# Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency

**Mohammad Wahed [1], M. Taufiq[2]**

[1,2]Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business UPN Veteran East Java

**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study is to understand the economic structure and economic growth patterns, know the leading sector sectors, know the distribution of natural resources, development facilities and infrastructure. This is the first step in the stages in regional planning of Bangkalan Regency. To support this, this study was carried out with several stages and types of analysis methods, namely: Location Quotient,, Shift Share, Skalogram and System Limpitan Sejajar. The largest economic structure of Bangkalan Regency was formed by the Agricultural sector but the growth of The economy is mainly supported by the trade sector. Meanwhile, the livelihood structure of the population is dominated by the agricultural sector, the mining sector and the trade sector. Economic sectors that are included in the leading categories in the Bangkalan area include: agriculture, mining, information, government administration and education services. In accordance with the hierarchy ranking, it can be seen that the districts that have the opportunity to become the center of economic growth in Bangkalan Regency are the districts in hierarchy I, namely Bangkalan District and Kamal District. Meanwhile, other sub-districts are supporting areas (hinterland) that help and support economic activities that occur in the central district of economic growth so that the two build each other.

**KEYWORDS:** Economic Potential, Location Quotient, Shift Share, Skalogram & Inline Squeeze System.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Geographically, Madura is part of the development area in East Java Province. The purpose of suramadu bridge is to streamline and increase economic activities, both mobility of goods or services, human mobility, economic competitiveness of the Madura region which in turn is able to accelerate the process of economic development on Madura Island (Effendi and Hendarto, 2014). However, for 13 years since it was inaugurated in 2009 by president Bambang Soesilo Yudhoyono until now the economic development of the four regions of Madura Island Regency, especially Bangkalan Regency, is still lagging behind the regency in East Java.

Bangkalan area as the main germbang door of suramadu bridge to enter madura island and at the same time enter the gerbangkertosusilo development area is Gresik Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Kot. Surabaya and Sidoarjo Regency. The development area includes metropolitan areas in the East Java region (Mursidi, 2021). The birth of the gerbangkertosusilo area as a form of development strategy in the East Java region according to East Java Regional Regulation Number. 4/1996 regarding RTRW in East Java and PP Number. 47/1996 concerning the National RTRW with the aim of increasing economic equality in each region, especially the East Java region.

Bangkalan Regency is one of the regions with the lowest economic growth rate in the Gerbangkertosusilo area and the East Java region in general. The economic growth rate of an area can be used as a measure of the success of the region's development (Pratiwi, 2017). Meanwhile, the meaning of development is all forms of business carried out by the regions with the aim of increasing the standard of living or per capita income of the community / population through more efficient and profitable resource management instruments such as increasing investment value, increasing the use of technology, increasing science, improving skills, improving skills in organizing and management problems (Wahyudin, 2022).

Furthermore, the inequality of economic development that occurs in the Gerbankertasusila area of East Java. The problem of uneven economic development of each region is one of the common parts that often occurs in the process of regional economic development activities (Iswandi, 2022). In general, the uneven development in each region is determined by the differences in natural resources (SDA) owned by the regions, the state of regional demographics and the differences in the ability of the regions to carry out the development process (Raharti et all, 2021). From the explanation above, it is not surprising for example that there are differences in the level of development achievements of each region, so that the efforts that must be made by the regions are

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

able to take advantage of every opportunity in the development process to reduce the inequality of economic development of each region.

The classic problem that often occurs in economic development is uneven economic growth and high rates of the poor. Both issues are important elements in assessing the success rate of the development process in the regions. Each region always makes full efforts to achieve inclusive economic growth and suppress the growth of the number or number of poor people (Optari, 2019). However, the current economic growth conditions achieved by Bangkalan Regency are still overshadowed by the problem of high poverty rates in the region, even some of the people live in poverty. The achievement of minus economic growth (-) in Bangkalan Regency has implications for the high poverty rate in the East Java region.

