

Analysis Development Gaps District and City of South Sulawesi Province Indonesia

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Abstract: Development inequality becomes interesting to discuss because of the inequality of development is one of the impact of the beginning of development itself and if not immediately addressed it will be bad for the areas that are left behind. This study aims to determine the inequality of development in 24 districts / cities in South Sulawesi Province. Data that is used is panel data of year 2011-2016 at 24 Regency City in South Sulawesi Province. The data used is sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Provinces and Regencies and municipalities in South Sulawesi Province. The analysis model used is income inequality analysis, Klassen Tipologi Analysis, Williamson Index, and Theil Index. The result of the analysis shows that there is high income inequality in regency/city in South Sulawesi Province, marked by high gini ratio. On the other hand the Williamson index shows a lower number than the national. This shows that the regional inequality in South Sulawesi Province is lower than the national inequality of the region. Furthermore, Theil Index shows that the existing regional inequality in South Sulawesi Province is more caused by internal factor of Regency/City than external factor.

Keywords: Developmental Inequality, Economic Growth, Williamson Index.

JEL Classification: D.63, R.58

PRELIMINARY

The aim of national development is to realize a peaceful, democratic, just, competitive, advanced and prosperous Indonesian society in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia is a country with a high level of diversity, where each region has different natural, economic and cultural potentials. The diversity of potential and characteristics of these resources causes uneven development among regions. Development carried out in each region essentially requires growth, efficiency, equity and sustainability.

The Ministry of National Development Planning (2013) said the income gap in a region would lead to various problems, such as increasing migration from poorer regions to more developed regions, crime, and conflicts between communities. In the context of the state, the gap will reduce public trust in the government, then it will threaten the integrity of a country. Therefore, the gap must be overcome by the government by encouraging poorer regions to be able to catch up with the economy towards the already rich regions.

Therefore economic development must be directed towards efficiency (equity), equity (equity) and sustainability (Todaro, 2009). Indonesia is a country with a high degree of diversity, where differences between regions are a logical consequence of differences in natural, economic, social and cultural characteristics. Areas with potential natural resources and favorable locations, which should develop and create accelerated development for

disadvantaged areas are not present optimally (Rustiadi et al., 2009). Balanced regional development that can encourage optimal economic growth created by the synergy of interaction between regions is also not achieved optimally (Anwar, 2005; Kurian, 2007).

The tendency of high regional inequality between developed and developing regions is influenced by several factors, including economic development progress (Williamson, 1965; Elbers et al., 2004; D. Mahardiki and RP Santoso, 2014), fiscal decentralization (Akhmad, at.al , 2012: issues of ethnic discrimination and market failure such as excessive migration, Boadway and Flatters, 1982; Ascani et al., 2012), and concentration of natural resources Venables (2003). Lessmann (2011) further states that the issue of regional inequality is very closely related to economic development, where developing countries have a higher level of regional inequality compared to developed countries, besides the imbalance of regional development always varies between countries over time, thus it is very important to investigate the causes.

Matsui (2005) in his study concluded that government should play an important role in encouraging private sector activities in the regional economy of a region. Kimura (2007) in his research that the administrative marginalization that took place in North Sulawesi Province caused high inequality with the Gorontalo region, which spurred the formation of Gorontalo Province. Areas with efficient administration will be able to invite investment, because licensing is not always complicated whereas regions

with poor administrative performance (bottleneck bureaucracy) are not attractive to investors, (6) social culture; people who are left behind generally do not have institutions and behaviors that are conducive to economic development, (7) economy; said that economic factors that cause inequality between regions, including can be classified as follows: economic factors associated with differences in the quantity and quality of the factors of production owned such as land, infrastructure, labor, capital, organizations and companies, related economic factors with accumulation of various factors, economic factors related to free markets and their effects on spread effects and backwash effects, economic factors related to market distortions such as immobility, price policy, limited specialization, limited skills of workers and so on.

The Ministry of National Development Planning (2013) said that the causes of regional disparities in Indonesia could be caused by gaps in the availability of infrastructure and financial capacity between regions. Infrastructure is an input in the production process that can provide an increase in marginal productivity at output. Appropriate and appropriate infrastructure can help encourage various economic activities through its functions that can facilitate the production process and human mobility, goods and services. Meanwhile, gaps in terms of inter-regional financial capacity can be seen from the aspect of total regional income, and the quality of regional spending. The two aspects above have a real influence on regional economic performance.

