

ANALYSIS OF LEADING SECTOR BASIC SECTORS AND ECONOMIC SECTOR SHIFTS IN THE MAMMINASATA AREA

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ABSTRACT

Economic growth is a crucial and strategic issue in regional and regional development planning. Economic growth is a central issue in regional and regional development, as stated in the Development Nawacita in the United Indonesian government under the leadership of Jokowi and Jusuf Kalla. In the concept of Nawacita, National development is oriented towards the development of villages to achieve equity and balanced regional growth. Nevertheless, a study is needed to find out which economic sectors are superior in the Mamminasata region, considering that the economic sectors in several regions do not yet have competitive advantages. Based on the phenomena faced by the regional government, this study chooses to examine the “Basic Leading Sector Analysis and Economic Sector Shifts in the Mamminasata Region by using descriptive quantitative and qualitative methods. The purpose of this study is to examine the leading sectors of regional development and economic growth (Maminasata) and explain regional development strategies and policies in South Sulawesi. The results of the study show that there are regencies and cities in the Mamminasata Region that have only three leading sectors and Makassar City has 15 leading sectors, which in general have regional competitiveness for themselves and the region or the province of South Sulawesi. In general, the economic sector in the region has low competitiveness and a constant rate of economic growth.

Keywords: *strategy, economic organization, leading sector, base sector and economic sector shift*

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INTRODUCTION

Development planning is a very urgent part of economic development because, through development planning, sustainable development plans can be made from time to time to develop existing economic sectors to create comparative advantage and competitive advantage. Thus, if the development economic space seeks to find a development strategy, development planning is a powerful tool for translating the development strategy into various coordinated development programs (Kuncoro, 2004).

At the regional level, economic development planning can be considered as a plan to improve the use of available public resources in the area and improve the capacity of the private sector to create value from private resources in a responsible manner. Thus, it is hoped that the regional economy can achieve a better condition in the future compared to this previous situation, or at least the same as the previous economic condition (Suparta, 2009).

According to Sirojuzilam, various problems arise regarding regional growth, both related to economic indicators and social indicators, and continue to encourage the development of regional economic growth concepts. In reality, many things related to regional economic growth have not been properly addressed through regional development policies. Regional disparities and development equity are the main problems in regional growth and are still a problem in developing countries (Gulo, 2015).

The center of economic growth is an alternative to drive and spur development to increase people's income through leading sectors and shifting sectors towards advanced or superior

(Daryanto, Arief & Hafizrianda, 2018). When economic growth is directed at areas that have regional potential and facilities, it will accelerate economic progress because indirectly regional progress will make people choose to seek a more decent life in their area elsewhere. In fact, the tendency for most people in Indonesia and South Sulawesi prefers to leave their regions to look for work rather than live in their areas, due to differences in development gaps. In a city with adequate facilities, it encourages the creation of economic growth which is one of the attractions for entering Keta (Adisasmita, 2008).

According to Tarigan, the center of growth (growth pole) can be interpreted in two ways, namely functionally and geographically. Functionally, a growth center is a location for the concentration of business groups which due to the nature of their relationship have dynamic elements to be able to stimulate economic life, both internally and externally (Iqbal & Tri Anggraini, 2019). When viewed geographically, a growth center is a location that has many facilities and conveniences so that it becomes a center of attraction (pole of attraction) which causes various businesses to be attracted to be located there and people like to come to take advantage of the existing facilities at that location. The criteria for a growth center are a fast-growing area, having a leading sector, and having economic interaction with the region behind it (Suseno & Mulyani, 2012).

The creation of centers of economic growth can be started from several sectors that are dynamic and able to provide high output ratios in certain areas, which can have a broad impact (spread effect) and a multiplier effect on other sectors and a wider area. Market power will guarantee an equilibrium (balance) in the spatial distribution of the economy and the trickle-down effect or center-down process will automatically occur when prosperity in urban areas is achieved and starts from a high level such as urban areas to lower areas such as hinterland and rural areas through several mechanisms, namely urban hierarchies and large corporations. The implementation of the creation of growth centers must be followed by a trickle-down effect and a spread effect through harmonious activities between growth centers and the resource base in rural areas so that the activities of growth centers have an impact on the surrounding areas which will also be able to grow (Tejakusuma, 2013).

This research takes the theme Analysis of Leading Sectors or Economic Base Sectors, as well as Shifts in Economic Sectors in the Mamminasata Region, to examine the phenomenon of regional economic development which is very interesting to study, what is very urgent in this research is how to realize a regional economic development strategy so that it can accelerate growth regional economy evenly within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Strategy formulation is basically to create actions or responses to external changes that occur which are seen as having a negative impact on the organization such as; changes in technology, changes in politics, economics, culture, and government policies. These external changes can be anticipated by improving the internal conditions of an organization (Indrajaya et al., 2022; Triana et al., 2020).

Kuncoro (2012) revealed that what is called a strategy is "all steps (policies) with definite calculations to achieve a goal or to overcome a problem. In an even firmer statement relating to technique, that strategy is a calculation regarding a series of policies and overall implementation steps, including methods and techniques.

Aswandi & Kuncoro (2002) that strategy is essentially a general action plan, long-term (future-oriented), and broad in scope. Therefore, strategies are usually formulated in sentences

that contain very general meanings and do not refer to specific or detailed actions. However, strategic planning does not mean that "detailed and specific actions" which are usually formulated in a work program do not have to be prepared. On the other hand, these work programs must also be planned in the strategic planning process and even performance measures must be formulated or defined.

Based on this definition, strategy becomes a fundamental framework in which an organization will be able to express its vital continuity, while at the same time, it will have the power to adapt to an ever-changing environment. On this basis, in a nutshell, strategy can be interpreted as the art of using the skills and resources of an organization to achieve its goals through an effective relationship with the environment in the most favorable conditions.

The main problem in regional development lies in the resources and potential they have to create an increase in the number and types of job opportunities for local communities. To realize this goal, there is a cooperation between the government and the community to be able to identify the potentials that exist in the region and are needed as strength for regional economic development.

