

Leading sector development in Muaro Jambi District

Muhammad Safri ; Slamet Rachmadi

Economic Development Department, Faculty of Economics and Business,
University of Jambi

correspondence e-mail: saf59_id@yahoo.com

Abstract.

Efforts to improve economic development and economic growth of Muaro Jambi Regency is a must. Efforts to increase economic development and economic growth can occur, if local governments are able to determine or identify priority sectors or become a base sector. Given the importance of determining and defining the right and correct strategy in the development of leading economic sectors/bases, it is necessary to conduct further study related to the development of leading sector policy in Muaro Jambi Regency. Analysis tool that is used are LQ (Location Quotient) and SWOT analysis. The results of the analysis found that of there are three sectors that are the main sector or base in Muaro Jambi Regency, namely agriculture, livestock, plantation, fishery and forestry sector, mining and quarrying sector and manufacturing industry sector. Strategies that can be done in order to maintain and develop the sector and sub-sectors/recommended base there are several alternative strategies that combine internal environmental conditions and external environment Muaro Jambi Regency is S - O (power against opportunities), S - T (power against threats) W - O (weakness to opportunity) and W - T (weakness to threat).

Keywords: Location Quotient, SWOT Analysis, Base Sector

INTRODUCTION

The paradigm shift in the governance system from the centralized pattern to the decentralization pattern brings fundamental implications to the functions and responsibilities inherent in the local government. The success of regional economic development is largely determined by the regional policy in determining the priority sectors/the primary sector /basic sector for regional economic growth. Priority sectors/primary sectors/basic sectors are expected to become drivers of regional economic growth and provide a multiplier effect on regional and national economies.

Proper planning and policy formulation in the development of priority sectors/primary sectors/basic sectors in the regions will bring changes in economic structure. Changes in economic structure in development will illustrate the condition of the economy towards the better and usually characterized by a gradual shift of economic activity from the agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector or from the industrial sector to the service sector. (Chenary and Quin in Jhingan 2005).

Efforts to improve economic development and economic growth of Muaro Jambi Regency is a must. Efforts to increase economic development and economic growth can occur, if local governments are able to determine or identify priority sectors or become a base/ leading sector. Given the importance of determining and defining the right and correct strategy in the development of leading economic sectors/bases, it is necessary to conduct further study related to the development of leading sector policy in Muaro Jambi Regency.

The study of the leading sectors is based on the economic base theory. This theory bases his view that the economic growth rate of a region is determined by the large increase in exports from the region. (Tarigan, 2005). Basic economic theory classifies all economic activities into two sectors namely the base sector and non-base sector. Delineation of territory is done based on the concept of territoriality that is the concept of homogeneity, nodalitas, and administration (Hendayana, 2003). Described by Rusastra, et al that the basic activities are activities of a society whose results are either goods or services intended for export out of the community environment or out-oriented, regional, national and international (Hendayana, 2003).

The definition of the basic sector should basically be linked to a form of comparison, be it an international, regional, or national scale comparison. In relation to the international sphere, a sector is said to be leading, if the sector is able to compete with the same sector as other countries. While the national scope, a sector can be categorized as a leading sector if the sector in a particular region can compete with the same sector produced by other regions in the national market or domestic market. If the sector becomes a basic sector then the sector must export its products to another region, otherwise if the sector becomes a non-base sector then the sector must import the sector's products to other regions (Azhar, et al, 2001 and Antara, 2005).

Calculation of base sector used Location Quotient (LQ) method. According to Tarigan (2005), LQ is a method to determine whether a sector is base or not base. LQ method is a comparison of the magnitude of the role of a sector/industry in an area to the magnitude of the role of the sector/industry nationally. There are many variables that can be used as a comparison, but the common ones are value added and number of employment. Result of LQ calculation yield three criteria that is: 1) $LQ > 1$, meaning that commodity becomes the base or become a source of growth. Commodities have a comparative advantage, the results can not only meet the needs of the region concerned but also can be exported out of the region; 2) $LQ = 1$, meaning that commodities are classified as non-base, does not have a comparative advantage. Its production is just enough to meet the needs of its own region and can not afford to be exported; 3) $LQ < 1$, meaning commodities also include non-base. Production of commodities in a region can not meet its own needs so need to supply from outside.

