
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN THE SUBOSUKOWONOSRATEN AREA



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Abstract

This study analyzes the economic development plan of the Subosukowonosraten area, which includes Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Sragen, and Klaten. As one of the main growth centers in Central Java, this region has strategic potential in agriculture, industry, and services. However, significant challenges remain, particularly in regional disparities caused by differences in economic structures and access to resources. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method complemented by secondary statistical data, such as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Williamson Index, and unemployment rate, to capture both the dynamics and inequalities across districts. Analytical tools including Klassen Typology, Location Quotient (LQ), and Shift Share (SS) were applied to identify potential sectors and regional disparities. The findings highlight that the manufacturing industry is the leading contributor to regional GRDP, followed by agriculture, which still faces issues of low productivity and limited competitiveness. To address these challenges, the cluster development approach is proposed as a comprehensive strategy by grouping regions according to their sectoral advantages—industrial, agricultural, or commercial clusters. This method fosters synergy, enhances competitiveness, and ensures sustainable growth through integrated regional cooperation. The proposed plan also emphasizes strengthening agricultural networks, improving human resource capacity through training, and fostering collaboration between government, industry, and educational institutions. Ultimately, the economic development plan of Subosukowonosraten aims to achieve inclusive and equitable growth, reduce disparities, and strengthen the region's position as a competitive economic hub in Central Java.

Keywords: Subosukowonosraten, Economic Development, Regional Inequality, Cluster Development, Regional Planning

INTRODUCTION

Regional development is an effort to improve the social, economic, and environmental conditions of an area in a planned and sustainable manner. In order to achieve this goal, many regions implement various regional planning strategies. The strategy can be developed to improve all aspects in certain areas, especially in the economic aspects in the Subosukowonosraten area. The Subosukowonosraten area (Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Sragen, and Klaten) has a strategic position as one of the centers of economic growth in Central Java because it is supported by the potential of the agriculture, processing industry, and service sectors. In addition, this region is quite developed because of the functional connection between Surakarta as the center of economic activity and the area surrounding Surakarta itself, and the area supports several sectors, both in agriculture, industry, and trade (Sari et al., 2019).

Although the Subosukowonosraten area has considerable potential and has a good impact on regions, economic development in this region faces challenges due to inequality between regions. This inequality is closely related to the uneven economic structure. Areas that have a fairly high dependence on the traditional agricultural sector tend to have a lower growth rate compared to areas dominated by the industrial and service sectors in their economic growth. In addition, economic growth in Subosukowonosraten is also influenced by structural factors, such as investment levels, unemployment, and education. However, on the other hand, the income gap between regions can also affect economic growth (Woyanti, 2023). Inequality between regions can also be seen from the facilities found in a region, because it is one of the factors that cause uneven development and cause inequality between regions (Wontiana et al., 2016). The existence of high unemployment and the quality of education greatly affect regional inequality.

Economic growth in Subosukowonosraten also correlates with inequality in the region, because areas with high economic growth are not always more socio-economically equitable (Wijayanti & Pratono, 2008). Thus, the economic development strategy in Subosukowonosraten must pay attention to equity in addition to pursuing growth.

Thus, Subosukowonosraten's economic development plan needs to be directed, not only to increase regional GDP growth, but also to reduce the gap between regions. This effort can be carried out through strengthening the creative industry sector and modern services, empowering sustainable agriculture, improving the quality of human resources, and equitable distribution of economic and social infrastructure.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a **qualitative descriptive approach** aimed at analyzing the economic conditions of the Subosukowonosraten region based on its potential, problems, and development prospects. A qualitative approach was chosen as it allows for a comprehensive description of the empirical realities related to economic growth, regional disparities, and sectoral dynamics within the area. In addition, this research also incorporates simple quantitative methods through the processing of statistical data to strengthen the analysis results, particularly in measuring indicators such as economic growth, regional inequality, and sectoral performance.

The type of data used in this study consists of **secondary data** obtained from various official sources, including the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), government publications,

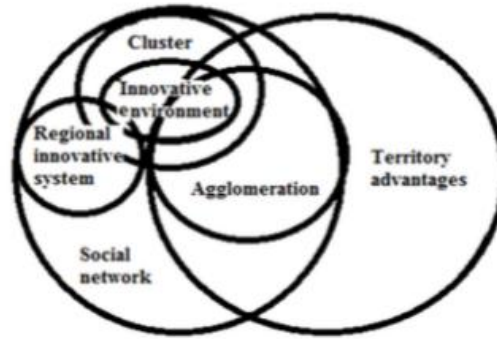
as well as relevant journals and previous research. Secondary data include indicators such as the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Williamson Index, open unemployment rate, Human Development Index, and poverty levels. The use of secondary data enables the researchers to examine the macroeconomic conditions of the region more objectively and to compare the dynamics across districts and cities within Subosukowonosraten.