In line with this, Sjafrizal (2008) says development inequality between regions is a common aspect that occurs in the economic activities of a region. This inequality is basically caused by differences in the content of natural resources and the demographic conditions found in each region. As a result of these differences, the ability of a region to drive the development process is different, because it is not surprising that in each region there are usually developed regions and underdeveloped regions. The occurrence of inequality between regions has implications for the level of community welfare because the aspects of inter-regional development inequality have implications for the formulation of regional development policies carried out by regional governments.

The economic growth of the Province of South Sulawesi in the last five years has been quite high, growing above the national average. But behind the high economic growth, development inequality that occurred in the province of South Sulawesi was quite high. Urban areas in southern Sulawesi provinces Like Makassar City, Pare-pere and Palopo Cities generally have higher per capita income, and lower poverty rates.

The Central Statistics Agency (2017) said that the economic growth of South Sulawesi Province in 2016 reached 7.41 percent, and was ranked as the third national. South Sulawesi's Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) reached Rp. 269.34 trillion in 2016, compared to the 2007 GRDP of

Rp. 69.271 trillion (current price). This economic growth even happened when the export value of South Sulawesi actually dropped. The support of economic growth is the food crop agriculture sector which accounts for 39 percent of the total GRDP value. 2016 economic growth has a major impact on people's welfare because the agricultural sector as a driver of economic growth is a sector that holds more than 51 percent of the workforce in South Sulawesi.

In general, regions that have an economic base in the agricultural sector are identical to underdevelopment. However, it can be a unique and unique force in launching regional development strategies. The strong relationship between the agricultural sector (upstream) and the industrial sector (downstream) in the structure of the regional economy is a strong foundation in economic development. By identifying the things that cause the creation of inequality in the development that occurs, it is expected to be able to immediately anticipate and anticipate the imbalances that occur so that synchronization of regional developments can be created immediately.

Based on the background of the problem, the purpose of this research is to identify income inequality, and the development of districts / cities in South Sulawesi Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in South Sulawesi Province. The data used in this study are panel data of 24 districts and cities in South Sulawesi Province, from 2011 to 2016. The data used was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of South Sulawesi Province and the Central Bureau of Statistics of 24 Regencies and Cities in South Sulawesi Province. Data needed include; GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product), economic growth, per capita income, Gini ratio, number of poor people from each district and city in South Sulawesi Province.

The data analysis used is as follows;

1. **Klassen Typology Analysis** is used to describe the patterns and structure of economic growth in each region. Ministry of National Development Planning, (2013); Aswandi and Mudrajat Kuncoro, (2002) say the **Klassen Typology** analysis consists of four situations;
 - a) **Kuadran I** (first) namely high income and high growth areas are regions that have higher economic growth and higher per capita income compared to South Sulawesi Province
 - b) **Quadrant II** (second), namely high income but low growth is an area that has a higher per capita income, but the growth rate is lower than South Sulawesi Province
 - c) **Awareness III** (third), namely high growth but low income areas, are regions that have high growth rates, but the level of income per capita is lower compared to South Sulawesi Province
 - d) And the fourth (fourth) awareness is that the area is

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relatively low (low growth and low income) is an area that has a rate of economic growth and lower per capita income compared to South Sulawesi Province

2. Analysis of Economic Inequality between Regions is used 2 types of analysis namely;

- a) Williamson Inequality Index (Syafrizal, 1997), namely the analysis used as a regional inequality index (regional inequality). With the indicator that if the Williamson inequality index number is getting closer to zero, it indicates that the inequality is getting smaller and if the index number shows that it is getting farther away from zero then it indicates that inequality is widening. The Williamson index can be calculated using the formula;

$$IW = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Y_i - Y)^2 n_i/n}{Y}}$$

Where

Y_i = GRDP per capita in the district i

Y = GRDP per capita on average in South Sulawesi Province

n_i = number of population in Regency i

n = population in South Sulawesi Province

b) Theil Index

Theil index is used to help determine the inequality of districts / cities and the dominant causes of inequality. The main characteristic of this Theil index is its ability to distinguish between regional inequality and inequality in a region (within inequality) (Kuncoro, 2002).

