

Positive Externality Analysis of the Existence of PT. Great Gaint Pineapple Company (PT GGPC) to the Socio-Economic and Environment of the Community Around the Factory

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Abstract

This research is to obtain an overview of whether the existence of PT Great Gaint Pineapple Company has an influence on the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the community around the factory, namely in Lempuyang Bandar Village. Data collection techniques used in this research are interviews, questionnaires, literature studies and observations. The results showed that the existence of PT Great Gaint Pineapple has an impact on employment in the community, increasing income in the community, reducing poverty levels marked by ownership of personal and residential facilities, and reducing crime rates by looking at crime cases in the community every year. Then for the value of positive externalities, the existence of PT Great Gaint Pineapple is categorized as high, which is 3,706 from the results of the questionnaire distributed to the people of Lempuyang Bandar village.

Keywords ExTERNALITIES, Socio-Economic, Environment

INTRODUCTION

Economic activities are linked to other economic activities. The problem of externalities is related to the issue of justice that occurs in society. Thus, externalities affect the development of economic activities of each economic actor, which in turn affects the welfare of society as a whole (Hendry Faizal Noor, 2005). Lampung Province is a region known for its rich natural resources, especially in agriculture and plantations. One of the abundant plantation products is the production of salak fruit cultivated in Tanggamus Regency (Saepudin Saepudin, Marselina, Heru Wahyudi, Ukhti Ciptawaty, 2023).

The existence of PT GGPC has a positive effect on the community because most of the surrounding community has income from PT GGPC. The company will produce goods and services (production) and of course households (communities) will pay for daily needs (expenditure), the company will pay households to use physical capital and labor from production (income) (Daron. Acemoglu, 2015: 100).

The three provinces in the Sumatra Island region that have an average poverty rate above the national average are Aceh, Bengkulu Province, and Lampung Province. Lampung Province is ranked third with an average of 14.76 percent above the national average of 11.40 percent (Ciptawaty, Ambya, 2022). With the existence of PT GGPC, it is a large company that requires labor, so that many surrounding communities also become employees of PT GGPC. The impact of externalities can be positive or negative. A positive externality is a beneficial impact of an action taken by one person on another without any compensation from the benefited party. For example, increased employment, increased income for the surrounding community, a developing economic structure and the construction of public facilities in the form of infrastructure (Arivina Ratih, Hollyati Subhi Gurnita, 2019).



In addition to being employees, many local people who sell around the entrance gate of PT GGPC around the location began to increase and become more crowded since the establishment of PT GGPC.

Table 1. Types of Livelihoods & Number of People in Lempuyang Bandar Village, Way Pegubuan Sub-district, Central Lampung District

Livelihoods	Number
1. Farmers	: 161 jiwa
2. Fishermen	: 165 jiwa
3. Farm laborers / fishing laborers	: 169 jiwa
4. Factory Workers	: 173 jiwa
5. CIVIL SERVANTS	: 177 jiwa
6. Private employees	: 181 jiwa
7. Self-employed	: 185 jiwa
8. Military	: 189 jiwa
9. POLICE	: 193 jiwa
10. Doctor	: 197 jiwa
11. Midwife	: 100 jiwa
12. Nurse	: 203 jiwa
13. Others	: 312 jiwa

Source: Lempuyang Bandar Village Government Headquarters 2022

Based on Table it can be seen that the number of people who work in the PT GGPC company is 358 people from a total of private employees and factory laborers. PT Great Giant Pineapple Company (GGPC) is located between one of the Way Pengubuan sub-districts and close to Lempuyang Bandar Village, of course this can affect the type of work in the community around the factory in Lempuyang Bandar Village.

