

PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN THE ECONOMY OF PONOROGO DISTRICT

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Abstract

Economic growth is an indicator for assessing economic conditions in a region which can be seen through the economic conditions of a region through the condition of the economic sectors in that area. This research aims to analyze the performance of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors by knowing the position of the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency by determining the current and future position of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and identifying factors that cause changes in the performance of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. . Data collection in this research used secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency. The analytical method used in this research uses the Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Shift Share methods. From the LQ calculation, the agricultural sector is the base sector with an LQ value of 2.48. From the DLQ analysis, the agricultural sector experienced a change in performance to become a non-base sector or cannot be expected to become a basis in the future with a DLQ value of 0.261. The factor that causes changes in the performance of the non-agricultural sector is the economic structure factor with an SSS value greater than the LSS value.

Keywords : *Agricultural Sector, Economic Growth, Basic and Non-Basic, Location Quotient, Dynamic Location Quotient, Shift Share*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has very abundant natural resources. With abundant natural wealth, the agricultural sector is an important sector in national economic development. The agricultural sector is a sector that can support the non-agricultural sector as a provider of raw materials (Paramithasari et al., 2021). Each region has different superior potential in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Thus, the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector are equally important in regional and national economic development. Economic development in each region will determine the success of a country's national development. Regional economic development is a collaborative process built between the government and the community to work together to manage various existing resources in the region and form a partnership pattern between the government and the private sector to create various new jobs to stimulate regional economic growth and development.

Regional economic development will continue to pay attention to the potential and condition of the resources possessed by each region, in relation to efforts to utilize economic assets in a region. (Ananda, 2017). The agricultural sector is a pillar of development in Ponorogo Regency, where the economic structure is still dominated by the agricultural sector. Ponorogo Regency is one of the districts in East Java Province which has natural resource potential that supports the agricultural sector. Ponorogo Regency is in 24th place out of 38 districts/cities in East Java Province with the agricultural sector as the dominant product with superior potential. The agricultural sector makes the largest contribution to the formation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). However, the agricultural sector's contribution to the formation of GRDP still fluctuates every year and tends to decline. According to data from Central Statistics Agency (2023) the contribution of the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency in 2018 was 28.13%, in 2019 it was 26.81%, in 2020 it was 27.68%, in 2021 it was 27.04% and in 2022 it was 25.63%. Ponorogo Regency is a district with unbalanced population growth, where population growth is very fast but growth in the agricultural sector tends to be slow. According to data from Central Bureau of Statistics (2021) The population in Ponorogo Regency in 2015 was 867,393 people and in 2020 it

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has reached 949,318 people. Population growth must of course be supported by a supply of food to meet people's needs which are increasing every year. So the role and contribution of the agricultural sector is needed in dealing with this problem because only the agricultural sector is able to produce a supply of food for society.

Basic Economic Theory

The economic basis theory was put forward by Herry W. Richardson, which states that the determining factors for changes in the economy of a country or region are directly related to the demand for goods and services originating from outside the region or export activities. The growth of industries that use local resources, whether labor or exported raw materials, can generate regional wealth and provide employment opportunities for regional communities. This can assume that if a region has a superior sector then the region must be able to win competition in the same sector as competing regions so that it can produce exports.(Kurniawan, 2017). In the economic basis theory, there are two activity sectors, namely the basic and non-basic sectors.

The basic sector is a sector that has the potential to determine overall regional development. Meanwhile, the non-based sector is a supporting sector in overall regional development. The base sector focuses on exporting goods or services outside the boundaries of the relevant economic region because this sector has been able to meet local needs and is able to export goods to areas that need them. The non-based sector is a sector that provides goods or services for needs within the region without exporting to other regions, because this sector has not been able to meet needs within the region or has not been able to produce the goods or services.(Hutapea et al., 2020). The base sector acts as the main driving sector in the growth and development of a region, where the greater the exports carried out, the greater the level of growth in that region. The more basic sectors there are in an area, the greater the flow of income and the demand for goods or services, which can lead to an increase or increase in the volume of the non-basic sector.(Siska, 2018).