Potential economic sectors or leading sectors can be interpreted as economic sectors or productive business activities that are developed as development potential and can become the basis of the economy of a region compared to other sectors in a direct or indirect relationship (Tarigan & Robinson, 2005). The economic sector can be said as a potential sector if it meets several criteria as follows:

1. It is an economic sector that can become a regional base sector, so that the greater the goods and services that can be exported, the greater the level of income obtained by a region.
2. Has a relatively good competitive advantage compared to similar sectors from other regions. The development of this sector will stimulate the development of other sectors, both directly and indirectly related, which will ultimately have a positive impact on the regional economy.
3. Having resources that can support its development, which includes natural resources and human resources. The higher the level of availability of resources owned, the higher the growth rate of the economic sector of the region.

This research attempts to develop the concept of a regional economic development strategy to accelerate the development of underdeveloped regions in order to reduce disparities between regions as proclaimed in the Nawacita of Joko Widodo Yusuf Kalla's government.

The targeted finding is to find a Regional Economic Development strategy to increase regional capacity in economic development, so it is hoped that increasing regional development capacity will enable the economic sector to become a leading sector that can encourage economic growth and people's welfare in the Mamminasata Region.

METHOD

This research approach uses quantitative and qualitative descriptive, using ratio analysis in discussing the phenomena faced by each region in the research area. This approach is intended to measure the ratio of growth and shifts in the economic sector that occur in each region (Sugiyono, 2015). Apart from that, it is also intended to measure which sectors are the leading sectors and the base sectors in the Mamminasata Region.

This research will be conducted in South Sulawesi in regencies/cities, namely: Makassar City, Gowa Regency, Maros Regency, and Takalar Regency. The selection of this location is based on the consideration that the area is the closest area to the Marketing Center.

Method of Collecting Data

Data collection was carried out by gathering information from information sources that were considered valid and reliable sources for both government and private agencies related to data related to this research. The data collection method used is:

1. Interviews: data collection carried out directly to informants, to gather in-depth information regarding the main informant's research objectives (Key Informants) in this study.
2. Observation: is an observation and recording activity carried out by the researcher directly at the location of the research object for all events and actions carried out by each individual who is the research sample.
3. Documentation: collecting data that has been documented by institutions related to this research.

Data Analysis

Basic Theory

$$LQ = \frac{V_i(s) / V(s)}{V_{ir} / V_r}$$

Where:

$V_i(s)$ = Total GRDP of a Regency/City sector

$V(s)$ = Total GRDP of Regency/City

V_{ir} = Total GRDP of a sector at the provincial level

V_r = total GRDP at the provincial level

Shift Share Analysis

$$\Delta Y_i = PR_{ij} + PP_{ij} + PPW_{ij}$$

In detail it can be formed as follows:

$$Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij} = \Delta Y_{ij}$$

$$\Delta Y_{ij} = Y_{ij}(R_a - 1) + Y_{ij}(R_i - R_a) + Y_{ij}(r_i - R_i)$$

Where:

ΔY_{ij} = Δ GRDP sector i in area j

Y_{ij} = GDP of sector i in province j in the base year

Y'_{ij} = GDP of sector i in the province of j in the final year of analysis

Y_i = GRDP of the total sector to the research area in the base year

Y'_i = GRDP of the total sector in the research area in the final year

$Y_{..}$ = GRDP of all sectors in the base year of analysis

$Y'_{..}$ = GRDP of all sectors in the final year of analysis

$$R_a = Y'_{..} / Y_{..} \quad R_i = Y'_i / Y_i \quad r_i = Y'_{ij} / Y_{ij}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Leading Sector or Base Sector

Leading sector as a sector that is very important in the economic development of a region does not only refer to a geographical location but to a sector that spreads in various economic channels so as to be able to drive the economy as a whole. Leading sectors are sectors that are able to encourage growth or development for other sectors, both sectors that supply inputs and sectors that use their output as input in the production process (Jhingan, 2012). Leading sectors are usually related to comparison, be it a comparison on a regional, national, or international scale. In the international scope, a sector is said to be superior if the sector is able to compete with the same sector in other countries. Meanwhile, at the national level, a sector can be categorized as a leading sector if the sector in a certain area is able to compete with the same sector produced by other regions, both in the national and domestic markets. An area will have a leading sector if the region can win the competition in the same sector with other regions so that it can produce exports (Wijaya & Dwi Atmanti, 2009). Leading sectors in an area (region) are closely related to GRDP data from the area concerned.

In the following, data is presented on the leading sectors in the four Regencies and Cities in the Mamminasata Region to find out which business sectors are superior and which are the base sectors.

Superior or Base sector analysis in Makassar City

Based on Table 1 it can be explained which sectors are superior or not superior in Makassar City based on the business field sector. Leading sector or base sector if it has $LQ > 1$ and non-leading sector or non-base sector if it has $LQ < 1$. Sectors that have $LQ > 1$ include: in 2013 there were 12 basic sectors and 5 non-base sectors, namely: Agriculture, Mining and quarrying, electricity sector, storage sector, and government sector with $LQ < 1$. For 2014 there were 12 basic sectors and 5 non-base sectors namely Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, electricity sector, warehouse sector, and government sector with $LQ < 1$. For 2015, there are 12 basic sectors and 5 non-base sectors, namely Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, the electricity sector, the warehousing sector, and the government sector with $LQ < 1$. For 2016, there are 12 basic sectors and 5 sectors non-base, namely the Agriculture, Mining, and Quarrying sectors, the electricity sector, the warehouse sector, and the government sector with $LQ < 1$. For 2014 there were 12 basic sectors and 5 non-base sectors, namely the Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying sectors, the electricity sector, the warehouse sector, and the government sector with $LQ < 1$.

Table 1. Results of LQ Calculations for Makassar City for the 2013-2017 Period

Business field	LQ –Makassar City				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	B	C	D	E	F
Agriculture	0.026335563	0.025868595	0.024952917	0.023842476	0.022779562
Mining & quarrying	0.000282823	0.000218558	0.00017301	0.000147732	0.000127483
Processing Industry	1.461551857	1.445351576	1.435869898	1.427268807	1.432407967
Electricity, Gas & Water	0.477340324	0.486510557	0.468525293	0.462006598	0.459142181

