



# THE INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR VARIABLES ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDONESIA: AN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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## Abstract

*This research aims to assess the impact of the agricultural sector (plantation crops, livestock, and fisheries) on Indonesia's economic growth using time series data extracted from the reports of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from 2011 to 2022. The analytical method employed is a quantitative approach utilizing multiple linear regression models, with classical assumption tests conducted prior to data analysis. Data analysis for this study is conducted using EViews version 10 software. The findings indicate that plantation crops do not have a significant impact, with a probability value of  $0.5168 > 0.05$ . However, livestock and fisheries show significant impacts, with probability values of  $0.0222 < 0.05$  and  $0.003243 < 0.05$ , respectively. Furthermore, the R-squared test results demonstrate that the independent variables can explain 77.77% of the variance in the dependent variable. Keywords: Agricultural Sector (plantation crops, livestock, fisheries), Indonesian Economic Growth.*

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan dampak sektor pertanian (tanaman perkebunan, peternakan, dan perikanan) terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia menggunakan data time series yang diambil dari laporan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dari tahun 2011-2022. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan model regresi linier berganda, dan uji asumsi klasik dilakukan sebelum analisis data. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan aplikasi E-views versi 10. Adapun hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tanaman perkebunan tidak berpengaruh signifikan dengan nilai probabilitasnya sebesar  $0.5168 > 0,05$ . Sedangkan peternakan berpengaruh signifikan dengan nilai probabilitasnya sebesar  $0,0222 < 0,05$  dan perikanan berpengaruh signifikan dengan nilai probabilitasnya  $0,003243 < 0,05$ . Lebih lanjut, hasil uji R<sup>2</sup> menunjukkan variabel Independen dapat menjelaskan variabel dependen sebesar 77,77%.

**kata Kunci :** Sektor Pertanian (tanaman perkebunan, peternakan, perikanan), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia.



## Introduction

Every country strives to enhance its economic growth as it serves as the best indicator to measure the performance of its economy. (Ilyas, 2019). Focusing on a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is crucial to understanding its economic status at any given time (Sayifullah & Gandasari, 2016). The Central Statistics Agency describes GDP as the combined value added by all companies within a nation and the total output of goods and services produced by every economic entity (Silitonga, 2021). Economic growth is one of the crucial factors that concern every country in the world. This is due to the importance of economic growth as a primary driver in improving social conditions, enhancing the standard of living of the population, and measuring the overall progress of a nation. Economic growth supported by the agricultural sector has a significant impact on the economic development of a country.

The agricultural sector is a key component in the effort to develop the economy, especially in Indonesia (Ismaulina, 2023). The agricultural sector is considered highly vital, particularly as a savior of the national economy. This is because economic growth has increased due to the contribution of the agricultural sector, while other sectors have experienced a decrease in growth (Suhada et al., 2022). According to (Adha & Andiny, 2022) there are several reasons why agriculture in Indonesia is crucial. First, Indonesia has vast and diverse agricultural resources. Second, the agricultural sector contributes a significant portion to the national income. Third, this sector is the main source of livelihood for many Indonesians. Fourth, the majority of Indonesia's territory is rural, and this area serves as the agricultural base.

Indonesia is known as an agricultural-based country and is the largest producer of food crops in its region (Laili & Diartho, 2018) The designation "national rice barn" reinforces Indonesia's existence as a major producer of food crops with great potential. There are several agricultural commodities in Indonesia that are considered superior. These superior commodities are expected to advance the agricultural sector and support Indonesia's economic growth (Sayifullah & Emmalian, 2018).

Indonesia's GDP reflects the overall value of all goods and services produced domestically in one year. Indonesia's GDP growth indicates how quickly the economy is growing over time. Additionally, GDP also provides an overview of how much economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, trade, and services contribute to the total economic output of the country.

Indonesia's GDP can be divided into several main sectors, with the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors being the most significant (Wahyuningtias, 2021). The agricultural sector, although its contribution to



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GDP has declined with economic development, still remains a source of livelihood for a large portion of the population, especially in rural areas (Pelengkahu et al., 2021).

The development of Indonesia's GDP from 2011 to 2022 experienced fluctuations. The GDP growth data released by the Central Statistics Agency showed significant fluctuations: 6.17 percent in 2011, 6.03 percent in 2012, 5.56 percent in 2013, 5.01 percent in 2014, 4.88 percent in 2015, 5.03 percent in 2016, 5.07 percent in 2017, 5.17 percent in 2018, 5.02 percent in 2019, -2.07 percent in 2020, 3.7 percent in 2021, and 5.31 percent in 2022.