Gross Regional Domestic Product

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the sum of the added value produced by all business units in the economic sector in a province, district or city. Gross Regional Domestic Product is an important indicator in knowing the economic conditions of a region in a certain period(Central Statistics Agency, 2017). GRDP at the regional or regional level can describe the ability of a region to create added value in a certain period. In preparing GRDP there are two approaches, namely the production approach and the use approach. The preparation of GRDP using a production approach or from the business field side is the sum of all components of gross added value that can be created from the business field for its various production activities. Meanwhile, preparing GRDP using a usage approach explains how the added value is used(Hutabarat, 2020). The presentation of Gross Regional Domestic Product is divided into two, namely GRDP ADHK and GRDP ADHB. GRDP at Constant Prices (ADHK) describes the added value of goods or services which is calculated using prices valid in a particular year as the base year and can be used to determine real economic growth from year to year. GRDP at Current Prices (ADHB) shows the added value of a good or service which is calculated using prices in the current year and is used to determine the capacity of economic resources and economic structure in a region/region(Heryani, 2021).

The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Economic Development

Traditionally, the role of agriculture in economic development has only been considered passive as a supporting element. The main role of the agricultural sector is only considered as a source of labor and food production. However, in relation to the agricultural sector with GDP or GRDP, the agricultural sector has a contribution to the non-agricultural sector, namely as a supplier of industrial raw materials originating from agricultural products.(Nadziroh, 2020). According toHidayah & Susanti (2022)The agricultural sector is a sector that has an important and strategic role in economic development because the majority of people work in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is an activity that utilizes biological resources to produce food, industrial raw materials, and to manage the environment. The agricultural sector is the most basic sector in the economy as a support for production for the non-agricultural sector. The agricultural sector cannot be separated from the economy because this sector has an important role as a provider of employment opportunities and contributes greatly to the formation of GDP and GRDP.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This research was carried out in Ponorogo Regency, with several considerations. Ponorogo Regency has geographical conditions that are suitable for the agricultural sector and is known as an area that relies on the agricultural sector and land used as rice fields reaches 19.9% of the total area of Ponorogo Regency and the agricultural sector is the largest contributor to the formation of GRDP in Ponorogo Regency. The object of this research is the performance of the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency. This research compares the position of the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector in the Ponorogo Regency economy by comparing these sectors as basic or non-basic sectors. This research was carried out from October to March 2024.

The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency which includes data on PDRB ADHK Ponorogo Regency, PDRB ADHK East Java Province, GRDP Growth Rate ADHK Ponorogo Regency, and GRDP Growth Rate ADHK East Java Province in 2018-2022. The data collection method used is the documentation method. To complete the required data, it will be supplemented with data and information from articles, journals, books, the internet, or from related agencies related to the research topic. The data analysis used in analyzing the performance of the agricultural sector in the economy of Ponorogo Regency is by using the Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis methods and to identify factors causing changes in the performance of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors using the Shift Share analysis method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ponorogo Regency Economic Growth

Regional economic growth is a change in the economic conditions of a region to become better than before which can reflect the welfare of its people. Economic growth is an indicator of the success of economic development in the area, by looking at the increase in added value of economic sectors. The sectoral GRDP growth rate can be used as a basis or reference in preparing regional revenue estimates in regional development planning (Widianingsih et al., 2016). The structure of the economy can describe the contribution of economic sectors to the formation of Gross Regional Domestic Product in a region and determine what sectors have the potential to drive economic flows in a region. The GRDP data will show the role of each sector in its contribution to the formation of GRDP, where the greater the contribution, the greater the level of dependence of a region's economy on the production capacity of that sector. (Hutabarat, 2020).

Table 1. GRDP Growth Rate According to Business Fields, 2018-2022 (percent)

	Business field	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.93	-0.17	2.51	1.84	-3.94
B	Mining and excavation	2.62	2.49	-5.9	1.3	5.08
C	Processing industry	7.58	7.07	1.39	6.67	11.05
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	3.97	7.59	-1.07	3.45	7.19
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	6.41	6.87	3.73	7.23	2.13
F	Construction	7.79	7.4	-6.96	1.35	6.41

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G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repairs	7.44	6.77	-4.9	4.86	6.06
H	Transportation and Warehousing	8.35	8.99	-5.77	11.09	18.3
I	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	8.14	8,11	-8.99	2.51	7.46
J	Information and Communication	7.09	7.95	7.22	6.41	4.34
K	Financial Services and Insurance	5.04	4.12	-1.32	0.19	2.28
L	Real Estate	7.45	6.26	1.65	1.98	3,4
M N	Company Services	7.53	6.98	-7.15	2.08	5.62
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	4.31	2.75	-1.76	-0.63	0.33
P	Education Services	5.93	7.49	2.73	1.04	0.32
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	7.88	7.69	8.43	5.84	2.54
R, S, T, U	Other Services	6.02	8.66	-15.31	4.38	13.03
Gross Regional Domestic Product		5.27	5.01	-0.9	3.19	3.24