LQ –Makassar City					
Business field	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	B	C	D	E	F
Waste Manager	1.85557834	1.842225888	1.838119756	1.770162144	1.737497942
Construction	1.31008847	1.360285134	1.358215498	10.9420181	1.34795696
Retail, Repair	1.365809291	1.370752712	1.355500106	1.340487499	1.323420562
Warehousing	0.662085321	0.696869965	0.683356156	0.659098623	0.655770172
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	1.706076275	1.6876367	1.687751578	1.678146263	1.61301463
Information and Communication	1.806068162	1.805151271	1.819515737	1.831260292	1.802723238
Financial Services and Insurance	1.602012543	1.59732154	1.591513169	1.57473671	1.581574367
Real Estate Company	1.012230935	1.025561811	1.027760275	0.981003422	0.95166935
Services	2.566061382	2.564906734	2.537394893	2.480167598	2.45560623
Government Administration, Defense and social security	0.706709524	0.701438443	0.722130936	0.70347394	0.700674716
Education Services	1.663926938	1.682784794	1.688267486	1.688299253	1.674659651
Health & social services	1.344539429	1.332403341	1.310181919	1.3166956	1.317510214
Other Services	1.952434606	1.950048809	1.908938386	1.890502301	1.870420962
MAKASSAR CITY LQ	21.51913178	21.57533643	21.45816701	30.76931736	20.94695619

Source: 2017 South Sulawesi BPS data processed

Maros Regency BPS data for 2017 is processed

The five sectors that are not superior or nine bases are sectors that have lower competitiveness than other sectors in a wider area or when compared to the reference region, namely South Sulawesi Province. Thus Makassar City will import goods/services from other regions to meet its needs. While 15 business sector sectors have high competitiveness or become base sectors so that they can export goods and services to other areas outside Makassar City. The many leading sectors in Makassar City have made Makassar the largest provider of goods and services for other regions outside Makassar City, namely several other City Regencies, even outside of South Sulawesi.

Such conditions make Makassar City have high competitiveness and high economic growth in South Sulawesi. Economic growth was driven by the corporate services sector, other service sectors, the telecommunication and information sector, the accommodation and consumption sector, the services and financial and insurance sectors as well as several other sectors that also have $LQ > 1$, such as the manufacturing sector, the retail sector and the waste processing sector.

Analysis of the Superior or Base Sector in Maros Regency

For Maros Regency, there are several sectors that are superior and sectors that are not superior. Based on Table 2 it can be explained which sectors are superior or not superior in

Maros Regency based on the business field sector. Leading sector or base sector if it has $LQ > 1$ and non-leading sector or non-base sector if it has $LQ < 1$. Sectors with $LQ > 1$ include: in 2013 there were 3 base sectors and 14 non-base sectors. The base sector includes the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing sector, and the warehousing sector with $LQ > 1$. For 2014 there are 3 basic sectors namely the mining and quarrying sector, the processing industry sector, and the warehousing sector with

Table 2. Calculation results for Maros Regency LQ in 2013-2017

LQ – Maros District					
Business field	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	B	C	D	E	F
Agriculture	0.781441152	0.79598328	0.80213734	0.07925757	0.810686497
Mining & quarrying	1.07131919	1.16332822	1.205004621	0.134677313	1.545631312
Processing Industry	1.459602741	1.63172761	1.662391579	0.155443177	1.530903921
Electricity, Gas & Water	0.900021306	0.961006181	0.89402532	0.088075213	0.883796226
Waste Manager	0.804613651	0.832116396	0.824814774	0.077495321	0.799372507
Construction	0.466521051	0.48140735	0.481032327	0.381718765	0.478534224
Retail, Repair	0.245145456	0.254563803	0.244739386	0.023323107	0.223201458
Warehousing	9.226313384	8.58462829	8.562450008	0.896320342	8.851117244
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	0.252493635	0.253587365	0.253198383	0.02443288	0.230320291
Information and Communication	0.231664447	0.229401099	0.224108172	0.021253861	0.203292971
Financial Services and Insurance	0.422520468	0.423669868	0.407466146	0.03870885	0.373274766
Real Estate	0.413447321	0.408259116	0.39642753	0.038625927	0.395449651
Company Services	0.061448242	0.060890378	0.058665026	0.005519019	0.055868376
Government Administration, Defense and social security	0.796367561	0.823563718	0.806950008	0.08605625	0.859489984
Education Services	0.326271445	0.325928703	0.309381395	0.029538367	0.279742652
Health & social services	0.360303277	0.367010612	0.361746556	0.034655283	0.332884284
Other Services	0.305033317	0.29784531	0.28090993	0.026225693	0.261476194
Maros District LQ	18.12452764	17.8949173	17.7754485	2.141326935	18.11504256

Source: 2017 South Sulawesi BPS data processed
Maros Regency BPS data for 2017 is processed

$LQ > 1$. While 14 non-base sectors, i.e. sectors with $LQ < 1$. For 2015, there are 3 basic sectors namely the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing sector, and the warehousing

sector with $LQ > 1$. Meanwhile, 14 non-base sectors, namely sectors with $LQ < 1$. For 2016, there are 3 basic sectors, namely the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing industry sector, and the warehousing sector with $LQ > 1$. While 14 non-base sectors, namely sectors with $LQ < 1$. For 2017 there are 3 basic sectors, namely the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing sector, and the warehousing sector with $LQ > 1$. Meanwhile, 17 non-base sectors, namely sectors with $LQ < 1$.

The fourteen sectors that are not superior or non-basic are sectors that have lower competitiveness than other sectors in a wider area or when compared to the reference region, namely South Sulawesi Province. Thus there are 14 sectors in Maros Regency that will import goods and services from outside the Maros area to meet their needs. While the 3 business sector sectors have high competitiveness or become base sectors so that they can export goods and services to other regions outside Maros Regency. The number of sectors that are not superior in Maros Regency makes Maros Regency an area that imports more goods and services from other regions outside Maros Regency, namely several other City Regencies, even from outside South Sulawesi.

Such conditions make Maros Regency have low competitiveness and low economic growth in South Sulawesi. Economic growth was only driven by three main sectors, namely mining and quarrying, the manufacturing sector, and the warehousing sector, as well as several other sectors that also had $LQ < 1$, such as the agricultural sector and several other sectors.

Analysis of Superior or Basic Sectors in Gowa Regency

For Gowa Regency, the condition of sector excellence is that there are several sectors that are superior and sectors that are not superior. Based on Table 3 it can be explained which sectors are superior or not superior in Gowa Regency based on the business field sector. Leading sector or base sector if it has $LQ > 1$ and non-leading sector or non-base sector if it has $LQ < 1$. Sectors with $LQ > 1$ include: in 2013 there were 7 basic sectors and 10 non-base sectors. The base sector includes agriculture, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$. In 2014 there were 8 base sectors and 9 non-base sectors. The base sector includes the agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$. In 2015 there were 7 base sectors and 10 sectors nonbase. The base sector includes agriculture, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, construction sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$.