The analytical techniques applied in this research include **descriptive comparative analysis, Klassen Typology, and Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share (SS) analysis**. Descriptive analysis is used to explain the conditions and development trends of the region, while Klassen Typology is utilized to classify areas based on economic growth and GRDP per capita. LQ and SS analyses are employed to identify basic and potential sectors that can serve as the main drivers of economic growth in the study area. This approach is further reinforced by interpreting relevant literature and regional development concepts.

The research stages were carried out through several systematic steps: (1) collecting secondary data from official publications and academic literature; (2) processing quantitative data using regional economic analysis tools such as Klassen Typology, LQ, and SS; (3) analyzing the results to identify potential, challenges, and regional disparities; and (4) formulating an economic development concept based on a cluster approach. The results of this analysis then serve as the foundation for preparing strategic plans for the economic development of Subosukowonosraten, emphasizing equitable growth, sectoral competitiveness, and sustainable development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the general overview, analysis, and formulation of potential problems in the Subosukowonosraten region, an economic development concept capable of mitigating the problems faced by the Subosukowonosraten region is needed. The economic development concept in the Subosukowonosraten region can utilize the cluster development method. This method prioritizes the promotion of industrial and innovative development by encouraging the growth of regional clusters. For example, the cluster development method differentiates which areas will be focused on as industrial clusters, which areas will be agricultural clusters, and which will be commercial clusters (Shavina & Prokofev, 2020). Thus, the clusters can develop together and not rely solely on one cluster. This approach can increase the resilience of the Subosukowonosraten region to uncertain economic changes. In the cluster development approach, attention must be paid to sustainable regional and environmental management to maintain regional balance. The cluster development method can be illustrated as in the figure below.



Source: (Shavina & Prokofev, 2020)

The cluster approach to economic development in Subosukowonosraten, as depicted in the figure above, can encompass regional innovation systems, agglomeration, government innovation, and regional advantages. Therefore, the cluster approach can be beneficial for a region.

The manufacturing industry sector is a leading sector that contributes the largest to the GRDP in the Subosukowonosraten region. Indirectly, this sector is the mainstay of economic development in Subosukowonosraten. Furthermore, there is the agricultural sector, which is a significant contributor to the GRDP. However, agriculture is not the primary focus for development. While the agricultural sector is still widely present in the Subosukowonosraten region, it tends to have low productivity and lacks competitiveness. With a cluster development approach, integrated economic development across regions can be achieved, as each region will be grouped according to its characteristics, ensuring all sectors are highly competitive. This cluster development approach requires strong and integrated interregional cooperation, both in terms of regional cooperation to synchronize economic development policies and strong interregional connectivity integration to support the movement of goods and services.

This cluster method is more focused on the development of leading sectors in Subosukowonosraten, by establishing agreed-upon clusters according to the sectors that contribute the most to GRDP and have strong competitiveness, to become drivers of overall economic growth in Subosukowonosraten. The development of integrated industrial clusters, agricultural clusters, and integrated inter-regional connectivity will be a factor in economic growth, which will increase added value in a region and will create many new job opportunities.

The primary objective of economic development planning in Subosukowonosraten is regional synergy for inclusive growth in Subosukowonosraten. This objective implies synergy or cooperation between regions and integration in economic development by forming specific clusters according to regional characteristics, which will support economic growth and create new jobs. The implementation of this economic development requires strong interregional cooperation and a common policy framework for implementing economic development, in order to support connected economic growth.

Discussion

The economic development plan for Subosukowonosraten aligns with the planned regional conditions, namely as a center of economic growth in Central Java. The primary focus of economic development in Subosukowonosraten is tourism, the creative industry,

MSMEs, and sustainable food self-sufficiency. Through plans and programs for economic development, Subosukowonosraten can become a center of economic growth, with the following plans.

Sustainable Agricultural Network Strengthening Plan to increase Food Self-Sufficiency and regional competitiveness

Strengthening sustainable agricultural networks in Subosukowonosraten is a strategic effort to increase food self-sufficiency and regional competitiveness through a holistic and integrated approach. The primary focus is on addressing fundamental issues in the agricultural sector, such as land conversion, low productivity, technological limitations, and challenges in the food distribution chain. The agricultural sector in Subosukowonosraten faces pressure due to the conversion of productive land into non-agricultural land, such as housing and industry. This has resulted in a reduction in the area of rice fields that form the basis of food production. This plan can be implemented through several mutually supportive strategic steps.:

1. Strengthening Agricultural Infrastructure

Developing agricultural infrastructure, like better irrigation systems, more effective post-harvest storage, and more efficient distribution networks, will support the sustainability of the agricultural sector. Adequate infrastructure can also reduce post-harvest losses and facilitate market access.

