

**“Analysis of Regional Economic Potential of Barlingmascakeb Regional Institution Member Districts”
(Case Study: Banjarnegara, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap and Kebumen Regencies)**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the leading sectors in the area of the Barlingmascakep Regional Institute. The data in this study is secondary data, while the data collection method uses the documentation method. The analytical methods used are location quotient analysis, shift share analysis and Klassen typology analysis. The results show that Location Quotient (LQ) analysis shows that of the 17 economic sectors, Banjarnegara Regency has 10 base sectors, Purbalingga Regency has 8 base sectors, Banyumas Regency has 11 base sectors, Cilacap Regency has 2 base sectors and Kebumen Regency has 8 base sectors. . The results of the Shift Share (SS) analysis state that Banjarnegara Regency has a Differential Shift value of 9 positive sectors, Purbalingga Regency has a Differential Shift value of 13 positive sectors, Banyumas Regency has 13 positive sectors, Cilacap Regency has 9 positive sectors and Kebumen Regency has 11 positive sectors. The results of the sector classification show that Banyumas Regency is the largest Regency which has 10 leading sectors that are growing rapidly. Banjarnegara Regency and Purbalingga Regency only have 5 leading sectors and Kebumen Regency has 6 leading sectors. Meanwhile, Cilacap Regency is the Regency with the lowest leading sector, namely 1 leading sector. The results of the sector classification show that Banyumas Regency is the largest Regency which has 10 leading sectors that are growing rapidly. Banjarnegara Regency and Purbalingga Regency only have 5 leading sectors and Kebumen Regency has 6 leading sectors. Meanwhile, Cilacap Regency is the Regency with the lowest leading sector, namely 1 leading sector. The results of the sector classification show that Banyumas Regency is the largest Regency which has 10 leading sectors that are growing rapidly. Banjarnegara Regency and Purbalingga Regency only have 5 leading sectors and Kebumen Regency has 6 leading sectors. Meanwhile, Cilacap Regency is the Regency with the lowest leading sector, namely 1 leading sector.

Keywords: Leading Sector, Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology

1. Introduction

In developing countries, development is more emphasized on economic development, because development in the economic field can support the achievement of goals or encourage changes or reforms in other areas of life. The main backwardness faced by developing countries is in the economic field, Pratiwi (2013). Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and their communities manage existing resources and form a partnership pattern between local governments and the private sector to create jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the region, Susanto (2014).

The current process of economic development in Indonesia has also been decentralized to their respective regions through regional autonomy. With regional autonomy, local governments are required to be creative in developing the economy, the role of private investment and regionally-owned companies is highly expected as the main driver of economic growth and development. The development of investment will be able to encourage regional economic growth and subsequently can cause a multiplier effect on other development sectors.

Economic development as activities carried out by the state to develop economic activities and the quality of life of the community. So that economic development can be interpreted as a process that causes an increase in the real income per capita of a country's population in the long term accompanied by an improvement in the institutional system (Arsyad, 2010).

One of the development policies that are considered appropriate and strategic in the context of regional development in Indonesia as well as anticipating the start of the free trade era is the local economic development policy. Local economic development policies are essentially development policies in the regions that are based on the development of sectors that are the top priority that are cultivated in the context of local community economic activities, Susanto (2014).

The theory of economic basis bases the view on the rate of economic growth of a region determined by the magnitude of the increase in exports from that region. Base sector activities are sectoral developments that determine the overall development of the area, while non-basic sector activities are secondary sectors (city polowing) meaning that the dependence on developments that occur from comprehensive development.(Dance, 2005)

The comparative advantage of a region can be used as a policy maker in encouraging the achievement of a region's economic growth. If a sector becomes the region's comparative advantage, the regional government will maximize the sector. Meanwhile, comparative advantage emphasizes the efficiency of resource management related to production, consumption and distribution activities.

