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Potential of Agriculture Sector Based on Classification and its Role in Sustainable Development in OKU Regency

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A B S T R A C T

The agricultural sector is essential for national development, especially in managing and using key resources, emphasizing food commodities. This sector is essential for economic growth, as a significant portion of the Indonesian population depends on agriculture for sustenance. This study analyzes data from three primary sectors: agriculture, forestry, and plantations, explicitly concentrating on OKU Regency in South Sumatra Province. The assessment utilizes Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Klassen Typology methodologies to analyze the viability and sustainability of specific sectors.The findings indicate that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors are fundamental and prospective contributors to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in OKU Regency, with a Location Quotient (LQ) value of 2.41, signifying these industries sufficiently satisfy local demand from 2014 to 2023. A comparison of LQ (2.41) and DLQ (2.81) further substantiates that these sectors are predominant and will persist as fundamental sectors in the future, indicating their sustainability. Furthermore, the Klassen Typology analysis reveals that OKU Regency exhibits a growth pattern in which the regional growth rate (r_ik) surpasses the overall sector growth rate (r_i). However, the contribution to GRDP (Y_ik) remains below the average (Y_i). This study emphasizes the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors as pivotal catalysts for regional development and significant contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in promoting sustainable economic growth, environmental conservation, and food security.

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
SDG 1: No Poverty
SDG 2: Zero Hunger
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 15: Life on Land
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

Economic development has the meaning of a development process that is dynamic and occurs continuously. Development is a change process related to mental attitudes, national institutions, and social structures. The development process also includes reducing or eradicating absolute poverty and accelerated economic growth. The development process cannot be separated from growth. This means that with development, growth can also occur [1]

The definition of economic growth, in general, is an increase in economic activity that produces results that can be in the form of goods and services. Economic growth in a society can illustrate

the impact of development policies that have been implemented. The assessment of economic growth, especially in Indonesia, can be done in two approaches, namely economic growth seen from the business field and economic growth seen from the contribution of the administrative regions under it [2]

Translated with DeepL.com (free version), The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that is the center of attention in national development, especially those related to the management and utilization of strategic products, especially those concerning food commodities. The management and utilization of agricultural products are expected to be carried out in a more planned manner with optimum utilization. The entire population of Indonesia can enjoy them. On the other hand, the increasingly narrow agricultural land area is being destroyed by housing and industrial land, and the increasing population impacts the difficulty of fulfilling food commodities, particularly in the lives of future generations. Therefore, agricultural issues have become very complex because they are related to the livelihood of the people now and in the future [3].

The role of the agricultural sector in economic development is crucial, as most members of Indonesian society depend on this sector for their livelihood. If planners are seriously concerned about the welfare of their people, then the only way is to improve the welfare of the majority of people living in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is still part of the potential development resources to be used as a strategic sector for current and future development planning, both at the national and regional levels. Based on macro-sectoral reviews, the Indonesian economy's structure was still agrarian until the 1990s, but now it has begun to have an industrial structure. This industrialization has not been supported by high employment. Until now, the sector capable of absorbing high labor is the agricultural sector [4]

The forestry sector is an activity or activity of processing the cultivation of forest product commodities. There are two types of commodities from the forestry sector, namely the first commodity products from wood, for example in the form of teak wood, ironwood, agathis wood, meranti wood, sengon wood and others. Meanwhile, non-timber forest products include rattan, resin, camphor, turpentine, bamboo, natural silk, eucalyptus oil, honey and others. Forests and forestry are strategic sectors because they are life support systems, in the sense that they can maintain the balance of the ecosystem for environmental sustainability, both for Indonesia and the world. Forestry is also strategic for economic, political, social, and cultural [5].

The development of plantations is the largest and most promising subsector for increasing foreign exchange and improving people's welfare. The Ministry of Agriculture continues to encourage investment and increase production through technological innovation and the provision of superior seeds, and it seeks to increase exports of plantation commodities. The development of plantations is not only seen in terms of the country's economic development but can also be seen in terms of regional economies such as provinces or districts/cities. Agricultural development must be able to maximize the advantages of regional resources because agricultural activities play an important role in regional development and people's economic development. Factors causing the lack of plantation productivity can be due to less plantation land or because of low human resources in cultivating plantation land so that the results of the plantation are not maximized [6].

