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THE INFLUENCE OF TOTAL INDUSTRY, LABOR AND INVESTMENT ON PDRB IN THE GERBANGKERTOSUSILA AREA, JAVA-EAST INDONESIA, 2013-2021

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of the number of industries, labor and investment on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021. The data used in this study uses secondary data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics for East Java Province as well as data portals for each district and city. This study used a cross section of 7 regencies/cities with time series from 2013 to 2021. The analytical method used in this study used panel data regression. The results of this study indicate that the variables Amount of Industry, Labor and Investment have a positive and significant effect on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021.

Keywords: Number of Industries, Labor, Investment, PDRB, Gerbangkertosusila.

INTRODUCTION

Growth is characterized by an increase in the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (Putong, 2010). The greater the economic growth of a region, the better the regional economic performance. PDRB can be used to compare the level of economic progress between one region and another. PDRB can provide information about the strength of a region's economy and how much it contributes to the national economy. PDRB can be used as a tool to identify developing economic sectors in an area. This information can assist the government in determining appropriate economic policies to support the growth of these economic sectors. For example, if the industrial sector is

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developing in an area, the government can provide support to strengthen the industrial sector. Economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila area can be seen from the level of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. One of the factors causing this PDRB growth is the existence of capital and labor (Widayati & Destiningsih, 2019).

In various parts of the world, industrialization has become one of the main drivers of the economy. Industries tend to be concentrated in regions that have regional potential and ability to meet needs and offer proximity advantages. Industry is one of the important factors in economic growth. Industries create products that are sold and generate income for companies and workers. Industry also creates jobs and increases consumption in the economy. In some cases, industry can help reduce poverty by providing jobs for those in need. The formation of many industries will result in the absorption of a large number of workers so that it will have an impact on increasing PDRB . Labor is a part of the factor of production (Taufik, Permas, Utami, & Harahap, 2018)because the greater the number of labor available, the greater the potential for economic growth that can be achieved. Because the more labor that works, the more products that can be produced. In addition, the more productive and skilled the workforce, the more efficient the production process.

Indonesia itself has many industrial zones built by the government. We often hear that the Jabodetabek area is the largest industrial area in Indonesia. In addition, the government is building several other industrial estates and including them in the category of national strategic areas. The urban areas of Gresik, Bangkalan, Mojokerto, Surabaya, Sidoarjo and Lamongan as well as the coastal areas of East Java province, then the Gerbangkertosusila area, are strategic areas in terms of economic growth. A national strategic area is an area whose spatial planning receives priority because it has a very significant national impact on state sovereignty, state defense and security, economy, social, culture and/or the environment, including areas that have been designated as World Heritage.

The government in the Gerbangkertosusila area has also taken several policies to increase economic growth. One of the policies taken is to increase investment. The increase in the amount of investment affects industrial production capacity, which increases production value and added value. This provision helps the government to improve existing facilities so that investors are interested in investing their capital because these facilities are easy to obtain. Overall, the economic growth of the Gerbangkertosusila area has experienced a steady increase in recent years. However, there are still several factors that need attention, such as increased investment and infrastructure development to maintain economic stability going forward.

This is based on the growth center and the region behind it, even though the GDP value always increases every year. According to the growth center theory it is said that an area has inhomogeneity both in terms of geographical location, weather, population, climate which has an impact on the division of the region into spatial and nodal.

The Gerbangkertosusila area has an important role as the center of economic activity in eastern Indonesia. Furthermore, it can be explained that the Gerbangkertosusila area is intended to become a center for sustainable global growth through the creation of logistics and a window to the world economy, as well as a smart and green metropolitan area. The Gerbangkertosusila area is an industrial and business development area. With abundant resources, many industrial sectors are created. For example, the agricultural sector, plantation, horiculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, mining, trade, services and many more.

