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Original Article

The Impact of Rice Production on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Agricultural Sector in Indonesia in 2024

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Abstract

The agricultural sector occupies a pivotal position within the Indonesian economy, particularly in underpinning food sovereignty and galvanising regional economic advancement. From an Islamic economic standpoint, productive endeavours constitute an integral manifestation of earth stewardship (isti'mar al-ardh), as divinely ordained in QS. Hud: 61, and must be inexorably oriented toward the collective amelioration of societal welfare. This article aims to identify the bearing of rice cultivation output upon the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the agricultural sector across Indonesia in 2024. Employing a quantitative epistemological paradigm, this study draws upon secondary data procured from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), encompassing cross-sectional observations spanning 38 provincial jurisdictions throughout Indonesia. The analytical instrumentation deployed is simple linear regression. Empirical findings corroborate that rice production exerts an affirmative and statistically consequential influence upon the agricultural sector's GRDP, evidenced by a probability value of 0.0000 (<0.05). The regression coefficient of 0.365528 denotes that an incremental augmentation in rice production is concomitantly accompanied by a commensurate ascendancy in agricultural GRDP. The coefficient of determination (R-squared) of 0.677635 substantiates that rice production explicates 67.76% of the observed variability in the agricultural sector's GRDP. Accordingly, rice cultivation output assumes an indispensable role in buttressing the operational performance of Indonesia's agricultural sector. This empirical corroboration affirms that the amplification of rice production not only catalyses macroeconomic proliferation but also resonates consonantly with the Islamic economic tenet of attaining comprehensive prosperity (falah) and overarching communal beneficence.

Keywords: Agricultural Sector GRDP, Cross-Sectional Data Regression, Islamic Economics, Rice Production.

1. Introduction

The agricultural sector constitutes one of the most strategically consequential pillars of the Indonesian economy, given its indispensable role in sustaining food provisioning, absorbing the labour force, and augmenting its contributory share to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). According to Badan Pusat Statistik (2024), The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors continue to make a significant contribution to the national GDP, accounting for around 12–13% in recent years, and thus remain key sectors within Indonesia's economic structure.

The primary commodity in the food crop sector is rice (Prihady & Djinar, 2022; Rozi et al., 2023). As an agrarian country, Indonesia has a relatively high level of rice production. According to data by Badan Pusat Statistik (2024b), The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors continue to make a significant contribution to the national GDP, accounting for around 12–13% in recent years, and thus remain key sectors within Indonesia's economic structure.

The primary commodity in the food crop sector is rice. As an agrarian country, Indonesia has a relatively high level of rice production. According to data (BPS, 2025, 2026). In theory, an increase in rice production will lead to an increase in agricultural sector output, as reflected in the regional gross domestic product (GRDP). This is consistent with production function theory, which states that output is influenced by production inputs such as land, labour and technology (Nicholson, 2012). Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, written by Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, explains that relationships between economic variables can be analysed using linear regression to examine the empirical impact of independent variables on dependent variables (Wooldridge, 2016).

From an Islamic economic perspective, the agricultural sector holds a very important position as it is directly linked to the fulfilment of basic human needs *(maqashid al-shariah)*, particularly in safeguarding life *(hifz al-nafs)*. Islam encourages productive activities, including agriculture, as part of the effort to cultivate the earth *(isti'mar al-ardh)*. This is as explained in the Qur'an on Q.S. Hud (61).

This verse indicates that humans have a responsibility to manage natural resources productively and sustainably. In this context, rice production has not only economic value, but also religious and social responsibility. Furthermore, in modern Islamic economic studies, the agricultural sector is viewed as a real sector that must be strengthened as it has a direct impact on the welfare of society. According to M. Umer Chapra, the development of real sectors such as agriculture is key to creating economic justice and equitable income distribution (Chapra, 2016). Consequently, an increase in rice production is expected not only to boost the agricultural sector's GRDP but also to improve the wider public's welfare.

