Comparative Analysis of The Industrial Estate Development in Riau

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Abstract

Industrial estate in Riau has been developed on four (4) districts and cities. It turned out that only two districts become a national strategic program. This study analizes potential resources industrial estatein Riau; What advantages industrial estatedistricts of the city in the Riau; and the potential for industrial relations in the municipal district in Riau on development of industrial estates.The method used is quantitative research with the Resources Based Theory which discusses the variables of human resources, natural resources, infrastructure, technology, and finance the development of industrial estates. The population of this region is 4 (four) regions.The study results showed that the growing industrial estate are Siak and Dumai. Those regions are more developed because of their variable institution / organization, availability of land, and Tenans.

Keywords: *Region, Industry, Resource Theory, Potential And Excellence*

Introduction

Background

The economic development is determined by the magnitude of the amount of goods and services produced by Region. The larger the products produced, the greater the economic growth (Mankiw,2014). Activities that produce goods and services that is the production process carried out a number of companies Set of companies that produce or use of goods and services in kind was called industries. Therefore, there is a strong relationship between industrial activities and regional economic development. Advanced countries known as industrialized countries are developed by their leading sector is the industrial sector. The country is dominated by the massive volume of industrial products compared with other sectors.Industry related to the production process. The cheaper way to produce the lower the production costs and the result, companies' profit is high. Therefore, the company is very interest in areas that have a low efficiency on the production process. Location or region that tends to low cost of doing production is an estatethat has potential advantages of the industry (Jahrizal, 2014). The potential Advantages of this industry could be an advantage provided by resources. Resources advantages is the availability of resources.

The industrial potential advantages coupled by private or government policy into a production estatethat is known as an industrial park. The development of industrial estates associated with the amount of national production or production (GDP) of the region (GDP). The industrial estate attratives to investor because of its convenience and security facilities. Thus, this location is designed to give room for investors to make investments (Jahrizal, 2014). No wonder big companies (especially foreign investors) standing estateof the industry, resulting in the production of goods and services in the region becomes larger.

The development of industrial estates in Indonesia, is not as advanced as abroad. Total industrial estatethere are about 280 s. 54% is on the island of Java. In Sumatera dominant province GRDP is in large industries such as northern Sumatra and South Sumatra. Industrial estate development gaps become a problem in Indonesia. Indeed, the problem of the industrial estate development in Indonesia ,Octaviana (2016) , because of no agencies on the regulation implementation and supervision of industrial estatedevelopment planning. So that the problem is left protracted.

Developments Industrial estate in Riau, grow very slow. There are only four (4) Industrial area, namely, Dumai, Siak, and Indragiri Hilir. The progress achieved less than satisfactory. Into four regions, there are not enough tenants, operating in the industrial estates . Infrastructure provided is still inadequate. Seeing the development of industrial areas is still low, then the researchers work on comparative analysis study of the industrial parkdevelopment in Riau. The formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. What are the potential resources industrial estate in Riau

2. What advantages industrial estate in Riau

3. How does potential resources effect the industrial estate development.

The Concept Development Industrial Estate

Meaning Industrial Zone under Presidential Decree (Decree) No. 41 of 1996 is the region where industridi activity center is equipped with supporting infrastructure, developed and managed by the Company KawasanIndustri has permission. This estateis home to ease the

process of production. Therefore Dirdjojuwono (2004) describes the characteristics of an industrial area, namely:

a.The land is equipped with facilities and infrastructure.
b.There is an orgnisation which managing the estate
c.filled by firms/ industry in general.

The characteristics of the industrial estate is different between one and another. The difference was due to the availability of resources. Resource theory used in this study to look at the differences in the characteristics of an industrial area. Differences were seen from the resource advantages of the region. Resources are factors of production in the process of producing goods and services such as capital, skills, employee, technology, finance, and organisation. To be able to produce goods and services certainly needs to be a combination of these factors are so-called institutional capability also

Resources Based View In Industrial Estate

The industrial estate is a system that has a component integrated with each other. This is known as a variable component consists of: tangible and intangible.

Intangible resources are**:**

1. The financial resources

Financial resources can be observed and counted on where and how much availability. These resources are distinguished on public and private funds. Public funds can come from the district, provincial and central government. The details of public funds used for the provision of public goods and utilized by various industries operating mainly pihat the region. While private funds are private funds raised in the produce industry.

