

## **THE EFFECT OF INVESTMENTS TO CREATION OF OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY GROWTH IN DELI SERDANG**

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### **abstract**

The purpose of the first Five-Year Plan shifted to the next Five-Year Plan is that the first Five-Year Plan focused on the agriculture sector switched to the industrial sector on the next Five-Year Plan. The transfer was influenced by the region potential coupled with the influx of investment into the area.

With the availability of the investments and supported by the local potency so the economic development will be achieved due to the processing power of the economic potential into real economic strength.

To carry out economic development, the government provides the opportunity for the private sector in order to carry out economic development and this can be seen from the composition of investment set by the local government through the existing five-year plans that the composition of investment only 25 % to 75 % for the government and the private sector.

With the use of good investment then this will have a significant impact to :

1. The increase of employment opportunities .
2. The increase of economic growth .
3. The increase state revenue through taxes .
4. The increase in foreign exchange earnings .
5. The multiplier impact of the development and economic growth around the capital investment projects that create better jobs and new business opportunities.

Keywords : FDI and domestic investment contributed to the employment growth and economic growth

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1. The Background.**

When considered from the economic development of the people of Indonesia continued to increase since the first Five-Year Plan which is focused on the agricultural sector to switch next Five-Year Plan which is focused on the industrial sector.

Diversion goal of the five year plan is influenced by the potential that exist in the region and augmented by the inclusion of investments made by the government and carried out by the private sector.

Complete lack of poor countries as well as countries that are developing to provide capital for economic development purposes, poor countries as well as countries that are developing also still lack the factors that play an important role in implementing economic development such as: experts, skilled labor and entrepreneurial ability to reach and use of modern technology.

Venture capital deployment that can be used for construction can be done through the mobilization of capital from domestic and from abroad. Many poor countries and developing countries experience the reality and not unconnected with the state of Indonesia who have difficulty in procuring capital.

With the inclusion investment of either of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Domestic Investment Company (DIC) will then be able to support all economic activities within a framework of integrated development and this will result in an increase of the growth towards a better economy.

In Outlines of State Policy (Guidelines) have stated that economic development has a meaning that is processing the potential economic power into real economic strength through capital investment, the use of technology and the addition of organizational skills and good management.

Deli Serdang is an area with huge potential in North Sumatra Province and a regional development center should be able to provide information to foreign countries to attract investors to invest in Deli Serdang ongoing basis. So that investment gives maximum effect to create jobs and economic growth, then the leaders in Deli Serdang to be able to identify and establish economic units which are at the core of economic growth.

To organize economic development in a region need to be analyzed on the factors that could affect investments to a region. The factors that may affect the investment namely: a. Layout and area, b. Topography and land use, c. Demographics, d. Government administration, e. Potential of the region and, f. Facilities and infrastructure capable of supporting the economic activities.

When observed from the composition of investment in North Sumatra has been set in the five-years namely: Government by 25% and 75% private. Private investment is divided by two there are Domestic Investment Company (DIC) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) As much as 37.5% while the remaining 37.5% are non-facility investment. Non-facility investment is direct investment will be undertaken by the public without using facilities such as: the construction of houses, household investment, etc..

Investment by the government investment directed to the development of facilities and infrastructure that support the growth and development of economic activities and development of economic activities such as: a. Transportation, b. Education, c. Health, d. Social and so on. While the investments made by the private sector using both large industrial facilities, intermediate industry, small industry, agriculture and so on which is providing credit facilities, exemption of import taxes and other taxes and easiness in the administration. The use of foreign capital must be fully utilized to accelerate the economic growth of society and is used in areas or sectors in the near future cannot be implemented with its own capital.

Deli Serdang is one of the second level in the province of North Sumatra which receive substantial investment. This is caused by factors affecting investments in an area owned by the Deli Serdang. So, Deli Serdang is very potential to be developed for the sake of economic development of the region. The population in Deli Serdang in 2005 was 1,791,198 people, and that is the labor force of a population of 702 192 people. (Deli Serdang in figures, 2005).

If we compared to the total population of Deli Serdang in 2005 with a total labor force in Deli Serdang regency in 2005, the Deli Serdang is not difficult in supplying labor for 31% of the total population of the Deli Serdang workforce.

