The Potential of Sambas Regency in Welcoming Migration Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (A *Location Qoutient Approach*)

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Abstract

Efforts to achieve the goals of the state as set forth in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, one of which was made by the government by building a National Public Administration. In supporting the IKN, each region must strive to increase economic growth, including in Sambas Regency. Economic growth is one of the macro indicators to see real economic performance in a region. The magnitude of the role of various economic business fields in producing goods and services greatly determines the economic structure of a region. This paper includes quantitative research, with sample data on the GRDP of West Kalimantan and Sambas Regency from 2017-2022. The approach used in the analysis is *Location Qoutient* (LQ) with the help of *Microsoft Excel software* to process data. The results of this study indicate that based on LQ calculations it indicates that 5 sectors in Sambas Regency are classified as base sectors and 12 sectors are classified as non-base sectors. 5 sectors with LQ values > 1 are sectors that have the potential to be developed and contribute greatly to increasing regional economic growth, namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Wholesale and Retail Trade sectors; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Information and Communication, Real Estate and Educational Services . For this reason, all elements must cooperate with each other in optimizing the potential that exists in Sambas Regency so that when the transfer of IKN occurs, Sambas Regency is ready to face the transfer.

Keywords : Potential, Sambas Regency, Capital City of the Archipelago, *Location Quotion*

Introduction

The formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is to realize the goals of the state as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila. In line with this, efforts to realize the goals of the state, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, promoting public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice, namely by doing one of them, namely by establishing the Capital City. Archipelago (State & Icon, 2022) . Of course, the determination of the Archipelago's Capital City will have an impact on the buffer zones, one of which is in Sambas Regency, which are both located on the island of Kalimantan. Of course, as a buffer zone, Sambas Regency must prepare itself to welcome the relocation of the Archipelago's Capital City. The effort that must be made is to look at the potential that exists so that the economic growth of Sambas Regency can continue to increase and can become a supporting area for the IKN with all the potential that exists. In exploring the potential that exists in the region, planners carry out an analysis of regional potential using regional economic analysis methods that are quantitative in nature, one of which is the Location Quotient (LQ).

Research methods

Research is an activity to find, record, analyze and compile results reports. In general, research is an attempt to answer questions and solve existing problems (Auliya et al., nd) . According to Siyoto and Sodik in (Auliya et al., nd) quantitative research interpreted in a narrower scope as research that uses a lot of numbers, starting from the process of data collection, data analysis and data display . This paper uses quantitative research with library *research* . Quantitative research with library research , namely research that uses written materials such

as manuscripts, books, magazines, newspapers and other documents (Rahmadi, 2011) . While the type of analysis, in this study used descriptive statistics (Muhson, 2006) .

In order to support the completion of this paper, the authors use the population that is the object of research, namely all sector data on GRDP in Sambas Regency and West Kalimantan and uses sample data in the form of Sambas Regency Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data and Province Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data. West Kalimantan for the 2017-2022 period sourced from data published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The existing GRDP data is then processed using the help of *Microsoft Excel software.* In processing GRDP data and determining basic or non-base sectors, the authors use the *location approach quotients* (LQ) . LQ is a basic economic theory, the point of which is that because the base industry produces goods and services for markets in the region and outside the region, sales outside the region will generate income for the region. Based on LQ analysis, regional economic activities are divided into 2, namely: sector activities that serve markets in the region itself and outside the region where the industry is called base industry. Furthermore, sector activities that only serve markets in that area are called non-base industries or local industries (Widodo, 2006) . LQ calculation can be done using the LQ formula as follows (Taringan, 2007) .

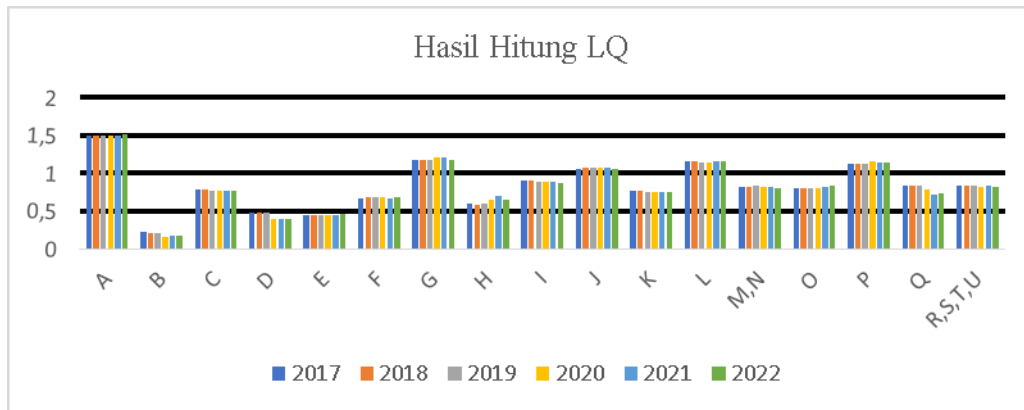$$LQ = \frac{\dfrac{x_i}{PDRB_j}}{\dfrac{X_i}{PDRB_n}}$$

Description :

x_i	= added value of sector i in an area
$GRDP_j$	= regional gross domestic product j
X_i	= added value of sector i nationally
$GRDP_N$	= gross regional domestic product of the national territory

From the calculation of LQ will produce numbers and these numbers can be interpreted. According to (Widodo, 2006) if LQ = 1, it means that the commodity is classified as non-base. Its production is only sufficient to meet the needs of its own region and cannot be exported. LQ < 1, meaning that this commodity is classified as non-basic. The production of commodities in a region cannot meet their own needs, so they need imported supplies from outside. And LQ > 1, meaning that the product can not only meet the needs of the region concerned but can also be exported outside the region.

