



Poverty Alleviation Strategy Through Leading Sector

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the leading sector and poverty alleviation strategies in Kulon Progo Regency. The method used in this study is the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis method, Shift Share analysis, and SWOT analysis. The results showed that the leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency consisted of the mining and quarrying sector; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors; construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles; transportation and warehousing sector; government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors. The results of the SWOT analysis show that the strategy that can be implemented to reduce poverty through the leading sector in Kulon Progo Regency is by utilizing the S-O strategy which includes creating a people-based economy by optimizing the economic potential of the leading sector, utilizing the multiplier effect of the construction of Yogyakarta International Airport, implementing the spirit of self-defense. -Buy Kulon Progo and take advantage of the 84 waste banks in Kulon Progo Regency.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation, Leading Sector, GRDP

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi sektor unggulan, dan strategi pengentasan kemiskinan melalui sektor unggulan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode analisis Location Quotient (LQ), analisis Shift Share dan analisis SWOT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sektor unggulan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo terdiri dari sektor pertambangan dan penggalian; sektor pengadaan air, pengelolaan sampah, limbah, dan daur ulang; sektor konstruksi; sektor perdagangan besar dan eceran; reparasi mobil dan sepeda motor; sektor transportasi dan pergudangan; sektor administrasi pemerintahan, pertahanan, dan jaminan sosial wajib. Hasil analisis SWOT menunjukkan bahwa strategi yang dapat dilaksanakan dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan melalui sektor unggulan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo yaitu dengan memanfaatkan strategi S-O, meliputi menciptakan perekonomian berbasis kerakyatan dengan mengoptimalkan potensi ekonomi dari sektor unggulan, memanfaatkan multiplier effect pembangunan Bandara Yogyakarta International, mengimplementasikan semangat bela-beli Kulon Progo dan memanfaatkan 84 bank sampah yang ada di Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Kata Kunci: Pengentasan Kemiskinan, Sektor Unggulan, PDRB

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the problems of economic development in Indonesia that has not been resolved. In March 2020, the headcount index in Indonesia was recorded at 9.78%, which increased by 0.56% from September 2019. The total number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 was 26.42 million, an increase of 1.63 million from September 2019 (Indonesian statistics (BPS), 2020).

In the March 2020 period, the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province became the province with the highest headcount index on the island of Java, with a figure of 12.28%, an increase of 0.84% from the September 2019 period. The problem of poverty is not just the number of poor people, the headcount index, and the poverty line. The problem of poverty in Indonesia can also be seen from the level of gap and severity of poverty (Murohman et al., 2014).

According to the Central Statistics Agency, the Poverty Gap Index (P₁) measures each poor person's average expenditure gap against the poverty line. Meanwhile, the poverty severity index (P₂) is an index that provides an overview of the distribution of expenditure among the poor. Based on data on the poverty severity index and poverty gap index by the province in Java. It shows that D.I. Yogyakarta is the area that has the highest poverty severity index and depth index in Java in the period September 2019 to March 2020.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is a province located in the north of the island of Java. This province consists of five regencies/cities, namely Kulon Progo Regency, Bantul Regency, Gunung Kidul Regency, Sleman Regency, and Yogyakarta City. Each regency/

city located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has different characteristics and a number of poverty problems.

In 2019 and 2020, Kulon Progo Regency had the highest percentage of poor people in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which was 17.39% in 2019 and increased to 18.01% in 2020. The percentage in Kulon Progo Regency is higher when compared to other districts/ Other cities such as Gunung Kidul Regency, which in 2015-2018 had the highest headcount index in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

In addition, data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency shows that Kulon Progo Regency is the district that has the highest poverty depth index (P₁) and poverty severity index (P₂) in the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2019 and 2020. In 2019, the number poverty gap index (P₁) of Kulon Progo Regency was 2.72, which is an increase of 0.30% from 2018, and the poverty severity index (P₂) was 0.62, which is an increase of 0.7% from 2018. From 2019 to 2020, Kulon Progo Regency is one of the regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta province; there was an increase in the poverty gap index (P₁) and the Poverty Severity Index (P₂) from 2018.

Kulon Progo Regency is the district that has the highest percentage of poor people, poverty gap index, and poverty severity index in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province in 2019 and 2020. It helps emphasize the need to implement poverty alleviation efforts in Kulon Progo Regency. Indicators of economic development can see in the poverty rate and the economic growth rate. The rate of economic growth in an area can be seen from the increase in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP growth from year to year is an indicator of the success of regional development;

the size of economic growth is very dependent on the productivity of the economic sector that makes up the GRDP of a region (Susila, 2016).