If either the maximum utilization of the investment made by foreign private and conducted by the national private sector and supported again by factors affecting investments in a region, then this will result in a positive impact on:

1. Increased employment opportunities
2. Increased economic growth
3. Increased state revenues through taxes
4. Increased foreign exchange earnings
5. The creation of a dual influence the development and economic growth round of capital investment projects that create employment opportunities and new business opportunities even more.

## **2. The Problems of Research.**

Based on the background that has been presented so that the objects of research in the problem are:

1. What is the impact of investment to employment creation in Deli Serdang.
2. What is the impact of investment on economic growth in Deli Serdang.

## **3. The Objectives of Research.**

After doing this research is based on the existing problems and the results of the research, the purpose of the study can be described as follows:

1. To identify and analyze the impact of the investment on the creation of employment opportunities in Deli Serdang.
2. To identify and analyze the impact of the investment on the growth of economic in Deli Serdang.

## **4. The Benefits of Research.**

In this research expected results of these studies will provide the following benefits such as:

1. Provide an overview for investors on the impact of investment to employment creation in Deli Serdang.
2. Provide an overview for investors on the impact of investment on economic growth in Deli Serdang.

## **5. The Hypothesis.**

In this study will be sought over the alleged problems being observed is the phenomenon that is the object of research so that we will get answers to the problems that are happening.

Based on the problems existing in the research conjecture or hypothesis needs to be formulated for the problems of this study are as follows:

1. Investment has a positive impact on job creation in Deli Serdang.
2. Investment has a positive impact on economic growth in Deli Serdang.

## CHAPTER II LITERATURE

### 1. Definition of Investment.

Natural resources owned by Indonesia is a major capital or economic power that can be utilized for the production process that produces output to be used as human needs, but the utilization of these resources cannot be fully utilized because of the lack of sufficient capital and experience as well as technologies that are less supportive. Only the utilization of natural resources owned by Indonesia must be utilized efficiently in order to support the implementation of construction evolving and if use was not well, it will cause harm to our and development will be stalled implementation.

Developing countries increasingly understand that it is very difficult for him to do the construction because it is not supported by the availability of funding so that development becomes stagnant.

With these conditions it will be difficult to develop the country and are in a poor state due to lack of capital to build it.

The government continues to strive in seeking support for doing development in Indonesia so that various attempts were made to various countries to raise funds.

Political approach and the approach in a variety of businesses in foreign countries should be the center of attention for developing countries to develop his country.

In addition to the political approach and the approach to the business community, the government must also make diligent promotion of the region to draw attention to the business community.

In the promotion should also explain the various benefits to be gained by businesses when they invest their money for a country.

Venture capital mobilization for development can be distinguished on the deployment of domestic capital and foreign capital deployment. Capital from the country comes from three sources, namely: voluntary public savings, government savings and forced savings. Almost all developing countries feel that the voluntary savings and less government saving enough to finance development programs and to achieve a certain growth rate. (Sadono, 2006).

Since the Law No. 1 of 1967 concerning Foreign Investment (PMA) promulgated on January 10, 1967 and then continued again with the enactment of Law No. 6 of 1968 concerning Domestic Investment (DCI) dated July 3, 1968, Indonesia entered a new era in the discretion of the Investment which offers the full involvement of the private sector in building the national economy. Law is a very important milestone in the development of Indonesia's economic development policies and has managed to contribute significantly to the economic development of Indonesia. With the policy of the government, the private foreign investors and private domestic investors will be sure to invest for economic activity.

In the development of investment then investors will be cautious in making an investment, especially foreign investment.

Indonesia must keep environment conducive to investors will not be afraid to invest in Indonesia.

At the time of the Indonesian political impaired so many investors out of Indonesia where it is caused by the fear of capital investments do not return.

Currently we are very difficult to obtain capital to invest so it can be done with a loan from some parties that can help.

Still we must be careful to borrow capital from third parties because it will be affected by interest rate.

If the interest rate is higher than the rate of return on capital investment planned is not profitable, therefore the company plans to invest will be canceled. Accelerator theory states that if aggregate output increases, the net investment will be positive. (Imamudin, 2008).

According Sadono (2013), the investment company sector expenditure to purchase / acquire capital goods new, more modern or to replace old capital goods that are not used anymore or is outdated.

Furthermore, according to Sinungan M. (1989), Investing money is an investment activity in the form of current assets and fixed assets that have long-term value and to generate profits.

