

## **Priority of Agricultural Sub-Sector Development Increasing Economic Growth in Sidenreng Rappang Regency**

**Rahmani<sup>1</sup>, Tri Rezki Aulia<sup>2</sup>, Nurhikma Tasri<sup>3</sup>, Sri Wardhany Ali<sup>4</sup>**  
[rahmanipoins@gmail.com](mailto:rahmanipoins@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [tirezkiaulia78@gmail.com](mailto:tirezkiaulia78@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [nurhikmatasri@gmail.com](mailto:nurhikmatasri@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>,  
[Rsriwardanyali@gmail.com](mailto:Rsriwardanyali@gmail.com)<sup>4</sup>

Development Economics Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah  
Parepare University

### **Abstract**

The agricultural sector is a very strategic factor, which is the basis of the people's economy, especially in rural areas, dominates the lives of the majority of the population, absorbs more than half of the total workforce and even becomes a safety valve during the Indonesian crisis. The agricultural sector has an important role in the Indonesian economy. This can be measured from the share of the agricultural sector in the formation of gross domestic product (GDP), providing employment, a source of income for the majority of Indonesian people and poverty alleviation. Development theory states that the agricultural sector is the engine of growth both in terms of supplying raw materials, food ingredients, as well as purchasing power for products produced by other sectors.

From the results of the research that has been done, it is known that the priority scale in the development of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sectors in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is more intensely increased by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and having an orientation that is comprehensive, complete, but still adhering to the principle priority, because the Agriculture sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency has fluctuated from 2015 to 2020. It is known that from 2015 to 2018 it has increased from year to year, but in 2019 to 2020 it has decreased and in 2021 to 2022 has increased, the decline in contribution to the agricultural sector from 2018 to 2019 was due to a pandemic or disease transmission which limited community activities.

**Keywords:** Development Priority, Agricultural Sector, Economic Growth

### **1. Introduction**

The agricultural sector has an important role in the Indonesian economy. This can be measured from the share of the agricultural sector in the formation of gross domestic product (GDP), providing employment, a source of income for the majority of Indonesian people, alleviating poverty, earning foreign exchange through non-oil and gas exports, creating national food security, providing raw materials, a healthy market potential as well as the creation of conducive conditions for the development of other sectors (Budiman, 2013).

Development theory states that the agricultural sector is the engine of growth both in terms of supplying raw materials, food ingredients, as well as purchasing power for products produced by other sectors. Naturally, development must be supported by the development of a strong agricultural sector, both in terms of supply and demand. With a strong agricultural sector from both the supply and demand sides, agriculture will be able to support and create ties with other sectors of economic activity (Mudrajat, 2001).

The agricultural sector can be used as a basis for realizing a sustainable development and reducing poverty. GRDP growth based on the agricultural sector is four times more effective in reducing poverty than GRDP growth based on other sectors (World Bank, 2008).

The agricultural sector is a very strategic factor, which is the basis of the people's economy, especially in rural areas, dominates the lives of the majority of the population, absorbs more than half of the total workforce and even becomes a safety valve during the Indonesian crisis (Arifin, 2004).

Prof. Simon Kuznets (1964), economic growth is an increase in the long-term capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population. This increase in capacity is

made possible by technological, institutional and ideological advances or adjustments to various existing conditions. Economic development has a broader meaning and includes changes in the economic structure of society as a whole. Economic development is generally defined as a process that causes an increase in the real per capita income of a country's population in the long run accompanied by improvements in the institutional system (Nuritasari, Firdausi, 2013).

Agriculture can contribute to the national economy, facing the dynamics of globalization and free trade requires a national plan with selection on the basis of priorities and targets from agricultural development programs. One aspect that is sufficient to determine the success of development is the distribution of investment in accordance with the location and condition of the community. Agricultural and rural development has considerable potential related to matters of contribution to the national economy through results obtained from gross domestic product, so that the agricultural sector is placed in a priority position in national development planning. Agricultural development in Indonesia is considered important for overall national development (Nuritasari, Firdausi, 2013).

Economic development in the region, one of the regions that is implementing economic development is Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The economic development carried out in Sidenreng Rappang Regency covers several sectors, namely agriculture, mining and quarrying, the manufacturing sector, the electricity, gas and clean water sector, the trade sector, the communication sector, the financial sector, the government administration sector and corporate services and the service. Regarding this matter, one of the sectors that plays an important role in the regional economy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is the agricultural sector (Adrimas, 2012).