For Gowa Regency, the condition of sector excellence is that there are several sectors that are superior and sectors that are not superior. Based on Table 3 it can be explained which sectors are superior or not superior in Gowa Regency based on the business field sector. Leading sector or base sector if it has $LQ > 1$ and non-leading sector or non-base sector if it has $LQ < 1$. Sectors with $LQ > 1$ include: in 2013 there were 7 basic sectors and 10 non-base sectors.

Table 3. Calculation results of Gowa Regency LQ in 2013-2017

LQ – Gowa					
Business field	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	B	C	D	E	F
Agriculture	1.508517748	1.46821535	1.443825578	1.409116839	1.397583026
Mining & quarrying	0.423640245	0.429691357	0.45112911	0.505211969	0.548159761
Processing Industry	0.463295626	4.499106247	0.45119503	0.450010403	0.465393824
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.914979384	1.96837476	1.983232076	2.026075972	2.04085896
Waste Manager	1.122183261	1.119462633	1.1229892	1.109523141	1.0980132
Construction	0.897126019	0.886307559	0.881301046	7.130569382	0.886661521
Retail, Repair	0.813417076	0.837549067	0.828859865	0.832229949	0.822175213
Warehousing	0.368193863	0.397862117	0.399886312	0.382599918	0.376770504
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	1.732757372	1.759138477	1.776249658	1.763525122	1.73801893
Information and Communication	1.598386632	1.594576477	1.636596425	1.666294672	1.65649948
Financial Services and Insurance	0.661821002	0.664983569	0.670090288	0.672911816	0.655094089
Real Estate Company Services	1.752216106	1.888261542	2.04012149	2.087910364	2.146843967
Government Administration, Defense and social security	0.279365392	0.278296952	0.27779773	0.275973548	0.275370655
Education Services	1.25097448	1.257967211	1.21299158	1.240624265	1.234123891
Health & social services	0.86357054	0.847739432	0.846941141	0.839641626	0.831189101
Other Services	0.95545656	0.94838573	0.954774374	0.939659957	0.924213734
Gowa District LQ	17.68889342	21.9272245	18.0439561	24.37154088	18.1525262

Source: 2017 South Sulawesi BPS data processed
Gowa Regency BPS data for 2017 is processed

The base sector includes agriculture, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$. In 2014 there were 8 base sectors and 9 non-base sectors. The base sector includes the agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$. In 2015 there were 7 base sectors and 10 sectors nonbase. The base sector includes: agriculture, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and

beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, construction sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$.

In 2016 there were 8 base sectors and 9 non-base sectors. The base sector includes the agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$. In 2016 there were 8 base sectors and 9 sectors non-base. The base sector includes the agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, gas and water electricity, waste processing, accommodation and food and beverage provision, information sector, real estate sector, government sector, and other service sectors with $LQ > 1$.

Some sectors that are not superior or non-basic are sectors whose competitiveness is lower than other sectors in a wider area or when compared to the reference area, namely South Sulawesi Province. Thus there are 9 sectors in Gowa Regency that will import goods and services from outside the Gowa area to meet their needs. While the 8 business sector sectors have high competitiveness or become base sectors so that they can export goods and services to other regions outside Gowa Regency. Several sectors that are not superior in Gowa Regency make Gowa Regency an area that still imports goods and services from other regions outside Gowa Regency, namely several other City Regencies, even from outside South Sulawesi.

Such conditions make Gowa Regency have low competitiveness and low economic growth in South Sulawesi. Economic growth was only driven by eight main sectors namely agriculture, manufacturing, electricity and gas, accommodation, telecommunications, real estate, government, and other service sectors as well as several other sectors which also had $LQ < 1$, such as the agricultural sector and several other sectors.

Superior or Base Sector Analysis in Takalar Regency

For Gowa Regency, the condition of sector excellence is that there are several sectors that are superior and sectors that are not superior. Based on Table 3 it can be explained which sectors are superior or not superior in Gowa Regency based on the business field sector. Leading sector or base sector if it has $LQ > 1$ and non-leading sector or non-base sector if it has $LQ < 1$. Sectors with $LQ > 1$ include: in 2013 there were 4 basic sectors and 11 non-base sectors. The base sector includes: the agricultural sector, electricity, gas and water, the real estate sector, the government sector with $LQ > 1$. In 2014 there were 4 base sectors and 11 non-base sectors. The base sector includes: the agricultural sector, electricity, gas and water, the real estate sector, the government sector with $LQ > 1$. In 2015 there were 4 base sectors and 11 non-base sectors. The base sector includes: the agricultural sector, electricity, gas and water, the real estate sector, the government sector with $LQ > 1$. In 2016 there were 4 base sectors and 11 non-base sectors. The base sector includes: the agricultural sector, electricity, gas and water, the real estate sector, the government sector with $LQ > 1$. In 2014 there were 4 base sectors and 11 non-base sectors. The base sector includes: the agricultural sector, electricity, gas and water, the real estate sector, the government sector with $LQ > 1$. The development of the sector during 2103-2017 did not experience a change in the sector, but only the superiority of the sector experienced an increase in terms of the LQ ratio.

Some sectors that are not superior or non-basic are sectors that are lower than other sectors in a wider area or when compared to the reference area, namely the Province of South Sulawesi. Thus there are 13 sectors in Gowa Regency that will import goods and services from outside

the Gowa area to meet their needs. While the 4 business sector sectors have a high advantage or become the base sector so that they can export goods and services to other regions outside Takalar Regency. Several sectors that are not superior in Takalar Regency make Takalar Regency an area that still imports goods and services from other regions outside Takalar Regency, namely several other City Regencies, even from outside South Sulawesi.

Such conditions make the Regency have low competitiveness and low economic growth in South Sulawesi. Economic growth is only driven by four main sectors namely agriculture, electricity and gas, real estate, and government and other service sectors as well as several other sectors that also have $LQ < 1$, such as the agricultural sector, and several other sectors.

