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The Impact Of Special Economic Areas (Sez) On The Economic Improvement Of The Community In Tanjung Lesung, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province

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Abstract: Tanjung Lesung has abundant marine wealth so that it becomes a tourist attraction for tourists, therefore Tanjung Lesung is designated as a Special Economic Zone (KEK) for the Tourism Zone. The Tanjung Lesung SEZ has an impact on the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). However, it turns out that there are still problems such as the SEZ development action plan with its implementation, the support facilities for MSMEs have not been built, and the government's lack of attention to MSMEs. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of SEZ development on the growth of MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung. This study uses the theory of business growth according to Kim and Choi (Soleh, 2008). The method used is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Analysis of the data used by Miles & Huberman. The results showed that SEZ had a positive impact on the growth of MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung, because MSMEs experienced an increase in sales and customer growth due to the number of tourists visiting Tanjung Lesung. However, for MSMEs in the manufacturing sector, they still experience difficulties in marketing products because there are no special outlets for MSMEs. The recommendations given are the creation of special outlets for SMEs, and the construction of facilities and infrastructure

Keywords: Impact, Development, Special Economic Zones, MSME Growth

INTRODUCTION

Development is all processes of change that are carried out through conscious and planned efforts where the process is in the Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Research in Social Sciences and Humanities (ICoRSH 2020), written The process of sharing and absorbing knowledge can occur starting from building activities (Rusilowati and Supratikta, 2021). Development must be seen as a multidimensional process that includes various fundamental changes in social structures, attitudes of society, and national institutions, in addition to continuing to increase economic growth, income management, and poverty alleviation. Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) is one of Indonesia's strategies in realizing the vision of National development. According to Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Special Economic Zones are certain areas that are stipulated with special provisions in the fields of customs, taxation, licensing, immigration and manpower. The purpose of SEZ development is to provide opportunities for increased investment through the preparation of areas that have advantages and are ready to accommodate industrial activities, export-import and economic activities that have high economic value. Indonesia will seek to attract investors to invest in SEZs by offering various special facilities, such as the provision of ease of business licensing, concessions on environmental permits, customs regulations, taxation and trade

services. The seriousness of the government to build and develop SEZs in Indonesia is the issuance of Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning Special Economic Zones, which regulates matters related to SEZ development. The government's intention to work on SEZs had been seen several years earlier where in one article in Law Number 25 of 2007 it was regulated on Special Economic Zones.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are programs initiated by the government to accelerate economic growth by taking into account aspects of regional spatial formation. The emphasis is on giving priority in the form of special treatment to certain areas to become growth centers. SEZs are actually not new in Indonesia. Similar development programs have been implemented in Indonesia, including Bonded Stockpiles (PP No. 33/1996), Industrial Estates (Presidential Decree No. 41/1996), Integrated Economic Development Zones/KAPET (Presidential Decree No. Free Trade and Free Ports (Law No. 36 of 2000 as amended by Law No. 1 of 2007).

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can be used as one of the reasons for driving the national economy, not just a lighthouse project program for the incumbent government. However, it can be used as a program for national development needs. Thus, the SEZ program will continue and be developed by the future government regime, as well as create a multiplier effect for the economy and the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Banten Province is one of the regions that proposed to establish a Special Economic Zone. Banten Province is a province that was established based on Law Number 23 of 2000. Administratively it is divided into 4 regencies and 4 cities, namely, Pandeglang Regency, Lebak Regency, Tangerang Regency, Serang Regency, Serang City, South Tangerang City, Tangerang City, and City Cilegon. In fact, there are various regions that dominate Banten's economic activities because it is the center of economic activity. However, in Banten Province there are economic disparities between regencies. Economic growth in Banten Province is still dominated by Tangerang Regency with an average of 5.93 percent, and Serang Regency by 5.65 percent, with processing industries. Meanwhile, Pandeglang Regency and Lebak Regency have low economic growth rates because they are dominated by the agricultural sector which is the first stage in development. Pandeglang Regency has an average growth rate of 5.38 percent and Lebak Regency has an average growth rate of 5.60 percent.

