

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND THE FISHERIES SECTOR TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the contribution of the agricultural sector and the fisheries sector to economic growth in West Java during the period 2008-2023. The data used are secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis method uses multiple linear regression to test the relationship between independent variables (agricultural sector and fisheries sector) and the dependent variable (economic growth of West Java). The results of the study indicate that the agricultural sector has a positive and significant influence on the economic growth of West Java, with a significant contribution to increasing Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Conversely, the fisheries sector shows a negative but insignificant influence on economic growth. The dependence of the fisheries sector is greatly influenced by weather conditions and other challenges, causing its contribution to be less stable. In conclusion, the agricultural sector is the main pillar supporting economic growth in West Java, while the fisheries sector requires a better and more effective management strategy to increase its contribution to the economic growth of West Java.

Keywords: *Agricultural sector, Fisheries sector, West Java Economic Growth*

1. INTRODUCTION

For a country, economic growth is one of the important indicators in assessing the progress of the country's economy, including Indonesia. Economic growth is the process of increasing output per capita in the long term. A country's economy is considered to be developing and progressing when the level of economic activity is higher than what has been achieved previously. Indonesia's economy is inseparable from the contribution of various regions which in aggregate can encourage national economic growth. A developed and advanced economy is

caused by positive and increasing growth on an ongoing basis.

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that support economic growth in West Java, which includes food crops, horticulture, and plantations, has long been a leading sector that dominates the regional economy. With the potential for abundant agricultural areas, West Java excels in this regard, therefore the West Java agricultural sector is not only able to meet the needs of the community but also plays a role in the national market. The agricultural sector also dominates in absorbing most of the labor force in West Java Province.

The agricultural sector in agrarian countries, especially Indonesia, has an important role, where most of the population is highly dependent on the primary sector, especially the agricultural sector. Because it has an important role in providing food for the Indonesian population. However, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategic Plan Report 2020-2024, conversion of agricultural land can result in decreased food production, investment losses, agroecosystem degradation, and loss of agricultural traditions and culture. This has an impact on reducing the size of farming land and decreasing the welfare of farmers, so that agricultural activities can no longer guarantee a decent life for farmers.

Fisheries sector resources are very important for people's lives and have the potential to become the main driver of the national economy. Indonesia, with its abundant resources, has a fisheries industry that is based on local resources and shows high excellence, seen from the great potential it has.

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Geographically, the Pantura (North Coast) region of West Java has great potential in the agriculture and fisheries sectors due to its location in the lowlands and coastal areas. This potential is much higher compared to areas with mountainous topography. This geographical advantage makes the West Java North Coast ideal for the development of productive agricultural land and sustainable aquaculture. Furthermore, easier accessibility to sea routes supports the distribution of crops and fish catches, which contributes significantly to the region's economy.

The fisheries sector has a major impact on economic growth in West Java. The sector plays an important role in providing a source of protein for the community, increasing income, and creating jobs. The development of the fisheries sector in Pangandaran Regency can increase Local Own Revenue through effective strategies. West Java has great potential in the fisheries sector, both from capture fisheries and aquaculture, which can drive economic growth. However, the sector faces challenges such as dependence on weather conditions and the impact of the pandemic, which can affect catches and revenues. Overall, the development of the fisheries sector is considered as one of the effective strategies

to improve the regional economy and people's welfare in West Java. Therefore, despite their great potential, the agriculture and fisheries sectors have not maximised their contribution to West Java's economic growth due to issues of efficiency, land conversion, dependence on natural resources and poor working conditions.

The influence of the agriculture and fisheries sectors on economic growth in West Java is quite significant, given the region's abundant natural resource potential. Both sectors are an important part of West Java's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), so increased production in the agriculture and fisheries sectors can have a positive impact on economic growth. The agricultural sector plays a role in providing foodstuffs, while the fisheries sector provides an important source of protein to fulfill people's nutritional needs. In addition, both sectors also absorb large amounts of labor, contributing to the reduction of unemployment.

