Exploring the Potential of Leading Economic Sectors in Rebana Region, West Java Province

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Article Information

Abstract

The study explores the basic and leading sectors of the Rebana Region as areas of development planning through industrialization that are prepared to accelerate economic development and overcome regional disparities in the West Java Province. The study utilizes a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection was carried out secondarily as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDRP) data and analyzed using Location Quotient (LQ), Shift-share, and Klassen Typology techniques. The results showed potential sectors are mining and quarrying, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and corporate services. Progressive and competitive sectors that support the development and acceleration of industrialization are water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, transportation, and storage, accommodation and food service activities, financial and insurance activity and real estate activity. Furthermore, the fastest-growing sectors are construction, transportation, and trade, financial services and insurance, as well as Human Health and Social Work Activities, but the industrial sector falls into the underdeveloped category. Conclusion: This area has great potential to develop. When referring to the plan of economic acceleration through industrialization for the current relatively undeveloped territory, infrastructure construction and investment are carried out in the development of the territory in the hope that industrial sectors and other potential sectors can thrive and be competitive.

INTRODUCTION

Mega Regional Development of the North Coast of Java Island is experiencing quite rapid economic growth. Various plans have been implemented as an effort to accelerate the economy in the North Coast region of Java Island, one of which is accelerating the economy of the Rebana Region. This acceleration has an important role in the economic growth of a region which can have an impact on increasing community income and Regional Original Income (Ibramsyah, et al. 2024) in regency/cities of the Rebana Region. In this case, accelerating economic growth is seen as an effort to increase production capacity to achieve added value as output as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a region (Hasibuan, 2020). Economic growth shows the success of development (Estrada & Wenagama, 2019).

The Rebana Region is one of the areas that is being prepared to become a new urban area with equal development steps taken to overcome the regional disparities in West Java Province from the development of Metropolitan Jakarta Raya and Metropolitan Bandung Raya (Presidential Decree 87/2021). Accelerated development of the Rebana Region is being carried out in the northern region of West Java Province, covering 7 district/city locations that are integrated (figure 1). This area has been planned as a driver of provincial and national economic growth through industrialization as the main attraction for investment (Widagdo et al. 2023). The Rebana Region was designed as a regional activity center to reduce the burden on Greater Bandung Metropolitan (Setiawan & Calil, 2024) and support the Bogor, Depok, Bekasi, Karawang, and Purwakarta industrial areas which have currently reached the limit of their environmental carrying capacity (Governor 84/2020). The development of the Rebana Region is determined as an eco-industry-based regional development which is realized through the construction of industrial areas (KI) as determined by 13 Industrial Designation Area (KPI) points spread across five regency (Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Sumedang Regency, Majalengka Regency, and Cirebon Regency) while Kuningan Regency and Cirebon City are supporting areas for the development of the Rebana Region (Presidential Decree 87/2021).
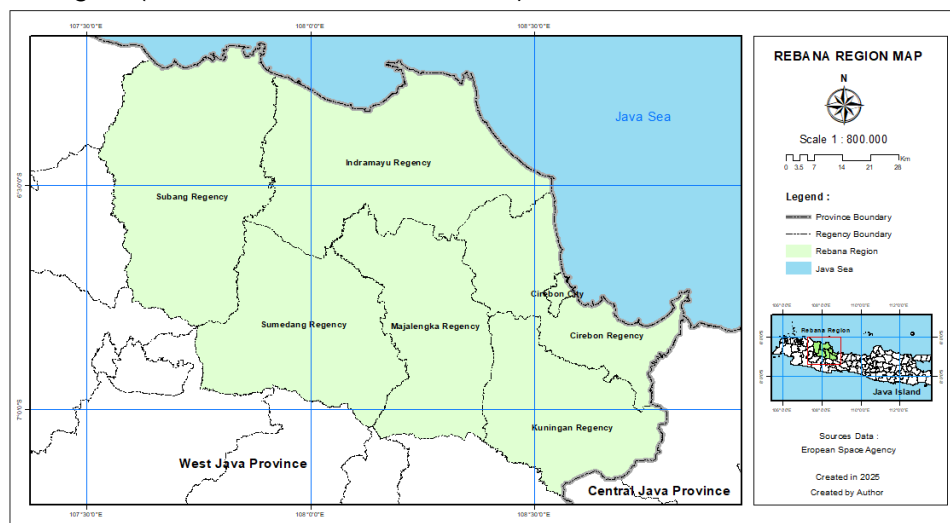

