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Analysis Contribution of The Agricultural Sector and The Potential For Economic Growth In Regional Development Planning In West Java Province

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ABSTRACT

Economic growth prioritizes building and strengthening sectors in the economic field by developing, improving and maximizing resources. The indicator used to see the macroeconomic conditions in a region is by looking at the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) in the region. The purpose of this study was to determine the agricultural sub-sector included in the leading sector (base) and to determine the shift of the agricultural sub-sector in West Java Province and the classification of Klassen typology in the economic sector in West Java Province. This study uses secondary data in the form of the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of West Java Province and the Indonesian Gross Domestic Product at constant 2010 prices by business field from 2019 to 2023. The data is processed using location quentient (LQ) analysis tools, shift share analysis (SSA) and Klassen typology analysis. The results of the location quentient (LQ) analysis show that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is a non-base sector in West Java Province. The results of shift share analysis (SSA) show that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector has a positive influence on regional economic growth (Nij) of Rp. 12,925 billion, Industry Mix (Mij) of Rp. -5,183 billion and competitive advantage (Cij) of Rp. 910,074 billion. The results of the Klassen typology analysis show that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector is a developed but depressed sector, so it is hoped that the West Java Provincial Government will accelerate growth by increasing output and absorbing more labor.

Keywords : economic development, location quentient (LQ), shift share (SSA), Klassen typology

INTRODUCTION

In terms of economic development is defined as a process that causes an increase in the per capita income of the population of a society in the long term. Economic development has three important characteristics, namely a process that is a continuous change; an effort to increase the level of per capita income; and an increase in per capita income that takes place in the long term (Hasan & Azis, 2018). Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy that causes the goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of the community to increase in the long term (Untoro, 2010). Economic growth is a process of changing economic conditions that occur in a region or country on an ongoing basis towards a situation that is considered better over a certain period of time.

Economic growth prioritizes building and strengthening sectors in the economic field by developing, improving and utilizing resources to the fullest. An important indicator in determining the welfare of the population of a region or country can be measured using economic growth. An advanced economy is caused by increased growth, one of which is national output. If the growth in a region is higher, it can be predicted that

the region has a better economy (Lucya & Anis, 2019). The indicator used to see the macroeconomic conditions in a region is by looking at the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) in the region. The benchmark for seeing economic conditions can be seen from how much the region contributes to national income from year to year. The greater the region's contribution to national income indicates that the economic conditions of the region are very good and vice versa (Sutisna & Paksi, 2024).

West Java Province is one of the provinces that has a large economic contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). West Java Province has a diverse economic base. The basic sectors that drive economic growth in West Java Province include the manufacturing industry sector, agriculture sector, tourism sector, trade sector and service sector. The growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product based on Constant Prices (GDP 2010 Series) shows that it has positive growth from 2019-2023. However, there is a decrease in the growth rate in 2020 which has a growth rate of -2.52 percent. This is due to the impact of COVID-19. The Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product based on Constant Prices (GRDP Series 2010) for 2019-2023 can be seen in Figure 1.

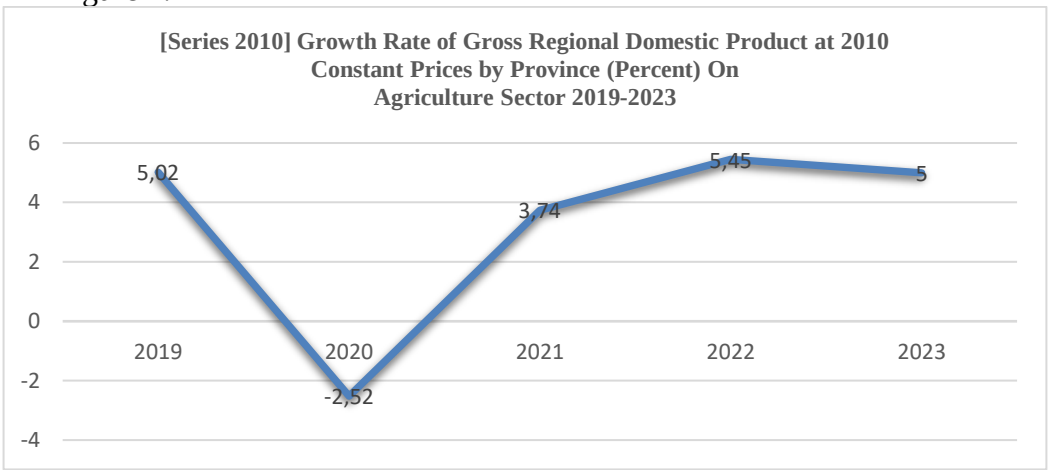

Figure 1. Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product based on Constant Prices (GRDP 2010 Series) 2019-2023 (BPS, 2024)

