

## RINGKASAN

Analisis Keterkaitan Sektor Pertanian Dengan Sektor Lainnya  
Dalam Perekonomian Daerah Provinsi Bali

Prioritas pembangunan Provinsi Bali ditekankan pada sektor pertanian dalam arti luas, industri kecil dan kerajinan, serta sektor pariwisata. Lesunya pariwisata sebagai penggerak ekonomi Bali akhir-akhir ini telah mengalihkan pandangan pelaku ekonomi melirik kembali keberadaan sektor pertanian. Disadari atau tidak bahwa sektor pertanian yang sudah membudaya dalam kehidupan masyarakat Bali di samping mampu menyerap banyak tenaga kerja juga akan mampu melestarikan organisasi sosial masyarakat tani yang sudah terkenal yakni Subak. Untuk itu perlu adanya identifikasi peran sektor pertanian Bali dari sudut keterkaitannya dengan sektor-sektor lainnya, dengan demikian dapat diketahui keberadaan sektor ini dalam menggerakkan maupun mendorong sektor lainnya dalam rangka perkembangan ekonomi daerah Provinsi Bali tahun 1999 dan tahun 2002. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis besarnya keterkaitan langsung baik ke belakang dan ke depan sektor pertanian dengan sektor lainnya, menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan besarnya keterkaitan tidak langsung baik ke depan maupun ke belakang sektor pertanian dan sektor ekonomi lainnya daerah Provinsi Bali, menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan sektor-sektor kunci dalam perekonomian daerah Provinsi Bali, serta menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan besarnya keterkaitan langsung dan tidak langsung ke belakang dan ke depan (sektor kunci) dari sektor-sektor yang mendapatkan prioritas pembiayaan pembangunan.

Analisis yang dipergunakan untuk menjawab tujuan di atas sepenuhnya memanfaatkan data sekunder yakni Tabel *input-output* Bali tahun 1999 dan 2002 yang telah dimodifikasi ke dalam bentuk Sistem Neraca Sosial Ekonomi Bali. Dari model ini maka keterkaitan antar sektor, keterkaitan sektor pertanian dengan sektor lainnya, identifikasi keterkaitan sektor yang mendapat prioritas pembiayaan dapat dilakukan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tahun 1999 dan 2002 sektor pertanian keterkaitannya secara umum masih rendah kecuali keterkaitannya ke belakang. Tiga sektor yang berinteraksi paling tinggi dengan sektor pertanian adalah sektor perdagangan, hotel dan restoran, sektor industri, dan sektor transportasi dan komunikasi. Tahun 1999 ada tiga sektor kunci yang menjadi penggerak perekonomian yakni sektor pertambangan dan penggalian, sektor industri, dan konstruksi. Tahun 2002 ada dua sektor kunci sebagai penggerak perekonomian daerah

Provinsi Bali yakni sektor pertambangan dan penggalian, serta sektor listrik, gas dan air minum. Sedangkan indeks keterkaitan tidak langsung baik ke depan maupun ke belakang, seluruh sektor ekonomi nilainya lebih besar satu baik tahun 1999 dan tahun 2002. Sektor pertanian belum mampu menjadi sektor kunci, hanya indeks derajat penyebarannya lebih besar satu. Sementara itu sektor yang mendapatkan prioritas pembiayaan tahun 1999 dan tahun 2002 (sektor pertanian, sektor transportasi dan komunikasi, sektor konstruksi, sektor jasa, serta sektor pertambangan dan penggalian) hanya sektor pertambangan dan penggalian dan sektor konstruksi menjadi sektor kunci tahun 1999, sedangkan tahun 2002 hanya sektor pertambangan dan penggalian menjadi sektor kunci. Sektor pertanian dan sektor pariwisata yang menjadi icon perekonomian daerah Provinsi Bali belum mampu menjadi penggerak perekonomian pada periode yang bersangkutan. Karenanya untuk meningkatkan keterkaitan sektor pertanian dengan industri (pengolahan) maka agro industri menjadi salah satu alternatif pengembangan. Sedangkan untuk meraih kembali kejayaan pariwisata, faktor keamanan dan kenyamanan serta komitmen semua pihak untuk menyadari dan peduli terhadap hal-hal yang mendukung kegiatan kepariwisataan.



## SUMMARY

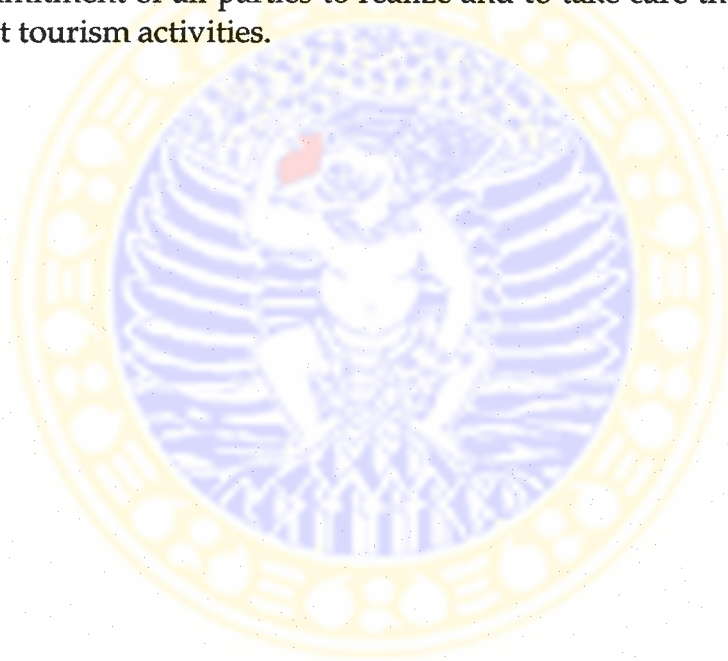
## Analysis Of Agricultural Sector And Its Linkage To Other Sectors In Bali's Regional Economy

