Towards Sustainable Development: Analysis of Key Sectors to Achieve Inclusive Economic Development in Pasuruan Regency

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Abstract. The Pasuruan Regency Government faces several obstacles in conducting monitoring and evaluation, including the provision of sectoral data. The research approach used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods with descriptive research. Based on the analysis using Location Quotient and Shift Share, the leading sectors of Pasuruan Regency are the electricity and gas procurement sector, construction, and the processing industry. The leading competitive sectors are the processing industry sector, wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair sector, and the construction sector. The direction of Pasuruan Regency's development policy for 2025-2029 is "Providing easy deregulation and licensing, especially for investment in the productive and inclusive economic sector, the blue and green economic sector, and new and renewable energy." Different from the calculation of the base and non-base sectors, where the agriculture and fisheries sectors are considered non-base sectors. The electricity and gas procurement sector and construction still need to be included in the main policy direction. Therefore, a policy is needed that encourages the potential of the base sector to create a snowball effect for other sectors.

Keywords: LQSS, leading sectors, inclusive economy

1 Introduction

In most Asian countries, development continues to be adjusted in response to ongoing developments and changes, particularly in development economics, economic development, and development studies. Effective development administration involves planning, implementing, and evaluating policies, programs, and projects to improve a nation's socio-economic conditions. These challenges include limited financial resources, inadequate capacity and skills, bureaucracy, corruption, and political instability [1]. Indonesia, as a country still in need of significant physical and non-physical development, faces ongoing challenges. This study focuses on inclusive growth at the local government level, specifically in the regency of Pasuruan. Located in East Java Province, Pasuruan Regency faces a fundamental issue: a large portion of the population needs employment opportunities. In 2023, the workforce in Pasuruan Regency totaled 915,175, with 50,171 people unemployed, resulting in an employment rate of 94%. Employment opportunities significantly impact income levels, which can increase purchasing power and improve access to food. Additionally, increased income can help the community achieve adequate housing conditions [2].

Integrating local development is a significant challenge requiring broad community involvement. These challenges include changing public attitudes, managing complex processes

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involving governmental and non-governmental actors across various levels, overcoming institutional boundaries between sectors, and realigning power relations to support local actors [3]. Many central government programs demonstrate community empowerment in development and poverty reduction efforts. Developing essential commodities and utilizing community empowerment programs can break the cycle of poverty, leading to improved economic and social well-being for marginalized individuals and communities [4]. Supported by an inclusive approach from the state, civil society, and businesses, the conflict between growth and equity paradigms is considered to be overcome. As the relationship between the government and the governed becomes more inclusive, oligopoly and corruption will decrease, resulting in improved public welfare [5].

Sustainable development is a concept that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Various regulations in Indonesia are in place to implement sustainable development, including Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Ministerial Regulation No. 7 of 2018 on the National Action Plan (National Action Plan and Regional Action Plan documents), Ministerial Decrees, and other regulations related to the SDGs by the Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration [6]. Achieving sustainable development in Indonesia encompasses 17 goals: 1) No poverty; 2) Zero hunger; 3) Good health and well-being; 4) Quality education; 5) Gender equality; 6) Clean water and sanitation; 7) Affordable and clean energy; 8) Decent work and economic growth; 9) Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; 10) Reduced inequalities; 11) Sustainable cities and communities; 12) Responsible consumption and production; 13) Climate action; 14) Life below water; 15) Life on land; 16) Peace, justice, and strong institutions; and 17) Partnerships for the goals. Although there is extensive theoretical research on indicator quality standards, users often need help determining how adequately these indicators measure the phenomena being monitored [7].

The author emphasizes the need to operationalize sustainable development goals (SDGs) targets by utilizing critical sector commodity analysis as the basis for setting policy frameworks. "The current SDG proposal format and its targets have established a policy framework; however, without comprehensive follow-up from experts and scholars on its operationalization, these indicators may become ambiguous" [8]. The government faces several challenges in monitoring and evaluating sustainable development goals, including the provision of sectoral and disaggregated data, limitations in human resources and competencies in data collection and processing, and the involvement of non-governmental entities in monitoring and evaluation [9]. According to the 2024 SDG Progress Report, signs of a determined and sustainable global revival are still invisible. "The report reveals that only 17% of SDG targets are on track to be achieved, nearly half show minimal or moderate progress, and more than a third have stalled or even regressed" [10]. It is hoped that increasing income can improve people's access to education and health, improving their welfare. Increasing income can also increase people's purchasing power to improve food access. In addition, rising income can also help people have livable houses (Rassanjani, 2018 ; Sumartono & Hermawan, 2020).

