

INFLUENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ON LABOR ABSORPTION IN LUWU NORTH

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ABSTRACT

Population growth must continue to be balanced with job growth to absorb labor in order to reduce the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is a situation where a person who is registered in the labor force wants to get a job but has not gotten one. The aim of this research is to determine the influence of the agricultural sector and the industrial sector on labor absorption in North Luwu. The data collection techniques used in this research are library research and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The results of this research show that the agricultural sector and the industrial sector simultaneously have an influence significant impact on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. The agricultural sector does not have a significant effect on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency and the industrial sector does not have a significant effect on labor absorption in North Luwu Sector Regency.

Keywords: Agricultural Sector; Industrial Sector; Sector and Workforce

ABSTRAK

Pertumbuhan penduduk harus terus diimbangi dengan pertumbuhan lapangan pekerjaan untuk menyerap tenaga kerja agar dapat mengurangi masalah pengangguran. Pengangguran adalah keadaan dimana seseorang yang terdaftar dalam angkatan kerja ingin mendapatkan pekerjaan tetapi belum mendapatkannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh sektor pertanian dan sektor industri terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di Luwu Utara. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kepustakaan dan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sektor pertanian dan sektor industri secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di Kabupaten Luwu Utara. Sektor pertanian tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di Kabupaten Luwu Utara dan sektor industri tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di Kabupaten Luwu Utara.

Kata kunci: Sektor Pertanian; Sektor Industri; Sektor dan Tenaga Kerja

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is a big problem faced especially in all a developing country with a very large population like Indonesia[1]. This matter This is because the population looking for work continues to increase every year, while the field the work available to them is insufficient. Population growth must continue balanced with growth in job opportunities to absorb labor in order to reduce the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is when a person is registered in the workforce want to get a job but haven't gotten it yet. This can occur due to the high rate of change in the workforce that is not kept pace with there are quite extensive employment opportunities and a sufficient percentage of labor absorption small, which is caused by a lack of job growth to accommodate the workforce quite a lot of work. Apart from that, unemployment can also occur even though there are many job opportunities but lack of information and lack of skills needed by the market labor.

According to [2] labor absorption is the number of jobs which has been filled which is reflected in the large number of working residents, residents who work is absorbed and spread across various economic sectors. The population is absorbed in work caused by the demand for labor. The level of labor absorption in a country sector, and someone wants to look for a job at a certain wage level but cannot get the desired job, which causes unemployment, if unemployment rate in an area means consumption will be low and will have a new impact on the sustainability of the economic level, and will have the potential giving rise to vulnerabilities such as crime, social or political unrest and poverty. Labor absorption is the amount of labor absorbed certain business.

In economic development in developing countries, the increasing number of unemployed is a problem that is more complicated and more serious than the problem of change income distribution that is less favorable to residents with the lowest incomes. In current conditions, in developing countries the conditions of economic development that are occurring have not been able to create a faster absorption of labor than the total number resident. Therefore, this condition is a quite serious problem that we face regarding labor absorption which ultimately results in an increase in unemployment [3].

According to [4] that in a country with a surplus of labor and a resource-poor economy, most of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector. amidst great unemployment and high growth rates. Under these conditions, the agricultural economic sector stopped. There is an active industrial sector there and dynamic.[5] Development

consists of re-allocating surplus agricultural labor whose contribution to output is zero to industry where they become productive with wages the same one.

If population growth in North Luwu Regency is not balanced with growth in job opportunities to absorb labor will be problematic unemployment. This brings various challenges for local governments in overcoming unemployment to meet people's living needs such as clothing, food, health infrastructure, education, and also in terms of providing employment opportunities. As a result, a greater role is needed from local governments and communities, e.g improve the quality of the workforce that is able to utilize, develop and master science and technology as well as skills and insight training so that they can fulfill their needs their living needs.

Until now, the agricultural sector together with other sectors still plays an important role in absorbing labor in North Luwu. With his status as Lumbung Padi, North Luwu is strengthened as a potential food crop producer. Besides Agriculture, North Luwu produces various other commodities which are a mainstay. It is hoped that this will bring progress in the agricultural sector and support the growth of North Luwu, especially in terms of employment.

