

**PENGARUH INDUSTRI MINYAK DAN GAS BUMI (MIGAS) DAN
INVESTASI TERHADAP KESEMPATAN KERJA
(Studi Kasus Pada Autoridade Nacional do Petroleo Timor Leste)**

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ABSTRACT

Timor Leste Economy growth was average compared with several country in Asian region, the most contributed was from Bayu-Undan field gas production rate and investment rate in Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) and this effect to the growing of work opportunities even the gas production rate did not directly effect.

The quantitative approached method was used based on actual data observation from Bayu-Undan Production rate, investment and work opportunities from 2005 up to 2011. There are two variable independent (X1) Bayu-Undan gas production rate and X2 investment rate. X1 & X dependent and variable dependent (Y) as work opportunities in the oil and gas sector.

Based on the multiple regression linear OLS analyzed shows that $Y=4,905,541.375+0.586X1+0.893X2 = 6.384.541$ This shows that two coefficient beta variable X1 and X2, the most dominant variable is X2. The coefficient correlation (R^2) 0.774 or 77,4% correlated with dependent variable (Y). and coefficient determine (R) 0.599 or 59,9% correlated with variable dependent Y so (X1) and (X2) have contributed and correlation to the dependent variable (Y) 0.599 or 59,9% and the rest influenced by other variable that did not include on this research $100\% - 59,9\% = 40,1\%$.

The summary of this analyzed shows that the Bayu Undan production rate increases but did not influenced directly to the growth of work opportunities, and the investment trend increases from year 2005 up to 2011 influenced to the work opportunities in the Bayu Undan project. Therefore the government of Timor Leste has to create condition and develop training program for capacity building of human resources and local suppliers, business and contractor to be competent in the oil and gas industry especially Bayu Undan project in next coming years. With this condition will bring lot of work opportunity to youngest Timorese and for sure will be contributed to the Timor Leste economy growth.

Keywords: Oil and gas (MIGAS) industry, investment and work opportunities

INTRODUCTION

Process independence and economy of East Timor administratively transferred power from the United Nations UNMIT to the Republic Democrate Timor Leste (East Timor) in 2002, administratively and gradual power and policy-making by the Government of East Timor, but the task kesehariann and operations are still run by the staff of UNMIT , To ensure the wheels of government and economic activity goes well it takes a budget that is expected from the State aid - donor countries are committed under the United Nations Transition Mission (UNMIT).

Menganalisis difficult situation in trying to get the budget and the injection of funds for infrastructure development and ensure the wheels of the economy of Timor Leste, the government officials and leaders of East Timor to take steps and the political and economic prospects for oil and gas are located at sea Timor between East Timor and Australia and it is expected that the industry is capable of and give state revenue and expenditure fund revenue budget (APBN) Timor Leste in this new country.

The industrial sector Oil and Gas (Oil and Gas) is a sector that was instrumental in the economic development of East Timor because it can increase economic growth as it did in 2012 about an increase of 12%. This sector is expected to play a role in maximizing the productive infrastructure of East Timor as electricity, roads and bridges throughout East Timor.

Development of the Oil and Gas industry sector is not only characterized by the increasing volume of oil production and gas Bayu Undan, but hopefully with more diverse types of products produced by various work programs approved by the National Autoridade do Petroleo. In addition to the production rate of Oil and Gas Bayu Undan one measure of the success of economic development that is necessary for planning and evaluation of macroeconomic, and can be seen from the growing number of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of East Timor, well above current prices and constant prices in the market. TL state GDP figures illustrate the implementation of Oil and Gas sector development has been achieved, as the economic growth per sector.

In order to move the economic activity in the TL, sala of the sectors that need to obtain additional capital as investment each year is the industry sector, including additional investments allocated for the work program in the Bayu Undan is expected involving the business world or the local contractor Timor Leste. In addition to increasing the productivity of the company, especially in the Bayu Undan project also business opportunities and local businesses get a chance project and wider employment.