Results and Discussion

One of the benchmarks in seeing the success of economic development is economic growth, so the government is trying to create a high rate of economic growth. The results of calculations in seeing the potential in efforts to increase economic growth in Sambas Regency are through the *Lacation Quotien (LQ) approach* . Through LQ one can measure the concentration of economic activity in an area by comparing its role in the regional economy with the role of similar activities/industries in the regional or national economy. In order to create high economic growth, the government must be able to spur economic sectors that can provide large added value in a short time and provide policies to sectors that are still unable to be independent to grow economic prosperity. The results of the calculation of LQ in Sambas Regency can be seen in the graph below.

Graph 1
LQ Calculation Results for 2017-2022

Source: BPS data processed

Based on calculations through LQ, the result is that there are 5 basic sectors because based on the results of calculations in the year of analysis it shows a number greater than 1 which means that this sector has a large role in Sambas Regency compared to these sectors in the national/provincial area. So that these sectors also need to be looked at more deeply so that they can be developed to meet the needs of Sambas Regency and continue to serve markets outside Sambas Regency. The sectors classified as bases include: (1). Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector; (2). Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair; (3). Information and Communication; (4). Real Estate; and (5). Education Services. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, a sector with an average LQ value of 1.50 indicating that this sector is a base sector. If seen every year this sector always shows a number above 1 which indicates that this sector has never been a non-base sector every year. For 2017 and 2021 the LQ value of this sector is 1.50 while in 2018-2020 the value is 1.49 and in 2022 the LQ value is 1.51. Furthermore, the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, this sector is the base sector with an average of 1.19. This sector experienced a change in value in 2020 and showed the highest value, namely 1.22, but decreased in 2021, namely 1.21, while in the previous years 2017, 2019, 2022 showed a fixed value of 1.18. This sector is a sector that has a big role, is prominent and can meet its own needs and can even export to outside the region.

The next sector that becomes a potential for Sambas Regency is the Information and Communication sector. The average LQ value of this sector shows a value of 1.07 meaning that this sector is a base sector, every year this sector always shows an increase, but in 2022 it will experience a decline. This sector has a role and can meet the needs of the region and can even be exported outside. This sector also has a role in economic growth which always shows its development . However , the figures shown are still vulnerable and close to the boundary between the base and non-base sectors. In addition, the Real Estate sector is also a base sector with an average LQ value of 1.15. In 2017 the LQ value of this sector was the highest between 2017-2021, namely 1.16 . Meanwhile, from 2018-2021 the value is consistent at 1.15. This sector has a role and is quite prominent, this sector can also meet the needs of its own region and can even serve the needs of outside the region. The last sector that has potential for Sambas Regency is the sector in the education services sector where this sector has an average LQ value of 1.13 and is classified as a base sector. In 2017-2019 this sector showed the same value, namely 1.12 and in 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic this sector actually experienced an increase and showed the number 1.16 but in the following years, namely 2021 and 2022, this sector's LQ value decreased to 1 , 14. Even so, this sector is still classified as a base sector which has a fairly prominent role so that it is able to meet the needs of the region and outside the region.

While the remaining 12 non-base sectors in Sambas Regency, because based on calculations, the figure is smaller than 1. The non-base sectors include the Mining and Quarrying sector, Processing Industry, Electricity

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and Gas Procurement, Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Construction, Transportation and Warehousing, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Financial Services and Insurance, Corporate Services, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, Health Services and Social Activities, and other services. This can be interpreted that these sectors have a small role in the regional economy. These sectors are also considered unable to meet the needs in the region and must obtain support from outside regions. The results of this calculation are also in line with the Sambas Regency BPS calculations which are published in Sambas Regency Development Indicators every year.

All the potential that exists in Sambas Regency continues to be encouraged by the Sambas Regency government to be developed in order to increase output. Various efforts have been made including (Sambas, 2022) : encouraging each village to be able to make one product through the OVOV (*One Village One Product*) program, encouraging MSMEs to complete business licensing through the RUSIMAH program, Youth Ready for Work program, Sipindu Theme Program, facilitating MSMEs to promote their products to the international level (*Taste of Asian* in Khucing, Sarawak, Malaysia), build tourist villages, carry out cultural festivals,. If the community and the government can synergize well by taking advantage of the opportunity to relocate the Archipelago Capital City (IKN) through the implemented program, then the level of community productivity will increase and will produce good output as well. Thus the community will be able to work by utilizing all the potential that can be developed and the welfare of the community will be achieved as expected in the country's goals.

Conclusion

Analysis with the LQ (*location quantient) approach* which looks at potential sectors in increasing Sambas Regency's economic growth. From the results of the analysis it is known that there are 5 basic sectors or potential sectors to be developed in an effort to increase the economic growth of Sambas Regency. These sectors are agriculture, forestry and fisheries; wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motor vehicle repair; information and communication sector; real estate sector; and the Education services sector, while the other 12 sectors are non-base sectors and have not been able to make a large contribution to the economic growth of Sambas Regency. For this reason, all elements must cooperate with each other in optimizing the potential that exists in Sambas Regency so that when the transfer of IKN occurs, Sambas Regency is ready to face the transfer.

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