Problem

a. How does the number of industries affect PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area during 2013-2021?

b. What is the effect of labor on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area during 2013-2021?

c. How will investment affect PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area during 2013-2021?

Objective

a. To analyze the effect of the number of industries on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021.

b. To analyze the effect of labor on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021.

c. To analyze the effect of investment on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory Industry

According to Perroux, what we later call the growth center (Pole of Growth) is a theory that forms the basis of regional industrial development policy strategies that are now widely used in various countries. According to Perroux, growth does not occur simultaneously in different areas. Growth only occurs in a number of areas called growth centers with different intensities (Arsyad, 2015).

Basically, Perroux's theory states that regional economic development is often uneven from a local point of view and a process of agglomeration (concentration) occurs in areas where the growth centers are. And then, in turn, the growth center areas affect the slowly developing areas. These industries are not spread evenly across the region but are clustered close together in certain parts of the region. In this case ¬¬the industry, there is an interaction between economies of scale, transportation costs, and demand. To increase the effect of economies of scale, industries tend to cluster regionally and serve all markets from a single location.

Perroux is widely used as a guide in planning economic development in developing countries. This theory shows the importance of identifying potential growth poles and building supporting infrastructure and policies to develop the industrial sector in the regions.

Agglomeration Theory

The agglomeration economy is a form of positive externality in production which is one of the driving factors for regional growth. Factors that determine the choice of industrial location are differences in transportation costs, differences in wage costs and agglomeration savings. Agglomeration has an impact on the region where economic activity takes place, as well as on the surrounding area. These influences or impacts occur directly or indirectly and can be in the form of positive impacts that bring benefits that encourage regional economic growth or negative impacts that cause social costs and or losses as well as inequalities between regions. Industrial agglomeration can strengthen or weaken the effect of economic growth. The negative effect (backward effect) is defined as a developed region that will hinder the development of more backward areas, while a positive effect (spread effect) means that more developed regions will create conditions that encourage the development of underdeveloped regions (Salsabila, Santosa, & Soeharjoto, 2019).

Labor Theory

According to Mulyadi (2003), classical theory views that humans are the main production factor that determines the prosperity of a nation. The reason is that nature (soil) is meaningless if there are no human resources who are good at processing it so that it is beneficial for life. In this case the classical theory of Adam Smith (1729-1790) also saw that the effective allocation of human resources is the initiator of economic growth. After the economy grows, new (physical) capital accumulation is needed to maintain economic growth. In other words,

the effective allocation of human resources is a necessary condition for economic growth.

The classics believed that an economy based on the power of the market mechanism always leads to balance. In a balanced position, all resources, including labor, are fully utilized. Therefore, there is no unemployment in a system based on market mechanisms. If no one is working rather than having no income, then you are willing to work for a lower salary. This willingness to work for lower wages will encourage firms to hire more .

Investment Theory

Nasution (2020) defines investment as spending or consumption in which investors or companies buy goods or equipment to increase the production capacity of goods and services available in the economy. According to the type of investment is divided into two, the first is government investment, namely investment made by the local or central government. Private investment is divided into two types, namely investment by national private business entities which are often referred to as domestic investment (PMDN) and investment by foreign private business entities which are often referred to as foreign investment (PMA).

Investment is an important factor in determining the level of national income. Investment activities enable people to continue to increase economic activity and employment opportunities, increase national income and increase the level of prosperity (Sukirno, 2000). Keynes emphasized that the main factor driving the economy is aggregate or effective demand, in which the state and the private sector both have an important role. The government plays a role as a driver of economic activity through public services. In encouraging economic growth, the government can make the best use of resources without damaging consumption and the environment so as to increase aggregate demand as well. An increase in government spending can increase consumption and investment so that indirectly it will also increase PDRB. As formulated by economists that Y = C + I + G, (Sulistiawati , 2009).