METHODS

The data used in this research are secondary data in time series data during 2006 - 2013, mainly data of GRDP Muaro Jambi Regency and Jambi Province.

Analysis Method

Analysis LQ (Location Quotient)

Determination of leading economic sectors using LQ (Location Quotient) approach as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{(x_i/GRDP_{MJ})}{(X_i/GRDP_{PJ})}$$

Where :

- LQ = Location Quotient
- x_i = The value of sector i Muaro Jambi District
- X_i = Value of sector i Province of Jambi
- $GRDP_{MJ}$ = GRDP of Muaro Jambi District
- $GRDP_{PJ}$ = GRDP of Jambi Province

Analysis SWOT

SWOT analysis technique is done by utilizing internal factors situation (Internal Strategic Factors Analysis Summary (IFAS) in the form of strengths and weakness combined with external factors (External Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS) in the form of opportunity (Opportunity) And threats The SWOT Matrix Strategy will produce the following form:

IFAS	STRENGTHS (S) Identificaton of strength factors	WEAKNESS (W) Identification of weakness factors
EFAS		
OPPORTUNITY (O) Identification of opportunity factors	STRATEGI S-O A strategy that uses the power to take advantage of opportunities	STRATEGI W-O Stategies that minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities
THREATS (T) Identification of threat factors	STRATEGI S-T Strategies that use force to overcome threats	STRATEGI W-T Strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

Figure 1. SWOT Matrix
Source : Rangkuti, 2008

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Leading Economic Sectors of Muaro Jambi Regency

From the nine sectors of the economy, there are three main sectors/bases in Muaro Jambi Regency, namely agriculture, livestock, plantation, fishery and forestry, mining and quarrying and manufacturing industry sectors. While the other six sectors in Muaro Jambi Regency is not the base/leading sector and has not been able to meet the needs of Muaro Jambi Regency especially for other areas exported. This condition is not an ideal condition in promoting economic growth towards the higher again.

Table 1. Average LQ persector of Muaro Jambi Regency based on 2000 constant price and price applies with oil and gas without oil and gas 2006-2013

No	Sector	Value of LQ of persector at 2000 constant prices		Average LQ value of persector at current price	
		With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas
1	Agriculture, Farms, Plantation, Fishery and Forestry	1,15654 (Base)	1,26555 (Base)	1,14862 (Base)	1,27451 (Base)
2	Mining and excavation	1,74987 (Base)	1,93348 (Base)	1,40670 (Base)	1,56761 (Base)
3	Processing industry	1,16218 (Base)	1,27586 (Base)	1,45535 (Base)	1,58868 (Base)
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	0,20523 (Non Base)	0,22225 (Non Base)	0,19338 (Non Base)	0,21190 (Non Base)
5	Building	0,69708 (Non Base)	0,76387 (Non Base)	0,92235 (Non Base)	0,97748 (Non Base)
6	Trade, hotels and restaurants	0,83980 (Non Base)	0,92084 (Non Base)	0,93439 (Non Base)	0,96331 (Non Base)
7	Transportation and accomodation	0,41969 (Non Base)	0,46055 (Non Base)	0,36862 (Non Base)	0,40924 (Non Base)
8	Finance, leasing and corporate services	0,45544 (Non Base)	0,50367 (Non Base)	0,49390 (Non Base)	0,54946 (Non Base)
9	Other Services	0,71446 (Non Base)	0,78292 (Non Base)	0,70790 (Non Base)	0,78247 (Non Base)

Source : BPS Muaro Jambi Regency dan Jambi Province, (processed data)

Agricultural, farms, plantation, fishery and forestry sectors are the leading sectors/sub-sectors due to estate crops sub-sector, livestock and its products and fisheries are the basic/leading sectors except in the subsector of food crops not the base.

Table 2. Average LQ subsector agriculture, farms, plantaton, fishery and forestry Muaro Jambi Regency at 2000 constant price and at current price with oil & gas without oil & gas 2006-2013

Sub-sector	At 2000 constant price		At current prices		Information
	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	
a. Food Crops	0,83744	0,89643	0,74469	0,84155	Non Base
b. Plantation Crops	1,20498	1,24558	1,20357	1,27789	Base
c. Farms and the results	1,31664	1,33299	1,43393	1,57731	Base
d. Forestry	2,41170	2,03760	1,85916	2,05947	Base
e. Fishery	1,55454	1,54963	1,52783	1,69355	Base

Source : BPS Muaro Jambi Regency dan Jambi Province, (processed data)

The mining and quarrying sectors are the leading sectors/bases due to the oil and gas sub-sectors being the basic/pre-eminent sectors. Based on current prices, the excavation subsector is the flagship sub-sector/temporary basis at a constant price basis is not a base or leading subsector.

