

Analysis of the leading sectors of the city of Salatiga in 2009-2012

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received Jul 29, 2022 Revised Aug 20, 2018 Accepted September 30, 2019</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Dynamic Location Quotient Location Quotient Regional development Economic growth Leading Sector</p>	<p>This thesis aims to determine the leading economic sectors in the City of Salatiga. This study uses secondary data for the period from 2009 to 2012 and the results of research interviews with Salatiga City Government companies: PDAM Salatiga, PT PLN Salatiga Service Unit, PD BPR Bank Salatiga, Office of Transportation Communications, Culture and Tourism Salatiga and PT. Telkom Property/PT. GRAHA SARANA DUTA (GSD) Salatiga. GRDP data for 2009-2012 was processed using the Location Quotient (LQ) approach and the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) approach. The average LQ results for the 2009-2012 period show that there are five (5) basic sectors and 1 basic sub-sector in Salatiga City which are included in the base sector, meaning that these sectors in Salatiga City have a comparative advantage ($LQ > 1$) namely Livestock Sub Sector ($LQ = 1.24$), Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector ($LQ = 6.08$), Construction Sector ($LQ = 1.07$), Transportation and Communication Sector ($LQ = 2.90$), the Financial Institutions, Leasing and Corporate Services Sector ($LQ = 2.63$) and finally the Services Sector ($LQ = 1.77$). And the average DLQ results for the 2009-2012 period show that there are two (2) sub-sectors that are not yet excellent but have the potential to excel in the future, namely; Food Crops Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.00$) and Fisheries Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.12$) and there is one (1) superior sector and has the potential to excel in the future namely; Construction Sector ($DLQ = 1.01$). 63) and finally the Services Sector ($LQ = 1.77$). And the average DLQ results for the 2009-2012 period show that there are two (2) sub-sectors that are not yet excellent but have the potential to excel in the future, namely; Food Crops Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.00$) and Fisheries Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.12$) and there is one (1) superior sector and has the potential to excel in the future namely; Construction Sector ($DLQ = 1.01$). 63) and finally the Services Sector ($LQ = 1.77$). And the average DLQ results for the 2009-2012 period show that there are two (2) sub-sectors that are not yet excellent but have the potential to excel in the future, namely; Food Crops Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.00$) and Fisheries Sub-Sector ($DLQ = 1.12$) and there is one (1) superior sector and has the potential to excel in the future namely; Construction Sector ($DLQ = 1.01$).</p> <p><i>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i></p>



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1. INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a region is determined by several variations of the economic potential of its own regional development. The factors of economic growth themselves influence one another (Mayes et al, 2011). Regional autonomy and the real sector is one way for the regional

development process, with it the government can understand, know the problems of each region. In macro economic potential as inter-regional competitiveness. An important role in regional development planning is exploring sectors that have the potential to spur other sectors to grow (Purwanti & Atmanti, 2008).

Regional economic development is where local governments and communities manage existing natural resources to be used as capital for regional development planning (Fachrurrazy, 2009). Some researchers argue that the regional economy consists of 2 sectors which have base activities and non-base activities. Basic activities, namely producing goods and services to be exported outside the region, and non-base activities, namely, producing goods and services for the needs of their own region/region concerned. These goods and services are not for export and the scope of marketing is local. With an increase in base activities, it will encourage people's income to increase, as demand for goods and services increases, it will have an impact on the volume of non-base activities which will also increase (multiplier effect). And conversely, if the base activity decreases, it will cause people's income to decrease, the demand for goods and services will also decrease. and non-base activities decreased.

The decentralization and regional autonomy policies provide benefits for the government and the people of Salatiga City to be independent. The economic and financial potential needs to be increased again so that the competitiveness of goods between the cities of Salatiga, which is getting higher, will not depend on the cities of Semarang, Solo, and Kab. Semarang and its surroundings. And conversely if Salatiga City itself does not have added value then the area will depend forever in areas that have more goods and services (Bayu and Hastarini, 2006). The most important goal of Salatiga City is to build leading sectors. In order to generate enough capital to develop the Salatiga area.

Therefore the importance of LQ and DLQ analysis tools is to find out and identify economic potential through leading sectors which are basic sectors and non-base sectors. The base sector is a sector with economic activities whose production results are able to serve markets both inside and outside the economic boundaries of the community concerned. While the non-base sector is a sector with economic activities that are only able to provide goods and services needed by people who live within the economic boundaries of the community concerned. This sector is not able to produce goods and services outside the economic area so that the scope of production and market areas are local (Bayu and Hastarini, 2006).

