Strategic Area Prov. South Sulawesi experienced stability and even decreased from 2018 to 2022. Although in 2019-2020 there was an increase in inequality of 1% between districts / cities due to the impact of the co-19 pandemic, accompanied by differences in GRDP per capita between districts that increased. This can be overcome by the Prov. South Sulawesi so that inequality in the region has decreased to date. The development inequality of KSN Mamminasata is categorized as low inequality because the results of the Williamson Index are far below 0.5, thus indicating equitable economic growth.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the data analyzed from 3 analytical tools including Location Quotient analysis, Klassen Typology analysis, and Williamson Index analysis. The results of the Location Quotient analysis show that each Regency / City of KSN Mamminasata has a different leading sector. The leading category sectors in the 4 regencies/cities include agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; transportation and warehousing; health services and social activities.

The results of Klassen's typology show that 4 districts / cities of KSN Mamminasata are in the good category, namely quadrants I and II. Only the city of Makassar consistently shows in the quadrant of fast-developing and superior regions. While Takalar Regency is in quadrant 4 which shows a relatively underdeveloped

area with 8 sectors that are still lagging behind, in KSN Mamminasata there is evenly distributed economic growth, so that there is no inequality, as seen from the results of the Williamson Index analysis in 2018-2022 whose results are far from 0.5 percent. Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, it is hoped that the government in KSN Mamminasata can improve and maintain the position of economic sectors that are included in the advanced and rapidly developing categories, so as to improve the economic sector for districts / cities in KSN Mamminasata which are still relatively underdeveloped.

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