

Analysis of the Potential and Contribution of the Business Sector in Samarinda City as a Buffer City for IKN

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the business sectors that have the potential to be developed further as an effort for Samarinda City to become a Buffer City for IKN. This type of research is quantitative using secondary data derived from the annual report published by BPS. The data used in this study is data time series for 6 years from 2018-2023. The analysis technique used in this study is the analysis Location Quotient (LQ), analysis Shift-Share, and Quadrant analysis processed using Ms. Excel. The results of the study show that there are 14 base business sectors and 3 non-base business sectors and in Samarinda City. And there are 6 business sectors that have the potential to be developed in supporting the development of IKN.

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1. Introduction

The government's ideas and policy provisions in planning the relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) to East Kalimantan have been agreed upon in the plenary meeting of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in early 2022 and already have permanent legal provisions with the ratification and promulgation of Law No. 3 concerning the National Capital City of 2022 (Law No. 3/22) which contains the regulation of the State Capital City to regulate the Capital City of the archipelago and the implementation of its government carried out by the Nusantara Capital City Authority. The development process of the National Capital has taken place gradually from 2022 to 2045. According to the BPPN ministry, the IKN is an ideal government center, characterized by the simplification of bureaucratic processes, efficiency and work effectiveness, so that the quality of public services can be further improved. The service and management of urban planning as the center of IKN management must be able to reflect international class services that are efficient and oriented *smart government*. Cultural factors, economic factors, and political factors are considered for choosing East Kalimantan as the relocation of the IKN. Some of the criteria for the selection and selection of East Kalimantan as the location for the development of the IKN are the availability of large land owned by the government or state-owned enterprises to reduce costs, the location is geographically located in the middle of the territory of Indonesia that presents justice, the potential for social conflicts is low and has an open culture towards migrants, the carrying capacity of land and raw water, fulfilling the defense and security perimeter, at least against natural disasters, Close to existing cities that have developed for efficiency of initial investment in infrastructure. In terms of economic factors, the economic life of East Kalimantan residents is diverse, ranging from small and medium industries, fisheries, agriculture, plantations, mining and services. The IKN will be a new source of growth which will further accelerate economic growth and accelerate welfare in the area around the IKN. This IKN project can have an economic impact in the short, medium, and long term. In the short term, the development of the IKN can encourage economic activities through infrastructure investment in the IKN area and its surroundings, then encourage trade between regions and open up job creation opportunities so that there is labor absorption. In the medium to long term, the development of the IKN can be a source of new economic growth for the IKN area and its surroundings, because there is an increase in various economic activities and the development of new economic sectors.

Samarinda is the capital of East Kalimantan Province which is also a satellite city or buffer city of the capital city which has a close relationship with the main city, both in terms of economy, social, culture, and infrastructure. In this case, it is hoped that Samarinda can provide benefits for the IKN such as providing resources, labor, tourism and others. The potential sector in the IKN buffer city is very important, in addition to being a form of providing benefits for the development of the IKN as well as a form of developing the economy of the city's region. The development of the potential that a region has to the maximum will bring a profit to the region. Therefore, the formulation of regional development policies cannot necessarily adopt national policies, but stable policies must be in accordance with the needs and potentials of the region concerned. By maximizing economic activities in potential sectors, later the sector will develop and can become a base sector in the area. The increase in economic activities in the base sector and in the potential regional sector will have an impact on increasing the region's GDP. This is because the existence of specialization in accordance with the superior sector or sub-sector owned by each region will later be able to be used to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the community in carrying out economic activities. Empowerment of regional potentials and characteristics will be able to run if economic sectors, especially those that have the potential to become leading sectors (*leading sector*) can be optimized. Economic sectors that have the potential to become these base sectors are important to determine the scale of development priorities. The economic potential referred to in this study is all economic capabilities or commodities that exist in an area that can be developed because they have competitive and comparative advantages.

The contribution or role of the business sector can be seen from how much the sector's income contributes to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). Effective regional planning can be done by examining in depth all the potentials that exist in each business sector that have an impact on regional economic growth. From the base and non-base sectors owned by Samarinda City, as well as the contribution of business sectors, it will be useful to see the potential of the sector in Samarinda City in its function as a IKN Buffer City.