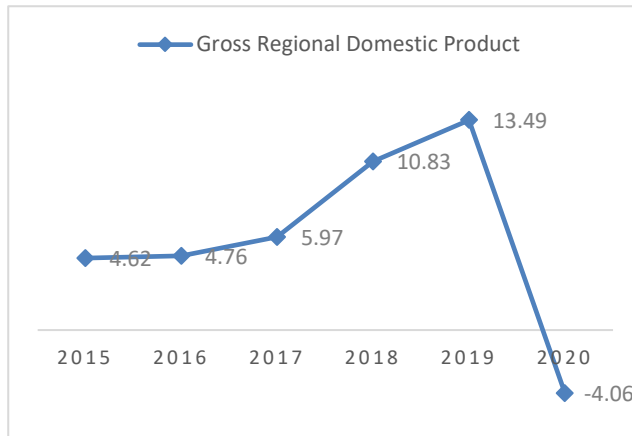


Figure 1. GRDP growth rate of Kulon Progo Regency based on constant prices according to a business field (%)

Source: BPS Indonesia 2021

The figure of Kulon Progo Regency's GRDP Growth Rate based on Constant Prices by Business Field (%) in 2015 – 2019 shows an increase from year to year, but in 2020 there was a significant decline. That is partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to increase economic growth need the role of local governments to make regional development strategies and planning by paying attention to shifts in the economy sector from year to year.

If the implementation of regional development is not following the potential possessed by each region, the utilization of existing resources will be less than optimal. That situation can result in a slow process of economic growth that will slow down the expansion of job opportunities and poverty reduction (Susila, 2016). Stimulating the rate of economic growth of a region and increasing its contribution to Gross Regional Domestic

Product (GRDP), the development of leading sectors can be used as a driving force for regional economic development.

The ultimate goal of developing leading sectors is to accelerate the rate of economic growth that will encourage the creation of economic stability, which will have some impact on the creation of community welfare and poverty alleviation (Naukoko et al., 2019). That has resulted in the need to identify economic sectors that are leading sectors that have the potential to be developed following the conditions of Kulon Progo Regency that will ultimately have an impact on increasing people's income.

Referring to the theory of the vicious circle of poverty, which Nurkse first put forward (1953) on Kuncoro (2000), who said: "a poor country is poor because it is poor." That theory suggests that poverty does not have an end and a beginning where all the elements that cause poverty will be interconnected. Kuncoro, (2000) tries to define the causes of poverty from an economic perspective.

First, macro poverty is a pattern of resource ownership that causes an unequal distribution of income, in which the poor only have limited resources and low quality. Second, poverty arises because of differences in the quality of human resources because the low quality of human resources means their productivity will also be lower, which in turn lowers wages. Third, poverty arises because of differences in access to capital.

Poverty is one of the development problems in developing countries, including Indonesia. Poverty arises as a result of income inequality which is triggered by the unequal distribution of income. One of the efforts that

can be made as a form of income distribution for the community is poverty alleviation, which is the ultimate goal of the development process (Murohman et al., 2014). Poverty alleviation is essential because unresolved poverty problems can cause various problems like economic and social problems.

One of the chains of poverty that can be broken is income. The higher the income earned by the poor, the higher the opportunity to get out of poverty. Sustainable poverty alleviation requires increasing income growth and changing income/expenditure distribution (Moges, 2013). Lipton and Ravallion (Murohman et al., 2014) explain that the higher the income of the community, the higher the opportunity to escape poverty.

Efforts to increase people's income can be carried out by increasing factor remuneration in the form of wages and business surpluses in the household. This increase in business surplus and remuneration can occur by increasing production, which can increase factor remuneration, an added value in production. Increasing household income can be done by developing the leading economic sector (Murohman et al., 2014).

The development of leading economic sectors through local economic development can be carried out using a sectoral approach, a sectoral approach, or a basic sector approach by utilizing the right economic sector to play a role as an economic driver, employment absorption, and poverty alleviation. The basic sector approach is carried out by emphasizing increasing the productivity of the economic sector by implementing priority development programs carried out by local governments, so the analysis of the base sector owned by a region becomes very important to determine regional

development policies so that it can be seen which economic sector acts as a leading sector that can increase the economic growth of a region to alleviate poverty problems (Arafah & Dato Matheos, 2017).

The base sector, also known as the leading sector is a sector that has a major influence on economic development in an area (Pratiwi & Warnaningtyas, 2015). Rusdarti & Fafurida (2016) explained that goods and services originating from exports of the base sector would increase regional income and increase investment and consumption. The increase in regional income will also increase demand for the non-base sector, encouraging increased investment in the non-base sector.