Bali has put emphasize its development priority on agriculture in general term, small-scale industry and handicraft, and tourism sectors. The sluggish development of tourism sector as an engine of growth of Bali's economy recently, has pushed the economic agents to look back to the agricultural sector. It is realized that agricultural sector which has been a backbone of Bali's economy also become a daily life, which reflected in Balinese culture and has capability to create employment and to enhance social organization such as *Subak*, a traditional irrigation organization. For these reasons, it is important to identify the existence and the roles of agricultural sectors in Bali's economy, and its linkages to other sectors, through this way the agriculture sector will be understood its relationship to other sectors, in order to accelerate the development of Bali's economy. Data in the period of 1999 to 2002 were used in the analysis. Based on the condition mentioned above, the present study is aimed to describes and analyzes the direct and indirect backward and forward linkages among sectors in Bali Province, especially agricultural sector where the sector has been prioritized in the budget allocation in the Bali's development.

To achieve the above objectives, analysis is undertaken based on input-output data available of the years of 1999 and 2002, and modified it into the form of Bali's Social Economic Balance Sheet System. Based on this model, the linkages between sectors, the linkage of agricultural sector and other sectors, and the identification of priority sectors which has large amount of budget allocation, can be identified.

The research result indicates that in 1999 and 2002 the coefficient of linkages of the agricultural sector in general is still low, except backward linkage higher than one. Three sectors has a high interaction with agricultural sector are trading sector, hotel and restaurant, industry sector, as well as transportation and communication sector. In 1999 there are three key-sectors that accelerate Bali's economy are mining and digging , industry, and construction. In 2002 there are two key-sectors as a accelerator of the Bali's regional economy are mining and digging sector, as well as electricity, gas and water. While the coefficients of indirect backward and indirect forward linkages of all sector are less than one in the years of 1999 and 2002. As matter of fact, agricultural sector has not been able to be a key sector in the Bali's economy, due to the only the coefficient of backward power of dispersion more than one.

The sectors which has been prioritized in the Bali's development with larger budget allocation in 1999 and 2002 are agriculture sector, transportation and communication sector, construction sector, service sector as well as mining and digging sector. Based the result of analysis it suggests that only mining and digging sector and construction sector become key sector in the year of 1999, but in the year of 2002 only mining and digging sector become a key sectors. Agriculture and tourism sectors which are considered as the icon of Bali's regional economy has not been able to function as accelerator of the economy in that period. It is therefore, to increase the role agricultural sector as a key sector the Bali's economy, agro industries which has function as forward linkage for manufacturing the agricultural product are necessary to be developed. On the other side, to achieve the glory of tourism sector, some prerequisites are needed to be developed such as the security and comfort factors as well as commitment of all parties to realize and to take care the programs that support tourism activities.



## ABSTRACT

### Analysis Of Agricultural Sector And Its Linkage To Other Sectors In Bali's Regional Economy

Bali has put emphasize its development priority on agriculture in general term, small-scale industry and handicraft, and tourism sectors. The sluggish progresses of tourism sector as an engine of growth of Bali's economy recently, has pushed the economic agents to look back the agricultural sector. The study is aiming to describes and analyzes the direct and indirect backward and forward linkage among sectors in Bali Province, especially agricultural sector which has been prioritized in the Bali's development.

The research result indicates that in the year of 1999 and 2002 the coefficients of linkage of agricultural sector in general is still low except backward linkage. Three sectors which has the highest interaction with agricultural sector are trading, hotel and restaurant, industry sector, as well as transportation and communication sector. In the year of 1999, there are three key sectors to accelerate economy are mining and digging, industry, and construction. In the year of 2002 there are two key-sectors as accelerator of the Bali's regional economy are mining and digging sector, as well as electricity, gas and water. While the coefficients of indirect backward and indirect forward linkages of all sector are less than one in both periode. Agricultural sector has not been able to function as key sector in the economy due to only the coefficient of backward power of dispersion more than one. The sectors which have been prioritized given larger budget in 1999 and 2002 such as agriculture sector, transportation and communication, construction, service sector as well as mining and digging sector, only mining and digging sector and construction sector become key sectors in the year 1999, but in the year of 2002 only mining and digging sector become key sector. Agriculture and tourism sectors which are considered as the icon of Bali's regional economy has not been able to function as accelerator of the economy in that period. It is therefore, to increase the role agricultural sector as a key sector the Bali's economy, agro industries which has function as forward linkage for manufacturing the agricultural product are necessary to be developed.

**Keywords:** Agriculture sector, linkages, and key sector