

## Analysis of Potential Regional Economic Development in Bengkulu Province in 2022

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### Abstrak

Bengkulu Province is one of the developing provinces in Indonesia. The distribution of development and economic growth are still among the main objectives of development in Indonesia and Bengkulu Province. Development and growth are still centralised in Bengkulu City, causing inequality between regions in Bengkulu Province. This research aims to identify the typology of regions in Bengkulu Province as an evaluation material for the government in determining priority development areas based on business fields in Bengkulu Province. The research method used is quantitative with sharpened through descriptive analysis. This research uses secondary data sources obtained from BPS Bengkulu Province. Based on the existing business sectors in Bengkulu Province, the primary sector or sectors that still depend on or take advantage of natural conditions, such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, have the largest contribution to the Bengkulu Province GRDP, which is 27.57%, then the next sector is the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, with an average contribution of 15.82%, and the Government Administration sector with a contribution of 8.88%. Data were analysed using Klassen's typology by dividing or grouping into 4 (four) quadrants based on business field indicators. The results of the Klassen typology analysis in Bengkulu Province based on business fields show that there is close to equity in each sector, typology in quadrants 1, 3, and 4 consists of 5 business fields, while the typology results in quadrant 2, only consists of 2 business fields (Manufacturing, Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security).

**Keywords:** Regional Typology; Klassen Typology; Economy; Development.

### INTRODUCTION

The economic sector is one of the indicators of development and is one way to determine the success of a region's development process (Nihayah et al., 2023). According to (D'Adamo & Gastaldi, 2022), Development has several objectives that adjust to the program and vision and mission of a region. However, one of the main objectives of development is to improve people's welfare, the higher the growth of a region, the better the welfare of the people in the area (Rokhim et al., 2021; Erdkhadifa, 2022).

A region's economic conditions and potential can be seen through the gross

regional domestic product (Feriyanto et al., 2020). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is the total added value created by various economic activities and services in a particular region, which is calculated by combining the total final value of all goods and services produced by various economic units in the region (Kholifia et al., 2021). Similarly, according to (Valiant et al., 2022), GDP can be described as the sum of added value generated by all business units or as the accumulated total value of goods and services produced by all economic units in a region.

The economic conditions in Bengkulu Province still experience imbalances

between cities/ regencies (Nugroho et al., 2024). As the main growth centre, Bengkulu City is still unable to become the main support for other districts, and the reach or

coverage and availability of infrastructure (connectivity system) has not been well developed between regions (Pratiwi & Santoso, 2022).

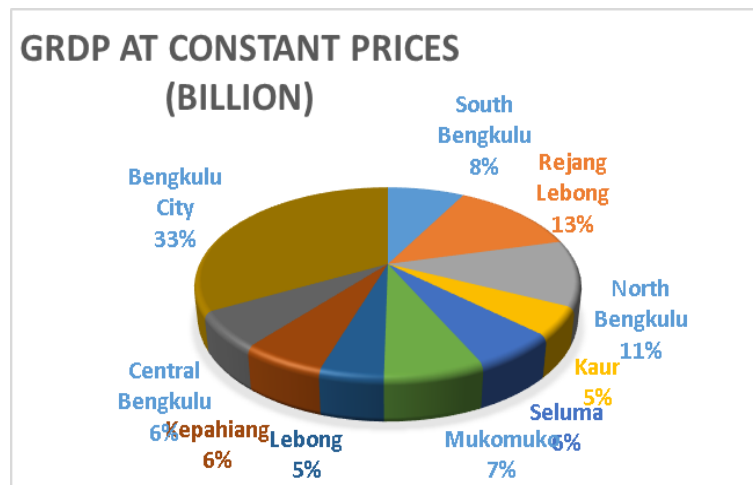


Figure 1. GDP at Constant Prices 2022 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023)

Examining the value of the existing gross regional domestic product shows that economic growth in Bengkulu Province is quite varied (Fransiska, 2022). There is a significant difference in value between districts and cities. The contribution in each sector illustrates the level of growth that exists (Nadia & Riyanto, 2023). Economic growth is vital for each region because it indicates increasing the population's income in a region (Shaban, 2023). According to

(Tahu et al., 2024) Regions that are able to optimize their local potential will make a major contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and Regional Original Income (PAD). This will positively strengthen regional financial conditions, support the implementation, and increase the success of programs that have been taken by local governments (Christianingrum & Aida, 2021).