The agricultural sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is a strategic sector that has a close relationship with poverty reduction, efforts to overcome unemployment, efforts to build food security, food production, environmental preservation efforts and the basis of regional economic development. In addition, according to the Central Statistics Agency for Sidenreng Rappang Regency, the agricultural sector makes the highest contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) from year to year, although it does not always increase every year, the agricultural sector makes a large contribution, compared to the industrial sector, trading, mining, hospitality and other sectors.

PAREPOS.CO.ID SIDRAP. Based on information about the contribution or growth of the economic sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, it is known that the contribution of the agricultural sector tends to decrease and the growth of the agricultural sector is relatively slow even though the largest distribution of GRDP in the economic sector comes from the agricultural sector. This shows that there is a tendency for the process of structural transformation of the economy and changes/shifts in the role of the economic sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

Role analysis, role changes and factors that cause changes in the role of a sector in the regional economy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency which uses an economic basis theory approach and regional growth theory so that it can be used as material for development planning and evaluation which facilitates the government in establishing development policies in the Sidenreng Regency area Rappang. In addition, Sidenreng Rappang Regency will be better prepared in anticipating changes in roles between economic sectors and the agricultural sub-sector.

As a percentage of the land area of the Sidenreng Rappang Regency KPPN, the economy of the Sidenreng Rappang Regency KPPN depends on the agricultural sector broadly which includes the sub-sectors of food crops, fruit crops, plantations, livestock. The agricultural sector in the KPPN of Sidenreng Rappang Regency is grouped into the food crop agriculture sub-sector, the plantation sub-sector, the livestock sub-sector. Of the various commodities produced by the agricultural sector that exist and are cultivated at the Sidenreng Rappang Regency KPPN, commodities that have the potential and can be made regional superiors come from the food crop agriculture sub-sector, namely paddy rice. The food crop agriculture sub-sector, especially rice food crops, is one of the business fields in the KPPN of Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

Paddy production in 2017 at the Sidenreng Rappang Regency KPPN reached 24,759 Tons, with the highest contribution being in Kanie Village with production of 6,700 Tons in 2017 or 27.06% of the total Sidrap KPPN while the smallest contribution was in Takkalasi Village with a production of 1,249 or 5.04%. In addition to the potential of the food crop sector, the Sidrap KPPN also has the potential for plantations, namely with Coconut and Cocoa commodities (Plantation Plant Sub-sector).

The livestock sub-sector that has potential in the Sidrap KPPN, Sidenreng Rappang Regency consists of large livestock (cows and goats) and poultry (free-range chickens, layers and broilers

and ducks) which can be used as commodities to meet the needs of the local community. Apart from the livestock sector, KPPNSidrap is the main egg producer in Sidendeng Rappang Regency.

The fisheries sub-sector that has potential in the Sidrap KPPN, Sidenreng Rappang Regency is aquaculture consisting of pond cultivation and rice field cultivation. Although the fisheries sub-sector has potential, it is not a development priority at the Sidrap KPPN, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

## 2. Literature Review

### Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the economic sectors that has the potential to contribute to the growth and development of the national economy. The agricultural sector will always run as long as humans still need food to sustain life and raw materials for industry (Hayati, et al, 2017). The agricultural sector consists of several sub-sectors (BPS, 2017), namely:

#### 1. Agriculture

This sub-category includes food crop agriculture, horticulture crops, plantation crops, animal husbandry, as well as agricultural services and hunting of animals intended for sale.

##### a. Crops

Includes all economic activities that produce food commodities. Commodities produced by food crop activities include rice, secondary crops (corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, other secondary crops, such as taro, etc.), as well as other cereal crops such as sorghum, wheat, etc. All of the above commodities fall into the sub-category of seasonal crops, with the form of production at harvest or other forms of raw production that are still included in the scope of the agricultural category. The forms of production in food crop agricultural commodities include: rice in the form of dry milled grain (GKG), corn in the form of dry shelled, and cassava in the form of wet tubers.

##### b. Horticultural Plants

Horticultural crops consist of annual horticultural plants and annual horticultural plants. Seasonal horticultural crops include horticultural crops which are generally short-lived (less than one year) and harvested in one or several harvest periods for one planting.

Annual horticultural crops include horticultural crops which are generally more than one year old and the harvest is carried out more than once for one planting period. Commodities produced by horticultural crop activities include the commodity groups of vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants and ornamental plants.

##### c. Plantation crops

Plantation crops consist of annual plantation crops and annual plantation crops, both cultivated by the people and by plantation companies (state and private). The scope of the plantation business starts from land processing, seeding, nurseries, planting, maintenance and harvesting which become one unit of activity.

Commodities produced by plantation activities include sugar cane, tobacco, patchouli, jatropha, fibrous plants (cotton, roselle, etc.), coconut, oil palm, rubber, coffee, tea, cocoa, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, cashews, and so on.