In 2021, the primary sector, the agricultural sector contributed the highest contribution to the economic activities of Bangkalan Regency, reaching 24 percent, this figure can be interpreted to mean that the largest economic activity of the people of Bangkalan Regency is in the agricultural sector. Second, the mining and quarrying sector reaches 19 percent, the amount of natural resource wealth (SDA) owned also plays a very important role in the development process or formation of GRDP in the Bangkalan area. Third, it is occupied by the trade sector with a contribution of 17 percent of the total GRDP. The three economic sectors that dominate economic activities in Wilaayh Bagkalan also have a multiplier effect on the activities of other economic sectors which in turn will increase economic activity or GRDP in the Bangkalan Regency area. In addition, the high knowledge of the community / population, the abundance of natural resources with efficient management due to the support of the quality of human resources (HR) are the keys to the success of the regional development process.

The direction of developing the potential of the agricultural sector has been stated in the draft RTRW of Bangkalan Regency for the period 2009 to 2029, as an agglomerated area of economic activity including the development of agricultural economic activities. The development of the agricultural sector of the Bangkalan region has been directed to become a SOBURBANG agropolitan area with regional coverage, including: Socah District, Burneh District and Bangkalan District. The concept of agropolitan territory can be interpreted as a way to accommodate the economic activities of the community that are oriented towards increasing economic value.

Geographically located, Bangkalan Regency is very strategic because it is adjacent to the Surabaya area which is integrated through the existence of Suramadu as a metropolitan city and office and business center in the East Java region. In addition, the Bangkalan region is positioned as one of the buffer areas for East Java's economic growth to support development as an effort to improve agriculture, industry, trade and the service sector, so it is necessary to design various alternative policies to accelerate the economic development of Bangkalan Regency in accordance with its economic potential so that increasing economic growth and community welfare can be achieved.

## II. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A. Economic Development

According to Suryana (2000), economic development can be interpreted as a form of effort carried out aimed at improving the standard of living or improving the welfare of the people / residents in the region, especially in developing countries. There are several concepts of economic development proposed by Arsyad (2014) in (Wiratama et all, 2018) including: 1) increasing economic growth; 2) increase employment; 3) reducing poverty; 4) and efforts to meet basic living needs for the population/community. From the discussion above, it can be concluded that economic development is a form of effort made by the government with the aim of improving living standards, increasing the value of production of goods and services, creating new jobs and in turn will achieve a minimum standard of living for all households or communities (Wahed, 2019).

### B. Regional Inequality

The condition of uneven development of each region can be seen from the condition / state of welfare and different levels of economic development. In addition, the unevenness of economic development can also be seen from the lack of access to services, road infrastructure, purchasing and social power levels which are still relatively low, especially in the lives of people in rural areas, outer areas, remote areas and underdeveloped areas. The problem of uneven economic development of villages and cities can be seen from the level of welfare of their communities and other forms of economic activity. The birth of very dynamic population mobility such as urbanization and agglomeration is suspected to be the cause of the unevenness of economic development in villages and cities (Ridho, 2021). In addition, the low welfare of rural communities is caused by the lack of control over land for farming households and the low productivity of agricultural products.

The conclusion of the explanation above, provides an illustration that the strategies applied so far in managing the resources owned have not been able to improve the welfare of the community / population to live better than before (more prosperous)

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

(Wahyudin, 2022). From the above conditions, it causes an unfavorable response from the community to the development process, so that in the end it causes an attitude of collective skepticism of the people in each region.

## C. Regional Hierarchy and Service Centers

The spatial or growth center approach (Higgins, 1983) provides an explanation of regional development that must be conceptualized systematically so that economic growth centers in each region grow simultaneously or evenly, for example urban and rural development (Fudhail et all, 2021). The Center Place Theory proposed by Cristaller-Losch in (Annisa and Sumarni 2021) and (Fudhail et all, 2021) explains that the basic concepts of the service center concept are a) The Range Of Good is a mileage that can be tolerated by the mobility of goods and services at a certain time; and b) The Threshold Value is the quantity of people's needs to meet the needs of goods and services.

Areas that have a variety of facilities and adequate facilities have become centers of attraction, so that many business activities and social activities of the community are located in the region. The condition of the above region can be said to be a growth center area (Optari, 2019). Wahyudin (2022) explained that the regional growth pattern is in line with the increasing number of supporting facilities available in the region, this gives an idea that the existence of adequate facilities can be determined by the hierarchy of the region and its growth center.