To be able to maintain and improve the pace of Banten's economy, each district must be able to optimize the potential of its resources as a regional superior sector which is a priority for future economic strength in economic development. Pandeglang Regency as part of Banten Province has an economic structure that is dominated by the agricultural sector and the tourism sector. The development of the tourism sector is one of the priorities that should be done in the context of national economic development. Therefore, various efforts must be realized so as to create better economic conditions, in the context of: (a) regional economic growth, (b) employment and improving the quality of human resources, (c) increasing tourist attractions, tourist destinations and international standard services and the quantity of tourist arrivals, both domestic and foreign, (d) increasing the competitiveness of the national and regional tourism industry and (e) increasing the positive multiple impact on other sectors so as to be able to provide significant added value, both in quality and the quantity. (Feasibility Study of the Special Economic Zone for Tanjung Lesung Tourism in the South Banten Region, Panimbang District, Pandeglang Regency-Banten, 2011)

In 2011 PT. Banten West Java (BWJ) opened an area of 1500 hectares, from that basis began the process of applying for Special Economic Zones. The Tanjung Lesung tourism area is proposed by a private business entity in this case, namely PT Banten West Java Tourism Development Corporation, has received approval from the Pandeglang Regency Government and is submitted by the Banten Provincial Government to the Council for the Establishment of Special Economic National Zones. The Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone for Tourism in Pandeglang Regency is designated as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) through Government Regulation No. 26 of 2012 concerning the Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Tanjung Lesung with an area of 1,500 hectares is included in the special economic zone of the tourism zone. This is one of the considerations that tourism is one of the sectors that provides the largest contribution to foreign exchange and significant social contribution. This is proven through various studies and empirical experiences which show that the tourism sector is the basis for the sector as a source of foreign exchange and regional income.

The Tanjung Lesung SEZ is the only SEZ proposed by the private sector or business entity. The Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone (SEZ) was inaugurated on 23 February 2015 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. The development of the Tanjung Lesung SEZ is a Tourism and Creative Economy activity. The SEZ, which is located in Tanjung Jaya Village, Panimbang District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten, is currently under construction phase II. The tourism attractions that have been built and are in the process of completing construction include the Cruise Terminal and Marina Project by Pelindo II, Hunting Lodge and Shooting Range by Pigeon Barrels Ltd. UK, and Tanjung Lesung Digital World by

PT Telekomunikasi. There are several tourism accommodations built such as villas and hotels in Tanjung Lesung.

Table 1. Number of Tourists of Tanjung Lesung SEZ in 2014-2018

Year	Foreign Tourist	Growth (%)	Domestic Tourist	Growth (%)	International and Domestic Tourists	Growth (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2014	242.233	58,64	13.151.877	-26,61	13.394.110	-25,89
2015	125.162	-48,33	14.118.787	7,35	14.243.949	6,34
2016	281.758	125,11	15.876.353	12,45	16.158.111	13,44
2017	848.360	201,10	20.863.460	31,41	21.711.820	34,37
2018	327.003	-61,45	17.982.140	-13,81	18.309.143	-15,67

Source: Banten Province Tourism Office, 2022

Based on graph 1.3, the number of tourists from the Tanjung Lesung SEZ in 2014 was 13,394,110 tourists, in 2015 there were 14,243.949 tourists, 2016 was 16,158,111 tourists, in 2017 there were 21,711,820 tourists and in 2018 there were 18,309,143 tourists. The difference in the number of tourist visits in 2014 and 2018 is an increase in 2014 compared to 2015 of 6.34%, an increase in 2015 compared to 2016 of 13.44%, an increase in 2016 compared to 2017 of 34, 37%, a decrease in 2017 compared to 2018 of 15.67%. The growth that occurred in the form of increases and decreases was due to the large number of various media related to the designation of Tanjung Lesung as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for Tourism. Increased tourists in Tanjung Lesung include room visits, food and beverage tours, as well as the number of products around the area.