Table 4. Results of Calculation of LQ for Takalar Regency in 2013-2017

LQ – Takalar					
Business field	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	B	C	D	E	F
Agriculture	2.138067211	2.14449977	2.19613384	2.212196995	2.24149687
Mining & quarrying	0.250293726	0.25009499	0.24829803	0.262337846	0.27223367
Processing Industry	0.452149814	0.43248413	0.42261565	0.405418989	0.40454308
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.883930873	1.80675825	1.76079726	1.711481328	1.71159265
Waste Manager	0.453168533	0.46647777	0.4616229	0.440465801	0.43550178
Construction	0.616526521	0.59923333	0.58204242	4.667010688	0.58307077
Retail, Repair	0.969990075	0.98357238	0.96501782	0.942992512	0.93584184
Warehousing	0.800449281	0.83643214	0.82369917	0.805726373	0.80638132
Food & Drink	0.260424805	0.24843464	0.24302489	0.23759189	0.23215304
Accommodation Providers					
Information and Communication	0.661761789	0.630213	0.63059664	0.629397242	0.62618439
Financial Services and Insurance	0.392910768	0.3781191	0.37493456	0.364199511	0.36976102
Real Estate	1.66533322	1.65747169	1.64430051	1.640079471	1.70278691
Company Services	0.018224172	0.01672295	0.01606495	0.015034895	0.01494603
Government Administration, Defense, and social security	1.533434797	1.50378902	1.52396887	1.628814595	1.59776734
Education Services	0.296293789	0.28177032	0.27279661	0.260854197	0.25328301
Health & social services	0.718092932	0.67907346	0.6461831	0.605789543	0.58144575
Other Services	0.208385028	0.20330417	0.19440917	0.183788653	0.18175021
Takalar District LQ	13.31943733	13.1184511	13.0065064	17.01318053	12.9507397

Source: 2017 South Sulawesi BPS data processed
The 2017 Takalar Regency BPS data is processed

Based on the results of the analysis of leading sectors using Location Question (LQ) each region can be mapped as follows.

Table 5. Mapping of Leading Sectors in the Mamminasata Region for 2013-2017

Year	Leading Sectors by Regency/City Region			
	<i>Makassar</i>	<i>Maros</i>	<i>Gowa</i>	<i>Takalar</i>
2013	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	2, 3, 8,	1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17	1, 4, 12, 14,
2014	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	2, 3, 8,	1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17	1, 4, 12, 14,
2015	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	2, 3, 8,	1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17	1, 4, 12, 14,
2016	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17	None	1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17	1, 4, 6, 12, 14,
2017	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17	2, 3, 8	1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17	1, 4, 12, 14,

Table 5 Leading Sectors and non-leading sectors by region in 2013-2017

Information:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 10. Information and Communication |
| 2. Mining & quarrying | 11. Financial Services and Insurance |
| 3. Processing Industry | 12. Real Estate |
| 4. Electricity, Gas & Water | 13. Company Services |
| 5. Waste Manager | 14. Government Administration, Defense,
and social security |
| 6. Construction | 15. Education Services |
| 7. Retail, Repair | 16. Health & social services |
| 8. Warehousing | 17. Other Services |
| 9. Food & Drink Accommodation
Providers | |

Based on the Leading/Basic Sector Map as can be seen in Table 5, in the 2013-2017 period, Makassar City had 11 leading/base sectors, Maros Regency had 3 leading/base sectors and in 2016 Maros District had no leading sectors, Gowa has 9 leading/base sectors, and Takalar Regency has 4 base sectors.

Shifts in the Economic Sector

Analysis of shifts in the economic sector is one way to find out the similarities or differences between regions. This analysis assumes that changes in income, production, or employment of a region can be divided into three growth components, namely: the regional growth component, the proportional growth component, and the regional share growth component. In principle, Shift Share Analysis seeks to break down the amount of deviation (difference) between the added value in a certain year with the three growth component variables and the added value in the initial year (base year). This is intended to find out the changes that occur from the shift in the sector towards the sector itself and other sectors in an economy, so that it can be known which sectors are experiencing increased changes in generating added value from economic

activities that have taken place and are currently taking place, as information material. in formulating regional or regional development policies.

Shifts in the Economic Sector in Makassar City

Makassar City is a region that has the most adequate development facilities compared to other regions in South Sulawesi. With adequate supporting facilities, Makassar City has high economic activity followed by high economic growth as well. Table 5 shows that from 2013 to 2017 there was an increase in GRDP of Rp. 533,924.4546 billion rupiah in the development area of Makassar City. The results of the classical shift-share analysis show that the development of Makassar City's GRDP has had a positive impact on the GRDP of the regional development area, this is indicated by the increase in GRDP in the regional share of 2081,492.82 billion rupiah, meaning that the development of Makassar City's GRDP still has a significant influence on increasing GRDP South Sulawesi region.

Table 6. Regional Share Growth Components (PPW) Using GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices According to Business Fields in Makassar and South Sulawesi Cities in 2013-2017 (in Million Rupiah)

Business field	Year				Information
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY	
	a	b	c	d	
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Agriculture	140,823.5801	-572,629.757	-68,108.2725	-68,108.2725	
Mining & quarrying	430.25781	-1,748.29258	-903.031889	-903.031889	
Processing Industry	5,139,675.269	-20,899,465.9	-41,447.9901	-41,447.9901	
Electricity, Gas & Water	10,977.77381	-44,637.5689	-942.068821	-942.068821	
Waste Manager	63,137.57296	-256,735.217	-10,490.5272	-10,490.5272	
Construction	3,925,918.134	-15,963,963.9	767,620.3513	767,620.3513	
Retail, Repair	4,747,110.734	-19,303,180.2	-272,127.303	-272,127.303	
Warehousing	644,381.4647	-2,620,247.8	21,469.54908	21,469.54908	
Food & Drink	580,205.9115	-2,359,290.56	-91,521.2183	-91,521.2183	
Accommodation Providers					
Information and Communication	2,862,823.714	-11,641,101.9	196,711.6932	196,711.6932	
Financial Services and Insurance	1,406,524.081	-5,719,349.08	30,948.78732	30,948.78732	
Real Estate	924,429.6822	-3,759,008.15	-155,637.249	-155,637.249	
Company Services	276,935.6595	-1,126,102.46	-28,647.9573	-28,647.9573	
Government Administration, Defense and social security	837,440.9879	-3,405,286.06	28,628.41472	28,628.41472	
Education Services	2,283,206.222	-9,284,202.68	229,280.6042	229,280.6042	

Business field	Year					Information
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY		
	a	b	c	d	e	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	
Health & social services	622,471.9726	-2,531,157.05	-5,844.09213	-5,844.09213		
Other Services	614,999.8036	-2,500,772.97	-65,065.2353	-65,065.2353		
PDRB Makassar	2081,492.82	-1,019,888.80	533,924.4546	533,924.4546		

Source: BPS South Sulawesi 2018
Makassar City BPS 2018

The second component of the shift-share analysis is Proportionally Shift (PS), which measures the relative change in economic growth or decline in the South Sulawesi region compared to the economy of Makassar City. This measurement can show whether the economy in the Makassar City area is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster than the economy in South Sulawesi. In Table 6 it can be seen that in general, the total PS is -1,019,888.80 billion rupiah and according to the business sector, all sectors have negative PS values indicating that in general the economic growth of the Makassar City area is slower than the economic growth of South Sulawesi. The third component of regional share growth shows that the 6 sectors in Makassar City have high competitiveness in their own region. This situation is reflected in the fact that there are still sectors that have low regional competitiveness in Makassar City within their own territory.