The creation of investment opportunities through the development of leading sectors will encourage the realization of several impacts ranging from employment, increasing community income which will encourage an increase in national and regional income, as well as improving the quality of human resources which will ultimately encourage the creation of community welfare and alleviating poverty in an area (Susila, 2016).

The economic base model, according to Tiebout in Tarigan, (2005), explains that income in the base sector consists of income from export activities and investment, which is part of local income. An increase in income in the basic sector will encourage income in the non-base sector. This happens because the public uses the income obtained from export and investment activities for consumption activities.

Consumption activities carried out by this community come from imported and local products. Consumption sourced from local products will increase income in the non-base sector (Tarigan, 2005). According to Rusdarti &

Fafurida, (2016), a sector can be superior if it has two advantages: comparative advantage and competitive advantage. A sector is said to be potential if the sector has one advantage between the two existing advantages, namely comparative advantage or competitive advantage. Meanwhile, some sectors are categorized as underdeveloped if the sectors do not have a comparative advantage or competitive advantage.

Previous research conducted by Naukoko et al., in (2019) showed results that stated that the leading sectors in the form of the manufacturing industry, agriculture, and construction sectors had a significant influence on accelerating poverty alleviation in North Minahasa Regency. The leading sectors have also resulted in the economy in North Minahasa Regency starting to progress and being competitive.

In addition, research conducted by Irmanelly dan Soleh (2013) showed that the leading sector had a significant and negative relationship to poverty. That can be seen from the increase in the production value of the leading sector, followed by a decrease in the percentage of poor people in Jambi Province. Various previous studies have shown that the leading sector influences poverty alleviation in various regions. Thus, research on leading sector analysis in Kulon Progo Regency is essential to do as an effort to alleviate poverty.

This leading sector analysis is carried out to be used as a reference by local governments in formulating policies or development strategies that can encourage increased productivity in the economic sector and open up many jobs so that it can increase local people's income. Increasing people's income can encourage economic

growth and increase community welfare to overcome the problem of poverty in the Kulon Progo Regency.

Based on the formulation of the problem that has been described, the purpose of this study is to identify what economic sectors are the leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency. Also, to find out how the poverty alleviation strategy is through the leading sector in Kulon Progo Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

The identification of leading sectors in the Kulon Progo Regency in this research was carried out with a quantitative descriptive approach using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools and Shift Share analysis. After identifying the leading sector and formulating a poverty alleviation strategy through the leading sector in Kulon Progo Regency, a qualitative descriptive approach was formulated using a SWOT analysis tool.

The types of data in this study are secondary data and primary data. Secondary data used is GRDP of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and GRDP of the Kulon Progo Regency. Primary data in this study were obtained from key persons through interviews and filling out questionnaires. Determination of key persons in qualitative research is rarely representative or random, but purposive which is intended to develop views and opinions as completely as possible (Ary et al., 2010).

The key persons selected came from agencies related to leading sectors and poverty alleviation efforts in Kulon Progo Regency, namely the Regional Development Planning Agency of Kulon Progo Regency, the Social Service for Women's Empowerment and Child

Protection in Kulon Progo Regency, the Department of Trade and Industry of Kulon Progo Regency, the Environment Agency Living in Kulon Progo Regency, the Manpower and Transmigration Office of Kulon Progo Regency, and the Kulon Progo Regency Transportation Service.

The variables from identifying the leading sectors in the Kulon Progo Regency are the GRDP of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the GRDP of the Kulon Progo Regency. And then, the variables of the poverty alleviation strategy in the Kulon Progo Regency are internal variables and external variables. Internal

variables consist of the potential for leading scores, community empowerment, accessibility, and human resources. External variables consist of government support, socioeconomic conditions, and community participation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rusdarti & Fafurida (2016) explained that the leading sector is a sector that has a comparative advantage and competitive advantage. To determine whether a commodity that has a comparative advantage or not, it can be carried out using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis (Arifien et al., 2012).

Table 1. Results of LQ Analysis according to GRDP based on 2010 constant prices for Kulon Progo Regency in 2015-2020

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.87	1.77	1.74	1.88
B	Mining and excavation	2.59	2.63	2.87	3.15	2.97	3.02	2.87
C	Processing industry	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.94	0.96
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.6	0.61	0.63
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.24	1.29
F	Construction	0.9	0.91	0.95	1.28	1.78	1.74	1.26
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.61	1.52	1.58	1.61
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.55	1.53	1.5	1.44	1.45	1.8	1.55
I	Provision of Accommodation and Drinks	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.4	0.38
J	Information and Communication	0.6	0.6	0.59	0.57	0.53	0.52	0.57
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.82	0.82	0.8	0.77	0.72	0.7	0.77
L	Real Estate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.48
M,N	Company Services	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.28
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.04	0.98	0.99	1.05
P	Education Services	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.7	0.65	0.63	0.69
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.53	0.53	0.57
R,S,T,U	Other services	1.5	1.5	1.47	1.41	1.33	1.34	1.43