In planning the economic development of a country or region, it requires a variety of statistical data for the basis of determining strategies and policies so that development goals can be achieved appropriately, therefore. It is necessary to calculate the proper analysis to determine the economic conditions in a region in a certain period [1]

In OKU Regency, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is one of the main contributors to the GRDP of OKU Regency. Three sectors contribute most to the GRDP of South Sumatra Province, including agriculture, the processing industry and wholesale trade. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector contributed 16% of the total GRDP of South Sumatra Province, which amounted to 19,019,368. Abundant natural and human resources support the development of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors. Especially with the potential demographic bonus, the labor absorption of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors in OKU Regency reached 31.68% as of 2021 (BPS, 2022), the highest compared to 16 other sectors.

Table 2. Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices by Regency/City (Billion Rupiah) 2019-2023

Kabupaten/Kota	PDRB Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku Menurut Kabupaten/Kota (Miliar/Rupiah)				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
OKU	190119,37	17613,75	15730,26	14815,09	14647,67
OKI	37395,24	34239,34	31236,04	29291,97	28752,47
Muara Enim	118517,51	113577,46	69569,67	57493,55	57333,51
Lahat	29288,89	27834,48	19635,54	17230,57	17130,2
Musi rawas	23526,55	22342,12	20412,49	19237,35	19062,78
Musi Banyuasin	85771,07	824342,12	72643,72	65943,88	65811
Banyuasin	37439,52	34442,77	30992,96	29100,61	28655,74
OKU Selatan	11090,39	10328,5	9530,24	8971,73	8785,71
OKU Timur	19464,92	17832,84	16243,46	15282,54	14935,85
Ogan Ilir	14250,81	13250,92	12048,82	11328,48	11159,4
Empat Lawang	6302,9	5837,97	5391,04	584,15	4991,08
PALI	8719,08	8194,74	7527,14	7129,73	7083,68
Muratara	9067,07	8548,51	7744	7194,15	7103,69
Palembang	194569,6	179106,8	162032,8	155203,91	154220,32
Prabumulih	9834,13	9208,5	8345,93	7867,32	7791,06
Pagar Alam	3490,53	3255,93	3001,94	2830,35	2791,06
Lubuk Linggau	8233,71	7687,85	7030,47	6717,98	6643,68

Sumber: BPS Sumatera Selatan, 2024

Source: BPS South Sumatra, 2024.

Based on Table 2. OKU Regency has a Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices by Regency / City of 19019.37. This study uses data from three sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry, and plantation sectors. This research was conducted in OKU Regency. OKU Regency is a Regency of the South Sumatra province. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector of OKU Regency in terms of its growth rate from 2019-2023, has increased with an average of 3.11% and is ranked 16th out of 17 economic sectors. This shows that there is a need for optimization and intensive handling of the growth of the agriculture, forestry, and plantation sectors in OKU Regency so that this sector continues to contribute greatly to OKU Regency.

The OKU Regency Central Bureau of Statistics (2023) noted that the OKU economic sector in 2021 compared to 2020 experienced a growth of 2.51 percent. Growth occurred in seventeen business fields without exception. The economic recovery affected by the COVID-19 pandemic began to be felt in 2021. The components of expenditure that experienced growth included the consumption expenditure component of nonprofit institutions serving households by 2.03 percent the government consumption expenditure component by 33.68 percent.

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Household Consumption Expenditure (PK-RT) by 1.47 percent, and the Interregional Export Component by 1.60 percent. While the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) Component, Inventory Changes, and the Inter-Regional Import Component (which is a deduction factor in GRDP by expenditure) contracted by 3.52 percent, 15.37 percent, and 5.71 percent respectively, expenditure at current prices in 2021 did not show significant changes. OKU's economy is still dominated by the PK-RT component which covers more than half of Ogan Komering Ulu's GRDP, amounting to 67.85 percent. Followed by the PMTB component of 35.70 percent, the Interregional Export Component of 24.75 percent, the PK-P Component of 8.17 percent, and the PK-LNPRT Component of 1.48 percent. Meanwhile, the Inter-Regional Import Component as a deduction factor in GRDP has a role of 37.50 percent.