Shifts in the Economic Sector in Maros Regency

Maros Regency is an area that has limited development facilities compared to other regions in South Sulawesi. With limited supporting facilities in Maros Regency, it has low economic activity followed by low economic growth as well.

Table 7 shows that from 2013 to 2017 there was an increase in GRDP of Rp. 7,637,3462 billion rupiahs in the development area of Maros Regency. The results of the classical shift-share analysis show that the development of Maros Regency's GRDP has decreased so that it has not been able to have a positive impact on the GRDP of the regional development area, but in terms of regional share it has experienced growth, this is indicated by an increase in GRDP in the regional share of Rp. 25081492.82 billion rupiah, meaning the development of GRDP Maros Regency still has a significant influence on increasing the GRDP for the South Sulawesi region.

Table 7. Components of Regional Growth (PR) using GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices According to Business Fields in Maros and South Sulawesi Regencies in 2013-2017 (in million rupiah)

Business field	Year					Information
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY		
	a	b	c	d	e	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	
Agriculture	140,823.5801	-572,629.757	-68,108.2725	-499,914.449		
Mining & quarrying	430.25781	-1,748.29258	-903.031889	-2,221.06666		

Analysis of Leading Sector Basic Sectors and Economic Sector Shifts in the Mamminasata Area

Processing Industry	5,139,675.269	-20,899,465.9	-41,447.9901	-15,801,238.6
Electricity, Gas & Water	10,977.77381	-44,637.5689	-942.068821	-34,601.8639
Waste Manager	63,137.57296	-256,735.217	-10,490.5272	-204,088.172
Construction	3,925,918.134	-15,963,963.9	767,620.3513	-11,270,425.4
Retail, Repair	4,747,110.734	-19,303,180.2	-272127.303	-14,828,196.8
Warehousing	644,381.4647	-2,620,247.8	21,469.54908	-1,954,396.79
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	580,205.9115	-2,359,290.56	-91,521.2183	-1,870,605.87
Information and Communication	2,862,823.714	-11,641,101.9	196,711.6932	-8,581,566.47
Financial Services and Insurance	1,406,524.081	-5,719,349.08	30,948.78732	-4,281,876.22
Real Estate	924,429.6822	-3,759,008.15	-155,637.249	-2,990,215.72
Company Services	276,935.6595	-1,126,102.46	-28,647.9573	-877,814.755
Government Administration, Defense and social security	837,440.9879	-3,405,286.06	28,628.41472	-2,539,216.66
Education Services	2,283,206.222	-9,284,202.68	229,280.6042	-6,771,715.85
Health & social services	622,471.9726	-2,531,157.05	-5,844.09213	-1,914,529.17
Other Services	614,999.8036	-2,500,772.97	-65,065.2353	-1,950,838.4
PDRB Maros	25,081,492.82	-101,988,880	533,924.4546	-7,637,3462

Source: BPS South Sulawesi 2018

BPS Maros City 2018

The second component of the shift-share analysis is Proportionally Shift (PS), which measures the relative change in growth or decline in the economic growth or decline of the South Sulawesi region compared to the economy of Maros Regency. This measurement can show whether the economy in the Maros Regency area is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster than the South Sulawesi economy. In Table 7 it can be seen that in general, the total PS is -101988880 billion rupiahs and according to the business field, all sectors have negative PS values indicating that in general the economic growth of the Maros Regency area is slower than the economic growth of South Sulawesi. The third component of regional share growth shows that all sectors in Maros Regency have low competitiveness in their own region. This situation is reflected in 6 sectors having positive numbers and 11 sectors having negative numbers. Even so, Maros Regency obtained an area share of 533.924.4546 billion rupiahs. This shows that regional competitiveness is still high within its own region

Shifts in the Economic Sector in Gowa Regency

Gowa Regency is an area that has relatively adequate development facilities compared to other regions in South Sulawesi. With limited supporting facilities in Maros Regency, it has low economic activity followed by low economic growth as well.

Table 8. Components of Regional Growth (PR) using GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field in Gowa Regency in 2013-2017 (in million rupiah)

Business field	Year				Information
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY	
	a	b	c	d	
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	951,310.7246	-3,868,314.53	352,286,108	349,369,105	
Mining & quarrying	76,006.54068	-309,064.215	85,064.3796	-147,993.295	
Processing Industry	192,140.4712	-781,299.688	231.903115	-588,927.314	
Electricity, Gas & Water	5,193.850647	-21,118.3958	1,331.28869	-14,593.2564	
Waste Manager	4,503.099829	-18,309.7941	-413.026489	-14,219.7208	
Construction	317,054.0222	-12,89235.79	-2,0547.4668	-992,729.231	
Retail, Repair	333,420.1057	-1,355,785.14	9,364.18024	-1,013,000.85	
Warehousing	42,261.49207	-171,846.689	3,106.50745	-126,478.69	
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	69,496.13636	-282,590.835	-349.960223	-213,444.658	
Information and Communication	298,800.629	-1,215,011.97	39,973.9634	-876,237.373	
Financial Services and Insurance	68,526.88712	-278,649.61	-4,057.9914	-214,180.714	
Real Estate	188,721.3973	-767,396.739	164,096.682	-414,578.659	
Company Services	3,555.687981	-14,457.1758	-265.987177	-11,167.475	
Government Administration, Defense and social security	174,823.9461	-710,885.647	-10,947.8217	-547,009.523	
Education Services	139,748.7411	-568,259.145	-23,431.6309	-451,942.035	
Health & social services	52,167.06524	-212,125.574	-8,362.88353	-168,321.392	
Other Services	40,231.19896	-163,590.758	-5,123.19828	-128,482.758	
PDRB Gowa	2,957,961.996	-12,027,941.7	352,515,777	343,445,798	

Source: BPS South Sulawesi 2018
Gowa City BPS 2018

Table 8 shows that from 2013 to 2017 there was an increase in GRDP of IDR 343,445,798 billion in the development area of Gowa Regency. The results of the classical shift-share analysis show that the development of the GRDP of Gowa Regency has had a positive impact on the GRDP of the regional development area, this is indicated by the increase in GRDP in the area share of Rp. South Sulawesi.