## D. Determination of Regional Leading Sectors

The superior sector is the result of mapping of 17 economic sectors as a form of GRDP in the region (Destiningsih et all, 2019). According to (Wahed, 2019) there are several provisions that must be met in mapping economic sectors into leading sectors including: 1) economic sectors that can serve demand from within and outside the region; 2) the adoption of technology in the sector; 3) experiencing an increase in the investment value of the production produced by the sector; and 4) experienced increased growth in the sector. Meanwhile, to assess the superior sectors of each economic sector, several analytical tools can be used to map the economic potential of the region. In accordance with the explanation above, the analytical tool that is often used to analyze economic sectors is Locationt Quatient; Shift-Share and Klassen Typology (Mohammad Wahed, 2019).

## E. Regional Economic Development Strategy

(Destiningsih et all, 2019), (Farihiyyah et all, 2020) and (Setiana et all, 2021) , stated that a policy in the development process is generally contained in the previous draft planning, including strategies that will be carried out not only to increase capital accumulation and resource management but also that strategy is related to the transformation of the socio-economic life of the community. Meanwhile, in determining a development strategy, it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects, namely: setting priorities, coordinating and consensus (Sari, 2009). In the development process, the role or participation of the community is necessary, however, the reality is that the community is faced with limited conditions, especially people who are in low-income countries. This condition can be used as a mirror of the government's inability to manage its resources (Yesyca, 2018).

Bappenas (2006) makes policy strategies to deal with the problem of economic development inequality, namely (Suciati et all, 2021): 1) managing and building areas near borders, archipelago areas, outer areas; and 2) accelerate the development process of isolated areas. In addition to the context of the development of the Bangkalan Regency area, the Bangkalan development area experiences a gap in economic growth compared to the area in the Gerbangkertasusila area. Strategies in overcoming the problem of development inequality can be pursued with policy strategies for developing the potential of the economic sector and adjusting to regional characteristics, as a support in the process of increasing economic development in the region (Mursidi, 2021).

## III. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach consists of several stages of analysis methods, namely: Location Quotient analysis, Shift Share analysis, Skalogram and Parallel Limpite. The method aims to identify the base sector, the growth of the economic sector, determine the center of regional growth through the distribution of public service facilities in the region. The object of this research is Bangkalan Regency with the scope of activities for the study of the development of this area is all districts. Bangkalan Regency consists of 18 sub-districts, including: Arosbaya, Bangkalan, Blega, Burneh, Galis, Geger, Kamal, Klampis, Kokop, Konang, Kwanyar, Labang, Modung, Sepulu, Socah, Tanah Merah, Tanjungbumi and Tragah.

## A. Location Quotient (LQ)

According to (Muljanto, 2021), (Hasanah, 2021) and (Pertiwi and Hidayat 2022) Location Quotient analysis is used to assess the base and non-base sectors of 17 economic sectors through equality, namely (Islamy, 2019) :

$$\text{LQJi} = \frac{VAJi/VAIi}{PDRBJ/PDRBI}$$

Information :

LQJi = Location Quatient sector i in area J

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

VAJi = Added value of sector i in area J

VAIi = Added value of sector i at the sub-district level

GRDP = Gross Regional Domestic Product in region J

PDRBI = District Gross Regional Domestic Product

### B. Shift Share (SS)

The Shift share method is an analytical tool that is often used in assessing the growth rate of the economic sector of an area, either a district or city province (Destiningsih et all, 2019). In its calculation, the shift share method is carried out in 3 stages, including regional share, proportional shift and difrencial shift with the statistical formula 1 (first) as follows (Rahmawati et all, 2022) :

$$\Delta Q_{ij}^t = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} - 1 \right\} + Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_i^t}{Q_1^0} - \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} \right\} + Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_{ij}^t}{Q_{ij}^0} - \frac{Q_i^t}{Q_i^0} \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (1)$$

The above model is further derived into the next 3 (three) formulas to assess the main elements that affect the regional economic growth rate, namely:

$$PR_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} - 1 \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (2)$$

$$PS_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_i^t}{Q_i^0} - \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (3)$$

$$DS_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_{ij}^t}{Q_{ij}^0} - \frac{Q_i^t}{Q_i^0} \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (4)$$

