

Analysis of Economic Growth Before and After Changes in Tambaruni Market, Fakfak Regency

Agustina Waromi¹, Maraden R Tutuop², Everesta Klanit³

^{1,2,3}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) Ottow Geisler Fakfak, Indonesia
stieog_ff@yahoo.com

Abstract

Tambaruni market is a traditional market that has been used by the people of Fakfak district after the damage and fire of the Tambaruni market resulted in the weakening of the economic system in Fakfak district which was quite long from 2020 to 2022, this had an impact on the people's economy. The results of the study show that The test results obtained a t-count value of 0.879. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out with a one-sided test because the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was a directed hypothesis. The value of the t-table on the degrees of freedom (dk) = 46 on the one-sided test, was obtained at 1.680. Based on the t-count value of $0.879 < t\text{-table of } 1.680$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected so that it is concluded that trading experience has no effect on the income of convection traders. Conclusion Trading capital has a positive and significant effect on the income of convection traders. Because capital is a very important factor for convection traders, the more capital used, the more diverse the merchandise and the more income will be obtained.

Keywords

tambaruni market; economic growth; fakfak



I. Introduction

The goal of National Development is to create a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. Resource development is one way to achieve this state. So far, development has always prioritized the economic sector, while other sectors only support and complement the economic sector. The existence of development in addition to having a positive impact also has a negative impact, especially shown by various labor problems and job opportunities. This is a very serious problem for the Indonesian people, given the increasing population which in turn has an impact on the excessive supply of labor, while the demand for labor in the labor market is very limited. This will increase the unemployment rate and will cause social unrest. The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Economic growth is still an important goal in a country's economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia (Magdalena and Suhatman, 2020).

Employment in the formal sector is a priority for workers. However, due to the prolonged economic crisis, many layoffs occurred in the formal sector. For this reason, it is necessary to develop employment opportunities in the informal sector. The informal sector under certain conditions can be a safety valve for many people to survive because this sector has proven to be the only economic sector that can survive even in conditions of economic crisis. That the real reality shows that the informal sector has not been able to accommodate workers as many people hope, but in fact the informal sector can be a savior for the employment problems we face. There are many informal fields that have the potential to be appointed and explored into one of the business fields that generate profits and family income as well as to absorb the workforce. Trading business is an alternative to

informal employment, which in fact absorbs a lot of labor, such as convection traders in the Tambaruni plaza. The income of convection traders can be the foundation of family income. In general, convection traders at Plaza Tambaruni get their wares from producers outside the region and are generally imported from the island of Java.

In general, traders have the main goal of getting a certain profit (profit oriented) and maintaining or increasingly trying to increase it. With a relatively high population in the area of origin and difficulty in obtaining income, urge them to choose to migrate to areas that still have the opportunity to find work. One of them is to regions/regions of Papua which still have business opportunities for trade in convection goods. This fact is caused by conditions in the area of origin which are still oriented towards the agricultural sector, even though with the increasing number of people, it is not possible for the agricultural sector to accommodate the number of workers which will multiply in the future. Meanwhile, agricultural land is decreasing because it has been widely used for settlement. The state of the economy and job opportunities in Fakfak Regency, West Papua province is also inseparable from the increasing difficulty of getting a job in the formal sector.

For this reason, the government expects the community to create their own employment opportunities such as entrepreneurs, including trading, because these informal sector businesses are expected to be able to absorb workers who cannot be absorbed in the formal sector and can have an effect on economic growth. Besides that, because on average this work is carried out by migrants from Sulawesi, Java who do not have agricultural land. So, this effort is expected to provide a multiplier effect on businesses in other sectors such as the agricultural sector and the service sector. As has been suggested by the government, in an effort to increase family income in order to create a business outside the agricultural sector. People in Fakfak District, Fakfak Regency carry out trading activities. The goods traded vary such as shoes, clothes, bags, basic necessities, and others. Plaza Tambaruni is the center of buying and selling for the people of Fakfak Regency in particular because it is the most complete market in Fakfak Regency. Besides its strategic location in the center of the crowd or district city.

