

## **LAPORAN**

### **International Conference and Call for Paper**

**548th International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science - ICMESS**

**14th - 15th December, 2019 at Dubai, United Arab Emirate**



**Presented by:  
Elistia, SE, MM**

**Faculty of Economic and Business  
Esa Unggul University**

**Desember 2019**

## **I. Background**

Researchfora is World's largest Non-profitable professional organization meant for research development and promotion in the field of Science, Engineering, Technology, Management, Economics, Social Science, Medical & Health Science. Researchfora is a paramount body which has brought technical revolution and sustainable development of Science, Engineering, Technology, Management, Economics, Social Science, and Medical & Health Science. Researchfora constitutes of professional wizards and overseas technical leaders who have left no stones unturned to reinforce the field of Science, Engineering, Technology, Management, Economics, Social Science, Medical & Health Science. The organization conducts technical conferences, seminars and workshop at different parts of country to reduce the gap between curriculum and their practical implementation among students, research scholars, professors, Engineers & scientists. Today Researchfora is one of the leading publishers of research papers in its high quality peer reviewed journals, proceeding and research magazine. The organization provides a brilliant scope of research and development to geniuses and wizards working in the field of engineering by providing financial aids by which economic constraints won't retaliate the technical growth and research development.

## **II. Call for Paper Presentation Content**

548th International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science - ICMESS 14th - 15th December, 2019 at Dubai, United Arab Emirate, I submit my paper entitles:

### **“Study of Alignment between Potential and Leading Sectors in Sambas, West Kalimantan, Indonesia”**

The development of an area is inseparable from the role of resources, both natural resources and human resources. Both of these resources are very important in determining the success of regional development. Sambas Regency, which is one of the Regencies in West Kalimantan Province, in its development process is inseparable from national development but is highly adapted to the potential and problems that exist in the region. This is due to differences in conditions, needs and potential problems that are owned by each region. If a region can manage the leading sector and its economic potential, then it will quickly have an impact on the quality of Human Resources and Economic Growth is very high. The results of the analysis of leading sectors using the Location Quotient (LQ) measuring instrument that Sambas has the top 3 leading sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Large and Retail Trade, Processing Industry. The challenge is the management of regional natural resource potential that is influenced by factors in the development of human resources, infrastructure, investment and business capital that are oriented towards regional potential growth. The study recommends that local governments need to establish regional spending policies in investment in education-oriented to building the productivity of potential local natural resources, among others, Manufacturing, Mining and Excavation, and Tourism. Keywords - Leading Sectors, Potential Sectors, Local Development, Location Quotient.

### III. Conference Program and Schedule

For detail program schedule see the attachment

- Day 1 : 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2019  
09.00 am: Registration Participant  
09.30 am: Opening  
10.30 am till 04.00 pm: Presentation paper
- Day 2: 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2019  
10.00 am till 13.00 pm: Presentation paper

						<div>✦ Timing of presentation As per Dubai Local Time</div> <div>✦ Venue: Flora Grand Hotel</div> <div>Address: P.O. Box : 120328, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E.</div>	
Registration and Reporting time 9.30AM				Inauguration Function 10.00AM		Vote of Thanks 10.15AM	
(10.30 AM to 12.00 PM)							
Sl no.	Paper ID.	Paper Title	Author	Co-authors	Author's Affiliation		
1	RF-ICMESSDUBA-14129-6663	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF MANAGEMENT'S COMMITMENT TO SAFETY AND THE SAFE BEHAVIOUR OF EMPLOYEES: A STUDY IN TURKEY	SERPIL AYTAC	SALIH DURSUN	BURSA ULUDAG UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES. TURKEY		
2	RF-ICMESSDUBA-14129-6831	STUDY OF ALIGNMENT BETWEEN POTENTIAL AND LEADING SECTORS IN SAMBAS, WEST KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA	ELISTIA		ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY, JAKARTA, INDONESIA		
3	RF-ICMESSDUBA-14129-6891	THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGIES THAT ARE USED IN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS ON JOB SATISFACTION: THE CASE OF THE TURKISH GARMENT SECTOR	ÖZLEM KAYA		HITIT UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF FINE ARTS, DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILE AND FASHION DESIGN		