Where :

$Y_t$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency year $t$

$Y_0$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency base year

$Q_i^t$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency sector i year $t$

$Q_i^0$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency sector i base year

$Q_{ij}^t$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency year $t$

$Q_{ij}^t$      = GRDP of Bangkalan Regency base year

### C. Skalogram Analysis

In theory, the theory of growth centers is a derivative of several main theories that explain economic growth centers (Fudhail et all, 2021). In accordance with the method described by Budiharsono (2001) there are several stages that must be carried out in the ranking hierarchy analysis method to assess the sub-district area located in the Bangkalan Kebupaten area, namely: 1) the category of strategic areas or areas with a middle rank is the result of an assessment of the potential of socio-economic resources and facilities; 2) the category of potential areas is considered a priority because in the short term the area is able to influence the increase in growth and services to the surrounding areas; 3) critical area categories require more strategies to reduce the level of inequality or economic backwardness; and 4) the category of developed regions is an assessment of the actual conditions of the quantity and quality of socioeconomic facilities in the area.

### D. Inline Spleen System

The formulation of the development strategy contained in the draft regional planning is an integral part of the strategy management. Conceptually, the mangement strategy in the case of Kabupetan Bangkalan is (Firmansyah et all, 2014): 1) the district area is positioned according to the ranking order of the population; 2) the subdistrict area is selected according to the number of types of facilities; 3) some facilities are sorted according to the number of areas that have these types of facilities; 4) the facility type ranking is arranged in order based on the total number of facility units; and 5) the subdistrict area is sorted according to the total number of facilities in the area.

The purpose of this analysis is as a systematic effort by regions in assessing and determining the classification of development areas, so that the government knows which areas need development priority strategies as stated in the draft regional development planning (Marfiani et all, 2018). Meanwhile, areas that forget about priority strategies are areas with potential categories, critical areas and strategic areas. These regional categories are generated through a resource potential ranking system and ranking the distribution of socioeconomic facilities (Marfiani et all, 2018).

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

**IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**A.        Analyze the Potential of the Economic Sector**

Regional economic development can be interpreted as all forms of efforts made by the government and the community in managing natural resources with a partnership pattern between the government and the private sector to create jobs and increase economic growth. The success or failure of regional development can be judged by development policy strategies that are oriented towards increasing inclusive economic growth, so as to be able to eliminate new jobs in terms of quantity, quality and economic efficiency.

Base sector theory is a branch of science developed from the Comparative Advantage trading theory proposed by David Ricardo and developed by ohli, losch and isard. According to harry w richard (1991) to increase the economic growth of the region, the region first needs to determine its leading economic sector as the fulcrum of growth in the area.

Economic sectors that fall into the base category and not both can meet the needs that come from inside and outside the region. The development of leading economic sectors will be able to occur by itself along with the development of production from these sectors. Meanwhile, the development of a relatively lagging economic sector requires encouragement or stimulus from leading economic sectors. If the level of demand coming from outside the region increases, the base sector experiences increasing growth, in the end it is also able to increase the relatively lagging economic sector.

In the theory of economic bases, the regional economy is divided into two main sectors, namely the base sector and the non-base sector. Export sector base takes the form of expenditure of foreigners who are in the area through the presence of tourist attractions, historical relics, museum places. If the amount of demand coming from outside the region increases, the sector will grow in the future and be able to encourage an increase in the non-base sector. Meanwhile, the non-base sector is the provision of goods and services that are able to meet the demand coming from the area.

**B.        Determination of Leading Economic Sectors**

Determining the leading sector of the economic sector of a region is important to accelerate the acceleration of the development process of the region. This facilitates the government's efforts to formulate the right policy strategy for its future economic development. There are several indicators from leading economic sectors including: 1) the sector has a growth rate above other sectors; 2) has high quality compared to other sectors; and 3) the sector has a great ability to meet demand coming from the regions as well as from outside the regions.

Conceptually, comparative advantage is economic activity based on the comparison of profits to regional development. Ricardo compared the quantity of labor produced with the same production results in two different activities in one region. Based on the explanation above, Ricardo found evidence that if there are two regions (countries/regions) trading according to the specialization of each region, the two regions get benefits. The findings can also be applied in development at the regional or regional level.

