

THE SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT FOR ECONOMY GROWTH IN DELI SERDANG RESIDENCE

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Abstract

From various sectors that exist in an area the livestock sector also gives effect to contribute to the national economy which is a very serious concern in maintaining the economics of Indonesia in the future.

The livestock sector in Deli Serdang is a sector which can contribute greatly to the revenue contribution Deli Serdang area and this is very important to keep the government attention.

In addition to contributing to the economic growth is also a concern in the community needs to chicken meat.

The development of the livestock sector in Deli Serdang Regency to experience good growth coupled with the need for the availability of poultry feed which is located in the city of Medan and Deli Serdang.

The rapid growth of population and the growth rate of the economy pepople make the farmers in the area are very interested in the development of the livestock sector because this sector is very promising for the economy and local communities.

Keywords : Livestock Sector and Economic Growth .

INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector is a part of the development of the agricultural sector has an important role to the development of the agricultural sector, which contributes to the national income.

The fact that agriculture and livestock are strong in the face of the economic crisis in Indonesia, where it can be seen in 1997/1998 economic crisis that agriculture and livestock sector is a sector that has a fairly high resistance in the face of economic shocks compared with other sectors in order to save the government and the state of bankruptcy. (Gerard and Ruf, 2001).

The role in question is to realize the availability of foodstuffs of animal origin, especially animal protein, creating employment opportunities, providing factors of non-agricultural production through the provision of industrial raw materials, foreign exchange through export and import substitution farm.

Regionally farm development can be seen from the relationship and the role of livestock in other sectors.

Development of livestock sector should be in accordance with the concept of spatial development because each region has the fulcrum of economic growth such as tourism, industry, transportation, food crops and fisheries.

In an effort to farm people, the purpose of raising each farmer can be classified as: increased savings, additional revenue sources and others. The purpose of semi-commercial farm business people emphasize the benefits due to the efforts carried out as a source of household income in addition to the principal business of agriculture.

In the past many people do farm work is not affected by serious that professionalism in conducting the farm is not a serious concern.

However, this time raising professionalism should be a serious concern due to the thought that the farm is an entrepreneur and a professional person in performing daily activities.

The company has a number of livestock farms larger than farm businesses and business people is not of farm businesses and business people this is not done by the people but done by the breeder cattle ranchers.

Commercial nature of the farm enterprise shows that the breeding goal is to obtain the maximum benefit besides raising effort is the main source of family income.

Chicken farms are well known by farmers in Indonesia, including in the province of North Sumatra and in Deli Serdang. Meat consumption in North Sumatra progressively increase where it is caused by a growing population and an increase in community income and the attitude will improve nutrition better food.

People today are already aware of the importance of health are supported by the availability of good protein to be prepared for the family in supporting the empowerment of human resources in the great future.

In meeting the needs of meat in North Sumatra, the meat needs can be met from the Deli Serdang by 75% because of the livestock sector in Deli Serdang district does have good prospects as it also marketing area can also be good because it is close to the city of Medan.

Model development for the proposed chicken farm is a partnership Livestock farmers Nucleus (PIR) is a partnership which basically consists of a nucleus and plasma.

Core has the following functions:

1. Ensure the procurement and distribution of inputs (seed, feed, drugs and vaccines)
2. Provide technical assistance and technology transfer
3. Accomodate and market results
4. Helping plasma to obtain venture capital from other parties
5. If found core may request collateral to the plasma with a value equal to a given core working capital.

Plasma has the following functions:

1. Able to provide the required inputs (land business, cage capacity in accordance with the agreement, equipment and supplies needed)
2. Able to conduct farming activities appropriate technical requirements set
3. Selling / marketing results (chicken harvest) to the core

With the existence of the partnership, the chicken farmers will get assistance from the company which has been providing financial assistance, technical and marketing of chickens to the market.

From the above description it can be said that the chicken farm as one of the business activities of the farm has good prospects, and in line with this it is necessary to research and study efforts how chicken farm development and its impact on the progressive increase in local revenue.

Poultry farm in the district of Deli Serdang mostly located in District Percut Sei Tuan, District of Pantai Labu, District Deli Tua, District Tg. Morawa, District Sunggal, District Beringin.

Chicken farms that are in some districts very close to the city of Medan as a chicken marketing as public consumption of Medan and Deli Serdang.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

In formulating a matter of course from the fact or issue that really happened so that these problems are formulated from some of the problems that exist that facilitate the research conducted.

