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SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION | RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Influence of The Agricultural Sector and Trade Sector on The Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate in West Sulawesi in 2017-2023

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Abstract: This study aims to evaluate the significant impact of the agricultural and trade sectors on the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi from 2017 to 2023. The analysis was conducted using GRDP data at constant prices, which reflects the contribution of each sector to the overall GRDP. Data collection techniques included observation and secondary data retrieval from the BPS website. The data were processed and analyzed using multiple linear regression. The regression analysis results indicate that the agricultural sector has a t-coefficient of 11,665.550 with a significance value of 0.000, while the trade sector has a t-coefficient of 10,678.826 with a significance value of 0.000. These findings confirm that both sectors significantly influence the GRDP growth rate. The F-test results further validate this relationship, showing that the agricultural sector (F-value = 136,085,062.042) and the trade sector (F-value = 114,037,315.965) significantly explain variations in GRDP. Throughout the study period, the agricultural sector's contribution to GRDP remained stable at around 39%, while the trade sector accounted for approximately 10%. However, a decline in contribution observed in 2024 suggests fluctuations that warrant further analysis. These findings highlight the critical role of both sectors in driving economic growth in West Sulawesi.

Keywords: Agriculture Sector, Trade Sector, Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a key priority in regional growth, including in West Sulawesi Province. This development process depends not only on the management of existing resources but also on the strategies implemented to address various challenges. In this context, the agricultural and trade sectors play a crucial role, as both significantly contribute to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the overall welfare of the population.

Table 1 presents the economic growth of West Sulawesi Province from 2018 to 2022. The data indicate that in 2018, the province experienced high economic growth at 6.26%. However, this figure declined to 5.56% in 2019. The year 2020 was particularly challenging, with economic growth dropping to -2.34%, reflecting the significant impact of various factors, including the possible effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. After this sharp decline, the economy began to recover in 2021, recording a growth rate of 2.57%, although still below pre-crisis levels. By 2022, economic growth had stabilized at 2.30%, indicating some improvement but also highlighting ongoing challenges in achieving higher growth.



Table 1. Economic Growth of West Sulawesi Province 2018 - 2022

| No | Year | Economic Growth (%) |
|----|------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2018 | 6,26 |
| 2 | 2019 | 5,56 |
| 3 | 2020 | -2,34 |
| 4 | 2021 | 2,57 |
| 5 | 2022 | 2,30 |

Source: BPS of West Sulawesi Province, 2024.

The data in Table 1 illustrate fluctuations in economic growth, emphasizing the need for sustained efforts to strengthen key sectors such as agriculture and trade, which serve as the backbone of the regional economy. Understanding these growth dynamics and the factors influencing them is essential for formulating effective policies that enhance public welfare and promote sustainable economic growth in West Sulawesi. The formulation of this research problem focuses on four main aspects:

- 1) The partial effect of the agricultural sector on GRDP growth in West Sulawesi from 2017 to 2023.
- 2) The partial effect of the trade sector on GRDP growth during the same period.
- 3) The simultaneous effect of both sectors on GRDP growth.
- 4) The contribution of each sector to changes in the GRDP growth rate.

The objective of this study is to identify the impact of the agricultural and trade sectors, both individually and simultaneously, and to assess their contribution to GRDP growth. The findings aim to provide valuable insights for developing more effective economic policies for West Sulawesi Province.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a key indicator that measures the value-added of all economic activities within a region, reflecting the total output of goods and services produced. GRDP is used to evaluate regional economic performance and provides insight into how effectively a region utilizes its resources and conducts economic activities (Todaro, 2019). Fluctuations in GRDP indicate the dynamics of economic growth, which are influenced by various sectors, including agriculture, trade, and other industries (BPS West Sulawesi Province, 2022). In the context of West Sulawesi, GRDP serves as a crucial measure for assessing the economic impact of key sectors such as agriculture and trade. Analyzing GRDP helps in understanding each sector's contribution to regional economic growth and supports the formulation of effective policies (BPS West Sulawesi Province, 2022). Regular monitoring of GRDP trends is essential for responding to economic fluctuations and planning appropriate development strategies (BPS West Sulawesi Province, 2024).

