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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Strengthening Agricultural Sector Superior Commodities -Based Against the Economic Growth in South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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### Abstract

This research use *Public Opinion Surveys* approach. The data sources are in this study include: 1) Primary Data Sources, 2) Secondary Data Sources. This research instrument is the researcher's own, which is where the researcher as an instrument to obtain accurate data supplied by various methods. South Sulawesi is one of the agricultural bases and is the largest producer of food crops in eastern Indonesia. National title as the granary of South Sulawesi cements our position as a manufacturer of crop potential. In addition to food crops, the various sub-sectors of agriculture commodities become a mainstay commodity produced by South Sulawesi.

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## INTRODUCTION

Generally that economic development based on natural resources that with no attention to aspects of environmental sustainability will ultimately have a negative impact on the environment itself, because of natural resources and the environment has a limited carrying capacity. We can say, do not pay attention to economic development and natural resource capacity and environment cause problems for sustainable development (Hotden and Johndikson, 2012).

Attention to sustainable development started since the advent R. Malthus's afraid of the availability of land in the UK due to population explosion 1798. Then in 1972, Meadow, et al published a book entitled *The Limits to Growth*. Meadow, et al said that economic growth will be limited by the availability of resources so the available of natural resources of goods and services derived from natural resources cannot be carried out continuously. Sustainable agriculture is implementation from concept of sustainable development in the agricultural sector. Continuous development concept began late 1980s as a response to previous development strategy focused on the goal of high economic growth which proved caused degrades environmental quality.

Indonesia is a country that has a comparative advantage for the agricultural sector, this advantage is the fundamental capital for economic growth that must be driven and managed properly. Kuncoro, M, delivering comparative economic activity of forte will provide not only the development of the sector but other sectors that are interrelated. The agricultural sector we certainly have superior commodities to be developed as a key driver (prime mover) for the growth of national and regional. Economic development of commodity agricultural sector in a region is a regional strategy to spur economic growth, thus providing multipliers effect on other sub-sectors.

Empirical evidence suggests that while the economic crisis of 1997, the agricultural sector is capable to survive and contribute to the economy as a whole. BPS data in 1998, the national agricultural sector grew by 0.22%, while Indonesia's economy decreases up to 13.68%. It shows when the construction sector, industry and manufacturing experience severe contraction but the agricultural sector with its superior commodity grow positive and other sectors of layoffs, it increased employment in the agricultural sector, as well as the export increase of agricultural products (Friyatno, S. 2001).

Economic growth is a long-lasting economic problem in every country. Economic growth will measure achievement of the development of the economy of the period to the next. From one period to another period of a country's ability to produce goods and services will increase due to the factors of production are always experiencing the increase in quantity and quality. According Sukirno (DeddyRustiono, 2008) in the macro analysis, the rate of economic growth achieved by a country is measured by the development of real national income reached a country / region.

Neoclassical Economic Growth Theory states (in the area measured by PDRB growth) that it depends on the development of the factors of production, namely; capital, labor and technology. Development of an area is an integral part of the national development implementation based on the principle of local autonomy and national resource's settings that provide opportunities for improving democracy performance and regional to improve the welfare of civil society that is free from collusion, corruption and nepotism.

## **Problem**

**How does the Strengthening Agricultural Sector Superior Commodities -Based against the Economic Growth in South Sulawesi, Indonesia**

## **LITERATURE**

### **A. Economic Growth**

This study in galor and Daniel TsiddonOded (1997), shows that the poor economy that values justice and welfare may face a trade-off between equality in the short term followed by equity and long-term stagnation, and inequalities in the short term followed by an equal and prosperity in the long-term. Economic beneficial to subsidize education selected group of individuals who will ultimately generate sufficient externalities for society as a whole draw for the state of equality and prosperity. Furthermore, the economy prematurely implemented policies designed to improve equity in income distribution may not need to be stuck in low output equilibrium without ever achieving prosperity.

In the thick literature, three strands of thought stand out. First, there is a long and distinguished line of theory which puts geography in the middle. Geography a major determinant of the climate, natural resource endowment, the burden of disease, the cost of transport, and diffusion of knowledge and technology from more developed areas. So that it exerts a strong influence on agricultural productivity and the quality of human resources (DaniRodrik, Arvind Subramanian and Francesco Trebbi, 2004).