The agricultural sector has the potential to contribute significantly to the economy in West Java Province. With the right policies, such as technological support, market access, product quality improvement, and financing, this sector can continue to grow and become a key economic driver in West Java Province (Fauzi & Sutrisno, 2022). A strong agricultural sector will also create an inclusive economy, improve the welfare of rural communities, and contribute to sustainable development. The contribution of the agricultural sector can also be seen from the implicit index rate (Y to Y) of Quarterly GRDP at constant prices by business sector of West Java Province in the agricultural sector, which shows that the agricultural sector has a positive economic growth rate. The negative index rate occurred in 2021 but experienced an increase in 2022 to 2023. This implicit index is very important to see changes in purchasing power, inflation and economic growth in the context of stable or cash prices (Dikson Silitonga, 2021). The Implicit Index Rate (Y To Y) of Quarterly GRDP at Constant Prices by Business Field of West Java Province in the Agricultural Sector in 2019-2023 can be seen in Figure 2.

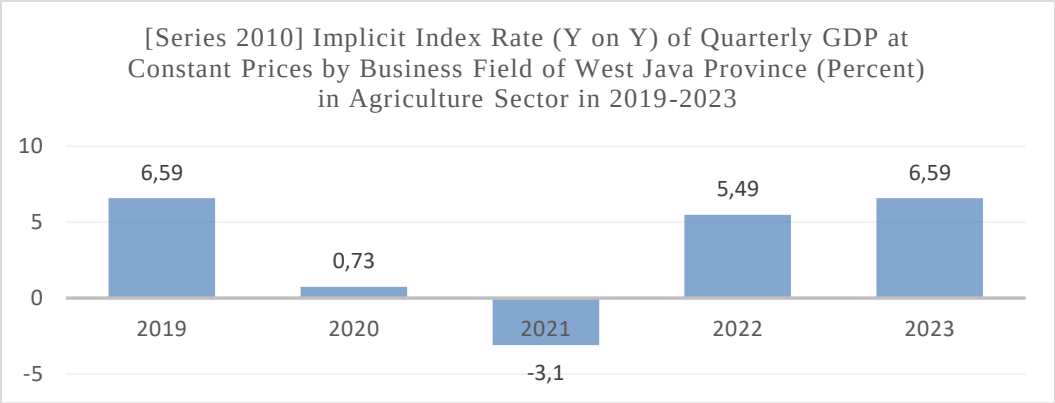

Figure 2. Implicit Index Rate (Y on Y) of Quarterly GDP at Constant Prices by Business Field of West Java Province (Percent) in Agriculture Sector in 2019-2023 (BPS, 2024)

In this case, the agricultural sector has the potential that needs to be the main focus in planning economic development in West Java Province. Based on the description above, seeing this phenomenon, researchers are interested in knowing the analysis of the contribution of the agricultural sector and the potential for economic growth in regional development planning in West Java Province.

According to (Fauzi, I., & Sutrisno, 2022) This study focuses on the role of the agricultural sector as a significant contributor to regional economic development, with the use of technological innovations as a key factor in enhancing productivity. The findings show that regions with a strong agricultural base benefit from higher economic growth rates, as well as improved income distribution among rural populations.

According to (L. Silitonga, 2021) This research examines the relationship between the agricultural sector, inflation, and economic growth in Indonesia. The results highlight the importance of stabilizing agricultural productivity to mitigate inflationary pressures and sustain long-term economic growth. The study also underscores the potential of technological support and policy frameworks in improving the sector's contribution to the national economy.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the regional economic context of West Java Province, with particular attention to the agricultural sector’s implicit role in influencing purchasing power, inflation, and regional Gross Domestic Product (GRDP). Unlike previous studies, which have primarily focused on national or broader regional impacts, this study offers a detailed analysis of specific agricultural policies and their direct influence on regional development strategies post-COVID-19, which has not been widely explored.

The aim of this research is to analyze the contribution of the agricultural sector to economic growth in West Java Province and to identify the potential role of the sector in shaping regional development planning. This research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how agriculture can be leveraged to enhance the province’s economic resilience and long-term growth trajectory.

