

Abstract

This study was designed to identify and assess the sectoral carrying and accomodating capacity in the province of East Java in order to obtain the elements of natural and man-made environmental carrying capacity. Such elements were needed for considering and determining the population development.

The areas of study were selected by applying a purposive multistage sampling in order to represent the characteristics related to natural and socio-economic aspects. The areas were City of Surabaya, the districts of Pamekasan, Jember, Lamongan, and Pacitan. Moreover, secondary data were collected from the Bureau of Statistics (Kantor Statistik) and the Regional Development Plan Board (BAPPEDA) in those areas.

The results of the study showed that the agricultural sector no longer supported the workers and their family. Hence, the manufacturing and service sectors were to be the alternatives. Whenever the development of agricultural and service sectors were less than the addition of working force, the excess of working force should be distributed to other regions.

An more detailed study is recommended to assess each sector and subsector.

