



A PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION APPROACH IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEMPARUK SUB-DISTRICT AREA

Desi Yuniarti^{1*}, Rosalinda², Ubabuddin³

Islamic Economics, IAI Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Sambas

Islamic Education, IAI Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Sambas

Correspondensi author email : desiyuniarti777@gmail.com

Abstract

The agricultural sector is one of the key sectors in the economy of Sambas Regency, especially in Semparuk District. With abundant natural resources and a supportive climate, the agricultural potential in this area can be the main driver in improving people's welfare and accelerating economic development. This study aims to analyze the potential of the agricultural sector in Semparuk District and provide recommendations for appropriate development strategies. The research approach uses a qualitative descriptive method, with data collection through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the agricultural sector in Semparuk District has great potential in the development of food crops, horticulture, and plantations. However, there are several obstacles such as access to modern agricultural technology, inadequate infrastructure, and limited human resources. Therefore, supportive policies are needed, increasing farmer capacity, and optimizing land use to develop the agricultural sector in this area. The approach of religious psychology in the development of the agricultural sector in Semparuk District plays an important role in strengthening farmer motivation, strengthening social solidarity, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices.

Keywords: *Agricultural sector, economic base, religious psychology*

INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and their communities manage existing resources and form a partnership pattern between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic growth in the region (Kuncoro, 2004).

Every regional economic development effort has the main objective of increasing the number and type of employment opportunities for local communities. Regional economic development can begin with the development of rural areas in general and the agricultural sector in particular because both are not at all passive and merely



supportive in the overall economic development process, both must be placed in their true position as a very important, dynamic and even decisive element in overall development strategies, especially in low-income developing countries.

To improve regional development, especially in rural areas which are mostly agricultural areas, the local government seeks to improve the welfare of the community by exploring and developing the potential that exists in the region through local economic development.

The development of the agricultural sector is very important in Indonesia's development, because Indonesia is an agrarian country that carries out its activities in the agricultural sector. The agricultural development of a region can be seen from the potential of the agricultural sector in the area. The development of the agricultural sector can develop the regional economy by establishing partnership patterns between the Regional Government and the private sector for job creation, and can stimulate economic growth in the area concerned (Suparmoko, 2002) The agricultural sector plays an important role in the development of the national economy at present and in the future because the agricultural sector is the foundation of the lives of most of the population. Agriculture is also the producer of food needs of most of the Indonesian population, especially rice (Bafadal, 2014).

Semparuk Sub-district is the fourth sub-district in Sambas Regency that was formed since the enactment of Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Government. Semparuk sub-district was officially formed on Tuesday, June 3, 2003, which is an expansion of Pemangkat sub-district. Semparuk Sub-district is located to the east of the capital city of Sambas Regency and has an area of 90.15 Km² or about 1.41 percent of the Sambas Regency area. Administratively, the boundaries of Semparuk Sub-district are to the north bordering Jawai sub-district, to the south bordering Salatiga sub-district, to the west bordering Tebas sub-district and to the east bordering Pemangkat sub-district (BPS, 2019).

Deputy Regent of Sambas Hairiah in 2017 said that 15,000 tons of rice from Sambas came from 5,000 hectares of land planted in a number of sub-districts but dominated by Semparuk sub-district. This sub-district, she continued, is a rice barn for Sambas and even West Kalimantan. The hope of the first export can encourage other residents not only to produce rice but, this is Sambas' opportunity to develop other agricultural products and even make semi-finished goods until the packaging is attractive. With the superiority of agricultural products, especially producing rice commodities, it can encourage Sambas people to create added value from these products, not only rice into rice but other innovative products.

The process of economic growth of a region is indicated by using the rate of increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), so that the level of GRDP per capita development achieved by the community is often a measure of a region's success in achieving the ideals of creating economic development (Sukirno, 1985). At a macro level, the growth and increase in GRDP from year to year is an indicator of the



success of regional development which can be categorized into various economic sectors, namely: Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing Industry, Electricity, Gas and Clean Water, Building, Hotels and Restaurants, Trade, Transportation and Communication, Finance, Rental and Corporate Services, and other service sectors.