Table 3. Average LQ mining and quarrying subsector of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2000 constant price and at current price with oil and gas without oil and gas 2006-2013

Subsector	At 2000 Constant Price		At Current Prices		Information
	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	
Oil and gas	1,94608	1,91333	3,72016	4,08796	Base
Mining without oil and gas	0	0	0	0	-
Excavation	0,98751	0,98103	1,31137	1,36988	Base

Source : BPS Muaro Jambi Regency dan Jambi Province, (processed data)

The processing industry sector in Muaro Jambi Regency is the base/leading sector. This sector is the basic/pre-eminent sector due to the sub-sector of this sector, the non-oil and gas industry sub-sector is the leading sub-sector/base and the sub-sector of oil and gas industry is not the leading sector.

Table 4. Average LQ sub-sector of processing industry of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2000 constant price and above price at current oil and gas without oil and gas 2006-2013

Subsector	At 2000 Constant Price		At Current Prices		Information
	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	With oil & gas	Without oil & gas	
a. Oil and Gas Industry	0	0	0	0	-
b. Non Oil and Gas Industry	1,24900	1,27467	1,14129	1,26929	Base

Source : BPS Muaro Jambi Regency dan Jambi Province, (processed data)

The non-oil and gas industrial sub-sectors are the leading sectors/bases due to the textile, leather and footwear industries, wood and forest products, cement and non-metallic minerals, machinery and equipment and other goods are the leading sub-sectors. While the food, beverage and tobacco industries, paper and printed materials and chemical fertilizers and rubber goods are not the leading sub-sectors.

SWOT analysis of leading economic sector of Muaro Jambi Regency

Based on the results of identification using the SWOT analysis approach, the development strategy that can be established and carried out in maintaining and

developing the leading sectors and sub-sectors/sub-districts of Muaro Jambi in the future are as follows:

Smallholder plantations

Smallholder plantations include plantation commodities cultivated by the people such as rubber, coffee, coconut, oil palm, sugar cane, kapok, betel nut, pepper, pecan, cocoa, aren and patchouli. Smallholder plantation commodities are spread in eight sub-districts: Mestong, Bahar River, Kumpeh Ulu, Gelam River, Kumpeh, Maro Sebo, Jambi Luar Kota and Sekernan. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S - O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Increased assistance of leading plantation seedlings are long term that will affect the productivity and product quality.
2. Implementation of intensification programs supported by the provision of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs, amount, place and time.
3. Extensification of plantation area by exploiting critical land, especially rubber and oil palm.
4. There needs to be extension in the management of the plantation result periodically, so that the quality and productivity of the commodity produced can be improved.
5. Introducing new technologies in management and yield, especially on old rubber trees, so as to provide additional revenue.
6. Increasing the provision of information and access of farmers to institutions and financial sources, to provide solutions to potential financial constraints on rejuvenation and plantation crop maintenance programs.
7. Increasing the role of existing cooperatives, so as to maintain the stability of the price of plantation commodities produced.
8. Socialization and delivery of information by stakeholders on strategic commodities and have high economic value to farmers, other than rubber and oil palm.
9. Improve maintenance and develop road and port infrastructure to pioneer market access for the commodities produced.
10. The development of plantation area is directed to the absorption of manpower, especially using local labor
11. Utilizing strategic location of Muaro Jambi Regency as the marketing distribution channel of plantation commodity.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Implementation of RTRW comprehensively, precisely and correctly in determining the commodity of sub-sector of plantation suitable in every region/sub-district.
2. Utilizing technology in processing plantation commodities
3. Encourage increased investment in the estate subsector and optimize institutional and infrastructure support.
4. Utilization of strategic commodities to improve business management in the plantation sub-sector, so as to increase community entrepreneurship
5. Utilizing the ease of accessing information to expand the marketing area of plantation commodities.

The S - T, which is using the power to overcome threats (threats)

1. It is necessary to preserve existing land area and expand the land area by utilizing the critical land while maintaining environmental sustainability.
2. Muaro Jambi Regency Government to intensify the help of seeds and so on related to the increase of productivity of plantation commodity.