Inequality in this region is more indicated by the proportion of each sector in South Sulawesi Province, each sector consisting of agriculture, mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry sector, electricity, gas and water supply sector, building sector, sector hotels and restaurants, the transportation and communication sector, the financial sector, and

the services sector, which are proportioned to workers in their respective sectors.

Theil index is expressed in the formula

$$T = Tb + Tw$$

$$T = \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) T_i + \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) \log \left(\frac{Y_i/Y}{n_i/n} \right)$$

Where

$$T_i = \sum_j \frac{Y_{ij}}{Y_i} \log \left(\frac{Y_{ij}/Y_i}{N_{ij}/N_i} \right)$$

Where

T = Theil Index

Tw = Theil Within, Regency / city internal sectoral inequality

Tb = Theil Between, inequality between regencies / cities

Y_i = Regency / city GRDP i

Y_{ij} = GRDP sector-j sector District / city i

Y = Total GRDP in South Sulawesi

N_i = Number of Workers in Regency / City i

N_{ij} = Number of J-sector Workers in Regency / City i

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Income Inequality

Income inequality between regencies and cities in South Sulawesi Province can be seen from the per capita Broto Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in each district / city in South Sulawesi Province as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows that Makassar City and East Luwu District are two regions that have a high per capita GRDP far above other areas in the Southern Province. Makassar said that as long as the Provincial Capital has an average per capita income in 2011-2016 of Rp. 55,977,500 per year, or 4 times more than Jeneponto Regency with the lowest per capita GRDP of Rp. 12,775,600. This shows that income inequality between regions in South Sulawesi province is quite high.

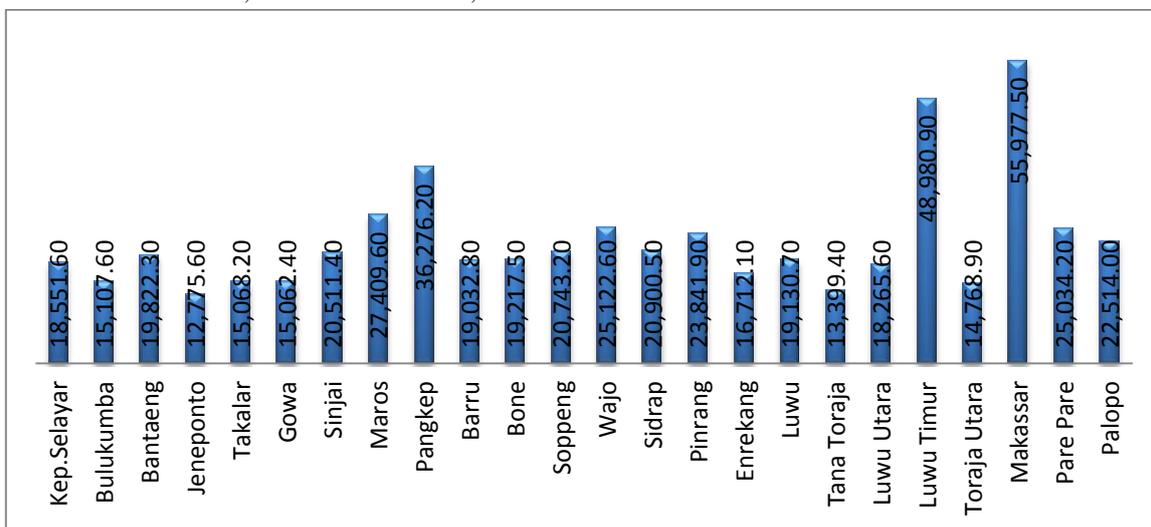


Figure 1. Average Percentage of Percentage of Per capita District in South Sulawesi Province in 2011-2016.

