THE INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR, DOMESTIC INVESTMENT, AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN WEST JAVA

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2025-03-13	2025-04-05	2025-05-26	2025-05-26

Anisa Septia W.L, Karla Delfina A., Intan Nurluqyana M.A, Dewi Rohma Wati
Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
anisa.septia22@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id, karla.arrafi22@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id,
intan.mahaputri22@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id, dewi.rohma.wati@uinjkt.ac.id
Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 95, Ciputat, Tangerang Selatan, Banten

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of agricultural labour, government expenditure, and domestic investment on agricultural sector growth in West Java during the period 2004-2023. The study used secondary time series data processed using multiple linear regression. The results showed that simultaneously the three variables had a significant influence on agricultural sector growth, with a coefficient of determination of 92,7%. However, partially only government spending had a significant influence, while agricultural labour and domestic investment showed no significant influence.
Keywords: Agricultural Labour; Agricultural Sector; Domestic Investment; Government Spending; West Java

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tenaga kerja pertanian, pengeluaran pemerintah, dan investasi domestik terhadap pertumbuhan sektor pertanian di Jawa Barat selama periode 2004-2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder runtutan waktu yang diolah dengan menggunakan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara simultan ketiga variabel tersebut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan sektor pertanian, dengan nilai koefisien yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan, sedangkan tenaga kerja pertanian dan investasi dalam negeri tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan.
Kata kunci: investasi dalam negeri; Jawa Barat; pengeluaran pemerintah; sektor pertanian; Tenaga kerja pertanian

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is defined as an increase in activity in the economy that results in an increase in output in the form of goods and services from community production activities, so that it has an impact on increasing community prosperity. When viewed from the economic growth in various countries, it can be concluded that the main factors that affect the development and economic growth of a country include the availability of natural resources and land, the quality and number of labor, the level of technology used, the amount of available capital goods, as well as the social system and supportive attitudes of the community (Sukirno, 2011). According to Keynes, if economic activities are fully regulated by free market activities, not only does the economy not always reach the full level of employment opportunities but also the stability of economic activities cannot be realized (Sukirno, 2011). The agricultural sector has a role in economic development by directly providing society's food needs, contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) income, absorbing labor, and earning or saving foreign exchange. Thus, the agricultural sector indirectly plays a role in creating a consumptive climate for the development of the other economic sectors.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java has experienced varying growth, based on data from the Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP), it increased from IDR 30.9 trillion in 2004 to IDR 113.3 trillion in 2023. However, during the

period from 2007 to 2011, growth was relatively slow, with RGDP rising only from IDR 25,687.49 billion to IDR 42,101.055 billion. This indicates that the contribution of the agricultural sector to West Java's economy still lags behind other sectors, such as manufacturing, trade, or transportation, which show faster growth rates. According to the Cobb-Douglas production theory, output growth depends on capital and labor, so the slow agricultural sector may be attributed to limitations in these two factors, which directly affect the productivity and development of this sector (Dornbusch et al., 2004).

One of the key factors in growth is labor. As an agrarian country, the agricultural sector contributes significantly to labor absorption. Labor refers to people of working age who are ready to work, including those who are already working, looking for a job, still in school, or managing households. Labor includes all individuals willing and able to work, including those who are unemployed but are actually ready and capable of working, as well as those who remain unemployed due to the unavailability of job opportunities (Zenda and Suparno, 2017:373). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the number of workers in the agricultural sector in West Java has tended to decrease from 4.35 million people in 2004 to 3.60 million people in 2023. A significant decline occurred in 2016 and 2018, with the number of workers falling to 3.09 million and 1.18 million, respectively. This decline in labor indicates a shift in worker professions to other sectors or a decreasing level of attractiveness in the agricultural sector.

