Regional Development and Design for the Formation of Regional Growth Centers Through the Utilization of Local Potential

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Submission date: 06-Feb-2023 09:06PM (UTC-0600)
Submission ID: 2008180372
File name: egional_Development_and_Design_for_the_Formation_of_Regional.pdf (601.67K)
Word count: 4446
Character count: 23789

Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies

ISSN (print): 2644-0490, ISSN (online): 2644-0504

Volume 6 Issue 2 February 2023

Article DOI: 10.47191/jefms/v6-i2-07, Impact Factor: 6.274

Page No. 619-625

Regional Development and Design for the Formation of Regional Growth Centers Through the Utilization of Local Potential

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ABSTRACT: This study investigates the role of regional development as a new growth area and its contribution to regional development based on its natural and economic wealth potential. A room's story is significant to create community welfare. This study used a descriptive method based on the results of field observations and secondary data, which were analyzed using the Gravity Model approach, Williamson Index and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, and qualitative research. The results showed that the interaction between Sekotong and its surrounding areas was relatively high. It can be seen that the Sekotong-Sheet position has the most excellent gravity valueIt can also be explained that Sekotong currently has two mainstay sectors as the base sector, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining sector. The other three sectors, such as Wholesale and Information are potential sectors to become base sectors for the future. With the development of marine and hilly potentials through tourism, of course, the hope is that it will divert community activities from destroying nature (illegal gold mining) to actions to protect and preserve the surrounding environment. This study reveals that the changing of people characters from destructive mindset into the hospitality toward the environment.

KEYWORDS: Regional development, growth center, development contribution, Location Quotient, contribution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Regional development is a process carried out by local governments and communities in managing existing resources to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity or economic growth in the region. The ultimate goal of regional development is to build community welfare that meets equity, growth, and a sustainable process(Athukorala & Narayanan, 2018). To achieve these goals, local governments and communities must cooperate to use existing resources and be able to assess the potential that the regions have(Chapple & Montero, 2016; Nischalke & Schöllmann, 2005). The implementation of regional development priorities that are not by the regions' potentials can result in slowing down the process of regional economic growth(Athukorala & Narayanan, 2018; Chapple & Montero, 2016). Therefore, in regional development, the most important thing is that an area can identify every potential it has, then analyzes it to make this potential add value to regional development.

Regional development and spatial development are inseparable parts of regional development. Spatial development and sectoral development must go hand in hand(Jin, Xu, & Huang, 2019). The spatial planning policy is one of the considerations in determining development activities. In its provisions, regional spatial planning is choosing parts of the area (zone) regulated for use, and there are parts of the site that are not held for use. (Ali & Varshney, 2013; Blair, Berry, & McGreal, 2007). For those parts of the area whose use is not regulated, the utilization is left to the market mechanism(Blair et al., 2007). The purpose of planning the use of regional space is to provide the greatest possible prosperity to the community. This spatial planning policy is inseparable from the availability of potential and resources in each region. With this potential availability, an area can become an industrial area/area, agriculture, protected areas, tourism, and others.

The coastal area of the Sekotong region has become a new icon for West Lombok in its tourism development. So far, it is understandable that the Sekotong area has received less attention for tourism development because the local government is very focused on dealing with tourism development in the North (Senggigi, and Tiga Gili / Air, Meno, and Trawangan) which have earned big names at the tourism world level. Sekotong has started to be in great demand and visited by guests/tourists. Facilities and infrastructure (transportation, telecommunications, electricity, and others) are continuously built and fulfilled. With the local government and the community's (stakeholders) ' hard work, Sekotong has started to get a lot of attention and response from

investors to invest and do activities there. Thus, Sekotong is expected to become one of the centers of economic growth in the West Lombok region for the future. Geographically, a growth center is a location that has many facilities and conveniences so that it becomes a center of attraction (pole of interest), which causes various kinds of businesses to be attracted to being located in that area. People are happy to come to take advantage of these existing facilities, even though the possibility does not exist—the interaction between these ventures.

This research will comprehensively analyze the potential and support of the Sekotong area, which is expected to contribute to the economic development of the surrounding area in particular and West Lombok in general; its contribution is in the form of spread effects or backwash effects to the surrounding area.

II. METHOD

This research is a quantitative descriptive study, with the location of West Lombok Regency, especially Sekotong Sub-District. With a favorable geographical condition, this sub-district has sufficient natural and water resources, namely marine resources and mountainous areas that are still beautiful, making this region a promising future for development. The type of data used is quantitative data, with secondary data qualifications that are time series in nature. Data sources come from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of NTB Province, BPS and BAPPEDA of West Lombok Regency, and Sekotong District, as well as online sources.