Pattern and Economic Structure of South Sulawesi Province

To find out the classification of regions based on two main indicators, namely economic growth and income or gross regional domestic product per capita. By determining the growth rate of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in 2011-2016 as the vertical axis, while the average income for capitalization for 2011-2016 is the horizontal axis. Under these conditions the regencies and cities are divided into four groups, namely fast-growing and fast-growing regencies (high growth and high income) in the first quadrant, advanced but low growth districts quadrant four, fast developing districts (high growth but low income) awareness of two. And districts that are relatively left behind (low growth and low income). (Bappenas, 2013).

Quadrant I is a fast-growing and high-income area (high growth and high income) There are five urban districts in the Selata Sulawesi Province that experience a GDP growth rate and a higher level of income per capita than the average of all regions. Basically these areas are the most developed areas, both in terms of the level of development and the speed of growth. The area includes; Makassar City, Pare-Pare City, Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency, Maros and Wajo District.

Quadrant II, developed but depressed (high income but low growth), there are three kabupaten and cities namely; East Luwu District, Pinrang Regency and Palolo City. Basically this area is relatively advanced but has been depressed in recent years as the growth rate has declined due to the stress of the main activities of the area concerned. Therefore, even though this area is a fairly developed area, especially the East Luwu district which has a relatively large GRDP contributed by the mining sector, because of the global price of tin in recent years the economic growth of East Luwu Regency has been low.

Quadrant III is a fast growing area (high growth but low income): There are nine districts that are included in the fast-growing area, namely: North Tator Regency, Bantaeng, Takalar, Selayar, Bone, Sidrap, Jeneponto, Luwu, and North Luwu. This area is a region that has enormous development potential, but is still not properly processed. Therefore, even though the rate of economic growth is high but the level of income per capita is relatively low, reflecting the development stage that has been achieved is relatively low compared to other regions. Because of that, in the future this area is estimated to be able to develop rapidly to catch up with developed regions.

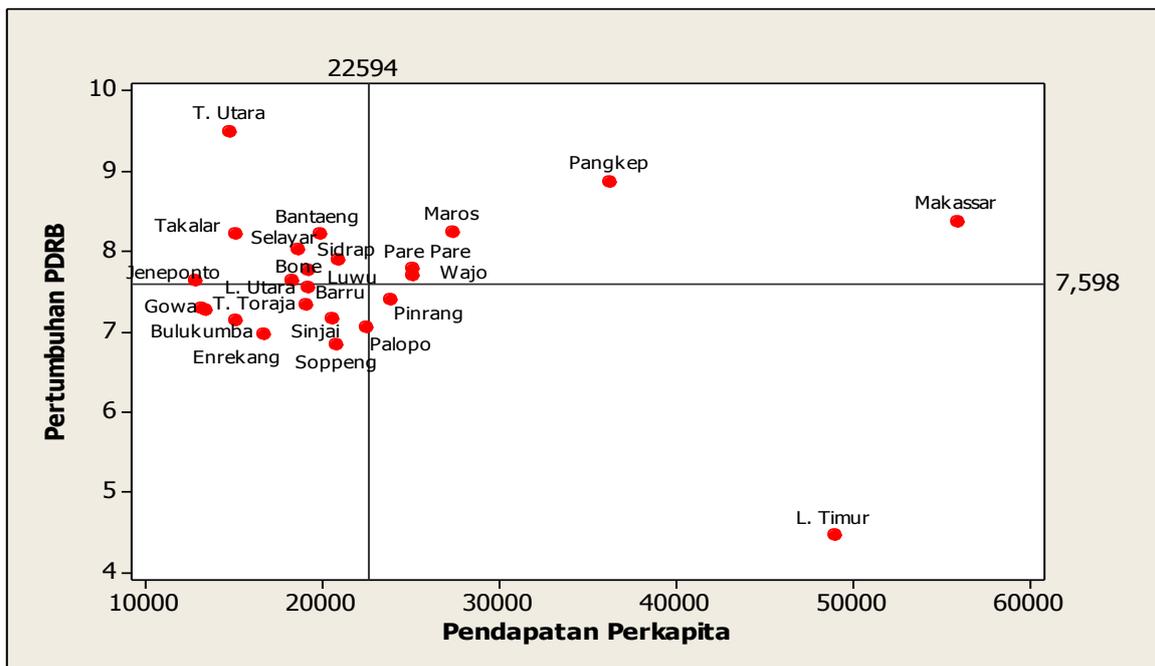


Figure 3. Pola Hubungan antara pendapatan Perkapita dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Tahun 2011-2017.
Source: Data processed.