An economy both regionally and nationally, even internationally is a system in which there are elements (sectors) that are interconnected with one another. each sector is not independent but interrelated, so that if there is a change in one sector will affect other sectors. The objective condition of a regional development plan so far has not paid attention to the inter-sectoral

interrelationships, so that the planning made is more partial. This is based on the idea that to develop a sector, it must be based on an idea to directly encourage the development of the sector. Whereas if it is based on a framework of thinking in a system.

Regional (regional) development is a function of the potential of natural resources, labor and human resources, capital investment, development infrastructure and facilities, transportation and communication, industry composition, technology, economic situation and inter-regional trade, funding and financing capabilities for regional development. entrepreneurship, regional institutions and the wider development environment(Adisasmita, 2014).

In accordance with the directives in Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning, National Strategic Areas (KSN) are areas whose spatial planning is prioritized because they have a very important national influence on state sovereignty, state defense and security, economy, social, culture. , and/or the environment, including areas that have been designated as world heritage. In the preparation of the National Spatial Plan (RTRW) the area is determined an area that is a National Strategic Area.

Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total value added of goods and the amount generated from all economic activities in all regions within a certain year period which is generally within one year. The main purpose of regional income is to measure and show regional economic conditions every year.

The Central Java Provincial Government has established an area of inter-regional cooperation that can provide benefits for equitable development efforts in an area. In accordance with the Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 2019 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of the Central Java Province, so that it divides eight areas of cooperation between regencies/cities in Central Java. The eight areas are (1) Kedungsepur area (Kendal, Demak, Unggaran (Semarang Regency), Salatiga, Semarang and Purwodadi), (2) Bregas area (Brebes, Tegal and Slawi), (3) Tangkallangka area (Batang, Pekalongan, Pemalang and Kajen), (4) Wanarakuti area (Juwana, Jepara, Kudus and Pati), (5) Banglor area (Rembang and Blora), (6) Sobosukowonosraten area (Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen and Klaten),

Table 2.1 District/City GRDP Distribution Breakdown According to Strategic Area Distribution at 2010 Constant Base Prices 2017-2020 (Millions of Rupiah)

Strategic Area	Year				Average	Rating
	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Kedungsepur	225,800,274	239,626,013	254,540,736	250,340,022	242,576.761	1
Bregas	61,838,250	65,206,995	68,907,722	68,096,919	66,012,471	5
Tangkallangka	51,389,471	54,327,481	57,327,861	56,562,528	54,901,835	7
Wanarakuti	115,488,944	120,409,108	125,534,181	122,177,535	120,902,442	4
Banglor	29,086,813	30,544,898	31,930,750	30,874,580	30,609,260	8
Sobosukowonosraten	167,619,471	177,180,644	187,362,361	184,398,292	179,140,192	3
Barlingmascakeb	177,472,242	185,189,975	192,557,630	180,803,141	184,005,747	2
Purwomanggung	65,031,417	68,435,492	72,092,163	70,768,397	69,081,867	6
Central Java	893,726,882	940,920,606	990,253,404	964,021,414	947,230,576	-

Source: Central Java Statistics Agency, retrieved (2020)

Based on table 1.1 District/City GRDP distribution broken down according to the division of strategic areas on a constant base price (millions of rupiah), it can be concluded that Barlingmascakeb is one of the three regions with the largest GRDP revenue. Barlingmascakeb ranks second after the strategic area of Kedungsepur and then followed by the strategic area of Sobosukowonostaten.

Table 2.2 Regency GRDP in the Barlingmascakeb Region in 2017-2020(Million Rupiah)

District/City	Year				Average	Rating
	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Banjarnegara	13,663,267	14,438,150	15,246,866	15,045,885	14,598,542	5
Purbalingga	15,612,286	16,458,708	17,387,942	17,174,549	16,658,371	4
Banyumas	35,147,313	37,414,501	39,779,321	39,121,624	37,865,690	2
Cilacap	95,254,587	98,100,568	100,328,439	89,934,720	95,904,579	1
Kebumen	17,794,789	18,778,049	19,815,063	19,526,363	18,978,566	3
Amount	177,472,242	185,189,975	192,557,630	180,803,141	184,005,747	-

Source: Central Java Statistics Agency, 2020, processed

Based on table 1.2, it can be seen that Cilacap Regency is the Regency with the largest GRDP compared to other Regencies in the Barlingascakep Strategic Area. GRDP in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area always increases from year to year except in 2020, it has decreased due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Cilacap Regency contributes to the formation of the largest GRDP from other regencies in the Barlingmascakeb Region, which is Rp. 95,904,578.52 or about 52%.