Air pollution is one of the negative externalities in public economics that is a consequence of the production of goods or services. The biggest challenge for developing countries is how to maintain economic growth, while maintaining environmental quality at an acceptable level so that it will not harm the environment (Fajriani, Aida, Marselina, & Yuliawan, 2023). In addition to affecting the socio-economic conditions of the community, the presence of PT GGPC will also affect the level of public health. The existence of the factory produces smoke, Co² and other pollution, in the initial survey it was suspected that PT GGPC had waste in the form of Pineapple Peel Waste, Air Waste, Liquid Waste.

The higher the level of production produced, the higher the amount of waste that will be generated, this must be considered by the company so that it does not have a negative impact on the community, so the company must be ready or have prepared alternatives to overcome this, such as providing a disposal site for production waste that is far from the community environment and providing a place to dispose of it.

LITERATUR REVIEW

The Role of Government

The role of government in the public sector economy is closely related to the government which has the authority to determine public policy. Public Policy is needed to improve the welfare of the population through the provision of public goods and other consumer goods (Eko Ardianto, Moneyzar Usman, 2022). Adam Smith put forward the theory that the government has only three functions:

- 1) Government functions to maintain domestic security and defense.
- 2) Government functions to organize justice.
- 3) The function of government to provide goods that are not provided by the private sector, such as roads, dams and so on. (Dr. Guritno Mangkoesobroto, 1995: 1)

Government's role in addressing externalities

Regulation One way to overcome market failure or inefficiency due to the occurrence of external economies is government regulation or prohibition. Pigovian taxes are taxes that are applied to correct the effects of a negative externality. Subsidies, Another way to increase the efficiency of the use of factors of production due to externalities is to subsidize the company (to the polluting party) for each product that is reduced in production. (Dr. Guritno Mangkoesobroto, 1995:136). Regulation to address externalities The government can also issue regulations for factories to reduce pollution by a certain amount, or be penalized for violations. (Dr. Guritno Mangkoesobroto, 1995:138)

Externalities

Externalities can be said to be the impact of the actions of a person or party on the welfare or condition of other people/parties (Mohammad Khusaini, 2006). Externalities are economic as an event that provides considerable benefits or provides considerable losses to several people who do not participate fully in decision making.

Causal Factors of Externalities

Externalities arise basically due to human activities that do not follow environmentally sound economic principles. How the mechanism of the emergence of externalities and the inefficiency of resource allocation as a result of the existence of factors can be described one by one as follows:

1. Existence of Public Goods
2. Shared Resources.
3. Market Imperfections
4. Government Failure

Types of Externalities

In terms of impact, externalities can be divided into two, namely: Positive externality is a favorable impact in an action that has been taken by a party to another party without any compensation from the benefited party. Negative externalities or external costs are costs to



third parties other than buyers and sellers of a good that are not reflected in the market price (according to Friedman 1990).

Types of Externalities

Externalities can also be differentiated between the parties who do and the parties who receive the consequences:

- 1) **Producer-Producer Externalities** A producer can cause positive externalities or negative externalities for other producers.
- 2) **Producer-Consumer Externalities**
An activity undertaken by a producer can also have an impact on individuals without receiving compensation. A producer is said to have an effect on consumers, if his activity changes or shifts the utility function of households (consumers).
- 3) **Consumer to Producer Externalities**
This type of consumer to producer externality is rare in practice. Consumer to producer externalities include the effects of consumer activities on firm output.
- 4) **Consumer-Consumer Externalities**
Consumer-consumer externalities are impacts caused from one individual to another. For example, a person riding a motorcycle has a very thick smoke stia

Benefits and Costs of Externalities for Society

Externalities for society can be in the form of benefits (benefit to society) or burdens or costs (cost on society) due to production and consumption activities. These benefits and burdens are not only felt by people who have a direct interest in the company such as owners, consumers, workers, the government, or the community directly related to the company, but also by other people who have no direct relationship with the activities and existence of the company. (Rofifah 2020).