Quadrant IV is a relatively lagging region (low growth and low income). There are seven districts included in relatively disadvantaged areas, namely Enrekang District, Sinjai, Soppeng, Gowa, Tana Toraja, and Barru. The area is an area that has a growth rate and per capita income that is below the average of all regions. This means that both the level of prosperity of the community and the level of economic growth in this area are still relatively low. But this does not mean that this area will not develop in the future.

If we look carefully, then we see that there are three districts / cities that are quite extreme far from the center, two regions are in quadrant I, Makassar City, Pangkep Regency and one area in quadrant II, East Luwu Regency. Makassar as the Capital of South Sulawesi Province is the most developed city and shows a fairly rapid development in the last six years, as is the case with Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency, also quite developed in the last few years, where in Pangkep Regency there is a Cement

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Industry which is sufficiently encouraging developmental development . While East Luwuk Regency is an advanced region, but in recent years there has been a high level of pressure. This is because the price of world tin tends to decline, while East Luwu Regency is a district that has a large tin mine, so that with the drop in the price of world tin it puts pressure on East Luwuk district.

Regional Inequality (Williamson Index).

The results of regional inequality analysis based on the Williamson Index can be grouped into categories of regions with low inequality with Williamson index value <0,3, moderate inequality with Williamsams index value between 0,3-0,7, and high inequality level with Williamsam index > 0.7 Ministry of PPN / Bappenas, 2013.

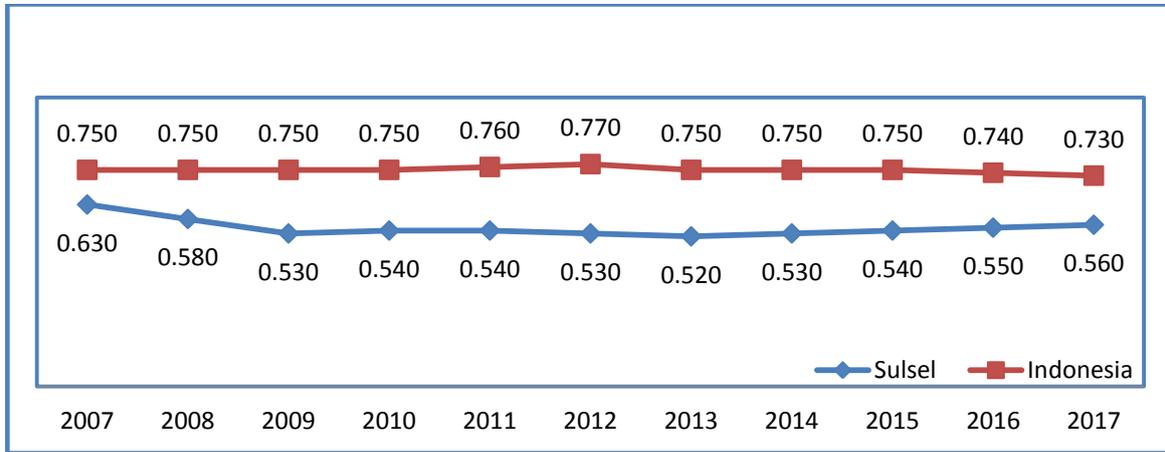


Figure 4. Development of the Williamson Index for 2007-2017

Source: BPS Source: Data processed.

Figure 4 shows that development inequality is based on Williamson index of the Province of South Sulawesi during the period 2011-2006 at a moderate level of 0.54. Much lower than the national imbalance reaching 0.73. Even though the provincial index of South Sulawesi Province is lower than the national level, it needs to be given more attention, considering that from 2013 to 2016 the index williamson index of the Province of South Sulawesi tends to increase from 0.520 in 2013, up to 0.540 in 2014, 0.550 years 2015 and 0.560 in 2016. While the williamson index nationally tends to decline.