Plaza Tambaruni is a fairly representative market because the ground floor is used as a location to sell daily consumption needs, while the two upper floors are used to sell various convection goods and also primary needs to electronic goods. Besides its strategic location in the center of the crowd or district city. Plaza Tambaruni is a fairly representative market because the ground floor is used as a location to sell daily consumption needs, while the two upper floors are used to sell various convection goods and also primary needs to electronic goods. Besides its strategic location in the center of the crowd or district city. Plaza Tambaruni is a fairly representative market because the ground floor is used as a location to sell daily consumption needs, while the two upper floors are used to sell various convection goods and also primary needs to electronic goods.

II. Research Method

The method or technique for obtaining a random sample where a representative sample can be obtained is through a process called random sampling, where each element in the population has the same probability of being selected in the sample. Sampling in this study was conducted based on the purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is a sampling method that is carried out by taking people selected by researchers according to the special characteristics possessed by the sample.

2.1. Data source

1. Primary Data, is data obtained by conducting interviews with traders who were selected as samples based on a prepared questionnaire.
2. Secondary Data, is data obtained from agencies or institutions related to this research, such as BPKD and Tambaruni Market Office.

2.2 Variable Definition

1. Income

Income here is defined as household income, while household income is income that comes from each family member who has been able to generate income from production activities. Revenue is the gross receipts of a trader obtained from the sale of convection, not deducting operational and labor costs and the price of convection goods sold.

2. Trading Hours

What is meant by trading hours is the length of time convection traders are in the market to sell their wares in the market.

3. Trading Capital

In order to increase the business of convection traders in the market, they need no small capital as their initial capital. Trading Capital is the initial capital of a convection trader when starting a convection trading business. Traders get their capital some from their own capital and some from borrowed capital. Own capital here is defined as capital that comes from individuals who trade in the market. Own capital is family capital that has been collected and then used for trading with the aim of getting more profits. While loan capital here can be interpreted as capital borrowed from other parties, such as banks, individuals and so on.

4. Trading Experience

It is the length of time a trader has been in his job, namely convection trading.

2.3 Research Hypothesis

Based on the problem formulation and research objectives, the hypotheses to be tested in this study are:

1. It is suspected that trading hours have a significant positive effect on the income of Convection traders.
2. It is suspected that trading capital has a significant positive effect on the income of convection traders.
3. It is suspected that trading experience has a significant positive effect on the income of convection traders.
4. It is suspected that trading experience, trading capital, trading hours have a positive effect on the income of convection traders.

2.4 Data analysis method

To prove the truth of the hypothesis, data analysis is needed. To determine the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable, the following formulation can be made:

$$Y = a + 1X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + e_i \text{ (Damodar Gujarati, 1993 : 263)}$$

Information:

Y = Convection merchant income (rupiah)

a = Constant

b = Regression coefficient

X1 = Trading capital (rupiah)

X2 = Trading hours (hours)

X3 = Trading experience (years)

ei = nuisance error, in the form of variables or other factors that not observed by the model.

To test the significant level of each regression coefficient, the t-test was used, namely:

- Ho: $b_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable.

- Ha: $b_i > 0$, meaning that the independent variable affects the dependent variable positively

$$t - \text{count} = \frac{b_1}{SD_{b_1}}$$

Where:

b_1 = is the coefficient estimator b_i

SD = Standard Deviation

with a certain degree of confidence, then if:

- t-count < t table, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that individually there is no significant effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

- t-count > t table, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that individually there is a significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

To test all the regression estimator coefficients simultaneously, the test is carried out using the F-test, namely:

- Ho : $b_1 : b_2 : b_3 \dots b_n = 0$, meaning that the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable

- Ha : $b_1 b_2 b_3 b_n \neq 0$, meaning that the independent variable affects the dependent variable

The F-calculation formula is as follows:

$$F - \text{count} = \frac{R/(k-1)}{(1-R)/(n-k)}$$

Where:

- R = Coefficient of determination

- k = Number of independent variables

- n = Number of samples

So, with a certain degree of confidence:

- if F-count < F table, then Ho is accepted which means that together the independent variables are not significantly affected by the dependent variable.

