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## **AGRICULTURAL SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCTS IN HULU SUNGAI SELATAN DISTRICT OF KALIMANTAN PROVINCE, INDONESIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Economic development aims to improve the quality of people's lives to a better level. Economic development activities will lead to a process of economic growth that changes every year with the potential for an economic decline or increase. Each region has different potentials and economic advantages that will become a source of regional growth. The development of superior regional potential is expected to increase regional economic growth. Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency continues to experience an increase in GRDP from year to year. One of the business fields that continues to increase is the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is supported by three sub-sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The contribution of each of these sub-sectors to the economy in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is of course different. This research was conducted to analyze the typology of the growth of the agricultural sector and sub-sector and to determine the agricultural sub-sector which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The results showed that the sub-sectors classified as advanced and growing rapidly were the horticultural crops, livestock and agricultural services sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the sub-sector that is classified as advanced but depressed is the food crops sub-sector. The plantation, forestry, and fisheries sub-sectors are classified as sub-sectors that have the potential to develop rapidly, while there is no sub-sector that is classified as a sub-sector that is still relatively lagging behind. The sub-sectors that are the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency are the food crops sub-sector, the horticulture sub-sector, the livestock sub-sector and the agricultural services sub-sector. Meanwhile, the plantation, forestry and fishery sub-sectors are not the basic sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

### **KEY WORDS**

Economic growth, agricultural sector, basic sector, economy.

Economic development aims to improve the quality of people's lives to a better level. This requires proper and accurate planning so that ongoing economic development is able to promote sustainable economic growth. Good economic development planning will be able to predict the impact of development that will be carried out both in the short term and in the long term.

Economic development activities will lead to a process of economic development that changes every year with the potential for economic decline or increase. High and sustainable economic growth is the most important prerequisite for sustainable economic development and improving people's welfare. A good process of economic growth will ensure the sustainability of the regional economic growth for the coming period. An illustration of the level of economic growth and prosperity of the people in an area can be seen from the amount of GRDP in that region.

Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is one of the regencies in South Kalimantan which continues to experience an increase in GRDP from year to year. This increase in GRDP was caused by increased production in various business fields. One of the business fields that continues to increase is the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector, from 2016 to 2020, made a major contribution to the GRDP of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, and was ranked first among other sectors.



The GRDP of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency at constant prices in 2019 reached 4.71 trillion IDR. In nominal terms, this GRDP value has increased by around 240 billion IDR compared to 2018 which reached 4.47 trillion IDR. This shows that during 2019 Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency experienced economic growth of around 5.32%. The increase in GRDP was due to increased production in all business fields and was not affected by inflation. However, in 2020 the value of the GRDP of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency on the basis of constant prices decreased by 56 billion IDR and experienced a decrease in the economic growth of around 1.19%. This situation is in line with the economy in South Kalimantan Province which also experienced a decline from 4.08% in 2019 to -1.81% in 2020.

The rise and fall in the value of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency cannot be separated from the contribution of all business sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency including agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is supported by three sub-sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The agricultural sub-sector includes food crops, horticultural crops, plantation crops, livestock, and agricultural and hunting services. The contribution of each of these sub-sectors to the economy in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is of course different.

This study aims to analyze: (1) The typology of growth in the agricultural sector and sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency; and (2) the agricultural sub-sector which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

The benefits of this research: (1) for academics, this research is expected to provide information, knowledge and insight about the contribution of the agricultural sector to GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency; and (2) as information material for the Regional Government (Pemda) of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency as material for consideration in planning and policy-making for the development of the agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

## METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted from May 2020 - April 2022. The object of the research is the South Hulu Sungai Regency, South Kalimantan. The data used in this study is *time series data* for the 2016-2020 period, all of which are secondary data, namely the results of data collection on the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency published by the Central Agency of Statistics of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of South Kalimantan Province. published by the Central Statistics Agency of South Kalimantan Province and other relevant agencies.