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Private funds is very related to the funding of financial institutions and non-bank banks.

2. Organization resources

Organization Resources of the organization'sresources can be observed and calculated as: strukutur formal reporting, planning, supervision and kordinasinya system. These resources form the government organization that develops industrial estates and the management organization of the region.

Infrastructure physical resources , These resources can be observed and counted the number, length, width, spacing, and distribution. Consists of: land, road, building factories, warehouses, water, electricity, internet networks, ports, drainage, waste management, parks, schools (education), housing, shops, and sports facilities.

3. Natural resources

natural resources can be observed and calculated levels of quality and quantity availability. These resources are: the availability of natural resources, corporate access to natural resources, price, time penyerahaan, the quality is acceptable, the continuous availability

4. Technology Resources

Technology is the means of production in the form of methods or equipment (technical equipment), which can speed up the process production. Technology can be observed and counted on: the presence, amount, and patents as well as secret. This resource is viewed by the industry in the region on its availability in the location or around the location. Availability is seen from the dimensions of the provider institution in the form of contractors, universities, companies competitors that have the technology.

The intangible Resources

The intangible is a resource that is difficult analyzed and calculated by competitors consisting of:

1. Human resources:

Characteristic of these resources are difficult to imitate competitors because of the form; knowledge, skills, managerial skills, and patterns of interaction. This resource is viewed from the availability of labor are separated on the quality and quantity of labor.

2. Innovation resources

The characsticsare difficult to imitate competitors for ideas and innovation capabilities, as well as science industry. This resource is seen from the efforts of the government, the management body, and supporting institutions that implement new ideas in science and technology in the region.

3. Reputation Resources

The uniqueness of theis also difficult to imitate competitors because it has been formed by history long before such a good name, products, and more. The local government and estatemanagers have a positive reputation becomes leverage the height of the estateinhabited by the industry.

Research Method

This research was conducted in Riau province in the period of 6 months. The data used in this research is secondary data, obtained from the offices / agencies, as well as reference books literature ,closely associated with this research.
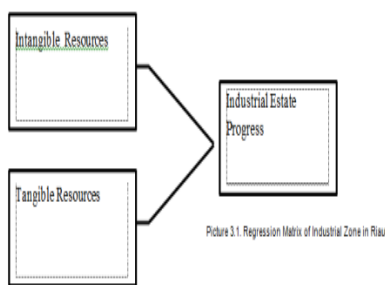
Picture 3.1. Regression Matrix of Industrial Zone in Riau
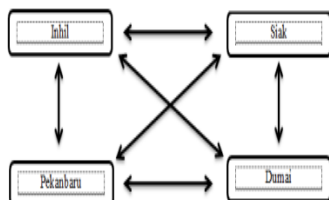
Picture 3.3. Inter-Regency Comparative Matrix In Riau

Data Analysis

case study with a quantitative approach. research sites is the district municipalities in Riau. The duration of study was conducted in 6 months.

Objects and secondary data collection

Research object is industri Esatet in Riau, Having studied variables specified then official government documents and similar studies are reviewed. To complete the necessary ingredients secondary data conducted formal data collection of statistical data BPS and related institutions

The preparation of primary data will be conducted after collecting all secondary data. The analytical approach is web analysis and regression analysis (statistical method). Description above table to explain the characteristic features of the area. Cobwebs is the analysis that transforms the phenomenon into index numbers, and then formulated into the form of a spider nets. The index numbers are split between 5 to 1 .5 indicates excellent or superior condition while the number 1 indicates a very bad condition.

Statistical Analysis Tool

Statistical analisisi tool used is multiple regression with tools for connecting linkages variebel Spss. This regression can explain the effect of the availability of resources to the advancement of the industrial area.

Discussion

Overview Riau conditions Industrial Estates

Industrial Estate of Dumai

Dumai is a port city in the Riau. Has two industrial estates namely Dumai Industrial Zone and Industrial Zone Lubuk Dalam. Lubuk Dalam industrial estate is an estate, managing by the municipality with an estate of 1773.6 hectares. the estate is in controlled the Dumai government. So that the development of this estate is still in the stage of planning.Kawasan Dumai (KID) is an estate managing by the private sector (companies), with a total estate of 1,000 hectares. while land reserves already set up an estate of 2829.2 hectares (which is already owned by the company covering an estate of 1,860 hectares). In the near future, The estate will be 3829.2 hectares area.