Another factor influencing growth is capital accumulation. In the agricultural sector, it contributes significantly to GDP and remains one of the main sectors, yet this has not been enough to attract investor interest. Investment is a commitment to allocate resources in the present with the expectation of greater returns in the future. This activity can be carried out through real assets, such as land, buildings, machinery, and knowledge that supports goods or services, or through financial assets such as stocks and bonds (Bodies, 2014:1). The relatively low level of investment in the agricultural sector results in limited capital for this sector. Investment development in West Java Province has been highly fluctuating between 2004 and 2023, with changes in the amount of investment having a positive impact on economic activities across various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and others, in the production of goods or services and supporting production factors.

The economic development of West Java Province is inseparable from the role of the local government of West Java Province. Increased development activities in a region can be observed through the realization of government expenditure, which consists of routine and development expenditure. Government expenditure is one of the fiscal policy measures aimed at stabilizing economic activities. Local government expenditure is measured by the total routine and development spending allocated in the regional budget. The larger the productive local government expenditure, the higher the economic level of a region. Government expenditure can enhance economic strength and flexibility in the future. Additionally, it can provide welfare for the community. Moreover, government expenditure is also a key provider of jobs and the widespread distribution of labor (Darwin & Hardilawati, 2018). Government expenditure plays a role in providing services and building infrastructure to support economic activities.

Based on the relationship between agricultural labor, government expenditure, and domestic investment with the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java Province, the objective of this study is to analyze the impact of these three factors labor, investment, and government expenditure on economic growth in West Java during the period 2004-2023. The contributions are in two main dimensions: theoretically, it can provide additional literature on factors influencing the growth of the agricultural sector at the regional level, particularly in West Java. Practically, it can provide data-driven recommendations for policymakers in West Java to design more effective and inclusive economic development strategies for the agricultural sector.

METHOD

The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis with table analysis, aimed at examining and analyzing the development of the agricultural sector growth in West Java Province in general and more specifically concerning the development of the variables of labor, government expenditure, and domestic investment, as well as agricultural sector growth. The data used in this study are secondary time series data from 2004 to 2023, sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of West Java Province.

The analytical tool used in this study is multiple linear regression, transformed into a logarithmic form, known as the Linear-Logarithmic Model or Semi-Logarithmic Model. The data analysis includes classical assumption tests (normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test), autocorrelation test, and multiple linear regression analysis. Data processing is performed using SPSS version 29 software. To determine whether there is a significant effect of the coefficient of determination are conducted. The multiple linear regression model is represented by the following formula:

$$PDRB = \beta_0 + \beta_2 LogPP + \beta_3 LogPMDN + e$$

Where:

PDRB	
β_0	= Agricultural Sector Regional Gross Domestic Product (PDRB)
β_1, β_2, and β_3	= Constant
LogTKP	= Regression Coefficients
LogPP	= Logarithmic Value of the Agricultural Labor Variable
LogPMDN	= Logarithmic Value of the Domestic Investment Variable
e	= Epsilon / Disturbance Term

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is used to determine whether there is a problem in the regression data. The classical assumption test used is to determine how the independent variable (X) affects the dependent variable (Y), so the researcher uses regression analysis to compare the two variables. To obtain a regression model, the author uses the following assumptions:

a. Normality Test

The normality test aims to evaluate whether the confounding variables or residuals in the regression model have a normal distribution. A good regression model is characterized by a normal or near-normal data distribution. In this study, data normality was analyzed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

		Unstandardized Residual
N		20
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,05996608
Most Extreme Difference	Absolute	0,177
	Positive	0,085
	Negative	-0,177
Test Statistic		0,177
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]		0,100

Table 1: Normality Test Results
Source: processed data, 2024

In the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, residual data is considered normally distributed if the significance value obtained is greater than 0,05. Conversely, if the significance value is less than 0,05, then the residual data is declared not normally distributed. Based on the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, a significance value of 0,100 was obtained. Because this value is greater than 0,05, it can be concluded that the residual data has been normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is conducted to see if there is a perfect relationship between independent variables. If in the test it turns out that a conclusion is obtained that the independent variables are interrelated, then the test cannot be carried out in the next stage. The results of the multicollinearity test in this study are as follows:

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Agricultural Labor	0,725	1,379
Government Expenditure	0,179	5,572
Domestic Investment	0,193	5,190

Table 2: Multicollinearity Test Results
Source: processed data, 2024

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test above, it can be seen that the Tolerance value obtained from the three variables has a number greater than 0,10, namely 0,725 (agricultural labor), 0,179 (government expenditure), 0,19 (domestic investment). As for the VIF value obtained from the three variables is less than 10, namely 1,379 (agricultural labor), 5,572 (government spending), 5,190 (domestic investment). Thus it can be concluded that the regression does not have a multicollinearity problem.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

This test is conducted to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another. If the residual variance from one observation to another remains the same, it is called homoscedasticity (Ghozali, 2014). To test heteroscedasticity in this model, the researcher uses the Glejser statistical test by regressing the absolute value of the residual against the independent variable.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Unstandardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-0,472	0,758		-0,623	0,542
TKP	0,74	0,86	0,236	0,865	0,400
PP	0,54	0,58	0,519	0,944	0,359
PMDN	-0,51	0,45	-0,606	-1,144	0,270

Table 3: Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test Results
Source: processed data, 2024

Based on the results of the Glejser heteroscedasticity test above, it can be seen that based on the significance obtained from the three variables, it is known that the significance value is 0,400 (agricultural labor), 0,359 (government spending), 0,270 (domestic investment) where the significance value> 0,05 means that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

d. Autocorrelation Test

This test is used to determine whether the multiple linear regression model has a correlation between the disturbance error between 1 period and the disturbance error in period t-1 (previously). If there is a correlation, it indicates that there is an autocorrelation problem (Ghozali, 2014). The results of the autocorrelation test obtained the calculated Durbin-Watson value which can be seen as follows:

Durbin Watson
1,168

Table 4: Autocorrelation Results
Source: processed data, 2024

The hypothesis put forward in the autocorrelation test is: H0 = there is no serial autocorrelation either positive or negative. If 4-du ≤ d ≤ 4-dl means the test is inconclusive or there is no autocorrelation problem. (Gujarati 2005: 218). With n = 20 and 3 independent variables (k = 3) then du = 1,6763 dl = 0,9976 then 4 - 1,6763 < 1,168 < 4 – 0,9976 so that 2,3237 < 2,025 < 3,0024. Based on these results, it is concluded that the test does not have an autocorrelation problem.

e. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression is a model that explains the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables and describes the direction of the relationship, both positive and negative, to each variable. In this study, the independent variables used are agricultural labor, government spending, and domestic investment with the dependent variable being the growth of the agricultural sector.

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error
Constant	1,846	1,256
TKP	0,011	0,142
PP	0,576	0,095
PMDN	0,002	0,074

Table 5: Variable Coefficient Value
Source: processed data, 2024

With the following multiple linear regression equation, it can be interpreted:
Y=1,846 + 0,011 TKP + 0,576 PP + 0,002 PMDN
1. The coefficient value of the agricultural labor variable is 0.011 and has a positive relationship or correlation, meaning that every increase in agricultural labor by one percent will increase the growth of the agricultural sector by 0.011 assuming other variables are constant.
2. The coefficient value of the agricultural expenditure variable is 0.576 and has a positive relationship or correlation, meaning that every increase in agricultural expenditure by one percent will increase the growth of the agricultural sector by 0.576 assuming other variables are constant.
3. The coefficient value of the domestic investment variable is 0.002 and has a positive relationship or correlation, meaning that every increase in domestic investment by one percent will increase the growth of the agricultural sector by 0.002 assuming other variables are constant.

Hypothesis Testing
a. Partial Significance Test Results (T-Test)

Partial or individual independent variable testing aims to analyze the influence of each independent variable (Agricultural Labor, Government Expenditure, and Domestic Investment) on the growth of the agricultural sector. This test is carried out by comparing the calculated t value with the t

table. If the calculated t value is greater than the t table, then the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the calculated t value is smaller than the t table, then the independent variable is considered to have no influence on the dependent variable.