Not only that, to overcome this problem, the industrial sector must developed in North Luwu. Development of the industrial sector means more jobs available work, which means it can absorb labor so it can reduce unemployment. It is not a simple matter to shift part of the workforce to the industrial sector. In this process, the role of education, which includes improvement workforce skills, is very important. Therefore, especially in the industrial sector, workforce education is a strategic choice to increase productivity.

Industry functions as a means of equitable development and as a social structure which can produce efficiently and has investment capacity that can absorb labor. The agricultural sector and industrial sector play a significant role on labor absorption in North Luwu The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the highest GDP in the agricultural sector and the industrial sector in 2021 is the GDP in the agricultural sector of IDR 3,925,725.39, and industrial sector amounted to IDR 375,983.62 but labor absorption in the last 5 years was the lowest in 2021, namely 96.09%. Meanwhile, GRDP in the agricultural sector and sector industry in the last 5 years was the lowest in 2017, namely GDP in the agricultural sector of IDR 3,444,792.30 and the industrial sector IDR 3,444,792.30 and the industrial sector IDR 294,937.40 but labor absorption in 2017 was high, namely 96.69% compared to absorption

workforce in 2021.

The agricultural sector makes a large contribution in North Luwu Regency compared to the industrial sector, so the agricultural sector has the potential to absorb more workers in compare the industrial sector because working in the agricultural sector does not require special expertise or skills and higher education to work in the agricultural sector so that it can absorb a large number of workers.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title The Influence of the Agricultural Sector and the Industrial Sector on Energy Absorption Work in North Luwu.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research the author chose North Luwu Regency as the location study. This research was conducted from September to November 2023.

The data collection technique used in this research is study library (library search) so that sampling techniques and questionnaires are not needed. This technique is carried out by searching for or utilizing library facilities to read and study data in order to obtain a theoretical basis with the intention of using it in data analysis, and the theoretical basis is obtained from literature, books, journals and magazines related to the problem to be researched.

The type of data used is quantitative data, namely presenting data in a form amount and is stated to provide clarity of the figures used to determine labor absorption in North Luwu Regency.

The data sources used in this research are secondary data and are 13 year time series data starting from 2008-2021 (except 2016, Because employment data is empty in that year and not only in North Luwu but all regencies/cities in South Sulawesi Province), sourced from Agency data North Luwu Statistical Center. The analysis used is descriptive analysis and analysis multiple linear regression. Where data calculations use the linear regression method multiple using the equation:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

Where:

Y: Unemployment Rate

α : Constant

β : Regression Coefficient

X_1 : agricultural sector

X_2 : industrial sector

e : Error term

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Descriptive Analysis

Below is GDP data at constant prices (2010) according to business fields in the agricultural sector and industrial sector and data on the percentage of labor absorption for 2008-2021 in North Luwu Regency.

Table 1. GRDP at constant prices (2010) according to business fields in the Agricultural Sector and Industrial Sector (million rupiah) and labor absorption (percent).

Year	Sector Agricultural (Rupiah)	Sector Industry (Rupiah)	Absorption labor (Percent)
2008	2.087.400,23	155.841,43	94,80
2009	2.194.919,96	176.227,66	93,31
2010	2.289.983,08	186.538,32	95,10
2011	2.459.148,89	195.936,70	95,53
2012	2.550.010,31	209.647,40	94,97
2013	2.668.581,27	220.040,98	95,16
2014	2.931.457,94	238.241,36	98,18
2015	3.068.591,00	254.270,90	97,40
2017	3.444.792,30	294.937,40	96,69
2018	3.721.222,44	313.777,89	96,13
2019	3.806.792,70	367.850,09	96,96
2020	3.722.525,52	358.505,73	96,99
2021	3.925.725,39	375.983,62	96,09

Source. North Luwu Central Statistics Agency

In this section, the data for each variable will be described and described, namely the independent variable (agricultural sector and industrial sector) and the dependent variable (labor absorption). This data was obtained from the North Luwu Regency Statistics Agency.

Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is one of the economic sectors whose production process is

related to the development of plants that can produce goods and animals, including the agricultural sub-sector, forestry sub-sector and fisheries sub-sector in North Luwu Regency.

One of the agricultural centers. With its status as a rice barn, North Luwu Regency is strengthened as a potential food crop producer. Apart from agriculture, North Luwu Regency produces various other commodities which are a mainstay. It is hoped that this will bring progress in the agricultural sector and support the economic growth of North Luwu Regency, especially in absorbing labor so that it can reduce unemployment.

