

Analysis of the Leading Sectors of the Mandailing Natal Region in 2017-2021 Based on Potential Advantages

Aksel Rizky Ramadhan^{1*}, Ani Setyowati²

^{1,2}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

*Correspondensi Author: akselrizky26@gmail.com

Article History

Received : 2022-12-26

Accepted : 2023-02-14

Published : 2023-04-12

Keywords:

LQ,
Shift Share,
Typologi Klasen.
GRDP



Available online at
<http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/riwayat/>

Abstract: The course of economic development has led to various changes, especially in the structure of the economy. Changes in the economic structure are one of the characteristics. This study wants to show the potential of several sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency with Location Quotation analysis, Klassen Typology analysis and Shift share analysis. The results of the study show that there are 2 economic sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency which are the base (leading) sectors. From the results of the LQ analysis, it was obtained that Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security with an LQ value of 2.05 while the base sector with the lowest LQ score (1.95) was Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. From the results of the Klassen Typology analysis it was identified that there were 2 sectors belonging to the advanced and fast-growing sectors (Quadrant I), six sectors included in the growing sector category (Quadrant II), four sectors included in the advanced but depressed sector category (Quadrant III), and 5 sectors fall into the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors (Quadrant IV). Meanwhile, from the calculation results of the Shift Share analysis, it is known that information and communication have the greatest competitiveness.

Abstrak Perjalanan pembangunan ekonomi telah menimbulkan berbagai macam perubahan terutama pada struktur perekonomian. Perubahan struktur ekonomi merupakan salah satu karakteristik. Penelitian ini hendak memperlihatkan potensi yang dimiliki dari beberapa sektor yang berada di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal dengan adanya, analisis *Location Quotion*, analisis *Typologi Klassen* dan analisis *Shift share*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 2 sektor perekonomian di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal yang merupakan sektor basis (unggulan). Dari hasil analisis LQ diperoleh Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib dengan nilai LQ sebesar 2,05 sedangkan sektor basis dengan nilai LQ terendah (1,95) adalah sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan. Dari hasil analisis *Typologi Klassen* teridentifikasi bahwa terdapat 2 sektor yang termasuk sektor maju dan tumbuh cepat (Kuadran I), enam sektor masuk dalam kategori sektor yang sedang tumbuh (Kuadran II), empat sektor masuk dalam kategori sektor maju namun tertekan (Kuadran III), dan 5 sektor masuk dalam kategori sektor relatif tertinggal (Kuadran IV). Sedangkan dari hasil perhitungan analisis *Shift Share* diketahui Informasi dan komunikasi yang memiliki nilai daya saing paling besar.

INTRODUCTION

Regional development aims to improve the welfare of the community. Regional development is an integral part of national development and takes place in a sustainable manner. One of the most important areas is economic development (Erika, 2020). Economic growth is an important measure to determine the success of development in a region. A region is considered successful in carrying out development if the economic growth of the people in the region is quite high (Nasution, 2018). Economic growth is defined as an increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than population growth and regardless of whether there are changes in the economic structure (G. Ierapetritis, 2019).

In the basic concept of macroeconomics, the indicators used in measuring economic growth are gross domestic product (GDP) for the national level and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) for provincial areas (Nora Lubis & Emma Pravitasari, 2021). The growth and increase in GRDP from year to year is an indicator of the success of regional development which can illustrate whether or not there is economic development. The greater the contribution made by each economic sector to GRDP, the region can carry out economic growth towards a better direction and which means that it will also improve the welfare and prosperity of the people (Soebagiyo & Sri Hascaryo, 2015)

Mandailing Natal Regency is one of the regencies in North Sumatra. Mandailing Natal Regency is located at 0°10'-1°50' North latitude and 98°10'-100°10' East longitude with an altitude range of 0-2,145 m above sea level. The area of Mandailing Natal Regency is ±6,620.70 km² or 9.23 percent of the North Sumatra region with the

following boundaries : North of South Tapanuli Regency, South of West Sumatra Province, West of the Indonesian Ocean and East of Padang Lawas Regency and West Sumatra (Widiarsih & Hanifah Sandri, 2018). Based on its location and natural conditions, Mandailing Natal Regency is included in the West Coast of North Sumatra. This regency occupies an area of 6,620.70 Km² which is divided into 23 sub-districts and 407 definitive villages/sub-districts. The largest area in Mandailing Natal Regency is Muara Batang Gadis Sub-district, which is 21.67 percent of the total Mandailing Natal Regency area. Meanwhile, Sorik Merapi Valley District has the smallest area, which is only 0.52 percent. Mandailing Natal Regency in increasing development in its region can be done by utilizing the potential of its natural resources. By using the LQ technique and Klasen Typology Analysis which can identify leading sectors in an area (Widiarsih & Hanifah Sandri, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODS

