

## Development of Aquaculture Leading Sector to Improve Economic Development of Banjar Regency

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### ABSTRACT

The contribution of the basic sector to the economy of a region makes this basic sector often referred to as the leading sector. The role of leading sectors has a big impact on increasing the economic development of an area. Theoretically, the leading sectors play a role in encouraging economic growth by increasing employment opportunities. This research aims to analyze the leading sectors of and understand the potential of the financial sector in Banjar Regency. The analytical methods used in this research are Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen Typology. The secondary data used in this research is the annual data available on the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Banjar Regency and the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) South Kalimantan Province websites for the 2014-2023 period. The results of the Location Quotient analysis show that there are 11 base sectors. Additionally, the result of the Klassen Typology analysis emphasizes the availability of five sectors in quadrant I. One of the base sectors and also a potential sector that can still develop rapidly in Banjar Regency is the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector. The fisheries sub-sector has the potential to be developed in aquaculture. This research will provide an overview of what policies are appropriate to improve existing sectors in Banjar Regency.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of a region is strongly influenced by the ability of various sectors to drive its growth. Economic development at the regional level is a series of sustainable and integrated steps by policymakers to improve the economic welfare and quality of life of people in a particular region (Tumangkeng, 2018). In analyzing the economic condition of a region, regional development has a significant impact. Increased development in a region indicates that economic conditions are getting better, and economic conditions themselves can be used as an indicator to assess the welfare of the population in the region (Yulianti et al., 2022). If economic conditions are getting better and more equitable among various regions, then this can be used as a measure of the welfare of the population in the region (Sari, 2023a).

The size of a region's economy is measured based on the value of production generated by all economic actors (both resident and non-resident) located in the region within a certain period, with a measurement time span generally of one year. This measurement is done through an indicator known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the country level, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for the regional level below the country. GRDP is used to calculate the economic progress of a region during a certain period by considering current and constant prices (Tyas et al., 2022). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) describes the total value added generated by all business units operating in a region. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) also reflects the ability of a region to manage the natural resources in the region. Therefore, the amount of GRDP generated by each region is strongly influenced by the potential of natural resources and production factors available in the region (Suripto & Lestari, 2019).

Economic growth aims to describe the economic development of a region from year to year. Economic growth is measured by comparing the Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices of the year concerned with the previous year. The Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices is used to eliminate the influence of inflation in measuring growth so that more accurate economic growth figures are obtained. Economic growth can be interpreted as an increase in community output that occurs due to an increase in the number of factors of production used in the production process (Todaro, 2000). In general, economic growth refers to an increase in a country's GRDP (Amalia & Awaluddin, 2023).

One of the largest contributions to GRDP in Banjar Regency comes from the fisheries sector. Banjar Regency has great potential in the field of aquaculture that can become one of the main pillars in regional economic development. With favorable geographical conditions, such as the availability of abundant water resources and suitable ecosystems for various types of aquaculture, this sector has a great opportunity to grow. Based on the Banjar Regency Rural Area Development Plan 2024, the utilization of aquaculture potential in Banjar Regency still faces various challenges, such as suboptimal fisheries production, limited technology and supporting facilities/infrastructure, and lack of access to capital for fish farmers.

In the existing research, the majority of studies emphasize quantitative analysis of leading sectors and economic growth, but are lacking in integrating a multidimensional perspective that includes social, environmental, and government policy elements. Previous studies often separated economic analysis and policy evaluation, thus not providing a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of collaboration among stakeholders in the development of leading sectors. Therefore, the research gap is to investigate the interaction between government policy, community participation, and collaboration among stakeholders in supporting sustainable economic development in Banjar Regency.

This research presents a new integrative approach in analyzing the development of the aquaculture sector in Banjar Regency, by incorporating a multidimensional perspective that has been overlooked in previous research. The novelty lies in the comprehensive analysis of the linkages between government policy effectiveness and stakeholder collaboration, which serves as the basis for formulating an inclusive and sustainable regional economic development framework based on strengthening the leading sector. In addition, socio-cultural factors that influence the adoption of sustainable cultivation practices by local communities are included. Such a systemic approach has not been explored in previous studies, especially in the context of regional development planning in Kabupaten Banjar or in other regions with similar characteristics.

Based on this, the objective of this study is to assess the importance of the role of the leading sector in supporting the economic development of Banjar Regency as well as the development strategy based on local potential and community needs. With the right strategy, it is expected that this sector can provide maximum benefits to the regional economy and improve community welfare in a sustainable manner.