3. Encourage efforts to use appropriate technology and can be reached by farmers in the processing of plantation products.
4. Encouraging the existing institutional role such as auction places and cooperatives in accommodating the production of plantation commodities.
5. It is necessary to establish an institution that informs the farmers about the price of the applicable plantation commodities.
6. Regulations that restrict land use by plantation companies.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Encourage community-owned land use for strategic commodities.
2. Limiting or reducing the entry of products from outside the region/ abroad.
3. Minimize degradation and conversion of plantation land and encourage farmers to grow commodities suitable for climate and weather.
4. Increasing the role of cooperatives and financial institutions, associated with the shelter of production and the need for funds for farmers.
5. Encourage the use of technology in the processing of plantation products.
6. Revitalization of plantations that have low productivity (old age).
7. Need to encourage the establishment of partnership of large plantation companies with smallholders (small and medium plantations).
8. Encouraging community-owned land use for strategic commodities.
9. Limit or reduce the entry of products from outside the region/abroad.
10. Minimize degradation and conversion of plantation land and encourage farmers to grow commodities suitable for climate and weather.
11. Improving the role of cooperatives and financial institutions, related to the production shelter and the need for funds for farmers.
12. Encourage the use of technology in the processing of estate crops.
13. Revitalization of plantations that have low productivity (old age).
14. Need to encourage the establishment of partnership of large plantation companies with smallholders (small and medium plantations).

Large Plantation

Large plantation sub-sectors include plantation commodities cultivated by plantation companies dominated by rubber and oil palm plantation commodities. Plantation companies that do business in Muaro Jambi Regency spread in eight districts, namely: Mestong, Bahar River, Kumpeh Ulu, Gelam River, Kumpeh, Maro Sebo, Jambi Outside City and Sekernan. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Require protection of land use by large plantation companies by Muaro Jambi Regency government.
2. It is necessary to attract domestic and foreign investors to invest their funds through policies of tax incentives and simplification of permits.
3. Need to improve the maintenance and availability of facilities and infrastructure that support the transportation of plantation products.
4. Encourage large companies to utilize the waste of plantation commodities to be economically valuable products, making them useful for companies, communities and minimizing environmental pollution.
5. It is necessary to encourage large plantation companies to establish and improve cooperation with smallholders and smallholders (plantations) related to the harvesting of plantation commodities and their management.
6. The development of large plantation area is directed to the effort of labor absorption especially using local labor.

7. Utilizing strategic location of Muaro Jambi Regency as the marketing distribution channel of plantation commodity.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Implementation of RTRW comprehensively, precisely and correctly in determining the commodity of plantation sub-sector which is suitable in every region/sub-district as well as the control of land area by big plantation having big capital.
2. Encourage large plantation companies to develop plantation commodities not only in rubber and oil palm, but also other plantation commodities that are suitable with the geographical condition of Muaro Jambi Regency.
3. Encourage large plantation companies in the expansion of their business to pay attention to nature conservation and reduce environmental damage and pollution.
4. Encourage companies to pay attention to the existence and establishment of plantation production centers through partnership pattern.
5. Utilize large capital of plantation companies to produce processed products that have great added value to the economy and not just raw materials or semi-finished materials.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. Encourage large plantation companies to maintain existing land area and expand land by utilizing critical land.
2. Establish a regulatory policy on land use by plantation companies.
3. Simplify the requirements and timing of licensing arrangements for the establishment or expansion of land use by large plantation companies.
4. Utilizing the existence of processing plants established plantation companies in a more optimal and encourage improve the ability to process plantation commodities towards commodities that are ready to use.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Creating equity for the area of land used by large plantation companies, so that more equitable land tenure and not monopoly.
2. Encourage the creation of a more conducive investment climate.
3. Encourage increased use of technology in the processing of plantation products, thus providing results and quality that has high economic value compared to other regions and able to compete.

Farms subsector

Farms sub-sector activities include farms and poultry raising business by household business as well as by farm company. Types of farms include cows, buffaloes, horses, pigs, goats/ sheep, chickens and ducks, while farms products are eggs, skins, milk and so on. Farms sub-sector commodity in Muaro Jambi Regency spread in eight districts, namely: Mestong, Bahar River, Kumpeh Ulu, Gelam River, Kumpeh, Maro Sebo, Jambi Luar Kota and Sekernan. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Increasing the production of farms commodities and processed products, through intensification and extensification.
2. Optimal utilization of the existence of bank and non-bank financial institutions, especially encouraging banks to distribute capital assistance in the form of credit development business with low interest.
3. Increasing the role of related institutions in improving the quality of farms products.