In addition to the above understanding, according to the Law No. 1 In 1967, the definitions of foreign investment are:

1. Tool foreign payments that are not part of the wealth of Indonesia's foreign exchange with the approval of the government used to finance companies in Indonesia.
2. Tools for the company, including new inventions owned by foreigners or materials from overseas incorporated into Indonesia for these tools are not financed from foreign exchange resources of Indonesia.
3. Part of the profits which under the Act is allowed in the transfer but is used to finance companies in Indonesia.

Then the law on foreign investment received by the issuing renewal law number 25 of 2007 on Foreign Investment.

There are several underlying on the issuance of Law No. 25 of 2007, namely:

1. The principle of non-discrimination is the principle which states that given the ease with which a country should also be given to other countries. The principle is the principle of non-discrimination in the making of investments does not distinguish between local investment and foreign investment.
2. The principle of Most Favored Nations (MFN) which demands equal treatment from the state of the host country investment from a foreign country with foreign investment from other countries who do activities where investment is made.
3. Nation Treatment Principle states that the host country for treatment does not distinguish between foreign investment and domestic investment in the host country or countries in a particular region of the country's territory.
4. The principle of transparency is demanded transparency and clarity the rules and clarity regarding the rules of the investment aspect of the pre-investment to investment post.
5. Survival principle is the utilization of natural resources would be wise not cause environmental damage.
6. Principles of Good Corporate Governance.

Based on Law No. 6 In 1968, the definition of Domestic Investment (DCI) is:

1. Part of the richness of Indonesian society, including the rights of both objects are owned by the state and private national or foreign private domiciled in Indonesia, which is reserved / available for the operation of an enterprise throughout the capital are not governed by the provisions of the articles of , NO laws. 1 of 1967 on foreign investment.
2. The private sector which has domestic capital referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this law may be individuals and / or legal entity incorporated under the laws in force in Indonesia.

In utilizing the investment, the government needs to make a detailed guideline in planning of state investment program, according to Warren C. Baum (2001) almost all countries have reached a consensus on a national level such as increasing national income and improve its distribution, increasing employment or reducing dependence on aid abroad.

Tambunan (2001) says that the investment is a crucial factor for the continuity of the process of economic development (sustainable development) or long-term economic growth.

Until PJP II Indonesia clicking expect foreign aid in executing his development. Vi-god would any foreign aid is a reflection of a deficiency in the model of our country to finance the development, the New Order government, since its economic stabilization and rehabilitation (1966 s / d 1968) and in his series PELITA (five-years period) using foreign aid as a means to achieve a balanced budget while meeting the needs of a building during the circuit PELITA (five-years period) deficit (Soeharsono Sagir, 1982).

## **2. Definition of Employment Opportunities.**

Development of the Indonesian people fully that being part of the essence of national development is closely linked to employment, expansion of job opportunities, equal opportunity to equal distribution of income and others in an effort to improve the spiritual and physical well-being into the effort to overcome the problem of continuous employment.

Development is difficult to be achieved in the absence of availability of labor so that no perpetrator of the business activities.

A country that has many residents actually a capital investment can help the development of the country.

Sukirno (2000) says that employment as a situation in which all workers who want to work at a certain wage level will easily get a job.

According to the Basic Labor Law No. 13 of 2003, which meant the workforce is every person who is able to do the job both within and outside the work environment in order to produce goods or services to meet the needs of the community. Meanwhile, according Soeroto (2003) is a human workforce is the ability to spend effort per unit of time in order to produce goods and services for themselves or for others.

In the development performing, labor is the most important factor in the production process. As a means of production labor is more important than the other means of production such as raw materials, land, water, and so on. Because people is who organize all these sources to re-produce goods (Simanjuntak, 1981, the record Zainab Bakir and Chris Manring, 1980).

For the Indonesian state labor is not a problem to development because Indonesia is an ample supply of labor.

The Indonesian government was wise enough in addressing labor issues. If this cannot be resolved then this will lead to unemployment which can disrupt development activities. The government also realizes that cannot provide employment for the entire labor force available due to lack of capital to carry out the development, therefore, the Indonesian government of recruiting people to work abroad.

In the Indonesian state is guaranteed by the state the right to work and decent living where stated in the Constitution of 1945, Article 27 paragraph (2) that every citizen has the right to work and decent living.