Research by Desta et al. (2023) found that production in the fisheries sector significantly increases national gross domestic product (GDP). M. Zulkarnain's (2013) research shows that increasing the value of aquaculture production increases the GDP value of the fisheries sector in Indonesia. Amanina et al. (2024) found that the agriculture and fisheries sectors significantly influence regional economic

growth, particularly in Sukabumi Regency. Previous studies have proven that both the agriculture and fisheries sectors have a positive influence on economic growth. However, no research has simultaneously analysed the influence of these two sectors on economic growth in West Java Province.

Therefore, this study is important in filling this gap and providing an empirical basis for regional economic policy development based on primary sectors. Based on the research background above, the problems that will be discussed in this study are as follows: (1) How does the agricultural sector affect economic growth in West Java?: (2) How does the fisheries sector affect economic growth in West Java?; (3) Is there an influence of agriculture and fisheries sector on economic growth in West Java?

Contribution of this study: (1) Theoretical contributions: providing empirical evidence on the relationship between the agriculture and fisheries sectors and economic growth at provincial level (West Java). Developing literature on the primary sector and regional development in Indonesia, particularly in coastal areas such as Pantura and Pangandaran. (2) Practical contributions: Providing input for local governments to inform economic development policy based on leading sectors. Assisting in formulating

strategies to increase the productivity and welfare of farmers and fishermen in West Java. Encouraging sustainable economic development through the efficient, environmentally friendly management of the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Novelty of this study: Focusing on two primary sectors (agriculture and fisheries) simultaneously in a single analytical model. Using regional data from West Java to examine the impact of the sectors on regional economic growth rather than national growth. Providing an empirical basis for formulating regional economic policies based on local resources.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture Sector

Indonesia is known as a developing country with an agricultural or agrarian sector that has vast agricultural land that can be utilized by the community as a livelihood. The agricultural sector in Indonesia can not only be used as a livelihood for the population, but can also be used to improve the Indonesian economy.

Agriculture plays a very important role in the development of a region and the economy, with agriculture expected to be able to create jobs for the population, as a

source of income and as a means of doing business.

As an agrarian country, many Indonesians have livelihoods as farmers. Because it is from the agricultural sector that people can fulfill their needs well. There are around 60% of the Indonesian people think that agriculture is one of the sectors that has a very large role in increasing Indonesia's economic growth. (Kusumaningrum, 2019)

According to Budi Kolonjono, some of the reasons underlying the importance of agriculture in Indonesia are:

1. The potential of its resources is large and diverse
2. The share of national income is quite large
3. The size of the population that depends on this sector
4. Being the basis of growth in rural areas

In addition, the agricultural sector also has a contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (BPS 2016), 1.51% horticultural crops, 3.42% food crops, 3.46% plantation crops, 1.62% livestock, 0.20% agricultural and hunting services, 2.56% fisheries, and 0.69% forestry.

Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector is an important aspect of the economy that contributes to national economic development. This sector plays a role in the provision of

protein food, foreign exchange earnings, and job creation. The fisheries sector plays an important role in providing various jobs for rural communities and meeting the food needs of the entire population. This sector provides a significant contribution, besides that the fisheries sector also serves as the backbone of the economic life of coastal communities.

According to Hempel and Pauly (2002), Fisheries can be defined as the exploitation of biological resources originating from the sea. This definition specifically discusses marine fisheries, because fisheries also include other activities such as aquaculture or farming.

According to Daryanto (2007), resources in the fisheries sector are very important assets for people's lives. In addition, this sector has the potential to become a prime mover in the national economy. This is based on several important factors. First, Indonesia has abundant fisheries resources, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Second, the fisheries industry has a close relationship with other sectors. Third, our fisheries industry is based on national resources, which is often referred to as a national resource-based industry.