To analyze the first objective, namely to analyze the rate and typology of the growth of the agricultural sector and sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency using *Klassen Typological Analysis*. *Klassen Typology Analysis* is used to describe the pattern and structure of economic growth in an area/region in relation to the economy above it. In this study, the reference area is an area that is a level higher than the South Hulu Sungai Regency level, namely the level of South Kalimantan Province. The agricultural sub-sectors to be studied include the food crops sub-sector, horticulture sub-sector, plantation sub-sector, livestock sub-sector, agricultural services sub-sector, forestry sub-sector, and fishery sub-sector. By using *Klassen Typology analysis*, a sector can be grouped into four categories, namely: prime sector, potential sector, developing sector, and underdeveloped sector.

The stages in conducting the *Klassen typology analysis* are as follows:

1. Calculating the average economic growth rate of each agricultural sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency against South Kalimantan Province for the last five years (2016 - 2020);
2. Calculating the average value of the GRDP contribution at constant prices for each agricultural sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency for the province of South Kalimantan over the last five years (2016 – 2020);
3. Grouping each agricultural sub-sector into each quadrant according to the class type



based on the calculation results of the average growth rate and the average value of the contribution to the GRDP of the agricultural sub-sector.

Table 1 – *Klassen Typology Matrix*

Subsector contribution	Subsector Growth	
	$G_i \geq G$	$G_i < G$
$S_i \geq S$	Quadrant I: Advance and Grow Fast	Quadrant II: Forward But Depressed
$S_i < S$	Quadrant III: Rapidly Growing Potential	Quadrant IV: Relatively Lagging

Note:

$G_i$ : The growth of the agricultural sub-sector in the research area;

$G$ : The growth of the agricultural sub-sector in the reference area;

$S_i$ : Contribution of the agricultural sub-sector in the research area;

$S$ : Contribution of the agricultural sub-sector of the reference area.

The second objective is the agricultural sub-sector which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Regency South can be analyzed using *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis which can be measured using the formula:

$$LQ = \frac{P_{ij} / P_j}{P_i / P_r} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$P_{ij}$  = value of sector  $i$  in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency;

$P_j$  = total GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency;

$P_i$  = value of sector  $i$  in South Kalimantan Province;

$P_r$  = total GRDP in South Kalimantan Province.

If the LQ value of an economic sector is  $> 1$ , then the economic sector is the base sector in the regional economy concerned, whereas if the LQ value of a sector or sub-sector economy  $< 1$  then the sector or sub-sector of the economy is a non-basic sector in the local economy in question. The agricultural sub-sector studied is the crop sub-sector food, horticulture sub-sector, plantation sub-sector, livestock sub-sector, agricultural services sub-sector, forestry sub-sector, and fishery sub-sector.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Klassen typology analysis was used to analyze the rate and typology of growth in the agricultural sector and sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Data from the calculation of the average growth and contribution of the agricultural subsector can be seen in Table 2 and Table 3.

The results of the analysis of the rate and typology of growth in the agricultural sub-sector using the Klassen typology can be seen in Table 4.

Table 2 – Data on average growth and contribution of the agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency

Subsector	Analysis Area (Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency)			
	Average Contribution	Average Contribution	Average Contribution	Average Contribution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = $\frac{(3)-(2)}{(2)/4} * 100$	(5) = $\frac{(2)+(3)}{i(2)+i(3)} * 100$
Food Crops	545.93	542.00	-0.18	49.42
Horticulture	16.39	18.46	3.16	1.58
Plantation	146.58	161.60	2.56	14.00
Livestock	103.51	127.86	5.88	10.51
Agricultural Services	25.25	29.73	4.43	2.50
Forestry	10.00	9.98	-0.07	0.91
Fishery	204.64	259.56	6.71	21.09
Total GRDP Agriculture	1,052.30	1,149.17		100.00



Table 3 – Data on average growth and contribution of the agricultural sector in South Kalimantan Province

