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Analysis of the Pattern and Structure of Economic Growth in West Sumatera Based on Klassen Typology

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Abstract. This study aimed to ascertain the pattern and structure of regional economic growth in West Sumatra. West Sumatera has the lowest per capita income in Sumatra Island. The Klassen Typology analysis was the main method utilized. Tipology Klassen is a tool used to analyze the patterns and structure of economic growth in each region. The findings demonstrate that quadran I include 5 districts/cities, while there are 11 districts/cities in quadrat II. Quadrant III comprises of 2 districts/cities and quadrant IV has 1 district/city. The contribution of this research is to assist the government in establishing policies for each quadrant and create more employment opportunities in Sumatera Barat

Keywords : GDP Per Capita; economic Growth; Klassen Typology

1. Introduction

Economic development is the process that leads to a long-term increase in the per capita income of a society's population as an essential feature of societal change, including technology, the way people think, and institutions (Rapanna, 2017). Economic growth is a prerequisite for imvroving the welfare of nation (Afiat et al., 2021). Economic devwlopmwnt depends on economic growth, and economic growth can provide facilities in the development process (Rapanna, 2017).

Economic development in a region and nationally has the same goals (Hidayat & Widianita, 2022; Yuliani & Fithria, 2022). In the implementation, economic development can be directed to achtive the welfare of the population, In this case, the economic welfare of life can be measured by the value of the gross Domestik Product (GDP) geberated by a country in it is economic activities.Changes in the value of GDP can indicate changes in the economic activities of a country. If there is a difference in the value og GDP from one period to another, it can present economic growth in a country.(Hermawati, 2018)

To support better regional economic growth, i tis necessary to classify a region so that ican be seen which regions have developed and which are included in underdeveloped regions. This is done to ensure that policies are tailored to the specific needs of each region. With appropriate policy implementation, the growth of GRDP is expected to significantly improve (Hidayat et al., 2023; Hidayat & Widianita, 2022).

GRDP is a valuable metric for assessing local economic productivity, particularly with regards to output and economic expansion. It serves as a dependable marker for economic growth and development. (Ummi & Yanto, 2019). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a vital indicator to assess the economic role and potential of a region during a specified period (Juni Krisman Gulo et al., 2023). Calculating GDP is a vital element of macroeconomics, especially when analyzing the economy of a region. GDP calculations form the basis for measuring economic activity and its results are pivotal for evaluating economic performance (Oktaviana & Amalia, 2018)

High economic growth and decreasing income disparities among individuals and sectors can serve as indicators of successful regional development. An economy can be considered to be experiencing growth and expansion when its level of economic activity increases compared to the previous year (Angraini & Yasyak, 2023; Kuncoro, 2019)
This study aims to identify the characteristics of each district/city in West Sumatra.

2. Methods

2.1. Klassen Typology

Analysis is used to determine the characteristics and position of each district/city.

Region typology analysis can be organized based on the level of economic growth and GDP per capita. Regions can be classified into four groups: (1) rapidly advancing and growing regions; (2) advanced but pressured regions; (3) quickly developing regions; and (4) relatively underdeveloped regions.(Kuncoro, 2019)

Table 1 Klassen Typology Matrix (Syaifudin et al., 2022)