Source: BPS Ponorogo Regency

It can be seen from the GDP of Ponorogo Regency in 2018-2022, the agricultural sector is the supporting sector in the economy of Ponorogo Regency. This is because Ponorogo Regency is a region that has land conditions that are suitable for the agricultural sector with dominant agricultural products being superior. The agricultural sector has the largest contribution to the formation of Ponorogo Regency's GRDP. It can be seen in Table 1. The contribution of the agricultural sector has fluctuated. In 2018 the contribution of the agricultural sector increased by 0.93 from the previous year, but tended to decline until finally in 2022 the agricultural sector decreased by -3.94%.

Performance Analysis of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors

LQ analysis is an analysis that is often used in basic economic models as an initial stage for understanding the activity sectors that trigger economic growth in a region. LQ analysis is used regarding the economy which leads to the identification and specialization of economic activities to get an idea in determining a superior sector as the leading sector of an economic activity (R. Jumiayanti, 2018). LQ analysis can determine the position of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in Ponorogo Regency as basic or non-basic sectors. The data used is PDRB ADHK data for Ponorogo Regency and East Java Province for 2018-2022. The results of LQ calculations in determining the position of the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector are presented in table

Table 2. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis Results

Business field		LQ					Average
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2.51	2.48	2.51	2.52	2.37	2.48
B	Mining and excavation	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.53	0.47
C	Processing industry	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.26
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08

F	Construction	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.07
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repairs	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.02	1.04
H	Transportation and Warehousing	0.64	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.71
I	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.60
J	Information and Communication	1.64	1.65	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.62
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.29
L	Real Estate	1.65	1.66	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.63
M N	Company Services	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	2.56	2.53	2.50	2.48	2.48	2.51
P	Education Services	3.45	3.46	3.42	3.42	3.40	3.43
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.28
R, S, T, U	Other Services	1.54	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.53	1.54

Based on the results of the LQ analysis presented in table 2, the economic sector in Ponorogo Regency is classified as a base sector which has an LQ value > 1 , there are eleven sectors consisting of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; construction; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repairs; information and communication; financial and insurance services; real estate; government administration, defense and mandatory social security; educational services; health services and social activities; as well as other services. Then the economic sector in Ponorogo Regency is classified as a non-basic sector which has an LQ value < 1 , there are six sectors consisting of the mining and quarrying sector; processing industry; procurement of electricity and gas; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; as well as company services.

The economic sector that has the highest LQ value in Ponorogo Regency is the education services sector which has an LQ value of 3.43, followed by the government administration, defense and mandatory social security sectors. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector is in third place with the highest LQ value, namely 2.48. The agricultural sector is one of the leading sectors in Ponorogo Regency, this is in line with research Luthfianto (2023) that the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency is one of the basic sectors. The average LQ value in Ponorogo Regency 2018-2022 has more base sectors than non-base sectors, including the agricultural sector which is one of the base sectors. This shows that the agricultural sector and several other non-agricultural sectors in Ponorogo Regency are able to meet the needs of the community and are able to export their products to other areas. In this way, it can be hoped that the non-based sector in Ponorogo Regency will be able to develop and encourage economic growth in Ponorogo Regency.

Analysis of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sector Performance in the Future

The analysis used to analyze the performance of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the future is DLQ analysis, where this analysis is a continuation of the LQ analysis. DLQ analysis can take into account variable GRDP growth rates continuously from year to year (Sidik & Yuliawati, 2023). This analysis can analyze whether a sector is classified as a basic or non-basic sector in the future. The data used in the DLQ calculation is data on the PDRB growth rate of ADHK Ponorogo Regency and East Java Province. The results of the DLQ calculation are presented in table 3.