According to Nontji 2005, Indonesia is an archipelago with a larger sea area than its land area. The total area of Indonesia with a 12-mile sea lane is five

million km² consisting of a land area of 1.9 million km², a territorial sea of 0.3 million km² and archipelagic waters of 2.8 million km². This means that all of Indonesia's seas total 3.1 million km². or about 62 percent of the entire Indonesian territory. In addition, Indonesia is also the country with the longest coastline in the world with a total coastline length of around 81,000 km. This large sea area makes Indonesia superior in the fisheries and marine sectors.

Previous Research

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the agriculture and fisheries sectors have a significant influence on economic growth in Indonesia, although the contribution varies. In the agricultural sector, investment (PMDN) shows a significant positive impact on GRDP, while the size of paddy fields has a negative effect, and labor is not significant, indicating the need to increase efficiency and productivity. Framework of Thought

In a country, economic growth plays a very important role. Economic growth is a sustained positive change in economic conditions. To achieve economic growth, a country needs considerable capital resources. However, efforts to mobilize these capital resources are often hampered by various obstacles, including challenges in mobilizing development capital.

The agricultural sector is a sector that plays a strategic and important role in the national economy and in supporting people's lives. Its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, and domestic food supply is significant. People's awareness of this vital role has made many of them remain active in agricultural activities even though the country has transformed into an industrialized country. In this context, controlling agricultural land is one of the crucial national policies to maintain the sustainability of the primary agricultural industry in terms of food provision.

The fisheries sector plays an important role in West Java's economy by providing a source of protein, increasing income, and creating jobs. The huge potential in capture fisheries and aquaculture can increase local revenue through taxes and levies. However, challenges such as dependence on weather and the impact of the pandemic affect yields and revenues.

Hypothesis Development

Hypotheses are temporary answers to questions posed in research, because the formulation of research problems has been stated in the form of a question sentence. It is said to be temporary because the answer is only based on relevant theories and not yet on empirical facts collected from data.

Thus, hypotheses can be referred to as theoretical answers to the formulation of research problems, and not empirical answers. Sugioyono (2016: 63)

Based on the formulation of the problem and the previous theoretical framework, the hypothesis in the study is as follows:

H1 : There is an influence of the Agricultural Sector on West Java Economic Growth

The first hypothesis states that there is an influence exerted by variable X1 (Agricultural Sector) on Y (West Java Economic Growth). This hypothesis has been proven by (Anggreanie & Zulaikha, 2022). With the title "Analysis of the Effect of the Agricultural Sector on the GDRP of the Agricultural Sector in Indonesia in 2015-2021", this study shows that the results of the analysis of the agricultural sector have a significant effect with a positive relationship on the economic growth of West Java.

This research is also in line with research conducted by (Amanina et al., 2024) with the title "Analysis of the Potential of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors in Economic Development in Sukabumi Regency". The results of this study indicate that the agricultural sector drives economic growth in West Java.

H2 : There is an influence of the Fisheries Sector on Economic Growth in West Java

The second hypothesis states that there is an influence exerted by variable X2 (Fisheries Sector) on variable Y (West Java economic growth). This hypothesis has been proven by research conducted by (M. Zulkarnain, 2013) with the title "Analysis of the Effect of Aquaculture Production Value on Gross Domestic Product of the Fisheries Sector in Indonesia". The results of this study indicate that if mariculture production is increased, it will increase the value of Gross Domestic Product of Fisheries in Indonesia.

This research is also in line with research conducted by Desta et al. (2023) with the title "The Effect of the Fisheries Sector on Indonesia's GDP". The results of this study show that the amount of fisheries production has a significant effect on GDP.

H3 : There is an influence of the Agriculture Sector and the Fisheries Sector on West Java Economic Growth

The first hypothesis states that there is an influence exerted by variable X1 (Agricultural Sector) and variable X2 (Fisheries Sector) on variable Y (West Java economic growth). This hypothesis has been proven by research from (Amanina et al., 2024) with the title "Analysis of the Potential of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors in Economic

Development in Sukabumi Regency" which shows the results that the agricultural sector and the fisheries sector have an influence on economic growth.