Definition of Revenue

According to Adi Fahrudin 2012, income is the income earned by the community which comes from the income of the head of the household and the income of family members. This income is usually allocated for consumption, health, and education and other material needs. According to the Lampung Governor's Decree on the Minimum Wage of Central Lampung Regency, this amounted to Rp 2,637.55.

Indicators of Socio-Economic Conditions, and Community Environment

Economic conditions are a position that rationally and assigns a person to a certain position in society, giving that position is also accompanied by a set of rights and obligations that must be played by the status bearer (Basrowi and Juariyah 2010).

METHOD

Research Type and Data Source

Descriptive quantitative research method is a method that aims to create a picture or descriptive of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006).

Data Collection Technique

This research data is primary data. Primary data is obtained from interview and observation techniques. Primary data is conducted by direct field research using observation and interview methods to sources that are considered to have authority and are involved in this research to obtain valid information about information on research topics (Sugiyono, 2016).

Variable Operational Definition

The definition of indicators in this study is the effect of positive externalities of the existence of PT Great Giant Pineapple Company on the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the community around the factory. The existence of PT Great Gaint Pineapple Company is expected to have a positive impact on society.

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Table 2. Definition of Research Variables

No.	Variabel	Indicator
Socio-economic		
1	Employment	Types of community work around the factory
2	Community income	The income range of the community around the factory each month
3	Poverty level	Fulfillment and increase in the basic household needs of the community around the factory, the condition of their homes and personal facilities due to the wages generated by the community as a result of the existence of the PT GGPC factory, thereby minimizing the level of poverty.
4	Crime rate	Reducing the level of crime in the community due to the reduction in the number of



unemployed caused by the absorption of workers at PT GGPC

Community Environment

1	Treatment Center	Treatment Center The treatment center provides good and appropriate services and facilities for the community in treatment
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Population and Sampling Technique

Population is the entire area consisting of objects / subjects who live in Lempuyang Bandar Village. The research population around the PT GGPC factory is the people of Lempuyang Bandar village, Way Pengubuan sub-district, Central Lampung Regency, totaling 4090 residents. The sample that will be used as the object of research in this proposal is part of the community and business actors around the factory, namely the community in Lempuyang Bandar village who are affected in the socio-economic and environmental fields.

Determination of the number of samples in this study using the Slovin formula, namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (Ne)^2}$$

Description:

n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Percentage of allowance for inaccuracy,

In the Slovin formula there are the following provisions: The value of e = 0.1 (10%) is used for large populations The value of e = 0.2 (20%). Based on the above formula, with a total population of 4090 residents of the Lempuyang Bandar village community and a tolerable error limit of 20%.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (Ne)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4090}{1 + (4090)(20)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4090}{1 + (4090)(0.02)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4090}{82,8}$$

$$n = 49,39 \text{ rounded to } 50\text{KK}$$

After calculating using the Slovin formula, the researcher determined that the number of samples to be used in this study amounted to 50 KK (Family Card).

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is to use a scoring system using a Lickert scale on the externality of the existence of PT GGPC, then the author analyzes the data obtained descriptively and then draws conclusions, besides that the decision-making rules in this study are determined with the help of the SPSS version 26 application. Each answer is linked to a form of statement or attitude support expressed in words that are categorized as follows:

- a. Strongly Disagree score: 1
 - b. Disagree score: 2
 - c. Agree enough score: 3
 - d. Agree score: 4
 - e. Strongly Agree score: 5
- (Source: Sugiyono 2017)

The measurement of each research sub-variable can be stated using the following basic assumptions:

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{\text{Highest number} - \text{lowes Class}}{\text{Number of Classes}}$$

(Supranto, 2000: 74-75)

From this value, the following categories can be made:

Very High = 2,520.4 - 3,000

High = 2,040.3- 2,520.3

Fair = 1,560.2 - 2,040.2

Low = 1,080.1 - 1,560.1

Very Low = 600 - 1,080

Instrument Requirement Test

1. Validity Test

Validity is used to show the extent to which the list of questions can measure the impact of externalities from the company. How to measure validity using:

a) The test criteria are:

H0 is accepted if $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ (the measuring instrument used is valid or valid)

H0 is rejected if $r_{\text{statistics}} \leq r_{\text{table}}$. (the measuring instrument used is not valid or valid)

b) How to determine the value of the R table: $R_{\text{table}} = df (N-2)$, two-way test significance level. For example, $R_{\text{table}} = df (13- 2, 0.05)$. To get the value of R table we have to look at the R table.