This research is an initial effort in developing the potential of local superior commodities that will spearhead the development of the economic sector in Central Java. One of the methods used is by using the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis method. Through this method, it can be seen which sectors are more basic in a region than in other regions. So it can be seen how the

specifications of the superior sector of Central Java Province. After that, to find out which sectors are developing using Shift Share (SS) analysis. Then the Klassen Typology analysis was carried out to find out a description of the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region.

2. Method

This study uses data analysis methods with four analytical tools, namely Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Shift Share Analysis (SSA) and Klassen Typology analysis. The purpose of this research is to analyze the leading sectors in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area. So, to achieve this goal, data is used for all Gross Regional Domestic Products at Constant Prices by Business Field in all Regencies/Cities in Central Java Province which are included in the Barlingmascakeb area. Regencies in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area are Banjarnegara Regency, Purbalingga Regency, Banyumas Regency, Cilacap Regency and Kebumen Regency. The year that is calculated in the analysis is 2017 to 2021.

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to explain how many levels of basic sectors. To get the LQ value using the Bendavid-Val formula in Khusaini (2015):

$$LQ = \frac{V_i/V_t}{Y_i/Y_t}$$

Note:

- V_i = GRDP value in sector 1 at lower regional level (study)
- V_t = Total GRDP at lower regional level (study)
- Y_i = GRDP value in sector 1 at a higher regional level (reference)
- Y_t = Total GRDP at higher regional level (reference)

With the stipulation that if the LQ value is > 1 , then the sector is the base sector which becomes the regional strength to export its products outside the region concerned. On the other hand, if $LQ < 1$, the sector becomes an importer or a non-basic sector. And if $LQ = 1$ then there is a tendency for the sector to be closed because it does not carry out transactions to and from outside the region, but conditions like this are rarely found in a regional economy.

Shift Share (SS) analysis is a method that is often used to explain growth rates and components of competitiveness. The analytical method used changes business from one sector to another. The data used in this Shift-Share analysis is the GRDP of Klaten Regency and Central Java in 2016-2020 based on constant prices in 2010. The price data is constant with the same base year so that the weights are the same, and the comparison is valid (Bendavid-Val, 1991).

Shift Share analysis has three components, namely the National Share, which looks at the effect of national economic growth on the region. Proportional Shift measures changes in growth or decline in the region compared to the wider economy. Differential Shift is to see how far the competitiveness of a sector in a particular area with the wider economy.

The mathematical formulation of the Shift Share model can be written as follows:

Dij = Nij + Mij + Cij

Dij = VAij(t+n)-VAij(t).....(1)

Where:

VAij(t+) : The added value of sector i in the study area in year t+n

VAij(t) : The added value of sector i in the study area or in year t

Nij = VAij(t).rn.....(2)

Where:

rn : VAn(t+n)-VAn(t)/VAn(t)

VAn(t+n) : GDP in region reference or GDPdistrict/city in year t+n

VAn(t) : GDP in region reference or GDPdistrict/city in year t.

Mij = VAij(t).(rin-rn).....(3)

rin : VAin(t+n)-VAin(t)/VAin(t)

rn : VAn(t+n)-VAn(t)/VAn(t)

VAin(t+n) : Value added sector i in the reference region orregency/city in year (t+n)

VAin(t) : The added value of sector i in the reference area orprovince in year t

Cij = VAij(t).(rij-rin)..... (4)

rij : VAij(t+n)-VAij(t)/VAij(t)

rin : VAin(t+n)-VAin(t)/VAin(t)

VAij(t+n) : The added value of sector i in the study area or indistrict or city j in year t+n