Subsector	Reference Area (South Kalimantan Province)			
	GRDP Value 2016	GRDP Value 2020	Average Growth	Average Contribution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=[(3)-(2)]/(2)/4*100	(5)=[(2)+(3)]/i(2)+i(3))*100
Tanaman Pangan	5,208.01	5,531.53	1.55	30.69
Hortikultura	168.07	185.24	2.55	1.01
Perkebunan	5,142.43	5,473.24	1.61	33.56
Peternakan	1,469.91	1,754.87	4.85	9.22
Jasa Pertanian	280.31	303.50	2.07	1.67
Kehutanan	555.97	511.98	-1.98	3.05
Perikanan	3,776.06	4,630.43	5.66	24.02
Total PDRB Pertanian	16,600.76	18,390.79		100.00

Table 4 – Classification of agricultural sub-sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan District according to klassen typology

Agricultural Subsector Contribution	Agricultural Subsector Growth	
	Gi ≥ G	Gi < G
Si ≥ S	Horticultural Plants Farm Agricultural Services	Crops
Si < S	Plantation crops Forestry Fishery	-

*Quadrant I: Sub-sector is Advance and Grow Fast.* The sub-sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency that fall into the category of advanced and fast-growing sectors are the horticultural crops, livestock and agricultural services sub-sectors. These three sub-sectors have a higher economic growth rate performance and share than the reference area, namely South Kalimantan Province as a whole.

The horticultural crop sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant I, means this sub-sector has developed and grown rapidly in recent years in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. This sub-sector has been increased the contribution of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which originally contributed to GRDP of 16.6 billion IDR in 2016 to 18.52 billion IDR in 2020. If you look at the average growth of the horticultural crop sub-sector over the last five years, This sub-sector has an average growth of 3.16% compared to the average growth of the horticultural sub-sector in the reference area which is only 2.55%. Likewise, when viewed from the contribution of the horticultural crop sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan District, was an average of 1.58% compared to the contribution of the sub-sector in South Kalimantan Province which was only 1.01%.

The livestock sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant I, which mean that the sub-sector has developed and grown rapidly in recent years in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. This sub-sector has been increased in the contribution of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which originally contributed to GRDP of 105.26 billion IDR in 2016 to 128.31 billion IDR in 2020. If you look at the average growth of the livestock sub-sector over the last five years, this is second experience to be the largest average growth after the fisheries sub-sector with an average growth of 5.88% compared to the average growth of the livestock sub-sector in the reference area which is only 4.85%. Likewise, when viewed from the contribution of the livestock sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan District, the average is 10.51% compared to the contribution of the sub-sector in South Kalimantan Province which is only 9.22%.

Based on BPS data in 2020, the largest population of large cattle, namely cattle and buffalo, was in Sungai Raya District with 972 large cattle, followed by Telaga Langsat District with 870 heads. The sub-district which has the largest small livestock population is Kandungan sub-district with a total of 644 livestock, while for most poultry in Sungai Raya sub-district as many as 534,582 birds. The total livestock population in detail is presented in



Table 5 – Number of livestock by type per sub-district in Hulu Sungai Selatan District

Subdistrict	Total Population		
	Big Cattle	Small Cattle	Poultry
Padang Batung	475	113	57,629
Loksado	25	749	24,666
Telaga Langsat	870	162	78,904
Angkinang	522	541	91.402
Kandangan	561	644	252,649
Sungai Raya	972	550	534,582
Simpur	840	572	379,221
Kalumpang	420	153	90.841
South Daha	1	28	115,409
West Daha	619	54	94.790
North Daha	425	-	120,291
Total	5730	3566	1,840,384

Source: BPS Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency in Figures, 2021.

Agricultural services subsector experienced an increase in the contribution of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which originally contributed to GRDP of 25.6 billion IDR in 2016 to 29.83 billion in 2019. The average growth of the agricultural services sub-sector over the last five years, this sub-sector has the third largest average growth after the fishery and livestock sub-sector is 4.04% compared to the average growth in the agricultural services sub-sector in the reference area which is only 2.07%. Likewise, when viewed from the contribution of the agricultural sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan District, an average of 2.50% compared to the contribution of the sub-sector in South Kalimantan Province which was only worth 1.67%. Based on the results of the ST2013 Agricultural Census, the number of agricultural service households in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency reached 1167 households with the largest number in Kandangan District. The sub-sector that has the largest number of agricultural service households is the food crops sub-sector. This is because the food crops sub-sector has a fairly long business chain from cultivation to marketing.