3. METHOD

The object of this research is the influence of the Agriculture Sector and the Fisheries Sector on the growth of the West Java Economy.

The unit of analysis in this study is the Agriculture Sector, the Fisheries Sector and West Java Economic Growth recorded at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the period 2008-2023.

In this study, the descriptive verification method was carried out on the agricultural sector and the fisheries sector recorded at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Java in the 2008-2023 period.

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data

The data source used is secondary data In this study, the secondary data obtained is from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the period 2008 - 2023.

The data collection technique in this research is literature study. Literature study sources are obtained through journals and websites related to the research topic.

The population in this study is the agricultural sector, the fisheries sector, and the economic growth of West Java

registered at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

The sample of this research is the agricultural sector, the fisheries sector, and economic growth in West Java registered with BPS for the period 2008-2023 and total observation for this research is 48.

Sampling in the study used purposive sampling, with the following criteria:

1. Agricultural sector data recorded at BPS West Java in the period 2008- 2023
2. Fisheries sector data registered at BPS West Java in the period 2008-2023
3. West Java economic growth data (GRDP at constant prices) in the period 2008-2023

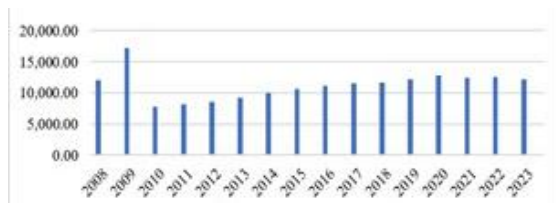


Figure 1. West Java Fisheries Sector

Validity and Reliability Test

Multiple linear regression can be expressed in a mathematical equation as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

Description:

Y = west java economic growth

a = Constant

b_1, b_2 = Regression coefficient

X_1 = Agriculture Sector

X_2 = Fisheries Sector e = Error

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. West Java Fisheries Sector Data

Period	Fisheries Sector
2008	12,000.00
2009	17,264.00
2010	7,799.23
2011	8,166.70
2012	8,560.03
2013	9,179.72
2014	9,922.55
2015	10,601.99
2016	11,134.68
2017	11,487.93
2018	11,610.79
2019	12,164.17
2020	12,873.62
2021	12,494.56
2022	12,508.22
2023	12,207.97

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

It can be seen that the Fisheries Sector Data for the 2008-2023 Period shows an increasing percentage level from 2008-2009, but in 2009 to 2010 the fisheries sector decreased significantly, a decrease due to marine pollution on the coast of the Pantura Coast, but the decline only lasted for one year. This means that the fisheries sector has increased again consistently from 2011-2020 but the increase is not too significant from year to year. Then, in 2021 it decreased again due to the post-pandemic covid 19. The highest increase in the fisheries sector was in 2009 amounting to IDR 17,264.00 billion, and the lowest fisheries sector was in 2010 amounting to IDR 7,799.23 billion. Thus, the fisheries sector in West Java in the period 2008-2023 experienced fluctuating growth, meaning that the fisheries sector has experienced instability over the past 16 years, which has dominantly declined shows that the economic growth data of

West Java in the period 2008-2023 has a percentage rate that increases from year to year. The increase in economic growth in West Java which experienced a significant increase occurred in 2009 to 2010, namely from IDR 303410.00 billion to IDR 906685.76 billion. From 2010-2019 it has increased but not significantly. Then, in 2020 economic growth decreased due to the co-19 pandemic which had an impact on economic activities in every region to the country. However, West Java's economic growth managed to stimulate its economic growth back in 2021 so that it increased until 2023. The highest increase in economic growth was in 2023, amounting to IDR 1669416.85 billion, while the lowest economic growth was in 2008, amounting to IDR 290,170.00 billion. Thus, economic growth or GDP of West Java has experienced increasing economic growth over the past 16 years (2008-2023).