Labor supplies are limited because not all residents are workers. Only residents who have reached a certain minimum age can only be considered as a potential employment or labor force. In



Indonesia, said the workforce is for every resident who has had a minimum age of 10 years, while for developed countries the labor force is said to every resident who has had at least 15 years of age.

Indonesian labor is not an issue for development because labor is the construction company. Only the availability of labor is not matched with employment opportunities then this will also be a problem to carry out the construction. Employment opportunities created if the availability of funds to carry out the construction so it will recruit the labor force to work.

According Soeroso (2003), employment is an activity that uses a process or business to provide jobs or sources of income.

Employment and the number and quality of people that are used in the work have a decisive function in development. This is not only because labor is the construction company but also because the work is a major source of income for the community. This revenue will rise further in the domestic market and it is this that enables economic growth and continuous community in the long term and therefore the expansion of employment opportunities should be included in the basic development strategy.

Income community that will provide the economic cycle where the higher minimum wage or earnings is as one of the key economic and social policy and is very prominent at all since 2010 (Asep Suryahadi, Winefrida, Daniel Officers and Sudarno Sumanti, 2002).

National development of a nation that focuses on the economy will be able to take place in the long term and increasingly advanced if basic requirements are met.

### **3. Economic Growth.**

Economic growth has been very favorable to the growth of community and regional income.

Each area should have a good planning on the growth of each area so that it will have a strong foundation to contribute to national economic growth.

Community and regional economic growth and the government will give effect to the various aspects of life around the building.

Progress of a country will be measured by how big the country's economic growth because it can give meaning to the lives of its people.

Tambunan (2001) said that the economic growth is determined on the availability and quality of production factors such as: human resources, capital, technology, raw materials, energy and entrepreneurship.

Todaro (2000) explains that there are three main factors or components in any pertumbuhan ekonomi each country, namely:

1. The accumulation of capital that all forms or types of new investment are embedded in the soil, the physical equipment and human resources.
2. Population growth a few years later by itself carries growth of the labor force.
3. Advances in technology.

Kuncoro (2003) explains that the growth of the distribution or redistribution of growth is essentially teaches NSB to not only focus on economic growth (increase the "cake" of development), but also consider how the distribution of the "pie" of such development.

An area is said to be forward if supported in terms of knowledge of high society, the existence of natural resources that are managed by adequate human resources that have great potential to achieve the desired progress of regional development. (Riyadi Nurrohman, 2010).

Rapid economic growth is characterized by the growth of new industries that created opportunities for male and female labor force, but this time many of the companies that use

traditional workforce where women are still many companies that do not use the full force of skilled labor. (Fatmawaty Mallapiang, Nurfadhillah, 2013).

With the inclusion of various types of investments will contribute to the improvement of regional and national economy.

The high rates of investment, especially in the industrial sector will lead to high rates of demand and supply and the high rate of public consumption that resulted to the economic value of the goods is also increasing.

In North Sumatra Province, the total demand for the industry in 2003 amounted to Rp. 70.10 Trillion obtained on demand the sum of the amount of Rp. 21.29 Trillion and the final demand of Rp. 48, 81 Trillion. (Br Otaviana Bangun and Manuntun Parulian Hutagaol, 2008).

### **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **1. Research Location.**

In accordance with the title of this study, the areas where research into the Deli Serdang and the research period is estimated that approximately 5 months and can be extended even if the data has not been collected.

#### **2. Types and Sources of Data**

In this study, the data used are secondary data is done through several investment-related visits in this study, where the data are taken as material for research.

Secondary data required includes:

- a. The location and area
- b. Topography and land use
- c. Demographics
- d. Government administration
- e. Potential areas
- f. Facilities and infrastructure
- g. The number of domestic investment
- h. Workforce development

Data collection was carried out by visiting some of the institutions involved in the research include:

1. Office of the Regional Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) of North Sumatra Province is about good investments made by private foreign and national private sector in the entire district in North Sumatra.
2. Office of the Planning Board Level II (BAPPEDA) Deli Serdang is a book about the Five-Year Plan IV and Five-Year Plan VI. And Basic patterns of Regional Development of Deli Serdang.
3. Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Deli Serdang is data about the population.
4. Agriculture Office of Deli Serdang is data on the size, potential areas.
5. Department of Labor Office of Deli Serdang is data regarding employment.
6. All literatures related to the investment.



