

## **ANALISIS KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN ANTAR WILAYAH PADA WILAYAH EKS KARESIDENAN BESUKI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**

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### ***Abstract***

*The average rate of economic growth in the region Ex Besuki Residency of East Java province during 2006 to 2010 amounted to 5.76% for Jember, Bondowoso by 5.40%, amounting to 5.35% Situbondo and Banyuwangi amounted to 5.15% . The value of the average rate of economic growth in the region Ex residency shows bring Besuki district has the highest growth rate values are Jember. During the 2004 to 2008 economic growth in the region Ex Besuki Residency is not much different, this is because each district in the region have similar ex Besuki Residency potential sector that can be seeded; within the region grouping using kallasen typology, Fourth District (Jember, Bondowoso , Situbondo and Banyuwangi) Former residency in the province of East Java Besuki during 2006 to 2010 is classified as advanced but depressed area, this is because the per capita income in the fourth district is greater than the average per capita income in East Java, while the economic growth rate the four districts is smaller than the rate of economic growth in East Java. The average value of the index between the Williamson County District of Besuki in Ex areas during 2006 to 2010 was 0,165.846.054. From the Williamson index values between district on Former District of Besuki region during 2006 to 2010 showed a low value or close to zero, which means that economic development in the District of Besuki Ex East Java province during 2006 to 2010 is very patchy. Meratnya economic development in the District of Besuki Ex one of East Java province affected by the presence of natural resources contained in the fourth district has a lot in common, so that each district have the potential sector that can be seeded.*

***Keywords:*** *potential sectoral development and inequality*

### **1. Pendahuluan**

Ketimpangan antar wilayah merupakan salah satu fenomena permasalahan pembangunan yang umum terjadi pada negara maju maupun pada negara sedang berkembang pada saat ini. Hipotesa neo-klasik menyimpulkan bahwa pada umumnya ketimpangan pembangunan antar wilayah yang terjadi pada negara maju cenderung lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan negara yang sedang berkembang. Pada dasarnya ketimpangan pembangunan antar wilayah itu sendiri dikarenakan adanya perbedaan kandungan sumber daya alam dan perbedaan kondisi demografi yang ada pada masing-masing wilayah tersebut

Perbedaan potensi yang dimiliki oleh masing-masing wilayah tersebut menjadikan wilayah satu dengan wilayah lainnya memiliki suatu pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pendapatan perkapita yang berbeda. Sehingga perbedaan pertumbuhan ekonomi antar wilayah ini memacu