Impact Development is considered to have a significant impact on the economic structure of the area to be developed in the form of an impact on output, the impact of gross value added, the impact on employment opportunities, the impact on wages or salaries, and the impact on income which has a very large economic value. For example, in 2018, Banten Province received a gross added value of Rp. 3.72 trillion, then the added value of salaries or wages of Rp. 1.26 trillion, employment opportunities for 147 thousand people and taxes as much as Rp. 0.17 trillion, plus the impact on output of Rp. 7.91 Trillion. This condition does not include the impact of incoming investment and government spending in the tourism sector. In the context of the Pandeglang regional government, it has also been explained that the tourism sector has a fairly large impact on the rate of economic growth and tourism is one of the significant contributors in increasing the rate of regional economic growth. In 2018 alone, the hotel subsector's contribution to GRDP reached Rp. 10.324 billion, restaurants reach Rp. 265.758 billion, and entertainment-recreation services reached Rp. 4,587 Billions. This does not include other sub-sectors that support tourism services. (Feasibility Study for Special Economic Zones Phase II in the Tanjug Lesung Tourism Sector in the South Banten Region, Panimbang District, Pandeglang Regency-Banten, 2018).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, these are people's economic activities and are informal, unregistered and not yet incorporated. Have a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises. Have annual sales of at most Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah). Small businesses are people's economic activities that meet the criteria for having a net worth of at most Rp. 200,000,000,- (two hundred million) excluding land and buildings for business premises, having annual sales of at most Rp. 1 billion, and Medium Enterprises are productive businesses that stand alone, which have a net worth of more than Rp. 500,000,000, - (500 million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000,- (ten billion rupiah) excluding land and buildings for business premises. And has annual sales of more than Rp. 2,500,000,000,- (two billion five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000,000 (fifty billion rupiah).

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector also has an important role in the Indonesian economy. In 2012, MSMEs accounted for 99.99% of the total business actors in Indonesia or 56.54 million MSME business units. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been able to prove their existence in the Indonesian economy. When the storm of the monetary crisis hit Indonesia in 1998, small and medium enterprises were relatively small compared to large companies. This shows that the MSME sector is the main sector in labor absorption in Indonesia which can be developed as a result of the number of MSME business units 52,764,603 units or 99 percent of the total business. The world recognizes that the use of E-Commerce-Based Information Technology to Improve the Quality and Performance of Human Resources To increase SME Profits during the Pandem Period greatly affects small, micro and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which are important in economic development and growth, not only in developing countries, developing but also in developed countries. Developed countries such as the United States, Japan, France, and the Netherlands have made the MSME sector a driving force for their country's economy, namely as a trigger for economic growth, innovation, and technological progress (R Noverdiansyah, 2022). Based on the description on the background that presents regulations and implementation facts, there is a gap which is a gap between *das solen* and *das sein*, where the gap can be formulated into the formulation of the problem in this study, namely: (1) . What is the impact of the development of Special Economic Zones on the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung; (2). What is the economic impact of the Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone (SEZ) development on macro growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Impact Analysis

In development, impact analysis is needed at various levels of development. Both the development carried out by the community, or the government in various aspects of life in planning, implementation and evaluation of development. Development is divided into the development of physical aspects and development of non-physical aspects. The development of the physical aspect includes hardware that includes housing, urban-rural area development, transportation facilities (land, sea, air), procurement of hospitals-health centers, education, industrial areas, and various other equipment. While the non-physical aspects include mental development, character and moral formation, development of life intelligence, social, culture, and science. Impact analysis is usually carried out in the planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of development. In the planning phase, a development study is usually carried out, during the implementation of the development, the analysis can be seen when the development is carried out, while the evaluation of the development is carried out after the completion of the development can be carried out. If the development impact analysis is carried out before the implementation of development, it can be said that the development analysis focuses on negative impacts rather than mitigation. However, if the impact analysis is carried out after it has been carried out, it is in order to know the positive and negative impacts of development, and can generate positive impacts and find solutions for negative impacts appropriately. The development impact analysis adapts the policy analysis proposed by Dunn (1991:51-54) as follows: prospective analysis model, retrospective model, interactive model.

Prospective model analysis, is a form of analysis that directs the study to the consequences of development before a development is implemented. This model is predictive, often involving forecasting techniques to predict the possibilities that will arise as a result of development. *Retrospective model*, is a form of development analysis that is carried out on the consequences of development after the development has been carried out. This model is called evaluative, because it uses a lot of approaches to the impacts of development that are currently or have been implemented. *The interactive model* is a combination of the development impact analysis of the second model above. This model is called a comprehensive or holistic analysis, because the analysis is carried out on the consequences of development that may arise, before or before a development is implemented.