Based on the above background, the main problem in this research is to find answers to problems for the problems formulated as follows:

Is the livestock sector has an influence on the economic growth in Deli Serdang?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Based on the background and formulation of the problem that has made the expected research goals are:

1. To get a clear picture of the relationship livestock sector to economic growth in Deli Serdang.
2. To see how the livestock sector's contribution to the income of the people and areas in Deli Serdang.
3. To see the effect on the livestock sector and increase employment in the district of Deli Serdang.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis can be interpreted as provisional estimates which will be verified starting from the existing problems in the research to be conducted and supported by the availability of data to help provide an explanation for the problems that exist on the object of research.

This it can be concluded that the research hypothesis was: There is a relationship between the livestock sector to economic growth in Deli Serdang.

UNDERSTANDING LIVESTOCK

The role of livestock sector became dominant on economic growth and public areas where livestock sector provides employment to the general public and employ many workers.

Livestock is still not regarded as a promising job that many farmers are there still perform conventional farm businesses so that farms are done by people not give the maximum values of the public revenue.

But today most of the people there has changed his thinking that the farm can serve as a good livelihood when the farm business can be managed by a professional.

The government should provide assistance counseling about the benefits to be received by the public in developing the livestock sector so that people do not hesitate in investing in the livestock sector.

Consciousness arising in the hearts of people make the farm business can grow rapidly so that it can contribute significantly in improving the living standards and increase local revenue.

Livestock sub-sector as an integral part of the agricultural sector in increasing production to meet the prioritized needs nutritious food (animal protein) through the efforts of:

- a. Development of existing production areas.
- b. Development of new production areas.

In developing new production area can be seen whether the area to be developed has the potential for the development of better poultry farm of the availability of land for breeding chicken can also be seen from the interest of the public for raising chickens in the chicken farm so that the development of new production areas can be implemented.

To increase the production of chicken it is necessary to expand the efforts of existing local farms so that they can also create economic centers that exist in the development area.

Existing human resources will also contribute to broad to increase the production of chicken which has a reliable power source it will be able to create production values in terms of both quality and quantity of livestock farms as a whole both have a great influence to increase people's income and an increase in corporate income farms.

Development of the agricultural sector, including livestock sub-sector is directed at the development of advanced agricultural, efficient and resilient. The role of sub-sector through the provision of manure and animal labor sizable benefits.

The role of manure fertilizer value is not just alone but will have a double impact that can increase fertility, improve soil texture and accelerate soil formation. (Department of Agriculture, 2008)

From the description above, in general the role of livestock sub-sector can be expressed as follows:

1. Increasing farmers' income breeder farm people through business development and corporate farms
2. Creating and expanding employment / activities in the field of animal husbandry
3. Increasing farm production in the form of meat through livestock populations increase and improvement of the genetic quality of livestock
4. Meeting the needs of domestic consumption to achieve food self-sufficiency of animal protein from cattle at the same time improving public nutrition, the needs of industrial raw materials and export
5. Provide labor in acquiring and processing agricultural land
6. As a means of transportation of agricultural products in rural areas
7. As a provider of manure for land conservation and rural biogas
8. Raising revenue through its contribution to GDP
9. Increase the use and preservation of natural resources optimally through coaching production areas of existing and potential new regional development

A farm business is an activity that is generative of human which factors promote livestock production through the process. In this production uses an optimal expected to be useful for increasing revenue. (Tohir, 2002)

Furthermore Kadarusno (1979) stated that the major role of poultry farms seen from several aspects:

1. Production
2. Socio-Economic
3. Utilization and conservation of natural resources

Heady and Jensen (2005) says that the main target is to benefit farm businesses while the other goal is to meet the protein requirements of cattle origin, expanding industrial activity and trade, utilizing the labor of family members and will enhance the usability of the land.

From the description of some of the literature can be said that the farm business is an activity of farmers and ranchers in the use utilizing the factors of production (inputs) to produce livestock commodities (output) and distribute the commodities to consumers.

Downey and Erickson (1987) says that agribusiness activities are divided into three sectors, namely economically interdependent: the input sector, and farm output.

A farm business is an activity that is generative of human which factors promote livestock production through the process. In this production uses an optimal expected to be useful for increasing revenue. (Tohir, 2002).

Actually the farm when given attention by the employers and the government very broad impact on the quality of life of the community because of the availability of meat consumption good.

When conducting farm business then not everything can go well so many farmers who experienced failure caused by:

1. Lack of capital for production costs
2. Lack of science and technology owned farms
3. Limited access to information
4. Limited marketing area farms
5. Limited breeding stock available
6. The limited existing fodder
7. Lack of facilities and infrastructure that support

Many sense that given on the farm, but in general it can be concluded that breeding activity is an activity of the farms in the use and utilize the factors of production (inputs) to produce livestock (output) and distribute such commodities.