Sources: Land and Spatial Planning Service, 2023
Figure 1. Rebana Region Map

Equal distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth in regency/cities in the Rebana Region is still considered unbalanced. In Figure 2, it can be seen that the percentage level of GRDP growth in the last three years is that the GRDP percentage of Indramayu district is the highest, reaching 9.75% or 3.60% ahead of Majalengka district as the district with the second highest GRDP percentage value and a difference of 4.11% from Subang district as the district with the highest GRDP level. lowest in the Rebana Region (BPS, 2024). Based on the data, there

is still uncertainty in the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in the Rebana region so the government is planning economic development through acceleration in the industrialization sector. However, in order to maximize the potential of available resources, it is necessary to know whether the contribution of the basic and leading sectors to supporting the economic acceleration of these industrial sectors is the right choice or not. Each region has different potential of each other, which encourages the existence of specialization based on the comparative advantages of the region (BPS, 2024).

The primary base sector produces added value, enhances the productivity of economic acitivies, creates a multiplier to stimulate other economic sectors, has high activity in local and international markets (Anggarawati, et. al. 2022) and helps local governments increase local original income and consider regional development decisions (Ibramsyah, et al. 2024). Development priorities should be aligned with the key sectors (potentials) of each regency or city so that resource utilization can be optimized to maximize economic growth (Ayu et. al 2019).
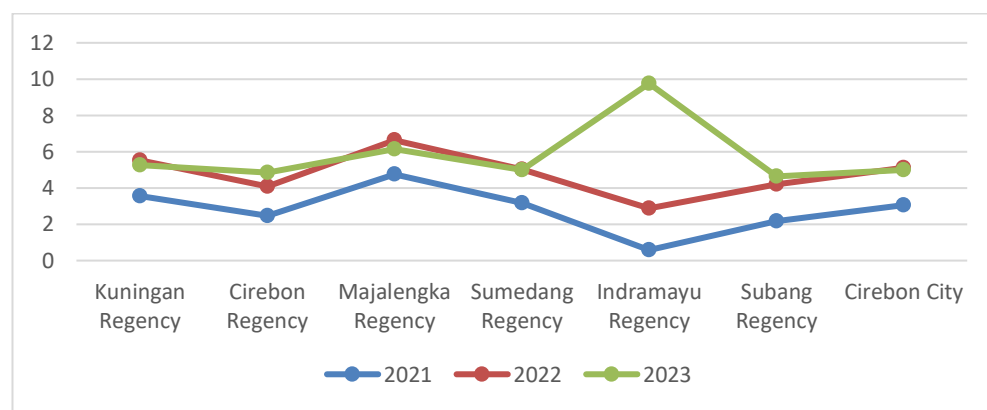
Sources: BPS, 2024
Figure 2. Percentage of GRDP Growth in Rebana Region

In connection with the plan to accelerate the economy in the Rebana region conducted analysis through three approaches namely Quantity Location (LQ), Shift-Square (SS) and Klassen Typology. These are considered effective in finding out how the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on leading sectors in increased economic growth (Hidayat & Darwin, 2017) and used for decision-making in regional development policies based on potential sectors (Ajrun & Nurhayati. 2024). Thus, the study aims to explore the economic potential through the analysis of basic and leading sectors as a reference to determine the development of the basic and senior sectors to support the economic acceleration in the Rebana region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
This research used a quantitative method. The research location was carried out in the Rebana Region which includes 7 regency/cities consisting of Subang Regency, Sumedang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Majalengka Regency, Kuningan Regency, Cirebon Regency, and Cirebon City.

The type of data used is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) time series data in 2018-2022 to analyze the basic and leading sectors in the Rebana Region. However, there are limited data for 2023 so we use the most updated data. Secondary data collection techniques include research reports, scientific journals, statistical data, and information media. Apart from that, data analysis techniques focus on Location Quotient (LQ), Shift-share and Klassen Typology as follows:

A. Location Quotient (LQ)

Based on Sharazati, et. al. (2021), the Local Quotient (LQ) method is used to evaluate the economic base of a region by comparing the role of industry in that region with its role nationally. This analysis also considers the area's strengths and weaknesses compared to the national average. Local economic potential is a consideration in designing regional development strategies, while factors that hinder the development of the local sector must be taken into account in determining improvement priorities. The Location Quotient (LQ) method is used to compare the relative contribution of a sector's added value in a specific region (Regency/City) with its contribution at the provincial or national level. In other words, LQ measures the comparison between the proportion of output of a particular sector in a city and the proportion of output of the same sector at the provincial level. LQ determination can be done using the formula described as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{Si/S}{NI/N}$$

Information :

Si = GDP of sector i in districts/cities within the Rebana Region (Kuningan Regency, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, Sumedang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Subang City, Cirebon City).