This means that working in the agricultural sector does not require high skills. So that Employment opportunities in this sector are flexible to accommodate the shortage of workers can compete in other sectors.

Based on table 1 above, it shows that GRDP at constant prices (2010) according to business fields in the Agricultural Sector in 2008-2021 experienced fluctuations. From the table above it can be seen that from 2008 to 2019 there was an increase from year to year but in 2020 it decreased to IDR 3,722,525.52 and in 2021 experienced an increase to IDR 3,925,725.39. In 2020 there was a decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic which disrupted farmers' production There are restrictions on activities in all regions so that the output of the North Luwu Regency agricultural sector also experiences a decline.

Industrial Sector

The industrial sector is an economic sector that includes all companies or businesses that carry out activities to convert raw goods into semi-finished goods or finished goods. The industrial sector must be developed in North Luwu. [6]The development of the industrial sector means that more jobs are available, which means it can absorb labor so that it can reduce unemployment. It is not a simple matter to divert some energy work in the industrial sector. In this process, the role of education, which includes improvement workforce skills, is very important. Therefore, especially in the industrial sector, Workforce education is a strategic choice to increase productivity.

Based on table 1 above, it shows that GRDP at constant prices (2010) according to business fields in the Industrial Sector in 2008-2021 experienced fluctuations. From the table above It can be seen that from 2008 to 2019 there was an increase from year to year but in 2020 it decreased to IDR 358,505.73 and in 2021 experienced an increase to IDR 375,983.62. In 2020 there was a decline because due to the Covid-19 pandemic which disrupted the processing industry because There are restrictions on activities in all regions so

that the output of the North Luwu Regency Industrial sector also experiences a decline.

Absorption of Labor

If population growth in North Luwu Regency is not balanced with growth in job opportunities to absorb labor, there will be unemployment problems. This brings various challenges for local governments in overcoming unemployment to meet people's living needs. As a result, a greater role is needed from local government and society, such as improving the quality of a capable workforce take advantage of developing and mastering science and technology as well as skills and insight training so that they can meet their living needs.

Based on table 1 above, it shows that labor absorption in the Regency North Luwu experienced fluctuations. From table 5 above it can be seen that the highest point is at in 2014 with a percentage of 98.18% and the lowest point was in 2009 with a percentage of 93.31%. In 2009 it was the lowest point because of the level of education, Job opportunities and economic growth in North Luwu Regency are relatively low so that the lowest percentage of labor absorption was in 2009.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is a method used to determine the accuracy of predictions of the influence that occurs between the independent variables of the Agricultural Sector (X1) and Industrial sector (X2) on the dependent variable or Labor Absorption (Y). Statistical calculations in multiple linear regression analysis used in this research is to use the help of the SPSS version 25 application. The results of data processing will later be entered into the predetermined regression equation. By using the program SPSS in full can be seen in the table and next along with a brief explanation as follows:

Simultaneous test

Table 2
ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	11.062	2	5.531	The	.021b
Residual	9.490	10	.949		
Total	20.552	12			

a. Dependent Variable: PENYERAPAN TENAGA KERJA

b. Predictors: (Constant), SEKTOR INDUSTRI, SEKTOR PERTANIAN

Source. data processed in 2023

The Simultaneous Test is used to determine whether the independent variables are significant in influencing the dependent variable. In testing the influence of the independent variable, namely agricultural sector and industrial sector on labor absorption.

The Anova table shows information about whether the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable simultaneously. Two ways can be used to make this decision. First, look at the significance value. Where in the table

Anova above the sig value. is shown at 0.021, it is concluded that variables X1 (Agricultural Sector) and X2 (Industrial Sector) have a significant effect on labor absorption. This is done by following the sig.0.05 level as the cut off value for the significance value. Meanin if The probability value (significance) is above 0.05, then all independent variables have an influence on the dependent variable and vice versa. The second step, by comparing The calculated F value produced in the Anova table is 5.829. By using the formula $df = k-1$ and $df = nk$ to determine Ftable then obtain Ftable of 4.844 So the conclusion is that $F_{count} > F_{table}$ so that all independent variables have an influence together on the dependent variable, namely labor absorption. This means that The independent variables of the agricultural sector and industrial sector simultaneously have an influence positive and significant on labor absorption in North Luwu, so the hypothesis in this research is accepted.