Table 1. GDP at constant Price (billion) in Bengkulu 2022

No	District/ City	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (Thousand)	GDP at Constant Prices (billion)
1	South Bengkulu	1.186,10	167,98	3,74
2	Rejang Lebong	1.639,98	278,79	6,27
3	North Bengkulu	4.324,60	299,39	5,42
4	Kaur	2.639,50	127,95	2,33
5	Seluma	2.400,44	210,50	2,93
6	Mukomuko	4.036,70	193,19	3,42
7	Lebong	1.921,82	106,76	2,19

8	Kepahiang	665,00	151,64	2,89
9	Central Bengkulu	1.223,94	118,10	2,95
10	Bengkulu City	151,70	378,60	15,83
11	Bengkulu Province	19.919,33	2032,94	44,263

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) 2023

According to (Ali et al., 2020), the region's various potentials and conditions also affect each sector's size, so economic conditions will have different effects in each region with different characteristics. Underdeveloped regions generally have relatively low economic growth, which can be seen from the welfare conditions of the community (Satrianto et al., 2023). The level of economic growth will influence regional financial conditions. If there is an increase in financial products, it will impact increasing markets and economic activity (Jumono et al., 2021). Existing social services and public service facilities are insufficient to support and improve the community's welfare or quality of life (Satrianto et al., 2022). Examining the distribution and contribution of sector magnitudes to the gross regional domestic product value is very important to determine each sector's development level (Zang et al., 2022).

One way to analyse regional economic potential is by examining various regional economic sectors (Belas et al., 2020). This economic study will help determine how much growth there is in a region. Several studies related to gross domestic product studies already exist in several regions but only emphasize the value of growth and only focus on a few sectors, such as agriculture carried out by (Katti et al., 2019), and several other studies that use techniques place more emphasis on environmental carrying capacity (Nihayah et al., 2023). This analysis technique is usually used to assess the level of poverty and human development, not economic potential analysis (Yolanda et al., 2020).

Studies related to economic potential in the macro scope, such as Bengkulu province involving analysis of gross domestic product, have never been carried out, novelty is emphasized in the typology and division into 4 classifications of growth levels for each region, both districts/cities and analysis of existing causes. Research related to economic development in the Bengkulu Province region is very important as a basic foundation and recommendation in the process of formulating regional development policies in Bengkulu Province for better and more equitable development. The objectives of this research include the following: (1) What is the distribution of each sector in the cities/regencies in Bengkulu Province? And (2) what is the spatial distribution of the development classification of GDP sectors in Bengkulu Province?

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research will use a quantitative descriptive method from secondary data supported by a spatial approach. The quantitative approach is used to determine the level of regional economic development and sector classification based on division using Klassen typology. Analytical description is used to explain the phenomenon of regional economic development in Bengkulu Province. This research uses secondary data obtained by conducting a literature study of data publications from relevant agencies such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), the Regional Finance Agency

(BKD), the Regional Investment Agency of the Bengkulu Provincial Government.

The Klassen Typology method is used to classify economic growth based on business fields (sectors) in Bengkulu Province, according to their growth (Hendrawan, 2020). The matrix is divided into 4 groups of sectors, including developed and fast-growing sectors, then there are depressed developed sectors, then there are also potential sectors (developing), and the last group is a relatively lagging sector (Djurkin et al., 2021). Sector classification using Klassen typology is done by comparing the growth rate in each city/district with the provincial value and the contribution of the city/district sector to the province.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There have been many studies related to regional analysis using Klassen typology, such as those conducted by Estherlina Sagajoka with the title Analisis Wilayah Kecamatan Potensial Melalui Pendekatan Tipologi Klassen Di Kabupaten Ende, the research conducted also uses the Klassen typology method, which the results show in the form of grouping of sub-district areas, there are 4 sub-districts with advanced and rapidly developing classifications, 6 advanced but depressed sub-districts, 2 sub-districts in the Potential sub-district category and 9 sub-districts in the category of relatively underdeveloped sub-district areas (Sagajoka., 2020). Then the research written by Muhammad Safri with the title Tipologi Klassen Beberapa Kabupaten Kota Di Jambi Dan Faktor Realisasi Investasi Yang Mempengaruhinya, the results showed that of the 5 districts/cities that became the research area (Jambi district, Muaro Jambi, Batang Hari, Tanjung Barat and Tanjung Timur Jabung), showed the results that Batang Hari Regency was in the fast-growing quadrant. This can be seen from the higher level of economic growth and per capita income compared to Jambi Province (Safri., 2022).