The growth of GRDP cannot be separated from the role of each economic sector. The size of the revenue contribution of each economic sector is the result of planning and growth implemented in the region. The greater the contribution made by each sector to the GRDP of a region, the better economic growth will be.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020 the GRDP value for the agricultural sector in the Sambas Regency area was 6950.75 billion rupiah, an increase from the previous year which only reached a value of 6680.68 billion rupiah for 2019 and 6194.37 for 2019 while for the agricultural sector in Semparuk sub-district according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018, the rice harvest area in Semparuk sub-district reached 8,056 Ha or increased by 33.39 percent compared to the previous year This can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1.
 Harvested Area of Rice Paddy and Paddy Field in Semparuk Sub-district 2014-2018

No.	Years	Paddy Rice (Ha)	Field Rice (Ha)	Summary (Ha)
1.	2014	7 479	-	7 479
2.	2015	9 100	-	9 100
3.	2016	7 262	-	7 262
4.	2017	6 039	-	6 039
5.	2018	8 056	-	8 056

Source: Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Sambas Regency

Table 1 shows that the harvest area of paddy rice in Semparuk District in 2018 increased from the previous year, to find out the leading sector of agriculture can be seen from the harvest area, production and productivity of agriculture. The more the harvest area, production and productivity of agriculture increase from time to time, it can be used as a superior commodity because it will be able to support regional development in the area including economic development.

METHODS

Judging from the type and technique of data collection, this research uses a qualitative research approach and quantitative data as support. A qualitative research



approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Rukajat, 2018).

The type of research used in this research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is one type of research whose purpose is to present a complete picture of a phenomenon or social reality, by describing a number of variables related to the problems and units examined between the phenomena tested.

This analysis technique uses Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, which is to identify the internal potential of a region, namely which sectors are basic sectors and which sectors are non-basic sectors. Basically, this technique presents a relative comparison between the ability of one sector in the area under investigation and the ability of the same sector in a wider area. This relative comparison can be expressed mathematically as follows (Warpani, 1984):.

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{Si}{S}}{\frac{Ni}{N}}$$

Description:

LQ: Location Quotient Value

Si: Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sector i of Sambas Regency

S : Total Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sambas Regency

Ni : GRDP of Sector i in West Kalimantan Province

N : Total GRDP in West Kalimantan Province

If the calculation result shows $LQ > 1$, it means it is a basic sector and has the potential to export, while $LQ < 1$, it means it is not a basic sector (local/import sector). This technique assumes that all residents in a region have the same demand pattern as the national (regional) demand pattern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Economic Base Sector

The results of calculations using Location Quotient (LQ) to determine the role of each economic sector can be seen in the following table:

Table 2
 Results of LQ Analysis of Economic Sectors

Lapangan Usaha	PDRB Provinsi Kalimantan Barat			PDRB Kabupaten Sambas			LQ Kabupaten Sambas		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Pertanian, Perikanan, dan Kehutanan	28357679,4	30209399	31960183	4487,18	4738,13	4787,44	1,51	1,50	1,54
Pertambangan dan	5716726,07	6241038	6671833,5	129,42	134,41	130,44	0,22	0,21	0,20



Penggalian									
Industri Pengolahan	20025239,3	20585746	22153137	1614,74	1693,74	1642,43	0,77	0,79	0,76
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	127933,43	132516,7	140069,07	6,35	6,68	6,17	0,47	0,48	0,45
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang	175151,06	183265,8	196203,77	8,07	8,65	9,08	0,44	0,45	0,48
Konstruksi	14033227,2	14305004	14409359	973,1	985,15	925,76	0,66	0,66	0,66
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	18516434,5	19301301	20404539	2274,81	2397	2229,93	1,17	1,19	1,12
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	5255026,04	5647566	5854823,3	325,39	344,41	306,74	0,59	0,58	0,54
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	2811465,99	3039057,5	3242573,2	271,12	286,71	231,71	0,92	0,90	0,73
Informasi dan Komunikasi	6272430,71	6689315,6	7123499,9	712,22	758,36	819,92	1,08	1,09	1,18
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	4770803,17	5159413,6	5018330,5	390,76	375,48	374,35	0,78	0,70	0,77
Real Estat	3525670,8	3670734,7	3780609,5	422,05	431,81	435,62	1,14	1,13	1,18
Jasa Perusahaan	577140,94	600544,23	630179,65	49,34	51,82	48,59	0,82	0,83	0,79
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan jaminan Sosial Wajib	6100735,5	6450111,7	6828143,6	516,38	547,14	556	0,81	0,81	0,84
Jasa Pendidikan	4961131,59	5130101,7	5331395,8	571,96	593,37	561,52	1,10	1,11	1,08
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	1737211,52	1854063,3	1985608	153,96	164,44	196,63	0,85	0,85	1,02
Jasa Lainnya	1325164,97	1397142,7	1512600,9	116,84	125,84	105,01	0,84	0,86	0,71
PDRB	124289172	130596321	137243088	13023,68	13643,14	13367,32			