This research is expected to contribute to the body of knowledge on regional economic planning by highlighting the agricultural sector as a cornerstone for inclusive and sustainable development in West Java Province. The findings will assist policymakers in making informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources, the adoption of new technologies, and the formulation of long-term strategies that promote rural welfare and regional economic stability. Additionally, the study could provide a

model for other regions looking to enhance their agricultural sectors in the context of broader economic development.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The data used in this research is secondary data. The secondary data used is a time series in the form of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at constant prices of West Java Province and Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) from 2019-2023. Data sourced from the West Java Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) website and the Central Bureau of Statistics. This research uses Location Quentient (LQ) analysis technique, Shift Share analysis (SSA) and Klassen typology analysis.

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to determine the main potential of the regional economy or potential commodities to be developed. In this analysis, it can be seen whether the potential of the area is included in the base or non-base sector (Syapsan, 2019). If the value of i LQ < 1, then it is categorized as a basic sector and vice versa if LQ> 1, then the sector is categorized as a non-base sector. The Location Quotient (LQ) formula is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{V_i/V_t}{Y_i/Y_t}$$

Information :

- V_i = Income value of sector i at lower regional level (GRDP of West Java Province)
- V_t = Total income at lower regional level (GRDP of West Java Province)
- Y_i = Value of sector i's income at higher regional level (Indonesia GDP)
- Y_t = Total income at the upper regional level (Indonesian GDP)

Shift-share analysis is an analytical technique with its function to see changes in the structure of economic performance as seen from national economic growth (Nij), proportion shift (Mij), and differential shift (Cij). This method is useful to determine the development of a region which can be shown based on the state of the economic structure and the exchange of several leading sectors in two time periods. Shift-share method recognizes the position of a region with a wider region. The shift-share method starts with knowing the growth rate in a region, which in this study is West Java Province. While the wider region in this study is Indonesia. The mathematical formula of Shift-share is as follows (Ahyuni & Latipah, 2023):

D_{ij} =	$N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$ (Real economic on the regional economy)
N_{ij} =	$E_{ij} \times r_n$ (The effect of national economic growth)
M_{ij} =	$E_{ij} (r_{in} - r_n)$ (The effect of industry mix)
C_{ij} =	$E_{ij} (r_{iJ} - r_{in})$ (The effect of competitive advantage)

To classify the level of economic development of a region based on income per individual and economic growth can use the Klassen typology analysis method. The class classification value can be determined by making a comparison between the economic growth of a region and other regions (national). Then, it can compare the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) per individual of a region with GDP per individual of the reference region (national). The details of the Klassen typology value are as follows:

	si > s	si < s
gi > g	Advanced and fast-growing sectors	Fast-growing sector
gi < g	Advanced but depressed sector	Relatively underdeveloped sector

Description:
gi = Growth rate of sectoral GRDP of West Java Province
si = Contribution of sectoral GRDP of West Java Province
g = National sectoral GDP growth rate
s = Contribution of national sectoral GDP.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Agricultural Sector Development in West Java Province

Areas experiencing economic growth are indicated by an increase in the value of production of both goods and services produced from each economic sector within a span of one year which is known by measuring the amount of GRDP (Rizani, 2019). The growth rate will be an important indicator used by local governments in the process of evaluating the success of regional economic development or to assess whether a region has been able to achieve its regional economic development goals.

Potential economic sectors have an important role in relation to the economic development of a region. Economic sectors in a region that are able to compete when compared to the same economic sectors in other regions can be categorized as potential economic sectors. The agricultural sector in West Java has a very important role in the regional economy, contributing greatly to the welfare of the community, especially in rural areas. With favorable geographical conditions and abundant natural resources, agriculture in West Java continues to develop and adapt to changing times. The potential of the agricultural sector in West Java Province is expected to become a pillar for the local and national economy.

The role of an economic sector can be analyzed using location quentient (LQ) analysis to determine economic sectors in GRDP that are classified as basic or non-basic sectors/subsectors (Daryanto & Hafizrianda, 2010). The LQ value shows the comparison of the contribution of a sector in a region (West Java Province) to the same economic sector at the economic level above (national). To determine the contribution of the agricultural sector and other sectors can be seen based on the results of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis.