Recent work of Mankiw, Romer, and Weil (Odedgalor and Daniel Tsiddon, 1997) in this tradition. An alternative approach, associated with endogenous growth theory, 'is a model of technological progress, or total factor productivity growth, as a function of the level of education or human capital. The presumption is that the better educated labor force creates, implement, and adopt new technologies, resulting in growth.

While Alberto Ades and Chua Hak B. (1997) conducted tests related to the cross-country settings and provide empirical support for the proposition that a country's growth rate depends not only on domestic investment but also in the neighboring state investment. This is taken as evidence of the emergence of regional influence of physical and human capital among countries located in the general geographic regions. This article is basically integrates both lines of research. We argue and show that regional political instability has a strong negative effect on the economic performance of countries in the region. The structure of this article is as follows.

In the study E.M. Ekanayake (1999) The economy is generally concluded that there is strong evidence to support the hypothesis of export-led growth based on the fact that export growth and economic growth are highly correlated. The main drawback is that the study group a high degree of positive correlation between the two variables are used as evidence to support the hypothesis of export-led growth.

### **B. Concept of Economic Growth**

Economic growth as a process of increasing the output in a long term become an important indicator to measure the success of a country's development (Ahmad in LatriandTodaro, 2008). Therefore, identification of the various factors that affect it, including the role of government be interesting to study more. Basic theory of neoclassical economic growth Solow and Swan (in Ahmad and Latri, 2008) have no effect on the growth of the role of government in the form of spending and taxes (Kneller et al in Ahmad and Latri, 2008).

Economic growth is only influenced by the stock of capital, labor and technology that are exogenous. Governments can influence the growth of the population will affect the availability of labor, but no impact on economic growth. Endogenous growth theory explains that investment in physical capital and human capital plays a role in determining the long-term economic growth.

Government spending as a real form of government intervention in the economy has become an important object for research. Research to countries in Asia which was commissioned by Cheng (in Ahmad and Latri, 2008). With Vector Autoregressive (VAR) approach Cheng prove the existence of a significant positive effect between governments spending on economic growth in South Korea. Another study also showed that the expansion of government spending has positive influence on economic growth, among others, found by Singh and RamandSahni (in Ahmad and Latri, 2008).

Local economic development is not new, but the concept of local and implementation techniques continue to evolve. In general, regional or local economic development is basically an attempt to strengthen economic competitiveness regional economic development and the accumulation of these activities will affect development of national economic competitiveness and strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy in EttyPuji (2010).

### **C. Empowerment agricultural community**

#### **1. Conception**

Conceptually, the agricultural community empowerment scope can be narrowed down to empowerment group is defined as an effort to improve the ability of the group to run and develop their businesses independently and sustainably. Group business meantis group in the agricultural field managed by farmers or groups other agribusiness. In this case the agricultural community empowerment include agribusiness community development and society food empowerment endurance approach (Abdul Basyid, 2007).

Group independence can be achieved if the group is able to develop business independently in the field of agriculture which include institutional aspects, management and agricultural businesses. Thus, the focus is directed in order to empower the institutional development, management and agriculture businesses. Group empowerment process is done by growing awareness in developing a business group in a participatory manner. Empowerment activities can also be interpreted as an attempt to reduce addicted of businesses through facilities and services should be provided by the government, as well as increase the independence of the group. Given the empowerment process takes a long time, then empowerment activities need to be designed systematically with clear phases and activities carried out continuously in a sufficient period of time based on the capabilities and potential of agribusiness community.