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4	RF-ICMHSDUBA-14129-6611	PAIN MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE: A CASE STUDY OF PATIENTS IN A PRIVATE RENAL FACILITY	ADAM JK	GOVENDER S	DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, DURBAN, KWA-ZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA
5	GS-ICOGP-DBAI-13129-1961	ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PROCESS OF DE-OILING AND REACTIVATION OF OIL REFINERY SPENT CLAY	ISAM A.H. AL ZUBAIDI	ADIL AL TAMIMI, MOSTAFA AL ZUBAIDI	KIDNEY & DIALYSIS CENTRE, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA
6	AR-SL2E-ABDHBI-141219-300	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCHOOL AND MATHEMATICS OF PUPILS WITH MILD INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY	PAVEL ZIKL	ADÉLA JANIŠOVÁ, KLÁRA MRŠTINOVÁ, ŠTĚPÁNKA SMOLÁKOVÁ, KAMILA DVOŘÁKOVÁ	FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE/ UNIVERSITY OF REGINA / SASKATCHEWAN-CANADA
INSTITUTE OF PRIMARY AND PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ, ROKITANSKÉHO 62, 500 03 HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ, CZECH REPUBLIC					

#### IV. Documentation :

548th International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science -  
ICMESS 14th - 15th December, 2019 at Dubai, United Arab Emirate



#### V. Content File Presentation and Certificate

 **548th International Conference  
on Management, Economics  
& Social Science - ICMESS 2019**  
14th – 15th December, 2019  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates



**Analysis of Alignment between Potential and Leading Sectors  
in Sambas, West Kalimantan, Indonesia**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Sambas Regency is one of the regencies of West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The total area of Sambas reaches 6,394.70 Km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 2018 of 532,609 inhabitants. Sambas Regency consists of 193 villages and 605 hamlets.

The role of the Regional Government in the era of Regional Autonomy in implementing development is getting bigger. Implementation of development is not only concentrated in one sector or field but the interrelationships between sectors or sectors.

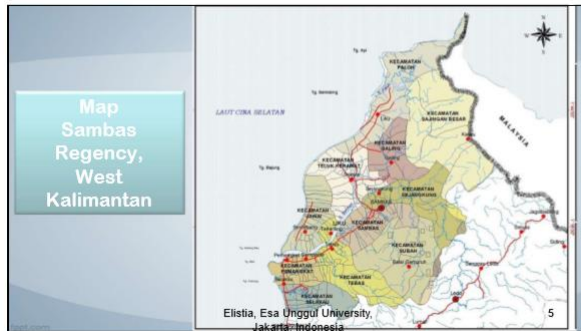
The success rate of economic development will be related to human resource development including improving the quality of life such as education, health, infrastructure development, socio-economic development, and other factors.

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## INTRODUCTION

Based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data based on current prices, the economic contribution of Sambas Regency to West Kalimantan Province is quite large, which is in the fourth position after Pontianak City, Kubu Raya Regency, and Ketapang Regency. The relatively high contribution of the Sambas Regency economy to West Kalimantan was mainly supported by contributions from the agriculture and trade categories.

The GRDP includes regional estimates on the three major sectors including their sub-sectors, namely:

1. Agriculture, fishery and forestry
2. Industry sector: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, and water
3. Service sector: Transport, communication, and storage, trade, finance, ownership of dwellings and real estate, private government services

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## INTRODUCTION

The economic structure of Sambas Regency is dominated by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, which is around 32.54 percent, following the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair was 17.39 percent and the Manufacturing Industry Sector was 12.10 percent. As a comparison, in 2014 the contributions of the three sectors were 33.37 percent each; 17.45 percent and 12.68 percent.

The potential economic strength of Sambas Regency is not only from Natural Resources (SDA) but also from Human Resources (HR) as a factor of production. According to Adam Smith (Arsyad, 1999), a country's production system contains 3 components of production factors namely natural resources, human resources, and capital to produce output and added value in the form of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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## II. METHODOLOGY

LQ analysis is used to show the size of the economic sector's role in a region by comparing the same sector in a larger region. This method is used to identify potential economic sectors that are superior and can be developed in an area. Also, it is used to identify the comparative advantages of an area. One of the analysis tools to see the base sector or sector that has a 'specialization' of development based on a region or region is the Location Quotient index (LQ). The calculation of this indicator can use several data approaches, for example, sectoral employment data, production value data or gross value-added data that is contained in the GRDP.

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## II. METHODOLOGY

LQ measurement produces the following criteria:

- If  $LQ > 1$ , sector  $i$  in the analysis area is the leading sector, that is, the sector with a higher level of specialization in the analysis area than the reference region.
- If  $LQ = 1$ , sector  $i$  in the analysis area is not a superior sector, that is, the sector with the same level of specialization as the reference area. If  $LQ < 1$ , sector  $i$  in the analysis area is not a superior sector, that is the sector whose specialization level is lower than the reference region.