The basic model of comparative advantage, if there is a less profitable mobility of production factors between regions, then it is more advantageous to specialize in production processes that are relatively lower cost than other regions. In accordance with the above view, underdeveloped areas whose economic activities are more dominant in the agricultural or mining sector are better off focusing on production activities in these sectors due to the support of the availability of natural resources and relatively low wage levels

The meaning of superior in this sense is the result of comparison and opening up the form of value added riel. The definition of superior in this case is in the form of comparison and not in the form of value added riel. While the advantage with the form of added value rill, this is an absolute advantage. Commodities that have the advantage of comparison results are more profitable developed with the production of the same commodity in two regions. The scope of free trade between regions, market mechanisms require each region to produce commodities that have a comparative advantage. However, the process of market mechanisms has been relatively slow to the development of economic sectors that have a comparative advantage in the region. Assessment of economic sectors that have comparative advantages can be used as a basis for the government in formulating a development policy towards these sectors.

On the other hand, determining a policy strategy also needs to take into account internal and external conditions. The difference occurs only at the regional level. The huge potential of the economic sectors owned by Bangkalan Regency is very difficult to carry out future development including the agricultural, mining, information, government administration and education services sectors. Through the Location Qutien, Shift Share, Skalogram and Limpit Sejajar analysis tools, they are able to determine which sectors of the economy have advantages and are developed in the future. To be clear, the leading sectors found in Bangkalan Regency are presented in the form of table 1.

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

**Table 1. The Leading Economic Sector of Bangkalan Regency**

| Sector | Average LQ Value | Average SS PSS | DSS | Ket. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 2.06 | 0.126 | 0.053 | Superior |
| Mining | 5.18 | 0.166 | 0.05 | Superior |
| Lighting Industry | 0.08 | -0.276 | 0.056 | Not Superior |
| Electricity & Gas Procurement | 0.14 | -0.003 | 0.075 | Not Superior |
| Water Procurement | 1 | 0 | 0.089 | Not Superior |
| Construction | 1.49 | 0.046 | 0.063 | Superior |
| Trade | 0.88 | -0.021 | 0.088 | Not Superior |
| Transportation | 0.45 | -0.018 | 0.067 | Not Superior |
| Provision of Accommodation | 0.22 | -0.045 | 0.092 | Not Superior |
| Information | 1.01 | 0.001 | 0.111 | Superior |
| Financial Services | 0.66 | -0.009 | 0.071 | Not Superior |
| Real Estate | 0.7 | -0.005 | 0.094 | Not Superior |
| Company Services | 0.32 | -0.006 | 0.076 | Not Superior |
| Government Admin | 2.67 | 0.039 | 0.092 | Superior |
| Educational Services | 1.48 | 0.013 | 0.082 | Superior |
| Health Services | 0.59 | -0.003 | 0.113 | Not Superior |
| Other Services | 1 | -0.006 | 0.05 | Not Superior |

**Source:** data processed, 2022.

Based on table 1, several sectors are obtained that fall into the superior category, namely: the agriculture, mining, information, government administration and educational services sectors. The characteristics of the leading economic sector have a competitive advantage and the sector is able to meet demand from outside the region and the non-base economic sector only meets the needs of its own regions in other words, the non-base sector only as a support for the base sector.

Economic sectors that have a competitive advantage can be interpreted as the advantage of regional competitiveness compared to other regions. One of the determinants of regional competitiveness is determined from the leading sector and at the same time becomes a driving force for regional economic development.

**C.      Analysis of Determining Growth Centers**

According to Samuelson (1955) the concept of a regional growth center is based on the development of commodities that have advantages, thus giving birth to an increase in added value, efficient in their production and having a great contribution to the economy of the region. In order to ensure market availability, these commodities must be exported outside the region and at the same time able to encourage the development of other sectors. Integrating between economic sectors through policy strategies will promote faster economic growth.