#### **2. Superior Commodities**

Leading commodity is a commodity that is able to contribute revenue for the region. Every region would have a different commodity. Widayanto, B (in Hotden and Johndikson, 2012) said that the commodity is a commodity that is able to contribute revenue for the region concerned. Some criteria that can explain the advantage of a commodity in a region is; a) known by the local people, managed and developed extensively local community, b) have a significant contribution to the economy of the local community, businesses can compete with other commodities. Ability to compete this commodity can be known by the public income indicator of the business field, c) of this commodity has mainly agro-ecological suitability aspects concerning the development site. Agro-ecological conditions can be identified by using a productivity indicator that provides an overview of production efficiency, d) of this commodity has the potential and the orientation of both domestic and export markets, e) has the support of government policies, especially the support of the market and the availability of supporting factors such as; institutional, technology, capital, infrastructure and human resources (Nainggolan, H, L in Hotden and Johndikson, 2012).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study describes and analyzes the influence of the behavior of employers towards market orientation and its impact on business performance in Makassar. Based on the type of research that use of qualitative research methods.

## **DISCUSSION**

According to Akhmad (2007), efforts should be made to raise the farmers' bargaining position of farmers is to:

1. Consolidation of farmers in one institution to unify the economic movement in any agricultural chain, from pre-production to marketing. The first consolidation performed by collectivity of all processes in the agricultural chain, covering capital collectivity, production collectivity, and marketing collectivity. Capital collectivity is a collective effort to build capital and self-help, for example, the movement of

- productive savings that requires members to keep saving and borrowing as capital production, not consumption. This is done so that the fulfillment of working capital at the beginning of the growing season can be filled with his own, and reduce dependence on credit and debt bondage middlemen.
2. Production collectivity, is production planning collectively to determine patterns, the type, quantity and collectively production cycle. This needs to be done in order to achieve production efficiency with large-scale production of many manufacturers. The efficiency can be achieved due to the larger scale and can be coordinated compliance cost savings in production factors, and ease of management of production, for example in the treatment of pests and diseases. This step can also avoid unhealthy competition among manufacturers that it would be detrimental, for example in irrigation and planting schedules.
  3. Marketing collectivity of agricultural products. This is done in order to achieve cost efficiency of marketing at a large scale quantities, and raise the bargaining power of trade products manufacturers in agricultural marketing. It done to erode the nets middleman press farmers' bargaining position in price-fixing individually. It does not mean delete distributor role and position in the marketing chain, but its main purpose is to change the adverse correlation of farmers and producers and make it more efficient by distribution pattern chain trimming unprofitable trade system.

Agriculture also has a major contribution to the increase in foreign exchange, namely through the increase or reduction in the level of exports and the country's dependence on imports of agricultural commodities. Indonesian agricultural export commodities quite varied ranging from latex rubber, coffee, shrimp, spices, pearls, to a wide variety of vegetables and fruits. The role of agriculture in the increased foreign exchange contradiction with its role could be in the form of the contribution of the product.

In an open economic system, the contribution of the sector products can pass through the market and the production of non-agricultural sector. From the market, Indonesian domestic market is dominated by a show of agricultural products such as fruit, rice, and vegetables to meat. In terms of production linkages, and rattan palm oil industry had difficulty raw materials in the country, because the raw materials are sold abroad at higher prices.

1. Assistance ability to identify needs and problems, the ability to plan their relationships, and the ability to discover the benefits of an outside party to the development of capacity.
2. Facilitation is the ability to initiate and launch a variety of activities. Therefore it takes outsiders play a greater role in helping to create greater capacity in meeting the needs and problem resolution.
3. Promotion is based on relationship building activities through institutional reorientation to build of new capacity.

Several types of technology transfer used in the dissemination of information / technology to farmers in need of repair work mechanism between researchers - extension - farmers and businesses in order to better understand the role of each. Various programs related to the draft communication strategy and technology transfer was in addressing development gaps, balance and support the achievement of food security, aimed at strengthening local institutional and community-based approach to economic development and agribusiness systems.

The availability of adequate food is an important element of food security, as it will prevent the region from starvation. Thus food security is very important in the effort to build the region towards a just and prosperous society. Food policy in our country has been focused on increasing national food security refers to the long-term growth in agricultural production and value-added of the production. It is strongly associated with the discovery of new sources of growth issues and sustainability (sustainability) of the growth.

In identifying new sources of growth is certainly doable horizontally by developing agricultural commodities through diversification. In addition, growth in the agricultural sector can be achieved vertically through increased farm productivity associated with agro-industry as efforts to increase value-added products.