However, the relationship between rice production and the agricultural sector's GRDP is not always linear across regions. This is due to differences in regional economic structures, productivity levels, land area, and agricultural production efficiency. For example, regions with high rice production do not necessarily have a high contribution to the agricultural GRDP if other economic sectors are more dominant. Despite the significance of this issue, several research gaps remain inadequately addressed in the existing literature. First, most previous studies examining the relationship between rice production and agricultural GRDP have focused on national-level or time-series analyses, leaving a gap in province-level cross-sectional studies that capture inter-regional structural disparities across Indonesia. Second, while the nexus between agricultural output and economic growth has been widely discussed in conventional economic frameworks, studies that explicitly integrate an Islamic economic perspective, particularly the *maqashid al-shariah* framework, into the empirical analysis of rice production and regional economic performance remain scarce. Third, existing studies have rarely accounted for the heterogeneity of provincial economic structures in Indonesia, which means the differential impact of rice production on GRDP across regions with varying levels of agricultural dominance and productivity has not been sufficiently explored. Fourth, most empirical investigations rely on outdated datasets, creating a gap in evidence-based analysis using the most recent provincial data for the year 2024. Based on these data and phenomena, an empirical analysis is required to determine the extent of the influence of rice production on the agricultural GRDP in Indonesia in 2024 using a cross-sectional data approach across provinces.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Framework

In economics, production is defined as the process of transforming inputs into outputs that have added value. Production inputs generally include factors such as land, labour, capital and technology (Imran & Indriani, 2022). In the context of agriculture, rice production is the result of a combination of these factors used in the cultivation process. According to Basic Econometrics by Damodar N. Gujarati, the relationship between inputs and outputs can be analysed using a production function, which can be expressed mathematically as:

$$\boldsymbol{Q = f(L, K, T)}$$

Where Q is output (production), L is labour, K is capital, and T is technology (Gujarati & Porter, 2010). In the agricultural sector, rice production reflects the output generated from the utilisation of agricultural resources. The higher the rice production, the greater the contribution of the agricultural sector to overall economic activity.

From an Islamic economic perspective, production is not merely understood as a process of increasing physical and material utility, but also encompasses moral and spiritual dimensions (Azizah et al., 2024). Production is a human endeavour aimed at improving the overall quality of life, both in material and moral terms, in line with the purpose of life in Islam, which is to attain happiness in this world and the hereafter *(falah)*. Therefore, productive activities in Islam are not solely profit-oriented, but are also guided by ethical values and the public good *(maslahah)* for humanity.

Production in Islam encompasses the aim of generating beneficial outputs whilst taking into account the characteristics of the production process and its results, so as to enhance the welfare of society at large (Dewi et al., 2025). This indicates that production activities must be carried out efficiently, responsibly and sustainably.

The concept of production in Islam is also explained in the Qur'an, for example in Surah As-Sajdah, verse 27:

أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا نَسُوقُ ٱلْمَآءَ إِلَى ٱلْأَرْضِ ٱلْجُرُزِ فَنُخْرِجُ بِهِۦ زَرْعًا تَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ أَنْعَٰمُهُمْ وَأَنفُسُهُمْ ۖ أَفَلَا يُبْصِرُونَ (27)

"And do they not see that We drive (clouds laden with) water to a barren land, and then with that rain We bring forth vegetation from which their livestock and they themselves eat? Do they not then take heed?" (QS. As-Sajdah: 27)

This verse provides an illustration of the production process in the agricultural sector, which occurs naturally through a regular cycle, beginning with the falling of rain, followed by the growth of plants, and culminating in the production of outputs that can be utilised by humans and other creatures. This demonstrates that Allah has provided natural resources which must be utilised optimally by humans.