Through the involvement of local entrepreneurs and businesses, the expansion of the emergence of economic development will increase because according to the meaning of economic development is a process that causes the per capita income of a resident of a community to rise in the long term. There are three elements that reinforce this definition, among others, (1) Economic development as a process of constant change in it has contained elements of his own strength element of new investments (2) U saha increase income per capita (3) Increased revenues per capita should take place in the long term (Suryana, 2000: 3).

Analyzing the Oil and Gas sector and industry, the above theory, the process of economic development experienced a period and process that must be followed by changes (growth plus change) in this case since the 2005- 2011 Oil and Gas industry, especially from the Bayu Undan have contributed very important for the movement of the wheels of government and the economy, especially changes in the structure of government institutions including from the Timor Sea

Designed Area (TSDA) is replaced by Autoridade Nacional do petroleu (ANP), which serves as a regulatory institution, penggontrol and licensors activities of oil and gas industry (Oil and Gas) primarily located offshore between Timor Leste and Australia.

Natural resources Oil and gas are the sala of the potential wealth that provide foreign exchange revenue to East Timor since the year 2005 - 2011 has given rise to employment opportunities that help provide a big share in economic development, especially Darwin - Australia.

The presence of industry Oil and Gas (Oil and Gas) Bayu Undan has given hope of employment opportunities are very large and as the sala of the sector for the economic development of East Timor and is also expected to transfer skills and work experience and technology oil and gas industry Earth to the labor force of East Timor. Due to the knowledge and work experience and skills gained provide a tremendous opportunity to work in this sector both domestically and tentanga countries such as Australia and Asia.

The resources of oil and natural gas are natural resources are non-renewable resource because it is becoming increasingly decay produced and discharged. Because it is through the expansion of economic activity sector of industry Oil and Gas expected to give birth occasion, work the broadest for workers of East Timor and it will add penadapatan society and this is supported by the theory Jhingan (2008: 58) states that the rapid economic growth to encourage the provision of various facilities and economic infrastructure needed to accelerate economic development.

Another factor supporting economic growth is human resources (HR) may have an impact on the level of productivity and level of participation of human resources involved in the production process and the more that is involved in the production process, will lead to the goods and services produced in the community increases, so resulting in the income level of a region also increased due to the goods and services produced in society increases, and this will have an impact on economic growth in Timor Leste this was confirmed by theory Suryana, 2000: 21.

East Timor unemployment is the biggest problem for the country, because unemployment causes low productivity and income community that will ultimately lead to poverty and other social problems. Timor Leste often dihadapkan on the amount of unemployment because of lack of jobs and the large number of working age. The narrowness of jobs due to the scarcity of investment capital factors, many graduates of the workforce, and the social and political issues in the country i ni. (Limongan in Vanda Ningrum, 2008).

According to the data source Australian National University by Richard Curtain, Robin Davies and Stephen Howes on Development Policy Centre says that every year, the number of unemployment increased from 2001 by about 35% from 300,000 to 405,000 people in 2010. Of the total unemployed per 2010 in 2011 receive training in acreditas 2.631 whereas the results of the population census of 2010 showed the young man aged about 29 years have passed junior high school (SMP) around 79 355, and who have graduated high school (SMA) around 87 587 and their average age was 29 years. So a total of approximately 166 942 people unemployed.

Analyzing the data source on the oil and gas industry in the Bayu Undan that job opportunities available are not able to absorb the labor force of East Timor due to political and economic factors both countries, although employment is expected of Bayu Undan very large.

Based on the percentage of employment opportunities mentioned above at Bayu Undan there are few employment opportunities available at multiple contractors are involved directly in the project, among others, are about more than 250 people consisting of various disciplines work experience and skill, and of that number there are still the status as trainees and most have become staff at Bayu Undan project and a small portion worked in several ConocoPhillips office in Dili and its surroundings. In view of the level of production and investment every year, employment in oil refineries Bayu Undan, labor transported by helicopter to an oil refinery and gas Bayu Undan approximately 500 people every month.