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC GROWTH

The livestock sector has been unclear so give positive meaning to the development of national and regional economic and financial contributions to the national income and local revenue.

Ibnu Syamsi (2006) says that development is a process of planned system changes and growth towards improvement-oriented modernity, nation building and socio-economic progress.

Tjokroamidjojo and Mutopadidjaja (2000) also said that the development should be seen as a dynamic and not seen as a static concept. Development is an orientation and business activities without end and the actual development process is the process of socio-cultural change.

The livestock sector can really make a significant contribution to the national income and the sector can support the achievement of a just and equitable development in line with expectations and objectives of national developing.

Kadariah (1985) says that a regional destination must be the same and consistent with national development objectives, namely to:

1. Achieving rapid economic growth per capita income
2. Providing adequate employment opportunities
3. Equity income development results
4. Reducing differences in the level of development or inter-regional development and prosperity
5. Changing the economic structure so as not to bias

Government and the community is expected that economic growth in the longer, the better the resulting increase in the welfare of the community life.

To strengthen development throughout the region, the government should make a priority of development that is directed at a better distribution of development.

Equitable development is difficult to achieve despite increased regional or national economic growth and equitable distribution of public revenue. (Todaro, 2000)

Sukirno (2001) says that the poor and backward areas is a priority objective for the development:

1. Increasing income and employment
2. Remodel economic structure to be able to develop better
3. Reduce urbanization

In the development of the farm should be adjusted with good spatial concepts that will provide the space allocation to each sector empowerment that will be developed.

Spatial planning is how to utilize the space available to the empowerment of the corresponding sectors in each region or territory so as to empower what is the area or region.

In science and agribusiness explained that increased development means expedite the flow (flow) factors of production and production and can facilitate the growth and development process of transit between farm activities with other sectors.

Increased production and livestock sub-sector development will have an impact on:

1. Increased income and reduce poverty, and this means that when increasing the welfare of farmers / ranchers
2. Expansion and creation of job opportunities and employment and minimize unemployment and labor procurement from cattle
3. Foreign exchange region increases as the field of livestock sector can be a basis.

In enhancing the development of the farm growth are many factors that will be taken into account and foremost also be influenced by the availability of good animal food thus ensuring good animal growth.

Empowerment of livestock sector can be grouped into:

1. Businesses in the traditional livestock farm businesses that do not have a good development program which was used as a farm business sideline business just so less good economic benefit to farmers
2. semi-commercial farm businesses that farm businesses are already leading to economic values, but not actually a priority by the breeder farm business
3. modern farm businesses that farm businesses are already leading to one's profession in the livestock business so as to have a good working program in performing farm businesses

EARLIER RESEARCH

Effect of agriculture / livestock dominant contribution to regional income and employment enhancement, where this can be seen from the studies that have been done such as:

1. M. Yamin, (2005), Agricultural Sector Development Impact Analysis Of Distribution And Enhanced Income Employment in South Sumatra Province. In this study explained that the agricultural sector has a considerable influence on local revenues by 18% and increase employment by 63% of the workforce.
2. Ma'mun and Akhmad Yasin, (2002), Effects of Investment and Labor Against PDP Agriculture, explained that the Domestic Investment (PDMN) has an influence on the PDP
3. Effect of agriculture and trade, hotel and restaurant is a positive to GDP Denpasar. That is, if the agricultural sector increases, Denpasar GDP will also increase and this is evident from the slope coefficient of 4.836 agricultural sector which means that if the agricultural sector increased by 1% then GDP Denpasar also rose by 4.83%

THE RESEARCH

The reason that chosen important object of study is the Deli Serdang caused that the livestock sector in Deli Serdang is a good sector in which the farm business has a lot of standing in this area.

The livestock sector is very good to be developed in Deli Serdang Ksbupaten considering the demand for meat by the people in the community Deli Serdang and Medan.

In conducting this study predicted that the completion of the study will last for 6 (six) months.

TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

In this study, the data used are secondary data collected based on visits to several related agencies. The data is the data taken between 2000-2010.