2.2. Defining Economic Resilience and Key Components

The concept of economic resilience has evolved considerably, with various scholars providing their interpretations based on the contexts of their studies. A comprehensive definition of economic resilience includes not only the ability to withstand external shocks but also the capacity to recover from these disruptions and adapt to new circumstances. According to Rose (2004), economic resilience is the ability of an economy to maintain its functional integrity during and after shocks. However, resilience goes beyond mere survival—it entails adaptation to new conditions, thus ensuring that economies do not just return to a pre-crisis state, but evolve into a new equilibrium. In defining economic resilience, two critical components must be considered: resistance and recovery. Resistance refers to the ability of an economy to withstand or endure shocks without severe disruptions, while recovery pertains to the speed and extent to which the economy can return to its growth trajectory

following a crisis. Martin et al. (2016) emphasize that these two components are central to understanding economic resilience. They argue that the study of resilience should not focus solely on recovery, but also on the ability of economies to maintain stability in the face of initial disturbances. Understanding these components highlights that resilience in economic systems is not static, but a dynamic process. Economies must continuously evolve in response to external pressures, and resilience enables them to do so in a way that ensures long-term growth and stability. The concept of economic resilience is grounded in the idea that economies are dynamic systems that interact with their environment and must be flexible in responding to changes. By integrating both resistance and recovery, the concept acknowledges that resilient economies are not just able to survive crises, but are capable of adapting and transforming in response to unforeseen challenges.

Furthermore, the ability to measure economic resilience is crucial for policymakers and researchers to design policies that support the long-term stability of economies. Various indicators of resilience have been proposed, such as the strength of financial institutions, the flexibility of labor markets, and the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies. The goal is to provide policymakers with tools to measure resilience, which can, in turn, help design better strategies for building more resilient economies (Martin et al., 2016).

2.3. Agriculture Sector

The agricultural sector in West Sulawesi plays a crucial role in the regional economy, contributing significantly to GRDP. However, the sector faces several challenges that hinder its productivity, including ineffective farming techniques, low seed quality, and inadequate infrastructure (CIPS Indonesia, 2021). Issues related to irrigation systems and the adoption of modern technology further weaken the sector's performance, leading to declining crop yields and a reduced contribution to regional economic growth (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022).

Additionally, the agricultural sector in West Sulawesi struggles with limited access to technology and training, as well as insufficient infrastructure (CIPS Indonesia, 2021). The lack of storage facilities and poor transportation systems contribute to post-harvest losses and high distribution costs, ultimately affecting the sector's efficiency (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022). Addressing these issues is essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and strengthening its contribution to GRDP (CIPS Indonesia, 2021).

2.4. Trade Sector

The trade sector is a vital component of West Sulawesi's economy, contributing to regional income and economic growth (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022). Efficient trade facilitates the distribution of agricultural products and other goods to broader markets, thereby increasing regional revenue and economic expansion (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022). However, the sector faces several challenges, including poor infrastructure and high transportation costs, which hinder its efficiency and overall performance (CIPS Indonesia, 2021). The importance of the trade sector in driving regional economic growth is evident in its strong linkages with the agricultural sector (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022). Challenges in agriculture, such as low yields and post-harvest losses, directly impact trade sector performance (CIPS Indonesia, 2021). Therefore, improving infrastructure and expanding market access are crucial steps toward strengthening the trade sector, fostering sustainable and inclusive economic growth in West Sulawesi (BPS West Sulawesi, 2022).

3. RESEARCH METHOD AND MATERIALS

3.1. Research Methodology

This study employs both qualitative and quantitative data to analyze the influence of the agricultural and trade sectors on West Sulawesi's GRDP. Qualitative data was obtained through interviews and explanations from officials at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in Mamuju, West Sulawesi, providing in-depth insights into field processes (Silalahi, 2012). Quantitative data includes

information on the agricultural sector, trade sector, and economic growth of West Sulawesi from 2017 to 2023, sourced from the official BPS website (BPS West Sulawesi, 2023).

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through direct observation and interviews with relevant informants, while secondary data was obtained from documents and archives available at BPS West Sulawesi (Silalahi, 2012). The data collection process involved systematic observation, direct interviews, and documentation to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information used in the analysis (BPS West Sulawesi, 2023). To process and analyze the data, this research applies a deductive reasoning approach with a quantitative descriptive method. Data was analyzed using multiple linear regression to examine the relationship between the agricultural and trade sectors and GRDP (BPS West Sulawesi, 2023). The multiple linear regression model was utilized to measure the impact of both sectors on GRDP, with EVIEWS software used for precise analysis. Additionally, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was employed to assess the extent to which variations in GRDP could be explained by changes in the agricultural and trade sectors (BPS West Sulawesi, 2023).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Research Results

The purpose of this study is to determine the significant impact of the agricultural and trade sectors, both partially and simultaneously, on the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi during the 2017-2023 period. Additionally, this study aims to assess the contribution of the agricultural and trade sectors to changes in the GRDP growth rate over the same period.