The development of the City of Salatiga requires the importance of which sector drives other sectors to become a leading sector. One sector experiences significant changes faster than other sectors, which will have a positive impact on other sectors. This sector produces output for the welfare of all groups of people (Fachrurrazy, 2009). The leading sector is one of the factors for the success of economic growth and the goals of regional development.

Leading sectors play an important role in a regional development by looking at the capabilities of the role of each sector. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Salatiga basically consists of 9 (nine) sectors, namely (1) agriculture; (2) mining and quarrying; (3) processing industry; (4) electricity, gas and clean water; (5) construction; (6) trade, hotels and restaurants; (7) transport and communication; (8) financial institutions, leasing and corporate services; (9) services. Therefore, the development of leading sectors is very important/influence on economic performance in Salatiga City. Based on GRDP according to Business Field at Constant Prices 2000 Year 2009-2012 (in %), there are 4 sectors that are superior to other sectors, namely: (1) the average Manufacturing sector is 19%, (2) the average Trade sector ,

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The location of this research was carried out in the City of Salatiga, while this research produced superior sectors that could encourage economic growth in the City of Salatiga and the development of the City of Salatiga to achieve the prosperity of the people of Salatiga City. GRDP of Salatiga City and Central Java Province for the period 2009-2012, this data is used for classification analysis of sector growth, analysis of basic and non-base sectors, and analysis of changes and shifts in economic sectors. This data was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for the City of Salatiga and Central Java Province.

In collecting data for research conducted by library research (library research). The literature study was carried out by looking for materials and thesis material from scientific books in addition to available materials and materials obtained from the internet. Secondary data on GRDP (each economic sector) every year from City and Province level data. Data collected from 2009 to 2012 data. The data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Java Province and Salatiga City, offices, institutions or agencies related to this research. Apart from that some of the sites are obtained from the internet.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research results and discussion

1. GRDP of Salatiga by Field of Business at Constant 2000 Prices

Table 1 shows that the economic structure of Salatiga City from 2009 to 2012 was dominated by the tertiary sector which consisted of the Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector (19.53%), the Transportation and Communication Sector (15.43%), the Financial Sector , leasing and corporate services (10.00%) and the Services Sector (18.14%). The secondary sector consists of the Manufacturing Industry Sector (19.74%), the electricity, gas and drinking water sector (5.22%) and the construction sector (6.30%). Meanwhile, the primary sector consisted of the Agriculture Sector (5.59%) and the Mining and Quarrying Sector (0.06%).

Table 1. GRDP of Salatiga City by Business Field

Business field	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	5.92%	5.71%	5.47%	5.25%
1.1. Food Plants	2.28%	2.19%	2.14%	2.09%
1.2. Plantation crops	0.34%	0.31%	0.28%	0.25%
1.3. Farm	3.26%	3.17%	2.99%	2.85%
1.4. Forestry	-	-	-	-
1.5. Fishery	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%
3. Processing Industry	20.24%	19.73%	19.59%	19.39%
4. Electricity, Gas & Clean Water	5.11%	5.38%	5.19%	5.21%
5. Construction	6.03%	6.32%	6.39%	6.46%
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	19.36%	19.62%	19.52%	19.62%
7. Transport & Communication	15.39%	15.31%	15.43%	15.58%
8. Financial Institutions, Leasing & Corporate Services	9.89%	9.92%	10.07%	10.12%
9. Services	18.01%	17.95%	18.28%	18.32%
GRDP at constant 2000 prices	100%	100%	100%	100%

From table 1. above it can be seen that the contribution of the primary sector (Agriculture and Mining and Quarrying) is still the lowest when compared to the two sectors namely; secondary sector and tertiary sector. This is because in general the City of Salatiga is an urban area, and land for the primary sector is taken over to become other economic activities. For example, used as a highway, used as housing, etc. Meanwhile, the contribution of the secondary sector from 2009-2012 showed a stable figure.

And the tertiary sector is still the dominant sector, this shows that the City of Salatiga is a service city or a transit city. It's just that the tertiary sector, although it makes the largest contribution when compared to the primary and secondary sectors, but in terms of employment it is still lower. The sectors included in the tertiary sector are the hotel and restaurant trade sector, the transportation and communication sector, the financial institutions and leasing sector and the services sector.

The trade, hotel and restaurant sector in 2012 contributed 19.62%, the transportation & communication sector contributed 15.58% in 2012, the financial institution sector, leasing & corporate services contributed 10.00% in 2012 and the Services Sector in 2012 18.32%.

Transportation and communication especially formed by transport, especially road transport. In contributions from the transportation & communication sector, the financial institution sector, leasing & services and the services sector experienced an increase in 2012.