In accordance with the above employment data has spawned employment continued to increase from year to year, and is in line with the trend level of production in this take. With the existing level of production, the level of investment is expected to increase in the days to come. To maintain optimum production levels dibuthkan investment and work programs and with the

expected increase in the level of investments will provide more job opportunities despite the work program just short. To obtain employment aspects of human resources in entering the job is very important because the orientation to increase the GDP (Gross National Product) to be followed by improving the quality of health education and adequate skills in order in the construction of the increase in GDP was also followed by an increase in labor productivity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Oil and Gas (Oil and Gas)

Simply put in the dictionary of economics (Sigit Winarno and Sujana Ismaya, 2004: 252) explained that the definition of the industry is the economic activity by processing or processing the materials or goods with the use of facilities and equipment, such as machinery, to produce the finished goods or services.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2008 the industry has two meanings. Broad sense, industry covers all activities in the field of business and productive economy. In a narrow sense, the industry only covers the processing industry is an economic activity which conducts transform a basic goods mechanical, chemical, or by hand so that a semi-finished goods or finished goods, and goods of less value to goods more value and is more the final use.

From the above definition it can be concluded that the industry is in the process of economic activity or process and to produce goods or services using certain means so that the value (utility) of goods increased.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia industry is an economic activity that changes the value of finished goods and goods of less value to the goods are more value. Industry has two important influences in any development program. (1) In the model of two sectors Lewis, greater productivity in industry is a key to increasing per capita income. (2) The processing industry (manufacturing) provide possibilities for greater import substitution industries (ISI) for more efficient and increase the export of the market only focused on the "primary" (Arsyad, 2010: 452).

Common definition Oil and Gas (Oil and Gas)

The petroleum industry includes global processing of petroleum, from exploration, extraction, production process and transportation and marketing of oil products and natural gas. Volume greatest products of this industry are fuel oil and gasoline. Petroleum is also the raw material chemical products such as drugs, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, and plastics. The industry is usually divided into three major components: upstream, intermediate and downstream. Intermediate operations are usually included in the downstream category.

Petroleum is vital to many industries and essential for the survival of industrial civilization, it is an important concern of many countries. Petroleum accounts for a large percentage of the world's energy consumption, range from a low (32% in Asia and Europe) to high (53% in the Middle East. Oil and Gas

Act 22 years 2001 mendefinisikan petroleum as the result of a natural process in the form of hydrocarbon in atmospheric pressure and temperature conditions in the form of a liquid or solid phase, including asphalt, wax, mineral or ozokerit, and bitumen derived from the mining process, but excluding stones coal or other hydrocarbon sludge solids derived from activities that are not related to the business activities of oil and gas. Meanwhile, the natural gas is the result of a natural process in the form of hydrocarbon in atmospheric pressure and temperature conditions in the form of gas, which is obtained from the extraction of oil and gas. Crude Oil (Crude Oil) is a complex mixture of organic material 200 or more, nearly all hydrocarbons. Different oils have different combinations and concentrations of various organic materials. API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity of the oil is a measure of specific gravity, or density. The higher the number the API, which is expressed in degrees API, the less density of oil (lighter, thinner). Conversely, the lower the degree API, the solid oil (heavier, thicker). Crude

oil from different fields and different formations in the field can have a composition similar or significantly different. In addition to degrees API and hydrocarbons, crude oil also affected the character elements such other undesirable sulfur that must be removed.

natural gas found at the wellhead, although still composed primarily of methane, is still not pure. Raw natural gas from three types of wells are oil wells, gas wells and condensate wells. The natural gas that comes from oil wells is known as associated gas. The original gas can be separated from the oil in the formation (free gas), or dissolved in crude oil (dissolved gas). Natural gas and condensate from gas wells, which contain little or no oil, known as non-associated gas. Gas wells generally produce raw natural gas itself, while condensate wells produce free natural gas in conjunction with a semi liquid hydrocarbon condensate. Whatever the source of natural gas, once separated from crude oil (if any) are generally present in mixtures with other hydrocarbons, staunch ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. In addition, raw natural gas containing water vapor, hydrogen sulfide (HS), carbon dioxide, helium, nitrogen, and other materials.