Economic growth is one of the macroeconomic indicators used to assess a region's actual economic performance. It is an indication of the success of economic development. Economic growth in a region serves as a measure to observe or analyze the extent of economic development in that area. It can be viewed as the increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by all regional economic sectors over a specific period. Economic growth is reflected in the Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices each year. Analysis of critical sectors is based on classifying a sector by examining its growth and contribution to the total Gross

Regional Domestic Product and comparing Pasuruan Regency with East Java Province. Among the various economic sectors in Pasuruan Regency, development is needed for the base sectors. These base sectors can be identified through Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis [11]. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is intended to identify which economic sectors in Pasuruan Regency fall into base (key) or non-base sectors. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to determine the level of specialization of economic sectors within a region by highlighting the base or leading sectors.

The performance and economic growth of a region are measured in several dimensions. The Shift Share (SS) analysis method is one tool for measuring regional productivity. Shift Share (SS) analysis is used to decompose the economic growth of a region into three components and measure the contribution of each element. Shift Share (SS) analysis compares growth rates and serves as an alternative method for assessing the growth rate and competitiveness of a region (Daryanto, 2010). Through this method, the growth rate of a region's economic sector can be measured, including the sector's contribution to the region's competitiveness compared to other areas. Shift Share analysis consists of three components:

a) Regional share, to assess how regional economic growth affects broader areas, is done by analyzing changes in sectoral aggregate performance compared to changes in the same sectors in the reference economy. This approach helps in understanding the relative impact and competitiveness of a region's economic growth in comparison to a larger or different economic context.
b) Proportional shift, to measure changes in growth or decline in a region compared to a larger reference economy; this measurement can determine whether the regional economy is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster compared to the reference economy. This analysis helps in understanding if the regional economy is performing well in industries with higher growth rates relative to the broader economic context used for comparison.
c) Differential shift, to determine how far the competitiveness of an economic sector in a region (locally) is with the economy of a more extensive scope, which is used as a reference.

This study aims to analyze the region's leading sectors and the competitiveness of the Pasuruan Regency region. So, from the basis of this analysis, the inclusive development program can be run. Create productive, profitable jobs, provide effective and efficient social networks to protect people who cannot work or receive too little development benefits, improve essential public services, and provide adequate public policy support. The program is implemented as the development of a local economic development model, with full involvement of the role of government, the business sector, and civil society. This model is translated into the form of interventions of various programs, namely strategic studies of regional economic potential, development of participatory planning documents and agreements, development of multi-party forums, advocacy of public policies needed to build an inclusive development climate and support for small and medium enterprises (especially those based on the use of natural resources) [12].

2 Method

This study analyzes the leading sectors and regional competitiveness to achieve inclusive economic development in Pasuruan Regency. The research approach used is quantitative and qualitative, with the type of research used being descriptive [13]. Tashakkori and Teddlie developed 4 forms of models that can be used to help analyze data. The author uses model 2, namely qualitative methods, to help develop quantitative measurements and instruments. The visual presentation of the procedure above (4 method models) was initiated by Steckler, McLeroy, Goodman, Bird, and McCormick (1992), which the author in Tashakkori and Teddlie quotes (Tashakkori, 2010). Greene & Caracelli (1997) on Creswell [15] states that mixed methods "emphasize the value-based and action dimensions of two distinct research traditions." The following is the research approach used.