*Quadrant II: Forward But Depressed.* The food crops sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant II, which means that this sub-sector is progressing but has been depressed in recent years in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. This sub-sector experienced fluctuations in the value of the GRDP contribution which originally contributed to GRDP of 555.16 billion IDR in 2016, then decreased to 538.35 billion IDR in 2017. In 2018 and 2019 this sub-sector was able to increase its GRDP value back to 555, 03 billion IDR, but in 2020 it decreased again to 11 billion IDR so this sub-sector could only contribute to GRDP of 543.93 billion IDR in 2020. If we look at the growth of the food crops sub-sector over the last five years, the average growth has decreased by -0.18% compared to the average growth of the food crop subsector in the reference area which is 1.55%. However, when viewed from the contribution of the food crops sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, it has a higher value than the contribution of the sub-sector in the reference area, which is 49.42% on average compared to the contribution of the reference area which is only worth 30.69%. BPS, there was a very significant increase in rice harvested area from 25,862.43 Ha in 2019 to 30,965 Ha in 2020. However, this increase in rice harvested area was not followed by an increase in rice production, which was originally 124,999 tons in 2019 and decreased to 112,959 tons in 2020.

Based on BPS data for the period 2015-2021 the food reserve stock of the government of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency at the end of the year showed a surplus. This shows that food commodities, although they have a slowing growth rate and a decrease in the amount of production, have a large contribution in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and can meet food needs in the region.

*Quadrant III: Rapidly Developing Potential.* The plantation crop sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant III, which means that this sub-sector has the potential to develop rapidly. This sub-sector experienced an increase in the contribution of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which originally contributed to GRDP of 149.05



billion IDR in 2016 to 162.17 billion IDR in 2020. If we look at the average growth of the plantation sub-sector over the last five years, it is 2.56% compared to the average growth of the plantation sub-sector in the reference area which was only 1.61%. However, the average contribution of the plantation sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is below the contribution of a similar sub-sector in the reference area, which is only 14% when compared to the reference area which is worth 30.34%.

Table 6 – Total food crop production in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency per commodity in the last five years

Commodity (tons)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Paddy	260,888	253,637	268,935	124,999	112,959
Corn	440	4,973	5,072	2,968	3,242
Peanuts	849	497	561	447	416
Mung beans	29	8	11	26	6
Cassava	1,491	2,570	2,886	1,174	4,438
Sweet potato	9,712	2,485	8,690	5,944	3,646

Source: BPS Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, Data Processed.

Based on the results of Klassen's analysis, the plantation sub-sector is a sub-sector that has the potential to develop rapidly. This can be seen from the number of trees cultivated and the number of trees that are still not produced. The high number of immature plants (TBM) can provide an overview of production growth in the next few years. In detail, the number of plantation trees cultivated is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 – Number of tree crops cultivated according to plant conditions

Plant Type	Number of Trees		
	Immature Plants	Produce Plants	Plants Not Produce
Rubber	2,180,246	2,885,353	319,489
Cocoa	10,495	765	0
Palm oil	31,172	33,980	915
Coconut	17,706	72,737	7,493
Other Plantation Plants	70,170	164,058	4,999

Source: BPS Agricultural Census 2013 Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, 2015.

The forestry sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant III, which means that this sub-sector has the potential to develop rapidly. This sub-sector has been able to maintain its GRDP value for the last five years which is worth 10 billion IDR. If we look at the average growth of the forestry sub-sector in the research area and the reference area, both have negative values, which means that the growth rate has decreased. The average growth rate of the forestry sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan district decreased by -0.07%, the decline in the average value of this growth was smaller than the decline in the average value of growth in the reference area which was -1.98%. When viewed from the average contribution of the forestry sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan District, it is below the contribution of a similar sub-sector in the reference area, which is only 0.91% when compared to the reference area which is 3.05%.