### 3. Methods of Analysis.

1. To determine whether the investment has a positive impact on creation of employment of opportunities used multiple regression models or regression two variables (Gujarati, 2000), namely:

$$KK = f(\text{Foreign, Domestic})$$

The function can be a function specification we expect that:

$$KK = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ FDI} + \beta_2 \text{ Domestic} + \mu$$

where:

KK = Employment Opportunities

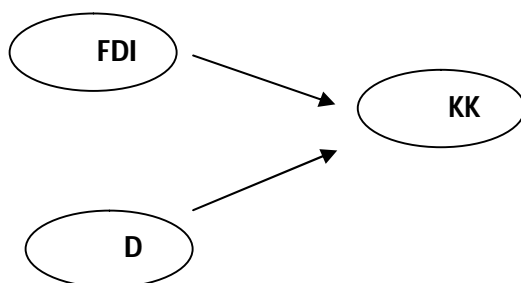
$\beta_0$  = Intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2$  = Coefisient

FDI = Foreign Direct Investment

Domestic = Domestic Investment

$\mu$  = error



2. Furthermore, to analyze whether the investment has positive impact on economic growth are also used multiple regression models or regression of two variables:

$$PE = f(\text{FDI, Domestic})$$

This function can also be a function guess we specify that:

$$PE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ FDI} + \beta_2 \text{ Domestic} + \mu$$

where:

PE = Economic Growth.

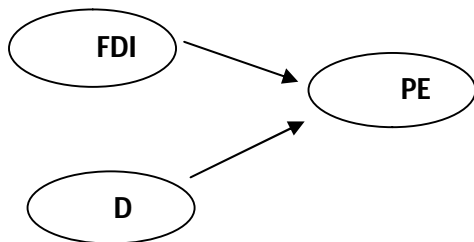
$\beta_0$  = Intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2$  = Coefficient

FDI = Foreign Direct Investment

Domestic = Domestic Investment

$\mu$  = error



#### 4. Hypothesis Test.

Hypothesis testing is done to explain the relationship between the dependent variable on the independent variable. From the test results it will be seen whether the dependent variable has a positive or negative relationship to the independent variable.

To test of its significance of these variables will be done through testing orders 1 (f Ratio, T count and R2) and the testing order 2 (DW - test, multi-co-linearity).

#### 5. Data Analysis.

Essentially all of the data that will be analyzed in this study is secondary data. Secondary data collected will be analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively by applying the above models using Micro program.

The data collected is data related to the study of investment and employment opportunities and economic growth in Deli Serdang collected from various sources.

#### Developments in Employment of Deli Serdang Year 2001-2010

NO.	Sector	2001	2010
1.	Agriculture	336.438	423.911
2.	Mining	2.849	3.589
3.	Industry	289.676	364.991
4.	Electricity, Gas	2.593	3.267
5.	Building	34.879	43.947
6.	Marketing	124.413	156.760
7.	Transportation	36.401	45.865
8.	Financial	4.119	5.189
9.	Service	110.025	138.631
10.	Others	1.316	1.658

Sources : Deli Serdang in account, 2010

#### PDRB GROWTH IN DELI SERDANG YEAR 2001-2010

No.	YEARS	PDRB
1.	2001	2.101.351.623,6
2.	2002	2.102.948.650,8
3.	2003	2.250.155.056,3
4.	2004	2.407.665.910,2
5.	2005	2.576.202.524,1
6.	2006	2.756.536.700,7
7.	2007	2.949.494.269,7
8.	2008	3.155.959.068,5
9.	2009	3.376.876.203,3
10.	2010	3.613.257.537,5

Sources : Deli Serdang in account, 2010.

**GROWTH OF FOREIGN INVESMENT AND DOMESTIC INVESMENT  
YEAR 2001-2010  
DELI SERDANG**

Year	FDI	DI	Description
2001	45.538,5	11.146,3	
2002	46.449,2	11.480,6	
2003	47.378,1	11.939,8	
2004	48.325,6	12.417,4	
2005	49.292,1	12.789,9	
2006	50.277,9	13.301,4	
2007	51.283,4	13.833,5	
2008	52.309,1	14.386,8	
2009	53.355,3	14.962,2	
2010	55.489,5	15.411,1	

Sources: Deli Serdang in account, 2010.

#### **6. Previous Research.**

Domestic Investment (DCI) and the Foreign Investment (FDI) greatly contribute to economic growth and increased employment opportunities.