Agricultural productivity is a source for growth in the agricultural sector. The increase in agricultural production can be achieved by increasing the use of agricultural technologies that enable the achievement of increased production of factors of production are fixed. Thus the development of agricultural technology is a strategic step for the improvement of agricultural productivity.

Low agricultural productivity improvement can be anticipated by making structural changes in the community as well as supporting the implementation of food diversification is more stable and in accordance with the desired nutritional status, thus improving the quality of food is an important effort. Changes in the structure of this food is anticipated to become more selective public choose foodstuffs in line with the increases in revenue.

In an effort to build food security would be a step towards the development of agriculture for self-sufficiency and food security conditions are expected. First, create food security and ensure the stability of food

prices through increased food production so that the amount of food availability can meet the consumption needs of all residents are likely to continue to grow.

Increased food production will be done by improving the quality of intensification is expected to increase productivity per hectare food production. Second, develop a Food and Nutrition Surveillance System, an attempt is made in the agricultural sector of food crops are to remain on guard so as not to appear disruption to food security by means of (1) the utilization of the field and collecting data or information indicators of the availability of food, then process and analyze it in order to be aware of the incidence of insecurity in society, (2) make decisions based on data or information to establish food security interventions in the determination of food insecurity countermeasures quickly and accurately, (3) to intervene to address the food crisis that occurred with formulating wisdom planning to increase food production through diversification. The third way is to support self-sufficiency by relying on the specific potential of local food.

During this approach leading commodity development model has not been a comprehensive and market-oriented, for reasons fecklessness agro sector with weak constraint management and their organizations, limited access to banking capital, the lack of medium-large employee attention to the agricultural sector. Concept or model in building self-reliance and food security based on sound technology and agribusiness and rural areas that can develop Center Incubator of Agribusiness.

Basically this model approach as a continuation and improvement of community economic development model of agriculture, which integrates the role of all economic actors based on a functional approach and mutual benefit both economic and non-economic in which the decision is based on mutual agreement knowingly and voluntarily.

Conceptually, it seems that this model has been qualified as a participatory approach to economic development has long been suggested that many theorists of economic development to be realized. In terms of this model implementable arranged in a model of a practical approach based on the logic of the clear, which leads from active government role.

The application of this concept can be demonstrated that a large agricultural sector and it is a fascinating sector, through **agropolitan** concept that implements the concept of integrated agribusiness through five interrelated sub-systems, namely: (1) sub-system infrastructure and means of production; (2) sub-system of production; (3) sub-system processing; (4) sub-system of marketing and (5) sub-system support. The orientation of the application of this concept is based on market-driven approach, which means that the local government is only limited policy intervention in facilitating farmers to access sources of technology, capital, information and markets. Where the sub-system support, production and processing will be executed if the market for the products to be sure. This is a system start from the end of the agribusiness system through market certainty.

At subsystem infrastructure and production facilities, the Government provides agroinput form of seeds and fertilizers in the form of Community Direct Aid (BLM). The process of adopting a revolving fund returns are in installments to the group and then rolled out to other groups. Besides agroinput, the government also build supporting infrastructure such as roads, access that connects the centers of production and marketing. To succeed **Agropolitan** concept, human resource development of agriculture in revitalizing agricultural extension, observers pests and diseases, seed officers and farmers.

Sub stage production system implemented pumping program and provision of agricultural machinery in order to sub-system can function optimally through UPJA (units of agricultural machinery service manager), the sub-system is done processing the provision of processing equipment and processing technology, and the sub-system of marketing is done through stabilization price and market creation.

Beside that the government in order to support policy **Agropolitan** among rural communities, by implementing arrangement of agricultural land through redistribution of agricultural land by granting land titles to farmers. Land redistribution carried out on state land that has not been used, to avoid inequality of land tenure. Begins with the identification of state land, the identification number of sharecroppers, the identification number of farmers who do not have a certificate, then do the certification as a legal protection for agricultural land, can be access to capital through banks.

Activities in the development of rural areas in this concept are: (a) the agribusiness community empowerment, (b) institutional strengthening of farmers, (c) institutional development of agribusiness, (d) institutional development of integrated development counseling, (e) the development of a favorable climate for business and investment is, (f) an increase in social welfare infrastructure.