4. Establish a collection institution for farms commodities in order to ensure price stability.
5. Socialization to farmers to use technology in business management and processing of farms products, thus providing added value for farmers.
6. Optimizing the leading seedling program to the farm evenly.
7. There needs to be a strengthening of agro-based commodity farms.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Improving and optimizing leading seed support by Muaro Jambi district government to the farmers more evenly.
2. Utilizing the existence of financial institutions and non-banks as a buffer the limitations of capital of farmers.
3. Socialize and encourage the use of technology for farms in the management of their farms business, through the use of appropriate technology.
4. The need for empowerment of petroleum business actors.
5. Needs establishment of production centers of farms commodities in an area that has an advantage over farms commodity produced.
6. Increased efforts to attract investors, especially ranching companies, through the provision of permits and other conveniences.
7. The existence of a promotion agency that promotes the production of farms commodities, both nationally and internationally.
8. Continuing and improving the presence of artificial insemination programs as a way to obtain good and easy seedlings.
9. Encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources of relevant institutions, through training and apprenticeship.
10. It is necessary to encourage the improvement of partnership programs between existing farms companies and farms managed by households.
11. The District Government of Muaro Jambi should continue to pursue the establishment of industries that provide farms feed.
12. Optimizing the role of animal health center, in overcoming disease problems that arise in farms commodities.
13. Utilize large capital of livestock companies to produce processed products that have great added value to the economy and not just raw materials or semi-finished materials.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. There is a need for the Muaro Jambi district government program to limit or reduce the entry of livestock commodities from other regions or countries.
2. Encouraging the growth of livestock business among the community.
3. Encourage livestock and household enterprises to intensify and extend the livestock commodity produced.
4. Encourage livestock companies to become business partners and assist management of household-managed livestock business.
5. Encourage livestock managed by managed households not using traditional means, but using technology.
6. Encourage the district government of Muaro Jambi to continue the program of supply and assistance of livestock germs to the farmers equally.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Encourage the increase of livestock commodity products by improving the leading seedling assistance program more equitably and evenly to each farmer.
2. Encourage the creation of a more conducive investment climate.

3. Encourage the increasing use of technology in the processing of livestock products, thus providing results and quality that has high economic value compared to other areas and able to compete.
4. Improving the quality of livestock through continuous inspection of livestock health.
5. Encourage the development of animal feed innovation and livestock product processing by involving related institutions together with universities.

Forestry sub-sector

This subsector covers the cutting/ cutting of all types of timber as well as the taking of leaves, gums and roots as well as hunting activities from both the jungle and the cultivated forest, rattan, resin, bird's nest and other resin . Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Improving forest business development and developing diversification of forest products.
2. Expanding network marketing, through promotional activities, exhibitions and so forth.
3. Improved security coordination of forestry and forest product development results.
4. Increasing the potential of production forest areas through the development of new forests.
5. Development of Local Type of Local Planted Forests.
6. Increasing the various functions and benefits of forests and forest products.
7. The establishment of forest management units (KPHP and KPHL).
8. Accelerate the development of the domestic-scale forestry industry and community-based forest management programs.
9. Provision of spatial and non spatial data and information.
10. The development of forestry development planning supported by accurate data.
11. LN cooperation in the framework of securing the boundaries of forest areas and improving the quality of forest areas and poverty alleviation.
12. Implement critical and unproductive land rehabilitation programs with commercial tree species and local flagship types.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Inventory of potential production forest area.
2. Provision of forest data base Muaro Jambi Regency.
3. Completion of forestry development planning.
4. Completion of boundaries of forest areas.
5. Community-based community forest use.
6. Increasing the quality of human resources apparatus of Forestry Service.
7. Increasing the implementation of science and technology in the implementation of forestry development.
8. Coordination of law enforcement in order to secure forest products by empowering forestry police.
9. Provision of work-infrastructure-support facilities.
10. Improved coordination with forestry development stakeholders.
11. The development of forest management techniques and the provision of training and management assistance of forest commodities.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. Increasing the potential of production forest areas through the development of new forests.