Table 2. West Java Economic Growth Data

Economic Growth Data in West Java (Billion Rupiah)

Period	West Java GDP
2008	290,170.00
2009	303,410.00
2010	906,685.76
2011	965,622.06
2012	1,028,409.74
2013	1,093,543.55
2014	1,149,216.06
2015	1,207,232.34
2016	1,275,619.24
2017	1,343,662.14
2018	1,419,624.14
2019	1,490,959.69
2020	1,453,380.72
2021	1,507,746.39
2022	1,589,984.93
2023	1,669,416.85

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



Figure 2. West Java Economic Growth

Economic growth is also defined simply as an increase in total output (GDP) in the long term regardless of whether the increase is smaller or greater than the rate of population growth and whether it is followed by growth in the structure of the economy or not.

Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional public income in a given period. In other words, in macroeconomic terms, economic growth is the addition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which means an

increase in National Income / GN. (Soleh, 2015).

Table 3. Agricultural, Fisheries and Economic Growth Data

Data on the Agricultural Sector, Fisheries Sector, and Economic Growth in West Java (Billion Rupiah)

Period	Agricultural Sector	Fisheries Sector	Economic Growth in West Java
2008	72,517.61	12,000.00	290,170.00
2009	75,725.19	17,264.00	303,410.00
2010	80,297.10	7,799.23	906,685.76
2011	79,271.86	8,166.70	955,622.06
2012	78,882.97	8,580.03	1,028,409.74
2013	82,302.85	9,179.72	1,092,543.55
2014	81,841.28	9,922.55	1,149,216.06
2015	81,323.88	10,601.99	1,207,232.34
2016	85,100.82	11,134.68	1,275,619.24
2017	87,293.75	11,487.93	1,343,662.14
2018	89,227.94	11,610.79	1,419,624.14
2019	91,600.55	12,164.17	1,490,959.69
2020	93,300.32	12,873.62	1,453,380.72
2021	94,977.48	12,494.56	1,507,746.39
2022	99,776.74	12,508.22	1,589,984.93
2023	100,194.31	12,207.97	1,659,416.85

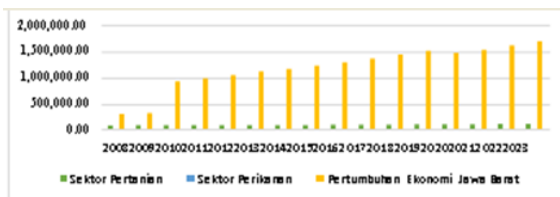


Figure 3. Agricultural, Fisheries and Economic Growth Data

The increase in economic growth is quite good, one of which is supported by the agricultural sector, which is proven to contribute to the economic growth of West Java by providing increased income, namely when economic growth increases the agricultural sector also experiences positive growth and increases. Meanwhile, in contrast to the fisheries sector which has fluctuating growth and tends to decline, it shows that the fisheries sector does not really contribute to Java's economic growth in the 2008-2023 period.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis is an analysis conducted to assess the characteristics of the data that has been collected.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics

Results of Descriptive Statistical Test

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Y	1,168,417.73	407,486.48	16
X1	85,914.67	8,315.21	16
X2	15,636.83	16,761.43	16

Source: Processed SPSS Data, 2024

Table 5. Multiple Regression Output

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		Collinearity Statistics			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Tolerance	VIF		
1	(Constant)	-2558002.099	527275.853	-4.851	.000						
	X1	43.610	8.603	.800	.735	.000	.898	.896	.879	1.026	
	X2	-1.298	2.978	-.053	.436	.670	-.194	-.120	-.053	.975	1.026

Source: Processed SPSS Data, 2024

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

$$Y = -2558002.099 + 43.610X_1 - 1.298X_2 + e$$

The table is the result of multiple linear regression analysis with economic growth as the dependent variable, which has a regression coefficient value of $-2558002.099 + 43.610 X_1 + -1.298X_2 + e$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

1. The constant value (a) has a negative value of -2558002.099. This means that there is an influence in the opposite direction between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Therefore, if all agricultural sector variables (X1) and fisheries sector

- variables (X2) are 0, economic growth in West Java will be - 2558002.099.
2. The regression coefficient value for the agricultural sector variable (X1) is 43,610. This shows that if the agricultural sector in West Java experiences an increase of 1, the economic growth of West Java will increase by 43,610.
 3. The Effect of the Fisheries Sector on West Java Economic Growth in 2008-2023 (X2) is -1.298. This indicates that if the fisheries sector variable increases by 1, the economic growth of West Java will decrease by 1.298.
 4. The error part (e) symbolizes the influence of other variables not included in the model.