1.1. Economic Growth

According to (Andini, 2019) Economic growth is an economic activity in adding to the amount or output of aggregate or gross domestic product (GDP), which means an increase in national income (PN) and also if national income increases, then the income of the community per capita also increases. Economic growth means the development of activities in the economy that cause the goods and services produced by the community to increase and the prosperity of the community to increase. The problem of economic growth can be seen as a macroeconomic problem in the long run from one period to another. A country's ability to produce increased production of goods and services is caused by production factors that will always increase in quantity and quality. Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional income for the community in a certain period. Because basically economic activity is a process of using factors of production to produce output, this period will in turn produce a flow of retribution for the factors of production owned by society. Economic growth is a benchmark for analyzing the progress of a country's economic development. This reflects how economic activities can generate additional income for the community in a given period. The economic process basically involves the use of the factor of production to create output, which then provides the return to the owner of the factor of production in society.

1.2. Karl Bucher's Theory of Economic Growth (1847-1930)

Karl Bucher divided the stages of economic growth of society based on the relationship between producers and consumers in meeting the needs of life. Households are closed, people's lives at this stage are still very simple and closed, they meet the needs of life from the products of their own group and group exchange has not yet occurred. They produce only for their own needs, or not for sale, in other words, they are producers for themselves. Urban households, the increase in the number of people will increase the needs of the community continuously so that the needs of a group of people cannot be met by themselves, therefore they are required to relate to other communities in one city, in this household the community begins to know exchanges, their daily activities are not only farming, but they have traded and they agree on a meeting place for the exchange of needs that cannot be They fulfill themselves, namely the market. The household of the nation, the household of the city is constantly developing so that the exchange that occurs between the inhabitants of one city cannot meet each other, this requires an exchange between cities in one country, thus a unity of society will be formed that carries out exchanges between cities in one country, the exchange causes the scope of exchange to cover the national market, the rate of economic growth is called the household of the nation. World households, if economic activities continue to develop and have crossed national borders, the economy has entered the stage of world household economy, the exchange system is not limited only domestically but also abroad. The scope of the market includes international markets.

1.3. Theory of Economic Bases

Economic base theory is based on the view that the economic growth rate of a region is determined by the magnitude of the increase in exports from that region. Economic activities are grouped into basic economic activities and non-base economic activities, only economic activities in the base sector can encourage regional economic growth, while economic activities in the non-base sector are to meet local consumption needs, because their nature is to meet local needs The demand of this sector is greatly influenced by the income level of the local community. Thus, this sector is tied to local economic conditions and cannot develop beyond the economic growth of the region. On this

basis, the only sector that can improve the regional economy beyond natural growth is the base sector, (Tarigan and Robinson, 2005). Regions have the opportunity to develop their resources by utilizing existing workforce, including from outside the region, in an effort to increase export opportunities. In its analysis, the economic base theory uses GDP data to identify and determine potential sectors. If these potential sectors continue to be developed properly, it will have a significant influence on regional economic growth which can ultimately increase regional income optimally. The economy-based approach is actually based on the idea that what needs to be developed in a region is the ability to produce and sell these products efficiently and effectively. To find out the base and non-base sectors, you can use the Location Quotient analysis method by knowing the base affiliation in an area based on the potential it has, it can strengthen the competitiveness of the region.

1.4. Sector-Sector Economy

According to (Fisher, 1935) the economic sector is grouped into the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. The three business sector groups are detailed into 9 business sectors as divided in the calculation of GDP at the national level and GDP at the regional level. The economic sector is divided into 3 (three) parts, namely the agricultural sector (*agriculture*) in general in the form of farming, livestock maintenance, fishing, logging and hunting of wild animals and consists of the agricultural sub-sectors of food crops, plantation crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. The manufacturing sector is an economic activity that aims to produce new non-biological goods that go through the production process so that they are able to produce high economic value, including the exploration of mineral resources, this manufacturing sector includes the mining and quarrying sector, the processing industry sector, the electricity, gas and clean water sector and the building sector. The service sector *is* an economic sector that does not change its physical form but moves the economy based on the service or service sector. This service sector includes the trade, hotel and restaurant sectors, transportation and communication sectors, financial sector, rental and corporate services and other service sectors.

1.5. Contribution Theory

Contribution comes from the English language, namely *contribute*, *contribution*, has the meaning of participation, involvement, involvement or donation. This means that in this case the contribution can be in the form of material or action. Contribute to a role activity, input ideas and so on (Badudu, J. S, 1994). Contribution is also known as role, while according to Gross Mason and McEachern role is a set of expectations known by individuals who occupy certain social positions (Soerjono Soekanto, 1990). Contribution is the giving or taking part in an activity, either in the form of information, ideas, energy, in order to achieve something planned.