Based on the two researches above, there are similarities with this research,

both of which use the Klassen typology method in classifying. From these similarities, there are also differences with this research, and the first is from the location of the research, where this research is in Bengkulu Province, then the unit of analysis in all districts in Bengkulu Province, while the above research only takes samples in several districts and is based on sub-districts, then the next difference is the research variable, the above research adds investment data in its research and also uses time series data.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) 2023, Bengkulu Province has a distribution of GDP sectors with varying values. Based on the results of calculations from the data obtained, the three largest sectors that contribute to Bengkulu Province's GDP are first the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors, with an average distribution from 2018-2022 of 27.57%, and then the next sector is the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, with an average contribution of 15.82%, and the third is the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector with a contribution of 8.88% to Bengkulu Province's GDP. Meanwhile, the sector with the smallest contribution is electricity and gas procurement, with a contribution value of 57,396 million rupiah.

Bengkulu Province, when viewed from the division into four groups of growth sectors, business fields that are included in the advanced and fast-growing sectors consist of several business fields, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, then construction, financial services, real estate, and education services, while business fields that are relatively lagging behind in Bengkulu Province, consist of mining and quarrying, gas electricity procurement, wholesale trade, transportation warehousing, and information communication. Based on each sector's development trend (Table 2), The sector with significant development in Bengkulu Province is the transportation and warehousing sector, with a growth rate of 13 per cent in 2022.

Table 2. Sector Classification Based on Economic Development in Bengkulu Province

Sectoral Contribution	Sectoral Growth	
	$gi \geq g$	$gi < g$
$si \geq s$	<b>Advanced and Fast-Growing Sector</b> A. Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing K. Financial & Insurance Activities F. Construction L. Real Estate P. Education	<b>Advanced Sector Under Pressure</b> C. Manufacturing O. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security
$si < s$	<b>Potential/Developed Sector</b> E. Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management remediation Activities I. Accommodation & food Service Activities M, N. Business Activities Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities R, S, T, U. Other Service Activities	<b>Underdeveloped Sector</b> B. Mining & Quarrying D. Electricity & Gas G. Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles Motorcycles H. Transportation & Storage J. Information and communication

Source: Data analysis (2023)

Bengkulu Province has one city, Bengkulu City, and the remaining 9 regencies are districts, namely Central Bengkulu, Kepahiang, Mukomuko, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Seluma, Kaur and South Bengkulu (BPS, 2023). The condition of the distribution of GDP sectors in each region is different. One aspect that greatly influences is the characteristics of regional potential. When viewed based on regional characteristics, such as in the regencies of Central Bengkulu, Kepahiang, Mukomuko, North Bengkulu and Rejang Lebong, they have good land potential and people who

predominantly work in the agricultural sector (Barchia et al., 2022). This directly impacts contributions in the type A sector, namely Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing. In general, the cities and regencies in Bengkulu Province in aspects such as water supply, sewerage, waste management remediation activities, transportation & communication, education, human health, and other services are not advanced and developed sectors. The factor that causes this is that these sectors are not sectors with high production value and do not have high consumption needs (Sari, 2018).