Furthermore, the variables identified and associated with this study include 1). Distance between regions, which is the length of the point line from Sekotong Subdistrict to the capital of West Lombok Regency (Gerung) and other subdistrict cities in kilometers, 2). Population, namely all people who have been domiciled in the local geographic area for six months or more and those who have been domiciled for less than six months but aiming to stay, with a person/soul unit, 3). Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB), which is the amount of added value arising from all production units in an area within a certain period of time in units of million rupiahs, 4).

The data that has been collected is analyzed with several models of analysis tools, including the gravity model, which is used for urban planning analysis which assumes that the population agglomeration factor, activity concentration, or natural resource potential has an attraction that can be analogized as an attractive attraction between 2 (2). two) magnetic poles, (Hendarto, 2014). The general equation for this Gravity model is:

$$\mathbf{Tij} = \frac{Pi\ x\ Pj}{Dij^2}$$

Where: Tij = movement of population from place i to place j;

Pi = total population in place I

Pj = total population at place j;

Dij = distance between place i - place j

Meanwhile, to measure the comparison of development levels between regions, the

Williamson Index approach is used, which is also used to detect whether a part (growth center) is able to play a role in the surrounding area. Statistically, the Williamson Index formulation (Adisasmita, 2008) is as follows:

$$Vw = \frac{\sqrt{(yi-y)^2(fi/n)}}{y}$$, the reference; 0 <Vw <1

Where: yi= Regional GDP per capita I; y = GRDP per capita average of all regions

f_i = Total population of area I; n= The total population of the entire area

The criteria for this index are; if Vw is close to 1, it means that the site is very lame, and if VW is close to zero, it means that it is very even.

Furthermore, to study an economic sector/subsector included in the superior classification or not used the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool, which measures the concentration of activity in an area by comparing its role in the regional economy with the part of similar activities in the economy above it (provincial or regional). National), with formulations (Arsyad, 2000);

$$LQ_i^R = \frac{V_i^R / V^R}{V_i / V}$$

Where:

VR = income from sector I in the Sekotong sub-district.

VR = total income in the Sekotong District area.

Vi = income from sector I in West Lombok Regency.

V = total income in West Lombok Regency.

The measurement criteria are as follows; if the value of LQ> 1, the sector is included in the base sector, if the value of LQ <1, it is not the base sector and tends to import from other regions, whereas if LQ = 1, it means that the domestic products owned by that region are consumed by themselves.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

A. The attractiveness of Sekotong growth in the surrounding area.

The area of Sekotong Subdistrict is one of the centers of attention and tourism development in West Lombok recently. This attention is undoubtedly quite reasonable, considering that Sekotong has many specific advantages when compared to other sub-districts in the West Lombok region in general. Therefore, under these conditions, of course, the relationship between the Sekotong Subdistrict and its surrounding areas (especially Gerung as the center of West Lombok's growth) will be more meaningful for the future. This situation is also supported by the data and analysis results. With the Gravity Model analysis approach, the position and potential of Sekotong Subdistrict and its surrounding areas can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Results of the Analysis of the Gravity Model of the Sekotong Subdistrict with the Surrounding Area of 2018

No.	Poros Between Districts	Result
1	Sekotong - Sheet	10,077,979
2	Sekotong - Gerung	5,334,879
3	Sekotong - Kurian	1,826,474

Source: Processed data.

With these results, it can be explained that the interaction between Sekotong Subdistrict and its neighboring sub-districts is relatively high. From the gravity value, it can be seen that the Sekotong-Sheet position has the most significant value, namely10,077,979 (the greater the value indicates, the more robust the interregional interaction). This reflects that the distance factor (besides the population) is sufficient to determine the interaction between regions, and Sheet here does have the closest distance between the axis of the two areas (Sekotong-Sheet). Subdistrict Gerung followed, with a value5,334,879. AlthoughGerung has a strategic role (as the district capital and growth center of West Lombok), interaction with Sekotong remains below the Sheet, due to the distance element. And as a comparison, Kuripan District with a further distance has a smaller gravity value, namely1,826,474.

As it is known that each region has a different gravity index value. This reflects the strength of the relationship between the growth center and the surrounding area. The greater the value of the resulting gravity index, indicating the more robust relationship between the two poles of development. Conversely, if the value of gravity is small, for high interaction between growth centers and supporting areas, it shows inter-regional influencing behavior, namely the affected area and the affected area.