Impact Analysis Principle

Gibson in Brucemitchell (2003) in Kiki (2012:26) suggests that impact analysis can be carried out by applying the following principles together. The principle of an integrated approach. Development must be viewed on a local, national and international scale. The implication of the use of natural resources on a large scale must be controlled so that it still has a strong carrying capacity for human life. It also examines the socio-cultural, economic and moral terms in the short, medium and long term. All forms of development must be environmentally friendly, whether development is carried out by the government, the community or the private sector. This principle suggests that development programs and projects must have the best possible outcome. This means that the objectives and relative advantages and the chosen development alternatives must be studied critically and in depth, which must be based on law, are specific and must be applicable. This means that impact analysis must be able to bring about positive change. The related analysis and decision-making processes must be open, participatory and fair. This principle reflects the concepts of equality, empowerment and justice which must be the essence of development that can be carried out, certainty must also exist to unify the effects and arrangements of regulations. This means that you have to stay committed.

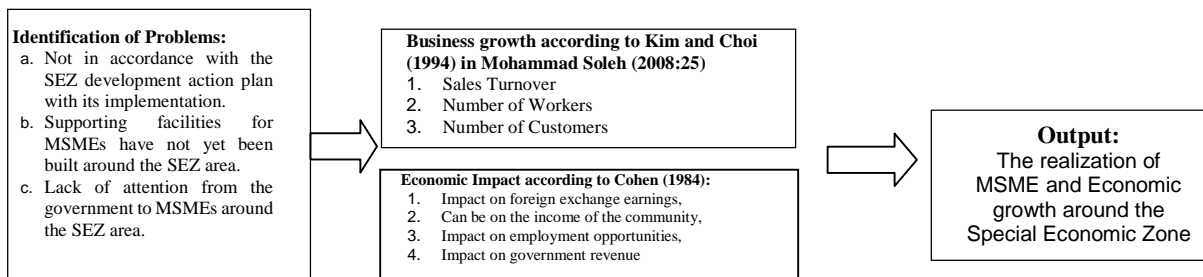
Impact Analysis Should Also Emphasize Efficiency Principles.

Various ways must be arranged symmetrically to link impact analysis with higher decision making such as impacts on the economy, impacts and economic conditions of local communities can be grouped into four major groups Cohen (1984), namely: (1). impact on foreign exchange earnings; (2). can be on the community's income; (3) the impact on employment opportunities, and (4) the impact on government revenues.

Special Economic Zone

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2009 concerning Special Economic Zones that special economic zones are areas with certain boundaries within the legal territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which are determined and carry out economic functions with certain facilities . special provisions in the fields of customs, licensing, taxation, immigration and manpower. SEZs are developed through the preparation of areas that have geoeconomic and geostrategic advantages and function to accommodate industrial activities, exports, imports, and other economic activities that have high economic value and international competitiveness. Where the special economic zone consists of several zones; namely export management; Logistics, Industry, Technology development, Tourism, Energy, and other Economics. Within the SEZ, supporting facilities and housing for workers can be built, in each SEZ also provided a location for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and cooperatives, both as business actors and as supporters of company activities within the SEZ. In Article 13 of Law No. 39 of 2009 concerning Special Economic Zones, financing for the development and maintenance of infrastructure in special economic zones can come from local government financing, the private sector, cooperation between the government and local governments and the private sector and even other legitimate sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. -invitations. -invitations. In general, the objectives of SEZ Development according to Law No. 39 of 2009 are: Increased investment; employment; foreign exchange earnings as a result of increased exports; increase the competitive advantage of export products; increase the use of local resources, services, and capital to increase exports;

Improving the quality of human resources through technology transfer, in accordance with the purpose of developing SEZs is to provide opportunities for investment through the preparation of areas that have advantages and are ready to accommodate industrial activities, exports, imports, and economic activities that have high economic value, increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings through trade. internationally, and increase employment, tourism and investment opportunities. Based on the descriptions the authors put forward on the background of the problem and also the literature, the authors describe the framework of thought which will then be used as a guide in this research in the following figure:



Source: Synthesis, 2022

Figure 1. Thinking Framework for the Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) on the growth of MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung

Basic Assumptions

The basic assumptions in quantitative research are called hypotheses. Whereas in qualitative research, it is a provisional conclusion based on pre-research findings with theoretical studies in chapter 2. This assumption is written with the aim of not being tested for truth, so the researcher assumes that the Impact of Special Economic Zone Development (SEZ) on the growth of MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung has not running optimally

METHODS

Research Approach and Method

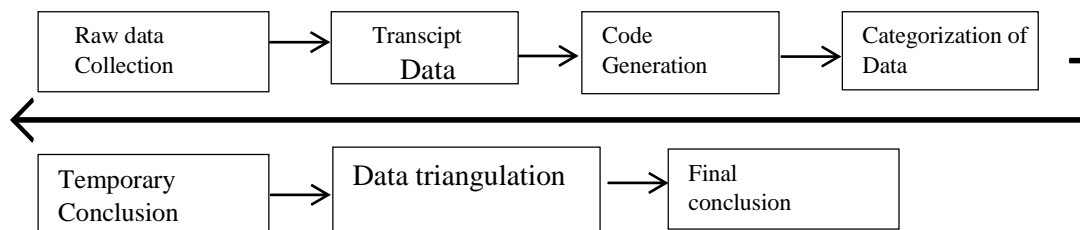
According to Sugiyono (2011:2), the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with certain goals and uses. In this study, researchers will use a qualitative approach descriptive analysis method.

Research focus

The focus of the research is the substance of the study material to be carried out. The goal is to avoid the scope of research that is getting wider and will usually be researchers. This research is about the Impact of Special Economic Zone Development on the Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province.

Research Informants

Informants are people who are used to provide information about the situation and condition of the research background. So, he must have a lot of experience in the research setting (Moleong, 2006:132). Qualitative research does not use the term population, because it departs from certain cases in certain situations and the results of the study will not be applied to the population.



Source: Irawan (2006:76)

Figure 2. Data Analysis Technique Cycle According to Irawan

The explanation of the data analysis process above is as follows: (1). Raw data collection; (2). Making coding, (3) Categorization of data; (4). Triangulation; (5) Final conclusion; In the last stage, the researcher concluded the results of the research. Where at this stage researchers can develop new theories, as well as develop existing theories

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone is one of the eight SEZs that have been established. The Tanjung Lesung SEZ is located in Tanjung Jaya Village, Panimbang District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. With an area of 1,500 hectares, it was established in

2012 through Government Regulation No. 26 of 2012 and declared ready to operate on February 23, 2015 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jokowi Widodo. The appointment of the Pandeglang Regent of the Management Board to PT BWJ based on the Pandeglang Regent's Decree No. 556/Kep.173-Huk/2012 concerning the Establishment of the Tanjung Lesung Tourism Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Development and Management Business Entity, dated 29 May 2012.

Table 2. Data on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung before being designated as a Special Economic Zone

SECTOR	2019	2020	2021
Trading	1. Sari Jaya 2. RM Padang	1. Sari Jaya 2. RM Padang	1. Sari Jaya
Industry Processing services	- 1. Faris Homestay 2. Bunar Tunggal	- 1. Faris Homestay 2. Bunar Tunggal 3. Dua Putra	- 1. Faris Homestay 2. Bunar Tunggal 3. Dua Putra 4. Adam Homestay
Total	4	5	5

Source: Panimbang District and Tanjung Jaya Village Office, 2022

Table 2 shows data on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung before being designated as a Special Economic Zone, seen from the trade, industrial processing, and service sectors in 2019 it returned 4, in 2020 it returned 5, and in 2021 it also returned 5 MSMEs. In the trade sector there are restaurants that are unable to maintain shops so they have to close, this is because there are still few tourists.

Foreign Exchange Receipt

The Tanjung Lesung SEZ is one of the sources of foreign exchange earnings. The tourism sector contributes significantly to foreign exchange earnings. compared to the ten main foreign exchange-producing commodities, the contribution of tourism in the country's foreign exchange is in fourth place, after oil and gas, coal, palm oil in 2014 and 2015. Sources of foreign exchange in a country from the tourism sector obtained from foreign and domestic tourists. The more tourists who come for tourism, especially foreign tourists, the foreign exchange will increase. Because foreign tourists will exchange their country's currency with the Indonesian currency.