Towards the development of the core concepts in realizing increased revenue and social welfare are as follows:

- 1) Empowering communities
- 2) The increase in specific agriculture-commodity
- 3) Ensure the availability of agricultural inputs and capital
- 4) Institutional development of farmers
- 5) Development of financial institutions
- 6) Institutional development of agricultural extension
- 7) Development of agribusiness growth centers and industry-specific farming
- 8) Increased trade / marketing through the development of agribusiness terminal
- 9) Improve the development and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure that are strategic
- 10) Development of agricultural education for the younger generation
- 11) The development of experimental / technology assessment specific location

Finally, it can be concluded that the presence of active government involvement but remains in the institution market driven principles in various stages of implementation of activities or programs of agricultural sector development. Engagement is done in a variety of activities such as the production stage, coaching, buffer, protection, and quality to include stakeholders in proportion and professional development.

South Sulawesi is one of the agricultural base and is the largest producer of food crops in eastern Indonesia. National title as the granary of South Sulawesi cements our position as a manufacturer of crop potential. In addition to food crops, the various sub-sectors of agriculture commodities become a mainstay commodity produced by South Sulawesi. Development of various commodity is expected to make progress in the agricultural sector and support the economy of South Sulawesi, especially regarding economic growth region.

The agricultural sector in South Sulawesi is one sector of the economy that still has an important rule for the regional economy, making South Sulawesi as one of the provinces that export agricultural commodities to various countries with the main destination countries are Japan and the United States. The exported agricultural commodities can be broadly divided into five sub-sectors, namely food crops, plantations, livestock, forestry and fisheries.

There are 15 agricultural commodities became the main export commodity of South Sulawesi, namely cocoa, cashew seeds, wheat bran, cassava / tapioca, resin, live fish, fresh fish, fish fin / shark, rubber, wood finished, wood processing, crab life, robusta coffee, rattan and flying fish eggs. The extent of domestic and overseas markets in the trading of agricultural commodities in South Sulawesi will be able to improve the productivity of the sector.

North in Azhari, et al, states that export, including the export of agricultural commodities play an important role in regional development, as the sector is able to make an important contribution to the economy of the region, namely: (1) the export will directly increase the income of the factors of production as well as local revenue and (2) the development of exports will create demand for the production of the sector, both in the local market and in the international market.

Research on the effects of agricultural commodity exports on economic growth in South Sulawesi Province is very important to be done in the context of the economic development of South Sulawesi in the future. This study aims to determine the comparative advantages possessed by the agricultural sector as one of the economic sectors in South Sulawesi Province and determine the influence of agricultural commodity exports consist of export commodity food crops, plantation sub-sector, sub-sector of forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries subsector sub-sector against economic growth in South Sulawesi Province.

This research is quantitative research because the data used in this research is the qualitative data. Data used in this research is secondary data (time series) on agricultural commodity exports and economic growth in South Sulawesi Province obtained through collection techniques Data documentation. The data were further analyzed using LQ analysis and multiple linear regression.

These results indicate that the agricultural sector in South Sulawesi Province is the basis of economic sectors that have a comparative advantage are supported by food crop sub-sector, sub-sector of plantation and fisheries sub-sector. Furthermore, the export of agricultural commodities simultaneously have a significant impact on the economic growth of South Sulawesi Province. By sub-sector, commodity export crops sub-sector, sub-sector and sub-sector plantation partially fisheries have a significant impact on economic growth in South Sulawesi Province, while the livestock sub-sector commodity exports and forestry sub-sector is partially not have a significant effect on growth economy of South Sulawesi Province.

The study provides recommendations that export agricultural commodities need to get serious attention from the government for export has an important role in promoting economic growth. During these agricultural commodities is a mainstay of South Sulawesi government commodity in international trade, export growth should

be encouraged further by eliminating barriers in the export sector, both administrative and bureaucratic through deregulation that can increase the benefits for commodity exports and diversify the product in terms of increased quality domestic commodities that can compete in the world market. Furthermore, in order to make the livestock sub-sector as an economic sector basis and makes the export sub-sector has a significant impact on economic growth in South Sulawesi Province, it is necessary to develop production technology for animal feed made from local and disease control in an integrated manner.