Natural gas processing consists of separation of all hydrocarbons and fluids from pure natural gas to produce dry natural gas to pipeline quality. Transportation main pipeline normally apply restrictions permitted composition of natural gas passing through the pipeline and measure the energy content in kJ / kg (also called calorific value or Wobbe index).

Production Process of Oil and Gas is currently produced in almost all parts of the world, from small privately owned wells with a production of 100 barrels per day until wells with production of 4000 barrels per day. From the depths of the reservoir 20 meters up to 3000 meters depth wells with water depths of over 2000 meters. From onshore wells berilai 10,000 dollars to offshore development is worth 10 billion dollars. Although very diverse, many parts of the process is more or less the same in principle.

Classification of Oil and Gas Industry

Oil and gas industry is an industry wide association with other industries, to facilitate mapping the end to end business ranging from search to sale of oil and gas. There are 2 types of business activities in the oil and gas industry (Oil and Gas), namely:

Core business (core business) Upstream: Exploration activities are activities aimed at obtaining information on geological conditions to find and obtain the estimated oil and gas reserves in the working area stipulated, while exploitation is a series of activities aimed at producing gas consisting of drilling and completion wells, construction of means of transportation, storage, and processing for the separation and purification of Oil and Gas in the field as well as other supporting activities. Downstream business activities consist of: Processing / Refinery (Refinery) Treatment / Refining activities to purify, obtain parts, increase the quality and added value of petroleum and / or natural gas, but excluding processing field. Crude oil processing is done on earth as a system of oil refinery equipment to process the crude oil / crude oil (petroleum) into various refined products. Products of petroleum processing in the form of various types of fuel and products of non-fuel. As an illustration, a variety of products produced from a petroleum refinery.

1. Transport is a displacement activity of Oil, Gas, and / or processed products from the working area or from a shelter and treatment, including the transport of natural gas through pipeline transmission and distribution.
2. Storage is activity reception, collection, storage, and expense of petroleum and / or natural gas, fuel oil, gas fuel, or processed on location above / below the land for commercial purposes, for example depot and floating storage tank (floating storage).
3. Commercial activities include the purchase, sale, export, import Petroleum, materials Fuel, Fuel Gas and / or Processed, including gas through pipelines.

Investment

Identification of investment opportunities derived from formal studies that try to look at the opportunities of investment needs in certain sectors, according to William FS cited by Kasmir, SE., MM. and Jakfar, SE., MM explained that the investment is to sacrifice the dollar (in this case money) is now for the dollar in the foreseeable future. From this definition contains two essential attributes in the investment, ie the risk and the grace period. Sacrificing money means to invest some funds (money) in an attempt at the present time or when the investment began. Then expect a return on investment with the level of profit expected in the future (within a certain time). Investments can be made in various fields of business, therefore the investment was divided into several types. In practice, this type of investment is divided into two kinds, namely: (1). Real investment (real investment); investment made in fixed assets (fixed assets) such as land, buildings, equipment or machinery. (2). Financial investment (financial investment) investment in the form of employment contract, the purchase of shares or bonds or other securities such as certificates of deposit.

Investments can also be interpreted investment in an activity which has a relatively long period of time in various fields of business. Both physical and nonphysical. According Zalmi Zubir, SE, MBA books feasibility study stated that the identification of investment opportunities derived from formal studies that try to see opportunities in the investment needs of specific sectors. For example, we examine the investment opportunities that can be developed in agriculture, health or trade. Identification of these efforts is not yet a basis for allocating investment funds. Analysis of investment opportunities in this still very rough, in this stage should be reviewed various factors that will affect the business and the benefits that was obtained by the investment activity.