The following table presents data on GRDP at constant prices by business sector in West Sulawesi Province from 2017 to 2024. This data highlights the contribution of each sector to GRDP and the annual changes, as illustrated below:

Table 2. GRDP at constant prices by business field in West Sulawesi Province

| Year | Agriculture Sector, | Trade Sector | Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) |
|------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| 2017 | 11,433,154.58 | 2,870,765.64 | 29,282,487.07 |
| 2018 | 20,126,378.64 | 5,055,788.71 | 51,730,696.97 |
| 2019 | 37,370,624.00 | 9,380,732.58 | 96,357,459.82 |
| 2020 | 71,869,623.70 | 18,045,468.09 | 185,232,152.90 |
| 2021 | 140,799,780.90 | 35,352,755.02 | 362,602,796.80 |
| 2022 | 270,166,407.30 | 67,834,744.40 | 695,923,106.50 |
| 2023 | 520,206,435.90 | 130,613,700.10 | 1,340,115,516.00 |
| 2024 | 212,669,404.60 | 53,398,223.11 | 547,834,949.70 |

Source : www.sulbar.go.id.

The data in Table 2 provides an overview of GRDP at constant prices in West Sulawesi Province from 2017 to 2024, focusing on the contributions of the agricultural and trade sectors. This study aims to assess the significant impact of both sectors on GRDP growth and their respective contributions to economic change. In 2017, the total GRDP of West Sulawesi was 29,282,487.07, with the agriculture sector contributing 11,433,154.58 and the trade sector contributing 2,870,765.64. The agriculture sector held the dominant share, accounting for approximately 39% of the total GRDP, while the trade sector contributed around 10%.

Entering 2018, there was a significant increase in these figures. The total GRDP rose to 51,730,696.97, with the agriculture sector contributing 20,126,378.64 and the trade sector contributing 5,055,788.71. While the agriculture sector's contribution remained stable at around 39% of the total GRDP, the trade sector experienced a relatively larger increase. In 2019, the data continued to show an upward trend in GRDP growth, which sharply increased to 96,357,459.82. The agriculture sector contributed 37,370,624.00, while the trade sector contributed 9,380,732.58.

The agriculture sector's share remained around 39%, while the trade sector saw further growth, indicating a positive trend in its contribution.

The year 2020 witnessed a remarkable surge in total GRDP, reaching 185,232,152.90. Both the agriculture and trade sectors experienced significant growth, with contributions of 71,869,623.70 and 18,045,468.09, respectively. The agriculture sector continued to account for around 39% of the total GRDP, while the trade sector contributed approximately 10%, demonstrating the crucial role of both sectors in driving GRDP growth during this period. In 2021, the total GRDP increased significantly to 362,602,796.80, with the agriculture sector contributing 140,799,780.90 and the trade sector contributing 35,352,755.02. The agriculture sector's contribution remained stable at 39%, while the trade sector contributed around 10%. This substantial growth reflects a significant expansion in both sectors.

The year 2022 marked a period of remarkable contributions from the agriculture and trade sectors to GRDP, which reached 695,923,106.50. The agriculture sector contributed 270,166,407.30, while the trade sector contributed 67,834,744.40. The agriculture sector's contribution remained stable at 39%, while the trade sector experienced significant growth, maintaining a 10% contribution. By 2023, the total GRDP surged sharply to 1,340,115,516.00, with the agriculture sector contributing 520,206,435.90 and the trade sector contributing 130,613,700.10. Although the agriculture sector's share remained at 39% of the total GRDP, the trade sector showed substantial growth, maintaining its 10% contribution. This significant increase highlights the strong economic growth in West Sulawesi during this period. However, data for 2024 indicates a decline in total GRDP to 547,834,949.70, with the agriculture sector contributing 212,669,404.60 and the trade sector contributing 53,398,223.11. The agriculture sector's contribution remained at 39% of the total GRDP, while the trade sector maintained its 10% share. This decline may reflect economic fluctuations or structural shifts in the regional economy, requiring further analysis to understand its causes and implications.