Necessary also to the construction of facilities and supporting infrastructure and technology development cultivation and livestock production, and the latter, in order to make the forestry sub-sector as the basis of economic sectors and sub-sectors, to export it has a significant impact on economic growth in South Sulawesi Province, seen the need to increase the investments in this sub-sector. Traditional management needs to be directed into a more professional management and modern, so as to increase market share in the commodity sub-sector.

Sulawesi is a tough economy. Proven implementation Legislative Election and the President were held in the first half of 2014, did not make the economic slowdown in the province. Even the economic growth of South Sulawesi in this period rose by 7.67%. That figure is far above Jakarta, Central Java, West Java and East Java. BPS head of South Sulawesi, Nursam Salam explained that Sulawesi economic growth cumulative first half of 2014, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 7.67%.

While economic growth by the second quarter of 2014, GDP growth in South Sulawesi 3.87 percent compared to the first quarter of 2014. Nursam describes Sulawesi economic growth supported by all sectors of the economy that is experiencing very positive growth although there is a big event such as the Legislative Elections and Presidential Elections. The economic sector that accounted for the largest economic growth is agriculture which accounts for 6.06 percent. "The increase in the overall production of agricultural subsector make the agricultural sector provides the largest contribution in the economic growth of South Sulawesi in 2014's second quarter," he said.

In addition to the agricultural sector that contributes to economic growth, the manufacturing sector accounted for 5.31 percent growth. "This phenomenon is demonstrated primarily due to increased activity subsector food industry, beverage, and tobacco increased due to the moment of Ramadan and IdulFitri 1435 H," he said.

As for the services sector, during the second quarter of 2014 contributed only 1.76 percent. "As for the mining and quarrying sector is still decreasing. From our portrait, growth in the mining and quarrying sector accounted for only 0.02 per cent. This is due to the existence of legislation banning the export of Mining," he said.

Nursam add economic performance in the second quarter of 2014 if calculated based on GDP at market prices prevailing at Rp51,780,95 billion, an increase of approximately USD 2439.43 billion when compared to the first quarter of 2014 were only Rp 49,341,52 billion. "Similarly, the GDP at constant prices of 2000 in which in the first quarter of 2014 reached USD 16529.85 billion increased by approximately 639.74 billion rupiahs, which in the second quarter of 2014 to 17169.59 billion rupiahs," he said.

While Indonesia's economic growth in the second quarter of 2014 reached 5.12 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The quarterly or quarter to quarter grew 2.47 percent. Value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Indonesia in the second quarter of 2014 at constant prices reached Rp 2480.8 trillion. Meanwhile, the value of Indonesia's GDP at Current Market Prices (constant 2000 prices) to Rp 724.1 trillion.

"In the second quarter of 2014, all sectors of the economy has increased, except for the mining and quarrying sector is still a minus," BPS chief Suryamin during a teleconference with 33 BPS. Suryamin added, one of the growth factors that are caused by the ongoing legislative and presidential elections. "The growth of household consumption is due to the presidential elections that took place last July," he said.

He said the presidential role in household consumption, with the occurrence of purchasing goods such as T-shirts and food. "The presidential election acts like T-shirts and free food was right in consumption. To count it, the cost of household consumption increases," he explained.

He also claimed the election contributed much impact on growth in many sectors. "Many of its industries, such as food industry, beverage industry, tobacco industry, printing industry, printing industry, textile industry, both companies and individuals services, transportation, trade," he explained. Meanwhile, asked about the amount received by economic growth, he admitted that he did not calculate the exact amount of "Well we do not calculate how much impact the entry of this presidential election," he concluded.

## CONCLUSION

These results indicate that the agricultural sector in South Sulawesi Province is the basis of economic sectors that have a comparative advantage are supported by food crop sub-sector, sub-sector of plantation and fisheries sub-sector. Furthermore, the export of agricultural commodities simultaneously have a significant impact on the economic growth of South Sulawesi Province. By sub-sector, commodity export crops sub-sector, sub-sector and sub-sector plantation partially fisheries have a significant impact on economic growth in South Sulawesi

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