According to Samuelson and Noordaus (2005), there are two roles of investment. First, investment is a relatively large and inexhaustible component of expenditure, so that large changes in investment can affect aggregate demand and also have an impact on output and employment opportunities. In addition, investment will encourage capital accumulation.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

The neo-classical theory of economic growth was developed by Robert Sollow and Trevor Swan. Neoclassical theory argues that economic growth comes from the addition and development of factors that affect aggregate supply. This growth theory emphasizes that the development of factors of production and technological progress are the determining factors in economic growth (Rustiono, 2008). The production function is constant returns to scale so that output will increase in the same proportion if capital and labor are doubled and new inputs are used as important as existing inputs. Inputs other than capital, labor and knowledge are considered unimportant.

The Neoclassical Sollow theory introduces the concept of a new equilibrium level, namely the level of production that reaches the optimal point between the use of capital and labor. If the production level is below the new balance level, then the production capacity is not optimally utilized and there is potential for economic growth. However, if the production level exceeds the new equilibrium level, then inflation can occur and affect economic growth.

This theoretical view is based on the assumptions that underlie classical economic analysis, namely that the economy is at the level of full employment and full use of its factors of production. In other words, the economy will continue to grow and it all depends on population growth, capital accumulation and technological progress. Economic growth can be interpreted as the development of people's welfare which is then measured by the size of gross regional domestic growth (Purnamasari, Rostin, & Ernawati, 2017). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is the gross value added of all goods or services created or produced from various economic activities during a certain period in the country, regardless of whether the factors of production are owned by domestic or foreign companies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a type of quantitative approach, with appropriate and reasonable statistical analysis, so that the research results obtained do not differ from the actual conditions. Quantitative research can be used to find answers to problem identification by testing with quantitative tools. In this study the type of data used is secondary data in the form of panel data (a combination of time series data and cross section data). In general, the data sources in this study were obtained from research objects that had been processed and in the form of documents and archives related to this research. Data is available at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for each district/city in the Gerbangkertosusila area (Gresik Regency, Bangkalan Regency,

Mojokerto Regency and City, Surabaya City, Sidoarjo Regency, Lamongan Regency).

The data to be used in this study are as follows:

1. PDRB Data at Constant Prices for the 2010 Baseline Year by Business Field from seven Regencies/Cities in the Gerbangkertosusila region for 2013-2021 expressed in billions of rupiah

2. Data on the Number of Regency/City Large and Medium Industrial Companies in the Gerbangkertosusila Area for 2013-2021 are expressed in units.

3. Labor data for seven regencies/cities in the Gerbangkertosusila region for 2013-2021 is expressed in thousands of people.

4. Investment data in the form of Domestic Investment (PMDN) from seven Regencies/Cities in the Gerbangkertosusila region for 2013-2021 is expressed in millions of rupiah.

The econometric analysis method in this study uses panel data regression which is a combination of time series data and cross section data. The panel data regression equation to be used in this study is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Ind_{it} + \alpha_2 TK + \alpha_3 Inv_{it} + \varepsilon t$$

Information :

Y	: Gross Regional Domestic Product
α_0	: Constant
Ind	: Number of Industries
Kindergarten	: Labor
Inv	: Investment
$\alpha_{1,2\ dan\ 3}$	: Regression Coefficient
i	: Region The cities studied
t	: Year
εt	: Disturbance Variable

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Yield Estimation

The estimation results are determined based on the results of the estimation model selection test , namely chow test and test hausman . In this study, the best model used in this study is the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 1 Fixed Effect Model Estimation Results

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob
PDRB	C	-8,70	1,11	-7,84	0,00
	LOGIN (X_1)	0,08	0,05	1,77	0,08
	LOGTK (X_2)	2,27	0.19	11,66	0,00
	LOGINV (X_3)	0,02	0,01	2,44	0,019

Source: Processed Data, EView 12

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \alpha_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

$$Y = -8,7 + 0,08X_1 + 2,27X_2 + 0,02X_3$$

From the multiple linear regression equation above it can be explained as follows:

1. The regression coefficient value for the variable number of industries (X1) is 0,08 . This value indicates a positive influence between the variable number of industries and PDRB . This means that if the variable number of industries increases by 1%, then the PDRB variable will increase by 0,08 . Assuming that other variables remain constant. If the prob t-statistic is less than 0,1 (10%) then it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha ¬is rejected accepted

2. The regression coefficient value for the labor variable (X2) is 2,27 . This value indicates a positive influence between labor and PDRB variables. This means that if the labor variable increases by 1%, the PDRB will increase by 2,27 . Assuming that other variables remain constant. If the prob t-statistic is less than 0,05 (5%), it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is rejected accepted.

3. The value of the regression coefficient for the investment variable (X3) has a positive value of 0,02. This shows that if investment increases by 1%, PDRB will increase by 0,02 assuming the other independent variables remain constant. The positive sign indicates a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. If the prob t-statistic is less than 0,05 (5%) then it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted

Partial Test (t test)

This analysis is used to determine the ability of the independent variable, namely the number of industries, labor (TK) and investment on the dependent variable, namely PDRB (PDRB). Based on the calculation results, df = (nk), df = (63-4), df = 59 where the t-table value is 1,67.

Table 2 Partial Test (t test)

Independent variable l	t-Statistics	t-table	Problem.	Conclusion
Industrial Logs	1,77	1,67	0,08	Significant Positive
Kindergarten logs	11,66	1,67	0,00	Significant Positive
Invest Logs	2,44	1,67	0,02	Significant Positive

Source: Processed Data, EViews 12

a. The results of the analysis of the Fixed Effect model can be seen that the variable number of industries has a t-count value of 1,77 , meaning that the t-count is 1,77 > t-table 1,67, seen from the prob. That is equal to 0,08 < 0,1, the variable number of industries has a positive and significant effect on PDRB

b. The results of the Fixed Effects model analysis show that the labor variable has a tcount of 11,66, meaning that the tcount is 11,66 > t-table 1,67, seen from the prob that is equal to 0.0 <0.05, the labor variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB

c. The results of the Fixed Effects model analysis show that the investment variable has a t-count value of 2,44 , meaning that t-count is 2,44 > t-table 1,67. It can be seen from the probability that it is equal to 0,02 <0,05, so the investment variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB .

Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Table 3 Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Variable	F-statistics	F-table	Prob
Ind, TK, Inv	2021,80	2,53	0,00

The F statistical test can show the relationship between the independent variables in the regression model, whether these variables together can affect the dependent variable. The estimation results obtained df n = (k-1) = (4-1) = 3 and df d = (nk) = (63-4) = 59, so that an F-table result of 2,53 was obtained. Based on the regression results of the influence of the number of industries, labor, investment on PDRB with α = 5% (0,05) an f-count of 51,19 is obtained. F count 2021,80 > F-table 2,53 with an F-statistical probability of 0,0 <0,05 indicating that together the variables of the number of industries, labor, investment have an effect on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area.

Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination is a test of suitability or compatibility between certain observation results and the frequency obtained based on the expected value. In this study the analysis of the coefficient of determination is seen from the coefficient of determination to find out how big the percentage is from the number of industries, labor and investment so that it can explain how it affects PDRB.

Table 4 Test of the Coefficient of Determination

R-squared	0,997

Source: Processed Data, EViews 12

Based on the results of the panel data regression that has been carried out using the Fixed Effect Model, the magnitude of the coefficient of determination R2 is of 0,997. This shows that variations in the rise and fall of PDRB can be explained by variations in the rise and fall in the number of industries, labor and investment, namely 99% and the remaining 1% is explained by other variables outside the model.

Discussion

The Effect of Number of Industries on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP)

Based on the regression results in table 2 , it is known that the probability of the number of industries is 0.08 with a coefficient value of 0.08. This means that the number of industries has a positive and significant effect on PDRB. Every industry increase of 1 unit will affect an increase in changes of 0.08 billion.