Several prior studies have explored the agricultural sector and its connection to economic growth. For instance, research by (Pelengkahu et al., 2021). indicated a significant relationship between rice production and economic growth, despite the farmer's exchange rate having no impact. Additionally, fisheries development benefits the expansion of the economy. However, the exchange rate of fishermen in four districts in North Sulawesi Province does not significantly affect economic growth. Furthermore, the study conducted by (Monica, 2020). It demonstrated that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is significantly affected by the growth in the agricultural sector's GRDP and the labor force. The third study is the research by (Putri et al., 2023);(Said et al., 2022) with the research results indicating that the agricultural sector variable has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of South Lampung regency.

Based on the exposition of several research findings above, it appears that there has not been any research analyzing the role of the agricultural sector in Indonesia's economic growth over a long period. The novelty offered in this research is to focus on the agricultural sector's contribution to Indonesia's economic growth over a sufficiently long period. Based on the explanation above, this study aims to evaluate the relative contribution of several agricultural sector variables, such as plantation crops (X1), livestock (X2), and fisheries (X3), to Indonesia's economic growth from 2011 to 2022.

By investigating the relationship between the variables used in this research, it is expected that this study can provide a more holistic view of the dynamics of economic growth in Indonesia. The findings of this research can provide a foundation for the government and stakeholders to formulate policies that support Indonesia's economic growth.



## Literature Review

### 1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

A crucial metric required for evaluating a nation's economic status during a particular timeframe is the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (Syarun, 2016) GDP essentially measures the total value added by all units of production in a country over a certain period, either using current prices or constant prices (Silalahi & Sihombing, 2021). Meanwhile, GDP at constant prices depicts the value added based on the previous year's prices, indicating the price of goods and services value-added reflected in current prices each year (Latuheru, 2020). The constant GDP price serves as an assessment tool for growth from year to year by understanding the events and changes that occur in the economic structure (Nujum & Rahman, 2019) Economic growth focuses on increasing the production of goods and services within society, which contributes to overall welfare.

The principles of Islamic economic growth consist of several elements: first, Tawheed, which explains the relationship between humans and Allah. Second, Rubbiyah, which delineates the characteristics of Allah as the ruler of the universe. Third, Khilafah, which portrays the role of humans as God's representatives in this world. And fourth, Tazkiyah, which is the main mechanism in achieving growth, including the development of human resources (Mubarok, 2021).

These four principles serve as crucial foundations that hold ethical value for humans in carrying out development on Earth. They encompass all aspects of human needs, both material and spiritual, which are characteristics of an economy based on Sharia principles. Thus, this indicates that economic development from an Islamic perspective not only pursues material or physical well-being but also considers spiritual or religious aspects (Latuheru, 2020); (Amri & Ramadhi, 2021)

### 2. Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is a human activity aimed at obtaining plants and animals that can reproduce naturally, which are then maximized through human efforts to increase production (Arifien, 2022) The agricultural sector has its uniqueness as its production depends on the growth of plants and animals (Joenarni et al., 2022). Farmers have the responsibility to manage and stimulate the growth of their agricultural businesses. Production activities in the agricultural sector play a crucial



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role in both expenditure and income aspects of agricultural enterprises (Joenarni et al., 2022). Resources are utilized through the application of various technologies, capital, labor, and so forth. These commodities mainly include food and fisheries.

### a. Plantation crops

Plantation crops refer to the cultivation of plants that can be owned, organized, and managed by individuals (Riadi, 2020). According to Law Number 18 of 2004, it refers to the cultivation focus of planting on land or other plants. By utilizing knowledge, technology, capital, and management, this activity also includes the management and marketing of goods and services obtained from these facilities. The main objectives are the welfare of plantation business actors and the community in general (Wahyuni, 2018).