Ni = GDP of sector i in West Java Province (as the reference region).

$S = 1,$ = Total GDP of districts/cities within the Rebana Region (Kuningan Regency, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, Sumedang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Subang City, Cirebon City).

$N,$ = Total GDP of West Java Province.

Interpretation:

$LQ > 1,$ = Basic and leading sectors (Capable of exporting)

$LQ < 1,$ = Non-based and non-leading sector, no potential (Non-export, not yet able to serve markets within and outside the region)

$LQ = 1,$ = Sector balanced with wider area (Non-export, only able to serve markets within the region)

B. Shift Share

This analysis is used to determine the efficiency and productivity of each sector. This method compares the growth rate of the regional economic sector of Rebana with the rate of economic growth at the provincial level, namely West Java. By using shift share analysis, changes in the structure of the economy can be seen during a certain observation period. According to Blair, et. al. (1996), the formula for calculating the transfer portion in Syafrizal (1997) is as follows:

$$Dij = Nij + Mij + Cij$$

Information :

Dij = Changes in GDP of sector/subsector i in districts/cities within the Rebana Region (Kuningan Regency, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, Sumedang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Subang City, Cirebon City).

Nij = Changes in GDP of sector/subsector i in the Rebana Region due to the influence of overall economic growth in West Java Province.

Mij = Changes in GDP of sector/subsector i in the Rebana Region due to the influence of higher growth in sector I at the provincial level.

Cij = Changes in GDP of sector/subsector i in the Rebana Region due to the competitiveness of leading sectors in West Java Province.

C. Typology Klassen

Typology Klassen is a regional economic analysis tool that helps classify economic sectors in a region. The aim is to determine the classification of economic sectors based on two main indicators, namely the rate of economic growth and the share of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), taking into account the regional economic status and comparing it with reference regions. According to Ragiliawan, et al. (2018) typology klassen analysis can also help identify the status of economic sectors in certain regions by focusing on economic sectors on a wider regional scale. Information regarding the typology klassen can be obtained through a matrix described as follows:

Table 1. Typology Klassen Matrix

Economic Growth Rate (r)	Contribution	
	yiky	**yiky**
rikr	The sector is fast developing and growing fast	The sector is growing fast
rikr	The sector is advanced but depressed	The sector is relatively underdeveloped

Sources: Syafrizal, 1997

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Base Sector

Base Sector Based on LQ analysis for the last 5 years, namely 2018-2022, the Rebana Region is lead in several sectors. The three main leading sectors are (1) Mining and Quarrying, (2) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, (3) Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security. LQ analysis is conspicuous in Table 2 below :

Table 2. LQ Rebana Region to West Java in 2018-2022

No	Economic Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	2,34	2,31	2,23	2,30	1,79
2.	Mining & Quarrying	3,19	3,25	3,04	2,85	2,30
3.	Manufacturing	0,54	0,55	0,57	0,56	0,93
4.	Electricity & Gas	0,46	0,46	0,48	0,49	0,38
5.	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	1,15	1,16	1,13	1,08	0,91
6.	Construction	1,10	1,08	1,07	1,10	0,85
7.	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	1,04	1,01	1,02	1,02	0,79
8.	Transportation & Storage	1,16	1,18	1,17	1,19	1,04
9.	Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1,14	1,14	1,13	1,18	1,29
10.	Information & Communication	0,81	0,81	0,76	0,71	0,54
11.	Financial & Insurance Activities	1,47	1,51	1,48	1,51	1,18
12.	Real Estate Activities	1,15	1,14	1,10	1,06	0,94
13.	Business Activities	0,88	0,88	0,96	0,92	1,33
14.	Public Administration & Defence, Compulsory Social Security	1,59	1,57	1,59	1,78	1,12
15.	Education	1,63	1,66	1,59	1,68	1,11
16.	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,53	1,52	1,61	1,59	1,31
17.	Other Service Activities	1,02	1,02	1,01	1,00	0,87