## 2. METHODS

This descriptive quantitative research uses secondary data in the form of economic growth variables, namely the GRDP of Banjar Regency and GRDP of South Kalimantan Province at Current Prices in the

2014-2023 period obtained from BPS Banjar Regency and BPS South Kalimantan Province. This study uses data analysis such as Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen Typology to determine and identify patterns of economic growth in Banjar Regency.

The Location Quotient (LQ) method is one of the most common methods for determining the economic base of a region (Pribadi, Yanuar, 2021). The calculation of LQ is expressed systematically as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{S_i/S}{N_i/N}$$

Description:

LQ : Location Quotient (LQ) Value

$S_i$  : GRDP of sector  $i$  in Banjar Regency

$S$  : Total GRDP in Banjar Regency

$N_i$  : GRDP of sector  $i$  in South Kalimantan Province

$N$  : Total GRDP in South Kalimantan Province

Klassen Typology analysis produces four sector classifications with different characteristics including, (Rajab and Rusli, 2019):

**Table 1.** Classification of GRDP according to Klassen's Typology Analysis

| CONTRIBUTION   | GROWTH RATE                            |                                               |
|----------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                | $S_i > S$                              | $S_i < S$                                     |
| $S_{ki} > S_k$ | I<br>Advanced and Fast Growing Sectors | III<br>Potential Sector but Still can Develop |
|                | II<br>Advanced but Depressed Sector    | IV<br>The sector is relatively Underdeveloped |

Description:

$S_i$  : Growth Rate of Specific Sectors in District GRDP

$S$  : Provincial GRDP Sector Growth Rate

$S_{ki}$  : Contribution of Specific Sectors to GRDP

$S_k$  : Provincial Regional Contribution

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

To measure economic growth in a region, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is used (Ice Krisna, Rismawati, 2024). Based on research using GRDP data for 2019-2023, Banjar Regency can almost fulfill its own needs. In addition, these sectors have the opportunity to be exported to other regions that have not been able to meet their needs. The local government of Banjar Regency needs to continue to encourage the basic sector, as this sector plays an important role in economic development which will have an impact on regional economic growth.

#### Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

Based on the existing formula, Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is very easy. This method allows it to be used efficiently, quickly, and accurately and can be repeated with a variety of different references and time spans (Mangilaleng et al., 2015).

**Table 2.** Calculation Results of Location Quotient Analysis of Banjar Regency

| Year 2019-2023 |    |         |             |
|----------------|----|---------|-------------|
| Business Field | LQ | Average | Description |

|                                                                   | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |      |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                               | 1,24 | 1,23 | 1,24 | 1,32 | 1,31 | 1,27 | Base     |
| Mining and Quarrying                                              | 0,76 | 0,74 | 0,75 | 0,72 | 0,72 | 0,74 | Non Base |
| Processing Industry                                               | 0,50 | 0,51 | 0,50 | 0,55 | 0,55 | 0,52 | Non Base |
| Electricity and Gas Procurement                                   | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,01 | 1,09 | 1,10 | 1,04 | Base     |
| Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling               | 0,54 | 0,53 | 0,54 | 0,62 | 0,63 | 0,57 | Non Base |
| Construction                                                      | 1,27 | 1,27 | 1,30 | 1,40 | 1,39 | 1,33 | Base     |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles        | 1,42 | 1,40 | 1,42 | 1,51 | 1,51 | 1,45 | Base     |
| Transportation and Warehousing                                    | 0,70 | 0,73 | 0,75 | 0,68 | 0,65 | 0,70 | Non Base |
| Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals                     | 1,54 | 1,55 | 1,58 | 1,67 | 1,67 | 1,60 | Base     |
| Information and Communication                                     | 1,03 | 1,04 | 1,08 | 1,15 | 1,16 | 1,09 | Base     |
| Financial Services                                                | 0,62 | 0,62 | 0,64 | 0,66 | 0,64 | 0,64 | Non Base |
| Real Estate                                                       | 1,50 | 1,49 | 1,51 | 1,61 | 1,58 | 1,54 | Base     |
| Company Services                                                  | 0,51 | 0,52 | 0,52 | 0,55 | 0,55 | 0,53 | Non Base |
| Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security | 1,20 | 1,21 | 1,19 | 1,28 | 1,27 | 1,23 | Base     |
| Education Services                                                | 1,17 | 1,18 | 1,21 | 1,30 | 1,31 | 1,24 | Base     |
| Health and Social Services                                        | 1,15 | 1,16 | 1,16 | 1,27 | 1,27 | 1,20 | Base     |
| Other Services                                                    | 1,32 | 1,32 | 1,35 | 1,43 | 1,38 | 1,36 | Base     |
| <b>GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>                            | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Base     |

Source: Processed Data

Based on Table 2, it is known that there are 11 sectors in Banjar Regency that are base sectors and there are 6 non-base sectors, namely the Mining sector, the Manufacturing sector, the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the Financial Services sector and the Corporate Services sector. The basic sector is the leading sector in Banjar Regency because it is very influential on the rate of economic growth, this is indicated based on the  $LQ > 1$  value.

