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Externality Analysis of The Existence of The Tahu Tempe Home Industry on The Economy and The Environment of The Surrounding Community (Case Study of Gunung Sulah Tahu and Tempe Industry)

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain an overview of the externalities of the tofu home industry in gunung sulah village on the economy and the environment that occurs in the community around the tahu tempe industry. sample and research. data collection techniques used in this research are interviews, questionnaires, observation, and documentation. the results showed that 86% of respondents agreed that the tahu tempe home industry had a good impact on the economy of the gunung sulah village community and 70% agreed that the tahu tempe home industry had a bad impact on the environment around the gunung sulah village community.

Keywords *Externalities, Socio-Economic, Environment*

INTRODUCTION

Industry is one of the sectors capable of driving economic growth in Indonesia. Industry is part of the production process where part of the production process does not take materials directly from nature which then processes them into goods of value to society (Bintarto, 1977). This industrial development is very important in sustaining economic improvement which can advance economic growth slowly, improve the structure of the economy towards a better and also increasingly balanced with efforts to create a stronger and broader start for economic growth and increase the prosperity and welfare of the people fairly and evenly. Basically, the industry is divided into several parts ranging from large industries to small industries or what is known as home industries.

Home Industry is a household handicraft business whose production is carried out in one or two houses. Developments in this increasingly modern era, the government must be fast in building a strong economy, one of which is through the home industry because the home industry is a form of activity in the business world and as a form of people's economy that has the potential to develop a populist economy and have an impact on improving the national economy. Home industry is currently growing quite rapidly in Indonesia, so the existence of home industry can help the government in alleviating poverty and reducing unemployment. The unemployment rate is one of the priority development targets that need to be reduced (Afriliani, Marselina, Usman, Yuliawan, & Wahyudi, 2023). In looking for human resources, the home industry can usually attract labor around the industry or even from among its own family. Home Industry can be a place to develop productivity for the community.

As in other cities, Bandar Lampung City continues to show an increase from year to year in the industrial sector, both from the medium industry to the household industry. Industry in Bandar Lampung City is divided into two processing, namely, IKAHH and ILMEA. IKAH is a processor that focuses on the Chemical, Agro and Forest Products

Industry, while ILMEA is a processor that focuses on the Metal, Machinery, Electronics and Miscellaneous Industries.

Table 1. Number of Industries in Bandar Lampung year 2016-2020

Description	Year				
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Medium Industry	175	175	184	192	197
IKAHH	139	139	146	151	154
ILMEA	36	36	38	41	43
Small Industry	2.822	2.987	3.092	3.216	3.292
IKAHH	1.593	1.680	1.733	1.820	1.887
ILMEA	1.229	1.307	1.359	1.396	1.405
Home Industry	7.447	7.630	7.742	7.943	8.158
IKAHH	**4.090**	**4.176**	**4.242**	**4.348**	**4.516**
ILMEA	3.357	3.454	3.500	3.595	3.642
Amount	**10.444**	**10.792**	**11.018**	**11.351**	**11.647**

Source: Dinas Industri Bandar Lampung

The number of industries in Bandar Lampung 2016-2020 shows that the most industries from year to year in Bandar Lampung City are household industries with IKAH processing. This can prove that the home industry has a good influence on the community.

One of the household industry centers with IKAH processing is located in Gunung Sulah Village. Gunung Sulah is a village located in Way Halim Sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. Many agro-industries found in Gunung Sulah Village are tahu and tempe agro-industries. Gunung Sulah is the center of the tofu and tempeh industry in Bandar Lampung since the 1900s until now. The existence of this tofu and tempeh home industry is one of the sources of livelihood around Gunung Sulah which can increase the economic growth of the community. The tofu tempeh home industry in Gunung Sulah is a hereditary business that is passed down from one generation to the next, this makes the tofu tempeh home industry still stands today.

Industrial activities will certainly have externalities, both positive externalities and negative externalities that can be felt by various parties. Externality is a side effect or impact that arises because of the relationship between one economic activity and another (Mangkoesoebroto, 2016). Externalities occur when one economic actor's activity (either production or consumption) affects the welfare of other economic actors and the event occurs outside the market mechanism (Fisher, 1996). So it can be said that externalities are impacts that occur outside the market mechanism. In an industrial activity, there will definitely be externalities, both positive ones such as the creation of jobs and negative ones such as industrial waste that is not managed properly, causing environmental pollution. Externalities

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arise due to consumption or production actions from one party
that have an influence on other parties without any compensation received by that party.