##### d. Farm

Livestock includes all livestock businesses that carry out breeding and cultivation of all types of livestock and poultry with the aim of breeding, raising, cutting and harvesting, both carried out by the people and by livestock companies.

This sub-category also includes the cultivation of livestock and poultry that produce repetitive products, for example to produce milk and eggs. Commodities produced by livestock activities are beef cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep, pigs, horses, non-breed chicken (nurse), broiler, layinghens, manila ducks, ducks, broiler eggs, non-racial chicken eggs, eggs duck, fresh milk, etc.

##### e. Agricultural and Hunting Services

Agricultural and hunting service activities include agricultural service activities, hunting and catching wild animals, and captive wild animals. Agricultural service activities are activities carried out both by individuals and business entities on the basis of remuneration or special contracts given to support agricultural activities (food crops, horticultural crops, plantation crops, and livestock).

Also included in agricultural service activities is the rental of agricultural

equipment/animals with the operator and the risk of these service activities is borne by the service provider.

## 2. Forestry and Logging

This sub-category includes the activities of logging all types of wood as well as extracting leaves, sap and roots, including services that support forestry activities based on a fee/contract system.

Commodities produced by forestry activities include logs (both from jungle forests and cultivated forests), firewood, rattan, bamboo and other forest products. Also included in forestry activities are services that support forestry activities on a fee or contract basis, including forest reforestation activities carried out on a contract basis.

## 3. Fishery

This sub-category includes all activities of catching, hatching and cultivating all types of fish and other aquatic biota, both in fresh water, brackish water and in the sea. Commodities produced by fishing activities include all types of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, seaweed, and other aquatic biota obtained from fishing (in the sea and public waters) and cultivation (marine, ponds, cages, floating nets, ponds and paddy fields). Also included in this fishing activity are services that support fishing activities on a fee or contract basis.

## 3. Economic Growth

Economic growth is a process of increasing output per capita in the long term. The emphasis is on three aspects, namely: process, output per capita and long term. Economic growth is a process, not a picture of the economy at a time. Here we look at the dynamic aspects of an economy, namely how an economy develops or changes over time

that's time. The emphasis is on the change or development itself (Rahardjo, 2013). Prof. Simon Kuznets, economic growth is an increase in the long-term capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population. This increase in capacity is made possible by technological, institutional and ideological advances or adjustments to various existing conditions.

Economic development has a broader meaning and includes changes in the economic structure of society as a whole. Economic development is generally defined as a process that causes an increase in the real per capita income of a country's population in the long term, accompanied by an improvement in the institutional system. Economic development is a process which means changes that occur continuously, efforts to increase per capita income, increase in per capita income must continue in the long term and finally improve the institutional system in all fields such as economics, politics, law, social and culture (Mas' ed, Mohtar, 2003).

This system can be viewed from two aspects, namely: aspects of improvement in the field of organization (institutions) and improvements in the field of regulations, both legal and formal. In this case, it means that economic development is an active action effort that must be carried out by a country in order to increase per capita income (Fahmi, Irham, 2013).

Regional development is carried out to achieve three important goals, namely achieving growth, equity, and sustainability. 1. Growth (growth), the first goal is growth is determined to the extent where scarcity of resources can occur for human resources, equipment, and natural resources can be optimally allocated and utilized to increase productive activities. 2. Equity, in this case it has implications for achieving the third goal, resources can be sustainable, so they cannot be focused on just one area so that the benefits derived from growth can be enjoyed by all parties with equity. 3. Sustainability, while sustainable goals,

## 4. Research Methods

To produce quality data and information as well as good and quality analysis, the authors use several data collection techniques effectively and efficiently, namely: Observation, which is a method of collecting data in a planned manner according to research objectives. Interviews, namely by asking directly to staff and leaders in obtaining the data needed in this study, Documentation, namely by obtaining information from literature books, magazines, journals and other information materials related to the problem under study.

The data needed for this research are: Primary data, data obtained directly from the research

object, the data source for this research was obtained from a survey of respondents. Secondary Data, Data obtained by reading books, magazines, existing research results, or literature related to the problem under study.

Data analysis is an important stage in qualitative research. Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and arranging interview transcripts, observations, document field notes, photographs, and other materials. Qualitative descriptive analysis, namely data analysis by collecting and explaining data, which is then compared with the relevant theory to obtain clarity of results used as conclusions and suggestions

Miles and Huberman (2017) there are three qualitative data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. This process continues throughout the research, even before the data is actually collected.

### 1. Data reduction

Data reduction is one of the qualitative data analysis techniques. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn.