Theil index

By using the Williamson Index we can show the level of inequality of a region, but this analysis is considered less in-depth to see the relationship between the regions causing

inequality. Therefore, the Theil index analysis is also used to further examine the magnitude of disparity (total disparity) which is composed in two, namely the disparity between regencies / cities (between) and disparities in districts / cities (within).

The calculation of the Theil index Figure 5. shows that there is inequality in South Sulawesi Province with a level of inequality of 0, 2112 for 2011, increasing to 0.2304 in 2012, increasing until it reaches 0.2767 in 2016. Theil within and Theil calculations between, it is known that theil within proportion is greater than the value between. Where the theil within index value is 0.1121 while theil between 0.0991 in 2011. For 2016, theil within is equal to 0.14157 while for the theil between the index is 0.1415 in 2016..

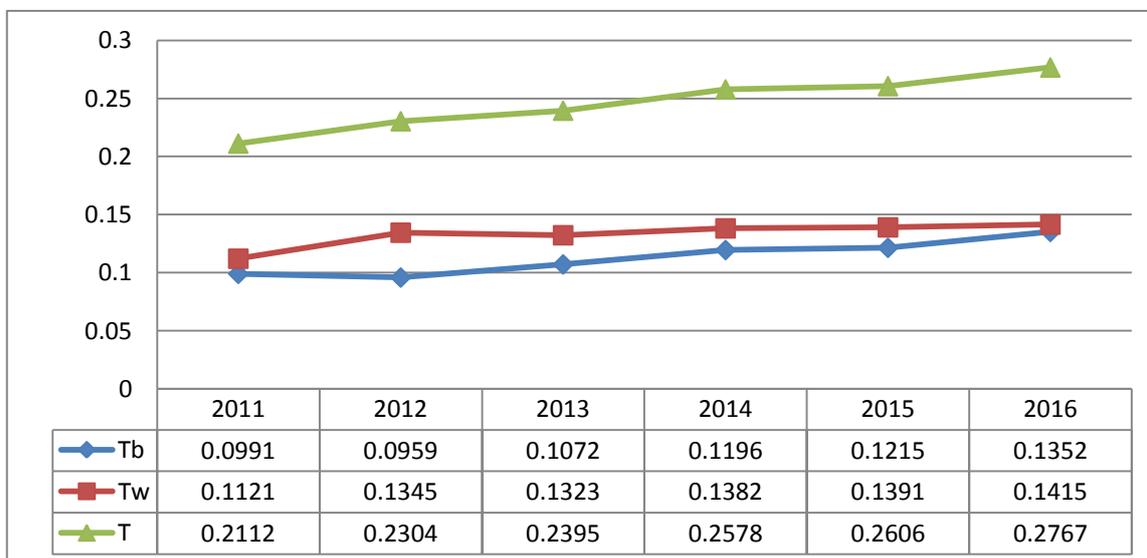


Figure 5. Theil Index of South Sulawesi Province in 2011-2016

It can be seen from the magnitude of the decomposition percentage of Theil Index that the source of disparity originates from disparities in regencies / cities in South Sulawesi Province.

Table 1. Theil Index Between Districts / Cities in South Sulawesi Province, 2011-2016