Currently in the KID (Kawasan Industri Dumai) district has been operating 13 companies. All companies actively producing. Therefore, according to Minister of Industry, Hartanto, KID is an advanced industrial estates in Indonesia (Dumai Pos News, 3 November 2016). Availability of three seaports strongly supports excellence in the industrial estate of the city of Dumai. This port has become an attractive infrastructure than the location which is close to the neighboring countries (Malaysia and Singapore). This estateis included in the list of national strategic program (PSN).

Industrial EstateTanjung Buton, Siak

Tanjung Buton Industrial EstateDevelopment was initiated in 2004 with the issued of Local Regulation No. 7 of 2004 on the Siak Regency legal entity PT Tanjung Buton Industrial Estate(PT.KITB) and the Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2004 also on this area. While the principle license endorsed in March this region in 2016. The region has been listed into the national industrial estate development program or abbreviated national strategic program (PSN). That is, the central government is also paying attention and contribution in the development of this region. The area of Buton planned headland estate of about 5000 ha. Which has been owned by the government covering 300 ha. And spacious half the region has begun to be developed. It has been already given a permit to be managed as much as 20% and this will be gradually granted permission by the local government.

Some companies began to operate in the estate. Such as port companies (SOEs) has been built the port, and has been ogled many companies like Boswa and others, but at this time there is still no firm production in this region. Infrastractures already built such as ports and roads. 2018 is planned electricity is operational by the manager (PT.KITB)

Tenayan Industrial Zone, Pekanbaru

Location of this estate is in sub Tenayan pekanbaru with a planned estate of 360 haktare. But the government owned only less than 20%. Its 80% still belongs to the rest of others. The location is very attractive because it is located in the central estate of growth, the provincial capital of Riau Riau, Pekanbaru.

At the moment companies operating in this Esate only the electricity generation firm. Infrastructure is still limited. Asphalt road is still not built. This region has not been able to support from the National and

Provincial. Pekanbaru City budget support only. Organisation of estate is still weak, this year will be pointed an agency. In addition, Riau RTRW (land use planning) has not been decided yet, as a result this estate is also unclear.

Enok Industrial Zone, Indragiri Hilir

The industrial estateis located in Kuala Enok estate Indragiri Hilir district. Located in the coastal areas near the coast. Kuala Enok set as an industrial estate in 2004 by the government of Indragiri Hilir district. The estate of approximately 5000 hectares are, the estate has controlled the 150 hectares and has been submitted to PT Pelindo. The industrial estate is in fact benefited from the availability of natural resources, and the position of the estate near the port. Enok position close to Dumai port, Malaysia, Singapore and Batam.

By density Dumai port activity, thus, this estate can be taken advantage of Dumai port . The weakness of this region is the infrastructure of roads and bridges are still inadequate so that companies operating in the estate still nil. Likewise, the national program has not touched this estate.

The potential of Industry resources

Analysis magnitude are compared with the others. Then see trends. Differences and similarities is the argument of this paper viewed from:

Human Resources

Number of people most is the city of Pekanbaru is 1.038 million soul, then the second most populated district followed by Inhil (703 734 people) after that, followed by the third highest by Siak district (440 841 people) and lastly Dumai (285 967 people). While the number of high school graduates labor supply down and also

graduates of the college are also dominated by the City of Pekanbaru as the first rank. This was followed by a second Indragiri Hilir, Siak then number three, the last covered by the city of Dumai.

The data shows the city of Pekanbaru has the potential of human resources superior to the other four districts while the Dumai city has the potential of human resources is lacking.

Infrastructure Resources

Shows the actual length of the road bridge ease of transportation. Although these indicators represent incomplete for ease of transportation by land, but are used to show the condition of the infrastructure. The longest road bridge is Inhil (6710.8 km). because the regions are wider than other regions. But this provides ease in the industry to move to different areas. Ranked the second longest is Siak (4865 km) after it was ranked number two followed Pekanbaru (1126 km), and is covered by the city of Dumai (598 Km),while the number of bridges that most first rank is Indragiri Hilir, ranking second Siak, then Ranked third is Dumai city, and the last city of Pekanbaru.