Source: Secondary Data, processed (2021)

A sector can be said to have a comparative advantage if that sector's production can meet the region's needs, and the rest can still be used for export outside the region. A sector can be said to have a comparative advantage or act as a base sector if the location quotient (LQ) analysis results are

greater than one ($LQ > 1$). On the other hand, if the analysis results show the number is less than one ($LQ < 1$), then the sector does not have a comparative advantage or acts as a non-base sector. To find whether some sector in a region has a competitive advantage or competitive advantage can use Shift-share Analysis.

Table 2. Shift-Share Analysis of Kulon Progo Regency, 2015-2020 (Millions of Rupiah)

No.	Sector	Shift Share (Competitive Advantages)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-41,297.031
B	Mining and excavation	27,822.443
C	Processing industry	54,458.982
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	280.631
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	300.040
F	Construction	736,675.669
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	73,449.908
H	Transportation and Warehousing	138,866.458
I	Provision of Accommodation and Drinks	31,368.767
J	Information and Communication	-22,201.495
K	Financial Services and Insurance	-14,744.082
L	Real Estate	14,074.137
M,N	Company Services	4,589.554
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	1,145.736
P	Education Services	-18,822.371
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	-648.578
R,S,T,U	Other services	-6,263.221
Total		762,946.043

Source: Secondary Data, processed (2021)

If some sector has a competitive advantage, it means that the output of that sector can compete with the same sector in other areas (Rusdarti & Fafurida, 2016). To find out if some sector has an advantage competitive advantage in this study can be seen from the value of the Cij component (a component of

competitive advantage) in the Shift-Share. If a sector has a positive Cij value, then the sector has a competitive advantage.

The results show that Kulon Progo Regency has eight economic sectors that have comparative advantages, namely sectors that have an LQ value > 1 , as follows: agriculture,

forestry, and fishery sectors with an average LQ value in 2015 - 2020 of 1.88; mining and quarrying sector with an average LQ value in 2015 - 2020 of 2.87, the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector with an average LQ value of 2015 - 2020 of 1.29.

Table 3. Identification of Leading Sector in Kulon Progo Regency

A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.88 -41,297.031	Potential Sector
B	Mining and excavation	2.87 27,822.443	Leading Sector
C	Processing industry	0.96 54,458.982	Potential Sector
D	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.63 280.631	Potential Sector
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.29 300.040	Leading Sector
F	Construction	1.26 736,675.669	Leading Sector
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.61 73,449.908	Leading Sector
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.55 138,866.458	Leading Sector
I	Provision of Accommodation and Drinks	0.38 31,368.767	Potential Sector
J	Information and Communication	0.57 -22,201.495	Underdeveloped Sector
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.77 -14,744.082	Underdeveloped Sector
L	Real Estate	0.48 14,074.137	Potential Sector
M,N	Company Services	0.28 4,589.554	Potential Sector
O	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	1.05 1,145.736	Leading Sector
P	Education Services	0.69 -18,822.371	Underdeveloped Sector
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.57 -648.578	Underdeveloped Sector
R,S,T,U	Other services	1.43 -6,263.221	Potential Sector

Source: Secondary Data, processed (2021)

The construction sector with an average LQ value in 2015 - 2020 of 1.26; wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles with an average LQ value of 2016 - 2020 of 1.61; transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value for 2015 - 2020 of 1.55; government administration, defense and social security sector with an average LQ for 2015 - 2020 of 1.05; and other service sectors with an average LQ value of years 2015 - 2020 amounted to 1.4.

Based on the research results, The Kulon Progo Regency has 11 economic sectors with

competitive advantages, namely sectors with a positive Cij value. The sector consists of the mining and quarrying sector; Processing industry sector; The electricity and gas procurement sector; Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors; construction sector; Wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles; transportation and warehousing sector; Sector providing accommodation and food and drink; real estate sector; Enterprise service sector; The government administration, defense, and social security sectors are mandatory.

Rusdarti & Fafurida, (2016) explained that the leading sector is a sector that has a comparative advantage and competitive advantage. Based on the results of research on sectors that have comparative and competitive advantages, it can be seen that the economic sectors that act as leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency are as follows: (1) Mining and Quarrying Sector; (2) Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling Sector; (3) Construction Sector; (4) Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair; (5) Transportation and Warehousing Sector; (6) Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector.