- if F-count > F table, then Ho is rejected, which means that together the independent variables significantly affect the dependent variable.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Respondent Profile

The profiles of the respondents studied included age, gender, marital status and number of dependents in the family. Based on the research data, the respondent profile can be described in the following table:

Table 1. Respondent Profile

No	Profile	Amount	%
1	Age		
	25 years	5	10.00
	26 – 35 years old	11	22.00
	36 – 45 years	20	40.00
	46 – 55 years old	9	18.00
	> 55 years old	5	10.00
	Amount	50	
2	Gender		
	Man	19	38.00
	Woman	31	62.00
	Amount	50	
3	Status		
	Not married yet	9	18.00
	Married	41	82.00
	Amount	50	
4	The number of dependents		
	1 – 3 people	29	58.00
	4 – 6 people	11	22.00
	> 6 people	9	18.00
	Amount	50	

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2011

Based on table 4.1. it is known that the profile of respondents is based on several types, namely based on age, gender, marital status and number of family dependents, from the table it shows that for the profile of respondents based on age, the age of the respondents is 36-45 years at most, namely 20 respondents (40.00%) Based on gender, it is known that the profile of the most respondents is female, namely 31 respondents (62.00%), based on marital status, the profile of the most respondents is married, namely 41 respondents (82.00%), while based on the number of family dependents the most are 1 – 3 people, namely 29 respondents (58.00%).

Table 2. Description of Income, Capital, Trading Hours, and Trading Experience

No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	mean	Std. Deviation
1	Income	2,000,000	10,800,000	5.3060	2.09746
2	Trading Capital	3,000,000	23,000,000	10.2930	5.64732
3	Trading Hours	160	300	241.2000	39.96887
4	Experience Trade	3	18	8.9000	4.12682

Based on table 2. it can be seen that the research data have varying values, which are indicated by the difference between the maximum and minimum values and a fairly large standard deviation value. Minimum trader income Rp. 2,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 10,800,000 per month with an average trader's income of Rp. 5.3060 per month. Minimum trading capital of Rp. 3,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 23,000,000 with an average of Rp. 10.2930. Minimum trading hours 160 hours per month and maximum 300 hours per month with an average of 241,200 hours per month. Minimum 3 years trading experience and maximum 18 years with an average of 8.9000 years.

3.2 Hypothesis test

Hypothesis testing in this study will be carried out using multiple linear regression analysis techniques with the help of the SPSS 18 program. The results of multiple linear regression testing can be tabulated as follows:

Table 3. Tabulation of Regression Test Results

Model	coef. Reg.	SE	\square	t	Sig.
constant	-0.491	1.349		-0.364	0.718
Capital	0.169	0.057	0.460	2.960	0.005
Trade Time	0.014	0.007	0.278	2,047	0.046
Trading Experience	0.063	0.072	0.126	0.879	0.384
Dependent Variable : Income R = 0.790 R ² = 0.625 Adjusted R ² = 0.600 F = 25.533					0.000

3.3 T-test

a. Test the first hypothesis

Ho : $i = 0$ means that there is no significant effect of capital between trading capital (X1) on traders' income (Y).

Ha : $i > 0$ means that there is a significant positive effect between trading capital (X1) on traders' income (Y).

The test results obtained a t-count value of 2.960. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out with a one-sided test. The value of t-table at = 5% degrees of freedom (dk) = 46 on one-sided test, obtained t table of 1.680. Based on the t-count value of $2.960 > t$ -table of 1.680, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted so that it is concluded that trading capital has a positive effect on the income of convection traders.

b. Second Hypothesis Test

Ho : $i = 0$ means that trading hours have no significant effect between trading hours (X2) on traders' income (Y).

Ha : $i > 0$ means that trading hours have a significant effect between trading hours (X2) on traders' income (Y).

The test results obtained a t-count value of 2.047. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out with a one-sided test. The value of the t-table on the degrees of freedom (dk) = 46 on the one-sided test, was obtained at 1.680. Based on the t-count value of $2.047 > 1.680$ t-table, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted so that it is concluded that trading hours have a positive effect on the income of convection traders.

c. Third Hypothesis Test

Ho : $i = 0$ means that there is no significant effect of trading experience between trading experience (X3) on traders' income (Y).

Ha : $i > 0$ means that trading experience has a significant positive effect between trading experience (X3) on traders' income (Y).