Table 3. Forecast of Total Foreign Exchange Receipts (in USD Dollars) 2010 – 2017

Year	Estimated Quantity	Foreign Exchange Receipt (in USD Dollars)
2010	7.002.944	7603446448
2011	7.213.032	7831549841
2012	7.429.923	8066496337
2013	7.652.306	8308491227
2014	7.881.875	8557745964
2015	8.118.331	8814478342
2016	8.361.881	9078912693
2017	8.612.738	9351280074

Source: Feasibility Study of Tanjung Lesung Tourism SEZ, 2022

Table 3 shows the forecast of foreign exchange earnings after Tanjung Lesung is designated as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). However, real data regarding foreign exchange earnings at this time cannot show the data, because until now foreign exchange earnings are still under the authority of the central government. Because there is no delegation of authority to the Administrator of Special Economic Zones (SEZ), (1). What is the impact of the development of Special Economic Zones on the growth of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung; (2). What is the economic impact of the Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone (SEZ) development on macro growth.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research on the impact of the development of Special Economic Zones on the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanjung Lesung, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province which uses the business growth theory according to Kim and Choi (1994) which consists of three dimensions, namely Sales Turnover Growth, Number of Workers Employment, and Number of Customers. In addition, this study also uses the theory of macroeconomic impacts according to Cohen (1994), namely Foreign Exchange Receipts, Community Income, Employment Opportunities, and Government Income. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of research as well as the elaboration of each of the theories used, the conclusions of this study are that:

The impact of the development of the Special Economic Zone on the growth of MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung has had a fairly positive impact in terms of the growth of sales turnover and MSMEs both in quantity and quality. The quality of MSMEs is seen using the theory of business growth, so the dimensions of sales turnover growth are indeed felt by business actors whose fields are encouraging tourism. Such as homestays, restaurants, snorkeling equipment rental services, and crafts. Sales turnover growth is felt by businesses that support the tourism sector. This can be seen from the increasing demand for goods and services from tourists. As for the dimensions of increasing the number of workers, it has not occurred in all MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung, the increase in labor only occurs in the restaurant business. And for the dimension of increasing customers, because domestic and foreign tourists who come to Tanjung Lesung are increasing, then of course this increases the growth of customers or consumers for MSMEs. However, what happened in the field, Batik Cikadu's business felt an increase in customers outside the Tanjung Lesung area, while the impact of the Tanjung Lesung SEZ development on customer growth was still lacking, this was due to the absence of a special outlet for MSMEs in Tanjung Lesung.

Macroeconomics Special Economic Zones seen from the dimensions of Foreign Exchange Receipts, Community Income, Job Opportunities, especially on government income, the increase in foreign tourists affects the country's foreign exchange earnings. However, until now, the management of foreign exchange is still by the central government, so it has not been delegated to the KEK Administrator. However, the increase in foreign tourists, although influential, is not significant because there are no supporting facilities available in the SEZ, especially accessibility such as the South Banten airport.

Dimensions of Community Income, after the Tanjung Lesung SEZ there was an increase in community income. but this increase has not been felt by all levels of society, so that there has been an increase in income, only business actors in the tourism sector in Tanjung Lesung, while for people who work as farmers feel the negative impact of the existence of SEZ reduced agricultural land, so they turn to labor or odd jobs with less income.

Dimensions of Employment Opportunities, basically the goal of the Tanjung Lesung SEZ is to be able to absorb 200,000 workers. Because the Tanjung Lesung SEZ has not been completed, job opportunities have not been wide open. However, currently there are many local residents who work in Tanjung Lesung, 95% are local residents. Usually they work as employees in hotels. Even though more than 350 have only been absorbed, after Tanjung Lesung became a SEZ the opportunity for local residents to open a business was very wide open, as evidenced by the growth of businesses around the Tanjung Lesung SEZ, of course this slightly reduced the movement. The last dimension is government income, Pandeglang Regency's GRDP from 2013-2015 has increased from the sector of providing accommodation and eating and drinking. This is due to the growth of hotels and restaurants in Tanjung Lesung thereby increasing local government retribution and tax revenues.

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