Sources: analysis results, 2024

We present the result of LQ analysis more clearly in graphic form below :
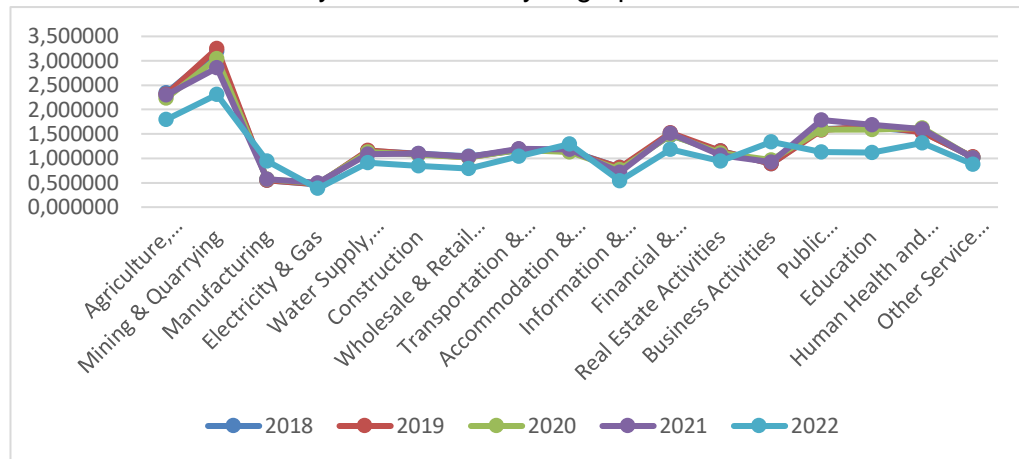
Sources: analysis results, 2024
Figure 3. LQ Rebana Region in 2018-2022

The phenomenon of the mining and quarrying, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Corporate Services sectors being included in the leading sectors based on the Location Quotient (LQ) calculation results may be caused by several factors. One of them is the wealth of certain natural resources in a region, which makes the mining sector one of the leading sectors. Apart from that, agriculture can become a leading sector if the region has geographical and climatic conditions that support productive agriculture. In research by Malmberg, et. al. (2018) regarding the regional economy in Sweden, they found that the mining and agricultural sectors in several rural areas have a high LQ, indicating that these sectors are the leading sectors in these regions. Factors such as abundant natural resources and geographical conditions that support productive agriculture are the main explanations for why these sectors are leading in certain regions in Sweden.

On the other hand, based on research by Halas, et. al. (2018), who researched the regional economic structure in Hungary, stated that the corporate services sector, such as consulting, management, and financial services, has a high LQ in several rapidly developing urban areas. Factors such as strong economic growth, the presence of large corporate concentrations, and the rapid adoption of information technology have fueled the growth of the corporate services sector in these regions.

B. Shifts and The Role of The Economy

The result of Shift shares analysis calculation in the table 3 below:

Table 3. Shift Share Rebana Region to West Java in 2018-2022

Economic Sector	Mij	Mij	Category	Cij	Category	Dij	Net Shift	Category
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	9.026,47	-4.107,28	Low	4.277,19	Competitive	9.196,38	169,91	Progressive
Mining & Quarrying	3.965,48	-5.514,18	Low	-1.343,14	Non Competitive	-2.891,84	-6.857,32	Regressive
Manufacturing	12.605,24	-1.647,96	Low	55.238,70	Competitive	66.195,97	53.590,74	Progressive
Electricity & Gas	102,40	-145,16	Low	89,27	Competitive	46,52	-55,89	Regressive
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	43,57	38,04	Fast	8,36	Competitive	89,97	46,39	Progressive
Construction	4.119,43	752,03	Fast	1.066,45	Competitive	5.937,91	1.818,48	Progressive
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	8.050,55	-2.771,25	Low	12,13	Competitive	5.291,43	-2.790,12	Regressive