Table 3. City/Regency distribution based on GDP Sector development value

Category	Industry	Advanced and Fast-Growing Sector	Advanced Sector Under Pressure	Potential/Developed Sector	Underdeveloped Sector
A	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang 3. Mukomuko 4. North Bengkulu 5. Rejang Lebong	1. Seluma 2. Kaur 3. South Bengkulu	1. Lebong	1. Bengkulu City
B	Mining & Quarrying	1. North Bengkulu 2. Seluma 3. Lebong	1. Kaur 2. Central Bengkulu	1. South Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang 3. Mukomuko 4. Rejang Lebong	1. Bengkulu City

Category	Industry	Advanced and Fast-Growing Sector	Advanced Sector Under Pressure	Potential/ Developed Sector	Underdeveloped Sector
C	Manufacturing	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang 3. Mukomuko 4. Seluma 5. Lebong	1. North Bengkulu	1. Kaur 2. Rejang Lebong	1. Bengkulu City 2. South Bengkulu
D	Electricity & Gas	1. Kepahiang	1. Rejang Lebong 2. Seluma	1. North Bengkulu 2. Mukomuko 3. Bengkulu Tengah	1. South Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. Lebong 4. Bengkulu City
E	Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management remediation Activities	1. Kaur		1. Central Bengkulu 2. North Bengkulu 3. Kepahiang	1. South Bengkulu 2. Bengkulu City 3. Mukomuko 4. Seluma 5. Lebong 6. Rejang Lebong
F	Construction	1. South Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang 3. Kaur 4. Seluma		1. Central Bengkulu 2. Mukomuko	1. North Bengkulu 2. Bengkulu City 3. Lebong 4. Rejang Lebong
G	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	1. South Bengkulu 2. Mukomuko 3. Rejang Lebong	1. Bengkulu City	1. North Bengkulu 2. South Bengkulu 3. Mukomuko 4. Kepahiang 5. Central Bengkulu 6. Kaur	
H	Transportation & Storage		1. Bengkulu City	1. North Bengkulu 2. South Bengkulu 3. Mukomuko 4. Kepahiang 5. Central Bengkulu 6. Kaur	1. Lebong 2. Seluma 3. Rejang Lebong
I	Accommodation & food Service Activities	1. South Bengkulu	1. Rejang Lebong 2. Central Bengkulu 3. Kepahiang	1. North Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. Seluma 4. Bengkulu City	1. Mukomuko 2. Lebong
J	/Information & Communication		1. Bengkulu City	1. Kepahiang 2. Lebong 3. Seluma 4. Rejang Lebong 5. North Bengkulu	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Mukomuko 3. Kaur 4. South Bengkulu
K	Financial & Insurance Activities		1. South Bengkulu 2. North Bengkulu 3. Bengkulu City	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. Seluma 4. Kepahiang	1. Lebong 2. Mukomuko 3. Rejang Lebong
L	Real Estate Activities	1. Seluma	1. Bengkulu City 2. South Bengkulu	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Mukomuko 3. Kaur	1. Lebong 2. North Bengkulu 3. Rejang Lebong 4. Kepahiang
M, N	Business Activities		1. Bengkulu City 2. Kepahiang	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. Mukomuko 4. Kepahiang	1. Lebong 2. North Bengkulu 3. Rejang Lebong 4. South Bengkulu

Category	Industry	Advanced and Fast-Growing Sector	Advanced Sector Under Pressure	Potential/ Developed Sector	Underdeveloped Sector
O	Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang	1. South Bengkulu 2. Rejang Lebong 3. Seluma	1. North Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. Mukomuko 4. Bengkulu City	1. Lebong
P	Education		1. Bengkulu City 2. Lebong 3. Rejang Lebong	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kaur 3. North Bengkulu 4. South Bengkulu	1. Kepahiang 2. Mukomuko 3. Seluma
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1. Bengkulu City	1. Rejang Lebong	1. Kaur 2. Mukomuko	1. Lebong 2. North Bengkulu 3. South Bengkulu 4. Kepahiang 5. Seluma
R, S, T, U	Other Service Activities	1. Rejang Lebong	1. Bengkulu City	1. Central Bengkulu 2. Kepahiang 3. Lebong	1. Mukomuko 2. Seluma 3. North Bengkulu 4. South Bengkulu 5. Kaur

Source: Data analysis (2023)

Based on data regarding the contribution of national GDP by business fields in Bengkulu Province, the largest contribution is through the agriculture business field, so it can be assumed that the Bengkulu Province region is still in a developing stage, relying on natural potential (agriculture) as the main support for regional economic growth. Developed regions are synonymous with business fields in industry, trade, transportation, and information communication.