2. Reliability Test

Will be tested in 12 areas around the PT GGPC factory location. Testing the reliability of the instrument using the Cronbach Alpha formula because this research instrument is in the form of a questionnaire and a multilevel scale. The instrument used meets the reliability of the Cronbach alpha value between 0 and 1. The greater the alpha coefficient (close to 1), the greater the confidence in the measuring instrument.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Test of Questionnaire

Validity Test The following are the results of the validity test conducted on 10 respondents with the following results:

Table 3. Validity Test of Socio-Economic Conditions

Question	Person Corellation	Sig	R table	Criteria
P1	0,756	0,011	0,6319	Valid
P2	0,680	0,031	0,6319	Valid
P3	0,638	0,047	0,6319	Valid
P4	0,719	0,019	0,6319	Valid
P5	0,679	0,031	0,6319	Valid
P6	0,709	0,022	0,6319	Valid
P7	0,658	0,039	0,6319	Valid
P8	0,779	0,008	0,6319	Valid
P9	0,792	0,006	0,6319	Valid
P10	0,638	0,047	0,6319	Valid
P11	0,671	0,034	0,6319	Valid
P12	0,686	0,028	0,6319	Valid

Source: primary data processed in 2023

From the validity test of 10 respondents, the results of the questions presented had valid status because the calculated R value > table R value was 0.6319.

Table 4. Validity Test for Environmental Conditions

Question	Person Corellation	Sig	R tabel	Criteria
P1	0,809	0,005	0,6319	Valid
P2	0,643	0,045	0,6319	Valid
P3	0,681	0,030	0,6319	Valid
P4	0,706	0,022	0,6319	Valid
P5	0,724	0,018	0,6319	Valid

P6	0,740	0,014	0,6319	Valid
P7	0,713	0,021	0,6319	Valid

Source: primary data processed in 2023

The results of the Validity Test in Table 11 above from 10 samples show that the questions presented have valid status because the calculated R value > table R value is 0.6319.

Table 5. Reliability Test Results

No	Variabel	R alpha	R kritis	Criteria
1	Socio-economic	0,915	0,60	Reliabel
2	Community Environment	0,870	0,60	Reliabel

Source: primary data processed in 2023

The results of the Validity Test Table 12 above from 10 sampel that the Socio-Economic conditions variable obtained a value of 0.951 and the Environmental conditions variable obtained a value of 0.870 this means that the Cronbach alpha value > 0.600 so that the questions on the two variables are reliable.

Description Analysis of PT GGPC's Positive Externalities on Socio-Economic and Environmental Conditions in the Factory Neighborhood, namely Lempuyang Bandar Village

Employment (Labor absorption)

With the existence of the PT GGPC company, it can help the surrounding community to get a job so that it can improve the family economy. Thus the PT GGPC company has a positive impact on the community around the factory.

Table 6. Distribution of Occupations of the Community Around the PT GGPC Company

Description	Number of Samples
Working at PT GGPC	35
Not Working at PT GGPC	15
Total	50

Source: Interview with Community 2023

As presented in table that PT GGPC has an influence on community employment, around 35 samples have a background of working as employees of PT GGPC, then 15 samples do not work at PT GGPC, this data is based on the results of a survey of the community Random, this indicates that many people are employees of the PT GGPC



company, both parents and children in the family there are some who work at PT GGPC. So that the establishment of PT GGPC resulted in the absorption of a large enough workforce that had an impact on the local community and helped create new business opportunities for people who did not work at PT GGPC, so that it could reduce the number of unemployed people and people get a much better job is a positive impact caused by the existence of the PT GGPC company, because the PT GGPC company is a large company that employs a lot of local people.