The object of this research is the leading sector in Mandailing Natal Regency in 2017-2021. The data used is secondary data regarding the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) by business field at constant prices (ADHK) 2010 for five years, namely 2017-2021 sourced from official documents of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2017. The five-year period used was taken because of changes in constant prices. Before 2010, GRDP calculated by BPS used the base year 2000, since 2010, GRDP calculations were based on the base year 2010. This research uses primary data and secondary data in the analysis process. The source of data used in this research is secondary data which is quantitative in nature, namely data in the form of numbers. Data sources are obtained

from official government publications such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Mandailing Natal Regency. The descriptive-quantitative analysis carried out in this study are 1) Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, 2) Shift Share Analysis (SSA), 3) Klassen typology (Chen & A. Schintler, 2022).

- a. The LQ method compares the share of employment/value added for a particular sector in our region compared to the share of employment/value added for the same sector nationally (Sudarno & Sarwo Edy Sudrajat, 2019). In the form of a formula, if the data used is data for each sector of Mandailing Natal Regency, it can be written as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{GRDP_i / GRDP_t}{GRP_i / GDP_t}$$

Keterangan:

LQ : Coefisien Location Quotient

GRDP_i : Sector i income in Mandailing Natal Regency

GRP_i : Revenue of sector i in Mandailing Natal Regency

GRDP_t : Gross Regional Domestic Revenue of Mandailing Natal Regency

GDP_i : Revenue of sector i in North Sumatra Province

GDP_t : Total revenue of North Sumatra Province

From the calculation of the Location Quotient (LQ) of a sector, the general criterion is : If $LQ > 1$, it means that the level of specialization of sector i in Mandailing Natal Regency is greater than the same sector in the economy of North Sumatra Province. If $LQ < 1$, it means that the level of specialization of sector i in Mandailing Natal Regency is smaller than the same sector in the economy of North Sumatra Province. If $LQ = 1$, it means that the level of specialization of sector i in Mandailing Natal Regency is the same as the same sector in the economy of North Sumatra Province. If the LQ value > 1 , it can be concluded that the

sector is a basic sector and has the potential to be developed as a driver of the economy of Mandailing Natal Regency. Conversely, if the LQ value < 1 , then the sector is not a basic sector and has less potential to be developed as an economic driver of Mandailing Natal Regency (Fransiska Darle, Hadi, & M, 2015).

- b. Klassen's typology analysis was used with the aim of identifying the position of the economic sector (Alya Rizky, 2022) of Mandailing Natal Regency with regard to the economic sector of North Sumatra Province as a reference area. The calculation of the Klassen Typology analysis was carried out by comparing: (1) The growth rate of the economic sectors of Mandailing Natal Regency with the growth rate of the same economic sectors at the North Sumatra Province level. (2) The level of contribution of economic sectors to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Mandailing Natal Regency with the level of contribution of the same economic sectors at the North Sumatra Province level. To determine the position of the economic sector growth rate and the contribution of the economic sector to the GRDP of Mandailing Natal Regency and North Sumatra Province during 2017-2021 (Batubara, Hasanah Nasution, & Arif, 2022).

Table 1. Klassen Typology Matrix Approach

Criteria		Contribution to GRDP	
		$y1 \leq y$	$y1 \geq y$
		Quadrant3	Quadrant1
	$r1 \geq r$	Potential Sector and Can Still Grow	Advanced and Fast-Growing Sectors Fast Growing
Growth Rate		$y1 \leq y \quad r1 \geq r$	$y1 \geq y \quad r1 \geq r$
		Quadrant4	Quadrant2

	$r1 \leq r$	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors and Slow Growing	Advanced but Distressed Sector
		$y1 \leq y \quad r1 \leq r$	$y1 \geq y \quad r1 \leq r$

c. Shift Share Analysis in this study was used to provide information about the performance of the economic sectors of Mandailing Natal Regency compared to the economy in North Sumatra Province. This information also provides an overview of whether there are changes in the economic structure in Mandailing Natal Regency by identifying regional growth components that include the economic growth of North Sumatra Province (Sammy Marthin Salakory & Sonya Matulesy, 2019). SS analysis is calculated based on the formula:

$$Dij = Nij + Mij + Cij$$

$$Dij = Eij.rn + Eij (rin-rn) + Eij (rij-rin)$$

Description:

Dij = Change in GRDP of sector/subsector i in the observed region (district/city)

Nij = Change in GRDP of sector/subsector i in the observed region (district/city) caused by the effect of economic growth of the reference region (province/national)

Mij = Changes in GRDP of sector/subsector i in the observed region (district/city) caused by the influence of growth of sector i in the reference region (province/national)

Cij = Change in GRDP of sector/subsector i in the observed region (district/city) caused by the competitive advantage sector i in the observed region (district/city)

Eij = GRDP of Sector/Subsector I in the region observed (district/city) at the beginning of the analysis

Ein = GDP of sector/subsector i in region reference region (province/national) in the year of analysis

En = Total GRDP of the reference region

(province/national) starting year of analysis

$Eijt$ = GRDP of sector/subsector i in the region observed (district/city) at the end of the analysis year

$Eint$ = GDP of sector/subsector i in the reference area (province/national) in the final year of analysis

Ent = Total GRDP of the reference area (province/national) end year of analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis calculations that have been carried out in this study are intended to provide direction to the government in order to create development in the leading sectors contained in Mandailing Natal Regency in an effort to create specialization of economic activities in order to build an independent community economy. The analytical tools used in this study refer to the regional economic analysis tools, namely: 1) Location Quotion (LQ) analysis to identify the economic sectors of Mandailing Natal Regency that are included in the base category (leading sector). 2) Klassen Typology Analysis to identify sectors categorized as developed sectors, developing sectors, developed but depressed sectors and relatively lagging sectors. 3) Shift Share Analysis to identify the components of regional growth so that it is known how the economic structure in Mandailing Natal Regency.

Analisis Location Quotien (LQ)

LQ analysis is intended to determine the economic sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency that are categorized as base sectors (superior) and non-base sectors. The analysis was carried out using Mandailing Natal Regency GRDP data for 2011-2016 at Constant Prices (ADHK) as the analysis area and North Sumatra Province GRDP data for 2017-2021 ADHK as the reference area.

Table 2. Results of LQ Analysis

GDRP Sector Business Field Series 2010	LQ 2017	LQ 2018	LQ 2019	LQ 2020	LQ 2021	rata - rata	Description
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.92	1.92	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	Leading Sector
B. Mining and Quarrying	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	Non Featured
C. Processing Industry	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.57	Non Featured
D. Procurement of Electricity, Gas	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.66	Non Featured
E. Water Procurement	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	Non Featured
F. Construction	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	Non Featured
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	Non Featured
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.43	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	Non Featured
I. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.33	Non Featured
J. Information and Communication	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.30	Non Featured
K. Financial Services	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.54	Non Featured
L. Real Estate	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	Non Featured
M,N. Corporate Services	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	Non Featured
O. Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.94	1.99	2.01	2.10	2.19	2.05	Leading Sector
P. Education Services	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	Non Featured
Q. Health and Social Services	0.91	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.90	Non Featured
R,S,T,U. Other services	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	Non Featured
Gross Regional Domestic Product	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Non Featured

Based on the LQ analysis that has been carried out in the calculation of GRDP in Mandailing Natal Regency from 2017 to 2021, there are 2 leading sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency, including Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector. Based on the results of the LQ analysis, it can be seen that the calculation results show that the leading sector in Mandailing Natal Regency is in the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector with an average LQ value of 2.05 where the value $LQ > 1$ is a leading sector owned by the region. In addition to Government Administration, there is also a leading sector in Mandailing Natal Regency, namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector with an average LQ value of 1.93, where the value $LQ > 1$.

