POSTER

PENELITIAN PENUNJANG UNGGULAN FAKULTAS (PRODI) TAHUN 2012

PENGARUH INVESTASI DAN TENAGA KERJA TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN SEKTOR PERTANIAN DI PROVINSI KALIMANTAN SELATAN
(Influence Of Investment And Labour In Agriculture Sector Economy of South Kalimantan Province)

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DIBIAYAI OLEH :
PEMERINTAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN SELATAN

SESUAI DENGAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN SELATAN
Nomor : 188.44/056/KUM/2012
Tentang Pemberian Hibah Untuk Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Atas Beban Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan Tahun Anggaran 2012
Tanggal 20 Februari 2012

Presented : International Seminar on The Wetland Development in Frame of Empowering Universities in Education Research and Publik Services at Swiss bel Hotel Banjarmasin Indonesia 26-27 November 2012
Ahmad Yunani and Nasruddin; Influence Of Investment And Labour In Agriculture Sector Economy of South Kalimantan Province.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of investment and employment in the agricultural sector to GDP in South Kalimantan and to analyze the development of investment and employment in South Kalimantan. This research is a quantitative study by conducting data collection - secondary data related to the topic of study by the Central Bureau of Statistics South Kalimantan Province to obtain data in the form of labor and the economy GDP Data South Kalimantan, also get data from Bappeda South Kalimantan and BKPMID (Investment Coordinating Board) South Kalimantan related PMA and PMD Data investments as well as data from the Investment Credit Bank Indonesia Banjarmasin. The analysis tool used is multiple regression. The results of this study concluded that the discussion has been described in the previous chapter on the effects of investment to GDP and Employment South Kalimantan Agriculture is the state's economic growth in the province of South Kalimantan fluctuate widely during the year 2002-2011. Despite economic growth always is positive. The condition is mainly supported by a number of industries in South Kalimantan which are labor intensive and the number of people working in agriculture, trade, and mining so as to enhance economic growth in Kalimantan Selatan. Berdasarkan test result is known that this factor had no significant investment to GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan. These results are not in accordance with the theory and previous research that formed the basis for this study. This is because the investment value is still relatively low. Most investments are made only in the mining sector, industry, trade and services. The high cost to be paid by the investor to invest in the province of South Kalimantan due to long procedures that must be followed investor, as well as bureaucratic costs are still high. While Labor is still positive but not significant effect on GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan. Taken together investment and employment significantly influence GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan. From the F-test is known that the F-count (5624) of the value of F ¬ tables 4.73 and sig smaller than alpha value (0.035 <0.05). Both investment and labor signifkan partially due partly besides generally concentrated investment and employment in addition to the agricultural sector as a result of other things that happened over the investment functions of agriculture on other sectors are more lucrative and tersedotnya agricultural labor to other sectors. Of the test statistic with multiple linear regression, known coefficient of determination of 0.616. It shows 61.5% of the dependent variable explained by the independent variable and the remaining 38.5% is explained outside the regression model. Although the quantity of the labor force contributes to the high GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan Province, should be accompanied by efforts to improve the quality of the labor force by the local government, for example by extending entrepreneurship education through non-formal primarily related to agribusiness, agro-industry, agropolitan, and minapolitan to encourage the development of the agricultural sector. The government should prevent the occurrence of more productive land conversion and occupational mobility from agriculture to other sectors by improving infrastructure improvement and development of the agricultural sector so that the lives of the people associated with this sector more prosperous.

Keywords: Agriculture, Investment, Labor
INTRODUCTION

1. Background
One of the goals to be achieved in developing the investment especially with facilities domestic and foreign investments is to encourage economic growth. Positive economic growth is necessary, because it means the economy has been moving faster. The movement brought increased production or value added and productivity in different economic chain and ultimately increase income and welfare. Therefore, it is important enough to measure the role of investment activity to increase growth. In this analysis will only see a simple relationship between them by comparing the growth rate of each value of the correlation.

Throughout 2003 and 2007 the economy of South Kalimantan seen from GDP grew by an average of 5.20% per annum or 5.37% per year with no oil. If the year has seen the development of an economic recovery where growth seems likely to continue to rise. If in 2003 only grew by 4.57% in 2007 it reached 6.08%. By sector, finance, lease, and banking services experienced the highest growth rate, which is 16.03% per year. otherwise, the processing industry experienced the lowest growth rate is only 0.45% per year although in 2007 has reached 2.94%. In addition, a growing industrial sector with modern technology and has a high ability to produce goods and services was not accompanied by the expansion of productive employment are inadequate according to the amount of labor available. On that basis, this paper will analyze the impact of investment and employment to the agricultural sector.