From an economic aspect, the tofu and tempeh industry itself has many good impacts so that research on economic conditions is centered on positive externalities. In this case, the economic role that can be seen with the existence of the tofu and tempeh household industry is that it can empower the community around the industry to participate in managing the tofu and tempeh household industry in Gunung Sulah village so as to increase the economic growth of the surrounding community. Economic growth is the process of continuously changing the condition of a country towards a better state over a certain period of time (Ciptawaty, Ambya, 2022). From an economic point of view, this provides good benefits for the economic conditions of the surrounding community which can create jobs and increase community income with the aim of improving economic welfare.

However, the tofu and tempeh industry in Gunung Sulah Village can also cause negative externalities to the community's environmental conditions. If the existence of the industry is not managed based on appropriate policies or regulations, it can cause negative externalities to the environment. Negative externalities that arise such as the aroma of the results of making tofu and tempeh in the form of waste and smoke from firewood that is smelled into the community environment around the tofu and tempeh home industry, this is included in air pollution. Negative externalities arising from the food processing industry are caused by waste and smoke from the production of tempeh tofu itself which uses firewood. Waste generated from the production of tempeh tofu is divided into solid waste and liquid waste. Therefore, an action is needed which aims to maintain and preserve environmental quality for the sake of sustainability in the future (Puspitasari & Yuliawan, 2023).

Solid waste is the result of tofu pulp which is usually used for animal feed or processed again into oncom. Tofu craftsmen will sell the rest of the tofu pulp to oncom craftsmen so that the solid waste produced is not wasted and can be processed again into food or can also be sold to farmers. While liquid waste is the rest of the tofu juice which is liquid like water. Liquid waste will be flowed directly through the pipe to the disposal site provided by the government in accordance with existing policies, but not all tofu craftsmen obey the existing regulations so that negative externalities still often occur. 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).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Role of Government

Some of the roles of government in the economy are the government helps the development of business in general, encourages healthy business competition, helps weak economic groups and as a stabilizer. Government effectiveness reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of civil services and the level of commitment to polici (Marselina, 2019). The duties of government obligations in managing the country's household are defined as state functions. The functions of the state are as a regular function

and function as an agent of development. As an agent of development, the government has the role and function to regulate the economy of a country. Through his theory, Adam Smith argued that the government has three functions, namely:

a. Government functions to maintain internal security and defense
b. Government functions to administer justice
c. The function of government to provide goods that are not provided by the private sector such as roads, dams and so on.

In this case, the government has a role to regulate, improve or direct the activities of the private sector.

Public Goods

In economics, public goods are goods that have non-rival and non-exclusive properties. Public goods are goods that cannot be limited in use and as much as possible someone does not need to pay to get them. Public goods are goods that if consumed by certain individuals will not reduce the consumption of others of these goods.

Market Failure

Market failure is a condition where the market fails to provide market needs efficiently or inequality between producers and consumers. When ideal conditions are not met, the allocation of resources from producers and consumers is not optimal. This condition is a market failure. Market failure occurs when the price mechanism fails to take into account all prices and profits associated with the supply and consumption of goods and services. Market failure can also occur due to inefficient resource allocation. Efficient resource allocation implies that all market participants obtain optimum benefits.

Externalities

Externality is the impact of an activity produced by one party to another party, which can be in the form of positive or negative impacts. In general, it can be said that externality is a side effect of a certain party's actions on other parties, both favorable and adverse impacts. An externality is economic as an event that gives considerable advantage or gives considerable disadvantage to some people who do not participate fully in decision making (Corners, 1993). Externalities can occur due to an act of consumption or production carried out by one party and has an influence on other parties and no compensation is given to the party receiving the impact. Externalities are not only felt by the perpetrators of consumption or production but can also be felt by other people who are not directly involved in these activities.

Home Industry

Home industry is a business unit or company on a small scale engaged in certain industries. Home means house, residence or hometown. Industry, on the other hand, can be interpreted as a craft, product business or company. In short, a home industry is a product business house or also a small company. It is said to be a small company because this type

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of economic activity is centered at home. Another definition of home industry is a business that is not in the form of a legal entity and is carried out by a person or several household members who have a workforce of four people or less with the activity of changing basic materials into finished or semi-finished goods or from less value to higher value with the aim of being sold or exchanged for other goods and there is one family member who bears the risk.