In the financial, leasing and corporate services sector, the largest contribution was made by the building leasing sector which is still supported by the large number of rental activities for residences, from renting places for students to leasing for business activities (rental shophouses). And for future policies in the Construction Sector, I have held a question and answer session with Mr. Adi Yulianto Operation from PT. TELKOM PROPERTY/PT. GRAHA SARANA DUTA (GSD) Salatiga, namely Property Planning and Investment, Project Management and Property Services. By providing satisfactory service, PT. TELKOM PROPERTY/PT. GRAHA SARANA DUTA (GSD) Salatiga, providing total property products and services with the best quality and price, provide technology-oriented and environmentally friendly property products and services and become the best-managed company. Strategies in dealing with problems, by dealing directly when there are problems, looking for and working with Material Suppliers that are cheaper than market prices but of the same quality

The banking sector still has a sizeable share of the financial sector, leasing and corporate services, where many banks have opened new branches in the city of Salatiga. This shows that people tend to save money in banks or save and carry out banking activities for the people in Salatiga City and are starting to grow. Continue to improve infrastructure (facilities and infrastructure) as a sector in the regions in order to create a dynamic and growing economic structure in the future. Electricity, Gas and Clean Water Sector, policies that need to be taken, PDAM Salatiga City for the future, always intense monitoring of work plans and always improving the quality of service to the community and improving approach and communication to the whole community,

Managing professional company resources so as to be able to provide the best service, improve employee welfare and increase contribution to PAD as well as care and development of human resources and construction of facilities and infrastructure. Able to apply management principles to ensure company sustainability in the dynamics of regional autonomy and the development of science and technology supported by reliable and committed human resources. This strategy was created to deal with problems in the need for drinking water in the City of Salatiga by means of an intensive approach and communication as well as sincerity and seriousness in dealing with the main problems that occur in the City of Salatiga.

Table 2. Results of the Salatiga City LQ Analysis

Business field	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30
1.1. Food Plants	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
1.2. Plantation crops	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16
1.3. Farm	1.31	1.27	1.21	1.17
1.4. Forestry	-	-	-	-
1.5. Fishery	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
3. Processing Industry	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.59
4. Electricity, Gas & Clean Water	6.07	6,23	6.01	6.03
5. Construction	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.08
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.89
7. Transport & Communication	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.86
8. Financial Institutions, Rentals & Services Company	2.61	2.64	2.66	2.60
9. Services	1.79	1.76	1.77	1.76

Based on table 3. the calculation of the Dynamic LQ analysis above, it can be seen which sectors actually have the potential to be developed in the future in Salatiga City in Central Java

Province. In 2009-2012, the leading sectors were the food crops sub-sector with an average DLQ of (1.00), the Fisheries Sub-Sector with an average DLQ of (1.07) and the Construction Sector with an average DLQ of (1.00). 01).

Table 3. Results of the Salatiga City DLQ Analysis

Business field	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.95	0.99	1.00	0.98
1.1. Food Plants	1.00	0.98	1.03	1.00
1.2. Plantation crops	0.84	0.98	0.92	0.92
1.3. Farm	0.90	0.96	0.95	0.97
1.4. Forestry	-	-	-	-
1.5. Fishery	1.25	1.28	1.09	0.98
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.89	0.93	0.95	0.90
3. Processing Industry	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.99
4. Electricity, Gas & Clean Water	0.94	1.02	0.96	1.00
5. Construction	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.00
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.98
7. Transport & Communication	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
8. Financial Institutions, Rentals & Services Company	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.97
9. Services	0.98	0.97	1.00	0.99

Based on the results of the Location Quotient analysis, the sectors that have the potential and can be prioritized in the formation of the Salatiga City GRDP for the 2009-2012 analysis period are the electricity, gas & water supply sector, the construction sector, the transport & communication sector, the financial institutions sector, leasing & services and the Services. Because this sector has an LQ value of more than one ($LQ > 1$), it is classified as a basic sector which is the leading sector of the City of Salatiga and there is a transfer of land from agricultural land to rental activities for residences, starting from rental places for students to rentals for business activity (shop rental). So that the need for electricity and clean water for each shophouse built.