B. The Role of Sekotong Growth in the Surrounding Area

As A new growth area in the West Lombok region, Sekotong is undoubtedly expected to be able to contribute to the growth of its supporting areas. The income gap is an indicator of whether or not a growth area is effective in providing a solid or weak influence (spread effect or backwash effect) on supporting areas. One of the benchmarks that can be used to see the level of income inequality between these regions can be seen from the Willamson Index value. This index provides an overview as a supporting reference, where if the index results obtained are close to 0, then the income inequality between regions is relatively small, and vice versa, if the results obtained are immediate to 1, the disparity between areas will get bigger. On this basis,

Table 2. Interaction of Sekotong Sub-Districts and Surrounding Areas 2018

No.	districts	Williamson Index Value
1	Sekotong	0.0198
2	Sheet	0.4084
3	Gerung	0.0119
4	Kuripan	0.0612
5	**Average**	**0.1247**

Source: Processed data.

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Based on the calculation results of the Williamson Index (as shown in the table above), the four supporting sub-districts that have interactions with the Sekotong West Lombok area, all of their values are close to 0 with an average of 0.1247. This indicates that economic growth in these regions, both new growth areas and supporting parts, is relatively evenly distributed. From this value, it can also be analyzed that Gerung Subdistrict is a sub-district that has the most vital interaction with Sekotong Subdistrict as a new growth area because it has the smallest Williamson Index value, which is 0.0119 when compared to other sub-districts. On the other hand, the sub-district with the highest index value among other sub-districts was Lembar District, with an index of 0.4084. This is because the Sheet has a relatively large amount of GRDP, with a relatively small population, which causes its index value to be more significant. However, this amount is still included in the reasonably even (not lame) category with Sekotong because the matter is still below 0.5. Thus, Sekotong Subdistrict, as a new growth center, has been able to provide a spread effect (positive effect) on neighboring sub-districts. From this situation, it is hoped that in the future, other sub-districts that intersect with Sekotong can have more economic impact so that they can trigger an increase in the district's GRDP.

With the explanation above, in general, the development gap between the new growth area of Sekotong and its surrounding areas (especially the growth center of West Lombok) is relatively low. This condition is reflected in the relatively small average index value, which is close to 0. Therefore, Sekotong Subdistrict as a new growth area can be said to have succeeded in providing a pretty good spread effect on the surrounding sub-districts (supporting areas). The low level of inequality also illustrates the success of West Lombok in general in implementing regional development policies by placing Sekotong Subdistrict as a new growth area that has been able to provide a spread effect to the surrounding Districts/areas.

C. The leading economic sectors/subsectors of Sekotong.

The analytical tool used to determine the advantages of a sector / sub-sector in the economy of a region is the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. With this analysis, it will be known whether a sector is included in the basic (mainstay) or non-basic (non-reliable) sector. The base sector is a sector that produces goods and services capable of meeting the needs of the region itself (Sekotong), as well as being able to contribute to areas outside Sekotong, especially West Lombok Regency. The primary variables used for the calculation are the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) of the Sekotong Subdistrict and the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) of West Lombok Regency. From the results of the LQ calculation for each sector in the Sekotong Subdistrict, results can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.Basic and Non-Basis Sectors of Sekotong Subdistrict, 2015-2017.

No.	Business field	2015	2016	2017	Total	Average	Cluster
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.421	0.519	1,809	2,748	**1,016**	(+) B
2	Mining and excavation	1,901	1,874	3,697	7,472	**2,491**	(+) B
3	Processing industry	0.634	0.618	0.628	1,880	**0.727**	(-) NB
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.475	0.438	0.463	1,376	**0.459**	(-) NB
5	Water Supply & Waste Management	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
6	Construction	0.545	0.551	0.571	1,668	**0.556**	(-) NB
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.775	0.766	0.785	2,326	**0.875**	(-) NB
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.169	0.176	0.174	0.520	**0.173**	(-) NB
9	Provision of food and drink accommodation	0.293	0.280	0.297	0.868	**0.289**	(-) NB
10	Information and Communication	0.857	0.854	0.873	2,578	**0.859**	(-) NB
11	Financial Services and Insurance	0.316	0.306	0.303	0.924	**0.308**	(-) NB
12	Real Estate	0.464	0.452	0.458	1,370	**0.457**	(-) NB
13	Company Services	0.306	0.307	0.313	0.926	**0.309**	(-) NB
14	Adm Pemthan, Defense, Social Security Compulsory	0.576	0.581	0.603	1,757	**0.586**	(-) NB
15	Education Services	0.435	0.437	0.449	1,317	**0.439**	(-) NB
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.449	0.456	0.465	1,367	**0.456**	(-) NB
17	Other Services	0.613	0.620	0.633	1,867	**0.622**	(-) NB

Source: Primary data processed.