Increased Income

Based on the results of a survey conducted on the community in Lempuyang Bandar Village, data on community income in Lempuyang Bandar Village was obtained as follows:

Table 7. Income Distribution of the Community Around PT GGPC

No	Name	Previous job	Current job	Previous income/month	Current income/month
1	Apri	Laborer	Employee of PT GGPC	<2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
2	Juwita	Housewife	Employee of PT GGPC	<2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
3	Nissa	Shopkeeper	Employee of PT GGPC	<2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
4	Ida	Housewife	Employee of PT GGPC	<2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
5	Maryani	Employee of PT GGPC	Employee of PT GGPC	>2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
6	Rosi	Laborer	Stall owner	>2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
7	Ningsih	Housewife	Ice Degan trader at the entrance to PT GGPC gate	<2.637.161,55	<2.637.161,55
8	Okta	Teacher	Teacher	>2.637.161,55	>2.637.161,55
9	Elva	Furniture shopkeeper	Furniture shopkeeper	<2.637.161,55	<1.500.000
10	Rodi	Driver	Driver	<2.637.161,55	<2.637.161,55

Source: Interview with local community 2023

Based on the results of the research above, there has been an increase in income in the community of people who previously did not work at PT GGPC earning below the minimum wage other than self-employed and civil servants, but since working at PT GGPC, their

income has increased to above the minimum wage applied by the Governor of Lampung in Central Lampung Regency. This indicates that the existence of PT GGPC has a positive impact, namely increasing the income of the surrounding community, namely the people of Lempuyang Bandar village to have an income above the minimum wage, because apart from being self-employed and civil servants, the average income is below the minimum wage. For people who cannot have the opportunity to become self-employed and civil servants, they can get a much better income, namely above the minimum wage with the existence of the PT GGPC company.

Poverty Level

Based on the results of interviews from several informants who work at PT GGPC and those affected by the existence of PT GGPC, the existence of PT GGPC affects the poverty level of the local community because it brings changes in terms of income, which results in people not only being able to fulfill their daily needs but can save money to buy several housing facilities and even build a more decent house for private property.

Table 9. Ownership of facilities between those working at PT GGPC and those not working at PT GGPC

No	Explanation	facilities owned			
		Private vehicle	Refrigerator	air conditioner	washing machine
1	Working at PT GGPC	4	4	0	3
2	Not Working at PT GGPC	3	4	0	3

Source: Interview results of Lempuyang Bandar village community 2023

In table Ownership of informant facilities in Lempuyang Bandar village that many informants already have facilities such as private vehicles, refrigerators, and washing machines.

Table 10. Differences in housing conditions between those who work at PT GGPC and those who do not work at PT GGPC

No	Description	House condition and status			
		permanent	Semi permanent	Parent-owned	Self-owned
1	Working at PT GGPC	5	0	1	4
2	Not Working at PT GGPC	3	2	1	4

Table shows that those who work at PT GGPC have 5 permanent and self-owned houses except for those who still live with their parents, while those who do not work at PT



GGPC only have 3 permanent houses and 2 are semi-permanent. From this table, the informants who work at PT GGPC, are self-employed, civil servants and public transportation drivers have experienced changes in housing conditions other than that they are still permanent. The table above shows that many are not poor because they have a place to live, the head of the family in the house has a job, more permanent and self-owned residences and are able to have facilities that cost more than daily food needs, such as private vehicles, refrigerators and washing machines. This is not included in the category of the poor according to the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 2022. Based on the survey in Lempuyang Bandar Village, the level of poverty is low because many people have jobs and a decent place to live, their basic daily needs are fulfilled and their home facilities are complete.