The results showed that there are five basic sectors that support the economy in West Java Province, namely the processing industry sector; water supply sector; waste management and recycling; transportation and warehousing sector; and other service sectors. Meanwhile, twelve other sectors are non-base sectors including the agricultural sector. Economic sectors that have the potential to be developed to support growth The economic sector that has high potential in economic development in West Java Province is the other Industry sector with an average LQ value of 2.076. This can be used in determining the policy of the West Java Province Development program. The amount of potential can provide the potential to increase people's economic income, create jobs and achieve a level of welfare. This is in line with the results of research by (Idris, 2020) that the main project for West Java's industrial development is the development of several new industrial estates in areas designated as new centers of economic growth in West

Java. The results of the Location Quentient (LQ) Analysis of West Java Province can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Location Quentient (LQ) Analysis of West Java Province

No	Business Field	Value Location Quality (LQ)						
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	Average	Sector Description
1	Agriculture	0,567	0,569	0,566	0,578	0,571	0,570	Non Base
2	Mining and Quarrying	0,225	0,221	0,215	0,204	0,193	0,212	Non Base
3	Processing Industry	2,067	2,048	2,061	2,100	2,103	2,076	Base
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,353	0,336	0,355	0,351	0,335	0,346	Non Base
5	Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling	0,952	1,009	1,055	1,047	1,025	1,018	Base
6	Construction	0,838	0,818	0,848	0,826	0,833	0,833	Non Base
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles	1,186	1,135	1,119	1,105	1,100	1,129	Base
8	Transportation and warehousing	1,126	1,270	1,228	1,138	1,108	1,174	Base
9	Provision of accommodation and meals	0,901	0,948	0,912	0,906	0,896	0,912	Non Base
10	Information and communication	0,795	0,967	0,968	0,953	0,955	0,928	Non Base
11	Financial and insurance services	0,604	0,594	0,619	0,602	0,596	0,603	Non Base
12	Real Estate	0,448	0,446	0,485	0,497	0,521	0,479	Non Base
13	Company Services	0,004	0,003	0,004	0,004	0,004	0,004	Non Base
14	Public administration, defense and social security	0,577	0,536	0,527	0,505	0,510	0,531	Non Base
15	Education Services	0,906	0,942	0,941	0,962	0,993	0,949	Non Base
16	Health and Social Services	0,716	0,607	0,591	0,609	0,616	0,628	Non Base
17	Other Services	1,178	1,196	1,181	1,187	1,155	1,179	Base

Source: Data Analysis (2024)

The agricultural sector in West Java Province needs to get the main spotlight and support from the West Java Provincial Government. Based on the research results the agricultural sector has an average LQ value of 0.57. This makes the agricultural sector a non-base sector. The development of the agricultural sector in West Java Province faces various challenges that need to be overcome to maintain sustainability and increase productivity (Heryawan, Fauzi, & Hidayat, 2014). Although the agricultural sector in a region is not a basic sector, it does not mean that the agricultural sector can be ruled out because of its important role in the process of economic growth and is closely related to food security, labor absorption, sources of industrial raw materials, and sources of community income which then have an impact on the economic growth of a region.

Shift share analysis can be applied and used to observe the structure of economic production by highlighting the growth of sectors in West Java Province compared to the same sectors nationally. Modification of the structure and relative performance of the West Java Province economy when compared to the national economy is influenced by several factors such as regional economic growth (Nij), industry combination (Mij), and competitive advantage (Cij). The results of the shift share analysis can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Shift Share Analysis (SSA) Value of Agriculture Sector in West Java Province (Billions)

No	Business Field	N_{ij}	M_{ij}	C_{ij}	D_{ij}
		$E_{ij} \times r_n$	$E_{ij} (r_{in} - r_n)$	$E_{ij} (r_{iJ} - r_{in})$	$N_{ij} + M_{ij}$
1	Agriculture	12.925,27	-5.183,59	910,074	8.651,76
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.061,78	150,845	-4.146	-934,34
3	Processing Industry	79.208,003	-14.096	9.343	74.454,58
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	663,645	157,257	-340,403	480,5
5	Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling	144,364	81.051	100,724	326,14
6	Construction	15.639	-7.463	-1.257	6.918,41
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles	28.760	-2.253	-1.879	7.707,71
8	Transportation and warehousing	8.776,56	5.297,79	-1.362	12.712,58
9	Provision of accommodation and meals	5.054,71	1.007,69	-268.824	5.793,58
10	Information and communication	7.886,96	15.702,70	17.695	41.284,77
11	Financial and insurance services	4.510,38	-130,145	-716,935	3.663,3
12	Real Estate	2.389,59	-743,302	3.431,09	5.077,39
13	Company Services	847,376	-13.827	-343,899	489,65
14	Public administration, defense and social security	3.551,24	-2.493.19	-3.475,2	-2.417,15

15	Education Services	5.206,37	-3.032,52	4.245,26	6.419,11
16	Health and Social Services	1.537,35	-3.032,71	4.245,67	1.741,4
17	Other Services	4.064,68	2.016,52	-739,807	5.341,4
	Total	184.228,055	-10.830,659	4.314,635	177.711,03