Furthermore, the verse also implies that humans are commanded to reflect upon and understand the production process, as well as to utilise natural resources wisely. In this regard, Islam encourages humans to utilise natural resources optimally and responsibly, a principle also emphasised in the Qur'an:

هُوَ أَنشَأَكُم مِّنَ ٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱسْتَعْمَرَكُمْ فِيهَا (61)

"He created you from the earth and made you its stewards..." (Q.S. Hud: 61)

This verse indicates that humans have a responsibility, as stewards, to manage natural resources—including those in the agricultural sector—in a productive and sustainable manner. In this context, efficiency in the use of resources is a key principle in production activities. The optimal utilisation of production factors without waste is part of the implementation of Islamic economic values. Thus, production activities, particularly in the agricultural sector, not only play a role in increasing economic output but also constitute a form of human responsibility in managing natural resources effectively and sustainably to achieve the common good for the entire community.

Agricultural production holds a significant position in Islam as it is directly linked to the fulfilment of basic human needs, namely food. The Qur'an explicitly describes the agricultural production process as part of the signs of Allah's power, as in Surah An-Nahl, verse 11:

يُنۢبِتُ لَكُم بِهِ ٱلزَّرۡعَ وَٱلزَّيۡتُونَ وَٱلنَّخِيلَ وَٱلۡأَعۡنَٰبَ وَمِن كُلِّ ٱلثَّمَرَٰتِۗ إِنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ لَأٓيَةٗ لِّقَوۡمٖ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ (11)

"He raised for you with rainwater various crops: olives, dates, grapes and all kinds of fruit." (QS. An-Nahl: 11)

This verse indicates that the agricultural sector is a primary source of human livelihood and must be managed effectively to meet the needs of society.

According to Chapra (2016), The development of the real sector, such as agriculture, is of great importance in the Islamic economy as it contributes directly to a fairer distribution of income and an improvement in public welfare. Rice production, as part of the real sector, is expected to meet food needs whilst improving economic well-being. Furthermore, the concept of maqashid al-shariah emphasises the importance of safeguarding life (hifz al-nafs), one aspect of which is realised through food security. Therefore, increased rice production impacts not only economic aspects but also social aspects and the well-being of the community.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the primary indicator for measuring the economic performance of a region. The agricultural sector's GRDP reflects the total value added generated by economic activities in the agricultural sector within a specific region and period. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), GRDP is calculated based on the gross value added from all economic activities in a region. In the context of the agricultural sector, GRDP covers the subsectors of food crops, horticulture, plantations, livestock, as well as forestry and fisheries. An increase in the agricultural sector's GRDP indicates a rise in production activity and the economic value generated by that sector (BPS, 2021). Consequently, GRDP is often used as an indicator of regional economic growth.

In theory, increased production will boost the sector's value added, as reflected in a rise in regional GDP (Todaro & Smith, 2020), There is a positive correlation between rice production and the agricultural sector's GRDP. Rice production forms part of the agricultural sector's output, which directly contributes to the creation of value added within the GRDP. From an Islamic economic perspective, this relationship is viewed not merely as an economic one, but also as a means of achieving well-being (falah) and the public good (maslahah). An increase in rice production will have an impact on food availability, economic stability, and the welfare of the community. However, this relationship is not always proportional as it is influenced by other factors such as production efficiency, commodity prices, and the regional economic structure.

As posited in Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach by Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, the interrelationship amongst economic variables may be rigorously interrogated

through a linear regression model to ascertain the magnitude of influence exerted by independent variables upon the dependent variable (Wooldridge, 2016). Within the purview of this investigation, rice production is designated as the independent variable, whilst the agricultural sector's GRDP assumes the role of the dependent variable.

2.2. Previous Research

Numerous studies have been conducted on the relationship between rice production and the agricultural sector's GRDP, employing various methodological approaches, including both time-series and panel data.

Research carried out by M. S. Fi'alauddin (2024) in an article entitled 'The Contribution of Rice to the GRDP of Sukabumi Regency' indicates that rice makes a significant contribution to the agricultural sector's GRDP. The results of the analysis indicate that the proportion of rice's contribution is above the average of other commodities in the formation of the regional GRDP, making rice one of the main commodities supporting the regional economy (Fi'alauddin, 2024).