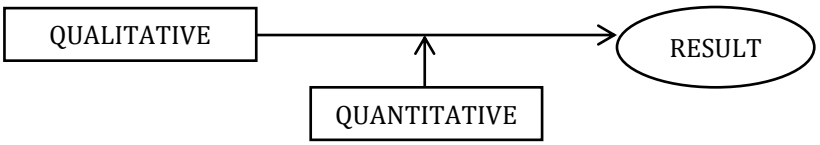

Figure 1. Model 2, Quantitative Methods Used to Beautify the Main Qualitative Research
Source : (Tashakkori, 2010)

3 Result and Discussion

This study analyzes the leading sectors and regional competitiveness to achieve inclusive economic development in the Pasuruan Regency. The researcher uses quantitative analysis with Location Quotient and Shift Share (LQSS) and qualitative analysis to analyze inclusive economic development in the Pasuruan Regency. The primary data used as the material for data analysis is the components of the Gross Regional Domestic Product, East Java Province level, and Pasuruan Regency level in 2019-2023. The Gross Regional Domestic Product of ADHB, according to the Pasuruan Regency business sector, has decreased from 2019 to 2020 due to COVID-19 [16]. From 2021 to 2023, numbers have gradually increased in line with the Gross Regional Domestic Product of ADHB of East Java Province. The economic growth of Pasuruan Regency is inseparable from the role of each business sector. Looking at the gross regional

domestic product growth conditions at current prices from 2019 to 2023, each sector will show different growth yearly. PDRB ADHB East Java Province and PDRB ADHB Pasuruan Regency are used as data for Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. The following are the results of the study of the leading sectors of Pasuruan Regency.

Table 1. Results of Analysis of Leading Sectors in Pasuruan Regency

NO	SECTOR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	LQ AVERAGE	LEADING SECTOR / NOT	Order
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.58	1.94	0.54	0.50	0.52	0.82	Not A Leading Sector	4
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	1.25	0.35	Not A Leading Sector	12
3	Manufacturing	1.90	1.76	1.96	1.83	1.91	1.87	Leading Sector	3
4	Electricity and Gas	2.90	2.64	2.94	2.74	2.90	2.83	Leading Sector	1
5	Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.37	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.35	Not A Leading Sector	11
6	Construction	1.32	1.17	1.23	5.99	1.16	2.18	Leading Sector	2
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.53	0.47	0.52	0.49	0.51	0.50	Not A Leading Sector	8
8	Transportation and Storage	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.20	Not A Leading Sector	16
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.67	0.57	0.62	0.59	0.61	0.61	Not A Leading Sector	6
10	Information and Communication	0.58	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.53	Not A Leading Sector	7
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.29	Not A Leading Sector	13
12	Real Estate Activities	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.40	0.40	Not A Leading Sector	10
13	Business Activities	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	Not A Leading Sector	17
14	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0.50	0.44	0.47	0.43	0.47	0.46	Not A Leading Sector	9
15	Education	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.24	Not A Leading Sector	14
16	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23	Not A Leading Sector	15

NO	SECTOR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	LQ AVERAGE	LEADING SECTOR / NOT	Order
17	Other Services Activities	0.72	0.64	0.69	0.64	0.66	0.67	Not A Leading Sector	5

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2024

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that there are 3 leading sectors in Pasuruan Regency, namely the first is the electricity and gas procurement sector (score 2.83); the second is the processing industry sector (score 2.18); and the third is the construction sector (score 1.87). Meanwhile, there are 14 non-leading sectors in Pasuruan Regency, namely the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector; mining and quarrying sector; water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair sector; transportation and warehousing sector; accommodation and food and beverage provision sector; information and communication sector; financial services and insurance sector; real estate sector; corporate services sector; government administration, defense and mandatory social security sector; education services sector; health services and social activities sector; and other service sectors. The most superior sector is the electricity and gas procurement sector, while the least superior sector is the corporate services sector. The following are the results of the analysis of the economic shift in Pasuruan Regency, the growth rate of Pasuruan Regency, and the Growth Rate of East Java Province. Regional share, proportional shift, and differential shift are analysis methods for calculating regional competitiveness. Regional share, to see how regional economic growth affects the wider region. From 2019-2023, economic growth in Pasuruan Regency positively influences all sectors of East Java Province. Proportional shift, to measure changes in growth or decline in a region compared to the larger economy that is used as a reference. This measurement can determine whether the regional economy is concentrated in sectors growing faster than the economy used as a reference. From the proportional shift analysis results, from 2019 to 2023, all sectors in Pasuruan Regency did not grow faster than the sectors in East Java Province. This can be seen from the results of the analysis, which show that all the results are negative. Differential shift, to determine how far the competitiveness of an economic sector is in a region with a larger economy that is used as a reference. From the results of the differential shift analysis, many sectors are still below East Java each year and have negative values. On average, each year, it still has a negative value, which means that the competitiveness of the economic sector in the Pasuruan Regency is still slow.