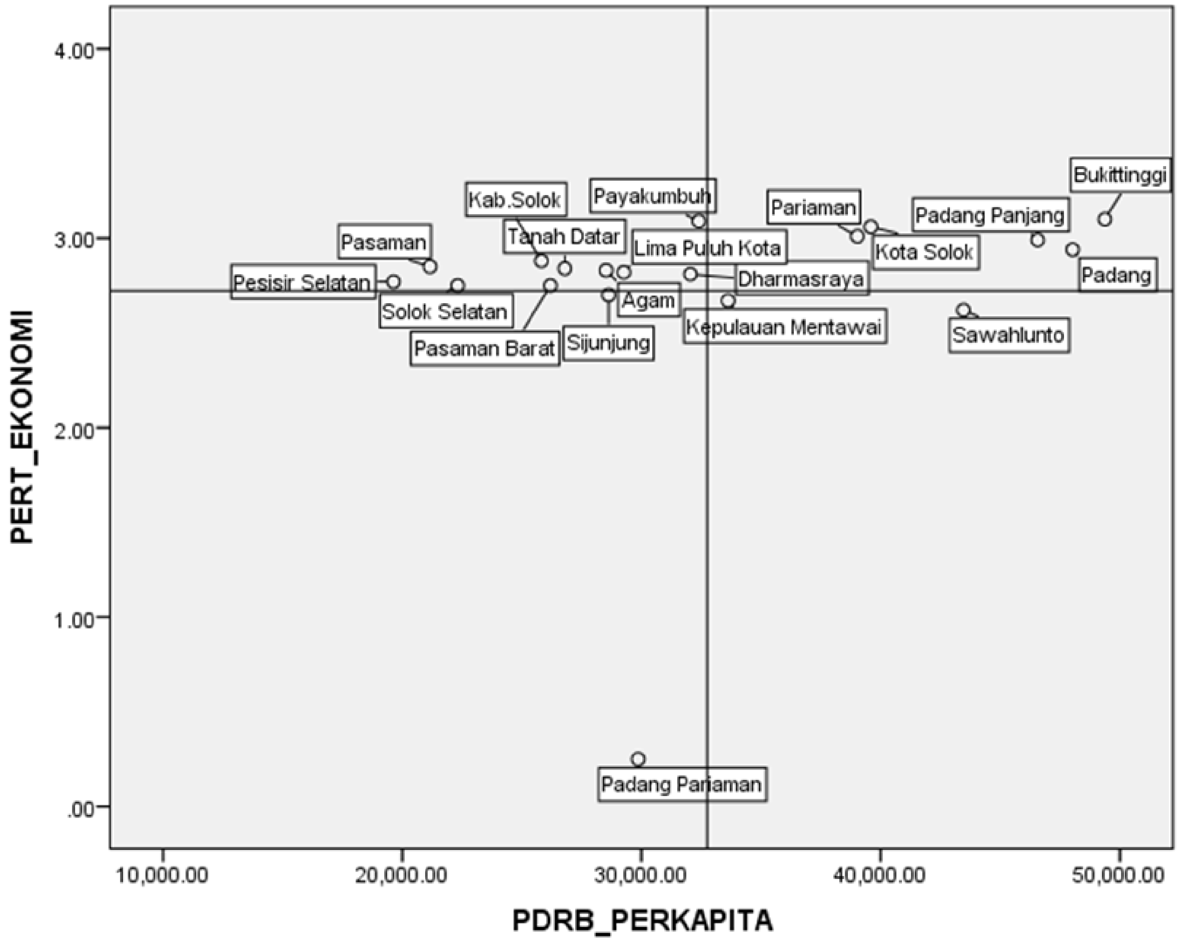
Growth rate / Income per capita	Above Averange Growth Rate	Below Average Growth rate
Above Average Per capita Income	Advance and Fast Growing Regions	Developed but Depressed Region
Below Average per capita Income	Developing Regions	Disadvantaged Areas

The table above displays the Klassen Typology matrix, utilized to gain insight into the patterns and structure of growth within a region. Regions can be classified based on two primary indicators, namely economic growth and per capita income (Gross Regional Domestic Product) (Ridwan et al., 2023). This is achieved by determining the average economic growth placed on the vertical axis and the average Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita on the horizontal axis.(Kuncoro, 2019)

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regional Typology Analysis

As previously outlined, the Klassen Typology can classify regions into four categories based on their economic growth rates and per capita Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).



Sumber: SPSS Processed Data, 2023.

Figure 1 Klassen Typology Analysis Results

Quadrant I

The cities located in quadrant I are Bukittinggi, Padang, Padang Panjang, Solok, and Pariaman. These cities fall under quadrant I due to their significant economic growth and high GRDP per capita.

Quadrant II

Dharmasraya Regency, Payakumbuh City, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, Solok Regency, Agam Regency, Tanah Datar Regency, Solok Regency, South Solok Regency, Pasaman Regency, South Coastal Regency, and West Pasaman Regency are located in quadrant II, characterized by regions with notable economic growth rates and relatively lower levels of GRDP per capita.

Quadrant III

Sawahlunto City and Mentawai Islands Regency lie in quadrant III, indicating low economic growth rates but high GRDP per capita.

Quadrant IV

The region located in quadrant IV is Padang Pariaman district, which indicates low economic growth rate and per capita GDP.

The regional classification can significantly aid the government in crafting policies. The policies formulated for Quadrant I regions vary from those formulated for other quadrants due to dissimilarities in population and resource potential. It is crucial to note these differences. The Provincial Government of West Sumatra and its communities need to formulate a plan to boost economic growth and increase per capita income, as well as other related policy planning. This is necessary to enhance long-term societal well-being and support economic growth, to avoid fluctuations.

The advice that can be given to the public and the government is to responsibly preserve and utilize the available resources, rather than exploiting them on a large scale. This can increase the local economy and revenue, ensuring that regional development progresses smoothly.

Furthermore, this regional classification can serve as a reference for the government to formulate policies aimed at promoting economic growth through regional development. Regional development is an effort that can be undertaken to develop a region by leveling out regional growth and reducing inter-regional disparities. This can be achieved by efficiently and sustainably utilizing natural resources, human resources, institutional resources, technological resources, and physical infrastructure. (Kuncoro, 2019).