On the other hand, there are six sectors that are classified as non-base with an LQ value of  $< 1$ , which indicates that Banjar Regency cannot fulfill the needs related to these sectors. Therefore, to fulfill the needs of these six sectors, Banjar Regency needs to import.

Previous studies show that between 2010 and 2018, there were four basic sectors in Banjar Regency, namely Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, and Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision, as well as the Information and Communication sector (Rifani & Sa'roni, 2020). These results can be compared to evaluate the development of development sectors in Banjar Regency. There were significant improvements in several sectors from 2010-2018 to 2019-2023. These changes include:

- a. The increase in base value in some sectors is :
  - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector (0.03),
  - Construction sector (0.04),
  - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles (0.12)
  - Accommodation and Food Supply sector (0.01)
  - Information and Communication sector (0.05)
  - Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector (0.03)
  - Education Services sector (0.03)
  - Health Services and Social Activities sector (0.01)
- b. Increase in non-base values in some sectors, namely :

- Manufacturing Industry sector (0.01)
- Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector (0.01)

For sectors with a fixed value the Corporate Services sector (non-base) of 0.53 and the Other Services sector (base) amounted to 1.36. While other sectors declined in value.

### Klassen Typology Analysis

Klassen's typology analysis categorizes regions based on indicators of economic growth and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). This method aims to identify the characteristics of the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region (Hasanah, 2021).

**Table 3.** Calculation Results of the Regency Klassen Typology Analysis  
Year 2014-2023

| Quadrant III |                                                                   | Quadrant I  |                                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| -            | Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                               | -           | Electricity and Gas Procurement                     |
| -            | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles        | -           | Construction                                        |
| -            | Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals                     | -           | Information and Communication                       |
| -            | Real Estate                                                       | -           | Education Services                                  |
| -            | Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security | -           | Health and Social Services                          |
| -            | Other Services                                                    |             |                                                     |
| Quadrant IV  |                                                                   | Quadrant II |                                                     |
| -            | Mining and Quarrying                                              | -           | Processing Industry                                 |
| -            | Transportation and Warehousing                                    | -           | Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling |
| -            | Financial Services                                                |             |                                                     |
| -            | Company Services                                                  |             |                                                     |

Source: Processed Data

Based on Table 3, the Klassen Typology analysis shows results in accordance with the quadrants, where Banjar Regency is divided into four quadrants. Quadrant I includes advanced and rapidly growing sectors, such as the Electricity and Gas Procurement, Construction, Information and Communication, Education Services, Health Services, and Social Activities sectors (Iskandar et al., 2024). These sectors are considered superior in Banjar Regency because their growth is higher than the growth in South Kalimantan Province, which shows a positive contribution to regional economic growth (Aminah et al., 2025).

Quadrant II consists of sectors that are advanced but under pressure, including the Water Treatment and Supply Industry, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling. Although the contribution of these sectors in Banjar Regency is smaller than the contribution in South Kalimantan Province, the economic growth of Banjar Regency in these sectors is faster (Imoh et al., 2016).

Quadrant III includes sectors that have the potential for further development, such as Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Automobiles and Motorcycles, Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food, Real Estate, and Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security, as well as Other Services sectors.

Quadrant IV consists of relatively lagging sectors, such as Mining and Quarrying, Transportation and Warehousing, and Financial and Corporate Services. These sectors are not considered superior, as their economic growth is lower than that of South Kalimantan Province (Nicola & Muharam, n.d.). This shows that economic growth in Banjar Regency is slow, so the region cannot fully rely on local resources to fulfill its needs. Thus, the local government is expected to understand the pattern and structure of the economy in Banjar Regency and find opportunities for economic development by increasing the existing leading sectors.