In this study, the t table value of 2,119 was obtained using Microsoft Excel through the formula =TINV(0,05;16), where 0,05 is the level of significance used, and 16 is the degrees of freedom (df).

The decision-making criteria are as follows:

1. If t-count> t-table or t-count <t-table, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

2. If t-count < t-table or t-count > t-table, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. The test results can be seen in table 6 below:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Unstandardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1,846	1,256		1,4703	0,161
TKP	0,011	0,142	0,006	0,076	0,940
PP	0,576	0,095	0,963	6,040	<0,001
PMDN	0,002	0,074	0,003	0,021	0,984

Table 6: Partial Significance Test Results (T-Test)
Source: processed data, 2024

1. Testing the Agricultural Labor Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study was tested using the t-test to evaluate the effect of the agricultural labor variable on the growth of the agricultural sector. The hypothesis can be formulated as follows:
H1: Agricultural labor has no effect on the growth of the agricultural sector

Based on the results of data processing Table 6 shows that the t-count is 0,076 and the t-table is 2,119, so that the t-count <t-table and seen from the level of significance, the Agricultural Labor variable has a value of 0,940 above the significant value of 0,05 so that it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, thus it is concluded that the Agricultural Labor used in this study does not affect the growth of the agricultural sector.

2. Testing the Government Expenditure Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study was tested using the t-test to evaluate the effect of the government expenditure variable on the growth of the agricultural sector. The hypothesis can be formulated as follows:
H2: Government spending affects the growth of the agricultural sector

Based on the results of data processing Table 6 shows that the t-count is 6,040 and the t-table is 2,119, so that the t-table <t-count and seen from the level of significance the Government Spending variable has a value of less than 0,001 below the significant value of 0,05 so that it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted, thus it is concluded that Government Spending used in this study has an effect on the growth of the agricultural sector.

3. Testing the Domestic Investment Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study was tested using the t-test to evaluate the effect of the domestic investment variable on the growth of the agricultural sector. The hypothesis can be formulated as follows:
H3: Domestic investment affects the growth of the agricultural sector

Based on the results of data processing Table 6. shows that the t-count is 0,021 and the t-table is 2,119, so that the t-table <t-count and seen from the level of significance, the Domestic Investment variable has a value of 0,984 above the significant value of 0,05 so that it can be concluded that H0 is

accepted and H3 is rejected, thus it is concluded that Domestic Investment used in this study does not affect the growth of the agricultural sector.

b. Simultaneous Significant Test Results (F Test)

This test is conducted to see whether the independent variables simultaneously have a significant influence on the independent variable, namely the variables of agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java. In this test is done to see simultaneously using the F test which is compared with the value of the F table, then the test results are as follows:

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	0,867	3	0,289	67,704	< 0,001
Residual	0,068	16	0,004		
Total	0,936	19			

Table 7: Simultaneous Significant Test Results (F Test)
Source: processed data, 2024

Based on the Analysis of Variance table above, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 67,704 and the F table value for 3 independent variables (k = 3), the number of time samples for 20 years (n = 20) with the rule (n-k-1) or (20-3-1) so that 3 independent variables are n = 16 and degree of freedom (degree of freedom) 5% obtained F table value = 3,24. The calculated F value (67,704)> F table value (3,24), and the Significance value (Sig) is 0,001 or smaller than 0,05. Thus, together or simultaneously agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment have a significant influence on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java.

c. Coefficient of Determination

The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) is basically used to measure the extent to which the model can explain variations in the independent variables (agricultural labour, government expenditure, and domestic investment) against variations in the dependent variable (agricultural sector growth). The following are the results of the coefficient of determination (R^2):

MODEL SUMMARY					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,963	0,927	0,913	0,0653	1,168

Predictors: (Contant), Labour, Government Expenditure, Domestic Investment
Table 8: Value of the Coefficient of Determination
Source: processed data, 2024

Based on the results of the above data processing included in the table, describing the results of multiple linear regression processing, it is concluded that the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0,92 which means that 92,7% of changes that occur in the dependent variable (agricultural sector growth) are influenced by independent variable factors (agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment). The remaining 7,3% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
a. The Effect of Labour on Agricultural Sector Growth

Based on the output results from SPSS, it is known that the significance value of agricultural labour is 0,940 with a t-count value of 0,076 and a t-table of 2,119, so that the t-count < t-table and seen from the level of significance of the Agricultural Labour variable has a value of 0,940 above the

significant value of 0,05 so it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, thus it is concluded that the Agricultural Labour used in this study has no effect on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java.