An empirical investigation conducted by Sari et al. (2024) scrutinised the contributory magnitude of the agricultural subsector toward economic proliferation in East Java Province through the utilisation of panel data. The ensuing findings substantiate that rice production exerts an affirmative and statistically consequential bearing upon the agricultural sector's GRDP, thereby accentuating the quintessential role of rice as a pivotal commodity in galvanising regional economic advancement.

Another study by Wahyuni et al. (2023), which analysed the impact of land area, harvested area, productivity and rice production on the agricultural sector's GRDP in West Bangka Regency, found more varied results. In that study, rice production had no significant impact on the agricultural sector's GRDP, whereas rice productivity had a positive and significant impact. This indicates that it is not only the volume of production but also production efficiency that is a key factor in boosting the regional gross domestic product.

Furthermore, research by Sari and Trisniarti (2023), which employed a panel data approach across several provinces in Indonesia, indicates that both harvested area and rice production jointly influence GRDP. The best-fitting model used in the study was the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), which revealed that regional differences in characteristics influence GRDP.

Recent research by Zulapriansyah (2025) highlights the dynamics of rice production in terms of harvested area and productivity. The findings indicate that an increase in harvested area can consistently boost rice production, which in turn has the potential to enhance the agricultural sector's contribution to the regional economy.

2.3. Framework of Thought

Based on theoretical foundations and previous research, rice production is one of the key indicators in the agricultural sector that contributes to the creation of economic value added. In production theory, an increase in output reflects rising economic activity, which will ultimately influence the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

The RDP of the agricultural sector is employed as a consequential indicator to gaugethe economic performance of the agricultural sector. Theoretically, an incremental augmentation in rice production is posited to amplify the agricultural sector's contributory share to the RDP. This theoretical proposition is corroborated by antecedent empirical findings, which substantiate that rice production manifests a predominantly affirmative bearing upon the RDP, notwithstanding the likelihood that the magnitude of such ramifications may exhibit considerable heterogeneity across divergent regional jurisdictions.

From an Islamic economic perspective, production activities, including rice production, are not viewed merely as economic activities, but also as part of the effort to cultivate the earth *(isti'mar al-ardh)* and achieve the public good *(maslahah)*. It is hoped that increased agricultural production will not only boost economic output but also provide benefits for the wider public's welfare. Based on the above, this study positions rice production as the independent variable (X), which is hypothesised to influence the agricultural sector's GRDP as the dependent variable (Y). Conceptually, the relationship between these two variables can be described as positive, whereby an increase in rice production will increase the agricultural sector's GRDP.

2.4. Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical framework outlined above, the hypothesis of this study is that rice production has a significant positive effect on the agricultural sector's GRDP in Indonesia in 2024.

3. Methods

This investigation adopts a quantitative methodological approach, with the overarching objective of scrutinising the ramifications of rice production upon the agricultural sector's GRDP in Indonesia in 2024. The data utilised herein constitutes secondary data procured from official publications disseminated by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The dataset employed in this inquiry is cross-sectional in nature, encompassing data systematically collated at a discrete temporal juncture (2024) and spanning all provincial jurisdictions across Indonesia. The variables operationalised in this investigation comprise a dependent variable and an independent variable. The dependent variable (Y) is designated as the agricultural sector's GRDP, whilst the independent variable (X) is correspondingly designated as rice production.

The analytical instrumentation deployed is simple linear regression, utilising the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimation approach. The regression model operationalised within the purview of this investigation may be formally articulated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 X + \varepsilon}$$

Where Y is the agricultural sector's GRDP, X is rice production, β_0 is the constant, β_1 is the regression coefficient, and ε_t is the error term.