With these business fields, Bengkulu Province is still included in the relatively underdeveloped sector (grouping). existing business fields in Bengkulu Province that have the potential to grow rapidly include: The distribution of business fields included in the advanced and fast-growing sectors is mostly in the form of agriculture, forestry and fisheries business fields with a total of 5 districts, while for areas included in the relatively underdeveloped sector in terms of agriculture, forestry and fisheries business fields, only Bengkulu City,

which is the main growth centre of Bengkulu Province, has several business fields included in the relatively underdeveloped sector such as; Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Quarrying, Processing Industry, Electricity and Gas, Water Procurement, Clean Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste Management, and Construction. Some of the businesses included in the relatively underdeveloped sectors in Bengkulu City are primary businesses that still depend on nature (agriculture, forestry, and mining), while the businesses included in the advanced and rapidly growing sectors in Bengkulu City are Community and Personal Services.

The region with the most underdeveloped sectors is Lebong Regency (Table 3). According to data from the BPS in 2023, it contributed to the economy of Bengkulu Province (GDP), with the lowest contribution, with a constant income value of 2.1 billion. This indicator assumes that the Lebong region has relatively low economic income compared to other

regencies, so with low economic growth, it can also be assumed that the development of the region is also still

lagging behind other regions (BPS, 2023).

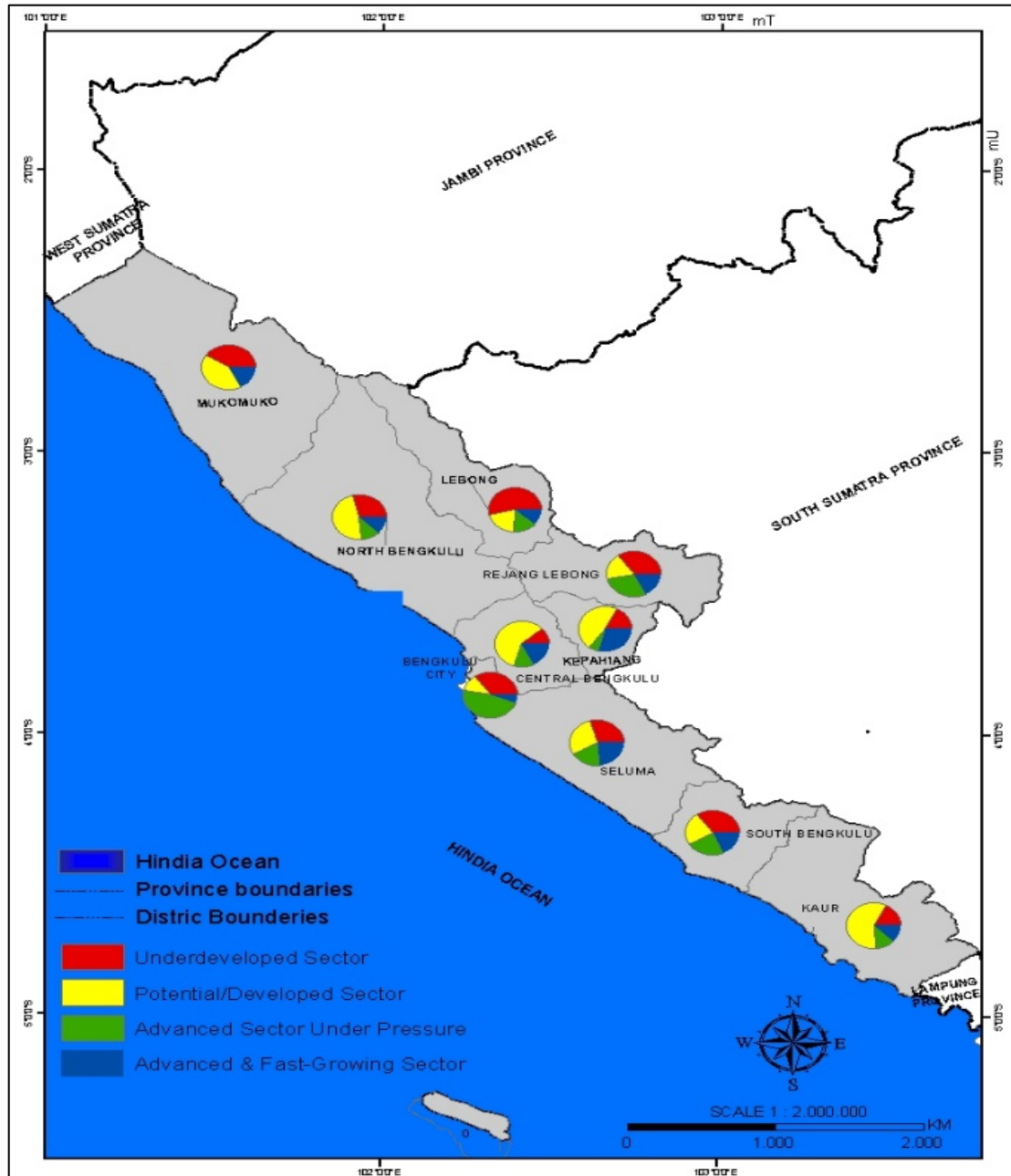


Figure 2. Klassen Typology Distribution Map 2022 (Source: Data Analysis, 2023)

Based on the 2014 IPD results from the Ministry of villages, the development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration, there are still 13.11% of 122 villages in the Rejang Lebong Regency are

categorized as an undeveloped village. Some of the reasons for this lag are the lack of optimal, affirmative policies to accelerate the development of underdeveloped areas and weak



coordination between development actors to accelerate the development of underdeveloped areas (Lucas, 2016). The existence of good resources but not yet optimal management is also an important factor in lagging behind.