According Sadono Sukirno (2000) allows a community investment activities continuously increase economic activity and employment, increase national income and improve the prosperity of society. This role comes from the three important functions of investment activity, namely (1) the investment is one component of aggregate expenditure, so kanaan investment will boost aggregate demand, so that the increase in investment will boost aggregate demand, national income and employment kesempatan; (2) the increase of capital goods as a result of the investment will add production capacity; (3) investment is always followed by the development of technology.

Factors Affecting Oil and Gas Investment

There are several factors that affect the size of the investment of which is (P.Eko Prasetyo, 2009: 98):

1. The interest rate

If the interest rate is low, then the level of investment that happens to be high, because the credit of the bank profitable to hold the investment. Conversely, if the interest rate is high, then the level of investment will be low, because the level of credit from a bank can not provide an advantage in investment projects.

2. Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC)

If the expected profit (MEC) is smaller than the real interest rate applicable, the investment will not occur. If MEC is expected to be higher than the real interest rate, the level of investment will be made. If MEC is equal to the interest rate, the discretion to hold investments can be affected by other factors.

3. Increased Economic Activity

If there are estimates of the increase in economic activity in the future, even though the interest rate is greater than the MEC, then investment will probably still be done by investors

who have sharp instincts (risk seeking). As investors consider that investment in the future will have many advantages.

4. A State Political Stability

The more stable political conditions of a country, the better the investment climate in a country, so that the investment in the form of foreign or domestic investment in the country will increase. Due to the unstable political climate, means the country risk is also low, which means investment gains, the better.

5. The level of investment profits to be earned

The higher the rate of profit to invest in a particular item will be the greater the level of investment. However, in general the higher the profit of the investment also higher risk.

6. Other factors

In addition to the fifth actor, investment is also quite influenced by such factors as: the level of technological progress, forecasts regarding the economic situation in the future, and the level of national income and changes.

It can be concluded that the relationship between investment in employment is with the activities of investment allows the public to be able to improve the economic activities that create business field.

With the creation of a new business field it will be many workers absorbed. So in this study is meant by the investment is an expenditure amount of funds spent by the investor or entrepreneur to fund production activities to benefit in the future are expressed in dollars.

Employment Opportunity

To increase the workforce involved in the world of work it is necessary to expand employment opportunities. With the expansion of employment opportunities means more workers can work and earn income. And this has an impact on the increasing number of people are experiencing an increase in their welfare.

According Soeroto (1986) that employment and the number and quality of people who used to work has a decisive function in development. This is not only because the labor force is the executor of development, but also because their work or employment is the main source for the community.

The expansion of employment opportunities in addition will provide income and will reduce poverty and reduce the gap on society. Instead number of high labor force if it is not followed by an expansion of employment opportunities, will automatically become a burden for development. So that there is an increase in unemployment, which will also affect the per capita income of a society.

Sunindhia (1988: 138) states the expansion of employment opportunities can only be accomplished by expanding the base of economic activity, but the expansion of the economic base should be accompanied by efforts to increase productivity, both in the field of new activities as well as in traditional fields. This is because one of the factors that generally inhibits production in developing countries is low productivity is accompanied by a lack of full utilization of the workforce.

From this statement it can be said that the expansion of job opportunities can only be done by expanding the economic activity coupled with high labor productivity, so that equal employment opportunities for residents can be accomplished. It is powered by coal (1988: 59) that equal employment opportunities have a very strategic position, especially for the equal opportunity to participate in development.

By obtaining employment opportunities, people can meet their needs through the income received from such work. This means involving labor in economic activity and enhance economic growth. Because if income increases, then people tend to spend more needs to increase from the previous earnings. Therefore, it can expand the market for goods and services.