Table 4. Calculation of External Strategy Factors for Poverty Reduction in Kulon Progo Regency

No	Strength Criteria	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Kulon Progo Regency has economic potential from the leading sector	0.08	3.83	0.3
2	The government has various poverty alleviation programs in Kulon Progo Regency	0.08	4	0.32
3	Increasing access to clean water.	0.08	3.67	0.3
4	Increased access to proper sanitation	0.08	3.67	0.29
5	There are various community empowerment programs	0.08	4	0.34
6	There are 84 Waste Banks managed by the community	0.08	3.83	0.3
7	Increasing Human Development Index	0.07	4	0.29
8	The spirit of buying and selling Kulon Progo encourages local economic growth	0.08	3.83	0.3
Total Strength Score				2.44
No	Weakness Criteria	Weight	Rating	Score
1	The workforce is dominated by low-educated workers	0.07	1	0.07
2	Declining people's purchasing power	0.07	1.33	0.1
3	Human Resources that are not yet competitive	0.07	1.33	0.1
4	Inadequate infrastructure for the transportation sector	0.07	1.67	0.12
5	The increase in the open unemployment rate (TPT)	0.07	1.33	0.1
Total Weakness Score				0.49

Source: Secondary Data, processed

The SWOT analysis in this study is used to formulate poverty alleviation strategies through leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency. The poverty alleviation strategy through leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency is formulated by identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Based on the documents and interviews conducted with six key persons, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of poverty alleviation through leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency can be compiled as follows. Strength: (a) Kulon Progo Regency

has economic potential from the leading sector; (b) The government has various poverty alleviation programs; (c) Increasing access to clean water; (d) Increased access to proper sanitation; (e) There are various community empowerment programs; (f) There are 84 Waste Banks managed by the community; (g) The spirit of buying and selling Kulon Progo encourages local economic growth; (h) Increasing Human Development Index.

Weakness: (a) The workforce is dominated by low-educated workers; (b) Declining people's

purchasing power; (c) Human Resources that are not yet competitive; (d) Inadequate infrastructure for the transportation sector; (e) the increase in the open unemployment rate (TPT).

Opportunities: (a) Implementation of the 2017-2022 RPJMD Vision and Mission for Kulon Progo Regency; (b) Multiplier effect

Yogyakarta International Airport Development; (c) There is support from the local government and the central government in alleviating poverty and developing leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency; (d) Communities participate in poverty alleviation; (e) Kulon Progo Regency is located at one of the important nodes of the southern route of Java.

Table 5. Calculation of Poverty Reduction External Strategy Factors in Kulon Progo Regency

No	Opportunity Criteria	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Implementation of the 2017-2022 RPJMD Vision and Mission for Kulon Progo Regency	0.1	3.33	0.33
2	Multiplier Effect Yogyakarta International Airport Development	0.1	3.83	0.39
3	There is government support	0.09	3.17	0.3
4	Communities participate in poverty alleviation	0.1	3.33	0.32
5	Kulon Progo Regency is located at one of the important nodes of the southern route of Java	0.09	3.33	0.3
Total Opportunity Score				1.63
No	Threat Criteria	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Kulon Progo Regency is located in a disaster-prone area	0.09	2.5	0.22
2	Mining and quarrying sector experienced a decline in demand	0.08	2.33	0.19
3	There is a COVID-19 pandemic	0.1	3.5	0.34
4	Increased dependency level of the poor	0.09	2.5	0.22
5	Increasing percentage of poor people	0.09	2.67	0.25
6	Decreased public interest in using public transportation	0.07	2.17	0.15
Total Threat Score				1.37

Source: Secondary Data, processed

Threat: (a) Kulon Progo Regency is located in a disaster-prone area; (b) Mining and quarrying sector experienced a decline in demand; (c) There is a COVID-19 pandemic; (d) Increased dependency level of the poor; (e) Increasing percentage of poor people Weighting and rating are the next steps after knowing the internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats).

The weighting in the SWOT analysis is carried out by comparing the level of importance between one criterion with another by key persons. In contrast, the rating is carried out by

giving a scale ranging from 4 to 1 based on the condition of each indicator towards poverty alleviation in the Kulon Progo Regency.

After knowing the weight and rating, scoring will be carried out, namely multiplying the average weight and the average rating on each indicator. Table 4 are the results of the average weighting and rating of internal and external strategic factors for Poverty Alleviation in Kulon Progo Regency.

In Table 4 it is known the results of the scores of strengths and weaknesses, both of which are internal strategic factors of poverty

alleviation in Kulon Progo Regency. The score is obtained by multiplying the average weighted results by the average assessment results for each criterion. The total score of strength obtained from the internal strategy factor is 2.44, and the total score of weakness is 0.49. In Table 5, the results of the opportunity and threat scores are known, both of which are external strategic factors for poverty alleviation in Kulon Progo Regency.