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## III. Literature Review

### Human Resources as an Economic Mover

The development of an area is inseparable from the role of resources, both natural resources and human resources. Both of these resources are very important in determining the success of regional development. History shows that people can prosper because they succeed in utilizing the resources they have. Sector, that is, the sector with a higher level of specialization in the analysis area than the reference region.

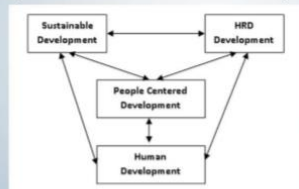
### Population-Based Development

Population-oriented development consists of four interrelated development concepts, namely: Sustainable Development, Human Resource Development (HRD), Human Development, Human-Development Development (People Centered Development). The relationship between these concepts can be seen in Figure 2. Measurement of population-oriented development using IPBK (Population-Based Development Index). The index uses five dimensions in its measurement, namely: community participation, sustainability, integration, partiality towards the poor, and equality (Jalal, 2014).

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## III. Literature Review

### The Relationship of Human Resources with the Concept of Development



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## III. Literature Review

### Investment Policy on Economic Development

According to Todaro (2000: 137-138), investment plays an important role in driving the nation's economic life, because capital formation enlarges production capacity, increases national income and creates new jobs, in this case will further expand employment opportunities.

Furthermore, Mankiv (2003: 61) states that technological innovation is one of the factors that can increase investment demand.

According to Sukimo (2008: 122), investment can also be interpreted as spending or spending by investors or companies to buy capital goods and equipment to increase the ability to produce goods and services available in the economy.

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## IV. Result and Discussion

### Main Sector of Sambas Regency

Based on the results of calculations on GRDP data, it is reflected that some primary and tertiary sectors that specialize in Sambas Regency and have the opportunity to be traded outside the region, especially: The agricultural sector, especially the subsector of food crops, horticulture, plantations, animal husbandry, and fisheries.

The five sectors will be able to meet expectations to be developed and have the opportunity to gain markets in several areas in West Kalimantan and other regions if only supported by several factors, for example availability of infrastructure, competitive prices and also continuous production.

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## IV. Result and Discussion

From the results of these calculations it can be said that the economic structure of the leading sector of Sambas Regency is derived from the following:

1. The agricultural sector, especially the subsector of food crops, horticulture, plantations, animal husbandry, and fisheries. The five sectors will be able to meet expectations to be developed and have the opportunity to gain markets in several regions in West Kalimantan and other regions if only supported by several factors, for example, the availability of infrastructure, competitive prices and also continuous production.
2. Large and retail trade sectors; Car and Motorcycle repair development opportunities can be translated that if only the agricultural sector and other sectors develop, the trade sector will also develop. Thus, there is a positive correlation between the development of the trade sector with other sectors.
3. The processing industry sector is a downstream process of the availability of materials from the agriculture and fisheries sector in food and beverage processing, wood, bamboo, rattan and the like, then the rubber industry, rubber, and plastic goods will automatically also increase the wholesale and retail trade sector.

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Table 1.  
Local Quotient (LQ) Sambas Regency

No	Business Field	Economic Structure										LQ Sambas									
		Sambas					West Kalimantan					ID Sambas									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018					
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14.81	14.22	14.05	14.32	14.27	25.30	22.77	22.52	22.81	23.17	1.49	1.39	1.51	1.50	1.48					
2	Mining and quarrying	1.04	1.08	1.02	1.00	0.99	4.29	4.32	4.75	4.57	4.68	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.21					
3	Processing industry	12.83	12.74	12.65	12.62	12.45	16.85	16.62	16.50	16.14	15.79	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.79					
4	Electricity and Gas	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.53	0.49	0.48	0.48					
5	Water supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45					
6	Construction	7.45	7.55	7.55	7.54	7.52	10.05	11.41	11.13	11.29	10.95	0.68	0.66	0.68	0.67	0.69					
7	Wholesale and retail trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair	17.66	17.93	17.79	17.63	17.57	15.08	15.28	15.08	14.90	14.89	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.39					
8	Transportation and Warehousing	2.51	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.51	4.20	4.18	4.23	4.23	4.32	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58					
9	Accommodation and Food and Drink	1.98	2.01	2.05	2.06	2.08	2.29	2.31	2.29	2.26	2.30	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.86					
10	Educational Services	4.41	4.68	4.91	5.32	5.43	4.12	4.37	4.58	5.05	5.14	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06					

Table 1.  
Local Quotient (LQ) Sambas Regency (cont'd)