### b. Farm

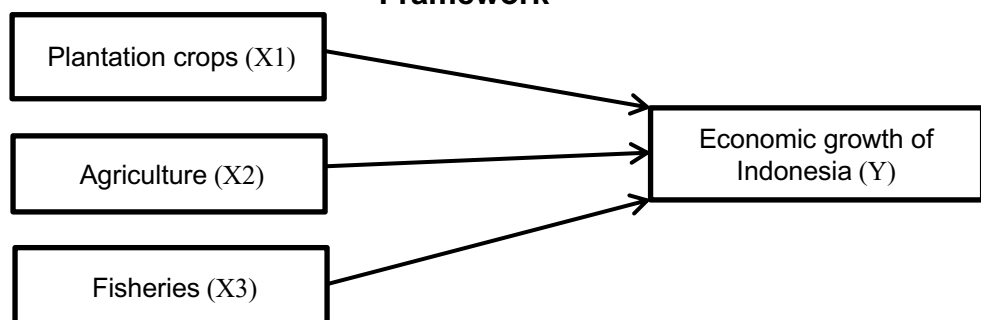
Livestock farming is part of the agricultural subsector that plays a crucial role in meeting the demand for animal protein (Alhuda, 2021) As the population increases, education levels rise, societal awareness of the importance of nutrition and protein grows, and people's ability to utilize livestock products improves, the development of livestock farming has had a positive impact on society by enhancing both health and the welfare of farmers (Kleden & Nenobais, 2018).

### c. Fisheries

Fisheries, as regulated by Law No. 45 of 2009, encompass all aspects related to the management of fish utilization and the environment. This activity involves pre-production, production, management, and marketing stages within a business context.

## 3. Framework

**Figure 1**  
**Framework**



#### 4. Research Hypotheses

The presence of hypotheses in research represents an initial estimate or assessment of the potential relationship between independent and dependent variables. The purpose of hypothesizing is to ascertain whether the theoretical solutions contained within the hypotheses are supported by the results of data collection and analysis during testing (Juliandi & Manurung, 2014).

Based on the statement above, several hypotheses will be used as follows:

**H<sub>1</sub>** : There is a significant influence of plantation crops on the economic growth of Indonesia.

**H<sub>2</sub>** : There is a significant influence of livestock on the economic growth of Indonesia.

**H<sub>3</sub>** : There is a significant influence of fisheries on the economic growth of Indonesia.

#### Methods

This research is a quantitative descriptive study that employs data collection methods through documentation and literature review. The data utilized consists of secondary data and time series data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Subsequently, the data is tested using E-Views.

In this study, a multiple regression analysis approach is employed to address the research problems and variables utilized. Time series data, which is a collection of observations gathered over a specific period, is the type of data used. The observation period spans from 2011 to 2022.

The modified multiple linear regression equation for the variables used in this research is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e_i$$

Information :

Y = Indonesian Economic Growth

X<sub>1</sub> = Plantation Plants

X<sub>2</sub> = Livestock

X<sub>3</sub> = Fisheries

β<sub>0</sub> = Regression Constant

e<sub>i</sub> = error



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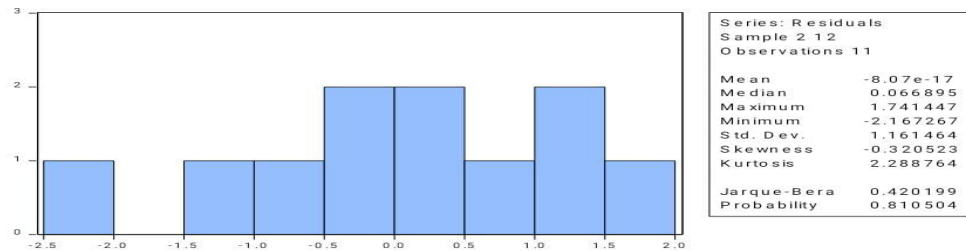
### Results and Discussions

#### Results

##### 1. Classic assumption test

###### Normality test.

**Chart 1**  
**Normality Test Results**



Source: E-views data processed (2023)

According to the normality test results depicted in the image above, the Jarque-Bera probability value is 0.810504, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the data follows a normal distribution.

##### Multicollinearity Test

**Table 1**  
**Multicollinearity Test Results**

	Coefficient	Uncentred	Cent e red
Variables	Variance	VIF	VIF
C	0.185437	1.058464	NA
D(X1)	0.060385	1.360931	1.329910
D(X2)	0.020097	1.214269	1.212304
D(X3)	0.037783	1.284399	1.242301

Source: E-views data processed (2023)

From the presentation of the data above, it can be seen that each variable has a VIF value of less than 10. This can show research does not multicollinearity.



**Heteroscedasticity Test**

**Table 2**  
**Heteroscedasticity Tes**

F-statistic	92.68121	Prob. F(9,1)	0.0805
Obs*R-squared	10.98683	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.2766
Scaled explained SS	2.866993	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.9693

Source: E-views data processed (2023)

It can be seen from the table above that the heteroscedasticity test using the White method produces a Chi-Square probability value of 0.2766 which is greater than the alpha value (0.05). This is not there, he rose the elasticity of his research.