The regression coefficient value for the fisheries sector variable West Java Agricultural Sector 2008-2023 in this study is as an independent variable (X1), using data measurement tools available at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Based on the results of the study, the agricultural sector has a significant influence on the economic growth of West Java in 2008-2023. This is because the agricultural sector is one of the important sectors that can contribute to economic growth, especially contributing to economic growth in each region. By using data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, we can find out and

measure how the agricultural sector is growing in each region. West Java is one of the regions known for its agricultural sector that contributes well to regional economic growth. Thus, the results of this study are in line with the statement that West Java's economic growth is supported by the agricultural sector. Where, the results of this study the agricultural sector of West Java in the 2008-2023 period has increased from year to year, especially the highest increase was in 2023 amounting to Rp 100,194.31 billion or an increase of 0.20% from the previous year. These results indicate that there is a positive influence between the agricultural sector on the economic growth of West Java in the period 2008-2023.

The West Java fisheries sector in 2008-2023 in this study as variable X2 whose data is obtained from BPS shows fluctuating growth rates. The data is processed using SPSS so that the results show that the fisheries sector has no influence on the economic growth of West Java in 2008-2023. This is because the fisheries sector tends to decline and does not contribute to the economy of West Java. The lowest decline occurred in 2010 by 37.7%. The absence of a good contribution can be caused by several assumptions, including government policies that do not fully support the modernization of the fisheries sector and sustainable

management of fisheries resources, which can hamper the growth of this sector.

Lack of support for small-scale fishers and limited access to resources are also challenges. In addition, there is limited infrastructure and technology: Fishermen in West Java generally use traditional fishing gear that is less efficient. Limited access to modern technology hinders the improvement of productivity and quality of fish catches and Fisheries production in West Java experiences fluctuations that are influenced by seasonal factors, climate change, and the condition of aquatic ecosystems.

The findings of this study have important implications for the economic development of West Java. The government needs to pay attention to the development of these two sectors with appropriate and sustainable policy support. The government can provide incentives, facilities, and assistance to increase the productivity of the agriculture and fisheries sectors. These efforts include technology modernization, infrastructure strengthening, easy access to financing, and training to improve human resource capacity.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research on economic sector related analysis. With the object of research on the Agricultural

Sector and the Fisheries Sector on Economic Growth in West Java in 2008-2023. The agricultural sector has a positive and significant influence on economic growth in West Java. The contribution of this sector can be seen through the increase in West Java's GRDP during the 2008-2023 period. Meanwhile, the fisheries sector shows no influence on West Java's economic growth. Based on the results of regression analysis, the agricultural sector has a positive effect on economic growth, while the fisheries sector does not have a significant effect.

Based on the analysis on the coefficient of determination, it is known that the level of economic growth in West Java is influenced by the agricultural sector and the fisheries sector by 81% and the rest is influenced by other factors. While the results of regression testing can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results, the agricultural sector (X_1) and the fisheries sector (X_2) affect the Economic Growth of West Java in the period 2008-2023.
2. Based on the results, the agricultural sector (X_1) affects the economic growth of West Java in the period 2008-2023.
3. Based on the results, the fisheries sector (X_2) has no effect on the economic growth of West Java in the period 2008-2023.

The implication of this research show that high or increasing GDP indicates positive economic growth in West Java, which is useful for creating new jobs, increasing people's income, and increasing purchasing power, which ultimately fulfills people's welfare and makes public services more evenly distributed.

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