4.2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

- 1) Partial Test Analysis of the Agricultural Sector on the Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi in the period 2017-2023

Table 3. Correlation Coefficient

| Model | Variables | Un std Coefficients | Std Coefficients | t | Sig. | 95.0% Confidence Interval for B | Collinearity Statistics |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Lower Bound |
| Dependent Variable: GRDP Growth Rate | Constant | -53,239 | 50,344 | | -1.058 | 0.331 | -176,427 |
| | Agriculture Sector | 2.576 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 11,665 | 0.000 | 2.576 |
| | Constant | -57,426 | 54,996 | | -1.044 | 0.337 | -191,997 |
| | Trade Sector | 10.260 | 0.001 | 1.000 | 10,678 | 0.000 | |

The t-test analysis was conducted to assess the effect of independent variables on the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi. The results showed significant findings for the tested variables.

- Agricultural Sector: The t-value obtained was 11,665.550, with a significance value (p-value) of 0.000. This result indicates that the agricultural sector has a highly significant influence on GRDP growth. The very high t-value and p-value far below the conventional significance level (0.05) confirm that the agriculture sector's coefficient is significantly different from zero.
- Trade Sector: The t-value obtained was 10,678.826, with a significance value of 0.000. This suggests that the trade sector also has a highly significant impact on GRDP growth. The high t-value and statistically significant p-value reinforce the crucial role of the trade sector in economic growth.

Overall, both the agricultural and trade sectors have a highly significant influence on GRDP growth in West Sulawesi, as indicated by the very high t-values and extremely low significance values.

2) Simultaneous Test Analysis of the Agricultural and Trade Sectors on the Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi (2017-2023)

The F-test analysis was conducted to evaluate the combined effect of the agricultural and trade sectors on the growth rate of GRDP in West Sulawesi. Two separate regression models were employed, with each model testing the impact of one independent sector on the dependent variable (GRDP growth rate). Below is a comprehensive narrative and table that summarizes the F-test results from both analyses.

The F-test result for the Agricultural Sector shows a very high F-value of 136,085,062.042, with a significance value (p-value) of 0.000. This indicates that the regression model, in which the agricultural sector serves as an independent variable, significantly explains the variation in the growth rate of GRDP. The very low p-value confirms that the agricultural sector has a strong and significant influence on economic growth.

Similarly, the F-test result for the Trade Sector reveals a high F-value of 114,037,315.965, with a significance value of 0.000. This suggests that the regression model, which considers the trade sector as an independent variable, also significantly explains variations in GRDP growth. Just like the agricultural sector, the very low p-value highlights the trade sector's significant contribution to economic growth. Overall, both F-tests demonstrate that each sector—agriculture and trade—has a significant influence on GRDP growth when analyzed individually. The results confirm that these sectors play a crucial role in the regional economic model.

Table 4. F-Test Results

| Model | Predictor | Sum of Squares (SS) | df | Mean Square (MS) | F | Sig. |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----|------------------|-------------|-------|
| Agriculture Sector | Agriculture Sector | 1.39E+15 | 1 | 1.39E+15 | 136,085,062 | 0.000 |
| Residuals | | 61.29E+09 | 6 | 10.22E+09 | | |
| Total | | 1.39E+15 | 7 | | | |
| Trade Sector | Trade Sector | 1.39E+15 | 1 | 1.39E+15 | 114,037,316 | 0.000 |
| Residuals | | 73.14E+09 | 6 | 12.19E+09 | | |
| Total | | 1.39E+15 | 7 | | | |

Table 4 presents the F-test results of the regression analysis involving two independent variables—the agriculture sector and the trade sector—on the GRDP growth rate

- The Sum of Squares (SS) represents the total variation explained by the regression model.
- The Mean Square (MS) calculates the average explained and unexplained variation.
- The F-value measures the ratio of explained variability to unexplained variability.
- The significance value (Sig.) indicates the statistical reliability of the model.

The very high F-values and extremely low significance values (0.000) for both sectors confirm that the agriculture and trade sectors have a significant and strong influence on GRDP growth. These findings highlight their importance as key predictors in the economic model analyzed.