To obtain more reliable estimates, this study employs robust standard errors to address the potential for heteroscedasticity, which is common in cross-sectional data. In addition, statistical tests were conducted, including a t-test to determine the partial effect of independent variables on the dependent variable, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable (Gujarati & Porter, 2010).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Research Results

4.1.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

Variable	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	N
Y	10.50081	10.58071	1.271493	7.924072	12.72991	38
X	12.25323	12.74168	2.863462	3.737670	16.04234	38

Source: Eviews12 (processed data)

Based on the Table 1, each variable has 38 observations. Variable Y (log of the agricultural sector's GRDP) has a mean of 10.50081 and a median of 10.58071, indicating that the data distribution is relatively symmetrical. The standard deviation of 1.271493 indicates that data variation is low, with a range of values between 7.924072 and 12.72991, suggesting that the data is relatively stable across provinces. Meanwhile, variable X (log of rice production) has a mean of 12.25323 and a median of 12.74168, indicating a difference between the mean and the median, suggesting that the data distribution is less symmetrical. The standard deviation of 2.863462 indicates that the data variation is relatively high, with a range of values from 3.737670 to 16.04234, suggesting significant differences between provinces in terms of rice production. Overall, the descriptive statistics show that variable Y has a more stable distribution, whilst variable X still exhibits a high level of variation despite having been transformed logarithmically.

4.1.2. Test of Classical Assumptions

The classical assumption diagnostics operationalised in this investigation encompass tests for normality and heteroscedasticity. The normality test was administered to ascertain the distributional comportment of the residuals, whilst the heteroscedasticity test was deployed to interrogate the homogeneity of error variances across the observational spectrum. An autocorrelation test was not performed as the data used were cross-sectional.

A. Normality Test

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

Jarque-Bera	Probability
2.405730	0.300333

Source: Eviews12 (data processed)

Predicated upon the outcomes of the Jarque-Bera normality test as delineated in Table 3, a probability value of 0.300333 (> 0.05) was obtained. This corroborates that the residual data conform to a normal distributional pattern, thereby signifying that the normality assumption requisite to the regression model has been satisfactorily fulfilled.

B. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity			
F-statistic	0.784823	Prob. F(1,36)	0.3815
Obs*R-squared	0.810749	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.3679
Scaled explained SS	0.998581	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.3177

Source: Eviews12 (data processed)

Looking at the findings presented in Table 3, the probability value corresponding to Obs*R-squared was ascertained to be 0.3679 (> 0.05). This substantiates the absence of any heteroscedasticity predicament within the regression model; it may therefore be conclusively inferred that the residual variance remains invariant across observations, thereby satisfying the condition of homoscedasticity.

C. Estimation Results

Table 4. Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. err.	t-Statistic	P>|t|
LOG(X)	0.365528	0.042019	8.699120	0.0000
_cons	6.021910	0.528379	11.39695	0.0000

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

Based on the estimation results in Table 4, the regression equation obtained is:

LOG(Y)=6,021910+0,365528LOG(X)

Predicated upon the regression estimates delineated in Table 4, the variable LOG(X) (rice production) yields a coefficient of 0.365528 accompanied by a p-value of 0.0000 (< 0.05). This substantiates that rice production exerts an affirmative and statistically consequential influence upon the agricultural sector's GRDP. In terms of elasticity, this coefficient connotes that a 1% incremental augmentation in rice production will engender a commensurate 0.365% ascendancy in the agricultural sector's GRDP, ceteris paribus. The constant term of 6.021910 with a probability of 0.0000 corroborates that upon the stipulation of rice production being held invariant, the agricultural sector's GRDP nonetheless retains an affirmative magnitude.

4.1.3. Hypothesis Testing

A. T-test

Table 5. Results of the Partial Test (t-test)

Variable	Prob.	Desc.
LOG(X)	0.0000	Ho rejected
_cons	0.0000	

Source: Eviews12 (data processed)

Predicated upon the results delineated in Table 5, the variable LOG(X) yields a probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05), thereby warranting the rejection of Ho. This substantiates that the rice production variable exerts a statistically consequential and discernible influence upon the agricultural sector's GRDP.