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

Growth Poles Theory is a conceptual that integrates elements of concentration with decentralization in other words that growth centers are instruments that aim to harmonize between growth and equitable distribution of regional development. Functionally, the growth center is a location for the concentration of business groups with dynamic relationships of each element, so that in turn it is able to provide stimulus in economic life both into and out of the region. Meanwhile, geographically, the growth center is a location with the support of adequate facilities and convenience so that it can become its own attraction in the region.

Economic activities that have been integrated in an area will accelerate economic growth in the region compared to if economic activities were partially spread in the region. Furthermore, if the growth center is in a less developed area if compared to other regions, the area can be developed so that the difference in welfare levels can be reduced gradually.

Different growth rates in each region cause different roles from each region such as there are regions that have a role as growth centers, office centers, industrial (trade) centers, education and health centers and pendudkuk / community settlement centers. In the process, a center location is still greatly influenced by the conditions of the surrounding area, and vice versa. These differences in development each region has related relationships such as growth and service center areas.

The existence of growth and service centers is determined by the availability of adequate public facilities both in strength and quality in the area, but the distribution of public facilities is not the same from each region. This condition is also one of the causes of the uneven distribution of public facilities and infrastructure in development. Areas equipped with the existence of public facilities and adequate infrastructure have increased the standard of living of their residents/communities when compared to areas that lack support in the provision of public facilities and infrastructure.

**Table 2. Actual Hierarchy of Growth and Service Centers in Bangkalan Regency in 2022**

| District | Population | Number of Types | Number of Units | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kamal | 48.763 | 6 | 40 | 2 |
| Labang | 38.3177 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Kwanyar | 51.611 | 8 | 14 | 18 |
| Modung | 46.057 | 6 | 12 | 20 |
| Blega | 57.726 | 8 | 15 | 21 |
| Konang | 53.434 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Galis | 88.262 | 8 | 17 | 23 |
| Red soil | 70.805 | 9 | 15 | 19 |
| Tragah | 30.318 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Socah | 70.805 | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| Bangkalan | 86.245 | 12 | 31 | 1 |
| Burneh | 63.567 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Arosbaya | 48.025 | 9 | 15 | 20 |
| Geger | 39.825 | 6 | 11 | 16 |
| Kokop | 73.941 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Cape of the earth | 54.344 | 5 | 8 | 15 |
| Ten | 46.487 | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| Klampis | 57.22 | 4 | 5 | 12 |

**Source:** data processed, 2022.

The designation of the sub-district area as a center of growth and services because it is directly related to the needs of the community supported by the population and the availability of socio-economic service facilities. The determination of the sub-district area as a center of growth and services, the surrounding area (rural areas) receives great benefits with the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. Analysis of the ranking or hierarchy of each sub-district area, it is known that the districts that have the opportunity to become the center of economic growth in Bangkalan Regency are the districts that are in hierarchy I, namely Bangkalan District and Kamal District is ranked II. Meanwhile, other sub-districts support economic activities, so that the two build each other.

The condition of each sub-district in Bangkalan Regency has different facilities, facilities and infrastructure and is relatively low related to tourism sector facilities, social activities and economic activities of its people. Based on the type of facilities available in

each sub-district area, it still needs to be improved again (relatively low). The same condition occurs in the provision of supporting facilities for economic activities and worship, 84.52 percent and 92.31 percent, respectively, of all districts that have incomplete facilities. The number of sub-districts with moderate categories for educational facilities and communication amounted to around 76.92 percent and 53.85 percent of the entire sub-district area in Bangkalan Regency.

## D. Bangkalan Regency Development Policy

Through the Suramadu bridge, Bangkalan Regency is positioned as the main door to enter the Madura area. Bangkalan Regency became a central area of national activity for the development of manufacturing industry sectors on a national scale. In accordance with the East Java Governor's Regulation Number. 02/2006 regarding the East Java Provincial RTRW, establishing bangkalan part of one Development Area Unit (SWP). In this policy strategy, a metropolitan area centered on the city of Surabaya will be born.

The vision of the Bangkalan Regency Government is the realization of a religious, prosperous and democratic order of life in 2028 which rests on economic progress, industrial strength, trade and services. Meanwhile, the vision in an effort to organize the regional space of Bangkalan Regency is the Realization of Bangkalan Regency Spatial Planning as Madura's Gateway to the City of Industry, Tourism and Services.