11. Financial Services and Insurance	2.58	2.65	2.66	2.69	3.01	3.60	3.61	3.76	3.84	3.95	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.76
12. Real Estate	3.49	3.46	3.38	3.29	3.24	3.02	2.98	2.90	2.84	2.81	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.35
13. Company Services	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
14. Information and Communication	3.84	3.92	3.99	3.95	3.96	4.72	4.83	4.93	4.91	4.94	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80
15. Educational Services	4.56	4.59	4.62	4.48	4.40	4.35	4.28	4.34	3.99	3.99	1.05	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.12
16. Health Services and Social Activities	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.42	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83
17. Other services	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.90	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.94

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Table 2.  
Natural Resources Policy in Sambas Regency

No	Districts	Policy
1	Selakau	Gold, Copper, Tin (Metal Minerals) Commodities, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), Stones and Lugg (Rock Commodities)
2	Selakau Timur	Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin (Metal Minerals) Commodities, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), Stones and Lugg (Rock Commodities)
3	Pemanggat	Rock and Soil (Rock Commodities), Quartz Sand (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities)
4	Saraga	Rock and Soil (Rock Commodities), Quartz Sand (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities)
5	Senapan	-
6	Telas	Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin (Metal Minerals) Commodities, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), Stones and Lugg (Rock Commodities)
7	Tekarang	-
8	Sambas	Quartz Sand, Zircon, Feldspar (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), River sand, rock and beach (Rock Commodities)
9	Subah	Gold, Copper, Yacult, Tin (Metal Minerals) Commodities, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), Stones and Lugg (Rock Commodities)
10	Selawi	Zircon, Feldspar, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Tin (Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities), Stone and soil (Rock Commodities)
11	Jawa	Rock and Soil (Rock Commodities)
12	Jawa	Quartz Sand, Zircon, Tin (Non-Metallic Mineral)
13	Jawa Selatan	Quartz Sand, Zircon, Tin (Non-Metallic Mineral)
14	Telus Kramat	-
15	Galang	Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral)
16	Tengpan	Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral)
17	Tengpan	Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral), Rock and soil (Rock Commodities)
18	Tengpan Besar	Coal, Gold, Silver, Tin (Metal Minerals) Commodities, Yacult, Quartz Sand, Zircon (Non-Metallic Mineral), Stone, Beach and Soil (Rock Commodities)
19	Paloh	-

Table 3.  
Natural Resources Tourist Policy in Sambas Regency

No	District	Location	Tourist Attraction	Marine Tourism
1	Selakau	Sar Rusa	Pantai Polana Beach	Marine Tourism
2	Pemanggat	Pemanggat Kota	Pantai Gada/Tengas Beach	Marine Tourism
			Pantai Tanjung Batu Beach	Marine Tourism
			Pantai Sira Beach	Marine Tourism
3	Tekarang	Tekarang	Tanah Peking Ular Putih	Religious Tourism
4	Saraga	Saraga	Sawa Plantation	Agro Tourism
5	Telas	Parit Bero	Selindang Mountain Waterfall	Natural Tourism
6	Telas	Mak Jaga	Taman Rekreasi Batu Mak Jaga	Natural Tourism
			Selindang	Agro Tourism
6	Sambas	Dalam Kaum	Awat/Kawitallah Palace	Historical Tourism
			Majid Jami	Historical Tourism
7	Selawi	Sempang Sederang	Water Fall City	Artificial Tourism
			Sederang Lake	Natural Tourism
8	Subah	Sambas Botanical Gardens	Makam Djeng Nadi Dura Hambug	Cultural Tourism
9	Sayed	Semanga	TWA Gunung Benuq	Natural Tourism
10	Galang	Katu Sepulak	Makam Ratu Sepulak	Cultural Tourism
11	Jawa	Sering Bayung Demas Sederang	Natuna Beach	Marine Tourism
12	Jawa Selatan	Dungun Lail	Cari Bendera Beach	Marine Tourism
13	Yakul	Sekura	Puteh Sengai Beach	Marine Tourism
14	Tengpan	Pancor	Perkebunan Salak	Agro Tourism
			Tanjung Tansaban Beach	Natural Tourism
			Desa Anum Parak	Marine Tourism
			Dataran Merdeka Beach	Marine Tourism