The condition of economic growth in 2021 is very different from the condition in 2020, which contracted by 0.01 percent. In 2023, six business fields contracted, some of which were Mining and Quarrying and Wholesale and Retail Trade. The reparation of cars and motorcycles has significantly contributed to the structure of GRDP and economic growth in OKU Regency every year.

The Health and Social Services Business Field experienced the highest growth of 10.42 percent, followed by Information and Communication, which grew by 8.12 percent, and the Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food by 7.71 percent. Meanwhile, the business sector that experienced the lowest growth was Corporate Services at 0.46 percent, followed by Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling at 0.60 percent, and Construction at 0.96 percent. Other business sectors experienced positive growth. When viewed from the creation of sources of economic growth in Ogan Komering Ulu in 2021, all business fields positively contribute to sources of economic growth; other business fields contribute to economic growth but are not very significant. The role of different business fields other than those mentioned above on Ogan Komering Ulu's economic growth other business fields grew positively by 0.53 percent.

1.2. Literature Review

1.2.1. Agriculture Sector Potential

The agricultural sector's potential is a significant topic, especially for countries that rely on the farming sector, such as Indonesia. The agricultural sector is strategic and plays an important role in the national economy and the survival of society, especially in contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), providing employment, and providing domestic food. The role of agriculture is significant in various aspects of life, especially in countries that rely on the agricultural sector such as Indonesia.

1.2.2. Sustainable Development

In the book "Sustainable Agricultural Development," sustainable agriculture is essentially considered vital because it meets the increasing demand for food amid rapid population growth and reduces the negative environmental impacts of agriculture. Sustainable agriculture includes various activities that utilize crop wastes such as dried leaves, stems, stumps, etc., as natural compost. It can even use livestock manure for biofertilizers that nourish the soil. Some of the methods applied in sustainable agriculture include wise soil management, efficient water management, biodiversity, organic farming, agroforestry, waste reduction and recycling, organic farming education and extension, and government policies and support for organic agriculture [*7*]

1.3. Research Objective

This research aims to analyze the agricultural sector's potential based on classification in OKU Regency and the farming industry's potential based on its role in sustainable agriculture in OKU Regency.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data processing method used to answer the problem formulation was analyzing the agricultural sector's potential based on the farming sector's classification and role in sustainable development in OKU Regency. To answer this objective, the LQ analysis was used [8], where further according to Ref. [9], the LQ is used to determine the basis/excellence and non-basis commodities. The approach that is often used in determining the basis and non-basis categories is the following equation approach:

$$LQ = \frac{si/nt}{Si/Nt} \quad \text{.....(1.1)}$$

Description:
LQ : Location Quotient coefficient,
Si : total GRDP i in the City/Regency
Nt : total GRDP in the City/Regency
S : total GRDP production in the Province,
N: total GRDP production in the Province

From the formula above, there are 3 categories of Location Quotient (LQ) calculation results in the regional economy. From the calculation of the Location Quotient (LQ) the general criteria produced are:

a. If LQ> 1, called a basic commodity means that agricultural production of forestry and plantations in the region can meet the needs of the region and even other countries.
b. If LQ < 1, it is called a non-base commodity, because the level of agricultural, forestry, and plantation production in the region is lower than the level of the reference region.
c. If LQ = 1, then the level of agricultural, forestry, and plantation production in the region is equal to the level of the reference area. Further analysis of Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ)

DLQ is a modified form of LQ analysis that is used to determine if the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors will be sustainable in the future. The rise and fall of DLQ can be seen for a particular sector at different time dimensions with the following formulation [10]:

$$DLQ = \frac{(1 + \text{gik})/(1 + \text{gk})}{(1 + gtp)/(1 + gt)}$$

Where:
DLQ: Potential index of sector i in OKU district.
gik : Growth rate of value added of sector and subsector i in OKU Regency
gk : Average GRDP growth rate in OKU Regency
gtp : Growth rate of value added in sector and subsector i in South Sumatra Province
gt : Average GRDP growth of South Sumatra Province.