Trends from the classification of economic growth show that in districts with coastal typology located in the southern part and directly adjacent to the province of South Sumatra, the majority of sectors are classified as developed but depressed sectors (Figure. 2). The geographical conditions of a region directly have a major impact on the resources it has (Feldman & Storper, 2018). Management and human resources are also important aspects of development (DeLong, 2020). Good regional accessibility will help develop the region and advance the existing economy. This is due to high competition. However, it has a higher sector contribution than the provincial sector contribution. When viewed as a whole, the average distribution of GDP sectors in each city/regency in Bengkulu Province tends to fall into the potential/developing sector category. This illustrates that each sector has a higher growth rate than the sector growth rate at the provincial level. This also provides an opportunity for these sectors to develop more (Monica et al., 2019).

## CONCLUSION

Bengkulu Province the largest contribution is through the agriculture business field, so it can be assumed that the Bengkulu Province region is still developing by relying on natural potential (agriculture) as the main regional economic growth. Based on the data obtained, the three largest sectors contributing to Bengkulu Province's GDP are first the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector with an average distribution from 2018-2022 of 27.57%, then the next sector is the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, with an average contribution of 15.82%, and the third is the Government

Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector with an average contribution of 8.82%.

Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security contributed 8.88% to the GDP of Bengkulu Province. The distribution of business fields included in the advanced and fast-growing sectors is mostly in the form of agriculture, forestry and fisheries business fields with a total of 5 districts, namely Central Bengkulu, Kepahiang, Mukomuko, North Bengkulu and Rejang Lebong.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The various typologies based on business fields in Bengkulu Province, with fairly even results in each sector, the government should focus more on development based on business fields that have the potential to develop and also grow rapidly, such as business fields Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing, Financial & Insurance Activities, Construction, Real Estate, Education, Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management remediation Activities, Accommodation & food Service Activities, Business Activities, Human Health and Social Work Activities, and Other Service Activities. need to develop development strategies by utilising these business fields. The government also needs to pay attention to regencies that have the potential for development by utilising existing businesses within the region, such as Kepahiang, Mukomuko, and North Bengkulu.

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