B. F-test

Table 6. Results of the Simultaneous Test (F-test)

F-statistic	Prob > F	Description
75.67469	0.0000	Reject Ho : α = 5%

Source: Eviews12 (data processed)

Based on the Table 6, the simultaneous test (F-test) in this study conceptually yields results consistent with the t-test, given that the model contains only one independent variable.

Consequently, the significance of the model in its entirety can be inferred from the results of the t-test, which indicate that rice production has a significant effect on the agricultural sector's GRDP.

C. R^2 Test

Table 7. Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

R-squared	0.677635
Adj R-squared	0.668681

Source: Eviews12 (data processed)

Predicated upon the estimation results presented in Table 7, an R-squared value of 0.677635 was ascertained, denoting that the rice production variable explicates 67.76% of the observed variability in the agricultural sector's GRDP within the purview of this investigative model. This intimates that the model operationalised herein demonstrates a reasonably efficacious capacity in elucidating the interrelationship between the independent and dependent variables.

4.2. Discussion

The empirical outcomes of this investigation corroborate that rice production exerts an affirmative and statistically consequential bearing upon the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the agricultural sector across Indonesia. This finding is consonant with the tenets of production theory, which postulates that an incremental augmentation in output will correspondingly amplify the value added generated within a given economic sector. From an Islamic economic perspective, production activities are not merely profit-oriented but also constitute a form of human responsibility as stewards to cultivate the earth, as explained in Surah Hud: 61. Furthermore, Surah An-Nahl: 11 emphasises that the agricultural production process is part of the life system that supports the fulfilment of human needs.

Empirically, the findings of this investigation are likewise consonant with antecedent scholarly inquiries substantiating that the agricultural sector, particularly the rice commodity, assumes a consequential and indispensable role in galvanising regional economic proliferation. Rice production, as the preponderant staple food crop, renders a direct and tangible contributory bearing upon the formulation of the agricultural sector's GRDP.

However, an elasticity value of 0.365 indicates that the impact of rice production on GRDP is inelastic. This indicates that an increase in rice production is not fully accompanied by a corresponding increase in GRDP. This situation may be attributed to other factors such as production efficiency, commodity prices, and the contribution of other subsectors within the agricultural sector.

From an Islamic economic perspective, these findings suggest that an increase in real sector production, particularly in agriculture, plays a vital role in enhancing public welfare. Rice production not only contributes to economic growth but also supports the fulfilment of the community's basic needs, thereby aligning with the principle of public interest (*maslahah*).

5. Conclusion

Predicated upon the outcomes of the analysis and deliberation, it may be conclusively inferred that rice production exerts an affirmative and statistically consequential influence upon the agricultural sector's GRDP in Indonesia in 2024, as corroborated by the t-test probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05), which substantiates the research hypothesis. The

regression coefficient of 0.365528 connotes that a 1% incremental augmentation in rice production engenders a commensurate 0.365% ascendancy in the agricultural sector's GRDP, thereby reflecting an affirmative yet inelastic interrelationship between the variables. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination (R-squared) of 0.677635 substantiates that approximately 67.76% of the observed variability in the agricultural sector's GRDP is explicable by rice production, whilst the residual proportion is attributable to extraneous determinants residing beyond the confines of the model. These empirical findings corroborate that rice production assumes an indispensable and consequential role in buttressing the operational performance of the agricultural sector and galvanising macroeconomic proliferation, particularly within the ambit of the food crops sub-sector across Indonesia.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that the government continue to increase rice production through supportive policies such as the provision of agricultural inputs, the improvement of farming technology, and the protection of productive agricultural land. Future research is encouraged to incorporate additional variables, including land area, labor, productivity, and commodity prices, in order to develop a more comprehensive model, as well as to utilize panel or time-series data to better capture long-term dynamics. From an Islamic economic perspective, efforts to enhance agricultural production should not only focus on quantitative growth but also emphasize equitable distribution of welfare, ensuring that the benefits are broadly shared in alignment with the principle of public interest.

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