The score is obtained by multiplying the average weight and the average rating results for each criterion. The number of opportunity scores obtained from external strategy factors is 1.63, and the total threat score is 1.37. The leading sector analysis results are used as a reference in compiling the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of poverty alleviation in the SWOT analysis in The Kulon Progo Regency.

Then the results of the SWOT analysis show the results of the calculations for each factor that produces the final score or score of the strength-weakness factors and the opportunity-threat factor in poverty alleviation in the Kulon Progo Regency. So, calculations can be made to obtain the value of internal factors and internal factors as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Internal Factors} &= \text{Total Strengths} - \text{Total Weaknesses} \\
 &= 2.44 - 0.49 \\
 &= 1.95 \\
 \text{External Factors} &= \text{Total Opportunities} - \text{Total Threats} \\
 &= 1.63 - 1.37 \\
 &= 0.26
 \end{aligned}$$

The final value of the internal factors and external factors will then be used to determine

the quadrant position from the Matrix Grand Strategy. Appendix 1 shows that the intersection point (1.95; 0.26) is in Quadrant 1 in the Grand Matrix Strategy, the results obtained from the internal strategy are positive because the value of the strength factor is greater than the weakness factor and the external strategy is positive because the value of the opportunity factor is more of the threat factors so that it supports an aggressive growth policy (growth-oriented strategies) by maximizing the strengths and opportunities.

The strategy that can be used in poverty alleviation efforts by utilizing the leading sector in Kulon Progo Regency is by using the SO (Strength - Opportunities) strategy. That consists of creating a people's economy by optimizing the economic potential of the leading sector, utilizing the construction of Yogyakarta International Airport, which will provide a multiplier effect on the local economy, implementing "Semangat Bela-Beli Kulon Progo" in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs, and utilizing 84 waste banks to increase community participation by involving the community in the process of managing the waste bank in Kulon Progo Regency.

Based on the appendix 2, the results of the leading sector analysis and the results of the SWOT analysis show that to reduce poverty through the leading sectors originating from the transportation and warehousing sector; the mining and quarrying sector; the construction sector; the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and motorcycle repairs in the Kulon Progo Regency can be carried out by utilizing the construction of the Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA), which will provide a multiplier effect on the local economy. The construction of

this new airport can encourage the creation of new job opportunities for the people of Kulon Progo Regency and its surroundings, such as opening a business for lodging services, restaurants, transportation services, and others.

The construction of the YIA airport will also have an impact on increasing the need for workers in the mining and quarrying sector as a result of the demand for the sector's production for construction materials for YIA Airport, the opening of new job opportunities for workers from the construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sectors; repair of cars and motorcycles; and the transportation and warehousing sector. That will encourage an increase in people's income from various sectors, which will impact reducing the poverty rate in Kulon Progo Regency.

In addition, strategies that can be implemented by utilizing leading sectors originating from the wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles, the transportation and warehousing sector as well as the government administration, defense, and social security sectors must be implemented by implementing the Kulon Progo buying and selling spirit in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs, one of which is the provision of non-cash food assistance (BPNT) for poor society.

The government provides non-cash food assistance using local food products originating from the Joint Business Group (KUBe), consisting of farmer groups associations (gapoktan), farmer groups, fish groups (pokdakan), artisan IKM, and farmer groups (KWT). in Kulon Progo to be given to the beneficiary. It will not only increase income in the sector. However, it will also impact increasing the income of workers in the

agricultural sector as producers of raw materials that will be used for distribution in the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program and other workers in other sectors.

The transportation sector plays a role in implementing the distribution of non-cash food assistance, and this will encourage an increase in the income of people working in this sector. Through the trade sector, the community also plays a role in producing food products distributed to the poor through Joint Business Groups (KUBe), which act as E-Warongs and agents for distributing Non-Cash Food Aid (BPNT).

Through the government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors, the Kulon Progo Regency Government also has various poverty alleviation programs and the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), including medical assistance and housing assistance uninhabitable houses and educational assistance for poor students.

The implementation of "Semangat Bela-Beli Kulon Progo" in the poverty alleviation program through the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BNPT) is not only valuable for poverty alleviation efforts. However, "Semangat Bela-Beli Kulon Progo" is also helpful for encouraging local economic growth, both from the wholesale and retail trade sectors; repair of cars and motorbikes, the transportation and warehousing sector and the government administration sector, defense, and compulsory social security, as well as the agricultural sector because with this spirit people, consume more Kulon Progo products which will have an impact on the movement of business groups in Kulon Regency Progo.