Crime Rate

Based on the results of local community interviews, in Lempuyang bandar Village crime rarely occurs because such cases are rarely heard and have decreased due to productive communities such as working and an economy that can be said to be good. With the existence of the PT GGPC company, it can help the surrounding community to get a job so that it can help the family economy. As stated by Ralf Dahrendorf using the theory of "conflict" in studying society. Dahrendorf states that power and authority place individuals in upper and lower positions. Conflict occurs because one of them is caused by basic human needs.

The presence of PT GGPC certainly has an impact on the crime rate because there is a reduction in the number of unemployed so that people get new jobs so that they are more productive. Of course, it will reduce the possibility of criminality and besides that the economy is one of the factors of criminal acts, if the needs are met, the possibility of criminal acts will decrease. Based on the data exposure that has been carried out from research on the community that the PT GGPC Company has a positive impact on reducing the crime rate because it reduces the number of unemployed people and helps the economy of the Lempuyang Bandar village community.

Environmental conditions (treatment center)

As is known that a factory will produce waste which will certainly affect the health of the local community. However, based on surveys that have been conducted, the waste produced by PT GGPC does not really bother the community, this is based on the results of interviews. PT GGPC is quite adequate and has a positive impact on employees as the local community because it can help with health treatment with good facilities. Of course this is a form of positive externality from the existence of PT GGPC. With the existence of a treatment center for employees who experience health problems, and according to the explanation of Mr. Rosi, Mrs. Maryani and Mrs. Ida that they as the community of Lempuyang Bandar Village are not too disturbed from the waste produced by the company.

The value of PT GGPC's positive externalities on Socio-Economic and Environmental conditions around the factory, namely Lempuyang Bandar village

Value of Positive Externalities on Socio-Economic Conditions

Table 11. Value of Positive Externalities of PT GGPC's Existence on Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community Around the Factory Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

No	Indicator	Category	Value Category	Frequency	Weight	Percentage
1	Employment	Very Low	1	0	0	0
		Low	2	2	4	1,33%
		Enough	3	52	156	34,67%
		High	4	70	280	46,67%
		Very High	5	26	130	17,33%
		Amount			150	570
2	Increased Income	Very Low	1			
		Low	2			
		Enough	3	64	192	42,67%
		High	4	62	248	41,33%
		Very High	5	24	120	16,00%
		Amount			150	560
3	Poverty Level	Very Low	1		0	
		Low	2	2	4	1,33%
		Enough	3	54	162	36
		High	4	62	248	41,34%
		Very High	5	32	160	21,33%
		Amount			50	574
4	Crime Rate	Very Low	1	0	0	0%
		Low	2	0	0	0%
		Enough	3	45	141	30%
		High	4	68	272	45,33%
		Very High	5	37	185	24,67
		Amount			150	598
			Total	600	2.302	

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2023

To get a clearer picture of the positive externality value of the existence of PT GGPC on the socio-economic conditions of the community around the factory, namely Lempuyang



Bandar Village, Way Pengubuan Subdistrict, from this value, the following categories can be made:

Very High= 2,520.4 - 3,000

High = 2,040.3- 2,520.3

Fair = 1,560.2 - 2,040.2

Low = 1,080.1 - 1,560.1

Very Low = 600 - 1,080

That the Positive Externalities Value of the existence of PT GGPC on the Socio-Economic conditions of the community in Lempuyang Bandar Village, namely increasing income, opening up jobs, poverty and crime rates are in the High category (2,040 - 2,520) with a weight of 2,302. This means that according to the respondents' answers, the existence of PT GGPC has a positive impact on the community, namely increasing income felt by some people, and opening new business fields such as trading in front of the PT GGPC entrance gate carried out by the surrounding community.

Value of Positive Externalities of Environmental Conditions (treatment center)

The positive externality value of environmental conditions in this study is the provision of medical centers as a means of treatment. With the medical center provided by PT GGPC, the community can seek treatment with the facilities that have been provided to minimize the negative externalities caused by the company.