Problem Formulation
1. How to influence investment and employment to GDP of agriculture sector in the province of South Kalimantan?
2. How is the development of investment and employment in the province of South Kalimantan?

Research Objectives
1. To analyze the effect of investment and employment in the agricultural sector to GDP in South Kalimantan
2. To analyze the development of investment and employment in South Kalimantan

METHODS
Type of Research
Type of research is in the form of quantitative research, which will see the effect of investment and employment as the independent variable on economic growth as the dependent variable.

Research object
Object of this study is that thousands of South Kalimantan Banjarmasin city. The data will be needed economic growth, investment (domestic and foreign investments) and labor in the province of South Kalimantan.

Types and Sources of Data
Types of data used are secondary data within the period starting in 2002-2011 with data (time series). Where in all the time can be seen 10 years of economic growth, investment (domestic
Devinisi Operational Variables
The variables in this study include:
1. GDP (Agriculture Sector)
Economic growth is the increase in gross domestic product, or changes in prevailing economic level from year to year. The economic growth rate in this study was based on the percentage growth of real Gross Domestic Product in South Kalimantan in the period 2002-2011 with the rupiah.

2. Investment
Investment is the amount of investment is happening in the South Kalimantan province from the year 2002-2011, both domestic investment and foreign investment.

3. Labor
Labour is the working age population (aged 15 years and above) who works, the economic activity that produces goods / services continuously for at least one hour a week (CBS, 2010) in South Kalimantan, expressed in the number of people (life).

Data Collection Techniques
The research was conducted by the method of literature. That is by examining a variety of materials such as literature scientific writings, journals, articles, and reports relating to the topic under study.
Engineering research data used is direct recording of data in the form of time series (time series), which was in 2002-2011 (sample data for 10 years) were obtained from Statistics South Kalimantan and the Investment Coordinating Board of South Kalimantan Province.

Data Analysis Techniques
The writing is descriptive quantitative method, the method used to interpret the data obtained from the study based on existing theory. To simplify the calculation and analysis of data, using computer tools using SPSS. Data were analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression models with time series data (time series), which is used to see how the influence of the independent variables are partially or completely on the dependent variable. Analysis of independent variables used are investment and labor. The dependent variable is economic growth in the agricultural sector. To determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, it is formulated in the model equations. The methods used for processing the data is quantitative and descriptive. Special to analyze the influence of investment and employment to the agricultural sector will be used Cobb-Douglas production function as follows:

\[ y = \beta_0 X_1 \beta_1 X_2 \beta_2 + + + D + E X_3 \beta_3 \]
\[ \ln y = \beta_0 + \ln \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + X_3 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \ln D \]

Where:
- \( Y = GDP \) (NTB) Agricultural Sector
- \( \beta_0 = \) Intercept
- \( \beta_1 = \) coefficient of Total Investments
- \( \beta_2 = \) coefficient of Labor
RESULTS
Analysis of South Kalimantan economy can be described as follows:

a. Conditions investment and regional export
   1. The political and security tend to be stable.
   2. Improved investment climate and increasing the government's credibility in the eyes of foreign investors and the business.
   3. Exports are always increasing, especially in commodities such as coal, palm oil, rubber and timber.
   4. European crisis makes exports more to Asia such as Japan, China and India.

The financial sector is predicted better in the coming years are characterized by more stable financial indicators and a more conducive investment climate. Bank lending is also more optimal. The agenda of local governments in meeting budgets continue to increase, especially for infrastructure financing, which is also one important factor driving economic growth.

b. Sectoral Economic Conditions

Agricultural Sector
Increased swampy land use, particularly in the HSU, HSS, HST and Balangan. Palm commodities showed an increase in productivity of land extensification Because the business as well as the gardens mature age.

Mining Sector
Holder Contract of Work, PKP2B and KP are projecting an increase in production, and is still owned by the people of the land acquisition to mining areas power plants and manufacturing industries still require cheap energy. There is still no alternative energy sources, air and can diperbaharukan mass scale that can be used.

Trade Sector
The increase in CPO prices and the rise in coal exports. Revenue increased so that the consumption of food and non-food has also increased. The growing business centers in the various regions, hotel room occupancy rate higher.

Industry Sector
Food and beverage industry increased. The chemical industry in particular rubber processing continues to increase. CPO-based industry started production, iron ore processing plant began operation.