VAij(t) : Value added sector i in the study area ordistrict/city j in year t

VAin(t+n) : The added value of sector I in the reference area onyear t

Klassen typology analysis can be used to describe the pattern and structure of regional sectoral growth. This analysis is based on the grouping of sectors by looking at the growth and contribution of certain sectors to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of a region. Based on the criteria for grouping sectors, there are four groups or quadrants based on Klassen's typology analysis, namely Quadrant I (prime sector) meaning that the area has a higher growth rate and income level than the wider average area or reference area, Quadrant II (developing

sector).) means that the area has a high growth rate but the level of per capita income is low compared to a wider area or reference area,

Table 2.3 Klassen Tipology Matrix

<p>Quadrant I Sector developed and growing rapidly (Developed Sector) $si > s$ and $skis > sk$</p>	<p>Quadrant II Sector developed but depressed (Stagnant Sector) $si < s$ and $ski > sk$</p>
<p>Quadrant III Potential sector or still developing (Developing Sector) $si > s$ and $ski < sk$</p>	<p>Quadrant IV Relatively lagging sector (Underdeveloped Sector) $si < s$ and $ski > sk$</p>

Source : (Sjafrizal, 2014)

- ski : The average contribution of sector x in the Barlingmascakeb . analysis area
- sk : Average contribution of sector x in Central Java Province
- si : Sector x average growth rate in the Barlingmascakeb . analysis area
- s : The average growth rate of sector x in the province of Central Java

3. Results and Discussion

The Barlingmascakeb area is a regional institution for efforts to improve and develop regional communication, coordination, and cooperation in the implementation of regional development and take advantage of regional potential. The Barlingmascakeb area consists of five districts, namely Banjarnegara district, Purbalingga district, Banyumas district, Cilacap district and Kebumen district. In general, GRDP in the Barlingmascakeb area within a period of four years starting from 2017-2020 based on constant prices tends to increase every year. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a slight decline in 2020. The value of GRDP in the Barlingmascakeb area can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1 GRDP Rate of Barlingmascakeb Districts

District/City	Year			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Banjarnegara	7.72	8.22	7.62	0.44
Purbalingga	7.28	8.17	7.45	0.66
Banyumas	8.49	9.45	8.12	-0.49
Cilacap	4.94	5.56	4.00	-7.93
Kebumen	7.28	8.18	7.42	0.15

Source: BPS, Processed

The Gross Regional Domestic Product in the Barlingmascakeb area always increases every year. Only in 2020 experienced a slight decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic which caused the economy to become sluggish so that GRDP also declined.

The results of the Location Quotient of each Regency/City in the Barlingmascakeb Region for the period 2017-2021 have different average LQ values. Each region has a different number of base sectors. Banyumas Regency is the Regency with the largest number of base sectors in the Barlingmascakeb area, with eleven base sectors. Then Banjarnegara Regency is a Regency with a second base sector, which is as many as ten base sectors. The third order is Purbalingga and Kebumen with eight basic sectors and the last one is Cilacap District with two base sectors out of seventeen sectors. The strength of the base sector from Cilacap Regency and a contributor to GRDP in the region is from the Mining and Quarrying sector.

Table 3.2 Comparison of Location Quotient Analysis Results in the Barlingmacakeb Region

Category (1)	Description (2)	Banjarnegara (3)	Purbalingga (4)	Banyumas (5)	Cilacap (6)	Kebumen (7)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.6
B	Mining and excavation	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.9
C	Processing industry	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.6
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.8
F	Construction	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.2
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7
J	Information and Communication	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.6
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.0
L	Real Estate	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
M N	Company Services	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.2
P	Education Services	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	2.3
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.4
R,S,T,U	Other services	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.7

Source: GRDP of the Barlingmascakeb Region, processed

Banyumas Regency is the Regency with the highest LQ>1 value and for the sector that has the largest LQ coefficient value, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector with an LQ coefficient value of 2.2, then followed by the Water Supply, Waste and Waste Treatment sector and the Real Estate sector, which are respectively -each has an LQ value of 1.3. While the sector with the lowest LQ coefficient value is the Manufacturing Industry, which is 0.7. Banjarnegara Regency is the second largest Regency which has an LQ> 1 value, which is nine sectors. The sector with the highest LQ coefficient value is Mining and Quarrying at 2.4, followed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector at 2.2. Meanwhile, the lowest LQ coefficient value is in the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, which is 0.3.