From the table above, it is known that in 2018-2020 Sambas Regency had 5 sectors whose LQ was above 1, namely the agricultural sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, information and communication sector, real estate sector, and education services sector. Especially for the agricultural sector, the LQ value is above 1 but decreased from 2018 to 2019. This is in accordance with the results of an interview with the head of the Gapoktan of Sepinggian Village, Semparuk Subdistrict, who stated that in 2019 farmers in Sambas Regency had difficulty finding subsidized fertilizers or in other words there was a scarcity of fertilizers in 2019 in Sambas Regency so that production that year decreased.

Potential of the Agricultural Sector in Semparuk District

Sambas Regency is a regency that has a potential sector or a basic sector, namely the agricultural sector which based on the LQ calculation the value is more than 1, this gives the greatest contribution to the GRDP, especially for the agricultural sub-sector.



The potential owned by each sub-district in Sambas Regency is different. Through the development of agricultural development system, especially food crops and supported by economic and social facilities owned by Semparuk sub-district, the sub-district can be developed as a service center with its potential and resources.

The leading food crop commodities of Semparuk Sub-district should be directed to the development of production centers and processing industry centers, so that regional development will be able to be developed into an area or center of economic activity through the right direction of food crop development. The potential of the agricultural sector in Semparuk Sub-district are:

1. In 2017 Sambas Exported Rice Through Entikong Dominated by Semparuk Sub-district

West Kalimantan Head of Agriculture Hazairin said, Sambas Regency became West Kalimantan's choice for rice exports in October 2017 to the neighboring country because in addition to having an official door for the entry and exit of goods from abroad it is also a West Kalimantan rice granary that is close to neighboring countries and a yearly surplus of 80,000 tons of rice. For the initial stage, Malaysia wants 15,000 tons. The government hopes that with the first export of rice, the opportunity to send rice from other PLBNs is also wide open and the exchange rate of West Kalimantan farmers will continue to increase along with the demand for premium rice from Malaysia. Malaysia not only explores agricultural products from Sambas, they also see the quality of rice directly to each region.

Deputy Regent of Sambas Hairiah in 2017 said 15,000 tons of rice from Sambas came from 5,000 hectares of land planted in a number of sub-districts but dominated by Semparuk sub-district. This sub-district, she continued, is a rice barn for Sambas and even West Kalimantan. The hope of the first export can encourage other residents not only to produce rice but, this is Sambas' opportunity to develop other agricultural products and even make semi-finished goods until the packaging is attractive. With the superiority of agricultural products, especially producing rice commodities, it can encourage Sambas people to create added value from these products, not only rice into rice but other innovative products.

2. 2018 One of the Great Harvests

The Chief Executive of National Grain Absorption, Agung Hendriadi, who is also the Head of the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, visited the location of the bumper harvest in Semparuk Village, Semparuk District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan. The purchase price of Harvested Dry Grain (GKP) at this location is IDR 4,200/kg. This grain absorption is very important to replenish rice reserves. The purchase of grain directly from farmers by Bulog Divre Sambas, Singkawang, and Bengkayang. The grain absorption target for the first semester (Jan-June 2018) for West Kalimantan is 76,023 tons from the national target of 2.2



million tons. The daily grain absorption target for West Kalimantan Province is 619 tons. The target is optimistic to be achieved considering that it has entered the harvest season. To achieve the target, the Chief Executive of National Grain Absorption asked Bulog to optimize grain absorption in this region by partnering with the TNI according to the agreed absorption mechanism.

At the harvest location in Semparuk Village, the harvested rice field area was 400 hectares, with a productivity of 5 tons/ha, resulting in a total of 2,000 tons of grain. Sukiman, Chairman of Poktan Dari Nandung I, expressed his commitment to sell the unhulled rice to Bulog.

3. In 2019, Rice Production Decreased due to Scarcity of Fertilizer

Farmers in Sambas Regency have difficulty getting subsidized fertilizer in Sambas. One of the farmers in Semparuk Subdistrict, Yatim, said that the rice plants they had planted were threatened with crop failure. This is due to the difficulty of obtaining fertilizer and farmers are very dependent on the existence of subsidized fertilizer. Yatim, who is also the head of the Gapoktan in Sepinggian Village, Semparuk Subdistrict, added that the difficulty in obtaining subsidized fertilizer will also cause the rice, corn and soybean (Pajale) farmers to fail completely. In the absence of fertilizer, any agricultural program will also fail miserably.