2. Diversification of Agricultural Products and Agricultural Processing

To increase the added value and competitiveness of agricultural products, it is important to develop agricultural commodities that have the potential to have high market value, such as agricultural products. Organic farming and processed agricultural products. This will open up new market opportunities, both locally and nationally.

This strengthening plan is expected to accelerate the achievement of food security, reduce dependence on food imports, and increase Subosukowonosraten regional competitiveness in the agricultural sector, while supporting welfare of farmers in a more sustainable manner.

Workforce skills training plan to ensure the readiness of competent and adaptive human resources to the ever-growing needs of the industry

Skills training for the Subosukowonosraten workforce is crucial to ensuring the readiness of competent and adaptive human resources to meet the changing needs of the rapidly evolving industry and agricultural developments. In this context, the training involves various strategic steps to align workforce capabilities with the increasingly dynamic demands of the labor market, particularly in sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and services. Some key points of this plan are:

1. Strengthening Soft Skills

Besides technical skills, soft skills such as communication, teamwork, and Time management are also crucial. Modern industries require workers to work collaboratively in dynamic teams. Therefore, training also focuses on interpersonal skills that support success in the workplace.

2. Collaboration with Industrial Sectors and Educational Institutions

Close collaboration between the government, the private sector, and educational institutions ensures that the training provided is aligned with specific industry needs. Through this partnership, training programs can be more targeted and relevant by

providing opportunities for the workforce to take part in internships or on-the-job training at the company.

3. Human Resources Capacity Building and Farmer Training

Through relevant skills training, such as precision farming management and agribusiness management, farmers can become more competent. and be able to manage farming businesses more efficiently. This training can be provided by training institutions or job training centers (BLK) that offer certified programs.

Overall, this training plan aims to improve workforce competency, reduce the skills gap, and create human resources who are ready to face the challenges of the ever-evolving industry.

Planning Stage

Baseline	Level I	Level II	Level III	Stage IV
2024	2025-2029	2030-2034	2035-2039	2040-2045
He	Normalization	Growth	Strengthening	Continuation
Description	Forming clusters which is specifically for several sectors that are the competitiveness of the economy, and creates collaboration instruments between stakeholders	Collaboration Integration between small, medium, and large businesses between sectors in Solo Raya	Encouraging collaboration between the government, the business world, and universities to support innovation and technological development in economic clusters	Realizing the economy Solo Raya is independent and competitive
Strengthening Independence Solo Raya economy through synergy between sectors	Forming economic clusters that focus on leading sectors and strengthening collaboration between stakeholders can have a positive impact on increasing economic competitiveness, creating jobs, and accelerating sustainable	Increase productivity, Creating jobs and supporting economic equality across regions in Greater Solo, particularly in outlying areas. With the support of infrastructure, government policies, and effective collaboration platforms,	Through strengthening collaboration, each party can maximize its role, produce innovations that support economic competitiveness, create superior products, and expand technology-based employment opportunities.	To realize the economy To achieve an independent and competitive Greater Solo, the primary focus must be on developing leading sectors, such as the creative industry, tourism, technology, and agriculture. These sectors can support each other, with tourism promoting local products and the creative industry introducing Greater Solo culture to the global market.

regional
growth.

CONCLUSION

The development of the Subosukowonosraten area in Central Java is a strategic step to stimulate the economy in Joglosemar and Subosukowonosraten. Subosukowonosraten is expected to become a hub connecting Central Java to other provinces and countries via air transportation. Furthermore, it is hoped that it will create a growth center that can alleviate the region's economic challenges.

Based on the regional characteristics of the economy, various potentials and problems are presented. These potentials and problems can then indicate the main problems of planning. The main issue of the planning area is the need for regional synergy to realize the optimization of growth centers and city function services to support inclusive growth in Subosukowonosraten. This issue needs to be addressed so that problems do not arise that are protracted and become major problems. As an effort to resolve these planning issues, the concept of the Cluster Development Method is formulated, namely being given a distinction where the focus will be on industrial clusters, which areas will become agricultural clusters, and which will become commercial clusters. This concept is more focused on the development of sectors that are leading sectors in Subosukowonosraten, by determining clusters that have been agreed upon in accordance with the sectors that are the largest contributors to GRDP and which have strong competitiveness, to become drivers of overall economic growth in Subosukowonosraten.

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