Labor has a function as a source of energy that is required in the production process and the strength which can give rise to market, as proposed by Soeroto (1986) that the workforce has two functions, as a resource to run the process of production and distribution of goods and services, both as a means to induce and develop the market.

Of the various explanations, it can be concluded that in order to provide employment opportunities for the labor force, is through the expansion of employment by increasing economic activity which is accompanied by an effort to increase productivity in all sectors of the economy there.

Relations Employment and Economic Growth

According to Hendra Esmara (1990), economic growth and employment are usually positively correlated, but the size of the influence of economic growth on the increase in employment is determined by technological factors, and quality of labor used.

Although the expansion of employment opportunities not only influenced by economic growth alone, but significant economic growth factor and must be considered in order to achieve targeted expansion of employment opportunities (Swasono, 1983). Economic growth has to do with the process of increasing the production of goods and services in the local economy. It can be said that the growth involves the development of a single-dimensional and can be measured by the increased production and income.

Smith in Mulyadi (1997: 4) considers that humans as a major production factor that determines the wealth of nations. The reason is, because natural resources are meaningless if there is no intelligent human resources so that the process is useful in life. Smith also noted that the allocation of human resources is an effective beginner economic growth. After economic growth, capital accumulation (physical) a new start is needed to keep the economy growing. In other words, the allocation of human resources effectively is a necessary condition for economic growth.

From the above it can be said that if there are no attitudes and institutional conditions local receptive structural changes and without the influence or support of groups in the community to the need to increase economic growth, while the government still does not give a chance for most of the population to participate actively in efforts to increase economic growth, efforts to stimulate economic growth through of policies, will most likely fail.

Sadono (1994: 15) says that one of the important factors that determine the wealth of a society is the level of income. Public income reaches a maximum when the full employment level of use can be realized. As described above, with rising unemployment that exist in a region will cause economic and social problems to those who experience it. The absence of income causes the unemployed have to reduce their consumption, which ultimately resulted in redahnya revenue to be received by an area.

RESEARCH METHODS

Population

According Sugyono (2002- 57) Population is the generalization region consisting of the objects or subjects that are of particular quantity and characteristics defined by the researchers studied fatherly and then as a means to draw the conclusion that in this study population is data - statistical data on the development of oil industry dna Earth gas industry investment and development of oil and gas as well as employment in the sector of the Oil and Gas industry in the period 2005 to 2011.

Samples

Samapel used in this research is data analysis development of oil and gas industry (X1) and perkembanagn investment or program budget work activities (X2) from the period 2005 to 2011. In this research is focused on the income level of the First Trench Profit (FTP) natural gas production and the level of investment to finance the work program work program in order to maintain production levels and simultaneously expanding economic activity in the oil and gas industry Bayu-Undan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Multiple linear regression

Bergannda regression analysis to determine the value of the influence of the independent variable (X1 dan X2) the dependent variable (Y).

Based on the results anlisis, obtained by multiple linear regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 541\,375 + 0.586X1 + 0.893X2$$

In the above equation interpresentasikan

1. Value Konstanata a = 541 375 means that before it is affected by the Independent Variable Value (X1) and (X2).
2. b1 = 0586 means that the beta coefficient regression (X1) with (Y), has a beta coefficient of linear trend line direction b1 = 0586 and the value of the effect of variable X1 to Y sebasar = 0586 or have an influence resulting regression equation at 58.6 %
3. b2 = 0893 means that the beta regression coefficient (X2) and (Y), has a beta coefficient of linear trend line direction b2 = 0893 and the value of the effect of variable X2 to Y sebasar = 0893 or have an influence resulting regression equation at 89.3 %
4. From the linear regression equation if the variables X1 and X2 in implementing the constant value (a) will increase to 6,384,541 or $Y = 541\,375 + 0.586X1 + 0.893X2$ it can be stated that the second beta coefficient variable X1 and X2 has a dominant influence value is variable X2

The coefficient of determination (R2)

In this study, the results of testing the coefficient of determination (R2) can be seen in the following table: from the calculation of the coefficient of determination that has been done, resulting in a coefficient of determination (R2) = 0774, or 77.4% means that the variable (X1) and (X2) has relationship with the dependent variable (Y). While the determinant coefficient (R2) 0599 or 59.9% means that the independent variable (X1) and (X2) has a value Contribution to variable (Y), for 0599 and the rest influenced by other variables not examined by the researchers of 100 % - 59.9% = 40.1% were not studied by the researchers in this study.