4. In 2020, even though the middle of Covid-19 remains productive

The head of the Dare Nandung 1 Farmers Group now continues to act and innovate so that farmers in the area can be independent and become a food self-sufficient area, especially for rice commodities. Through his movement, he has been able to realize Sambas Regency independent of superior rice seeds through breeders in the area. The need for seeds in Sambas Regency can be 100 percent met and rice seeds in Sambas Regency have also spread throughout West Kalimantan. The need for rice seeds in Sambas is currently around 400 tons per year. Currently the superior rice seeds developed are various varieties such as cilosari, inpari 42 and others. The productivity of superior rice seed breeding developed in several districts of rice centers in Sambas Regency is currently in the range of 5-6 tons per hectare. The seed price is sold at around Rp 7,000 per kilogram but for contracts with PT Petani at Rp 8,000 per kilogram.

In addition to striving for Sambas to be independent of superior rice seeds, the Semparuk Farmer Group, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, remains productive to continue to strengthen rice productivity. The Semparuk farmer group currently has productivity above the productivity in Java, the average has reached 8 tons per hectare and continues to maximize the potential of the land and is ready to continue to make Sambas the granary of West Kalimantan.

The Semparuk Farmer Group also embraces fellow farmer groups in Sambas to sell rice ready for consumption. This is to provide added value. So that it can increase farmers' income. Selling rice will certainly be more expensive than paddy. They want Sambas, which is a food barn or West Kalimantan rice, to also



be able to take the rice market in mini markets or supermarkets, because currently there is a lot of rice from outside.

5. 2021 Government Assistance Including Semparuk Sub-district

Farmers of Sambas District, West Kalimantan continue to spur and increase rice production in the area and one of them is through government assistance to plant rice with a cropping index (IP) of 400 or harvest four times a year. The majority of the area is in rice cultivation with IP200 or two harvests a year and now we are starting and implementing IP400 but not all farmer groups yet.

Meanwhile, the Head of Food Division (Kabid) of the Food Crops and Horticulture Office of West Kalimantan Province, through the 2021 State Budget (APBN) and there is already a 100 hectare program to develop rice with IP400. As is known, IP 400 is a program of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency. The goal is to increase rice productivity through an increase in rice IP. The current IP400 rice cultivation developed by farmers is still with the help of the central government, independently by farmers. This government assistance is an example that can be imitated by farmers, it turns out that it can and is capable of maximum production.

In the 2021 budget year through the state budget, there is already a 100 hectare program to develop IP400 rice. Previously, his party had also made a demonstration plot and the results, especially productivity, reached 6 tons per hectare. For areas that received assistance with IP400, namely in Sambas Regency 50 hectares including in the Putri Darenandung 1 Semparuk group and in Landak Regency 50 hectares. The assistance provided by the government for rice cultivation aims to help farmers and in the future all farmers can cultivate with IP400.

The Psychology of Religion Approach in the Development of the Agricultural Sector for the Regional Economy of Semparuk Sub-district

The psychology of religion approach can provide additional insights that are relevant in developing the agricultural sector in Semparuk Sub-district, particularly in strengthening the motivation, morale and work ethic of farmers, as well as increasing the success of government policies in supporting the agricultural sector. In this case, religion can be a factor that influences individual behavior, decisions, and hard work in carrying out agricultural activities.

1. Spiritual Values in Agriculture

In many religious traditions, including Islam, which is practiced by the majority of Sambas residents, agricultural activities are seen as a noble activity because they are directly related to providing basic human needs, namely food. The psychology of religion helps to understand how spiritual beliefs motivate farmers to work harder and remain steadfast in the face of challenges such as fertilizer scarcity, climate change, or pest attacks. The belief that their work is not only limited to



generating economic benefits, but also as part of God's mandate, gives their work a deeper meaning.

Farmers may see their efforts in the agricultural sector as a form of worship and a responsibility to fulfill the food needs of the wider community. With this belief, religious psychology can motivate farmers to continue working hard, even in the midst of adversity, as they believe that crop yields are not only determined by human effort, but also by God's will.

2. Strengthening Work Ethic and Commitment to the Environment

From the perspective of the psychology of religion, many religious teachings emphasize the importance of maintaining a balance with nature and utilizing natural resources wisely. In the context of agriculture, the psychology of religion can strengthen awareness of the importance of caring for farmland as a form of responsibility towards God's creation. This can increase farmers' commitment to implementing sustainable agricultural practices, maintaining soil quality and using environmentally friendly technologies.