### 2. Data Presentation

Presentation of data is one of the techniques of qualitative data analysis. Presentation of data is an activity when a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of drawing conclusions. The form of presentation of qualitative data is in the form of narrative text (in the form of field notes) and charts.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

Drawing conclusions is one of the qualitative data analysis techniques. Drawing conclusions is the result of analysis that can be used to take action.

## 5. Discussion

### 1. The Agricultural Sector Plays a Role in the Regency's Economic Growth in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

This is illustrated in the PDRB of Sidenreng Rappang Regency which shows that the sectoral GRDP values, namely Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Processing and Construction Industries have increased from 2015-2020. In this case the potential or superior sector that dominates is the agricultural sector, this sector can increase regional income and help reduce unemployment in opening business opportunities where the agricultural sector is a field of business in the management of nature and its resources. The main component of the agricultural sector is the food crops sub-sector which includes horticulture.

The agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector is one of the main drivers in the development of the people's economy in the region. The output contribution of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors to the formation of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in economic growth cannot be considered unimportant in the regional economy.

There is a lot of potential that can be contributed by the agricultural sector to the economy of a region, such as job creation, sources of income for rural residents, national food suppliers, non-oil and gas export drivers, suppliers of industrial raw materials and other sectors.

Given the importance of the contribution of the output of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors to the formation of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in regional economic growth, progress in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors is urgently needed, especially to ensure that the supply of food for the population will remain secure. Economic development in developing countries generally relies on economic activities based on natural resources. One of them is the agricultural sector as can be easily found in Indonesia. The agricultural sector is one of the important sectors for Indonesia mainly due to several factors.

The agricultural sector makes a positive contribution to national economic growth. Even during the economic crisis when economic growth was minus 13.68 percent, the agricultural sector continued to grow positively by 0.02 percent. This fact shows that the agricultural sector is an important and strategic sector for agricultural countries like Indonesia. Therefore, ignoring the agricultural sector in the process of economic development is an inappropriate and detrimental policy.

The agricultural sector is able to create huge employment opportunities in Indonesia. This is because the agricultural sector in Indonesia is still labor-intensive. That is a sector that relies on the role of human labor as the main factor in its production activities. The agricultural sector has become

a sector that has saved Indonesia from worsening conditions due to the impact of the crisis.

As an agricultural area, the agricultural sector is the leading sector in the economy of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The agricultural sector is excellent in various aspects, such as its ability to provide cheap food for the people, the high number of workers created, including the amount of policy attention. On the other hand agricultural development in the phase of economic decentralization needs to be translated into an increase in the basis of regional independence which theoretically and empirically is able to flow and even create multiple impacts of other economic activities in the region. This shows that the agricultural sector plays an important role in local economic development.

The ability of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors to provide sufficient food not only avoids the danger of hunger, but can also support the development of other business sectors. Therefore, the government must place the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors as the dominant elements in its policies because this sector is one of the biggest potentials owned by the regions.

The ability of the agricultural sector to become a superior sector is because it is supported by a large expanse of land resources that can be used as a supporting facility to increase agricultural production. Thus, the agricultural sector is a commodity that deserves to be managed and developed by Sidenreng Rappang Regency to advance the economy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The agricultural sector is not only a supporter of other economic sectors, but the agricultural sector is a spearhead for other sectors to continue to contribute or contribute to the regional development of Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

## **2. Priority for the Development of the Agricultural Sub-Sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency**

Aspects in efforts to achieve successful agricultural sector development in improving the economy are development goals which are targets or results to be achieved in the development of the agricultural sector such as increased production and economic growth so as to improve the welfare of farmers so that what are the goals and objectives of development must be transmitted to the target group.

The results of the study show that development goals in planning are included in the good category, but there are still some plans that are still not in accordance with development goals. The goals of development in the agricultural sector are of course on a priority scale and are related to improving the economy and welfare of farmers. From the results of the interviews it is known that before carrying out development planning, it is first carried out by conveying information regarding development objectives using the socialization method to the community, then involving these community groups in preparing development plans with the aim of obtaining advice regarding community needs in accordance with development goals.

Dissemination of development goals and community participation in providing suggestions is the initial stage in the planning process. This is in line with the opinion of Riyadi & Deddy Supriady B. (2005) which means that development planning is a process of formulating alternatives or decisions based on data and facts that will be used as material to carry out a series of activities/activities. community, both physical (material) and non-physical (mental spiritual), in order to achieve better goals.

Development planning is defined as a development planning process that is intended to make changes towards a better development direction for a community, government and environment in a certain area, by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and must have a comprehensive, complete orientation. , but stick to the principle of priority.

