

IV. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and calculation of the data, there are two conclusion as follow.

1. During the reserch period, based on the SLQ and DLQ analysis known that there are leading and not leading sctor in most of districts and cities in Central Java Province. Educational services sector and health services and social activities sector are include as leading sector in most of districts and cities in Central Java. While there is mining and quarrying sector include as non leading sector in most of districts and cities in Central Java Province.
2. During the research period, based on Overlay analysis known that manufacturing industry sector is include as a potential sector in most of district and cities in Central Java Province where about twenty seven areas are include in it, they are Banjarnegara, Banyumas, Batang, Blora, Boyolali, Brebes, Cilacap, Demak, Jepara, Klaten, Magelang, Pati, Pekalongan, Pemalang, Purbalingga, Purworejo, Rembang, Sragen, Tegal, Wonogiri, Wonosobo, Magelang City, Pekalongan City, Salatiga City, Semarang City, Surakarta City and Tegal City.

B. Implications

By knowing the leading and not leading sectors also potential sectors in each district and city in Central Java will help increase the contribution of the GRDP and economic growth in Central Java that can

improve society welfare. Knowing this, the efforts that can be done are as follows.

1. Local governments need to set priorities for development of the leading sectors. With the determination of development priorities in leading sectors, does not mean that other sectors are not important, but this is done due to limited funds and resources available owned by each region.
2. The local government can do counseling or coaching to boost the manufacturing sector. Then need the stimulation from local government such as subsidies, ease of licensing, or through price control to attract the private sector and the public. Providing facilities and infrastructure is also needed to boost the production of goods and services.

B. Research Limitation

In this research, researcher could not analyze until the sub-sector or commodity because of the limited data. Then the researcher use the five year period from 2011 to 2015 due to the limitations of the data updates in subsequent years.