Kebumen Regency is the third in the Barlingmascakeb Region which has an LQ>1 value of nine sectors. The highest LQ coefficient value is in the Education Services sector at 2.3, then followed by the Mining and Quarrying sector at 1.9. Meanwhile, the sector with the lowest score is the Processing and Communications and Information Industry sector with an LQ coefficient value of 0.6. Purbalingga Regency is the fourth district in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area which has an LQ> value of eight sectors. The sector with the highest LQ value is Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at 2.0, followed by the Mining and Quarrying sector at 1.9. While the lowest LQ value is the Information and Communications sector and the Company sector with a value of 0.5. Cilacap Regency is the district with the least LQ>1 in two sectors, namely the Manufacturing Industry and Quarrying & Mining Industry sectors of 2.0 and 1.9, respectively. Meanwhile, the sector with the lowest score is the Food & Drink Accommodation Provision sector and the Financial Services and Insurance sector, which is 0.3.

To analyze changes in economic structure in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area compared to Central Java Province, it can be done by calculating Shift Share. The results of calculating the Shift Share for the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area are as follows:

Tabel 3.3 Comparison of Shift Share Analysis Results in Barlingmacakeb Region

Category	Description	Banjarnegara		Purbalingga		Banyumas		Cilacap		Kebumen	
		P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	33728.0	169791.2	34734.1	67224.1	37219.0	-65486.2	57616.8	-488777.4	33563.5	-3772.4
B	Mining and excavation	8318.1	12145.2	7214.3	37074.6	19940.4	6970.5	26972.0	141934.1	8662.6	3524.5
C	Processing industry	16912.6	1689600.8	37120.6	369227.0	72937.7	894831.0	604830.1	-11685675.3	31784.7	338218.0
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	111.6	44.5	225.4	121.1	861.6	702.9	1597.9	-131.1	309.4	235.4
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	139.9	-27.6	414.7	-29.6	673.4	734.2	728.9	1803.3	209.9	-497.3
F	Construction	16619.8	47351.1	17037.3	25365.9	79565.3	108952.0	81036.4	-66959.1	22784.4	-32538.0
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	37381.3	-8987.7	35218.5	-2583.2	93881	248083.0	81791.6	65722.4	48233.0	67303.7
H	Transportation and Warehousing	-12567.3	14433.8	-12281.3	6777.1	-29162.6	-18968.8	-52641.0	35065.3	-17673.0	77709.8
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	4965.7	8974.9	6796.0	29403.6	21937.3	-42121.4	16297.0	45311.9	6948.9	6040.2
J	Information and Communication	32192.5	-34235.0	23811.9	-27473.9	140472.0	-174331.0	109658.0	-10067.6	30112.4	47618.6
K	Financial Services and Insurance	5147.3	-990.4	4604.6	384.4	14075.0	2032.2	10100.0	2748.4	6603.7	-11323.0
L	Real Estate	3837.1	-2382.1	3038.7	1772.6	13776.8	3399.2	13054.9	-302.1	4071.4	-4503.8
M N	Company Services	963.7	-114.3	520.7	1758.1	1889.2	513.9	2565.6	342.9	1118.0	-1820.4
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	2920.8	-11975.8	2555.1	6300.5	6398.6	5416.6	5892.9	-15769.2	3560.7	7889.9
P	Education Services	14129.1	1285.5	14977.4	2357.4	30130.5	30290.9	24410.0	10976.3	27420.9	41416.0
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	5382.5	-1883.1	5078.9	-3710.4	10076.7	11036.5	9602.3	-4295.0	6093.8	15526.1
R,S,T,U	Other services	3973.7	7903.2	3903.7	8940.1	7822.7	18469.4	8179.7	13758.3	5808.6	12045.8

Source: GRDP of Barlingmascakeb Region, Processed

Information:

P: Proportional Shift

D: Differential Shift

A positive Proportional Shift (P) value means that the economy in the region/district has faster growth in the same sector at the provincial level. Conversely, if the P value is negative, it means that the economy is growing slowly at the provincial level.