Table 12. The value of the positive externality of PT GGPC's existence to the community

No	Indicator	Category	Category	Frequency	Weight	Percentage
1	Environmental conditions	Very Low	1	0	0	0
		Low	2	0	0	0%
		Enough	3	87	261	24,86%
		High	4	172	688	49,14%
		Very High	5	91	455	26%
	Amount			350	1.404	100,00%

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2023

To get a clearer picture of the positive externality value of the existence of PT GGPC on environmental conditions, namely the existence of a medical center provided to the community around the factory, namely Lempuyang Bandar Village, Way Pengubuan District, from this value, the following categories can be made:

Very High = 1,470.4 - 1,750

High = 1,190.3 -1,470.3

Fair = 910.2 - 1,190.2

Low = 630.1 - 910.1

Very Low = 350 – 630

The Positive Externality Value of the existence of PT GGPC to the environmental conditions of the community in Lempuyang Bandar Village, namely the utilization of the medical center provided by PT GGPC, is in the High category (1,190 -1,470) with a weight of 1,404.

Overall Externality Value

To find out the overall value of the externality of the existence of PT GGPC on the Socio-Economic and Environmental conditions of the community around the factory, namely Lempuyang Bandar Village, namely from indicators of employment, income generation, poverty and crime rates, then for environmental indicators seen from the medical center provided by PT GGPC.

Table 13. Results of Recapitulation of Assessment of Positive Externalities of PT GGPC's Existence on Socio-Economic and Environmental Conditions of the Community Around the Factory

Variabel		Sub Variables	Values	Description
Community Externalities	To	Positive externalities Social Indicators Economics	2.302.	High
		Positive externalities Indicator Environment	1.404	High
		Amount	3.706	

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2023

Shows that the results of respondents' assessment of the externalities of the existence of PT GGPC on the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the community in Lempuyang Bandar Village, Way Pengubuan District, Central Lampung Regency as a whole are high with a total weight of 3,706.

From this value, the following categories can be made:

Very High = 3,990.4 - 4,750

High = 3,230.3 - 3,990.3

Fair = 2,470.2 - 3,230.2



Low = 1,710.1 - 2,470.1

Very Low = 950 - 1,710

It can be explained that the externalities of the existence of PT GGPC on the Socio-Economic and Environmental conditions of the community in Lempuyang Bandar Village are in the High category (3,230 - 3,990) with a weight of 3,706.

CONCLUSION

The positive externalities of the existence of PT GGPC on socio-economic and environmental conditions for the community around the factory include new jobs owned by the surrounding community, besides that it opens up new business opportunities for the surrounding community such as trading in the company environment, increasing the income of the local community, especially those who work at PT GGPC, decreasing the poverty rate in Lempuyang Bandar village because it helps the community to meet their daily needs, besides that it improves the economic condition of the family, so that the community can fulfill their daily needs.

In addition, it improves the economic condition of the family, so that people who were previously difficult to save by working at PT GGPC have increased income so that they can save and even build houses and buy housing facilities, Decreased crime. Currently, since the existence of PT GGPC, criminal acts such as theft in residents' housing, rape and even domestic violence are rare. With the existence of jobs with scheduled productive hours, people who work at PT GGPC will have more scheduled activities to divide their time to work and rest. In addition, the economic condition of In addition, the improved economic conditions of the community will affect criminal acts, because one of the factors of criminal acts is the difficult economic situation, the provision of medical centers provided by PT GGPC. The medical center is a health facility that helps the community in treatment because the facilities provided are very decent and the services provided are very good. Of course, this is a form of positive externality from the existence of PT GGPC. Then for the externality value resulting from the existence of PT GGPC to the surrounding community, precisely in Lempuyang Bandar Village, is in the High category (3,230 - 3,990) with a weight of 3,706.

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