Table 3.  
Natural Resources Tourism Policy in Sambas Regency

15	Sengpan Besar	Kalieu	Riam Merasap Waterfall	Natural Tourism
		Santaban	Alam Santok Cave	Religious Tourism
		Sungai Bening	Riam Cagat Waterfall	Natural Tourism
16	Paloh	Tanah Hitam	Tanjung Lestari Beach	Marine Tourism
			Harapan Beach	Marine Tourism
		Selubus	Selimpai Island Beach	Marine Tourism
			Batu Gupatan Recreational Park	Marine Tourism
			Kampak Indah Beach	Marine Tourism
			TWA Tanjung Belimbing	Natural Tourism
			TWA Gunung Lintang	Natural Tourism
			TWA Gunung Asansang	Natural Tourism
		Temajak	Tanjung Bendera Beach	Marine Tourism
			Tanjung Kemuning Beach	Marine Tourism
			Bayuan Beach	Marine Tourism
			Camar Bulan Beach	Marine Tourism
			Demaga Asam Jawa	Marine Tourism
			Telik Along Bahari Beach	Marine Tourism
			Hutan Hutan Tropis Tanjung Dato'	Marine Tourism
			Batu Pipih Beach	Marine Tourism
			Teluk Nibung Waterfall	Marine Tourism
			Gunung Pang Waterfall	Marine Tourism
		Kalimantan	Kalimantan Beach	Marine Tourism
17	Sejangkung	Desa Plantus	Plantus Hill	Natural Tourism

## IV. Result and Discussion

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### Development of Local Economic Potential for Development

The availability of factors of production such as natural resources, capital, labor and technology determines the comparative advantage of a region. The potential factors of production owned by a region will affect the efficiency of economic values that are developed based on these potentials.

To realize an increase in regional economic growth with quality excellence, the government needs to optimize regional comparability. This is intended to develop economic activities based on local resources. Thus the product or service product developed will be more efficient so that it has high competitiveness and competitive advantage at both the domestic and regional levels.

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#### IV. Result and Discussion

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##### Alignment of Local Human Resources Empowerment

Empowerment is a process of changing socio-economic conditions that must always prioritize community self-reliance. The view of community self-sufficiency, in this case, see the process of empowerment is always based on internal dynamics, from, by and for the community, so that more priority to the potential and resources available in the community itself.

This view necessitates a belief that in every community group there are always available resources or potential resources in the framework of meeting needs.

The existing potential requires several efforts to be actualized and to make a real contribution in realizing prosperity without effective efforts, so the existing potential will only cease as potential without contributing to actual life.

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#### IV. Result and Discussion

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##### Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development can be used as a driving force for national development. The existence of adequate infrastructure will contribute to the smooth production and distribution of goods and services that can increase the country's economic growth and increase economic equity in the regions. Infrastructure certainly can also encourage the interest of foreign and domestic investors to invest their capital in Indonesia. (Mega Lestari, 2019).

##### Potential Sector Alignment Model Becomes the Leading Sector

From the results of the literature review and the results of the analysis of leading and potential sectors, it can be described that the model of alignment of potential sectors into leading sectors, namely Human Capital, Infrastructure, and Financial as shown below:

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#### IV. Result and Discussion

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Figure 2. Investment and Development



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#### V. Conclusion

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Based on the research results and discussion, the conclusions are:

1. The three main leading sectors in Sambas namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Large and Retail Trade, Processing Industry.
2. Judging from the availability of valuable natural resources, namely mining and quarrying, then tourism, this is a potential sector to be developed and developed.
3. The availability of good infrastructure will encourage increased output and labor productivity. Increased output productivity because it supports the production and distribution process will have an impact on increasing output. While social infrastructure will increase human capital so that it will have an impact on increasing labor productivity.
4. The aspect of financial capital is very important in the context of the development and processing of natural resources that have the potential to be developed so that it can become a leading sector of the region.

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#### V. Conclusion

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The study recommends that local governments need to establish regional spending policies in investment in education-oriented to building the productivity of potential local natural resources, among others, Manufacturing, Mining and Excavation, and Tourism.6. Efforts to harden from potential sectors to leading sectors are by investing in mining business development and tourism management, and strengthening regional infrastructure through development policies and meeting the needs of human resource competencies through education and training that are aligned with the needs of the potential sectors by providing scholarships, so that for the next 5 to 10 years can contribute to the region. This is a link and match alignment policy between industry needs and education.

6. Efforts to empower potential sectors to leading sectors are by investing in mining business development and tourism management, and strengthening regional infrastructure through development policies and meeting the needs of human resource competencies through education and training that are aligned with the needs of the potential sectors by providing scholarships, so that for the next 5 to 10 years can contribute to the region. This is a link and match alignment policy between industry needs and education.

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THANK YOU

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## **International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science**

Organized by: Researchfora | Dubai, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

### Certificate

*This is to Certify that*

***Elistia***

*has presented a paper entitled "Study of Alignment between  
Potential and Leading Sectors in Sambas, West Kalimantan,  
Indonesia" at the International Conference on Management,  
Economics & Social Science (ICMESS) held in Dubai, UAE  
on 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> December, 2019.*

Researchfora Paper ID

RF-ICMESSDUBA-14129-6831



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