The government's efforts in improving the quality and integration of development in each region of Bangkalan regency are carried out and establish policy strategies to accelerate development in each region. Meanwhile, the steps that have been taken through efficient and effective management of natural resource potential (SDA), increasing the value of government investment in infrastructure, providing incentives and providing convenience in licensing services for investors and people who want to invest in the Bangkalan area.

## CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the explanation of the previous chapter, the results in this study can be concluded as follows :

1. The establishment of the economic structure of Bangkalan Regency is determined by the Agricultural sector of the mining sector, and the perdagangan sector. The economic growth rate of Bangkalan is supported by the trade sector, water procurement sector, waste management sector and information sector. Meanwhile, thelivelihoods of Bangkalan residents are in the agriculture, mining and trade sectors.
2. There are 5 economic sectors that are included in the superior category in the Bangkalan economy, namely the agriculture, mining, information, government administration and education service sectors because these sectors are included in the fast developing category (leading sectors) as well as being an economic sector that is able to meet market needs outside the boundaries of the Bangkalan Regency economic area.
3. In accordance with the hierarchy ranking, it can be known that the sub-district area has the potential to become the center of economic growth in Bangkalan Regency, consisting of hierarchy I, namely Bangkalan District and Kamal District. Meanwhile, other sub-districts are supporting areas (hinterland) that help and support economic activities that occur in the central district of economic growth so that the two build each other.

## REFERENCES

1) Annisa, Farah, and Grandson Sumarni. 2021. "The Influence of the Tourism Sector on Economic Growth in Riau Islands Province in 2011-2019." *National Seminar on Official Statistics* 2021(1): 567–76.
2) Arsyad, Lincolin. 2014. "The concept and measurement of economic development." *Lincolin Arsyad*: 1–46.
3) Darus, Ilma Satriana Dewi, M. Haris Fadhillah. 2021. "Strategies In The Countryside In Modern Market Competition (Case Study Of Rokan Hulu Regency)." *Indonesian Journal of Agricultural Economics (IJAE)* 87(12): 947–947.
4) Destiningsih, Rian, Andhatu Achasa, and Yustirania Septiani. 2019. "Potential Analysis of Central Java Provinse Region (Case Study: 2010-2016)." *Journal of REP (Development Economic Research) 4(*1): 73–86. http://jurnal.untidar.ac.id/index.php/REP.
5) Effendi, Mohammad, and R Mulyo Hendarto. 2014. "The Impact of Suramadu Bridge Construction on the Economy of Madura Island (Case Study of Bangkalan Regency)." *Diponegoro Journal of Economics* 3(1): 1–13. http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/jme.
6) Farihiyyah, Farihiyyah, and M. Bahri Musthofa. 2020. "Application of SWOT Analysis as a Strategy in Facing the Economic Impact of Society in the Pandemic Era." *Journal of Management and Innovation (MANOVA) 3(*2): 44–54.
7) Firmansyah, Lepi Ali, Endriatmo Soetarto, and Nunung Kusnadi. 2014. "Regional Economic Development Strategy in Preparation for the Establishment of a New Autonomous Region in Indonesia." *Journal of Development Economics: A Study of Economic and Development Problems* 15(1): 100.

**Strategy for Accelerating Development Ekonomi in Bangkalan Regency**

8) Fudhail, Irhas, Herman Sambodo, and Sodik Dwi Purnomo. 2021. "Identification of Growth Centers and Analysis of Economic Spatial Interactions in East Java Province." *J-MAS (Journal of Management and Science) 6(*1): 43.

9) Hasanah. 2021. "Mapping the Leading Sector in Pontianak City Using the Klassen Typology Method and Location Quotient." *Proceedings of the SATIESP National Seminar*: 156–63.

10) Islamy, Nurul. 2019. "Potential Sector Analysis, Can Tourism Become the New Locomotive of West Nusa Tenggara's Economy?" *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation* 2(1): 1–10.

11) Iswandi, Wira Hendri and Taufan. 2022. "Income Inequality Against the Number of Poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB)." *Rinjani Scientific Journal (JIR)* 10(1): 43–50.