Based on the results of Klassen's analysis, the forestry sub-sector is a sub-sector that has the potential to develop rapidly. This can be seen from the high number of trees that are ready to be cut or not ready to be cut. The high number of trees that are not ready to be cut can provide an overview of production growth in the next few years. In detail, the number of trees that are ready and not ready to be cut is presented in Table 8.

The fisheries sub-sector is an agricultural sub-sector that occupies quadrant III, which mean it has the potential to develop rapidly. This sub-sector experienced an increase in the contribution of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which originally contributed to GRDP of 208.09 billion IDR in 2016 to 260.48 billion IDR in 2020. If we look at the average growth of the fisheries sub-sector over the last five years, it is 6,71% compared to the average growth of the fisheries subsector in the reference area which is only 5.66%. However, the



average contribution of the fisheries sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is under the contribution of a similar sub-sector in the reference area, which is only 21.09% when compared to the reference area which is 24.02%. The high demand for animal protein consumption from fish has made Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. It continues to try to increase fish production in its area.

Table 8 – Number of plants from forestry plant cultivation activities by plant condition

Plant Type	Number of Trees	
	Ready to Cut	Not Ready to Cut
Acacia	272	273
Bamboo	16,519	9,942
teak	2,158	10,908
Mahogany	975	14,523
Sengon	935	6,695
Teak White	25	164
Total	20,884	42,505

Source: BPS Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, 2021.

Table 9 – LQ value of the agricultural sub-sector of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency based on the value of GRDP 2016-2020

Subsector	LQ					Average LQ	Information
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Crops	1.63	1.61	1.63	1.52	1.57	1.59	Base
Horticulture	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.50	1.47	1.45	Base
Plantation	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.56	Non Base
Farm	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.12	Base
Agricultural Services	1.22	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.27	1.27	Base
Forestry	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	Non Base
Fishery	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.77	0.75	0.75	Non Base

Source: processed data.

**Base Subsector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.** The food crops sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value in 2016 of 1.63, in 2017 of 1.61, in 2018 of 1.63, in 2017. in 2019 it was 1.52 and in 2020 it was 1.57. In the last five years, the average LQ value is 1.59, making the food crops sub-sector the most superior sector (base) in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Although there is a change in the LQ value from year to year, the change in the LQ value of food crops is still quite stable. The LQ value in the food crops sub-sector is the sub-sector with the largest LQ value compared to the three basic sub-sectors, namely the horticulture sub-sector, livestock sub-sector and agricultural services sub-sector. This is due to the contribution of the food crops sub-sector to the GRDP of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which is still the largest contributor so this sector must continue to be a concern in order to remain a superior sub-sector (base) in the future.

The horticulture sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value in 2016 of 1.42, in 2017 of 1.44, in 2018 of 1.44. 2019 is 1.50 and in 2020 it is 1.47. In the last five years, the average LQ value is 1.45, making the horticultural crop sub-sector one of the basic sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Horticultural LQ value is the second largest LQ value for the agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan district. Although the horticulture sector is not a sub-sector that has a major contribution to the GRDP of the agricultural sector in the Hulu Sungai Selatan district, this sub-sector has great potential to be developed in order to provide greater benefits to the GRDP of the Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and remain a basic sub-sector in the future.

The livestock sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is the base sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value in 2016 of 1.10, in 2017 of 1.11, in 2018 of 1.10, in 2019 of 1.17 and in 2020 it is 1.13. In the last five years, the average LQ value is



1.12, making the livestock crop sub-sector one of the basic sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The LQ value of the livestock sub-sector is the fourth largest LQ value for the agricultural sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan district. When viewed from the contribution to GRDP, the livestock sub-sector makes a positive contribution every year so this sub-sector has great potential to be developed so that it can provide greater benefits to the GRDP of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and remain a basic sub-sector in the future.