Home Industry is very beneficial for the community, especially the weak economic class because most of the Home Industry actors from the weak who are trying to improve their economy through small-scale businesses.

Economic Conditions

An understanding of economic conditions in society can be viewed from two approaches. The first approach is the economic activity of small-scale economic actors called the people's economy. Based on this approach, empowerment of the people's economy is intended to empower small business economic actors. Second, the economic system approach, namely, economic democracy or a democratic development system called participatory development. Based on this second approach, the economic empowerment of the people is intended to apply the principles of democracy in development. This means that the people's economy is an economic system that includes all levels of society in the development process where all levels are without exception as a driving force.

Environmental Conditions

The environment is a medium for reciprocal relationships between humans and other creatures with natural factors. The environment consists of various ecological processes and is a unity (Sukanto, 1998). The process of sustainable development, which is characterized by the use of resources, namely, everything that contributes to the manufacture of goods and services for consumption which can later be further utilized to create new technologies, brings positive and negative aspects. The positive aspect is that it improves the living standards and welfare of all people by laying a strong foundation for the next stage of development.

METHOD

Research Type and Data Source

This research uses quantitative methods. Quantitative method is a research procedure that produces data in the form of numbers obtained through surveys or questionnaires. The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data.

Variable Operational Definition

Labor Absorption referred to in this study is the percentage of gunung sulah people who are accepted to work in the gunung sulah home industry with criteria The role of the tofu home industry can be said to be good if the people of gunung sulah village feel the employment opportunities created through this tofu home industry.

The income referred to in this study is the increase in the income of the people of Gunung Sulah village because of the wages generated by the people who work in the tofu home industry with the criteria for the role of the tofu home industry said to be good if the people of Gunung Sulah village feel the income generated from the tofu home industry.

Business opportunities referred to in the study are the tofu tempe industry opens business opportunities with the surrounding community utilizing waste products to be reprocessed with the criteria for the role of the tofu tempe home industry said to be good if the community feels there are business opportunities open to the surrounding community.

Welfare which is seen from the indicators of income of the surrounding community, housing conditions and ownership facilities owned by the criteria for the role of the tofu home industry can be said to be good if the surrounding community who work as tempeh tofu craftsmen are more prosperous than before.

Air Pollution which means in the study is the existence of the tofu tempeh home industry can cause air pollution such as unpleasant odors due to the presence of waste from production, especially solid waste. With the criteria, the community feels disadvantaged because they feel disturbed by the unpleasant smell.

Water Pollution referred to in the study is the existence of the tofu tempeh home industry can pollute river water where waste is disposed of with the criteria that the community feels disadvantaged because they feel that river water becomes polluted which makes the water cloudy.

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are methods used by researchers to obtain valid information to support their research. In this study, the data collection techniques used were literature study, observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation.

Population and Sample Technique

The population in this study are people who live close to and directly related to the tofu tempeh home industry in Gunung Sulah so that people feel the direct impact of the industry. The sampling method in this study uses a sampling method using purposive sampling technique.

Data obtained from Gunung Sulah urban village in 2023 shows that the number of families in Gunung Sulah urban village is 3.112 families, calculated based on estimation using the Slovin formula (Sugiyono, 2017).

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

Information:
n = number of samples
N = total population
e = standard error

In the Slovin formula there are the following provisions:

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The value of e = 0.1 (10%) is used for large populations
The value of e = 0.2 (20%) is used for small populations

Based on the provisions in the Slovin formula with the total population in the research location of 3,112 families, the standard error used is 0.1 (10%). To determine the number of samples in the study, the following calculation was carried out:

$$n = \frac{3112}{1 + 3112(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3112}{32,12}$$

N = 99

So, the number of samples that researchers will take in Gunung Sulah Village is 98.63 or rounded up to 99 samples.

Validity and Reliability Test

Validity Test

The validity test is a test that serves to see whether a measuring instrument is valid (valid) or invalid. Validity Testing Criteria: the significance level used is 0.05.

a. The test criteria are:
   H0 is accepted if r count> r table (the measuring instrument used is valid or valid)
   H0 is rejected if r statistics ≤ r table. (the measuring instrument used is not valid or valid).
b. How to determine the value of R table:
   R table = df (N-2), two-way test significance level. For example R table = df (13-2, 0.05). To get the value of R table we have to look at the R table.

Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of variables or constructs (Ghozali, 2009). Testing the reliability of the instrument using the Cronbach Alpha formula because the 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.