Provision of electricity required by industry. The estate that has the best facilities are Pekanbaru, ranked second is Dumai city, then the third ranks Siak City, ranked last is Indragiri Hilir. Provision of water facilities is a necessity for the industry in production. The provision of water is best provided by Pekanbaru, Dumai is ranked second, then third in Siak district, and last rank Kabiupaten Indragiri Hilir.

Distance estateto the provincial capital in the industry to show the ease of administration and also the market. The capital city of Riau province is thus Pekanbaru city is the shortest distance, ranking second is Siak, third ranked Dumai, ranked last and Indragiri Hilir.

Financial Resources

Pekanbaru has the largest total budget amounted Rp.2.025.563.454.217 Siak followed by Rp.1.889.932.143.332 then Indragiri Hilir Rp.1.790.134.223. 221 and the latter Dumai for Rp.1.114.972.852.847.

For the PAD, the most largest Pekanbaru with revenue of Rp.482.031.164,869 followed by Dumai for Rp.192.760.175.685 then amounted Rp.164.325.689,823 Siak and Indragiri Hilir latter Rp. 132 143 323 445.

Resources Science and Technology

Colleges are the institutions that generate the knowledge and dissemination of knowledge, the college used as an indicator for the function Tridarma universities, namely teaching, research and service. Science and technology colleges spread to communities.

The data shows that city of Pekanbaru is the most college at 46, while the second largest is Dumai 8, followed Indragiri and siak is three. That is, the highest technology development center is an estate close to universities because these institutions do research and devotion in all development of science and technology, the city of Pekanbaru provide better technology from Dumai and so on.

Natural resources

Availability of natural resources determines the availability of industrial raw materials in industrial areas. Thus the potential benefits of these resources are calculated. The data below shows the results.

Siak is the producer of agro product, The production of crude oil palm industry(970269 tonnes). the development of the crude palm oil (CPO) industry is very dominant in this district. Ranked number two CPO producer on is Indragiri Hilir district (701 554 tonnes), in addition, Indragiri Hilir is also a top producer of the

coconout most in Riau (347 483 tonnes). No wonder Inhil district known as the largest coconout oil producer in in Indonesia. Kota Dumai and Pekanbaru city a very low yield of natural resources, is characterized by its land.

Tenants Industrial estate development

Data shows that the Kawasan Industri Dumai owned by PT Wilmar has had a tenant as many as 13 companies, then the industrial estate Buton, Siak , already has tenants four (4) companies. After that, kotaPekanbaru and Indragiri Hilir each one. This means. Region growing is Dumai and Siak. Therefore, both are listed as the national program industrial Park, called Program StrategisNasional (PSN).

Results

Comparison of human resources, natural resources and SD Infrastructure between districts in Riau in 2016

Comparison Between Inhil and Siak
Human Resources (HR)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Appendix 1) in the variable of Human Resources (HR) showed that HR results Inhil averaging better than Siak. The mean value of 227 002 HR Inhil 333,154.12 with a standard deviation greater than Kab Siak with the average standard deviation 145,568.75 to 210,370.54.

Based on the testing of two samples obtained variance probability level (Table F vs F count) of 0.432 and greater than 0.05, it means that the two variants of the same urban sample human resources (not much different).

Natural Resources (SDA)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Appendix 2) in the variable Natural Resources (SDA) showed that the average

results of SDA Inhil better than Siak. The mean value of HR Inhil 294,734.65 205,365.20 with a standard deviation greater than the average 191414,20dengan Kab Siak with a standard deviation of 413,626.17.

Based on the testing of two samples obtained variance probability level (Table F vs F count) of 0.669 and greater than 0.05, it means that the two variants of the same town SDA samples (not much different).

Resources Infrastructure (SDI)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Annex 3) in the variable Resources Infrastructure (SDI) SDI results showed that the average Inhil better than Siak. The mean value of SDI Inhil 2673.15 1259.05 with a standard deviation greater than the average Kab Siak 877.04 with a standard deviation is caused by extensive 1954,23.Hal Inhil estatemuch larger than the Siak. Increasing the growth rate will be in line with SDI continues to grow in the area.