The second component of the shift-share analysis is Proportionally Shift (PS), which measures the relative change in economic growth or decline in the South Sulawesi region compared to the economy of Makassar City. This measurement can show whether the economy in the Makassar City area is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster than the economy in South Sulawesi. In Table 8 it can be seen that in general, the total PS is - 12027941.7 billion

rupiah and according to the business field, all sectors have a negative PS value indicating that in general the economic growth of Gowa Regency is slower than that of South Sulawesi.

The third component of regional share growth shows that the 8 sectors in Maros Regency have high competitiveness in their own region. This situation is reflected in the fact that there are still 9 sectors that have low regional competitiveness but still contribute competitiveness with a GRDP value of 352,515,777 billion rupiahs. This shows that competitiveness in its own region is still low and needs to be improved.

Shifts in the Economic Sector in Takalar Regency

Gowa Regency is an area that has relatively adequate development facilities compared to other regions in South Sulawesi. With limited supporting facilities in Maros Regency, it has low economic activity followed by low economic growth as well.

Table 8 shows that from 2013 to 2017 there was a decrease in GRDP of Rp. 3,822,003.37 billion rupiah in the development area of Takalar Regency. The results of the classical shift-share analysis show that the development of the PDRB of Takalar Regency, although it has decreased, has had a positive impact on the GRDP of the regional development area, this is indicated by an increase in GRDP in the area share of Rp. 1351881.069 billion rupiah, meaning that the development of GRDP in Takalar Regency still has a significant influence on the increase in GRDP in the South Sulawesi region.

Table 9. Components of Regional Growth (PR) using GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field in Takalar Regency in 2013-2017 (in million rupiah)

Business field	Year				Information
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY	
	a	b	c	d	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Agriculture	616,078.879	-2,505,160.906	268,170.524	-1,620,911.5	
Mining & quarrying	20,518.5524	-83,433.347	11,841.34504	-51,073.4497	
Processing Industry	85,681.29177	-348,404.6089	-19,125.8986	-281,849.216	
Electricity, Gas & Water	2,334.712001	-9,492.277114	-395.176687	-7,552.7418	
Waste Manager	830.9033944	-3,377.537669	44.54604974	-2,502.08823	
Construction	99,557.6361	-404,829.9907	-464.629263	-305,736.984	
Retail, Repair	181,672.331	-738,732.9939	14,885.64717	-542,175.016	
Warehousing	41,980.25745	-170,703.1046	10,403.52956	-118,319.318	
Food & Drink Accommodation Providers	4,772.525423	-19,405.14362	-1,182.64227	-15,815.2605	
Information and Communication	56,525.49238	-229,848.3086	-143.775276	-173,466.592	
Financial Services and Insurance	18,589.05827	-75,587.36093	-465.003921	-57,463.3066	
Real Estate	81,955.4085	-333,254.0799	25,883.14506	-225,415.526	
Company Services	105.9843728	-429.64218	-57.496225	-381.154032	

Business field	Year				
	PR	PP	PPW	ΔY	Information
	a	b	c	d	e
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Government Administration, Defense and social security	97,917.60473	-398,161.306	34,957.53177	-265,286.17	
Education Services	21,908.65072	-89,085.85472	-8,588.11765	-75,765.3217	
Health & social services	17,914.68223	-72,845.07054	-11,308.9257	-66,239.314	
Other Services	3,537.098808	-14,381.49808	-1,206.01148	-12,050.4108	
PDRB Takalar	1,351,881.069	-5,497,133.03	323,248.5916	-3,822,003.37	

Source: BPS South Sulawesi 2018

BPS City of Takalar 2018

The second component of the shift-share analysis is Proportionally Shift (PS), which measures the relative change in economic growth or decline in the South Sulawesi region compared to the economy of Makassar City. This measurement can show whether the economy in the Makassar City area is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster than the economy in South Sulawesi. In Table 9 it can be seen that in general, the total PS is -5497133.03 billion rupiah and according to the business field, all sectors have negative PS values indicating that in general the economic growth of the Takalar Regency area is slower than the economic growth of South Sulawesi.

The third component of regional share growth shows that all sectors in Takalar Regency have high competitiveness in their own territory. Even though several sectors have negative numbers, they still provide regional competitive advantages with a GRDP value of 323.248.5916 billion rupiahs. This shows competitiveness in its own territory but still needs to be improved.

In general, the condition of shifting sectors in the Regency/City area in the Mamminasata Region can be explained as shown in Table 9 that for fast-growing sectors in Makassar City, there are 8 sectors, Maros Regency has 6 sectors, Gowa Regency has 13 sectors, and Takalar Regency has 14 sectors. For sectors that grow slowly, Makassar City has 9 sectors, Maros Regency has 11 sectors, Gowa Regency has 4 sectors, and Takalar Regency has 3 sectors. Meanwhile, for the advanced sector, there is none in all regions within the Mamminasata area. For sectors that have increased, there are only 6 sectors in Makassar City and 11 sectors have decreased, while Maros, Gowa, and Takalar Regencies have all experienced a decline in the economic sector (not advanced).