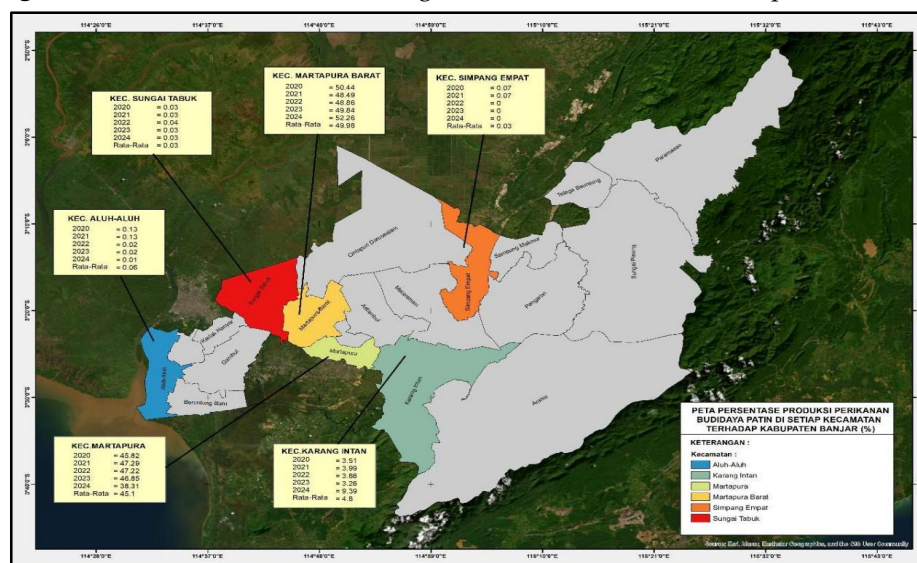
Based on the analysis conducted, there are significant changes when compared to previous studies that used the Klassen Typology. The Klassen typology classifies sectors or commodities in a region by comparing the economic growth of Banjar Regency and South Kalimantan Province, as well as the contribution of each sector from the two regions (Iqbal et al., 2020). The results of this analysis will illustrate the position of sector growth that forms regional variables in the area (Rifani & Sa'roni, 2020).

The main change identified is that over the period 2010-2018 and 2019-2023, only the Construction sector and Information and Communication sector remain in Quadrant I, indicating that these two sectors are advanced and fast-growing sectors. On the other hand, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector is in Quadrant III, which is classified as a potential sector but still has room for further development (Fitria et al., 2025). According to the Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045 for Banjar Regency, there are three main sectors that are the focus of development, namely fisheries, tourism, and agriculture. These three sectors are supported by increasing base values, especially in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors as well as the Accommodation and Food Supply sector (Nursahid et al., 2024).

In the context of developing the potential of the region, the basic sectors of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries face significant challenges. One of the main challenges is the diminishing potential of natural resources and the increasing conversion of productive land into residential and industrial areas. In addition, there is an inevitable shift in economic structure from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors (Karina et al., 2025). This phenomenon reflects the characteristics of a developing 'city', where there is a shift in dominance from rural characteristics that are identical to labor-intensive businesses to urban characteristics that are more inclined to capital-intensive businesses (Novitasari et al., 2015).

One part of the fisheries sector that has the opportunity to develop is Patin Fish Farming. Based on data from South Kalimantan Province in Figures, Patin Aquaculture production in Banjar Regency in 2020 reached 25,031.0 tons, in 2021 it increased to 27,720.0 tons, in 2022 it decreased to 24,310.0 tons, and in 2023 it reached 24,443.38 tons. Meanwhile, the total production of Patin Aquaculture in South Kalimantan Province in 2020 was 44,699.0 tons, increasing to 46,279.0 tons in 2021. The production decreased to 43,405.0 tons in 2022, and in 2023 it was recorded at 42,871.90 tons. This data shows that the average production of catfish aquaculture in Banjar Regency is above 56% of the total production of catfish aquaculture in South Kalimantan Province each year (Musriana et al., 2024).

**Figure 1.** Variations in The Percentage of Production of Catfish Aquaculture



Based on the production analysis that has been conducted, there are variations in the percentage

of production of catfish aquaculture in each sub-district within Banjar Regency (Gatari et al., n.d.). West Martapura Sub-district recorded the largest average contribution to the total production of Banjar Regency with a percentage of 49.98%, followed by Martapura Sub-district (45.10%), Karang Intan Sub-district (4.8%), Aluh-aluh Sub-district (0.06%), as well as Sungai Tabuk and Simpang Empat Sub-districts which contributed 0.03% each (Tyas et al., 2022). This shows how important the aquaculture sector is in supporting the economic growth of Banjar Regency and the need for a business analysis for its development. This business analysis includes planning, researching, forecasting, and evaluating business activities, with the aim of avoiding significant investments in unprofitable ventures (Djunaedi et al., 2024).