2. Inventory of timber and non-timber forest products.
3. Improving the economy of the villages around the forest area.
4. Security of forest products with the community.
5. Coordination of safeguard of forest products across districts/cities.
6. Improving the quality of community human resources through guidance, DIKLAT and extension.
7. Giving access to forest management and forest land use.
8. Coordination with relevant agencies in the framework of securing the boundaries of forest areas.
9. Establishment of wood and non-wood processing industries unit capable of processing local production.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Coordination and synchronization of forestry development planning with central government, district/ city and stakeholders.
2. Technical coordination of forestry development across districts/municipalities and stakeholders on a regular basis
3. Facilitate the development of small industries in the field of processing of forest products in the framework of providing employment.
4. Encourage investment in wood and non-wood processing industries through the provision of regulations and infrastructure.
5. Building a multi-stakeholder understanding to manage forests balance between economic benefits and ecological (environmental) benefits.

Fisheries sub-sector

Fisheries Sub-sector covers all fishing activities, hatchery, fish cultivation in the form of keramba, ponds and freshwater ponds. The fishery sub-sector subsector of Muaro Jambi Regency is spread evenly in eight kinds: Mestong, Bahar River, Kumpeh Ulu, Gelam River, Kumpeh, Maro Sebo, Jambi Luar Kota and Sekernan. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. An improved seed support program is needed through subsidies for fish farmers by Muaro Jambi Regency government.
2. Development of community hatchery units in each region that has the potential of leading commodities in the fisheries sub-sector.
3. The need for empowerment and development of fish seed center in each region that has the potential of leading commodities in the fisheries sub-sector.
4. Encourage the community to further empower their own water fields for the development of pond or pond fishing business.
5. Socialize to the community to establish farmer groups of fish farmers in each region that has leading commodity in the fishery sub-sector.
6. The availability of assistant personnel in each group of fish farmers.
7. It should be introduced to pond farmers and ponds in the management of fisheries business with more advanced technology (appropriate).
8. There needs to be an equipment support program for fishing fishermen groups.
9. Encouraging the community, especially fishery fishermen to maintain the preservation of fishery resources.
10. Improve the ability of fish seed center to produce leading fish seeds for fish farmers.
11. The need for local government efforts to attract investors to establish fish-producing plants and encourage the discovery of alternative livestock feed.

12. Needs local government efforts to attract investors to establish a processing factory of fishery commodities.
13. Empowering the existence of financial institutions as an auxiliary institution of farmers in overcoming the problem of capital, through the provision of credit with conditions that do not incriminate farmers and interest on small loans.
14. Need of establishment of production center of fishery commodity and marketing information institution of fishery commodity product.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Improvement of infrastructure facilities that endeavor fishery business, both cultivation and capture fisheries.
2. Increasing community participation through community institutions and NGOs in supporting the development of fisheries business.
3. Build further processing facilities to not only produce only raw materials, but products have added value.
4. Development of catching fishery, fish cultivation and fish processing.
5. Development of networks between production centers with collecting centers and distribution of fishery commodities.
6. Require empowerment of fishery supporting institutions, namely banking, research and development and government policy.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. Encourage increased production of fishery commodities, through the establishment of production centers of fishery commodities in each region that have leading commodities.
2. To socialize the use of fishery aquaculture technology and fishery products processing.
3. Encourage the development of fisheries business by providing ease of licensing and so forth for fishery companies in investing.
4. Needs a production center that can accommodate the results of fishery commodities produced by farmers.
5. Improving the quality of community human resources through guidance, DIKLAT and extension related to fishery business.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. To socialize and encourage the development of freshwater and brackish water aquaculture among the community.
2. Optimizing the role of fisheries extension workers and is sustainable.
3. Optimizing technology management and marketing of fishery commodity production with support of small and medium industries in each region.
4. Need to establish an institution or place of execution of supervision and control of fish resources, so as to improve the quality of produced production.
5. Encourage the establishment of fish-producing industries, especially in areas with large fishery potential.
6. There needs to be improvement and improvement of facilities and infrastructure supporting the improvement of fishery business.