Partial Test (T Test)

Tabel 3. Uji t (Parsial) Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-21.394	50.786		-.421	.682
Agricultural Sector	14.874	8.920	2.572	1.667	.126
Industrial Sector	-8.383	6.781	-1.907	-1.236	.245

a. Dependent Variable: PENYERAPAN TENAGA KERJA

Source. Data processed in 2023

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the multiple linear regression equation is, that: $Y = ae + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$

$$Y = -21,394 + 14,874 x_1 - 8,383 x_2 + 50,786$$

Agriculture (x1) = 14,874

Industry (x2) = - 8,383 a = - 21,394 e = 50.786

From the results of table 3 of the multiple linear regression equation, it can be explained that:

- 1) a = -21.394 which means if the variables are the agricultural sector (X1) and the industrial sector (X2) does not change or is constant then labor absorption (Y) the value is -21,394.
- 2) B1 = 14.874. This shows that if variable X1 is increased by one unit, labor absorption will increase by 14,874.
- 3) B2 = -8.383. This shows that if the variable X2 is increased one-unit, then labor absorption will decrease by -8,383.

Table 3 is also used to see the influence of each variable on the variables dependent. Partial test results by comparing the Tcount value with Ttable to get the Ttable value using the formula $df = nk-1$ then obtained Ttable of 1.812. This value is compared with the T value of each variable, if The Tcount value is greater than Ttable, so the conclusion is that this variable has an effect on the dependent variable. Agricultural Sector Variables, the results show that Ttable 1.81 > Tcount 1.667, which shows that the agricultural sector variable (X1) has no effect on the absorption variable workforce (Y), and has a significance of 0.126 which is greater than 0.05 This means that the agricultural sector is not significant for labor absorption. Industrial Sector Variable, the results show that Ttable 1.81 > Tcount -1.236, which shows that the Industrial sector variable (X2) has no effect on the variable labor absorption, and has a significance of 0.245 which is greater than 0.05 in this case This means that the industrial sector is not significant for labor absorption.

Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector variable on labor absorption shows a significant value of 0.126 which is greater than 0.05 with a positive coefficient value. This means that the agricultural sector variable (X1) is positively related but has no significant effect significant impact on labor absorption (Y) so that the hypothesis in this study is rejected.

Industrial Sector

The industrial sector variable on labor absorption shows a significant value namely 0.245 which is greater than 0.05 with a negative coefficient value This means that the

industrial sector variable (X2) is negatively related and has no significant effect on labor absorption (Y), so that is the hypothesis in this research rejected.

Determination coefficient test (R2)

The determination test (R2) is used to find out how much clearer the relationship between several variables in the research is. The coefficient of determination will explain how big the changes or other variations are. The following are the results of this research's determination testing in the following table

Table 4. Determination test (R2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.734a	.538	.446	.97415

a. Predictors: (Constant), industrial sector, agricultural sector

Source. Processed in 2023

Summary Model, used to obtain information about the magnitude of the influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable. This influence is symbolized by R (correlation), as seen in the model summary table of values in the R square column is 0.538, meaning the influence of the agricultural sector and industrial sector variables on labor absorption is 53.8% of the results ($0.538 \times 100\%$) and 46.2% is influenced by factors others not examined in this study.

Discussion

Influence of the agricultural sector and industrial sector on energy absorption Work in North Luwu

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (f test), it shows that the agricultural sector variable and the industrial sector with Tcount of 5.829 and Ttable of 4.844, which means $Tcount > Ttable$. And the significant value is 0.021 which is smaller than 0.05, which is shows that the agricultural sector and industrial sector simultaneously have an influence positive and significant on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. According labor [7]absorption is the number of jobs that have been filled which is reflected in the large number of working people, working people absorbed and spread across various economic sectors. This is in accordance with the conditions in North Luwu Regency where the people of North Luwu Regency were absorbed and spread across economic sectors, namely the agricultural sector and the industrial sector. This is in line with research conducted by

Nurhayati (2022), the results of research in the agricultural sector, industrial sector and trade sector simultaneously positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, and Partially, the research results show that the agricultural sector has an influence positive and not significant on Takalar Regency's labor absorption. Temporary The industrial sector has a negative and insignificant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency. Meanwhile, the trade sector has a positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, [8] research results shows that the agricultural sector, industrial sector and trade together has a positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Indonesia.