Klassen Typology Analysis

Table 3. Calculation Result Of Klassen Typology Analysis

GDRP Sector Business Field Series 2010	ri	R	yi	Y	Klassen typology
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(0.06)	(0.05)	0.48	0.25	Quadrant 3
B. Mining and Quarrying	(0.06)	(0.05)	0.01	0.01	Quadrant 4
C. Processing Industry	(0.06)	(0.04)	0.11	0.19	Quadrant 4
D. Procurement of Electricity, Gas	(0.04)	(0.03)	0.00	0.00	Quadrant 4
E. Water Procurement	(0.04)	(0.03)	0.00	0.00	Quadrant 4
F. Construction	(0.06)	(0.05)	0.12	0.13	Quadrant 4
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	(0.07)	(0.06)	0.12	0.18	Quadrant 4
H. Transportation and Warehousing	(0.05)	(0.06)	0.02	0.05	Quadrant 2
I. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	(0.06)	(0.07)	0.01	0.02	Quadrant 2
J. Information and Communication	(0.02)	(0.08)	0.01	0.03	Quadrant 2
K. Financial Services	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.02	0.03	Quadrant 2
L. Real Estate	(0.04)	(0.05)	0.02	0.04	Quadrant 2
M,N. Corporate Services	(0.04)	(0.07)	0.00	0.01	Quadrant 2
O. Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	(0.02)	(0.06)	0.07	0.03	Quadrant 1
P. Education Services	(0.05)	(0.06)	0.01	0.02	Quadrant 2
Q. Health and Social Services	(0.04)	(0.06)	0.01	0.01	Quadrant 2
R,S,T,U. Other services	(0.04)	(0.06)	0.00	0.01	Quadrant 2

Criteria		GRDP Sector Contribution	
Growth Rate of Sector	$r_i > R$	$y_i > Y$	$y_i < Y$
		Developed and fast growing sectors	Growth Sector
		E. Water Procurement	B. Mining and Quarrying
		F. Construction	H. Transportation and Warehousing
		QUADRAN 1	QUADRAN 2
	$r_i < R$	L. Real Estate	P. Education Services
		Q. Health and Social Services	Q. Health and Social Services
		Advanced but depressed sector	Sektor Tertinggal
		A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	D. Procurement of Electricity, Gas
		C. Processing Industry	J. Information and Communication
		G. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	K. Financial Services
		R,S,T,U. Other services	M,N. Corporate Services
		QUADRAN 3	QUADRAN 4
			O. Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security

From the results of the calculations in the Klassen Typology analysis of Mandailing Natal Regency, there are 2 sectors included in Quadrant 1, the advanced and growing sectors, namely the Water Procurement and Construction sectors. In this Klassen typology analysis, it can be interpreted that there are economic sectors that are still lagging behind, namely the Electricity, Gas, Information and Communication Procurement sector, Financial Services, Corporate Services, and Government Administration. Some of these sectors are still in the category of underdeveloped sectors due to several factors including the Mandailing Natal district area which is still difficult to reach, this needs to be a concern of the local government to overcome this problem because it is hoped that the lagging sector can become a sector that affects economic growth in the Mandailing Natal region.

The calculation results show the classification of each economic sector in Mandailing Natal Regency based on Klassen typology as follows:

1. If $r_i > R$ and $y_i > Y$ then it is categorized as Quadrant I or developed and fast-growing sectors.
2. If $r_i > R$ and $y_i < Y$ then it is categorized as Quadrant II or fast growing sector.
3. If $r_i < R$ and $y_i > Y$ then it is categorized as Quadrant III or developed but depressed sector.
4. If $r_i < R$ and $y_i < Y$ then it is categorized as Quadrant IV or relatively underdeveloped sector.

Analisis Shift Share

This research is used to determine information on the performance of economic sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency. This information also provides an overview of whether there are changes in the economic structure in Mandailing Natal Regency by identifying regional growth components which include economic growth. The variable used in this analysis is the Income variable, which in this case is the GRDP of Mandailing Natal Regency in 2017-2021 and the GRDP of North Sumatra Province in 2017-2021.

Table 4. Shift Share Analysis Results

CATEGORY	BUSINESS FIELD	GRDP of the Analysis Area		GRDP of the Comparison Region	
		2017 (E _{ar})	2021 (E _{ar})	2017 (E _m)	2021 (E _m)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4,760.43	4,049.35	141,601.18	121,300.04
B	Mining and Quarrying	72.67	62.17	7,069.09	6,440.54
C	Processing Industry	975.98	883.94	97,928.00	92,777.25
D	Procurement of Electricity, Gas	8.84	7.78	788.92	677.08
E	Water Procurement	1.91	1.70	555.17	475.82
F	Construction	1,107.97	1,017.47	68,300.49	61,175.99
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1,158.40	1,003.95	98,560.07	85,436.75
H	Transportation and Warehousing	164.49	159.99	21,676.36	22,961.9
I	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	69.06	65.93	11,888.96	11,282.16
J	Information and Communication	84.88	73.80	17,386.19	12,933.95
K	Financial Services	147.66	138.02	16,017.94	14,601.55
L	Real Estate	201.43	178.96	23,728.14	20,637.93
M,N	Corporate Services	9.39	8.97	4,711.10	4,368.69
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	617.75	584.61	18,174.36	15,463.27
P	Education Services	121.10	103.60	11,429.92	9,802.14
Q	Health and Social Services	80.75	73.36	5,092.08	4,699.93
R,S,T,U	Other services	3.17	2.89	2,743.87	2,496.24
Total		9,585.90	8,416.50	547,651.80	487,531.20