A positive Differential Shift (D) value means that the district level economic sector has a higher competitive advantage than the same sector at the provincial level. While a negative D value means that the sector has a lower competitive advantage than the same sector at the provincial level.

Based on table 3.3 above, there are nine sectors in the economy of Banjarnegara Regency with a positive D value, namely the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors; Mining and Quarrying sector; Processing industry; electricity and gas procurement; construction; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; Education Services; and Other Services. A positive D value or positive Differential Share (Cij) indicates that these sectors have high competitiveness compared to the provincial level. Of the nine sectors that grew the fastest, namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector, amounting to Rp. 169,791.2. While the positive P values in Banjarnegara Regency consist of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors; Mining and excavation; Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Water Supply, Waste and Waste Treatment; construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Provision of Accommodation; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate, Government Administration Company Services; Education Services, Health Services; and Other Services. Meanwhile, one sector that has a negative value is Transportation and Warehousing. A positive P value or positive Proportional Share (Mij) indicates that the sixteen sectors are experiencing rapid growth compared to the provincial level.

Purbalingga Regency has a positive D score of thirteen sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors; Mining and Quarrying sector; Processing industry; electricity and gas procurement; construction; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate; Service Company; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services and Other Services. A positive D or Differential Shift (Cij) value indicates that the thirteen sectors have higher competitiveness than the provincial level. The thirteen sectors that are part of the fast body of the Central Java Province, namely the Manufacturing Industry sector, amounting to Rp. 369,226.9. Purbalingga Regency has a positive P or Proportional Share (Mij) value of sixteen sectors. This is similar to Banjarnegara district that the sixteen sectors have a faster growth compared to the growth at the provincial level. Only one sector that has slow growth is the Transportation and Warehousing sector with a negative P value.

Banyumas Regency is the Regency with the largest number of sectors that have high competitiveness with a positive D value of thirteen sectors, namely the Mining and Quarrying Industry; Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Water Supply and Waste Treatment; construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate; Service Company; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and Other Services. A positive D or Differential Shift (Cij) value indicates that the thirteen sectors have higher competitiveness than the competitiveness at the provincial level. The Manufacturing Industry is the fastest growing sector, amounting to Rp. 894,831. Meanwhile, Banyumas Regency has a negative P value or Proportional Share (Mij) in the Transportation and Warehousing sector. This means that the sixteen sectors have a positive value so that these sectors have a higher growth rate than the growth at the provincial level.

Cilacap Regency has nine highly competitive sectors, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector; Water Supply and Waste Treatment; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transportation and

Warehousing; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; Financial and Insurance Services; Company Services; Education Services; and Other Services. A positive D or Differential Shift (Cij) value indicates that the nine sectors have higher competitiveness compared to the provincial level. The Mining and Quarrying sector was the fastest growing sector, amounting to Rp. 141,934 compared to other sectors. Meanwhile, the P value or Proportional Shift (Mij) in Cilacap Regency has sixteen sectors with positive values so that these sectors have a higher growth rate than the provincial level.

Kebumen Regency has eleven sectors that have high competitiveness, namely Mining and Quarrying; Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; Information and Communication; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and Other Services. A positive D or Differential Shift (Cij) value indicates that these eleven sectors have higher competitiveness than the provincial level. The sector that has the highest value is the Manufacturing Industry sector of Rp. 338,217. Meanwhile, the P value or Proportional Shift (Mij) in Kebumen Regency is sixteen sectors. Only the Transportation and Warehousing sector has a negative value,

From the results of the Shift Share analysis in the Barlingmacakeb Strategic area, it is stated that Purbalingga and Banyumas Regencies have the most Differential Shift or Cij values, namely thirteen sectors. Meanwhile, Kebumen Regency has a positive Cij value of eleven sectors. Banjarnegara and Cilacap regencies have the least positive Cij values in the Barlingmascakeb area. The results for the Proportional Shift or Mij analysis in the Barlingmacakeb Strategic Area have sixteen fastest growing sectors. Meanwhile, only one sector is growing slowly, namely the transportation and warehousing sector in all districts of the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area.