These results are in line with research which (Julianto & Suparno, 2016)states that the number of industries (X 1) has a positive effect on economic growth in the city of Surabaya. Industry has a very important role in the economic growth of a country. In general, the industry brings many benefits to economic growth, including creating jobs, increasing people's incomes, and producing products that consumers need. Industry makes a major contribution to job creation. With the industry, people can work in various fields, from production, management, sales, to machine maintenance. Industry also attracts foreign investment, which broadens job opportunities and opens opportunities for people to work in growing industrial sectors. Industry helps in increasing the production of goods and services needed by consumers. With the existence of industry, people have more access to quality and innovative products and services, which in turn can spur consumer demand and increase economic growth.

Effect of Labor on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP)

Based on the regression results in table 2 , it is known that the probability of employment is 0.0 with a coefficient value of 2.27. Thus the labor variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB. This shows that every change in the workforce variable of 1,000 people will affect an increase in changes in PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila region in 2013-2021 amounting to 2.27 billion rupiah.

This is also in line with research (Prasasti , 2022)based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis of panel data with the fixed effect model, the labor variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB. Labor plays an important role in producing goods and services, and helps increase economic productivity and efficiency. workforce helps increase productivity. A well-trained and skilled workforce will help speed up production and improve product quality, which in turn will help increase company revenues and strengthen economic position. labor helps increase the level of income. A productive workforce with a high level of income will help increase consumption and investment which will ultimately strengthen PDRB. labor helps to increase social mobility. Productive workers with high levels of income will have the opportunity to improve their quality of life and expand business opportunities, which will help increase social mobility and strengthen the position of the national economy.

Effect of Investment on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP)

From the regression results obtained in table 2 it is known that the investment probability is 0.0186 with a coefficient value of 0.02. Thus the investment variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB. This shows that every change in the investment variable of 1 million rupiah will affect an increase in changes in the PDRB of the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021 of 0.02 billion rupiah. This is also in line with research which (Buciarda, Priana, & Wahed, 2021)states that PMDN investment (X2) has a positive and significant effect on PDRB (Y). PMDN is investment made by domestic companies or foreign companies operating in the country. PMDN investment increases productivity and product quality.

Investing companies will have access to better technology and human resources, which will help increase productivity and product quality. This will help the company expand its market and increase profits, which in turn will help increase PDRB. PMDN investment helps improve infrastructure and public facilities. Companies making investments will need good facilities and infrastructure to operate, such as roads, electricity, water, and transportation. The government can improve public infrastructure and facilities to meet the needs of companies, which in turn will help improve the quality of life of the community and expand business opportunities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out by researchers, the influence of the number of industries, labor, and investment on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila area in 2013-2021 using the fixed effect regression model, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The variable number of industries has a positive and significant effect on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila Region in 2013-2021 on PDRB

2. The labor variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila Region in 2013-2021 on PDRB

3. The investment variable has a positive and significant effect on PDRB in the Gerbangkertosusila Region in 2013-2021 on PDRB

Referring to the results of this study and on the basis of the conclusions above, the following suggestions are compiled:

1. The government must provide support to the industry in the development of new and innovative products. This can help improve industrial competitiveness and increase its contribution to PDRB .

2. The government can improve labor protection by introducing laws and regulations governing labor rights and obligations as well as occupational safety and health. The government can also establish a supervisory agency whose job is to oversee the implementation of these regulations and provide sanctions for companies that violate them.

3. The government must improve the investment climate. The government must create an attractive investment environment for domestic and foreign investors by providing legal certainty, reducing bureaucracy, and simplifying investment procedures. This can accelerate PDRB and create jobs. By providing adequate and conducive investment support, the government can accelerate economic growth, create jobs, and strengthen the competitiveness of domestic companies.

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