Where:
DLQ > 1: The sector is growing faster in the analyzed region compared to the reference region, indicating a leading sector.

DLQ < 1: The sector is growing slower in the analyzed region compared to the reference region.

Furthermore, quantitative descriptive analysis was carried out to analyze the role of the agricultural sector in sustainable development in OKU Regency based on the L/Q results.

Then to answer the formulation of the problem, the classification of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in this study using the Klassen Typology is used. Klassen Typology analysis is an analysis used to determine the position of economic sectors in a region. This analysis compares the rate and contribution of an economic sector in the research location with the same sector in the reference area. In this study, the location used is OKU Regency, while the reference area is South Sumatra Province. The analysis results will then group the economic sectors into 4 quadrants. The following is the classification of Klassen's typology in the financial sector of OKU Regency:

Y / R	Yik < Yk	Yik >Yk
Rik > Ri	Quadrant III Fast growing area	Quadrant I Advanced and fast-growing s
Rik < Ri	Quadrant IV Relatively underdeveloped regions	Quadrant II Developed but depressed areas

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Potential of Agriculture Sector by Classification in OKU Regency

3.1.1. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

To find out whether the sector is in a basic or non-basic sector situation, it can be known by the LQ (Location Quotient) analysis method by comparing the total GRDP in OKU Regency with the GRDP of South Sumatra, in this case, it will be centered on the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry sector:

Table 3. Table of LQ Calculation in 2014-2024 in the Agriculture Sector of OKU Regency, 2024

Tahun	si	nt	Si	Nt	si/nt	Si/Nt	LQ
2014	7987,73	9989,9	2285943	7795474,12	0,80	0,293	2,73
2015	8230,96	10674,63	2398674	7844568,13	0,77	0,316	2,52
2016	8556,8	11470,61	2478548	7860002,84	0,75	0,315	2,37
2017	8904,37	12373,95	2353279	8205351,24	0,72	0,287	2,51
2018	9339,33	13383,13	2276302	8625963,61	0,70	0,264	2,64
2019	9867,73	14647,67	2272156	9124195,66	0,67	0,249	2,71
2020	9866,72	14815,09	2388577	9139545,39	0,67	0,261	2,55
2021	10116,56	15730,26	2555140	9387940,85	0,64	0,272	2,36
2022	10683,32	17613,75	2767941	9951125,99	0,61	0,278	2,18
2023	11875,24	19019,37	3045269	10493042,3	0,62	0,290	2,15
2024	11925,13	20873,12	3298211	10562177,2	0,57	0,312	1,83
Jumlah	107353,9	160591,5	28120040,2	98989387,3	7,51	3,128	26,54
Rata-rata	9759,445	14599,23	2556367,291	8999035,21	0,68	0,284	2,41

Source: OKU BPS data (processed)

Based on Table 3, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is one of the main contributors to the GRDP of South Sumatra Province. Three sectors have the most significant proportion of contribution to the GRDP of South Sumatra Province, including the Manufacturing Industry sector Rp. 3,792,448.5; Trade Rp. 3,725,320.7 billion; and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Rp. 3,045,269 billion. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector contributes 10% of the total GRDP of South Sumatra Province. Abundant natural and human resources support the development of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. Especially with the potential demographic bonus, the labor absorption of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in South Sumatra Province will reach 31.68% by 2024 (BPS OKU, 2024), the 3rd highest compared to 13 other sectors.

The results of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis classify the role of 16 economic sectors in South Sumatra Province into two categories, namely base and non-base, during the study period, namely 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. From the calculations in Table 4.1, it can be seen that the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector can be declared a base sector, this can be seen from the average results of Fisheries in OKU Regency in the last five years, which can be declared a base sector in the LQ calculation, because it has an LQ result of more than 1, which is 2.41, so the sector can be declared a base sector, meaning that the sector can be declared a base sector.