Data Analysis Method

The analysis uses a scoring system which is then described descriptively. Furthermore, the determination of the score uses a Likert scale with a quantitative method. Two questions with the Likert scale method are 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)

Furthermore, to determine the ranking in each research variable, it can be seen from the comparison between the actual score and the ideal score.
If depicted with a formula, it will look like below:

$$Total\ Score = \frac{\text{Actual Score}}{\text{Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

Source: (Narimawati, 2010)

Description:
a. The actual score is the answer of all respondents to the questionnaire that has been submitted.
b. Ideal score is the highest score or weight or all respondents are assumed to choose the answer with the highest score.

Calculating the comparison between the actual score and the ideal score, it is contributed to table 6. as follows:

Table 2. Criteria Percentage of Achievement

No	Total Score (%)	Criteria
1	20.00 -36.00	Disagree
2	36.01 – 52.00	Disagree less
3	52.01 – 68.00	Moderately agree
4	68.01 – 84.00	Agree
5	84.01 – 100	Strongly agree

Source: Umi Narimawati (2010:84)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test and Reliability Test

Validity and reliability tests were conducted on 10 respondents. Validity test decision making is based on the value of rcount (Corrected Item-Total Correlation)> rtable of 0.632 and for df = 10-2 = 8: α = 0.05 then the question is valid and vice versa.

Table 3. Validity Test of Economic Conditions

Question	Person (r_{hitung})	Corellation	Sig.	r_{tabel}	Criteria
P1	0,818		0,000	0,632	Valid
P2	0,750		0,000	0,632	Valid
P3	0,740		0,000	0,632	Valid
P4	0,672		0,000	0,632	Valid
P5	0,942		0,000	0,632	Valid

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P6	0,793	0,000	0,632	Valid

Source: primary data processed in 2023

It can be seen that all questions have a valid status which means the $r_{count} > r_{table}$ value of 0.632.

Table 4. Validity Test of Environmental Conditions

Question	Person (r_{hitung})	Corellation	Sig.	r_{tabel}	Criteria
P1	0,629		0,000	0,632	Valid
P2	0,468		0,000	0,632	Valid
P3	0,713		0,000	0,632	Valid
P4	0,445		0,000	0,632	Valid
P5	0,672		0,000	0,632	Valid
P6	0,283		0,005	0,632	Valid

Source: primary data processed in 2023

It can be seen that all questions have a valid status, which means that the rcount value> rtable value of 0.632.

The results of the reliability test carried out on the economic conditions variable obtained a value of 0.701 and the environmental conditions variable obtained a value of 0.612 which showed the value of "Alpha Cronbach" greater than 0.600, meaning that the two variables were declared reliable or met the requirements.

Table 5. Reliability Test Results

No	Variabel	R_{alpha}	R_{kritis}	Criteria
1	Economic Conditions	0,852	0,600	Reliabel
2	Environmental conditions	0,917	0,600	Reliabel

Source: primary data processed in 2023

Descriptive Economic Condition Variables

This research includes variables of economic conditions and environmental conditions. The population in this study is the community of Gunung Sulah Village which is considered to meet the criteria in conducting research. The sample taken in this study was 99 respondents.

Table 6. Economic Condition Indicators

No	Indicator	Scor					Scor Actual	Scor Ideal
		SS (5)	S (4)	RR (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)		
1.	Employment	39	49	11	-	-	424	495

2.	Income level	78	10 1	19	-	-	851	495
3.	Scale enterprises	42	47	10	-	-	428	495
4.	Well-being	82	84	32	-	-	845	495
	Average amount						**425**	**495**

Source: data is processed 2023

Description: SS = Strongly Agree, S = Agree, RR = Undecided, TS = Disagree, STS = Strongly Disagree.

$$Total\ Score = \frac{\text{Actual Score}}{\text{Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

$$Total\ Score = \frac{425}{495} \times 100\%$$

$$= 86\%$$

Economic indicators obtained the results of the achievement of a percentage of 85.5%, it can be concluded that the economic indicators are included in the category of strongly agree (Classification 84% - 100%). The community sees and feels a change in better economic conditions with the existence of this tofu tempeh home industry because it can open up jobs for the surrounding community, make people's income increase, open up business opportunities arising from the tofu and tempeh home industry so that welfare increases.