Table 2. Results of Sector Analysis of Regional Competitiveness in Pasuruan Regency

NO	SECTOR	SHIFT SHARE ANALYSIS				SHIFT SHARE AVERAGE	ORDER
		2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023		
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	188,839.70	(77,885.30)	577,646.00	685,425.90	343,506.58	4
2	Mining and Quarrying	(38,932.20)	38,203.30	61,067.60	58,697.00	29,758.93	13
3	Manufacturing	1,708,299.00	8,832,679.70	9,626,651.00	8,632,275.80	7,199,976.38	1
4	Electricity and Gas	(6,175.80)	129,326.80	139,549.30	463,106.00	181,451.58	7
5	Water supply, Sewerage,	2,934.90	3,680.60	2,436.90	3,732.10	3,196.13	17

NO	SECTOR	SHIFT SHARE ANALYSIS				SHIFT SHARE AVERAGE	ORDER
		2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023		
	Waste Management and Remediation Activities						
6	Construction	(762,198.20)	220,871.00	1,539,019.10	961,821.40	489,878.33	3
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	(918,330.40)	1,599,806.00	1,942,838.90	1,571,166.30	1,048,870.20	2
8	Transportation and Storage	(28,335.00)	63,103.30	205,759.60	239,305.30	119,958.30	8
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	(778,967.90)	334,818.00	793,756.30	778,364.90	281,992.82	6
10	Information and Communication	367,345.30	266,178.60	241,418.60	357,089.70	308,008.05	5
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	25,121.30	53,844.60	89,322.60	75,402.00	60,922.62	10
12	Real Estate Activities	57,575.50	21,377.00	54,228.70	48,985.10	45,541.57	11
13	Business Activities	(5,118.40)	7,210.50	7,815.40	14,603.70	6,127.80	16
14	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	30,919.30	(27,121.70)	(1,668.40)	117,519.00	29,912.05	12
15	Education	32,740.90	(4,568.80)	(1,341.20)	60,860.60	21,922.87	14
16	Human Health and Social Work Activities	28,688.60	13,344.30	19,153.20	18,969.00	20,038.77	15
17	Other Services Activities	(188,179.50)	83,840.30	205,792.40	204,678.10	76,532.82	9

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2024

The table above shows the manufacturing industry sector's highest competitiveness since 2019-2023. The sector with the second highest competitiveness is the wholesale and retail trade sector, which deals with car and motorcycle repair. The sector with the third highest competitiveness is the construction sector. The shift-share analysis calculation results in 2019-2020 showed that many sectors experienced relatively slow competitiveness. Over time, in 2022-2023, no sectors experienced slow competitiveness (negative values). More clearly, a comparison can be seen between the leading regional industries and the regional competitiveness sectors in the following table.

Table 3. Comparison of the Order of Regional Leading Sectors and Regional Competitive Sectors in Pasuruan Regency

NO	SECTOR	LOCATION QUOTIENT	SHIFT SHARE
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	4
2	Mining and Quarrying	12	13
3	Manufacturing	3	1
4	Electricity and Gas	1	7
5	Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	11	17
6	Construction	2	3
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8	2
8	Transportation and Storage	16	8
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6	6
10	Information and Communication	7	5
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	13	10
12	Real Estate Activities	10	11
13	Business Activities	17	16
14	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9	12
15	Education	14	14
16	Human Health and Social Work Activities	15	15
17	Other Services Activities	5	9

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2024

The table above compares the results of the analysis of the regional leading sectors and the regional competitiveness sector. If we look at the regional leading sector, the electricity and gas procurement sector is first, but when viewed from its regional competitiveness, it is in seventh place. The second leading regional sector is the construction sector, which has third-place regional competitiveness. The third regional leading sector is the manufacturing industry sector, which has regional competitiveness in the first place. Let's look at it from the perspective of the regional competitiveness sector. The manufacturing industry is the most competitive but is third in the leading regional sector. The second competitive sector is the wholesale and retail trade, and car and motorcycle repairs are the eighth leading sector. The third competitive sector is construction, which is the second leading sector.