The results of the Klassen Typology analysis in the Barlingmacakeb Strategic Area have different results. Each district can be classified into Quadrant I sectors, which are advanced and growing rapidly, Quadrant II is a potential sector or can still develop rapidly, Quadrant III is a developed but depressed sector, and Sector IV is a relatively lagging sector. The results of the comparative analysis of Klassen typology in the Barlingmascakeb area are as follows:

Tabel 3.4 Comparison of the results of Klassen Typology Analysis in the Barlingmacakeb Region

Category	Description	Banjarnegara	Purbalingga	Banyumas	Cilacap	Kebumen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	I	I	IV	IV	III
B	Mining and excavation	I	I	I	I	I
C	Processing industry	II	II	II	III	II
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	II	II	II	IV	II
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	IV	III	I	II	IV
F	Construction	II	II	I	IV	IV
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	III	IV	I	II	I
H	Transportation and Warehousing	I	III	III	IV	II
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	II	II	III	II	II
J	Information and Communication	IV	IV	III	IV	II
K	Financial Services and Insurance	III	II	I	II	IV
L	Real Estate	IV	II	I	IV	IV
M N	Company Services	III	II	II	II	IV
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	III	I	I	IV	I
P	Education Services	I	I	I	II	I
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	III	III	I	III	I
R,S,T,U	Other services	I	I	I	II	I

Source: GRDP of the Barlingmacakeb Region, processed

Based on the table above Banyumas Regency is the only Regency that has a relatively underdeveloped sector. This indicates that only one sector in the GRDP contribution is lower than the Provincial GRDP level. Meanwhile, Banyumas Regency has ten fast-growing sectors located in Quadrant I. Purbalingga and Banjarnegara Regencies have five fast-growing sectors in

Quadrant I, then Kebumen Regency has six fast-growing sectors in Quadrant I while Cilacap Regency is a Regency that has one sector. which is in Quadrant I.

The Klassen typology of Banjarnegara Regency shows that out of a total of 17 economic sectors, 5 sectors are developed and growing rapidly in Quadrant I, 4 sectors are potential or can still develop rapidly in Quadrant II, 4 sectors are developed but depressed in Quadrant III, and 3 sectors are relatively lagging behind in Quadrant III. Quadrant IV. Developed and rapidly growing sectors consist of Agriculture, Forestry, a and Fisheries; Mining and excavation; Transportation and Warehousing; Education Services; and other services. Then the Manufacturing Industry sector; Electricity and Gas Procurement; construction; and Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink is included in a potential sector or is still developing. Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair; Financial and Insurance Services; Company Services; and Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security fall into the advanced but depressed category. And the sectors that are included in the lagging category are the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sectors; Information and Communication; and Real Estate.

Purbalingga Regency shows that from a total of 17 economic sectors, 5 sectors are developed and growing rapidly in Quadrant I, 7 sectors are potential or can still develop rapidly in Quadrant II, 3 sectors are developed but depressed in Quadrant III, and 2 sectors are relatively lagging behind in Quadrant IV. . The developed and rapidly growing sectors consist of: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Mining and excavation; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services; and Other services. Then sector Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Supply; Construction; Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate, and Corporate Services are included in the sector with potential or still developing. Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling Sector; Transportation and Warehousing; and Health Services and Social Activities are included in the advanced but depressed category. And sectors included in the lagging category are Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair; and Information and Communication.