Regression Analysis Results
Based on test results using a computer program SPSS for Windows version 18.0, then obtained a regression analysis. In mathematical models of multiple linear regression function can be expressed as follows:

\[
Y = 0.00000002861 \text{ to } 0.855 (X1) + 2290.32 (X2)
\]

This means that:

a) Constants of 0.00000002861 states that if all independent variables equal to 0 (zero) value of the constant is multiplied millions because all the data sector is calculated in the millions, the value of GDP of agriculture sector will continue to grow 0.0002861

b) Investments (X1) has a coefficient of -0.855, this investment has shown a negative relationship (opposite direction) with the economic development of agricultural sector. This shows that any increase in investment of Rp. 1 billion, variable agricultural sector will decrease by Rp. 8.55 million, -. This means that the amount of investment it besara agricultural sector GDP will be smaller.

This is due to the investment that grows in South Kalimantan province on direct investment both FDI and domestic investment more in the mining sector, while credit more capital investment in the industry, trade and services so many abandoned agricultural sector. Not surprisingly, the GDP contribution of agriculture sector to the economy of South Kalimantan has declined compared to the year the mining sector.

c) Labor (X2) has a coefficient value of 2290.32, is addressing workforce has a positive (not opposite way) with economic growth. This shows that any increase in the 1,000 person workforce in the agricultural sector GDP will increase by Rp. 2,290,320, -. This means that the size of the labor force in the agricultural sector will increase.

This indicates that we are still labor-intensive agriculture, which means the role of labor in the agricultural sector is huge this. Labor in South Kalimantan are still many who engaged in this sector. Although the investment is not so in favor of the agricultural sector as most capital-intensive sector, but this is very much to absorb labor and employment impact is huge because it can increase the agricultural sector GDP. Taking into account the results of this data processing is proper agricultural sector should not be ignored especially abandoned, even should the government need to do an effort to encourage investors and banks to want to invest in this sector so as to increase its contribution to the total GDP. And the most important is the need for infrastructure improvements in the agricultural sector in order atmosphere attract investment into the agricultural sector so that if the private sector less willing to invest in this sector the government should do the stimulation.

**CLOSING**

**Conclusion**

Based on the results and discussion described in the previous chapter on the effects of investment to GDP and Employment Agriculture South Kalimantan, it was concluded as follows: 1. The state's economic growth in the province of South Kalimantan fluctuate widely during the year 2002-2011. Despite economic growth always is positive. The condition is mainly supported
by a number of industries in South Kalimantan which are labor intensive and the number of people working in agriculture, trade, and mining so as to enhance economic growth in South Kalimantan.

2. Based on the test results is known that this factor had no significant investment to GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan. These results are not in accordance with the theory and previous research that formed the basis for this study. This is because the investment value is still relatively low. Most investments are made only in the mining sector, industry, trade and services. The high cost to be paid by the investor to invest in the province of South Kalimantan due to long procedures that must be followed investor, as well as bureaucratic costs are still high. While Labor is still positive but not significant effect on GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan.

3. Taken together investment and employment significantly influence GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan. From the F-test is known that the F-count (5624) of the value of F ¬ tables 4.73 and sig smaller than alpha value (0.035 <0.05). Both investment and labor signifikan partially due partly besides generally concentrated investment and employment in addition to the agricultural sector as a result of other things that happened over the investment functions of agriculture on other sectors are more lucrative and tersedotnya agricultural labor to other sectors.

4. Of the test statistic with multiple linear regression, known coefficient of determination of 0.616. It shows 61.5% of the dependent variable explained by the independent variable and the remaining 38.5% is explained outside the regression model.

Suggestion
Based on the conclusion of the study, some effort should be made to mobilize development through economic growth in South Kalimantan, among others:
1. Although the quantity of the labor force contributes to the high GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan Province, should be accompanied by efforts to improve the quality of the labor force by the local government, for example by extending entrepreneurship education through non-formal primarily related to agribusiness, agro-industry, agropolitan, and minopolitan to encourage the development of the agricultural sector.
2. The role of the investment must be adapted to the spirit of regional autonomy and should be encouraged to increase investment conducive situation, mapping the potential area and the establishment of integrated services in the unit for easy service creation and investment business license in order to avoid mistakes in investing and avoid systematic risks.
3. The government should prevent the occurrence of more productive land conversion and occupational mobility from agriculture to other sectors by improving infrastructure improvement and development of the agricultural sector so that the lives of the people associated with this sector more prosperous.
4. South Kalimantan Provincial Government expenditures are expected to allocate proportionally between a consumer routine with a more pro-development spending in the public interest so as to have a positive effect on GDP Agriculture Sector in South Kalimantan.

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