The following strategy that can be implemented is by utilizing the water supply

sector, waste management, waste, and recycling, as well as the trade sector to be able to encourage people's income to increase through the use of 84 waste banks, which can be used to increase community participation by involving the community in the existing waste bank management process in Kulon Progo Regency.

Garbage in Kulon Progo Regency is collected by a waste bank sorted and processed, non-organic waste is processed into fertilizer for plants, and organic waste is processed into crafts. The waste processed by the waste bank is then sold, and the results are distributed to members of the waste bank group. This encourages an increase in the income of members of the waste bank group in the Kulon Progo Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that poverty alleviation efforts through leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency are as follows: First, the results of the identification of the leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency in 2015 – 2020 show that the sectors that act as the leading sectors in Kulon Progo Regency consist of the mining and quarrying sector; water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sectors; construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles; transportation and warehousing sector; government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors.

Second, the results of the SWOT analysis show strategies that can be implemented to reduce poverty in the Kulon Progo Regency by maximizing strengths and opportunities together. The strategies undertaken include

creating a people-based economy by optimizing the economic potential of leading sectors, utilizing the construction of Yogyakarta International Airport which will provide a multiplier effect on the local economy, implementing the spirit of “*Semangat Bela-Beli Kulon Progo*” in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs, utilizing 84 waste banks to increase community participation by involving the community in the waste bank management process in Kulon Progo Regency.