Other supporting data required are:

- 1. The location and area
- 2. Government Administration
- 3. Potential areas
- 4. Potential farm
- 5. Number of farms
- 6. The number of workers

ANALYSIS METHOD

To answer hypothesis that has been set then used a method of analysis that uses multiple regression equation is:

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + n$$

where:

Y = Value chicken farm sector income

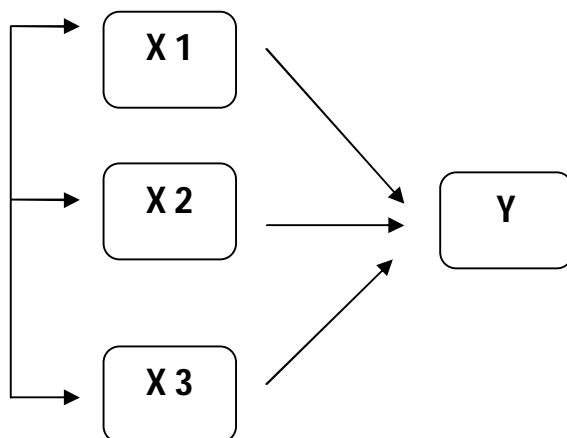
X1 = Number of labor

X2 = Total capital

X3 = Number of livestock farmers

n = Error

With multiple regression equation will be made on the research paradigm of the problem as follows:



RESEARCH PARADIGM

Specification:

X1 = Number of labor

X2 = Total capital

X3 = Number of livestock farmers

Y = Value of farm sector earnings.

To analyze the success rate of the development of the chicken farm, the discussion is done by comparing the descriptive criteria of success when the study was done with the previous year as well as assessing the factors that cause it.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Deli Serdang as one of the second-level regions in North Sumatra province covering an area of 4,454,002 km.

Deli Serdang area consists mostly of coastal areas and some are upland areas with flat to hilly surface.

Temperature Deli Serdang district average is 27,3°C with an average maximum temperature is 32,3°C and the average minimum temperature is 21°C.

According to existing data, the Deli Serdang is the second largest after the city of Medan regarding the Regional Budget (budget) Deli Serdang regency in 2010 almost reached 2.5 trillion.

So is the population density conditions, the Deli Serdang district also ranks second in terms of population density.

With so many people in Deli Serdang and Medan, the consumption of chicken meat will be very high so that the efforts of the farm is really very good promise.

POPULATION

The development of the population from year to year in Deli Serdang Regency continues to increase height.

Table 1

Population composition Deli Serdang Year 2000-2010

No.	Surface area (km ²)	The number of residents	Population density (Soul / km ²)	%
2000	6.064,31	1.398.070	230	0,03
2001	6.064,31	1.448.869	238	0,06
2002	6.064,31	1.471.248	242	0,02
2003	6.064,31	1.509.353	248	0,03
2004	6.064,31	1.548.446	255	0,04
2005	6.064,31	1.602.149	264	0,02
2006	4.454,02	1.629.692	366	0,03
2007	4.454,02	1.671.904	375	0,04
2008	4.397,94	1.769.390	391	0,02
2009	4.397,94	1.865.483	399	0,02
2010	4.397,94	1.901.198	407	0,02

Source: Deli Serdang in Figures 2010

Based on the composition of the population, the distribution of the population based on the availability of labor can be seen in the following table:

Table 2

The number of workers according to the 2000-2010 business field

No.	Sector	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Agriculture	305.654	312.876	321.645	334.896	345.986	354.346
2.	Ranch	198.875	201.896	197.678	212.765	224.786	235.789
3.	Mining	2.896	3.234	3.453	3.654	3.746	3.986
4.	Industry	164.897	171.896	198.442	212.987	214.876	235.879
5.	Electricity, water, gas	2.456	2.564	2.614	2.765	2.874	2.986
6.	Building	34.764	35.786	36.897	37.765	38.878	39.980
7.	Trade	123.765	128.098	134.762	138.890	147.541	157.098
8.	Transportation	34.876	35.765	38.879	39.986	43.765	46.124
9.	Finance	4.564	4.765	4.876	4.982	5.234	543.231
10.	Services	112.761	121.289	123.767	124.876	132.965	134.132
11.	Other	1.321	3.658	3.765	3.879	3.912	3.986
	Total	996.829	1.017.783	1.066.738	1.127.445	1.564.531	1.757.537

Source: Deli Serdang in Figures 2010

REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is an economic indicator that describes the presence or absence of regional economic development in Deli Serdang.