12) Marfiani, Teni, Sri Hartoyo, and Manuwoto Manuwoto. 2018. "Analysis of Economic Potential and Economic Development Strategy in West Bogor." *Journal of Regional Development Management* 1(1): 1–16.

13) Mubarrok, Ujang Syahrul et al. 2018. "Qspm Analysis to Determine Sharia Economic Development Strategy in Kediri City." *Journal of Islamic Economics* 05: 358–80.

14) Muljanto, Muhammad Agus. 2021. "Analysis of Leading Sectors in Regional Development in Sidoarjo Regency." *Journal of Public Financial Management* 6(April): 1–8.

15) Mursidi, Sjamsul Arief. 2021. "Economic Growth Analysis and Determination of The Ungggulan Sector Using Location Quotient, Shift Share And Klassen Typology In Madura." *Journal of Economics & Business* 16(4): 327–32.

16) Optari, Leni Kurnia. 2019. "Analysis of Spatial Interactions towards Determining Growth Centers in Asahan Regency Regional Development." *Proceedings of the STIE AAS National Seminar & Call for Paper* (September): 189–200.

17) Tourism, Industrial Journal, Imam Ardiansyah, and Nur Fitri Silmi. 2022. "Tangerang City With Swot Matrix And Qspm Analysis (Case Study of Laksa Tangerang Area)." *Journal of the Tourism Industry* 4(2): 141–60.

18) Pertiwi, Dea Citra, and Wahyu Hidayat. 2022. "Analysis of Leading Economic Sectors and Shifts in Economic Growth in Ponorogo Regency 2015-2019." *ECONOMIE* 03(2).

19) Pratiwi, Maria Christina Yuli. 2017. "Overflow Effect and Analysis of Central Kalimantan Provincial Growth Center." *Journal of Development Policy* 12(2): 243–63.

20) Raharti, Rini, Titi Laras, and Oktavianti Oktavianti. 2021. "The Inequality Model of Economic Development in Indonesia." *Ocean Journal of Economics and Business* 12(2): 257–70.

21) Rahmawati, Elok, Rafael Purtomo, and Duwi Yunitasari. 2022. "Sector Analysis - Leading Economic Sectors and Their Development Strategies: A Case Study in Lumajang Regency." *Scientific Journal of Accounting and Finance* 5(2): 895–904.

22) Ridho, Muhammad. 2021. "Analysis of inequality in regional development between provinces on the island of Sumatra." *Regional Economic and Development Perspectives* 11(1): 47–58.

23) Saputri, Oktoviana Banda. 2021. "Swot analysis of digital transformation of local government financial transactions in support of SWOT financial inclusion." *Innovation* 17(3): 482–94.

24) Sari, Meri Enita Puspita. 2009. "Policy Analysis of the Acceleration of Social and Economic Development of Disadvantaged Regions (P2SEDT)." : 1–12.

25) Setiana, Anjar, Almasdi Syahza, and Suarman Suarman. 2021. "BUMDes development strategy in Pangkalan Lesung District, Pelalawan Regency, Riau." *Highlight* 16(1): 47.

26) Suciati, Ranila, Kery Utami, and Belardo Prasetya Mega Jaya. 2021. "SWOT Analysis of Digitalization Strategy in the New Normal Era for Economic Growth in Sumatra, Indonesia." *Scientific Journal of Assets* 23(1): 63–83.

27) Wahed, Mohammad. 2019. "Mapping Sectoral Economic Potential and Estimating Economic Growth in Pamekasan Regency." *Journal of Economics and Business* 5(1): 1.

28) Wahyudin, Yudi. 2022. "Analysis of villages / villages of growth centers around the prospective national capital of Indonesia Analysis of village regional growth center around the prospective capital of the state of Indonesia." *Economic Forum FEB UNMUL* 24(1): 195–203.

29) Wiratama, Satria, Herman Cahyo Diartho, and Fajar Wahyu Prianto. 2018. "Analysis of Development of Disadvantaged Areas in East Java Province." *e-Journal of Business Economics and Accounting* 5(1): 16.

30) Yesyca, Mita. 2018. "Acceleration of Development in Four Disadvantaged Regions in East Java: A Feminist Perspective." 1(1): 26–54.