It can be seen from the results of research that has been done by other researchers such as:

1. Putri Fajriani Hikmatiyar and Banatul Jayati, 2009, Analysis, FDI, domestic investment and Total Employment to PDRB per capita Central Java Province explained that there is a positive relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Increased Growth and increase employment opportunities in Central Java.
2. Makmun And Akhmad Yasin, 2002, Effect of Investment and manpower Against PDP Agriculture, explained that the Domestic Investment (DCI) has an influence on regional PDRB.
3. Nur Mustard Muazi and Fitrie Arianti, 2010, Analysis of Effects of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Domestic Investment (DCI) Against Economic Growth in Central Java, explaining that there is a relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on economic growth in Central Java.
4. Chalid, Phenis Barroroh and Utami, 2012, Analysis of Net Export Effect, Inflation, Foreign and Domestic Economic Growth in Indonesia Against the period 2000 to 2012, describes the relationship between exports, inflation and foreign and domestic investment in Indonesia Against Economic Growth Period 2000 to in 2012.

## CHAPTER IV RESULTS ANALYSIS

### 1. Impact of Foreign and Domestic Investment to Creation of Employment Opportunities in Deli Serdang.

Based on data on labor progress in the development of the Deli Serdang and development Deli Serdang investment, then the investment has a positive impact on job creation.

From the data we enter into the statistical models and analyzed using microstat program will look a picture of the positive relationship between investment and the creation of employment opportunities.

By using the proposed model results are obtained as follows:

$$KK = -684\,615\,276 + 14.18 \text{ FDI} + 82.36 \text{ Domestic}$$

$$(-2.11) \quad (1.82) \quad (5.10)$$

$$F \text{ ratio} = 28.05$$

$$T \text{ count FDI} = 1.82$$

$$T \text{ Count Domestic} = 5.1$$

$$R^2 = 0.943 \text{ or } 94.3\%$$

Once known F ratio, then we compare the F table at  $n = 10$  with alpha 5% then there is a figure of 2.82.

$F \text{ ratio} > F \text{ table} = \text{significant}$  or  $28.05 > 2.82 =$  there is a positive relationship between FDI and DI to job creation.

Furthermore, for T count then we will see the T table at  $n = 10$  with alpha 5% then there is a number 2.201.

From this figure can be explained that:

1. To calculate the FDI that  $T \text{ count} < T \text{ table}$  or  $1.82 < 2.201$  that very little employment opportunities affected by FDI.
2. To DI is  $T \text{ count} > T \text{ table}$  or  $5.1 > 2.201$ , the employment opportunities are greatly influenced by domestic investment.

For  $R^2 = 94.3\%$  which describe how the models explaining the variation of the dependent variable.

### 2. The impact of domestic and foreign investment to economic growth in Deli Serdang.

Based on the existing data are taken from the object of research and has been analyzed through the program microstat result will be obtained as follows:

$$PE = -557,689,777.09 + 141,841.9 \text{ FDI} + 102,648.04 \text{ Domestic}$$

$$(-3.69) \quad (3.90) \quad (1.36)$$

$$F \text{ ratio} = 16.27$$

$$T \text{ count FDI} = 3.90$$

$$T \text{ count Domestic} = 1.36$$

$$R^2 = 0.907 \text{ or } 90.07\%.$$

From the analysis results can be explained that:

1.  $F \text{ ratio} > F \text{ table}$  or  $28.05 > 2.82$  there is a positive relationship between FDI and domestic investment on economic growth.
2. For PMA which count  $T < T \text{ table}$  or  $1.82 < 2.201$  then very little economic growth is influenced by the growth of FDI.

3. To calculate domestic is  $T > T$  table or  $5.1 > 2.201$ , the enormous economic growth is affected by domestic investment.
4. For  $R^2 = 90.07\%$  which describe how the models explaining the variation of the dependent variable.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Conclusion.

1. FDI has an influence on job creation and economic growth in Deli Serdang.
2. Domestic Investment has an influence on domestic job creation and economic growth in Deli Serdang.

#### Suggestion

1. In order to attract the attention of foreign private investors Deli Serdang regency government should disseminate information about potential regions in Deli Serdang.
2. To further optimize the role of both domestic investment on employment and the domestic economic growth then it should be directed to sectors that are labor intensive absorb labor.
3. It is expected that local governments can choose investors who very much affect the magnitude of the increase in economic growth and employment opportunities in the district and province.

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