3) Analysis of the Contribution of the Agricultural and Trade Sectors to Changes in the GRDP Growth Rate in West Sulawesi (2017-2023)

This study aims to analyze the significant influence of the agricultural and trade sectors on the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi from 2017 to 2023. The analysis incorporates quantitative data from both sectors to assess their respective contributions to

regional economic changes. In 2017, the agricultural sector contributed 11,433,154.58 to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Sulawesi, accounting for approximately 39% of the total GRDP of 29,282,487.07. The sector's proportion remained stable over the years, highlighting its consistent dominance in the regional economy. In 2018, the sector's contribution increased to 20,126,378.64, maintaining 39% of the total GRDP, which rose to 51,730,696.97.

Significant growth was observed in 2019, with the agricultural sector's contribution jumping to 37,370,624.00, while its proportion remained at 39% of the GRDP, which had increased to 96,357,459.82. In 2020, the sector saw a notable increase, reaching 71,869,623.70, although its share of the GRDP remained steady at 39%, with the total GRDP increasing to 185,232,152.90. In 2021, the agricultural sector's contribution surged to 140,799,780.90, maintaining its 39% proportion of the GRDP, which grew significantly to 362,602,796.80. This growth trend continued in 2022, with the sector contributing 270,166,407.30, keeping its 39% share as the GRDP expanded to 695,923,106.50. In 2023, the agriculture sector's contribution sharply increased to 520,206,435.90, maintaining a stable 39% share of the GRDP, which surged to 1,340,115,516.00. However, data for 2024 shows a decline in the sector's contribution to 212,669,404.60, while its proportion remained at 39%, with the GRDP dropping to 547,834,949.70. This decline may indicate shifts in regional economic dynamics, requiring further analysis to understand the underlying causes and implications.

The trade sector in 2017 contributed 2,870,765.64, representing approximately 10% of the total GRDP of 29,282,487.07. In 2018, its contribution increased to 5,055,788.71, while its proportion remained at 10%, as the GRDP rose to 51,730,696.97. In 2019, the trade sector's contribution further grew to 9,380,732.58, maintaining a stable 10% share of the total GRDP of 96,357,459.82.

A significant increase occurred in 2020, with the trade sector's contribution reaching 18,045,468.09, while its share remained at 10% of the GRDP, which grew to 185,232,152.90. In 2021, the trade sector contributed 35,352,755.02, continuing its 10% proportion as the GRDP expanded to 362,602,796.80. In 2022, the trade sector's contribution rose to 67,834,744.40, maintaining a 10% share of the total GRDP, which increased to 695,923,106.50. The year 2023 saw a substantial increase in the trade sector's contribution to 130,613,700.10, with its share remaining at 10% as the GRDP surged to 1,340,115,516.00.

However, data for 2024 shows a decline in the trade sector's contribution to 53,398,223.11, while its proportion remained stable at 10%, as the GRDP decreased to 547,834,949.70. Like the agricultural sector, this decline suggests economic fluctuations that require further investigation to assess their broader impact. This analysis highlights that the agriculture sector consistently played a dominant role in the GRDP, maintaining a stable contribution of around 39% from 2017 to 2023. Meanwhile, the trade sector, though contributing a smaller proportion, showed significant growth over the years. Both sectors have been crucial to the economy of West Sulawesi, with the agricultural sector as the primary contributor and the trade sector as a steadily growing factor. The decline in contribution in 2024 for both sectors suggests potential shifts in economic dynamics, warranting further analysis to understand the implications for regional economic growth.

5. CONCLUSION

The results indicate that the agriculture and trade sectors have had a highly significant impact on the growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in West Sulawesi from 2017 to 2023. Based on regression analysis, the agricultural sector recorded a t-value of 11,665.550 with a significance value (p-value) of 0.000, confirming its strong influence on GRDP growth. Similarly, the trade sector had a t-value of 10,678.826 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating that its contribution to GRDP is also highly significant. The F-test results further validate the impact of both sectors, with F-values of 136,085,062.042 for the agricultural sector and 114,037,315.965 for the trade sector, confirming that each sector individually contributes significantly to variations in West Sulawesi's GRDP.

Over the study period, the agriculture sector consistently contributed around 39% to the GRDP, underscoring its dominant role in the regional economy. Meanwhile, the trade sector, though contributing a smaller proportion, demonstrated a positive growth trend, maintaining a stable contribution of around 10% of GRDP. The notable increase in the trade sector's contribution in

2023 and the decline in contributions from both sectors in 2024 suggest economic fluctuations that require further investigation. Overall, these findings confirm that the agriculture and trade sectors are key drivers of economic growth in West Sulawesi, with the agriculture sector playing a dominant role and the trade sector showing significant growth potential.

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