

GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT GREEN REGENCY BANJAR SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

The constitution 1945 Article 33 paragraph (3) constitute the constitutional basis for the administration of the state which mandates that the earth, water and natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and shall be used as great as possible for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. In line with the above concept that the gross regional domestic product has contributed significantly to the life of the Banjar Regency especially and the Indonesian people in general. The value of the gross regional domestic product green is a picture of the level of people's welfare, the greater the value of gross regional domestic product green then the community will progress and prosper. The objective of this research is to analyze the contribution value of gross regional domestic product of green forestry subsector in Banjar Regency. The research methodology used for the primary data was interviewed with the respondent community selected by purposive sampling that is in Aranio subdistrict of Banjar Regency, while the something data used data from BPS Banjar Regency 2015. The data analysis tool used is calculated quantitatively to the value of contribution of existing natural resources, by calculating the value of conventional GRDP minus the value of depletion, degradation and value of forest fire (Suparmoko, 2006). The result of the research shows that the gross regional domestic product green of forestry subsector in Banjar Regency in 2015 is IDR 5.2 billion.

Keywords: GRDP Green, forestry subsector, welfare.

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of 1945 of Article 33 Paragraph (3) constitutes a constitutional basis for the administration of the state which mandates that the earth, water and natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 41 of 1999 on forestry in article 1, paragraph 2 states that the forest is an ecosystem unity in the form of land overlays containing biological resources dominated by trees in the natural community environment, which one with the other can not be separated.

BPS Banjar Regency in the number of 2015 that the area of forest in Banjar Regency is only 252,973.95 Ha according to the condition of forest data, the role of the forestry sub-sector in regency Banjar needs to be spurred by its growth so as to provide maximum benefits in economic development so that the community is more prosperous.

Formulation of the problem

In this research the object is the gross regional domestic product green of the forestry subsector and the income level of the respondent community selected purposively in Banjar Regency of South Kalimantan.

Objectives and Benefits Research

The objective of this research is to analyze the contribution value of gross regional domestic product green forestry subsector in regency Banjar. While the benefits of the research is as a basic thinking in order to prepare future forestry development plans, provides added value to the forestry subsector in the context of forestry development and specifically for policy makers have a very strategic value to determine what values should be included in the forestry subsector in order to increase the income of the community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Overview of Past Research

Irawan, 2010 entitled the role of forestry subsector to economic growth of Banjar Regency of South Kalimantan province, especially gross regional and export domestic product, stated that the gross regional domestic product of Banjar Regency of South Kalimantan Province in 1999-2009 decreased, the contribution of the forestry subsector was 3.54% (1999) and the smallest was 1.62% (in 2009), the highest export value of US \$ 7,367,911 (in 1999) came from rattan and rubber commodities.

Syamsu and Hajawa, 2007. entitled the role of forest resources in the economy and the impacts of forest rents on forest degradation in Gowa Regency, that the contribution of agriculture sector in gross regional domestic product of Gowa Regency is quite high, more than half gross regional domestic product of Gowa Regency is between 51.54% to 53.34% or 52.29% on average. However, the contribution of the forestry subsector to the Gowa Regency economy is very small at only 0.16% to 0.19% or 0.17% on average.

Research Rakhmat, 2011 titled role of forestry sector in economy of South Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency (OKUS) stated that the forestry sector has the smallest deficit compared to other base sectors.

Research Yugi, 2008. entitled green contribution of forestry sector to GRDP and regional development of Batang Hari Regency. The results of the study stated that the green contribution of forestry subsector in Batang Hari Regency development in 2004 was IDR. 89,27 billion (IDR. 198,21 billion (value of contribution of forest subsector to gross regional domestic product) - IDR.108,24 billion (value depletion of the forestry subsector) - IDR.179.24 billion (degradation of forestry subsector)) and in 2005 IDR -72.64 billion {IDR.236.58 milyar (value of forest subsector contribution to gross regional domestic product) - IRD.141.06 billion (depletion of forestry subsector) - IDR.168,17 billion (degradation of forestry subsector)}. While the real contribution value of the forestry subsector generated in the conventional gross regional domestic product and the regional development of Batang Hari Regency of Jambi Province in 2004 was IDR .325.62 billion (IDR.198.21 billion (contribution of forestry subsector to gross regional domestic product) + Rp.108.24 billion (depletion of the forestry subsector) + IDR .99.20 billion (value of degeneration of the forest subsector) - IDR.80.03 billion (degradation value due to forest fires)) and 2005 IDR.484.56 billion (IDR.236.58 billion (forestry subsector degradation value) + IDR.137.54 billion (degradation value of the forest subsector) - IDR.30.62 billion (degradation value due to forest fires)), experienced an increase of IDR.158.94 billion this is

due to the condition of natural resources from the processing sector increased by IDR 37.74 billion.

B. Overview of Theoretical

1. Natural Forest Resources

Natural resources are a component of an ecosystem that provides environmental goods and services that are very beneficial to human needs (Fauzi, 2004). The forest is a large area and defined by the government as a forest in which there are various kinds of trees as a whole is a living community of nature and its natural environment. When viewed from the economic side, the forest can be divided into three economic resources) namely: 1) The vast land known to forests, 2) composition of vegetation/ forest trees and other biological components, 3) the forest environment itself (Wirakusumah, 2003).

The role of forest resources in the economy can be seen and done through forest utilization activities. Syamsu and Hajawa, (2007) said that as stated in Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999, that forest utilization aims to obtain optimal benefits for the welfare of the whole community in justice while maintaining its sustainability. In Law no. 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the environment, explained that natural resources are elements of the environment consisting of biological and non-biological resources that as a whole form the unity of the ecosystem. While the economic valuation of the forest resources itself is based on the benefits generated by the forest that is in the form of direct benefits and indirect benefits.