From the results of the LQSS analysis of Pasuruan Regency, it can be used as a basis for determining policies and job creation programs. This is expected to reduce the unemployment rate so that household income increases. Increasing household income can improve the quality of life and impact the stability of access to education, health, and basic needs. Jobs with decent wages can lift individuals and families out of poverty. Related Regional Government Organizations must also support skills and experience training to achieve community economic independence. With more people working, people's purchasing power will also increase, encouraging local economic growth.

The inclusive economic development of Pasuruan Regency focuses on ensuring equitable and sustainable economic growth for all levels of society. An inclusive economy emphasizes reducing inequality and increasing access for vulnerable groups, such as the poor, small farmers, and micro, small, and medium business actors. According to the Pasuruan Regency Strategic Plan document for 2024-2026, Mission 2 of Pasuruan Regency is "Inclusive Economic Development Transformation". It is included in the direction of development policy

for 2025-2029, namely "downstream of Leading Sectors through Research and Innovation Development." One of the directions of the transformation policy is by "Providing deregulation and facilitating licensing, especially for investment in productive and inclusive economic sectors (agriculture, fisheries, industry), blue and green economic sectors, and new and renewable energy". This differs from the calculation results of the primary and non-basic sectors: the agricultural and fisheries sectors are non-basic. The electricity and gas procurement sector and construction are still not included in the main policy direction.

If we look at the GRDP data, the sectors that have low growth but have high contributions (Potential Sectors) in Pasuruan Regency are recorded as 3 sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair. These three sectors are included as advanced but depressed sectors, considering that their average growth over the past 5 years has been below the GRDP growth. Several policies that can encourage the potential of the economic sector to become a base sector include:

a. By providing better access to small farmers and fishermen through subsidy, training, and technology programs, production can be increased while supporting food security and incomes with tight control by village and district governments;
b. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are one of the driving forces of the local economy; local governments can provide support in the form of access to capital, training, and mentoring for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises so that they can grow and be competitive.
c. Adequate infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, access to clean water and electricity, is essential to support accessibility and economic efficiency and improve connectivity and distribution of goods and services.
d. Improving the quality of human resources through education and social programs. Vocational education that is by the needs of local industry can be a solution to creating a competent and competitive workforce.
e. Pasuruan Regency has the potential for development in nature, culture, and religious tourism. Development of this sector with a sustainable approach by other industries and participatory can create new jobs while maintaining environmental and cultural sustainability.
f. Inclusive economic development requires collaboration between the government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and local communities.

4 Conclusion

Based on the Location Quotient and Shift Share (LQSS) analysis, the potential leading sectors of Pasuruan Regency during 2019-2023 are the electricity and gas procurement, construction, and manufacturing sectors. Meanwhile, the leading competitive sectors during 2019-2023 are the manufacturing, wholesale, retail trade, car repairs, and construction sectors. Inclusive economic development in Pasuruan Regency focuses on ensuring equitable and sustainable economic growth for all levels of society. An inclusive economy emphasizes reducing inequality and increasing access for vulnerable groups, such as the poor, small farmers, and micro, small, and medium business actors. The direction of development policy for 2025-2029 is "Downstreaming Leading Sectors through Research and Innovation Development," with one of the directions of its transformation policy being "Provision of deregulation and ease of licensing, especially for investment in productive and inclusive economic sectors (agriculture, fisheries, industry), blue and green economic sectors, and new and renewable energy." This differs from the calculation results of the primary and non-basic sectors: the agricultural and

fisheries sectors are non-basic. The main policy direction does not include electricity, the pro basement sector, or construction. If seen from the PDRB data, the sectors that have low growth but have high contributions (Potential Sectors) in Pasuruan Regency are recorded as 3 sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair. These three sectors are included as advanced but depressed sectors, considering that their average growth over the past 5 years has been below the PDRB growth. Therefore, policies are needed that can encourage the potential of the primary sector to ignite a snowball for other sectors.

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