No	Kabupaten/Kota	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Kep.Selayar	-0,0023	-0,0022	-0,0021	-0,0012	-0,0022	-0,0012
2	Bulukumba	-0,0057	-0,0047	-0,0065	-0,0081	-0,0065	-0,0073
3	Bantaeng	-0,0039	-0,004	-0,0037	-0,0035	-0,0023	-0,0036
4	Jeneponto	-0,0077	-0,0067	-0,0069	-0,007	-0,0072	-0,0068
5	Takalar	-0,0051	-0,005	-0,0047	-0,0044	-0,0043	-0,0043
6	Gowa	-0,0114	-0,0119	-0,0113	-0,0107	-0,0121	-0,0113
7	Sinjai	-0,0028	-0,0036	-0,0038	-0,004	-0,0033	-0,0032
8	Maros	-0,0051	-0,0045	-0,0044	-0,0043	-0,0047	-0,0036
9	Pangkep	0,0310	0,0072	0,0075	0,0087	0,0088	0,0097
10	Barru	-0,0024	-0,0023	-0,0019	-0,0016	-0,0018	-0,001
11	Bone	-0,0113	-0,0124	-0,0111	-0,0098	-0,0099	-0,011
12	Soppeng	-0,0025	-0,0033	-0,0033	-0,0034	-0,0022	-0,0019
13	Wajo	-0,0014	-0,0018	-0,0022	-0,0025	-0,002	-0,0021
14	Sidrap	-0,0005	-0,0005	-0,0003	-0,0003	-0,0016	-0,0008
15	Pinrang	-0,0045	-0,0042	-0,0035	-0,0031	-0,0027	-0,0041
16	Enrekang	-0,0037	-0,0045	-0,0042	-0,004	-0,0036	-0,0038
17	Luwu	-0,0039	-0,003	-0,0031	-0,0032	-0,0026	-0,0005
18	Tana Toraja	-0,0066	-0,0078	-0,0091	-0,0101	-0,0082	-0,009
19	Luwu Utara	-0,0099	-0,0041	-0,0039	-0,0038	-0,0038	-0,0029
20	Luwu Timur	0,0656	0,0701	0,0666	0,0627	0,0525	0,0467
21	Tator Utara	-0,0005	-0,0005	-0,0003	-0,0003	-0,0016	-0,0008
22	Makassar	0,0922	0,1034	0,1163	0,1296	0,138	0,1522
23	Pare Pare	0,0006	0,0011	0,0017	0,0022	0,0026	0,0033
24	Palopo	0,0009	0,0011	0,0014	0,0017	0,0022	0,0025

Source: Data processed.

Table 1 shows that in the last six years, there were five districts and cities contributing to inequality in South Sulawesi Province, respectively, Makassar City, East Luwu District, Pangkep District, Palopo City and Pare-pare City. Makassar City has the biggest contribution to the occurrence of inequality between regencies / cities in South Sulawesi Province, which is 0.0922 in 2011, rising every year and becoming 0.1522 in 2016. Furthermore East Luwu is 0.0656 in 2011 respectively. , then rose to 0.0701 in 2012, then fell in the last four years to 0.0467 in 2016. Next are Pangkep Regency, Palopo City and Pare-pare City. If we pay

attention to the five regions, namely, Makassar City, as the Capital of South Sulawesi Province is developing rapidly as a metropilita city in eastern Indonesia. While East Luwu Regency has a large Nical Mine which is also well developed, along with the world nickel mining. While Pangkep Regency as the center of the cement industry is also quite developed, thus making these three regions grow rapidly. While the City of Pare-pare and the City of Palopo are two fairly developed cities, yet many have contributed to the imbalance of development in the province of South Sulawesi.

Table 2. Theil Within Index of Districts / Cities in South Sulawesi Province in 2011-2016

No	Kabupaten/Kota	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Kep.Selayar	0,0016	0,0014	0,0014	0,0014	0,0015	0,0014
2	Bulukumba	0,0008	0,0007	0,0002	0,0016	0,0013	0,0019
3	Bantaeng	0,0011	0,0014	0,0013	0,0013	0,0012	0,0014
4	Jeneponto	0,0017	0,0016	0,0018	0,0021	0,0028	0,0031
5	Takalar	0,0006	0,0001	0,0002	0,0003	0,0004	0,0003
6	Gowa	0,0036	0,0037	0,0037	0,0037	0,0041	0,0045
7	Sinjai	0,0006	0,0007	0,0008	0,0009	0,0008	0,0009
8	Maros	0,0066	0,0069	0,0073	0,0071	0,0089	0,0092
9	Pangkep	0,0201	0,0241	0,0196	0,0162	0,0165	0,0133
10	Barru	0,0002	0,0002	0,0002	0,0005	0,0003	0,0002