The results of this study are also supported by previous research conducted by (Masru'ah & Soejoto, 2013), this study states that the results of the regression obtained t value for labour have a significance value of 0,9365 > α (0,05), it can be interpreted that labour has no effect then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. Meanwhile, in research (Indra, 2023), which is indicated by a path coefficient of only 0,129 with a significance value of 0,171 or greater than α = 0,05, which means that partially agricultural sector labour has a significant effect on economic growth in the agricultural sector.

b. The Effect of Government Expenditure on Agricultural Sector Growth

Based on the results of the output of SPSS, it is known that the significance value of government spending is <0,001 with a t-count value of 6,040 and a t-table of 2,119, so that the t-count < t-table and seen from the level of significance of the government spending variable has a value of less than 0,001 below the significant value of 0,05 so it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted, thus it can be concluded that government spending used in this study has an effect on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of (Taufiq et al., 2016), which show that government spending has a positive and significant effect on the agricultural sector GRDP. The study indicates that government spending in the agricultural sector contributes to increasing gross value added in the sector. In addition, this study is also in line with the results of research (Zulha, 2022), which states that government spending has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. As part of fiscal policy, government spending aims to achieve various goals, such as price stabilisation, increasing output, expanding employment, and promoting economic growth.

c. The Effect of Domestic Investment on Agricultural Sector Growth

Based on the output results from SPSS, it is known that the significance value of domestic investment is 0,984 with a t-count value of 0,021 and a t-table of 2,119, so that the t-table < t-count and seen from the level of significance of the Domestic Investment variable has a value of 0,984 above the significant value of 0,05 so it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected, thus it is concluded that Domestic Investment used in this study has no effect on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java.

These results are in line with previous research conducted by (Mutia, 2011) which also found the regression result of t-count of 0,420 and t-table of 1,721 so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected which means that there is no significant influence between domestic investment on the growth of the agricultural sector in Indonesia.

d. The effect of agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment on agricultural sector growth

From the F-test results, the F-count value is 67,704 which is greater than the F-table of 3,24. Thus, together or simultaneously agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment have a significant influence on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java.

Based on the results of data processing the coefficient of determination obtained R2 (R square) value of 0,92. This indicates that 92,7% of the changes that occur in the dependent variable, namely the growth of the agricultural sector, are influenced by the independent variables, namely agricultural labour, government expenditure, and investment in the country. The remaining 7,3% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the purpose of this study is to determine the effect of agricultural labour, government spending, and domestic investment on the growth of the agricultural sector in West Java for the period 2004 to 2023, it can be answered that simultaneously the three variables have a significant influence on the growth of the agricultural sector. This is shown through the F-test with an F-count of 67,704 which is greater than the F-table, and a coefficient of determination of 92,7%.

However, only partially government expenditure has a significant influence on the growth of the agricultural sector. With a significance value of less than 0,001, this variable plays an important role in supporting economic activities in the agricultural sector. In contrast, agricultural labour and domestic investment showed no statistically significant effect, despite having a positive relationship with agricultural sector growth.

This study suggests that the government should increase budget allocation for agricultural sector development, especially through fiscal policies that encourage productivity and investment. In addition, strategies to increase the attractiveness of the agricultural sector, such as incentives for domestic investors and agricultural technology development, should be prioritised to strengthen the sector's contribution to the West Java economy.

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EMA Journal – Journal of Economics Management Accounting – Volume 10 Number 1 June 2025