Based on the testing of two samples obtained variance probability level (Table F vs F count) of 0,600 and greater than 0.05, it means that the two variants of the same town SDA samples (not much different).

Comparison Between Pekanbaru and Inhil

Human Resources (HR)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Appendix 1) in the variable of Human Resources (HR) showed that the average HR Inhil results better than Pekanbaru. The mean value of 227 002 HR Inhil with a standard deviation greater than Kab 333,154.12 Pekanbaru with the average standard deviation 145,568.75 to 210,370.54.

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Natural Resources

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Resources Infrastructure (SDI)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Annex 3) in the variable Resources Infrastructure (SDI) SDI results showed that the average Inhil better than Pekanbaru. The mean value of SDI Inhil 2673.15 1259.05 with a standard deviation greater than the average district Pekanbaru 877.04 with a standard deviation of 1954.23. This is caused by the estateInhil much larger than Pekanbaru. Increasing the growth rate will be in line with SDI continues to grow in the area.

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Comparison Between Inhil and Dumai

Human Resources (HR)

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Comparison Between Siak Pekanbaru

Human Resources (HR)

Based on analysis of T test in SPSS 24 (Appendix 1) in the variable of Human Resources (HR) showed that the average result is better than HR Siak Pekanbaru. The mean value of 227 002 HR Siak 333,154.12 with a standard deviation greater than the average district Pekanbaru 210,370.54 145,568.75 with a standard deviation.

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Comparison Between Siak and Dumai

Human Resources (HR)

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Comparison Between Pekanbaru and Dumai

Human Resources (HR)

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Potential Resourcesand regional correlation

Potential Industrial Relations In Riau Against Land Ownership Zone business

Correlation coefficient between the variables of natural resources, human resources business estateamounted to 0.895 against showing the relationship

fairly erat.koefisien of determination of 0.801 means regional variations manager achieved ownership can be explained by the variation-independent variables figures show 80.01% and 38.6% error.

Differences simultaneously (overall) .621 figures show where the value is much greater than the probability level of 95% .Therefore it can be concluded from the equation can be accepted as a regression. Potential Industrial Relations location In Riau Owners Against Businesses Operate (tenants/companies)

The correlation coefficient between the variables of natural resources, human resources business estateamounted to 0.784 against showing the relationship fairly erat.koefisien of determination of 0.614 means regional variations manager achieved ownership can be explained by the variation-independent variables figures showed 61.4% and 38.6% error.

Differences simultaneously (overall) .621 figures show where the value is much greater than the probability level of 95% .Therefore it can be concluded from the equation can be accepted as a regression.

Conclusions

The conclusions of the study are:

There is a different availability of resources to support the industrial estate in each region. However, the potential availability of these resources can affect the progress of the Industrial Estates depend heavily on local government's role in supporting the industrial estate development

Relations Potential of Estate Against Land Ownership Zone can be seen from the correlation coefficient between the variables SDA, HR against Region business amounted to 0.895 showing a relationship pretty erat.koefisien of determination of 0.801 means regional variations organisation achieved ownership can be explained by the variation-free variable that indicates the number 80.01% and 38.6% error. The

different simultaneously (overall) showed the value 0.621 which is far greater than 95% probability level .Therefore it can be concluded from the equation can be accepted as a regression.

Comparison between the industrial estate of the four districts seen from human resources, natural resources, the most superior leads SDI is the district siak though not absolute.

The availability of resources to support the industrial estate are different among region. However, the potential availability of these resources can affect the progress of the industrial estate, depend heavily on local government's role in supporting the advancement of the industrial area.

As the results of this study shows that Dumai industrial Park and Buton industrial park ,Siak , superior to other regions. This superiority is due to the availability of: organization, land area, and already tenants.

Suggestion

1.Expected Further Research for researchers is to add environment variable in analyzing comparative industrial estate in Riau

2.it is expected to wide the scope of district in analyzing comparative industrial estate in the next study

3.This study can be a reference in conducting research related to comparative analysis industrial estate in other region or province.

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