Table 3

GDP Deli Serdang Year 2000-2010 at current prices
In millions of dollars

No.	Field of business	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Agriculture	221.254	341.110	347.277	381.413	419.440	469.899	538.316
2.	Pertambangan	328.76	373,76	443,25	452,55	497,67	557,54	638,72
3.	Industry	70.265	147.651	174.425	185.419	203.905	228.435	261.696
4.	Electricity, water, gas	427,54	2.714,15	1.949,87	3.172,01	3.448,26	3.907,90	4.476
5.	Building	10.244	16.296	17.942	24.045	26.431	29.610	33.922
6.	Trade	54.233	96.118	102.148	107.941	118.703	132.982	152.345
7.	Pengangkutan	21.918	29.372	31.729	29.756	32.723	36.659	41.947
8.	Finance	12.553	25.469	20.402	22.740	25.007	28.016	32.095
9.	agricultural services	62.257	75.230	79.661	81.513	89.640	100.424	115.014
	Total	452.854	734.337	776.880	836.444	9.19.830	1.030.494	1.180.534

Source: BPS Deli Serdang 2010

Furthermore, we can present the data on GDP Growth in Deli Serdang and Value Added Poultry On the basis of current prices Year 2000-2010.

Table 4

Growth of GDP and Value Added Poultry Deli Serdang Year 2000-2010

No.	Years	Total GDP	Growth (%)	value-added chicken farm	Growth
1.	2000	452.854	-	35.244	-
2.	2001	486.944	7,37	45.253	28,4
3.	2002	537.039	10,29	49.520	9,43
4.	2003	593.047	10,42	55.826	12,7
5.	2004	646.601	9,03	73.644	31,9
6.	2005	734.337	13,57	90.388	22,7
7.	2006	776.880	5,80	104.669	15,8
8.	2007	836.444	7,70	78.264	-25,2
9.	2008	919.830	9,97	90.024	15,0
10.	2009	1.030.494	12,03	103.528	15,0
11.	2010	1.180.504	14,56	119.057	15,0

Source: Deli Serdang in Figures 2010

From the data presented above we will compare with the population growth of chicken farms and the amount of capital as well as the number of poultry farmers in the Deli Serdang years 2000-2010

Table 5

The development of the chicken farm population and capital in Deli Serdang Year 2000-2010

No.	Years	Total population (tails)	Capital	Number of breeder chickens
1.	2000	15.453.287	28.432.454.214	1.123
2.	2001	16.245.654	28.876.654.865	1.145
3.	2002	17.089.876	29.654.980.245	1.148
4.	2003	17.654.432	31.234.897.654	1.176
5.	2004	18.657.124	31.652.452.320	1.198
6.	2005	19.890.780	32.211.210.650	1.201
7.	2006	20.125.876	32.456.765.345	1.245
8.	2007	21.213.423	32.676.542.125	1.276
9.	2008	22.098.212	32.879.908.452	1.282
10.	2009	23.890.985	33.878.890.905	1.298
11.	2010	24.675.871	34.124.545.552	2.012

Source: Deli Serdang in Figures 2010

DISCUSSION

Based on the data that has been presented above, it can be incorporated into the statistical model and analyzed using microstat program will look a picture of the positive relationship.

Once the data is completed in the program with the program microstat then the data is tested using the testing orders 1 (f ratio, T. count and R) as well as the testing of order 2 (DW-test, multicollinearity).

Based on data from the value-added farm, the number of people working in the livestock sector, venture capital and number of poultry farm owners in Deli Serdang District from 2000 to 2010 obtained results:

To see the truth of the model established then compared with the calculated value of the F table at 5% confidence level with 3 degrees of freedom numerator and the denominator of which is 3.86 9.

Thus the results of the comparison between the count and F. F. tables will be seen that the value of F. count is greater than the table value of F. 26.2 F. count > F table 3.86.

Can be explained that the model is built according to the amount of labor and variable (X1), capital (X2) and the number of farm owners (X3) jointly influence on the formation of farm value added (Y) in Deli Serdang.

The influence of the variables X1, X2, X3 to the formation of value-added farm in Deli Serdang (Y) of 96.4%, this can be shown by the R2 value of which is equal to 0,929.

Thus 3.6% of value-added farm formation is influenced by other factors that have not been analyzed again.

Based on regression equations that have been made can be explained that any increase in Rp 1.000.000, - value-added farm workers are needed as much as 16 075 people and the capital of Rp 7.700.000.- and the number of livestock owners as many as 419 816 people with other factors held constant (ceteris paribus) .

CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained through analysis by using statistical models with microstat program analysis tools, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship and jointly between the amount of labor, capital and the number of chicken farmers positively influence the establishment of value-added poultry farm in the district Deli Serdang.

ADVICE

1. The government should be more active and prudent action in the development of animal husbandry in Deli Serdang regency, especially in developing PIRNAK pattern made by entrepreneurs PIRNAK chicken farm so that the pattern can be developed without having to shut down the business for farmers who are not plasma.
2. The government should facilitate between the plasma and the core should be included in the age PIRNAK selling chickens.
3. The government should facilitate the farmers were non PIRNAK to be independent in terms of management and operation of seed material.

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