Variable X1 Against variable Y

T addressing the hypothesis test results, there are negative effects and no significance on Variable Rate Oil and Gas industry (X1) to variable job opportunities (Y). It they are due value t = -2628 smaller than value t table = 2.000 with a significance level value = 0.023 less than 0.05 then the significance of the standards can be expressed t = -2628 <table = 2,000 so it is stated that Ha = rejected while Ho = accepted , Means no influence, Variable Variable X1 Against Y

X2 Against variable Y

T hypothesis test results show, there is a positive influence and segnifikansi on Variable Investment (X2) on employment opportunities (Y)

It they are due Thitung value = 4.005 greater than TTable Value = 2.000 with a significance level value = 0.002 less than 0.05 then the significance of the standards can be expressed Thitung = 4.005 > Ttabel = 2.000 so stated that Ha = received while Ho = rejected. Means no influence X2 Against Variable Variable Y

Variable X1 and X2 Against variable Y

In this study, researchers using the F test to measure simultaneously the influence of the Independent Variable Dependent Variable, then the test results addressed simultaneously under the influence between Independent Variables on the dependent variable; the positive influence and significance of the Oil and Gas industry variable (X1) and Investment (X2) on employment opportunities (Y).

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on test results and discussion between the Oil and Gas Industry-level variables, the level of investment and employment conducted by researchers at the National Institute Autoridade do Petroleo Timor - Leste, can be inferred by the results of the analysis and discussion as follows:

1. Value Konstanata, $a = 4,905,541.375$ means that before affected by the Independent Variable Value (X1) and (X2), then the value of the dependent variable (Y).
2. $b_1 = 0586$ means that the beta coefficient regression (X1) with (Y), has a beta coefficient linear trend line direction $b_1 = 0586$ and the value of the effect of variable X1 to Y sebesar = 0586 or have an influence resulting regression equation at 58.6 %
3. $b_2 = 0893$ means that the beta regression coefficient (X2) and (Y), has a beta coefficient linear trend line direction $b_2 = 0893$ and the value of the effect of variable X2 to Y sebesar = 0893 or have an influence resulting regression equation at 89.3 %
4. From the linear regression equation if the variables X1 and X2 in implementing the constant value (a) will increase to 6,384,541 or $Y = 4,905,541.375 + 0.586X_1 + 0.893X_2 = 6384541$ it can be stated that the second beta coefficient variable X1 and X2 which has a dominant influence value is variable X2.
5. The results of the coefficient of determination (R^2) 0774 or 77.4% means that the variable (X1) and (X2) has a relationship with the dependent variable (Y). While the determinant coefficient (R^2) 0599 or 59.9% means that the independent variable (X1) and (X2) has a value Contribution to variable (Y), for 0599 and the rest influenced by other variables not examined by the researchers of $100\% - 59.9\% = 40.1\%$, which was not examined in this study.

Suggestion

Based on the research findings and conclusions in the can, the advice that can be given by the researchers in this study, as follows:

1. Encourage the oil and gas industry to further improve the activity in order to stimulate and support the pace of growth in other industry sectors. This can be supported by the increasing investment coming in Timor Leste.
2. Keep the development of other industrial sectors, including small industry, because of the small industrial sector to absorb more labor force in the industrial sector.
3. Increase investment because it has the potential to absorb labor, especially the industrial sector in East Timor

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