3.1.2. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Analysis

DLQ is a modified form of LQ analysis used to determine if the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector will be sustainable in the future. In testing using LQ analysis, a sector can be seen in different periods, whether it has increased or decreased. DLQ (Dynamic Location Quotient) is a modification of SLQ by accommodating the amount of GRDP from time to time, in this case DLQ will be used to analyze the development of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in the future. (The table on DLQ calculation can be seen in the Table 4.

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that in 2014 DLQ = 2.42, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in OKU Regency can be expected to become a basic sector in the future, because the DLQ value > 1. In 2015 DLQ = 4.77 means that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors grew faster in the OKU Regency region compared to the South Sumatra Province region, indicating that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are superior, just like the previous year DLQ in 2016 to 2019 DLQ value> 1 where 2016 DLQ is 1.96, 2017 is 1.56, 2028 is 6.25 which means it shows the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are superior in OKU Regency. Whereas in 2020 DLQ = 0.00 which shows the

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agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors are not leading sectors, this is because in 2020 right during the Covid-19 pandemic, all agricultural sectors in OKU experienced a decrease in production in all sectors, be it agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Table 4. Table of DLQ Calculation in 2014-2024 in the Agriculture Sector of OKU Regency, 2024

Tahun	1+gik	1+gtp	(1+gik)/(1+gk)	(1+gtp)/(1+gt)	DLQ
2014	4,78	5,34	0,46	5,34	2,42
2015	-2,22	5,47	-0,20	5,47	4,77
2016	-4,38	4,80	-0,51	4,80	1,96
2017	-4,05	3,34	-0,49	2,97	1,56
2018	-2,27	3,77	-0,29	3,77	6,25
2019	0,82	6,22	0,09	6,22	3,83
2020	6,12	5,78	0,67	0,26	0,00
2021	7,97	6,02	1,33	6,02	2,77
2022	9,33	6,93	0,78	6,93	3,29
2023	11,02	7,35	1,19	7,35	1,25
Jumlah	27,12	55,02	3,03	49,13	28,10
Rata-rata	2,712	5,502	0,303	4,913	2,81

Source: Primary Data (processed)

However, in 2021 the amount of DLQ increased again with a value of DLQ = 2.77 where DLQ> 1, which shows that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors grew faster in the OKU Regency region compared to the South Sumatra Province region, which can be said that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are leading sectors in OKU Regency. Likewise, in 2022, namely DLQ = 3.29 and 2023 DLQ = 1.25, which shows DLQ> 1, meaning that the potential development of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in OKU Regency is higher than the potential development of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in South Sumatra Province so that it can be said that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in OKU Regency are leading sectors.

From the results of the calculation of the average analysis from 2014 to 2023, LQ = 4.91 and the results of the calculation of DLQ analysis = 2.81, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector in OKU Regency is a leading sector, meaning that the current Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector in OKU Regency is a base sector and will remain a base in the future so that the sector is called a sustainable sector.

The Potential of the Agriculture Sector Based on its Role in Sustainable Agriculture in OKU RegencyThe Klassen Typology analysis is intended to determine the detailed development of the two previous calculations; in this analysis, it will be determined how the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in OKU Regency will develop, in the study a structure of economic growth patterns in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors will be produced which are divided into 4 groups, namely as follows:

If risk > ri and Yik > Yi then the sector is fast developing and fast growing.