**Autocorrelation Test**

**Table 3**  
**Autocorrelation Test Results**

F-statistic	1.574452	Prob. F(2,5)	0.2949
Obs*R-squared	4.250626	Prob. Chi-Square (2)	0.1194

Source: E-views data processed (2023)

It can be seen from the table above that an autocorrelation test was carried out The *Lagrange-Multiplier (LM)* method produces a *Chi-Square* probability value of 0.1194 which is greater than the alpha value (0.05). There is no autocorrelation.

**2. Multiple Linear Analysis**

**Table 4**  
**Multiple Linear Regression**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.216055	0.430624	0.501726	0.6313
D(X1)	0.167732	0.245734	0.682576	0.5168
D(X2)	0.414608	0.141765	2.924626	0.0222
D(X3)	0.674923	0.194378	3.472218	0.0104
R-squared	0.844410	Mean dependent var		-0.078182
Adjusted R-squared	0.777729	S.D. dependent var		2.944527





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S.E. of regression	1.388215	Akaike info criterion	3.769202
Sum squared resid	13.48998	Schwarz criterion	3.913891
Log likelihood	-16.73061	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.677995
F-statistic	12.66339	Durbin-Watson stat	1.581151
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003243		

Source: E-views data processed (2023)

Regression results using the *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS) method produce multiple regression analysis coefficients for the agricultural sector (plantations (X1), livestock (X2), fisheries (X3)) on Indonesia's economic growth as seen in the picture above. Based on this data, the regression model is expressed with the following equation.

$$Y = 0.216055 + 0.167732(X1) + 0.414608(X2) + 0.674923(X3)$$

1. Constant value 0.216055 means that without the variables plantation crops (X1), livestock (X2) and fisheries (X3), the economic growth variable (Y) will increase by 21%.
2. The plantation crop coefficient has a value of 0.167732, which illustrates that every 1 % increase in plantation crops will cause an increase in Indonesia's economic growth in one year by 0.167732 % .
3. The livestock coefficient has a value of 0.414608 percent, which means that every 1 % increase in the livestock sector will result in Indonesia's economic growth increasing by 0.414608 % in one year.
4. The fisheries coefficient value of 0.674923 percent shows that if there is an increase of 1 % it will cause Indonesia's growth to increase by 0.674923 % in one year.

### 3. Hypothesis test Partial Test (T Test)

The plantation crop variable has a coefficient value of 0.167732 and a statistical probability of 0.5168 > 0.05, according to the results of the coefficient calculation. Therefore, plantation crops can be said to have a small or positive but not significant influence on the Y variable which represents Indonesia's economic growth.



From the estimation results, it can be seen that the livestock variable has a coefficient value of 0.414608 with a statistical probability of 0.0222 which is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be said that variable Y or Indonesia's economic growth is significantly and positively influenced by the livestock variable.

Based on the estimation results, the fisheries variable has a coefficient of around 0.674923 with a statistical probability of 0.0104 which is smaller than 0.05. Because of that say that which fishery variable from the economy has a positive and significant Y variable.

### **Simulation Test (F)**

The probability value of the F statistic is 0.003243 which is smaller. Because of that, It is said that the factors of crop cultivation ( livestock) and fisheries ( X3) simultaneously positively important going from economy (Y) in simultaneous or collective .

### **4. Termination Coefficient Test ( $R^2$ )**

From the results of multiple linear tests, that of Adjusted *R-squared* *e d* is, which That variable independent variables (plantations, livestock and fisheries) in the equation model were able to contribute 77.77% to the dependent variable (Indonesia's economic growth), while the remaining 22.23% was explained by other variables outside the scope of the research.

### **Discussions**

The agricultural sector is an economic sector that includes plantation, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities, including the agricultural economic sector (Tanjung et al., 2022)The agricultural industry plays an important role in Indonesia's economic development and prosperity (Permadi et al., 2023)One of the largest contributors to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the agricultural industry (Putranto et al., 2022)The agricultural industry still has a significant influence on job creation and providing national food needs, although its contribution has decreased due to the expansion of the industrial and service sectors (Romli et al., 2016).

The majority of Indonesian people, especially those living in rural areas, depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods (Hekmatyar & Nugroho, 2018)Farming communities and small farmers depend heavily on the agricultural industry as their main source of income (Mandang et al., 2020)The growth of the agricultural industry could help with this reduction.