The agricultural services sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is the leading sector (base) in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value in 2016 of 1.22, in 2017 of 1.27, in 2018 of 1.27, in 2019 of 1.29 and in 2020 it was 1.27. In the last five years, the average LQ value is 1.27, making the agricultural services sub-sector one of the basic sectors in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Although the agricultural services sector is not a sub-sector that has a major contribution to the GRDP of the agricultural sector in the Hulu Sungai Selatan district, this sub-sector has great potential to be developed in order to provide greater benefits to the GRDP of the Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and remain a basic sub-sector in the future.

*Non-Base Subsector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.* The plantation sub-sector is one of the agricultural which is a non-basic sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value in of 0.53, in 2017 of 0.55, in 2018 of 0.56, in 2019 it was 0.59 and in 2020 it was 0.59. In the last five years the average value of LQ has been 0.56. If viewed over the last five years, the LQ value of the plantation sub-sector has continued to increase from 0.53 in 2016 to 0.59 in 2020. If viewed based on the contribution of the plantation sub-sector to GRDP, it ranks third out of all agricultural sub-sectors with an average contribution value. the average for the last five years is 14.12%. Although the plantation sub-sector has a large contribution in the Hulu Sungai Selatan District, according to LQ analysis, this sub-sector is said to be not a basic sub-sector because it is only able to meet the needs of the sub-sector in its area.

The forestry sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is a non-basic sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value of 0.27 in 2016 and 0.29 from 2017 to 2020 with an average LQ of 0.29 during the last five years. If viewed based on the contribution of the forestry sub-sector to GRDP, it ranks the smallest of all agricultural sub-sectors with an average contribution value over the last five years of 0.90%. The forestry sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan district is actually a sub-sector that has the potential to develop rapidly. This can be seen from the high number of trees that are ready to be cut or not ready to be cut. The high number of trees that are not ready to be cut can provide an overview of production growth in the next few years. So the local government should pay great attention to this sub-sector so that it can develop into a basic sub-sector in the future.

The fisheries sub-sector is one of the agricultural sub-sectors which is a non-basic sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency with an LQ value of 0.74, in 2017 of 0.75, in 2018 of 0.74, in 2019 of 0.77 and in 2020 it was 0.75. In the last five years the average LQ value is 0.75. If viewed based on the contribution of the fisheries sub-sector to GRDP, it ranks second out of all agricultural sub-sectors with an average contribution value over the last five years of 21.33%. Although the fisheries sub-sector has a large contribution in the Hulu Sungai Selatan District, according to LQ analysis this sub-sector is said to be not a leading (basic) sub-sector because it is only able to meet the needs of the sub-sector in its area.

## **CONCLUSION**

The growth of the agricultural sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency based on the results of Klassen's analysis is classified into three categories, namely the advanced and fast-growing categories for the horticulture, livestock and agricultural services sub-sectors; the advanced but depressed category for the food sub-sector, and the rapidly growing potential category for the forestry and fisheries sub-sector. These three sub-sectors are sub-sectors with great potential and can develop rapidly if they receive special attention from the local government.

Based on the LQ analysis of the agricultural sub-sector, the basis in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency are the food crops, the horticulture, the livestock and the agricultural





services sub-sector. These four sub-sectors are considered to have comparative and competitive advantages as well as have a major contribution in the formation of GRDP in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Meanwhile, the agriculture is a non-basic sub-sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The basic ones are plantation, fishery and forestry sub-sector

The local government is expected to formulate the most profitable regional development strategy to be implemented in the future, namely by prioritizing activities in the basic sector. However, in order to increase the economic growth of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency through the basic sub-sector, it is appropriate not to ignore the non-base sub-sector because through efforts to increase the contribution of the non-base sub-sector, it is hoped that the sub-sector can grow into a basic sub-sector with the ultimate goal of all economic sectors simultaneously supporting increased growth capabilities economy in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. In addition, it is hoped that there will be local government policies to assist farmers in obtaining access to capital, especially farmers who run the plantation, forestry and fishery businesses with the aim of assisting their business development, both in increasing the land area and the number of plantings, so as to increase the amount of production in potential sub-sectors for developed.

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