1.6. Operational Definition

1) Base Sector

The base sector is a sector that is able to meet all markets in the Samarinda City area and outside the Samarinda City area and is the main focus in regional economic development because the business sector contributes to generating income both for its own region and for other regions (Rupiah).

2) Sector Non Basis

The non-base sector is a sector that has not been able to meet market desires outside the Samarinda City area so that this non-base sector cannot export goods and services to other regions (Rupiah).

3) Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross regional domestic product is the total value of all final output values produced by all economic sectors in Samarinda City for the period 2018-2022 in units (Rupiah).

4) Potential Sectors

Potential sectors are business sectors that have the potential to develop in Samarinda City as a buffer city for the IKN from 2018-2023 (Rupiah).

2. Method

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data, which is a type of data that can be measured or calculated directly. The data used are the GDP of Samarinda City, the DPRB of East Kalimantan Province, the Contribution of the Business Sector to the GDP in Samarinda City, the Contribution of the Business Sector to the GDP in East Kalimantan Province in 2018-2023 or by unit of time (*time series*) for 6 years.

In this study, the researcher used secondary data as a reference in the data source. Secondary data is data that is taken indirectly or not in the field, secondary data has usually been published by certain agencies or institutions. The data collection method in this study comes from the Central Statistics Agency by contacting related agencies, as well as literature studies and references to scientific journals and literature that support this research.

The analysis tool used in this study is the analysis method *Location Quotient* (LQ) and *Shift-Share* by using the Ms. Excel application. This study examines the base sector and non-base sectors, the contribution of the business sector and the potential of the business sector in Samarinda City as a buffer city for the IKN.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Result

Table 1. Recapitulation Results of Location Quotient Analysis, Shift-Share Analysis, Quadrant Analysis, and Sectoral Contribution

Sector Usaha	LQ		S-S				Kuiadran				Sectoral Contributions
	B	NB	Nij	Me	Cij	Thigh	I	II	III	IV	
Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	1.74
Mining and Mining	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	13.07
Processing Industry	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	7.54
Electricity and Gas Distribution	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	0.15
Ei. Water Disposal, Waste Disposal, Sewage and Recycling	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	0.16
Construction	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	20.97
Big and Retail Trading Area; Car and Seipeida Motorcycle Reiparasi	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	16.43
Transportation and Irrigation	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	7.27
Accommodation and Eating and Drinking Allowance	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3.96
Information and Communication	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3.53

Sector Usaha	LQ			S-S			Kuiadran				Sectoral Contributions
	B	NB	Nij	Me	Cij	Thigh	I	II	III	IV	
Maintenance and Maintenance Services	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	7.27
Real Estate	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	2.32
M, N. Corporate Services	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	0.78
Administration of Compulsory Social Security, Detention and Social Security	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	6.15
Indication Services	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	4.17
Social Welfare and Activities	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	1.62
Services	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	2.88
S,T,U Other Services	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Base and Non-Base Sectors

Based on the above Tabel that those who are the base sector in Samarinda City Tahun 208-2022 are the Sector of Electricity and Gas Trading, Sector of Water Selection, Waste Peingeilolaan Waste, Sewage and Daur Uilang, Sector of Construction, Sector Peirdagang Beisar and Eiceiran; Car and Motorcycle Repair Specialist, Transportation and Transportation Guidance Specialist, Accommodation and Beverage Maintenance Specialist, Information and Communication Specialist, E-Mail and Maintenance Services Specialist, Eistatei Real Estate Service Specialist, Peirusahaan Service Administrator, Mandatory Social Security Administration Administrator, Indication Service Specialist, Social Assistance and Activity Services Specialist, Other Services Specialist. And there are three other sectors who are responsible for non-base sector in Samarinda City, including Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Sector Mining and Quarrying, Sector industry Processing.

In the condition of the base of the Electricity and Gas Trading Sector, the Water Supply Chain, the Waste Dumping, Waste and Recycling, the Besar and Eceran Trade Sectors; Car and Motorcycle Reparation, Transportation and Transportation Transportation and Transportation Management, Accommodation and Beverage Distribution Coordinator, Information and Communication Coordinator, Administrative Secretary of Transportation, Detention and Compulsory Social Security, and Other Services Coordinator are responsible for ensuring that the market in Samarinda City is located in the Samarinda City area and is the largest in the Samarinda City area in the economic balance of the Samarinda City area. contribution to generate good income in the region as well as in other regions, also classified as sector who is able to improve the growth area of Samarinda City which has a positive value industry that means that it can market the product to the right people, at the right time and in the right time, because the sectors of the Usaha tersebut have good competitiveness in the field, so as to increase the value of economic in Samarinda City.