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In addition, the agricultural sector provides food sources such as rice, corn, vegetables and fruit which are important for the country's food security. With population growth continuing to increase, developing the agricultural sector is very important to maintain Indonesia's food security (El, 2023)

According to the Islamic view, the agricultural industry has a significant influence on economic expansion. Islamic economic doctrine emphasizes justice, balance and welfare of society. Islam recommends meeting food needs as a top priority (Hasimi, 2020) Agriculture as one of the food producing sectors plays an important role in achieving this goal. By increasing agricultural production, the country can guarantee the availability of sufficient food for all its people, which will ultimately strengthen overall economic growth (Bin Lahuri, 2022)

Islam also encourages economic independence and development of the real sector. In an agricultural context, this means prioritizing local production and reducing dependence on food imports. By developing the agricultural sector independently, the country can reduce the trade deficit, create jobs and increase economic growth (Lubis & Salsabila, 2024).

### **The Influence of Plantation Crops on Indonesia's Economic Growth**

Plantation crops such as palm oil, coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa, etc. are important export commodities for many countries, including Indonesia, and have a big impact on economic growth. (Afandi, 2023) Plantation exports significantly increase a country's ability to earn foreign currency and maintain a good balance of trade. Exports of plantation products can be used to fund public services, infrastructure improvements and other development initiatives that will encourage economic growth (Baidarus et al., 2018).

Based on research findings, plantation crops apparently have a coefficient of 0.167732 and a significance value of 0.516, greater than 0.05. The test results show that hypothesis  $H_1$  is rejected or in other words plantation crops have no real effect on Indonesia's economic development.

### **The Influence of Animal Husbandry on Indonesia's Economic Growth**

A country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is influenced by the livestock industry (Sayifullah & Emmalian, 2018) The livestock industry can make a significant contribution to the economic development of a country through the production and sale of livestock goods such as meat, milk, eggs and their derivatives. (Farhas, 2020) Livestock plays an important role in meeting national food needs (Pitaloka et al., 2021) In the context of ever-increasing population growth, livestock plays an important role in ensuring



the supply of meat, milk and other animal protein for society. (Rusdiana & Praharani, 2015) By meeting domestic food needs, the livestock sector can maintain the country's food security, reduce dependence on imports, and increase economic stability. (Amalia et al., 2022)

Based on the data analysis above, it is known that animal husbandry has a coefficient value of 0.414608 and a significant value of 0.0222, which is smaller than 0.05. Testing shows that ( $H_2$ ) is valid or accepted. Thus, it can be said that variable Y or Indonesia's economic growth is significantly and positively influenced by the livestock variable.

### **The Influence of Fisheries on Indonesia's Economic Growth**

The fisheries sector is an important contributor to GDP in many coastal countries, including Indonesia (Nasution, 2022) Fishing, aquaculture, processing of fishery products, and other related activities create jobs and generate significant added value (Setiawan et al., 2023). Through fish production and trade, the fisheries sector contributes to overall economic growth (Banu, 2020).

The fisheries variable is significant at a probability value of 0.0104, which is smaller than 0.05, and has a coefficient of 0.674923. Testing shows that ( $H_3$ ) is valid or accepted. Thus, it can be said that variable Y or Indonesia's economic growth is significantly and positively influenced by the fisheries variable.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusions obtained from the research results and discussion of the impact of agricultural sector variables (plantations, livestock and fisheries) on Indonesia's economic growth are as follows: 1) Plantation crops have a positive but not significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. This can be seen from the results of the partial test or t test which shows the probability value for plantation crops is  $0.5168 > 0.05$  and the variable regression coefficient value is 0.167732. 2) Livestock has a positive and significant effect on economic growth as seen from the results of the partial test or final test which shows a probability value of 0.0222 which is smaller than 0.05 and a variable regression coefficient value of 0.414608. 3) Fisheries have a positive and significant influence on economic growth, this can be seen from the preliminary test or t test which shows a probability value of around 0.0104 less than 0.05 and a variable correlation coefficient value of 0.674923. 4) By looking at the probability value of the F test, namely 0.003243  $<$  0.05, the results of this research also show that the independent



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variables (plantations, livestock and fisheries) have a big influence on Indonesia's economic growth.

### Research Limitations

The limitations of this research are as follows:

1. The data used in this study only covers the period from 2011 to 2022. This relatively short time span may not be sufficient to capture long-term changes in the agricultural sector and economic growth in Indonesia
2. This research relies on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The validity and reliability of the research results are highly dependent on the accuracy and completeness of the data provided by BPS
3. There are many other factors that can affect economic growth besides the agricultural sectors studied (plantation crops, livestock, and fisheries). Factors such as government policies, global market conditions, and other macroeconomic factors were not included in the model, so the research results may not provide a complete picture.

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