A development strategy that focuses on local potential and community needs, particularly in the aquaculture sector, includes the following steps:

- a. In line with the Banjar Regency Rural Area Development Plan, a zone for catfish production (catfish farming) has been established. This zone consists of Cindai Alus Village, Sungai Sipai Village, Sungai Batang Village, Penggalaman Village, and Tungkaran Village, all of which are located in Martapura Sub-district and Martapura Barat Sub-district. The establishment of this zone aims to make government programs more targeted and effective.
- b. To create a link with the surrounding area, post-harvest processed catfish or fresh products from production centers are collected at the fish processing center in Sungai Batang Village, Martapura Barat Sub-district. Furthermore, the products are marketed and distributed to local and regional markets in Kalimantan Island. The government needs to provide access to agricultural resources, such as training, capital, technology and markets, to increase the interest and productivity of the younger generation in the agricultural sector (Arisanti et al., 2025). Aquaculture is also included in the general category of agriculture.
- c. Institutional strengthening and funding. Effective coordination between all relevant parties, including village governments, district governments, as well as the private sector, needs to be improved so that partnerships can be implemented to raise awareness and coordinate solutions to emerging challenges in the community (Sari, 2023b).
- d. Diversification of catfish processing into processed and ready-to-eat products will increase added value. Increased sales in the form of processed catfish, not just raw materials.
- e. Optimize the existence of the existing Fish Processing Unit so that it can be utilized optimally. Improved quality of distribution access, especially in production centers.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to look at the importance of the role of the leading sectors in supporting the economic development of Banjar Regency and development strategies based on local potential and community needs. Based on the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, it explains that there are 11 base sectors ( $LQ > 1$ ) and 6 non-base sectors ( $LQ < 1$ ). Based on the findings of Klassen's typology analysis, emphasizes that there are 5 dominant sectors in quadrant I (Novitasari et al., 2017). This is indicated by the fact that the development of the sector is in quadrant I. This is indicated by the fact that the development of these sectors in Banjar Regency is faster than its growth in South Kalimantan Province (Amelia et al., 2025).

This study also concluded that there were changes for the better in 8 (eight) basic sectors from the 2010-2018 period to the 2019-2023 period, including the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors. In addition, it is also known that in the 2010-2018 and 2019-2023 periods, only the Construction sector and the Information and Communication sector are still in quadrant I, which is a developed and rapidly growing sector. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors are in Quadrant III with the classification as potential sectors but can still grow rapidly. Based on the 2025-2045 Long-Term Development Plan for Banjar Regency, there are three main sectors that are the focus of development, namely the fisheries, tourism, and agriculture sectors. These three sectors are supported by a significant

increase in the underlying value, which is reflected in the GRDP, including the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector and the Accommodation and Food Supply sector. Therefore, it is important to develop the agriculture and fisheries sectors through the application of technology and strengthening the supply chain to increase superior commodities in Banjar Regency (Rifani & Sa'roni, 2020).

One of the basic sectors that also has great potential to grow rapidly in Banjar Regency is the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors. One of the fisheries sub-sectors that has the potential to be developed is Patin Fish Farming. An integrated development strategy is needed so that the implementation of this aquaculture can run more purposefully and effectively (Putro et al., 2024).

This study can serve as a reference in formulating economic development policies in Banjar Regency (Kusuma & Arif, n.d.). By understanding several sectors that contribute significantly to GRDP, including the Patin Aquaculture sub-sector, it is expected that the local government can focus more on allocating resources and designing policies that support the growth of competitive sectors (Altis et al., 2024). In addition, the implications of this research include infrastructure development to encourage sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Banjar Regency (Izzudin & Achmad, 2022).

The limitations of this research include analyzing the relationship between government policy effectiveness and stakeholder collaboration, which serves as the basis for formulating an inclusive and sustainable regional economic development framework with a focus on strengthening leading sectors. Socio-cultural factors that influence the adoption of sustainable aquaculture practices by local communities are also considered (Amanda et al., 2024).

Future research can focus on various important aspects that have not been widely explored, such as analyzing the linkages of the aquaculture sector with other sectors (tourism and agriculture), the impact of technology and innovation on productivity. In addition, it is important to conduct in-depth studies on supply chain efficiency, climate change impacts, and consumer preferences. Comparisons with other regions that have successfully developed similar sectors are also needed as policy lessons. This comprehensive research is expected to enrich the development strategy of the aquaculture sector in Banjar Regency (Ihsan et al., 2024).

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