GROWTH OF THE SECTOR		TOTAL GROWTH OF COMPARISON AREA	KPN [Nij]	KPP [Mij]	KPPW [Cij]	Shift Share [Dij]
WIL ANALYSIS (rir)	WIL PEMBANDING (rin)	rn	Eir x rn	Eir x (rin-rn)	Eir x (rir - rin)	(KPN + KPP + KPPW)
-14.94%	-14.34%		(15,545)	(160)	(29)	(15,733)
-14.45%	-8.89%		(776)	(6)	(4)	(787)
-9.43%	-5.26%		(10,750)	(51)	(41)	(10,842)
-11.99%	-14.18%		(87)	(1)	0	(88)
-10.99%	-14.29%		(61)	(0)	0	(61)
-8.17%	-10.43%		(7,498)	(116)	25	(7,588)
-13.33%	-13.32%		(10,820)	(154)	(0)	(10,974)
-2.74%	5.93%		(2,380)	10	(14)	(2,384)
-4.53%	-5.10%		(1,305)	(4)	0	(1,308)
-13.05%	-25.61%		(1,909)	(22)	11	(1,920)
-6.53%	-8.84%		(1,758)	(13)	3	(1,768)
-11.16%	-13.02%		(2,605)	(26)	4	(2,627)
-4.47%	-7.27%		(517)	(1)	0	(518)
-5.36%	-14.92%		(1,995)	(92)	59	(2,028)
-14.45%	-14.24%		(1,255)	(17)	(0)	(1,272)
-9.15%	-7.70%		(559)	(6)	(1)	(566)
-8.83%	-9.02%		(301)	(0)	0	(301)
	(0.1)	-10.98%	-60120.6056			

From the analysis in the calculation of Shift Share, it can be concluded that there is development between sectors in the Mandailing Natal Regency area, where the calculation of this shift share becomes an assessment of the economic sector sectors in the Mandailing Natal region, where there are sectors that are considered to have competitive values including : Information and communication which has the greatest competitiveness value. Furthermore, this shift share assessment makes it easy to assess which sectors need more attention because they are still considered to be sectors that do not have a competitive value or tend not to have a progressive value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn

1. From the results of the LQ analysis, sectors that are basic sectors (superior) in Mandailing Natal Regency were identified. These sectors are: Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Sector. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector. For sectors categorized as non-base sectors are: Mining and Quarrying Sector, Electricity Procurement, Gas, Water

Procurement. Construction. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Car Repair and. Transportation and Warehousing. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food. Information and Communication. Financial Services. Real Estate, Corporate Services, Education Services, Health and Social Services, Other Services.

2. The base sector with the highest LQ value is the Government Administration, Defense and Social Security sector with an LQ value of 2.05 followed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector with an LQ value of 1.95.
3. The non-base sector with the lowest LQ value is Other Services with an LQ value of 0.07. The non-base sector with the highest LQ value is the health services and social activities sector with an LQ value of 0.90.
4. From the results of the Klassen Typology analysis, the economic sectors in Mandailing Natal Regency were identified based on the Klassen quadrant as follows:
 - Quadrant I, the advanced and fast-growing sectors, includes the Water Supply Sector and the Construction Sector.

- Quadrant II or growing or developing sectors are the Mining and Quarrying Sector, Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Accommodation and Food Supply Sector, Real Estate Sector, Education Services Sector, Health Services and Social Activities Sector.
 - Quadrant III or Developed but depressed sectors are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, Manufacturing Industry Sector, Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Cars and Motorcycles Sector, and Other Services Sector.
 - Quadrant IV or lagging sectors are the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, Information and Communication Sector, Financial Services Sector, Corporate Services Sector, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Sector.
5. From the results of the Shift Share analysis, information was obtained that the components of regional growth, namely the regional growth component of Mandailing Natal Regency where there are sectors that are considered to have competitive values including: Information and communication which has the greatest competitiveness value. Furthermore, this shift share assessment makes it easy to assess which sectors need more attention because they are still considered to be sectors that do not have a competitive value or tend not to have a progressive value.