[Tabloidsinartani.Com](http://Tabloidsinartani.Com). Center for Food Crops Research and Development (Puslitbangtan) together with the Department of Agriculture. Food Security and Fisheries Government of Sidenreng Rappang (Sidrap) Regency. South Sulawesi Province agreed to cooperate in research and development of food crops.

This collaboration covers four aspects, namely the development of location-specific food crop commodities based on the local wisdom of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, mentoring and application of the results of food crop technology innovations, dissemination of technological innovations and utilization of regional potential and capabilities both from natural resources and human resources. However, this agreement does not cover other aspects for cooperation if both parties see that there are still other potential aspects.

The collaboration was outlined in the text of the cooperation agreement signed by the Head of the Center for Research and Development Dr. Haris Syahbuddin and the Head of the Agriculture

Service, Food Security and Fisheries, Sidenreng Rappang Regency Azis Damis witnessed by the Regent of Sidenreng Rappang, Dollah Mando on the sidelines of the Innovation Launching and Balitbangtan Coordination Meeting at Bogor, Thursday(22/08).

The implementation of this cooperation agreement in the future will be cooperation in seed production and technology assistance. The seeds that will be developed within the framework of this cooperation include seeds from food plants that have functional properties capable of providing health effects in addition to nutritional effects.

## 6. Conclusion

The conclusions in this study are:

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector to the PDRB of Sidenreng Rappang Regency from 2015 to 2020 has experienced fluctuations. in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors due to a pandemic or disease transmission which has limited community activities.

Priority scales in the development of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors in Sidenreng Rappang Regency by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and having an orientation that is comprehensive, complete, but still adhering to the principle of priority.

## 7. References

- [1] Adrimas. 2012. Economic Development Planning; Theory, Implementation and Problems. Publisher Andalas University Press. Padang
- [2] Amrullah, H. 2010. The Contribution of the Agricultural Sector in the Regional Development of Serang Regency with the Location Quotient Analysis Approach and Shift Share. Sebelas Maret University. Surakarta
- [3] Ahmad Ma'aruf and Latri Wihastuti, Indonesia's Economic Growth: Determinants and Prospects, Journal of Economics and Development Studies, Volume 9, Number 1, April 2008,
- [4] Adisasmita, Rahardjo. 2005. Fundamentals of Regional Economy. Graha Ilmu Publisher.
- [5] Adrimas. 2012. Economic Development Planning: Theory, Implementation and Problems. Andalas University Press: Padang
- [6] Arifin, Bustanul. 2004. Indonesian Agricultural Economic Analysis. PT Kompas Nusantara. Jakarta
- [7] A. Muri Yusuf. 2014. "Quantitative Research Methods, Qualitative & Joint Research". Jakarta : prenadamedia group.
- [8] Bambang Supomo, and Indriantoro, Nur, 2009, Business Research Methodology for Accounting and Management, First Edition, BPFE, Yogyakarta.
- [9] Boediono, SeriesSynopsis of Introduction to Economics No. 4, Economic Growth Theory, BPFE, Yogyakrta, 1999, p. 1.4Michael Todaro, Economic Development in the Third World, Erlangga, Jakarta, 2000,
- [10] Budiharsono, S. 2001. Coastal and Ocean Development Engineering. PT Pradnya Paramita. Jakarta.
- [11] Budiman, MA 2013. Agricultural Sector Papers in the Concept of National Income. 2013. Jatinangor: UNPAD
- [12] Daryanto, A. 2009. Dynamics of Animal Husbandry Industry Competitiveness. Bogor: IPB
- [13] Daryanto, A. And Hafizryanda, Y. 2010. Input-Output Analysis and Socia Accounting Matrix. Bogor: IPB
- [14] Eddie, Suharto. (2005). Building a Community Empowering the People. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama
- [15] Fahmi, Irham. (2013). Political Economy Theory and Reality, Bandung: Alfabeta, cv
- [16] Hayati, M, Elfiana, and Martina. 2017. The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Regional Development of Bireuen District, Aceh Province. Journal of S. Agriculture. aceh
- [17] Hidayana, Rachmat. 2003. Application of the Location Quotient (LQ) Method for Determining National Leading Commodities. Journal of Agricultural Informatics. Vol 1
- [18] Iqbal and Sudaryanto. 2008. Corporate Social Responsibility in the Perspective of Agricultural Development Policy. Agricultural Policy Analysis.
- [19] Jhingan, ML 2010. Development Economics and Planning. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- [20] Kuncoro, Mudrajad, 2001. Quantitative Methods (Theory and Applications for Business and Economy), YKPN AMP Publisher and Printing Unit: Yogyakarta