2. Gross Regional Domestic Product

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2005), that gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is defined as the amount of added value generated by all business units within a region, or is the sum total of all goods and services end produced by all economic units in a region. The calculation of gross regional domestic product is done with three approaches (BPS, 2005), namely: (a) The approach of production, in this approach system of gross regional domestic product is the sum of the value of final goods and services produced by various units of production with in a region within a period of time (one year). (b) The income approach in this income-earning system of gross regional domestic product is the value of depreciation and net indirect taxes. (c) The expenditure approach in such an expenditure system is a component of final expenditure such as house hold consumption expenditure and non-profit private entities, gross fixed capital formation, government consumption expenditure, changes in stock and net exports (exports minus imports) in an area/territory within a certain period of time.

3. Gross Regional Domestic Product Green

Anonymous, (2011), states that what is meant by gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is a potential fund that is obtained or issued when an activity is done. The total amount of green contribution in the GRDP is the added value derived from the forestry sector by taking into account the value of depletion and degradation of natural resources and the environment caused by the activities of the forestry sector and the wood processing and forest products sector. Therefore, in the assessment should not only be based on the value of forest resources from the economic side but should be based on the added value of production activities and the value of depletion of natural capital (depletion) and the value of the prevention of environmental damage (degradation) which is then reduced the value of impacts resulting from the forestry activities. The value of green GRDP obtained is a description of the economic growth of the forestry sector experienced by a region and is used to reflect the welfare of a region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Place and time

This research was conducted in Banjar Regency with 3 months research time, with 1 month research time allocation for field data acquisition and 2 months for data analysis including preparation of research result report.

2. Research Procedures

Primary data obtained from the interview with the respondent community selected by purposive sampling that is in District Aranio Banjar Regency.

The secondary data used in this study were obtained from 19 sub-districts located in Banjar Regency of South Kalimantan Province which include:

- 1) GRDP data of forestry subsector in 2015,
- 2) GRDP data of all business sector sectors by 2015 and
- 3) Socio economic data of society in 2015.

3. Data Analysis

Analysis of data used to determine the contribution value of GRDP Green Forestry subsector in Banjar Regency is calculated quantitatively, ie calculate the value of conventional GRDP minus the value of depletion, degradation and value of forest fire. Mathematically, GRDP Green is formulated as follows: (Suparmoko, 2006).

$$GRDP_{(Green)} = GRDP_{(konvensional)} -$$

$$Depleksi_{(SDH)} - Degradasi_{(SDH)}$$

Where: 1) Depletion_(SDH) is calculated using the following unit rent approach:

$$Depletion_{(SDH)} = \text{Product selling, Price} - \text{Production cost-Company profit (30\%)}$$

2) Environmental degradation is calculated by identifying environmental elements. Then environmental elements are calculated by market price approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the value of GRDP Green is IDR. 5.2 billion or 0.23% of the total contribution generated from the agricultural sector in general amounted to IDR.2,312.8 billion, while the value of forest resources depletion, forest degradation value and forest fire value is 0 (zero). This means that in the year 2015 in the area of research does not occur damage to the forest and its functions either caused by natural factors or by humans, this shows that the monitoring function of the forest area referred to by the authorities in this case the government of Banjar Regency runs optimally. The value of green GRDP obtained is a description of the amount of contribution coming from the forestry sector in supporting the economic growth of Banjar Regency, and reflect the level of community welfare. The better the forest resources in Banjar Regency and forest fires can be overcome, then the real contribution value of forestry subsector will increase and give positive impact to development in Banjar Regency.

BPS data of Banjar Regency (2016), stated that the value of forest product trade in the form of veneer ie wood sheets for the manufacture of plywood of 4,122.86 M³ in 2015 reached a value of IDR 5.2 billion. This means that this condition shows that the forest in Banjar Regency is able to contribute to the economic development and prosperity of the

community. In accordance with Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999, that forest utilization aims to obtain optimal benefits for the welfare of the entire community in justice while maintaining its sustain- nability.

Furthermore, the National Develop ment Planning Agency (2003) states that any increase in the value of gross regional domestic product will have a positive impact on local revenue. Therefore, based on regional autonomy, the local government is obliged to increase the local revenue to finance the development in the region. Under these conditions in Banjar Regency, forest resources have contributed to local revenue in 2015 at IRD. 5.2 billion. This means that forest resources need to be considered in order to support economic growth in Banjar Regency without neglecting other sectors. In economic growth in Banjar Regency the agricultural sector in general is big enough to contribute to economic development that is IRD.2,312.8 billion or 18.55% of total GRDP Banjar Regency IDR.12,468.96 billion. This means that in economic development in this area the agricul- tural sector in general can improve the welfare of society, create ample employment opportunities. BPS Banjar Regency (2016), stated that the produc- tion of agricultural sector in the year 2015 when the research of production realization for the rice field 261,259 tons, garden products (corn, soybean, peanuts, green beans, cassava and sweet potato) 14947 tons, hutikultura (durian, banana, mango, rambutan, papaya and petai) 7.5 tons and from plantation crops (rubber, coconut, coffee, palm and sago) 22,155 tons. This means that all the necessities of life resulting from agriculture (food) is able to provide prosperity for the people in this area. This is supported by the amount of per capita of Banjar Regency in 2015 that is IDR. 22,490,000/year or IDR.1,874,000 /month (BPS Banjar Regency, 2016).

CONCLUSION

To answer the research objective is about the contribution value of gross regional domestic product green subsector of forestry (GRDP, Green), it is presented that the result of research shows that the value of GRDP Green Banjar Regency in 2015 is IDR. 5.2 billion.

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