The Influence of the Agricultural Sector on Labor Absorption in North Luwu

Based on the results of the partial test research (T test), it is known that the agricultural sector variable on labor absorption shows a significant value of 0.126 which is greater than 0.05 with a regression coefficient value of 14.874 which is significant that the agricultural sector has a positive relationship but does not have a significant effect on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. If you look at the results of multiple linear regression analysis of the influence of the agricultural sector on labor absorption, it can be concluded that the agricultural sector has quite dominant contribution to the structure of employment. Apart from that, the agricultural sector is considered labor intensive and does not require excessive work requirements, resulting in an increase in labor absorption. In other words, high economic growth will have an impact on increasing production capacity economy. So that increasing growth in the agricultural sector will also increase output produced by the agricultural sector and employment also increased.

According to [9], the agricultural sector is one of the sectors that plays a role important in the economy. The development of the agricultural sector is directed at increasing agricultural production in order to meet domestic food and industrial needs as well as increasing farmers' income and expanding employment opportunities. Matter This is in accordance with the conditions in North Luwu Regency because some of the people live in rural areas and still depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood. This is in line with research conducted [10] the results of research in the agricultural sector, industrial sector and trade sector simultaneously positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, and Partially, the research results show that the agricultural sector has an influence positive and not significant on Takalar Regency's labor absorption. Temporary The industrial sector has a negative and insignificant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency.

Meanwhile, the trade sector has a positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, and [11] in research entitled Potential of the Agricultural Sector and its Influence on Labor Absorption in South Minahasa Regency. The results of his research from a simple linear regression test show that the agricultural sector has a positive and negative influence significant impact on labor absorption in South Minahasa Regency

The Influence of the Industrial Sector on Labor Absorption in North Luwu

Based on the results of the partial test research (T test), it is known that the industrial sector variable on labor absorption shows a significant value of 0.245 which is greater than 0.05 with a coefficient value with a regression coefficient value of - 8,383 which means that the industrial sector is negatively related but has no effect significant impact on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency.

The industrial sector in North Luwu Regency is more capital intensive. So even though the GRDP of the industrial sector in North Luwu Regency is relatively high, however has not been able to be followed by the development or growth of workforce absorption. Further handling or policies are needed so that industry develops in the Regency Many of North Luwu are also labor intensive so that labor absorption can also increase.

In this era, technology is increasingly increasing so that the production process is carried out in the industrial sector does not absolutely depend on the number of workers, With modern equipment, all production activities can be carried out by special tools or sophisticated machines so that the workforce only supervises the machines As a result, labor absorption tends to be less.

This is in line with research conducted [12] the results of her research, the agricultural sector, the industrial sector and the trade sector simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, and in a partial test the results of her research show that the agricultural sector has a positive effect and not significant for Takalar Regency's labor absorption. Meanwhile, the industrial sector has a negative and insignificant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency. Meanwhile, the trade sector has a positive and significant effect on labor absorption in Takalar Regency, and [13] in research entitled The Role of the Processing Industry Sector on the Economy and Labor Absorption in North Sulawesi Province. The results of his research are that the role of the industrial management sector in the economy and labor absorption in North Sulawesi Province is still relatively small and tends to be stable every year.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Based on the results of the previous analysis and discussion, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- 1) The agricultural sector and industrial sector simultaneously have a significant influence on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. (Hypothesis accepted)
- 2) The agricultural sector does not have a significant effect on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. (Hypothesis rejected)
- 3) The industrial sector has no significant effect on labor absorption in North Luwu Regency. (Hypothesis rejected)

Based on the conclusions presented previously, suggestions can be made given based on the results of this research are:

- 1) The North Luwu Regency Government is expected to pay more attention to the agricultural sector, which is more dominant in this research, by increasing the growth of the agricultural sector so that output produced by the agricultural sector and employment can also increase.
- 2) The North Luwu Regency Government is advised to pay more attention to or improve the industrial sector, because in this research the industrial sector has a low value. Therefore, the government must pay more attention to the need for further handling or policies so that the industrial sector developing in North Luwu Regency, which is more capital intensive, can be labor intensive so that labor absorption can increase.
- 3) It is hoped that the North Luwu Regency Government will pay more attention to the agricultural sector and industrial sector as sectors that have the potential to increase GRDP value and absorb labor.
- 4) For future researchers, it would be advisable to add an extension to the research period.

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