Efforts to uplift underdeveloped areas require a coherent and systematic approach to accelerate their progress. In order to expedite the development of such regions, the Ministry of Underdeveloped Region Development (MURD) under the Second United Indonesia Cabinet has formulated six fundamental strategic missions for its policy on accelerating development in underdeveloped regions. The basic strategies to accelerate the development of underdeveloped regions:(Kuncoro, 2019), Include:

Firstly, improving the quality of human resources is necessary. Low quality human resources is one of the indicators of underdeveloped regions. Therefore, specific actions are needed, especially regarding education and health issues.

Second, Optimizing the potential of underdeveloped regions is crucial. While some may lack natural resource potential, others may have significant natural resources but are not managed appropriately. Hence, it is necessary to enhance the region's potential and manage its natural resources in a way that benefits the community and preserves the environment. Undeveloped regions have the potential to develop their superior products using existing natural resources. (Kuncoro, 2019).

Third, Increasing Investment and Regional Economy. It is undeniable that investment is crucial for achieving regional development acceleration. A surge in high-quality investment is expected to boost the regional economy, making it more prosperous. (Kuncuro, 2019).

Fourth, Infrastructure development in underdeveloped regions can accelerate economic growth. Good infrastructure minimizes costs associated with economic activities, making development achievable. (Kuncoro, 2019).

Fifth, Strengthening social and environmental capital can be achieved through harmonizing and synchronizing policies of both central and regional governments. To effectively alleviate underdeveloped regions, harmonization and synchronization between different levels of government are imperative. Strengthening social and environmental capital can be achieved through harmonizing and synchronizing policies of both central and regional governments. Without such joint commitment from regional governments, existing efforts may not yield fruitful outcomes. (Kuncoro, 2019).

Sixth, the handling of special regions. Effots to alleviate underdeveloped regions need to get support from all stakeholders, both from related ministriers and institutions, the business world, universities, non-govermental organizations, as well as from elelment of the community of the underdeveloped regions themselves. (Kuncoro, 2019).

Hirschman arghues that if a region experinces development, it will bring influence to other regions, government policies in increasing economic growth are often nit balanced with equity, resulting in various dilemmas in national development and widening the gap between regions an can lead to multi-layered economic problems, such as poverty, socio-economic disparities, inequalitu between regional (urban-rural, central-regional). In the regional economic literature, there is an unvalaced development strategy, a strategy that pnly emphasizes the development of one economic sector or region that is considered potential. (Kuncoro, 20109).

Development policy is a public decision in order to encourage the development process that is not only needed at the national level but also at the regional level. Throught this policy, social condition will be realized that is expected to encourage the development process in the direction desired by the community. Polices at the regional level are needed because the conditions, problems and development potential af a region are generally different from one another, so the polices needed will also be different. In addition, a region with other regions has various socio-economic linkages so that the conditions and development of a region will also affect the conditions and development of related regions (Sjafrizal, 2018).

Whwn linked to income distribution in islamic economics, it can be seen that there is a gap in people income. Im islam, economic aquality is not the main goal in economic distribution and development. However, efforts to get rid of income disparities are a must. Islam offers the concpt of optomizing the process of distribution and redistribution of income the help the authority of the state which is highly dpendent on individual obedience. (Rozalinda, 2014).

One of the income distribution that can be done by individuals is zakat. Zakat is an obligation of a Muslim to set aside part of a his property which is then distributed to those entitled to receive it. The state or government also has the task pf improving material welfare for the social environment and individuals by maximizing the utilization of available resources. Therefore, the government is obliged to issue pilices tahat can seek economic stability, social econiomic development, equitable economic grownh and others. (Rozalinda, 2014).

The state must be albe to distribute the available resources in a good way. Every opportunity is not only given to certain groups. The distribution policy adheres to equality in employment oppurtunities, equal distribution of welfare and utilition of land that is publicly entitled, defense of economic interests and poor groups, maintaining social balanced and fair and eqitable investment. In islam, the government is asthorized to regulate state revenues and expenditures, such as the withdrawal of SOE income taxes and state expeditures such as infrastructure development. (Rozalinda, 2014).

Political economic policies are geared towards serving individual and public interests at the same time. Islamic political economy policy also serves matrial welfare and spiritual needs. The espect of Islamic political economic carried out by the rulers is an order take care of and serve the people. As stated in the fiqh rule "the actions of a ruler towards tis people must always refer to the benefit". (Rozalinda, 2014).

4. Conclusions

From the result of the above reseach, it is known that west Sumatra Province with 12 regencies and 7 cities, is divided into 4 regional calssifications. This showd that there are diffrences is economic growth and the level of GRDP per capita . most of the city areas are in quadrabnt I. Rationally, this can occur because urban areas have a fairly small area when compared to district areas. In urban areas, the population is also smaller, but the population has a fairly higt level of productivity.

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