If rik > ri and Yik < Yi then the sector is fast growing

If rik < ri and Yik > Yi then the sector is developed and growing slowly

If rik < ri and Yik < Yi then the sector is relatively lagging behind

Based on the research results, it can be as follows:

No	Uraian	Nilai
1	Y_i	$Yi = \frac{PDRB2014 - 2023}{Rata - rata\ PDRB}$ $Yi = \frac{19.019.368,5}{1.188.710,532}$ $Yi = 0,52$
2	r_{ik}	$rik = \frac{Nilai\ pertumbuhan\ Ekonomi\ PDRB\ (\%)}{Rata - rata\ Pertumbuhan\ ekonomi\ Nilai\ PDRB}$ $rik = \frac{5,28}{168,20}$ $rik = 3,13$
3	Y_{ik}	$Yik = \frac{Nilai\ PDRB2014 - 2023}{Rata - rata\ Nilai\ PDRB}$ $Yik = \frac{13.124,8}{32.365,9}$ $Yik = 0,40$
4	r_i	$ri = \frac{Nilai\ pertumbuhan\ Ekonimi\ (\%)}{Rata-rata\ (\%)}$ $ri = \frac{1,23}{0,91}$ $ri = 1,33$

Source: BPS data (processed)

The analysis results will then group the economic sectors into 4 quadrants. The following is the classification of Klassen's typology in the financial sector of OKU Regency:

Y / R	Yik < Yk	Yik >Yk
Rik > Ri	Quadrant III Fast growing area	Quadrant I Advanced and fast-growing regions
Rik < Ri	Quadrant IV Relatively underdeveloped areas	Quadrant II Developed but depressed areas

Based on the above calculations, it can be seen that rik > ri and Yik < Yi; therefore, OKU Regency is in quadrant III of the fast-growing sector. Potential of the Agricultural Sector Based on its Role in Sustainable Agriculture in OKU Regency, the potential of the OKU Regency region is calculated using LQ and DLQ, and then the results are divided into superior, lagging mainstay, and prospective categories. The superior category includes regions already well-developed and with high economic performance. Lagging regions are those that struggle with economic growth. Flagship regions are sectors that are the focus of development because they have great potential for future economic growth. Meanwhile, prospective regions have great potential for development but have not been fully utilized. OKU Regency in 2023 shows diverse potential in various economic sectors. The commodity excels in food crop production in the agricultural sector, especially corn and cassava. This shows that the agricultural sector in OKU Regency can fulfill local needs and

has export opportunities. However, some agricultural, horticultural, and biopharmaceutical commodities in other regions are still lagging and depend on supplies from outside. The plantation sector, especially oil palm and rubber, is a mainstay in sub-districts such as Lubuk Raja and Lubuk Batang. This potential is significant for improving the regional economy. Nevertheless, developing other commodities such as rubber and palm oil is still not optimal. Only a few areas have superior potential in the livestock sector, especially in goats and sheep. Meanwhile, the poultry sector and livestock meat production are still unable to compete with other regions. The aquaculture sector in some subdistricts, such as Baturaja Barat, shows good potential, especially in pond and cage farming, while the capture fisheries sector has difficulty competing due to geographical limitations.

It is suggested that local governments should focus on infrastructure development that supports the agricultural sector, such as irrigation systems and modern farming technology. Appropriate technology can increase the yield of superior crops such as corn and cassava and reduce dependence on other regions for biopharma commodities and ornamental plants. As palm oil and rubber are the primary commodities, it is important to diversify products so they do not depend solely on them. Increasing added value by processing plantation products into finished products, such as palm oil and processed rubber, can increase regional income. The livestock and aquaculture sectors in OKU Regency have great potential, but development is still limited. Programs are needed to increase the capacity of farmers and fish farmers through training, provision of superior seeds, and technological support to increase productivity and product quality.

4. CONCLUSION

After going through the LQ calculation, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector can be declared a basic/potential sector of Gross Regional Product (GRDP) with an LQ value> 1, namely 2.41, which means that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is able to meet the needs of the people in OKU Regency in 2014 until 2023. From the results of the LQ and DLQ comparison, namely LQ = 2.41 and DLQ = 2.81, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are leading sectors, which means that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors which are currently the basic sectors will remain the fundamental sectors in the future. This shows that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors are sustainable. From the results of the Klassen Typology analysis where rik > ri and Yik < Yi, the Potential of the Agricultural Sector Based on its Role in Sustainable Agriculture in OKU Regency is in quadrant III of the fast-growing sector.

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