Table 10. Conditions of the Economic Sector in the Mamminasata Region Based on Shift Share Analysis Results

Sector conditions according to the results of SSA analysis	Leading Sectors by Regency/City Region			
	<i>Makassar</i>	<i>Maros</i>	<i>Gowa</i>	<i>Takalar</i>
Fast growing sector within its territory	3,7, 6, 10, 15, 11,12, 14	3, 7, 6,10, 15, 11	1, 7, 6, 12, 14,15,3,9,11, 8, 16, 2, 17	1, 7, 6, 14, 3, 12,10,15, 11, 16, 2, 9, 17, 4
Slow Growing Sector within its territory	2, 5, 1 , 4, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17	1, 2, 4, 5, 7,8, 9, 12, 13,14, 16, 17	4, 5, 10, 13,	5, 8, 13
An advanced sector in its territory	None	None	None	None
Sectors that have not advanced in its territory	All sectors	All sectors	All sectors	All sectors
Sectors that have high competitiveness in the region	6 , 8, 10, 11, 14, 15	6, 15, 11, 14, 8, 10	1, 2, 12,10, 7, 8, 4,3	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14,
Sectors that do not have competitiveness in the region	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17
An increasing sector	6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15	No sector	No sector	None
The sector that experienced a decline	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17	All sectors	All sectors	All sectors

Information:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 10. Information and Communication |
| 2. Mining & quarrying | 11. Financial Services and Insurance |
| 3. Processing Industry | 12. Real Estate |
| 4. Electricity, Gas & Water | 13. Company Services |
| 5. Waste Manager | 14. Government Administration, Defense and social security |
| 6. Construction | 15. Education Services |
| 7. Retail, Repair | 16. Health & social services |
| 8. Warehousing | 17. Other Services |
| 9. Food & Drink Accommodation Providers | |

Development Strategy to be Implemented

Based on the results of this study using the Location Cuetion (LQ) analysis tool and Shift Share Analysis, some of the findings through in-depth analysis are that there are several sectors that are not yet superior in the Mamminasata region, making it very difficult to develop their

own region, for example, in Moro Regency there are only 3 (three) leading sectors out of 17 existing business sector sectors, as well as for Takalar Regency, there are only four 4 (four) leading sectors out of 17 existing business sector sectors. Likewise, Gowa Regency, which is adjacent to Makassar City, only has 9 (nine) leading sectors out of 17 business sectors, while Makassar City has 12 (twelve) leading sectors.

The lack of leading sectors in the three regions within the Mamminasata Region has an impact on the low competitiveness of the regional economy so that the community relies more on meeting their needs from other regions. In the third case, Gowa Regency, Maros Regency, and Takalar Regency all have enormous natural resource potential and abundance, but cannot be utilized optimally so these three areas are still classified as areas that have not developed even with a measure of poverty which is still relatively high, unemployment is high, most residents leave their areas to look for work, especially to Makassar City and some others become Migration to other areas in the South Sulawesi region, some even choose to migrate between islands and between countries (see Table 5).

Furthermore, by using the Shift Share analysis, it was found that out of the 4 (four) areas in the Mamminasata Region, there are sectors that are growing rapidly, such as; Makassar City 8 sectors have fast growth, and 9 sectors grow slowly in their area, Maros Regency 7 sectors are growing fast and 10 sectors are growing slowly, Gowa Regency has 13 sectors growing fast and 4 sectors growing slowly, Takalar Regency 14 sectors growing rapidly within its territory and 3 slow growing sectors.

For the advanced sectors in their territory, all of the four City Regencies do not have advanced sectors. This illustrates that the regions which are in the Mamminasata region have proportionally decreased income, although, from a growth perspective, they are still experiencing economic growth but tend to have constant economic growth. Such phenomena are becoming common throughout the Mamminasata Region although some show higher growth rates when compared to one another. For example, Makassar City has high economic growth compared to other regions.

In terms of regional competitiveness of the four regions in the Mamminasata Region, Makassar City has 6 business sectors that have high regional competitiveness and 11 sectors that have low competitiveness, Maros Regency has 6 sectors that have high competitiveness within its territory and 11 sectors that have low competitiveness, Gowa Regency has 8 sectors that have high competitiveness in its territory and 9 sectors that have low competitiveness, Takalar Regency has 7 sectors that have high competitiveness and the rest are still low competitiveness.

In terms of economic sector growth in the Mamminasata Region, Makassar City, there are 6 sectors that have experienced an increase in growth and 11 sectors that have experienced a decline in growth. Not a single sector has experienced an increase in Maros, Gowa, and Takalar Regencies and all of them have experienced a decline in their economic sector growth (see Table 10).

Based on the analysis of leading sectors and shifts in the economic sector in the Mamminasata Region in the 2013-2017 period, it was found that the low economic growth in the Maros, Gowa, and Talar Regencies compared to Makassar City's economic growth was caused by the large number of business sectors that not yet superior in the three regions so that most of their production is only consumed within their own territory and even imports some of

their needs into their territory. Phenomena like this cause the region not to enjoy the added value or multiplier effect produced by the region. The impact is that people's incomes become low, economic growth cannot increase, and the provision of employment opportunities becomes very limited, due to the lack of superior sectors or bases that can provide a multiplier effect in the region itself.

Even though there are several sectors that are superior in the Regency area, they do not yet have high competitiveness, in fact, all regions show that there are no advanced sectors in their region in the 2013-2017 period. This indicates that the area in general is growing but the growth is constant, in fact, there are three Regencies in the Mamminasata Region that have not experienced an increase in the growth of their economic sector, namely Maros, Gowa and Takalar Regencies.

Based on the analysis of the results of this study, several recommendations can be put forward in the context of formulating a regional development strategy in the Mamaminasata Region, especially in the Regencies of Maros, Gowa, and Takalar:

1. In order to encourage regional economic growth in the Mamminasata Region, the regional government needs to conduct an assessment of several sectors that are not yet leading or have not yet become the base sector, to encourage the sector to become superior and become the base sector.
2. The local government needs to study the factors that cause low economic competitiveness in several business sectors in the areas within the Mamminasata area.
3. Study or research is needed on the phenomenon of growth in the economic sector which has not experienced an increase in growth in the Mamminasata region.

An in-depth study of the causes of the undeveloped economic sector in the Mamminasata Area in order to encourage progress in the existing sectors to create an increase in economic growth in the Mamminasata Region.

CONCLUSION

Whereas based on the results of calculations using the LQ Method, it was found that Makassar City has many leading sectors and is a basis compared to other Regencies in the Mamminasata Region, so Makassar City is superior in the economy. Many goods and services are exported outside the territory except for products from the agricultural sector and several other sectors that still have advantages. The advantages of the economic sector in Makassar City have an impact on high economic growth, because most products from Makassar City are sent outside the region, while Maros, Gowa, and Takalar Regencies still import products from other regions so that the impact on economic growth is still low.

Based on the calculation of shifts in the economic sector, it is found that in general the regions within the Mamminasata Region have experienced economic progress and can have an impact on the surrounding economic development. Even though proportional growth has decreased, it does not have a negative impact because economic growth can still increase in the 2013-2017 period.

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