Oil and Gas Mining Sub-sector

Includes petroleum and natural gas search activities, drilling preparation, mining, evaporation, separation and storage to be sold or marketed. The commodity of oil and gas sub-sector of Muaro Jambi Regency is located in Sungai Gelam, Petaling Darat, Petaling Timur, Setiti, Sengeti and Tempino. The commodity produced is petroleum. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Inventory potential from the commodity of oil and gas sub-sector in Muaro Jambi Regency, especially calculation of oil and gas lifting.
2. To utilize the production of oil and gas mining sub sector optimally for regional progress and community welfare.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Rearrangement of the real potential of the mining sub-sector commodity owned by Muaro Jambi Regency.
2. To strengthen the implementation of supervision on oil and gas exploration managed by private and Pertamina.
3. Improve coordination of supervision with the central government on the amount of production generated from the oil and gas mining sub-sector.
4. Improving the quality of human resources, especially in related institutions will master the mining technology, through training, internships and so on.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. Improving the management and supervision of business management in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability and security.
2. Preparation of potential mining sub-sector in Muaro Jambi Regency.
3. A review of the Muaro Jambi district government and the central government is related to the results of oil and gas mining activities.
4. Improving the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of natural resources of the environment.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Preparation of data base of oil and gas potential owned by Muaro Jambi Regency.
2. Encouraging increased investment in the oil and gas mining subsector, whether managed by the central government or the private sector.
3. Optimizing CSR funds owned by oil and gas companies.

Non-Oil and Gas Mining Sub-sector and Excavation

Non-oil and non-petroleum mining subsectors and excavations include excavation and collection of all kinds of minerals such as coal, quartz sand, kaolin and sand and gravel that are generally located on the surface of the earth. Non-oil and non-petroleum mining commodities and excavations of Muaro Jambi Regency are located in Mestong, Bahar, Gelam, Jambi Luar Kota, Kupeh, Sekernan and Kumpeh Ulu. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Inventory of potential companies engaged in non-oil mining subsector in Muaro Jambi Regency.
2. Improve the quality of human resources, especially related institutions with non-oil mining.
3. Encourage increased allocation of government spending in Muaro Jambi Regency related to the provision of facilities and infrastructure.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Mapping of areas that have excellent potential in non-oil mining sub-sector commodity owned by Muaro Jambi Regency.
2. Strict law enforcement of non-oil and gas resource exploration violations.
3. Provide ease of licensing and reduce costs for non oil and gas mining actors

4. To optimize the level of supervision and coordination of relevant agencies by involving the participation of the community in non-oil mining activities.
5. Prevent the emergence of non-oil mining business that is monopolistic, by empowering the community.
6. Optimizing the improvement and guidance for non-oil and gas mining actors related to pollution control, pollution and environmental degradation.
7. Improve coordination of supervision with the central government on the amount of production generated from the non-oil and gas mining subsector.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. Increasing the guidance and supervision of non-oil mining business management in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability and security.
2. It is necessary to formulate jointly between local governments, mining companies and the central government on the potential of the non-oil and gas mining subsector.
3. It is necessary to review the government of Muaro Jambi Regency with the central government related to the results of non-oil mining activities.
4. Improving the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of natural resources of the environment.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Data base of non-oil and gas mining potential of Muaro Jambi Regency is needed.
2. Encouraging increased investment in the non-oil and gas mining subsector, whether managed by the central government or the private sector.
3. Need to optimize CSR funds owned by non-oil mining companies for community welfare.

Non Oil and Gas Processing Industry

Subsectors The non-oil and gas processing industry consists of: food, beverages and tobacco industries, textile, leather and footwear industries, timber and other wooden products, paper and printed products, fertilizer, chemical and rubber industries, sbmen and Non-metallic minerals, basic metal industry of iron and steel, transportation industry, machinery and equipment and other goods industries. Subsector of non-oil and gas processing industry spread in small and medium industries and large industries in Mestong, Bahar, Kumpeh, Gelam, Jambi Luar Kota, Kupeh, Sekernan and Kumpeh Ulu. Development policy strategies that need to be done are:

The S – O Strategy, which uses force to take advantage of opportunities

1. Encourage the development of wirausaha baru with business development facilities.
2. Encourage the use and mastery of technology in the processing industry, especially small and medium industries.
3. Encourage the district government of Muaro Jambi to design the development of the processing industry from downstream to hulu.
4. Encourage increased allocation of government spending related to the provision of facilities and infrastructure in support of the development of the processing industry.
5. Conducting coordination with financial institutions and not finance in determining the interest rate of loans for actors in processing industries.
6. Encourage large companies to further increase assistance and attention to processing industries, especially small and medium-sized industries in terms of business development through CSR funds.
7. The government should be able to create a more conducive investment climate, so that large companies want to invest their funds in the field of processing industry.