With religious values emphasizing responsibility towards nature, farmers in Semparuk sub-district may be encouraged to improve the quality of their land through environmentally friendly methods. They may be more open to innovations in organic farming or methods that reduce negative impacts on nature, as they see this as part of managing God's mandate.

3. Farmer Solidarity and Institutionalization

Religion also promotes the importance of solidarity and cooperation among community members. These values are highly relevant in the formation of strong and effective farmer groups in Semparuk Sub-district. Through a psychology of religion approach, farmers can be understood as individuals motivated by the desire to help others and maintain collective welfare. Solidarity within farmer groups can be stronger if it is based on religious values that emphasize the importance of helping, fairness and honesty in economic interactions.

Religious psychology can also motivate farmers to actively participate in farmer institutions, such as cooperatives and farmer groups, as they see it as a form of social responsibility and collective worship. With a spirit of togetherness driven by religious beliefs, farmers can work together to overcome challenges and improve their agricultural production.

4. Psychological Effects of Religious-Based Policy Support

The government and policy makers in Semparuk sub-district can also utilize the psychology of religion approach in designing programs that are relevant to the beliefs of the local community. For example, support for the agricultural sector through programs that not only provide physical assistance, but also emotional and spiritual approaches, can be more effective. Programs that emphasize the importance of agriculture as a form of worship or social good will be more accepted by local communities.



In addition, policies that are based on the principles of justice and welfare for the entire community, which are religious teachings, can increase people's trust in the government. They will be more motivated to participate in government programs because they see them as part of efforts that are in line with their spiritual values.

CONCLUSION

Sambas Regency has 5 sectors whose Location Quostaint (LQ) is above 1, namely the agriculture sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, information and communication sector, real estate sector, and education services sector. Especially for the agricultural sector, the LQ value is above 1 but decreased from 2018 to 2019. Based on the primary data received, in 2019 there was a scarcity of subsidized fertilizer in Sambas Regency so that it had an impact on farmers in Semparuk Subdistrict, this is what made the LQ value of the agricultural sector decrease.

In 2020 the LQ value of the agricultural sector rose again from the previous 1.50 to 1.54 even though in 2020 the Covid 19 pandemic occurred but it remained productive. This is proof that the agricultural sector has the potential for the economic development of Sambas Regency in general and Semparuk District in particular.

The psychology of religion approach in the development of the agricultural sector in Semparuk Sub-district plays an important role in strengthening farmers' motivation, strengthening social solidarity, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices. Through the integration of spiritual values, the agricultural sector can develop not only economically, but also socially and morally, which in turn will support the sustainable economic development of Semparuk sub-district.

REFERENCES

- Ajat rukajat, "PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN KUALITATIF", (Yogyakarta: CV. Budi Utama, 2018) hlm. 6
- Arsyad, Lincolin. 1999. Ekonomi Pembangunan. Yogyakarta: Bagian Penerbitan STIE YKPN.
- Bafadal, A. (2014). Analisis sektor basis pertanian untuk pengembangan ekonomi daerah. *J. Agriplus*, 24(2), 152-160.
- BPS – Kabupaten Sambas Dalam Angka 2021
- BPS – Kalimantan Barat Dalam Angka 2021
- BPS – Kecamatan Semparuk Dalam Angka 2019
- Glasson, John. 1990. Pengantar Perencanaan Regional. Terjemahan Paul Sitohang. Jakarta : LPFEUI.
- Kuncoro, Mudrajat. (2004) Otonomi dan Pembangunan Daerah: Reformasi, Perencanaan, Strategi dan Peluang. Jakarta, Airlangga
- Prakoso, M. 2000. Mempersiapkan Pertanian Sebagai Poros Penggerak Perekonomian Nasional. Departemen Pertanian, Jakarta



-
- Sukirno, S., 1985, Ekonomi Pembangunan-Proses, Masalah dan Dasar Kebijakan, LP3ES-UI dengan Bina Grafika, Jakarta
- Suparmoko., 2002. Analisis Struktur Perekonomian dan pertanian Ekonomi Di Provinsi Banten Melalui Pendekatan LQ, SHIFT SHARE, Skripsi Ilmu Ekonomi Studi Pembangunan, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Suyatno, 2000. Analisa Economic Base terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah. <https://kalimantan.bisnis.com/read/20170502/408/649913/sambas-ekspor-perdana-beras-premium-15.000-ton-oktober-2017>