Transportation & Storage	2.571,84	49,59	Fast	1.775,61	Competitive	4.397,04	1.825,20	Progressive
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1.442,44	416,69	Fast	2.373,43	Competitive	4.232,56	2.790,12	Progressive
Information & Communication	1.272,89	5.059,02	Fast	-1.539,23	Non Competitive	4.792,67	3.519,79	Progressive
Financial & Insurance Activities	1.689,78	578,85	Fast	543,10	Competitive	2.811,73	1.121,95	Progressive
Real Estate Activities	646,46	760,99	Fast	221,23	Competitive	1.628,68	982,22	Progressive
Business Activities	172,65	11,34	Fast	706,03	Competitive	890,02	717,36	Progressive
Public Administration & Defence, Compulsory Social Security	1.665,79	-1.101,70	Low	-653,48	Non Competitive	-89,39	-1.755,18	Regressive
Education	1.981,28	1.377,66	Fast	-799,13	Non Competitive	2.559,82	578,54	Progressive
Human Health and Social Work Activities	522,35	529,16	Fast	221,60	Competitive	1.273,11	750,76	Progressive
Other Service Activities	963,10	454,79	Fast	507,85	Competitive	1.925,74	962,64	Progressive

Sources: analysis results, 2024

Based on the results of the shift-share analysis in Table 3, it can be seen that of the 17 sectors analyzed for calculating Mij (Industrial Mix), 11 of them have positive values. This shows that these sectors have experienced significant growth and made a rapid contribution to the economy of the Rebana Region. These sectors include: (1) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities, (2) Construction, (3) Transportation & Storage, (4) Accommodation & Food Service Activities, (5) Information & Communication, (6) Financial & Insurance Activities, (7) Real Estate Activities, (8) Business Activities, (9) Education, (10) Human Health and Social Work Activities, (11) Other Service Activities. Meanwhile, from calculating the Cij factor (Competitive Advantage/Competitiveness) in the shift-share analysis, it is known that 13 of the 17 sectors have positive values. These sectors are: (1) Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing, (2) Manufacturing, (3) Electricity & Gas, (4) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities, (5) Construction, (6) Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles, (7) Transportation & Storage, (8) Accommodation & Food Service Activities, (9) Financial & Insurance Activities, (10) Real Estate Activities, (11) Business Activities, (12) Human Health and Social Work Activities, (13) Other Services Activities. This shows that the fourteen sectors with positive value have competitive advantages and can compete at the provincial/national level. The next step is to calculate Dij (Net Shift) to identify sectors in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) that have progressive and regressive characteristics. Dij is calculated by adding the value of the proportional growth component (Mij) with the competitive advantage component (Cij). The results show that 13 of the 17 sectors have positive values, meaning that these thirteen sectors are progressive and worthy of being maintained. Economic sectors compiled based on Mij and Cij calculations show sectors that are in a progressive position, including (1) Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, (2) Manufacturing, (3) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation & Storage, (6) Accommodation & Food Service Activities, (7) Information & Communication, (8) Financial & Insurance Activities, (9) Real Estate Activities, (10) Business Activities, (11) Education, (12) Human Health and Social Work Activities, (13) Other Service Activities.

On the other hand, of the 13 economic sectors in Dij's calculations, there are 9 sectors considered the most suitable (top priority) for survival and development, these sectors include: (1) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities, (2) Construction, (3) Transportation & Storage, (4) Accommodation & Food Service Activities, (5) Financial & Insurance Activities, (6) Real Estate Activities, (7) Business Activities, (8) Human Health and Social Work Activities, (9) Other Services. This is because these sectors have the potential to create a rapidly growing industrial mix, have competitive advantages at the regional level, and

show progressive net shifts. Therefore, if the government intends to develop an economic sector with a rapid industrial mix that can compete at a higher level and shows progressive characteristics, then the nine sectors described previously are the right choice for sustainable development in the Rebana Region.

The results of Shift-Share Analysis are often presented for a specific year because this method focuses on changes in economic structure over a particular period rather than long-term trends, as seen in the Location Quotient (LQ) or Klassen Typology analysis. Unlike LQ, which illustrates the comparative advantage of economic sectors on an annual basis, Shift-Share is more suitable for inter-period analysis.

C. Economic Sector Growth Potential
The result of Typology Klassen analysis calculation in the table 3 below :

Table 4. Typology Klassen Rebana Region to West Java in 2018-2022.