SUGGESTION

The development of a city area certainly brings influence and changes to the people in it. Therefore, attention from various parties is needed so that the development has a positive effect.

1. Based on the conclusions obtained, the direction of regional development policies in Mandailing Natal Regency must focus on the superior sectors that have been identified so that Mandailing Natal Regency can develop according to its superior potential. By carrying out good cooperation between sectors, both private and government, it is expected to become a driving force for the people's economy and also a source of growth for the Mandailing Natal Regency area.
2. In order for the Mandailing Natal Regency Regional Development policy to be more focused, further research is needed to map the existence of these superior potentials (base sectors) spatially by referring to the Mandailing Natal Regency Regional Spatial Plan. By increasing village and community development, providing guidance and facilities for social institutions in the village to realize community life by maximizing the potential of Natural Resources.

REFERENCES

- Alpianto. (2019). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pengusaha Soun di Desa Manjung Kecamatan Ngawen Kabupaten Klaten. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*.
- Alya Rizky, D. (2022). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi PDRB Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 1990-2021. *Jurnal Economina*.
- Amron, A. (2018). The Influence Of Brand Image, Design, Feature, And Price On Purchasing Decision Of Apple iOS Smartphone In Surakarta, Indonesia. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*.
- Batubara, M., Hasanah Nasution, N., & Arif, M. (2022). Strategi Pengelolaan Dan

- Pengembangan Pariwisata Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Masyarakat Mandailing Natal Perspektif Ekonomi Islam Dengan Pendekatan QSPM. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*.
- Chen, Z., & A. Schintler, L. (2022). Rediscovering Regional Science: Positioning The Field's Evolving Location In Science And Society. *Journal of Regional Science*.
- Erika, S. B. (2020). Sumatera Utara: Pengembangan Potensi Daerah Dalam. *Journal Of Architectre And Urbanism Research*, 140.
- Fadhila Distraniati, D. (2020). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Disparitas Pendapatan Di Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*.
- Fransiska Darle, M., Hadi, S., & M, A. (2015). Pengembangan Wilayah Berbasis Potensi Unggulan DI Kabupaten Manggarai Timur Provinsi NTT Sebagai Daerah Otonom Baru. *Jurnal Tata Loka*.
- G. Ierapetritis, D. (2019). Social Capital, Regional Development And Innovation In Greece: An Interregional Analysis. *International Journal Of Innovation And Regional Development*.
- Hersa Lusiani, M. (2020). Disparitas Pendapatan Di Pulau Jawa, Bali dan Nusa Tenggara Serta Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*.
- Kusuma Dewi, F. (2020). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi PDRB di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*.
- Nasution, E. (2018). Analisis Perubahan Sektor Berdasarkan Pendaptan Domestik Regional Bruto Di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. *Jurnal Ekonomi*.
- Nora Lubis, E., & Emma Pravitasari, A. (2021). Indeks Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Lokal Dan Sebaran Spasialnya Di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, Provinsi Sumatra Utara. *Journal of Regional and Rural Development Planning*.
- Rita, H. B. (2019). Analisis Determinan Angka Harapan Hidup . *Jurnal Akutansi & Ekonomi FE. UN PGRI Kediri*.
- Salamah, F. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Kemiskinan Dan investasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten Dan Kota Di Provinsi Banten. *Juranl Ekonomi Pembangunan*.
- Sammy Marthin Salakory, H., & Sonya Matulesy, F. (2019). Analisis Shift Share Terhadap Perekonomian Kota Sorong . *Jurnal Ilmu Matematika Dan Terapan*.
- Soebagiyo, D., & Sri Hascaryo, A. (2015). Analisis Unggulan Bagi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah Di Jawa Tengah. *Univesity Research Colloquium*.
- Sudarno, H., & Sarwo Edy Sudrajat, A. (2019). Analisis Pengembangan Wilayah Kota Semarang Berbasis Potensi Unggulan Daerah. *Jurnal Riptek*.
- Widiarsih, D., & Hanifah Sandri, S. (2018). Analisis Potensi Ekonomi Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Ekonomika*.