However, the Secretary of Construction Services, the Secretary of Intelligence and Intelligence Services, the Secretary of Indication Services, the Secretary of Intelligence Services and Social Activities Although the sector enters into the category of base sector that has very good potential to improve the economic development of the Samarinda City area, with a positive value in the industrial and economic benefits of the Samarinda City area, with a positive value in the industrial and economic sectors in Samarinda City, four sector the business still has a competitiveness in the

level of competitiveness, so that the value of the results of the survey on Cij is negative. This is what makes it an Evaluation for sector The business to innovate so that it is able to compete with other sector effort.

Through the To of Sector Real Estate is the only sector that is able to improve the performance of the Samarinda City area as well as having good competitiveness in the field, but not yet has a good industrial reputation because of the results of the negative thinking, due to the conditions found in the field as well as the conditions of the time that are difficult to achieve, the price that is going through is expensive, Promotions that are not on target, unfamiliar features are being targeted. There is no Special Season Uintuik Sells or Buys properti but there are times when the best time is when the Consumers need this product is done. The condition of the economy in times of uncertainty, the stability of the economy, the costs of indications or even the conditions of issuei Economy and political conditions can impede the desire of the consumers to buy, at times like this need to be taken into account for to launch a good marketing strategy or promotion. However, even though the industrial sector is still in a negative value, this sector is looking for a sector that is able to contribute to an increase in the value of the economy in Samarinda City.

In the Sector Corporate Services though in the condition of the debris base, this sector still has a negative Mij and Cij value, it is means not yet able to make good industrial waste and how to compete with other sectors. So much so that this sector has the challenge of maximizing the marketing strategy, improving the quality of service that is more important than its before so that it is able to compete with other sectors. Nevertheless Sector Corporate services is still a sector who is able to contribute to the improvement of the economic sector value in Samarinda City. And there are a number of people who have the potential to be successful in the field of entrepreneurship and competitiveness.

The Peingolahan Industrial Sector is a non-base sector that is responsible for the potential sector in Samarinda City. In the non-base condition of this sector, it is still possible to become a sector that is able to improve the economy of the Samarinda City region, has good competitiveness with other sectors and contributes to improving the economic value of the City of Samarinda, but at the time that this sector is coming to make innovations in the industrial sector in order to experience positive economic growth.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector and the Permining and Excavation Sektor are included in the category of non-base sector, which is aimed at improving the value of pertumbuhan in the area of Samarinda City and contributes to improving the economic sectoral value of Samarinda City with the value of *Nij* and *Thigh* positive. However, the sector teirseibuit is a person who is not able to resist in the know-how, in terms of competitiveness in the industrial exchange because of the limitations in the number of products that are no longer available. This means that the patient will not be able to attend and will not be able to attend the funeral.

However, judging from the results of LQ (*Location Quotient*) and SS (*Shift Share*) on Tabeil above Samarinda City, the suidah teirclassi mampui uintuik can be said to be the City of Peinyangga IKN.

3.2.2. Sectoral Contribution

Based on the table above, the sektors who have contributed to the Samarinda Year City PDRB 2018-2023 are the Construction Secretary, the Electricity and Gas Sector Secretary, the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Planning Secretary.

In the Construction Sector, the Samarinda City Base Sector Coordinator who contributed to the Samarinda City GDP from 2018-2023 was 20.97 percent. It is said that as a sector who is able to improve the performance of the Samarinda City area judging from *the results of Nij* which has the value of bigger from 16 other sectors, and has the ability to have the ability to have an industrial Bauran that is good in the field. As the main spear and pillar in the design and balancing of the infrastructure in Indonesia, this Construction Secretary has a significant and significant impact on the economic activities of the community, including the field of construction and the smooth development of the development of goods and services, the distribution of goods and services from the preparation stage, the implementation of the construction of the construction sector in the operation of the operation and the operation of the project and the development of the construction

of the project and the development of the construction of the project and the development of the construction of the project and the development of the construction of the project and the development of the project Infrastructure Improvement in Achieving National Equilibrium Goals. This is reminiscent of construction services such as industrial one that produce raw materials and materials that produce construction products such as Buildings or Buildings, bridge and roads, fire reels, port, airports, bendungan, oil and gas facilities, factories, irrigation networks, electric power balancers, water and waste treatment, textile networks, and others as prop or infrastructure. The Construction Sector is a sector that is different from other sectors in increasing the value of economic sector in Samarinda City.