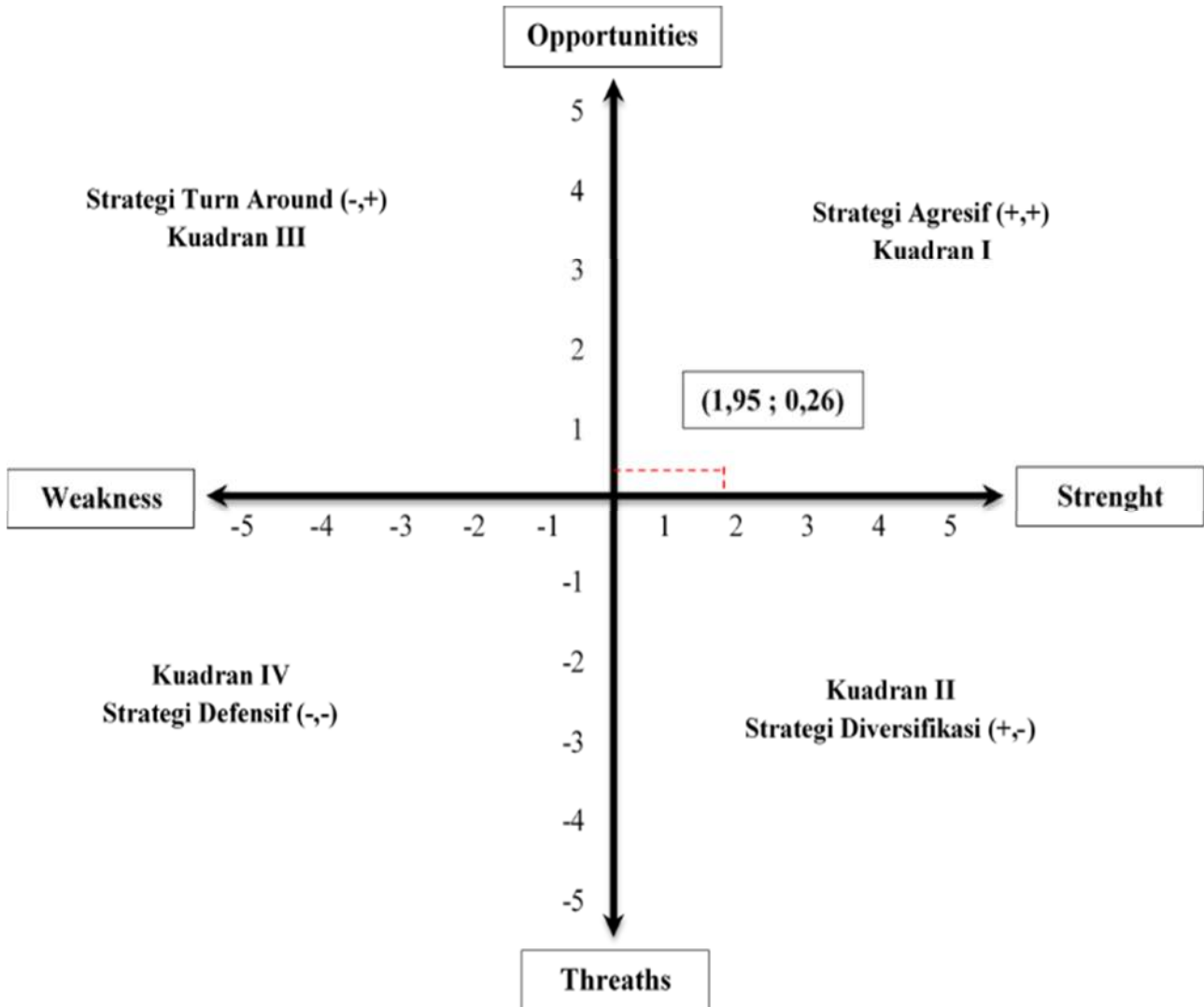
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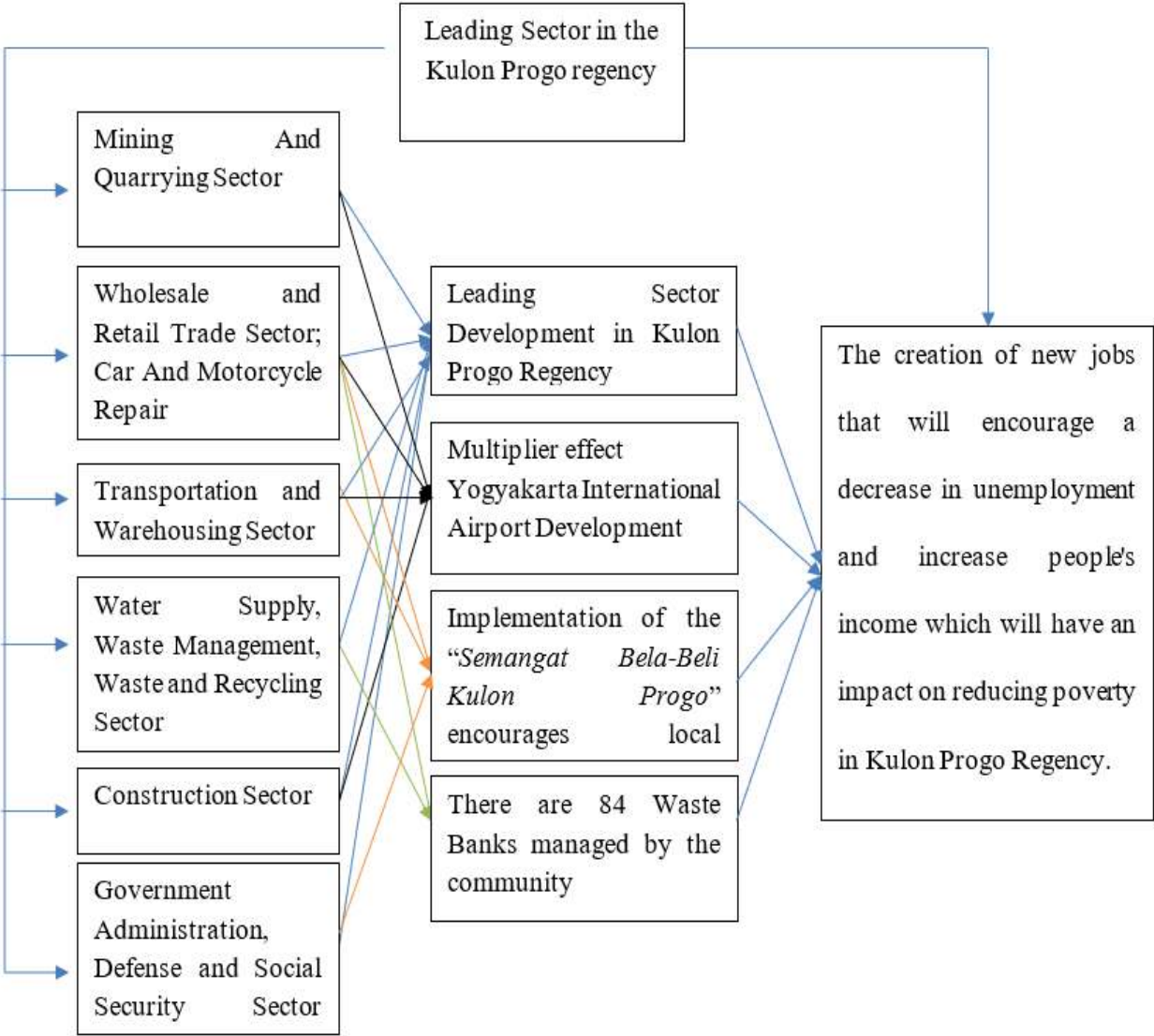
APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Matrix Grand Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Kulon Progo Regency



Source: Secondary Data, processed

Appendix 2. Diagram of the Role of Leading Sectors in alleviating poverty in Kulon Progo Regency



Source: Secondary Data, processed