The test results obtained a t-count value of 0.879. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out with a one-sided test because the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was a directed hypothesis. The value of the t-table on the degrees of freedom (dk) = 46 on the one-sided test, was obtained at 1.680. Based on the t-count value of $0.879 < t\text{-table of } 1.680$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected so that it is concluded that trading experience has no effect on the income of convection traders.

d. Test F-test

The f statistic test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in the model have a joint effect on the dependent/independent variable.

Table 4. F-test Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	132,383	3	44,128	25.533	.000a
	Residual	79,500	46	1,728		
	Total	211,883	49			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Trading Experience, Length of Trading, Capital

b. Dependent Variable: Income

H_0 : $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0$, meaning that the variables of trading capital (X_1), trading hours (X_2), and trading experience (X_3) do not affect income (Y). Simultaneously or together.

H_a : $b_1 \neq b_2 \neq b_3 \neq 0$, meaning that the variables of trading capital (X_1), trading hours (X_2), and trading experience (X_3) have an effect on income (Y). Simultaneously or together.

The null hypothesis (H_0) tested in the fourth hypothesis test is that trading capital, trading hours, and trading experience simultaneously have no effect on the income of convection traders.

The test results obtained the F-count value of 25.533. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out with a one-sided test because the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was a directed hypothesis. The F-table value for the degrees of freedom (dk) in the numerator of 3 and dk in the denominator 46 in the one-sided test is 2.81.

Based on the F-count $25.533 > F\text{-table } 2.81$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted so that it can be concluded that trading capital, trading hours, and trading experience simultaneously have a positive effect on the income of convection traders.

3.4 T-test

The test results obtained the coefficient of determination (R^2) as follows:

Table 5. The Result of Calculation of the Coefficient of Determination

	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Model			
1	0.790	0.625	0.600

The coefficient of determination obtained from the results of the regression analysis is 0.790. This shows that the independent variables used in this study can explain the variation in the income of convection traders in Tambaruni Market by 79% while the remaining 21% is influenced by other variables outside this research model.

IV. Conclusion

Trading capital has a positive and significant effect on the income of convection traders. Because capital is a very important factor for convection traders, the more capital used, the more diverse the merchandise and the more income will be obtained. Trading hours also significantly affect the income of convection traders. This is because in the market a trader is different from one another in opening their wares, there may be those who open when visitors are busy and there are also traders who open their trades at quiet times. will be obtained, then the hours of trading have a positive and significant effect on the income of traders. Together, trading capital, trading hours and trading experience greatly affect the income of convection traders or simultaneously have a positive effect on the income of convection traders.

References

- Algifari, (1997), Statistik Induktif untuk Ekonomi dan Bisnis, UPP AMP YKPN, Yogyakarta
- Azwar, Saifudin (2003), Metode Penelitian, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.
- Djarwanto dan Subagya Pangestu, (1985), Statistik Induktif, BPFE, Yogyakarta. Gujarati, Damodar (1995), Ekonometrika Dasar, Erlangga, Jakarta
- Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- Imam Ghazali, (2005), Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program SPSS, BPUNDIP, Semarang.
- Kuncoro, Mudrajad (1994), Ekonomi Pembangunan Teori Masalah dan Kebijakan, UPP AMP YKPN, Yogyakarta.
- Magdalena, S., Suhatman, R. (2020). The Effect of Government Expenditures, Domestic Investment, Foreign Investment to the Economic Growth of Primary Sector in Central Kalimantan. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal). Volume 3, No 3, Page: 1692-1703.
- Shah, M. M., et al. (2020). The Development Impact of PT. Medco E & P Malaka on Economic Aspects in East Aceh Regency. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal). Volume 3, No 1, Page: 276-286
- Spiegel, Murray, R. (1998), Statistika, Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Sukirno, Sadono (1994), Pengantar Mikro Ekonomi, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Sumodiningrat, Gunawan (1994), Pengantar Ekonometrika, BPFE, Yogyakarta.
- Suparmoko, M. (1990), Pengantar Ekonomi Makro, BPFE, Jakarta.
- Suparmoko, M. dan Irawan (1986), Ekonomi dan Pembangunan, Liberty, Yogyakarta.
- Suratno dan Mubyarta (1986), Metode Penelitian, BPFE, Yogyakarta.
- Umar, Husein (2000), Riset Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Organisasi, PT