However, if you look at the results of the analysis of the quadrant, this Construction sektor is classified as a balanced sector in the category of the second quadrant ke-II. This is a condition of the sector that is responsible for the level of the base of the economy but the balance of the economy, basically this sector is in terms of productivity and results, it is able to be diversified or even more competitive compared to the same sector at the level of East Kalimantan Province but also has a competitive advantage that is not facing the Samarinda City area. It is found *that the value of Cij* or competitiveness in the Construction Sector is important, so that there is a direct action of the Samarinda City government to increase the competitiveness of this sector in the future. The potential of the sector must be used in a massive way.

In 2018-2023, one of the sectors that has been affected by the impact of COVID-19 in Indonesia and even other sectors is the Housing and Beverage Supply Chain. However, during the period of difficult, this sector was able to convey the value of the contribution to the GDP of Samarinda City from other sectors of 3.96 percent. This sector is a very powerful base that is balanced in improving the economy of the Samarinda City area as the city of Buffer IKN. In addition to having the ability to increase the growth of the with region very well, this sector is able to have a good industrial base, as well as the competitiveness of the city so that it can increase the value of the economic sector of the city of Samarinda. The restrictions on physical integration that have been imposed during the pandemic have resulted in the restriction of the number of hotel and restoran visit as well as the balance of hospitality and new reistoran, so that the people of usaha have done the same thing as the new ones that are carried out by the focus of the pandemic. Some hotels switch fungsi mein become an office, warehouse, or Rental A place to *teinant* or the party who pays sewa and berhak Using or Manage property that in order to be able to Selling. Then, reistorans who are able to provide *takei away services* are certainly able to keep up with the pandemic period. Look at the puila with the presence of *new treinds* in the quinline world, namely cateringing food as a whole, juice, and jamui in the quality of ready-to-drink bottles. This has a very good impact on the Accommodation and Eating and Drink Sector.

In the Electricity and Gas Sector sector, this sector has made significant contributions from other sectors of the economy, but this sector has taken part in contributing to the growth of the GDP of Samarinda City of 0.15 per cent. This sector covers the activities of electricity generation, natural gas, hot water and other engineering through networks, pipelines or infrastructure pipelines. This business includes the production of electricity and gas balancing machines that produce, control and distribute electricity or gas; Hot and Cold Air/Air Piping System; The eis prodive activities are good for the sake of the family, the consensus, and the other family. This sector is classified as a base sector that is flexible and potential, it is expected to be one of the basic sectors of modern society, the Electricity and Gas Sector sector is still in a position that is consistent with the sector. In this Electricity and Gas Sector Sector, there are many economic activities carried out by the people of Usaha. Both those that are carried out by the government agencies of the and government which are managed by the private sector, both national and private and foreign. As a control, later the private water supply will be developed under the auspices of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia. Basically, the listirk is controlled by the Commander because of the related to the mass heirity, but the wisdom of the Commander is that this leads to an investment that has changed the order and has the ability to control the population in that field. The capital of facing electricity and gas is not only for the people but also for other agencies. This statement is supported by the fact that the City of Samarinda, which is the capital city of East Kalimantan, has

many power lines, power lines, and others, with the existence of a power supply in the city of Samarinda. It is said that the sector that is balanced with the has good values and capabilities in improving the economy of Samarinda City, has a good industrial background as well as being able to compete with other sectors and is also able to increase the value of the economic sector of Samarinda City.

3.2.3. Potential Sectors in increasing GDP in Samarinda City as a buffer city for IKN.

Based on Table above, the potential sector in increasing the GDP in Samarinda City as the city of the IKN is the Sector Processing Industry and the Sector Real Estate. By researching more about the two sector from his contribution to the GDP and the potential for balance through the results of *shift-share analysis*.

From the success of the sector effort in the city of Samarinda Most Beautiful in the World sector potential that is acted upon and acted upon and the next generation of sector in the future know-how, namely the processing Industry and Reial Estate. Currently, the two business sectors may still be under pressure, but the business sector has the potential to grow rapidly in the future. The two sectors of effort has a contribution value that is simmilar to the GDP of Samarinda City, this will be ruin if in the future if it is not as Continuous balances it, although the second sector has good competitiveness vis-à-vis other usaha sectors, in fact in 2018-2023 sector have not yet is able to have a positive value of industrial. Judging from the balancing of the IKN project, Samarinda as the City of Buffer must be able and willing to provide good benefits to the IKN. There is a focus of the City of Samarinda alone in the development of the Three Cities Ecosystem as a Future Economic Drivers is a 'jantung' that Work as a History Center of East Kalimantan with a sector Energy Renewable. The balancing of the East Kalimantan in Samarinda City will become the IKN project independently.