In the variable of employment, the tempeh tofu home industry is able to increase its workforce by opening up job opportunities to the community around the Gunung Sulah tempeh tofu home industry. This is in line with Tri and Faruk's statement in 2019 that the home industry has the opportunity to reduce poverty rates. Home industry economic activities indirectly provide employment for family members or neighbors who are around the residence, therefore the home industry can help reduce unemployment and poverty. Of course, it will have a good impact on the community because they will be more productive and can generate better income than before with the business opportunities opened by the Gunung Sulah tofu and tempeh industry.

In the variable business opportunities in the theory put forward by Zacharkis and Bygrave in 2011 that business opportunities are a combination of thought and action to develop business ideas based on the market climate of the area or neighborhood. This is evidenced by business opportunities from the tofu and tempeh industry in Gunung Sulah Village which produces other businesses such as animal feed and oncom. From these business opportunities, it can have a good impact on the community around the tempeh tofu industry in Gunung Sulah.

In the variable of community welfare with the absorption of labor followed by an increase in community income and other business opportunities, it can be said that the welfare of the community in Gunung Sulah has been felt by the tofu tempeh industry. The

owners and workers of the tofu and tempeh industry in Gunung
Sulah Village have been able to improve their lives starting from the condition of the house from semi-permanent to permanent and facilities that are starting to improve. In this economic externality, it produces positive externalities which have a good impact or benefit for others.

Descriptive Variable of Environmental Condition

In the environmental condition variable, the indicators used in this study are water pollution and air pollution that occur in Gunung Sulah Village due to the tofu and tempeh home industry.

Table 7. Environmental Condition Indicator

No.	Indicator	Scor					Scor Actual	Scor Ideal
		SS (5)	S (4)	RR (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)		
1.	Water pollution	54	95	74	48	24	1.002	495
2.	Air pollution	89	88	61	34	25	1.073	495
	Average amount						**346**	**495**

Source: data is processed 2023

Description: SS = Strongly Agree, S = Agree, RR = Undecided, TS = Disagree, STS= Strongly Disagree.

$$Total\ Score = \frac{\text{Actual Score}}{\text{Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

$$Total\ Score = \frac{346}{495} \times 100\%$$

$$= 70\%$$

In the Environmental Condition Indicator, the percentage achievement result is 70%, it can be concluded that the environmental condition indicator is included in the agreed category (Classification 68.1% - 84%). The community agrees that the Gunung Sulah tofu and tempeh industry causes air and water pollution. The air pollution felt by the community is like a bad smell and smoke from the production of tempeh tofu while the water pollution produced by the tempeh tofu industry comes from liquid waste discharged into the river, causing river water to become polluted.

Water pollution in Gunung Sulah Village occurs due to liquid waste generated from the processing of the tofu industry. Liquid waste that settles and is disposed of in any place such as ditches or rivers will certainly overflow into residential areas. From this water pollution can cause negative externalities for the local community, even though there have

been countermeasures, it is hoped that the owners of the tofu tempeh home industry will continue to obey existing regulations.

Air pollution can occur due to economic activities that have the potential to reduce air quality. Cases of air pollution in Gunung Sulah Village are caused by the use of fuel stoves and waste from the tofu tempeh industry. The tofu tempeh industry can cause air pollution through waste generated from the production of tofu tempeh. Tofu solid waste causes air pollution in the form of a pungent odor due to solid waste that is left unattended so that decay occurs which causes local residents to be uncomfortable.

Government Policy

Efforts that can be made by the government are to carry out regulatory policies. Regulation is the act of controlling human or community behavior with rules or restrictions. With regulation, the government can prohibit or require behavior or actions, which are allowed and which are not allowed to be carried out by certain parties in order to overcome externalities. Regulation forces polluters to reduce pollution produced by the industry because the pollution is the responsibility of the party that produces the pollution.

CONCLUSION

The economic condition of the community around the industry with the existence of the tofu tempeh home industry in Gunung Sulah Village has a positive impact, namely being able to open up jobs, increase community income, open a new business scale for the community and improve welfare. This is evidenced by the achievement of a percentage of 85.5% of community perceptions stating that the tofu tempeh industry brings good changes in the community's economy.

The environmental conditions of the community around the tofu tempeh home industry are polluted, this is evidenced by the percentage of 70% of community perceptions who agree that the tofu tempeh home industry has an unfavorable influence on environmental conditions. River water becomes murky due to industrial waste discharged into the river and causes an unpleasant smell because the waste has not been managed properly.

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