The W – O Strategy, which uses minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities

1. Encourage the development of new entrepreneurs by providing business development facilities.
2. Encourage the use and mastery of technology in the processing industry, especially small and medium industries through the provision of training and assistance of machinery in an effort to maintain consumer confidence.
3. Improving the quality of human resources actors and relevant agencies on processing procedures processing industry through training, apprenticeship and certain special education.
4. Encourage improvements in the application of process technology including the field of product finishing generated.
5. Preparation of standard operating procedures (SOP) in improving the quality and quantity of production in the processing industry, in accordance with SNI (national standard).
6. Encourage the development of processing industries that are environmentally friendly and conserve nature
7. Encourage the establishment of a processing industry center and also as a marketing information center for the products produced.
8. Encourage the formation of innovation centers and product design of processing industry accompanied by facilities of assistance personnel by experts.
9. Strengthening the marketing cooperation of industrial products processing with large industry and modern market in the form of MOU.
10. Maintain the availability of raw materials processing industry, through the availability of potential data base areas that have excellent potential raw materials.
11. Introducing modern management in managing the business, from planning, organizing, administering and supervising to actors in the processing industry.
12. Increased budget for maintenance and procurement of facilities and infrastructure supporting the development of processing industry by Muaro Jambi Regency government in APBD.
13. Providing ease of licensing and reducing costs for actors in the processing industry, especially small and medium industries.

The S – T Strategy, which uses force to overcome threats

1. There is a need for entrepreneurship education and training in the form of Achievement Motivation Training (AMT), Creation of Enterprises and Formation of Entrepreneurs (CEFE).
2. Establishment of design centers and prototypes on manufactured industrial products.
3. Determine areas that have large potential of raw materials and cooperation with other regions pengahsil raw materials in order to ensure the availability of raw materials.
4. Conducting agreements (MOUs) between financial institutions with actors in the processing industry will ease-kemudhan obtain loans.
5. Authentically memanfaatkan partnership between business actors in the processing industry with the government.

The W – T Strategy, which uses minimize weakness to avoid threats

1. Encourage the improvement of technological mastery and implementation of the quality system of products produced by the processing industry.
2. Improving the ability of manufacturing industry actors in the field of production technical and industrial management.

3. Building market confidence in the products produced by the processing industry through exhibition, business meeting and socialization in expanding market access.
4. Strengthening of supporting and supporting institutions at related institutions in Muaro Jambi Regency.
5. There is a need to develop and support the existence of downstream and upstream industries in the development of products produced by the processing industry.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

There are three sectors that are the main sector or base in Muaro Jambi Regency, namely agriculture, livestock, plantation, fishery and forestry sector, mining and quarrying sector and manufacturing industry sector. In agriculture, farms, plantation, fishery and forestry sectors, sub-sectors that are the basic/ leading sub-sectors are plantation crops, farms and their products and fisheries. In the mining and quarrying sectors, the leading subsector/ base is the oil and gas subsector and the excavation. While in the manufacturing sector, the subsector which is the leading sub-sector/ base is the oil and gas processing industry.

Strategies that can be done in order to maintain and develop the sector and sub-sectors/ recommended base there are several alternative strategies that combine internal environmental conditions and external environment Muaro Jambi Regency is S - O (power against opportunities), S - T (power against threats) W - O (weakness to opportunity) and W - T (weakness to threat).

Recommendations

The determination of sector and subsector should continue to be done by Muaro Jambi Regency, it is necessary to provide information and accuracy for decision makers about the policy strategy that must be taken and implemented in order to maintain and improve the future sectors and sub-sectors/ bases. The ability to maintain and enhance the role of the leading sectors and sub-sectors is expected to boost the economic growth of Muaro Jambi Regency towards a better, multiplier effect for other sectors and subsectors that are not the leading sectors and subsectors and improve the welfare of the people. Through this research, it is expected that in the future, Muaro Jambi Regency needs to conduct further study related to the leading sector and not the leading sector by focusing its study on the determination of the leading commodities, so that the direction of determining the policy strategy will be more accurate.

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