Information: B = base sector, and NB = nonbasis sector.

From the calculation results In the table above, it can be seen that the base value of each sector varies during the analysis period. In general, the economic sectors in Sekotong are relatively new to develop, so that there are not many reliable sectors to become the base sector. Of the 17 existing sectors, only two industries meet the requirements to become the base sector, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Mining, Quarrying sectors. This is understandable considering that Sekotong is a newly developing area, with a hilly and mountainous area topography as well as a vast sea area; it is very natural that it's forest and marine potential are the mainstay of the region and its economic base.

However, in the future, there are several sectors that have the potential to develop and could become a base sector as well, including Wholesale / Retail Trade, Information and Communication, and the manufacturing industry. For now, these sectors are not yet a base sector because the LQ value is still low, but it tends to be close to 1. In line with the time development and growth of the Sekotong tourism sector, this is not difficult to achieve in the future, especially for the Information and Communication sector. . The rest are non-basic sectors, such as water supply and waste management, transportation and warehousing, provision of food and beverage accommodation, financial services and insurance,

With this description, it will be taken into consideration for local governments in determining the direction of their regional development policies. Because by knowing the classification of these economic sectors (basis and non-basis), the government can evaluate these sectors as priority sectors, given the multiplier effect it creates. However, other sectors must receive attention to become the base sector in the next future.

D. Sekotong Area Development Based on Integrative Local Potential.

As the results of the analysis above, Sekotong's mainstay potential is currently based on two main sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors (more specifically the forestry and fisheries sub-sectors) and the mining and quarrying sector. This situation is supported by the topography of the Sekotong area, of which 37.58 percent are water / marine areas of a site of 529.38 km2 and the remaining 62.42 percent island. Most of the land area (68.36 percent) is hill / mountainous land. With these conditions, Sekotong has a wealth of natural resources that are very potential to be developed.

The hills and mountains (including forests) that there actually contain a lot of mining goods in the form of gold and copper. On the one hand, this gives hope to the local community as a source of livelihood for their livelihoods by carrying out non-formal (illegal) traditional mining, but on the other hand, it creates environmental pollution problems and damage to the biota of some plants and the surrounding land. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all parties to deal with this problem in an integrative manner by diverting the community's activities from illegal mining to activities that protect the environment and care for its sustainability.

For water / marine areas, Sekotong's resources are very potential. Sekotong waters have many small islands (Gili), which are the destination spots for nautical tourism and fisheries cultivation. The existence of this Gili can also function as a barrier to the waves of the Indian Ocean and the Lombok strait so that the big waves do not directly hit the beach and the water around the beach becomes calmer. Such conditions are indeed very suitable and have a potential for pearl cultivation. In addition, the Gili-Gili has its own charm with white sand and pearl sand; besides, the quality of the water is clean and calm.

Some Gilis have strategic positions as international cruise ship shipping lanes. Even on Gili Gede, there is already a Marina (sailing ship base / Yacht), which is always stopped by every voyage from the Malaysia-Singapore-Gili Gede-Australia route. Generally, the ships will stop at Gili Gede for 7-10 days, where the crew will rest, water sports (surfing, diving, parasailing, and others), as well as camping and social service.

Along the southern hemisphere, Sekotong starting from the Sepi-Blongas-SelodonganMekaki-Pelangan area, which is directly opposite the Indian Ocean (south pole), has its own peculiarities with hilly land topography. This area is very potential for coastal tourism and protected forests as well as sports (paragliding, motor racing) and camping activities because of the nature that supports and the stunning scenery to the high seas.

With such tremendous potential, it is very appropriate for Sekotong to become a new growth center that will support the development of the surrounding area and West Lombok in general for the future. Besides that, with the development of tourism and sports activities in the locations specified above, it can be used as a diversion for local community activities from illegal mining activities to activities that protect and maintain their environment.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above analysis, it can be concluded that the interaction between Sekotong and its neighboring areas is quite strong. From the gravity value, it can be seen that the Sekotong-Sheet position has the most excellent gravity value(reflecting the increasingly strong interaction between regions). Gerung Subdistrict, although it has a strategic role (as the

district capital and the center of West Lombok's growth), is followed by Gerung Subdistrict, but interaction with Sekotong remains below the Sheet, due to its distance. The sub-districts around the Sekotong area have relatively even economic growth in line with Sekotong. For this reason, as a new growth area in West Lombok, Sekotong must continue to be encouraged for its development. The potentials that are owned are identified more intensively and utilized to be able to leverage regional economic development. Investors must be convinced of the possibility that Sekotong has and be supported by investment incentives for investors.

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