	$K_{ij} > K_{in}$	$K_{ij} < K_{in}$
$R_{ij} > R_{in}$	**Q1 : The sector is fast developing and growing fast.**	**Q2: The sector is advanced but depressed.**
	Construction	Electricity & Gas
	Transportation & Storage	Business Activities
	Financial & Insurance Activities	-
	Human Health and Social Work Activities	-
	Other Service Activities	-
$R_{ij} < R_{in}$	**Q3 : The sector is growing fast.**	**Q4 : The sector is relatively underdeveloped**
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	Industri Pengolahan
	Mining & Quarrying	Information & Communication
	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	-
	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	-
	Accommodation & Food Services Activities	-
	Real Estate Activities	-
	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	-

Sources: analysis results, 2024

The sectors included in Quadrant I, which show advanced and rapid growth, include Construction, Transportation and Warehousing, Financial Services and Insurance, Education Services, Health Services and Social Activities, and Other Services. Meanwhile, the sectors in Quadrant II are Electricity and Gas Procurement and Corporate Services. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, Mining and Quarrying, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorbike Repair, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Real Estate, Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security are included in Quadrant III as sectors that are growing rapidly. Meanwhile, the Processing Industry and Information and Communication sectors are included in Quadrant IV. The processing industry, especially those included in Quadrant IV, shows the potential to become a fast-growing sector, especially with the Industrial Designation Area (KPI). Apart from that, the Manufacturing Industry sector also experienced an increase in its contribution to the GRDP of the Rebana Region from 2018 to 2022.

The phenomenon of the processing and information & communication industrial sectors being included in the relatively underdeveloped category in the results of the Klassen Typology is caused by several factors. One of them is the lack of investment and infrastructure needed to

develop these sectors in the region. Additionally, there may also be a lack of access to the technology and skills needed to advance these industries. This is in line with research by Carvalho, et. al (2019), who researched the regional economic structure in Portugal. The results show that the processing industry and the information & communications sector tend to lag in some less-developed rural areas. Factors such as lack of access to telecommunications infrastructure and shortage of skilled labor in the technology sector are the main factors influencing the relative position of the two sectors in the regional economic structure. With this, the development of industrialization in the Rebana region becomes an alternative to balancing the growth of every base sector. The development of industrialization in the region is one of the economic accelerations that is expected to not only boost the economy in the Rebana region but can contribute to the improvement of the country in general with the support of other sectors. This is in line to research of Anugrah et. al. (2024) which states that the industry is not only an indicator of economic growth but also a supporter of the country's economy, and the presence of industry will increase state income in general. The development of the reservoir area has been supported by the procurement of infrastructure such as the Port of Patimban, the airport of Kertajati, and the port of Cirebon in an effort to accelerate the accessibility of the territory and attract investments (Presidential Decree 87/2021). It should be noted that the contribution of these potential sectors provides a major influence on decision-making and strategies that focus on the productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness of the region (Ibramsyah, et al., 2024).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATION

The Rebana Region's leading sectors are in the mining and quarrying, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Corporate Services sectors. This is supported by regional conditions in the Tambourine area which are rich in mining resources, and geographical and climatic conditions which are very supportive for productive agricultural activities. Apart from that, the corporate services sector is one of the leading sectors that needs to be developed with adequate information technology support to encourage accelerated economic growth in the Rebana Region. In order to build the development of a region with a rapidly mixed industrial economy sector and competitiveness at the level and showing progressive characteristics then the following sectors need to be considered: (1) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities, (2) Construction, (3) Transportation & Storage, (4) Accommodation & Food Service Activities, (5) Financial & Insurance Activities, (6) Real Estate Activities, (7) Business Activities, (8) Human Health and Social Work Activities, (9) Other Services. Sectors included in Quadrant I, which show advanced and rapid growth, include Construction, Transportation and Warehousing, Financial Services and Insurance, Education Services, Health Services and Social Activities, and Other Services. However, If adjusted to accelerate economic growth under Presidential Decree 87 of 2021, the industrial sector is in Quadrant IV with a relatively underdeveloped district or urban area, but the strategy of accelerating economic growth in the Rebana region seeks to build an industrial sector as a new economic growth accelerator in northwestern Java that will influence the development of regional development. The area has potential for the development of industrial sectors that are left behind, with potential intersectoral support.

This research produces the following recommendations: 1) Leading sectors must be a development priority to be able to make a major contribution to improving the economy in the Rebana Region. 2) The development of industrialization must be adjusted to the characteristics and availability of resources to produce a multiplier effect for regency/cities in the Rebana Region. 3) Government policy support for the sustainable development of leading sectors as an effort to strengthen competitiveness and long-term regional economic equality.

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