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11	Bone	0,0051	0,0059	0,0058	0,0052	0,0053	0,0059
12	Soppeng	0,0007	0,0018	0,0017	0,0017	0,0011	0,0014
13	Wajo	0,0059	0,0058	0,0055	0,0058	0,0062	0,0064
14	Sidrap	0,0023	0,0023	0,0024	0,0025	0,0025	0,0022
15	Pinrang	0,0013	0,0021	0,0005	0,0008	0,0005	0,0014
16	Enrekang	0,0012	0,0011	0,0012	0,0015	0,0012	0,0014
17	Luwu	0,0018	0,0013	0,0019	0,0025	0,0017	0,0011
18	Tana Toraja	0,0033	0,0046	0,0044	0,0054	0,0039	0,0023
19	Luwu Utara	0,0051	0,0059	0,0056	0,0065	0,0064	0,0064
20	Luwu Timur	0,0134	0,0196	0,0162	0,0171	0,0167	0,0152
21	Tator Utara	0,0023	0,0026	0,0024	0,0034	0,0039	0,0033
22	Makassar	0,0246	0,0311	0,0387	0,0395	0,0412	0,0467
23	Pare Pare	0,0057	0,0068	0,0069	0,0075	0,0072	0,0078
24	Palopo	0,0025	0,0028	0,0026	0,0037	0,0035	0,0038
		0,1121	0,1345	0,1323	0,1382	0,1391	0,1415

Source: Data processed

able 2 shows that the Theil Within index of South Sulawesi Province is 0.1121 in 2011, 0.1345 in 2012, 0.1323 in 2013, 0.1382 in 2014, 0.1391 in 2015 and 0.1415 in 2009. This shows that there are imbalances in the internal districts / cities in South Sulawesi which tend to increase from year to year. The regions with the largest inequality in 2004 included Makassar City (0.0246) and Pangkep District (0.201) and. For Pangkep Regency itself, the sector that provides the largest proportion of inequality is the manufacturing industry and other sectors, as well as the city of Makassar, the sector that provides the largest proportion of inequality is the manufacturing sector and other sectors.

In 2011, the area with the largest internal inequality was Makassar City which was 0.0246, Pangkep Regency (0.0201, East Luwu Regency (0.0134), as well as for 2012, 2013 and 2014. In 2016 the highest internal inequality was in Makassar City is 0.0467, followed by East Luwu district and Pangkep Regency by 0.0152 and 0.0133 respectively.

CONCLUSION AND POLICY INPLICATIONS

Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the level of income inequality in South Sulawesi Province is quite high which is characterized by a high ratio of gini. This is said because the ratio of the province of South Sulawesi is higher than the national gini ratio. Then the results of the Klassen Typology analysis show that there are three districts / cities that are quite extreme, and are far from the central point, two regions are in quadrant I, Makassar City, Pangkep Regency and one in quadrant IV, East Luwu Regency. Makassar as the Capital City of South Sulawesi Province is the most developed city and shows a fairly rapid development in the past six years, While Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency, is also quite developed due to the fact that Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency has a fairly developed Cement Industry. On the other hand, East Luwuk Regency is an advanced region, but in recent years there has been a high pressure. This is because in East Luwu Regency there is a

large Tima Mine company, where in the past few years the price of world tin has decreased so that the growth of East Luwuk district has become depressed.

The Wiliamson Index analysis shows that regional inequality between regencies / cities in South Sulawesi Province during the 2011-2016 period averaged 0.550. This figure shows a moderate level of inequality, and is lower than the national average of 0.740. Theil Index analysis shows that regional inequality that occurs more is due to theil within the city district compared to the external factor (Theil between) city districts. There are 5 districts in the city that cause external inequality, namely, Makassar City, Palopo, Pare-pare, Pengulajen Kepulauan Regency and East Luwu Regency.

Policy Implications

To reduce development inequality and in South Sulawesi Province, the efforts of local governments are needed, especially in overcoming internal inequality between sectors in districts / cities as the highest form of inequality compared to inequality between districts / cities. In addition, a special strategy is needed for the existing regencies so that the development of these districts can be equal to the developed districts / cities in South Sulawesi Province and create synergic relationships between the regencies and cities in South Sulawesi Province.

To reduce the growing inequality of development in South Sulawesi Province, it is necessary to encourage the formation of new economic growth centers that can reduce inequality in the region with the development of potential sectors that can encourage development synergy between sectors, improve the development of good service infrastructure related to education infrastructure , health, and social, where the increase in infrastructure is expected to be able to encourage lagging regions. This development pattern is expected to increase economic activity in South Sulawesi Province so that it can create optimization of development, especially in reducing inequality that occurs.

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