Banyumas Regency shows that from a total of 17 economic sectors, 10 sectors are developed and growing rapidly in Quadrant I, 3 sectors are potential or can still develop rapidly in Quadrant II, 3 sectors are developed but depressed in Quadrant III, and 1 sector is relatively lagging behind in Quadrant IV. . The developed and rapidly growing sectors consist of Mining and Quarrying; Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling; construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate; Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Guarantees; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and other services. Then sector Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Supply; and the Company's services are included in the potential sector or are still developing. Transportation and Warehousing Sector; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; and Information and Communication is included in the advanced but depressed category. And sectors included in the lagging category are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Cilacap Regency shows that out of a total of 17 economic sectors, one sector is developed and growing rapidly in Quadrant I, seven sectors have potential or can still develop rapidly in

Quadrant II, two sectors are developed but depressed in Quadrant III, and seven sectors are relatively lagging behind in Quadrant IV. . An advanced and rapidly growing sector is Mining and Quarrying. Then Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; Financial and Insurance Services; Company Services; Education Services; and other services included in the potential sector or still developing. The Manufacturing and Health Services and Social Activities sectors are in the advanced but depressed category. And sectors included in the lagging category are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Information and Communication; Real Estate; and the administration of Government, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security.

Kebumen Regency shows that out of a total of 17 economic sectors, six sectors are developed and growing rapidly in Quadrant I, five sectors are potential categories or can still develop rapidly in Quadrant II, only one sector is developed but depressed in Quadrant III, while five sectors are relatively left in Quadrant IV. The advanced and rapidly growing sectors are the Mining and Quarrying sector; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Government Administration; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and Other Services. Meanwhile, the Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors in Quadrant IV are Water Supply, Waste Treatment, Waste and Recycling; construction; Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate and Corporate Services. Sectors that are categorized as potential or still developing rapidly are the Manufacturing Industry; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation; and the Information and Communications sector. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are the only developed but depressed sectors.

So based on the results of the analysis, Cilacap Regency is a district that has a minimum GRDP contribution for seventeen economic sectors. However, the contribution of GRDP in Cilacap Regency is the largest compared to other regencies in the Barlingmascakeb strategic area, amounting to Rp. 95,904,578 million rupiah or contributing 52% of the contribution of GRDP in the Barlingmacakeb strategic area. This contribution is donated through the Mining and Quarrying sector.

4. Conclusion

The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis show that of the seventeen economic sectors, Banjarnegara Regency has ten base sectors, Purbalingga Regency has eight base sectors, Banyumas Regency has eleven base sectors, Cilacap Regency has two base sectors and Kebumen Regency has eight base sectors. The results of the Shift Share (SS) analysis state that Banjarnegara Regency has a Differential Shift value of nine positive sectors, Purbalingga Regency has a Differential Shift value of thirteen positive sectors, Banyumas Regency has thirteen positive sectors, Cilacap Regency has nine positive sectors and Kebumen Regency has eleven positive sectors. This positive Differential Shift value indicates that these sectors have higher growth in the region than the growth of the reference area, namely Central Java Province.

Based on the results of the sector classification, Banyumas . Regency is the largest district which has ten leading sectors that are growing rapidly. Banjarnegara Regency and Purbalingga Regency only have five leading sectors and Kebumen Regency has six leading sectors.

Meanwhile, Cilacap Regency is the Regency with the lowest leading sector, namely one leading sector.

The economic development strategy to increase economic competitiveness in the Barlingmacakeb Strategic Area in the short term can be carried out by maintaining advanced and rapidly developing sectors in each district. In addition, in the medium term, local governments must seek to optimize the sectors that are still developing so that these sectors are getting stronger and growing rapidly in an effort to increase growth in each district so as to encourage high economic growth in the Barlingmascakeb Strategic Area. If economic growth is high so that it can encourage the entry of investment in the area, both investment from the private sector and the central government to maximize economic potential, especially for the mining and quarrying sector and for the processing industry. These two sectors are sectors that make a high contribution to the economic growth of the region.

From the results of the research that has been obtained by the researchers, the researchers provide suggestions that must be taken, namely for economic sectors that are already good, it is expected that the government, especially the local government, will always provide supervision and monitoring of sectors that are already running well and can be improved to become more efficient. optimal. Supervision and monitoring carried out is a preventive measure from the government so that it can prevent or avoid bad things that will happen to economic sectors that are already running well, such as work plans, budget plans and the use of resources and energy resources for the related sectors.

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