Of the several basic sectors, the economic structure of Salatiga City is dominated by the electricity, gas & clean water sector, the construction sector, the transportation & communication sector, the financial institutions sector, leasing & services and the services sector. Among the four sectors which are the basis sectors are the electricity, gas & water supply sector, because these sectors for the period 2009-2012 analysis have an average LQ value of 6.08, the construction sector is 1.07, the transportation & communication sector is 2, 90, the financial sector, leasing institutions & services at 2.63 and the services sector at 1.77. From all the analysis above, we can see that the electricity, gas & clean water sector is the dominant sector of the five sectors which are the base sectors namely; Construction Sector, Transportation & Communication Sector, Financial Institution Sector, leasing & services and the Services Sector. As well as this shows that the electricity, gas & clean water sector makes the largest contribution to the GRDP of Salatiga City, but does not reduce the role of the transportation & communication sector which has an important role, especially the road transport sub-sector, because Salatiga City is classified as a Joglosemar transit city (Jogya, Solo and Semarang) and kedungsepur (Kendal, Demak, Ungaran, Semarang, Purwodadi). financial institutions, leasing & corporate services also contribute to regional income which is sufficient to be developed and increased again and a high contribution is made by the Construction Sector and the building rental sub-sector which are still supported by the large amount of rental activity for residences, ranging from rental places for students to rentals for business activities (shop rental). The banking sub-sector still has a sizable contribution to the finance, leasing and corporate services sectors, where many banks have opened new branches in Salatiga City. This shows that people tend to save their money in banks and carry out banking activities in the city of Salatiga is starting to grow. And finally, the Services Sector is the leading sector for the City of Salatiga, this shows that the City of Salatiga is a service city. A sector with great potential for further development. This shows that people tend to save their money in banks and carry out banking activities in the city of Salatiga is starting to grow. And finally, the Services

Sector is the leading sector for the City of Salatiga, this shows that the City of Salatiga is a service city. A sector with great potential for further development. This shows that people tend to save their money in banks and carry out banking activities in the city of Salatiga is starting to grow. And finally, the Services Sector is the leading sector for the City of Salatiga, this shows that the City of Salatiga is a service city. A sector with great potential for further development.

When compared to Bayu and Hastarini's research (2008), using the LQ method during the 1994-2002 period, the economic sectors that were classified as base sectors or had export potential with an average LQ index > 1 were the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector with an average LQ index = 3.40 The building sector has an LQ value of 1.32 The Transport and Communications sector with an average LQ index of 2.62 then the financial, rental and corporate services sector with an average LQ index of 2.18 base sector the last one is the Services Sector with an average LQ index of 2.92. Thus these sectors have the potential to be developed in order to increase the rate of growth and economic development of the City of Salatiga. While those included in the non-base sector with an average LQ index < 1 , namely the Agriculture Sector with an average LQ index of 0.28, the Mining and Quarrying Sector with an average LQ index of 0.52, the Manufacturing Industry Sector with an average LQ index of 0.71, then the Trade Sector, Hotels and Restaurants with an average LQ index of 0.50. Even though it is a non-base sector and is only able to serve the needs of the relevant regional (local) economy, it does not mean that it cannot be developed. Instead, this sector must be encouraged to be more developed so that it becomes a base sector.

From the description above, it turns out that the sectors/sub-sectors that have been the basis in Salatiga City using the LQ method may not necessarily have the potential to become bases in the future. Based on the results of the Dynamic Location Quotient analysis, the potential sectors that can be developed in the future are; the average DLQ for the food crops sub-sector is (1.00), the fisheries sub-sector has an average DLQ of (1.07) and the construction sector has an average DLQ of (1.01). Based on the results of Sectoral classification on the basis of comparative values in the comparison of LQ values and DLQ values, for leading sectors and leading sub-sectors and those with superior potential in the future, namely; Fisheries Sub-Sector, Food Crops Sub-Sector and Construction Sector.

4. CONCLUSION

From the descriptions and results of the Location Quotient and Dynamic Location Quotient analysis of the economic sectors of the City of Salatiga, it is concluded; The results of the calculation of the Location Quotient Sector which is the basis Sector ($LQ > 1$), namely the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector, the Construction Sector, the Transportation and Communication Sector, the financial sector, leasing and corporate services and the Services Sector; The results of the calculation of the Dynamic Location Quotient Sector which are potentially superior in the future are; food crops sub-sector, fisheries sub-sector and construction sector; Economic sectors that have a DLQ value of less than one ($DLQ < 1$) are the Agricultural Sector (except for the Fisheries Sub-Sector and the Food Crops Sub-Sector), the Mining and Quarrying Sector, the Processing Industry Sector, the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector, Transport and Communication Sector, Financial Institution Sector, Leasing and Corporate Services and Services Sector; Economic sectors that have an LQ value of less than one ($LQ < 1$), namely the Agricultural Sector, Mining and Quarrying Sector, Manufacturing Industry Sector, trade, hotel & restaurant sector, which are non-base sectors. Which means that these sectors are only able to serve local needs and cannot be relied upon in the formation of Salatiga City's GRDP. restaurant, which is a non base sector. Which means that these sectors are only able to serve local needs and cannot be relied upon in the formation of Salatiga City's GRDP. restaurant, which is a non base sector. Which means that these sectors are only able to serve local needs and cannot be relied upon in the formation of Salatiga City's GRDP.

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