Currently, the Samarinda City Construction Coordinator is able to become a Coordinator who is willing to help understand what is needed in the IKN balance. It's just that currently the Construction Secretary is still trying to balance himself more and more so that he can be competitive with other Effort, by carrying out the innovation of the Effort will be able to evade and find a solution to this. In order for the IKN to be a balanced sector that contributes to what the IKN is doing, this sector is as independent as it is to be able to balance the formation of the economy and to become a sector that is balanced with the economy.

The Construction Sector is currently looking to build a base sector that is known as the Balanced Sector. The IKN project is currently still dominated by physical balancing that will definitely contribute to the development of the construction sector. Where if focused on more, this sector can provide begin services from the field of architectural engineering that includes construction with technology such as medium, medium to sophisticated, civil field contractors who will provide the installation of bridge, tunnels, drainages, drainage channels, etc. The mechanical field that will help industrial installations, oil or gas installations, elevator and escalator installations, water pipes and their maintenance, air conditioning installations, etc. The field of the environment that will help the development of urban planning, analysis of the impact of the environment on the environment, environmental engineering, water treatment and waste, and the maintenance of the environment.

In the case of the industrial sector, the industrial company that carries out the economic activities of the located in a building or the location of the certain and has the administrative records of the about the production and construction of the costs incurred by the parties who are responsible for the industry. If the mining industry is able to reconcile the good potential it has, then the City of Samarinda will be able to Work as it becomes the City of Buffer IKN in balancing the IKN that is as good as it is last.

The Samarinda City Government is currently conducting research in various fields from balancing the face of the city, improving infrastructure, optimizing the wheels of Economy, to improving the quality of human resources in preparing itself as the City of Buffer IKN. This is in line with the preparation of intra-intra industries in the distribution of trade, the implementation of work with the regional Some for availability of staple materials, the implementation of market research, the diversification of the for export program, the collaboration between the trade office, the industry and the cooperation of UMKM. Through the balancing of eico-tourism in the field of

tourism, the implementation of *the Wholei of Goveirment*, the implementation of work and the implementation of the balance and promotion, the increase of public participation in eico-tourism, as well as the encouragement of the uinit usaha strategic eico-tourism. Infrastructure according to the also road is the focus of the Samarinda City government's attention, the improvement of the lighting of the Common road (LPJU) and the improvement of the road. In the service of safety and indication to carry out the balance of services that are already available at Mulawarman University, 17 Agustus of University, UIN Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris, Widya Gamma, as well as facilities in the sick room in Samarinda.

Through the Samarinda City government, it has a Community Balancing and Empowerment Program (Pro-Bebaya) in each neighborhood, carries out the Tough village program, carries out the shine village program which is the same as the BNK (Regency Narcotics Agency), conducts defend the country training, and religious activities such as motherhood.

Based on the discussion of the potential sector in increasing GDP in Samarinda City As the City of Buffer IKN, the City of Samarinda can be said to be ready and able to become the City of Buffer IKN by reinstating various programs that are similar to Special Roles that must be owned by each city or Buffer IKN region is expected to be able to contribute to the maximum.

4. Conclusion

The Business Sectors that are included in the base sector in Samarinda City in 2018-2023 are, Electricity and Gas Procurement, Water Procurement, Waste and Recycling Management, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing, Accommodation and Beverage Provision, Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance Services, Real Estate, Corporate Services, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, Education Services, Health and Social Welfare Services, Other Services. And the business sectors that are included in the non-base sector are the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, Mining and Quarrying Sector, and Processing Industry Sector.

The sector that contributes the most to the GDP of Samarinda City is the Construction Sector. The sector with a medium contribution to the GDP of Samarinda City is the Accommodation and Food and Drink Sector. Then the business sector with the lowest contribution to the GDP of Samarinda City is the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector.

Potential sectors in Samarinda City are the Processing Industry Sector and the Real Estate Sector. Sectors that are able to play an important role in the IKN development project and make Samarinda City a IKN Buffer City are the Construction and Other Service Sectors.

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