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Table 3. DLQ Analysis Results

	Business field	DLQ
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.261
B	Mining and excavation	-0.538
C	Processing industry	9,251
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	22,980
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	3,266
F	Construction	0.939
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repairs	1.2887
H	Transportation and Warehousing	21,607
I	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	1,089
J	Information and Communication	1,111
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.760
L	Real Estate	0.974
M N	Company Services	1,907
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	0.391
P	Education Services	1,230
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1,821
R, S, T, U	Other Services	1,954

The results of the DLQ analysis of the agricultural sector in the future have a DLQ value of 0.216 where the DLQ value is < 1 . This means that the agricultural sector cannot be expected to become a basic sector in the future. The agricultural sector is experiencing changes from being a basic sector to becoming a non-basic sector in the future. The agricultural sector will become a non-basic sector in the future, so it is estimated that the agricultural sector will not be able to meet the needs of the people in Ponorogo Regency. These changes in the performance of the agricultural sector occur because the contribution or role of the agricultural sector in the formation of GRDP always fluctuates and even tends to decline.

This is in line with research Pertiwi & Hidayat (2022) that the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency is still unable to become a basic sector in the future. Meanwhile, eleven non-agricultural sectors have a DLQ value > 1 , including the processing industry sector; electricity and gas procurement; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repairs; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; information and communication; company services; educational services; health services and social activities; as well as other services. The non-agricultural sector which has a DLQ value < 1 which means that the sector is classified as a non-basic sector consists of five sectors, namely mining and quarrying; construction; financial and insurance services; real estate; as well as government administration, defense and mandatory social security.

Factors Determining the Performance of the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors

The analysis used to determine the factors that determine the performance of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in Ponorogo Regency is using Shift Share analysis. This analysis uses the Total Shift Share equation which has two components, namely Structural Shift Share (SSS) and Locational Shift Share (LSS). According to Irmansyah (2019) This analysis aims to analyze changes in the economic structure of a region and compare it with the economic structure at the national level. The data used to determine the factors that determine changes in the performance of the

agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is data on the PDRB growth rate of ADHK Ponorogo Regency and East Java Province for 2018-2022. The results of the Shift Share calculation are presented in table 4.

Table 4. Shift Share Analysis Results

Business Fields Experiencing Changes in Performance	SSS	LSS	Defining factor
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3227.56	-19167.9	Economic Structure
Processing industry	-11846.60	6443.81	Location
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	-165.8157	102,829	Location
Construction	-13358.73	7056,482	Economic Structure
Transportation and Warehousing	-4108,462	2742,698	Location
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	-1504,217	-560,258	Location
Financial Services and Insurance	-2407,327	338.2767	Location
Real Estate	-2716,600	841,574	Location
Company Services	-353.6337	53.2035	Location

The analysis results in table 4 show that the factors that influence changes in the performance of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are economic structure factors because the Structural Shift Share (SSS) value is greater than Locational Shift Share (LSS). This change is of course related to the conversion of land into residential areas, because many people choose to build houses on agricultural land and this has an impact on decreasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the formation of Ponorogo Regency's GRDP. According to Atasa et al., (2022) Land conversion increases every year, land is the main factor in agricultural production. The change in land use causes a decrease in the area of agricultural land. According to Widayanti et al., (2021)

The younger generation's lack of interest in being involved in the agricultural sector is due to the belief that the agricultural sector will not be profitable and has big risks so that the younger generation prefers to work in other sectors such as the industrial sector. Meanwhile, the factors that influence the performance of the non-agricultural sector are dominated by location factors where the LSS value is greater than the SSS value. In line with the research conducted Indah et al., (2017) This condition is related to the strategic location of Ponorogo Regency where this Regency is traversed by a national road with a route that connects major districts/cities in East Java. This is an opportunity for various sectors, especially the trade, services and tourism sectors and can expand opportunities to export goods or services to other regions.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this research can be concluded that:

1. The agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency has an average LQ value of 2.48, which shows that the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency is the base sector. Meanwhile, the non-agricultural sector that has an LQ value > 1 is classified as a basic sector, there are ten sectors and there are six non-agricultural sectors that have an LQ value < 1.
2. The DLQ value in the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency is 0.261, which means that the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency cannot be expected to become a base sector in the future. This is due to the decreasing contribution of the agricultural sector in forming the GRDP of Ponorogo Regency. Meanwhile, eleven non-agricultural sectors have a DLQ value > 1 and five non-agricultural sectors have a DLQ value < 1.
3. Factors that influence the performance of the agricultural sector in Ponorogo Regency are economic structure factors with $SSS > LSS$ values. Meanwhile, factors influencing the performance of the non-agricultural sector are dominated by location factors.

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