Source: Data Analysis (2024)

Based on shift share analysis, there are eight sectors in West Java Province that show the highest sectoral growth potential supporting national GDP growth. Economic sectors that have positive regional share growth (PPWij) are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector; Processing Industry Sector; Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling Sector; Information and Communication Sector; Real Estate Sector; Education Services Sector; Health Services and Social Activities Sector. While there are nine sectors that have negative regional share growth (PPWij), namely the Mining and Quarrying sector; Electricity and Gas Procurement sector; Construction sector; Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair; Transportation and Warehousing sector; Accommodation and Drinking Food Supply sector; Financial and Insurance Services sector; Corporate Services sector; Government Administration, Defense and Social Security sector; and other Services sector.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis, the potential sector that has the greatest influence on national GDP growth is the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing industry sector has a positive effect on regional economic growth (Nij) of Rp. 79,208 billion, industrial mix (Mij) of Rp. -14,096 billion and competitive advantage (Cij) of Rp. 9,343 billion. This is in line with the research of (Shaffa & Abdullah, 2023) that the number of business units, wage levels, investment, the influence of GRDP and the human development index (HDI) have a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the industrial sector workforce in West Java Province.

In this case, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector has a positive influence on regional economic growth (Nij) of Rp. 12,925 billion, Industry Mix (Mij) of Rp. -5,183 billion and competitive advantage (Cij) of Rp. 910.074 billion. This shows that the agricultural sector has a fast growth in regional share so that it can support positive economic growth in West Java Province. This is in line with (Wicaksono & Audinasari, 2023) that the analysis of local government spending on the development of agricultural productivity in the Regency / City of West Java Province is mostly a component of agricultural subsector spending and direct spending has a positive influence. Related to this, it shows that the agricultural sector is an upstream sector that drives downstream sectors such as the processing industry sector, food and agricultural industries.

Contribution of Agriculture Sector in Economic Growth Rate

Klassen Typology analysis is an important tool in regional development planning as it helps identify the relative position of an area or sector in terms of growth and contribution to economic development. Klassen Typology analysis is also used to classify regions or areas based on the level of economic growth and the contribution of their economic sectors to GRDP (Hasanah, 2021). Klassen Typology Classification of Economic Sectors in West Java Province can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Klassen Typology Classification of Economic Sectors in West Java Province

	si > s	si < s
gi > g	Advanced and fast-growing sectors 1. Water supply, Waste management, Waste and Recycling 2. Information and Communication	Fast-growing sectors 1. Mining and Quarrying 2. Electricity and Gas Procurement 3. Transportation and Warehousing 4. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food 5. Other Services
gi < g	Advanced but depressed sectors 1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2. Processing Industry 3. Real Estate 4. Education Services 5. Health and Social Services	Relatively lagging sectors 1. Construction 2.Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair 3. Financial and Insurance Services 4. Company Services 5.Government Administration, Defense and Social Security

Source: Data Analysis (2024)

Based on the results of the Tipoolgi Klassen analysis, the most advanced and fast growing sectors in West Java Province are the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector; and the information and communication sector. Meanwhile, sectors that are classified as developed but depressed are the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Sector; the Manufacturing Industry Sector; the Real Estate Sector; the Education Services Sector; and the Health and Social Activities Sector. In addition, the Mining and Quarrying Sector; Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector; Transportation and Warehousing Sector; Accommodation and Food Supply Sector; and Other Services Sector are fast growing sectors. The Construction Sector; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Auto and Motorcycle Repair; Financial and Insurance Services Sector; Corporate Services Sector; and Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Sector are considered as relatively lagging sectors.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is a developed but depressed sector, so it is expected that the West Java Provincial Government will accelerate growth by increasing output and absorbing more labor. Related to this, West Java's economic growth needs to be maintained so that it continues to grow, because it greatly affects economic stability. Because the role of household consumption in the formation of West Java GRDP is very large compared to other factors, such as investment, the West Java government is very interested in keeping this consumption level growing and not being depressed by high inflation (Tanjung et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector is a non-base sector in West Java Province. Despite this, the sector positively influences regional economic growth, contributing Rp. 12,925 billion in regional economic output. However, it faces challenges, as indicated by an Industry Mix (Mij) of Rp. -5,183 billion. The sector does possess a competitive advantage of Rp. 910.074 billion, demonstrating its potential for fast growth in the regional market share, which supports positive economic growth in West Java. Although developed, the sector is currently under pressure. Therefore, it is recommended that the

West Java Provincial Government focus on accelerating growth by increasing output and enhancing labor absorption.

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