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The Influence of Agricultural Sector, Tourism Sector and Processing Industries Sector Performance to the Performance of Economy and Bali Regional Development, Indonesia

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Abstract: **Bali's development policy is to develop agriculture, tourism and processing industries to increase the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) supported by good and sustainable social life. Some data show that the tourism sector is growing rapidly leaving two other sectors, there are inequalities between recipient groups and regional inequality. From the description, the research problem problem (1) how the influence of the performance of agriculture sector, the performance of the tourism sector and the performance of the processing industries sector to the economic performance, and (2) how the economic performance, the performance of the agricultural sector, the performance of the tourism sector and the performance of the processing industries sector towards the regional development performance.**

This study, which uses secondary data panels from 9 districts / cities in Bali during 2001-2013 with PLS analysis. aims to analyze the influence of each sector on economic performance and regional development performance. The results of the discussion concluded that the performance of agriculture sector is not significant while the performance of the tourism sector and the processing industry sector significantly influence the economic performance. Furthermore, the performance of the economy, the performance of the tourism sector and the performance of the processing industry sector have a significant effect, while the performance of agriculture sector is not significant to the performance of Balinese regional development.

Suggestion given to the District / City Government and Provincial Government (1) continue the three sector development policy with more consistent implementation, (2) intensify the development of agriculture (3) equalize tourism development. Researchers are encouraged to conduct research on (1) low agricultural performance, (2) carrying capacity of each sector in each district / city, (3) integrated and sustainable development of three sectors model.

Keywords: **Sector Performance, Agriculture, Tourism, Processing Industry, Economy, Development.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Long-term Development Plan (RPJP) 2005-2025 and Medium-term Development Plan (RPJM) 2005-2010of Bali affirms the importance of the linkage of the three priority sectors: agriculture in the broad sense, cultural tourism, and small industry (craft) as well as development direction that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable aimed at realizing welfare, Which is supported by good social life in the long run.

The economy of Bali, during 2001-2013 grew an average of 5.55 percent each year. Bali Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices and at constant prices throughout the period of 2001-2013 research continues to

increase and is dominated by the contribution of the tertiary sector followed by the primary and secondary sectors. The development during the research year shows that the contribution of primary sector dominated by agriculture sector in the formation of PDRB has decreased, while the contribution of secondary sector which is dominated by the processing industry sector, and the tertiary sector which is dominated by the tourism sector has increased.Territory, Sarbagita Area (Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar and Tabanan) where tourism activities are concentrated, with a total area of only 31.10 percent and the population of 50.20 percent, of the area and the population of Bali has 65.36 percent of GRDP contribution to total GRDP Regencies / cities in Bali Province on a constant basis. The rest, 34.64 percent was donated by other regions (Buleleng, Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli and Jembrana) which had an area of 69.90 percent and a population of 49.80 percent. While the level of equal distribution of income between groups is shown by the Gini Index achievement rate of 0.2919 in 2001 to 0.4030 in 2013, which is consistently, relatively high and unprecedented. Inequality is also shown by the distribution of poverty rates in districts / municipalities among the relatively high per capita GRDP in Bali.

The figure indicates that the results of development in Bali in the year of research are still identical with the tourism development outcomes. The rapid growth of the tourism sector on the one hand has contributed significantly to the Balinese economy, but on the other hand, the Balinese economic pillars are not in balance, including the agricultural sector (Rai, 2011). Furthermore, these achievements illustrate the results of the not yet optimal implementation of Balinese concept and development goals, as stated in the RPJP Bali 2000-2025 and RPJM Bali 2013-2018.From the description, can be formulated problem (1) how the influence of agricultural sector performance, the performance of the tourism sector and the performance of the manufacturing sector to the economic performance (2) how the influence of economic performance, agricultural performance, the performance of the tourism sector, Development of Bali area

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Endogenous Growth Theory, developed by Paul Romer in the late 80s, views growth as determined by the system governing the production process (endogenous). Therefore, this theory sees the importance of identifying and analyzing the factors that are derived from the (endogenous) economic system, which affects economic growth (Todaro, 2006; Gordon, 2000; Mankiw, 2007). Paul Romer explains the three basic elements in endogenous growth: technological change, new ideas by the firm as a result of knowledge spillover, and the production of consumer goods produced by factors of science production will grow indefinitely (Arsyad, 2010). The above theories put capital and labor as a determinant of growth and to ensure long-term growth, the role of technology becomes important.

George H. Bort (1960) Regional Econonomic Theory based on his analysis of Neoclassical Theory of Economics views the economic growth of a region strongly influenced by the ability of the region to increase its production activities determined by regional potential, labor mobility and inter-regional capital mobility. In the context of regional economics, Neoclassical Theories emphasize the importance of the mobility of factors of production. As the implications of perfect competition, factors will move as a result of the difference in rewards generated (Adisasmita, 2005). Regional inequality will shrink as the smoothness of the mobility of factors of production is due to the better infrastructure and facilities of transportation and communication, as is known by the Classical Neo Hypothesis (Sjafrizal, 2012).Furthermore, the theory of Regional Growth Inequality of Myrdal (1974) reveals two forces that work in the process of economic growth is backwash effect which is negative i.e. the absorption of labor and capital from less developed areas by more advanced areas and spread effects, that distribute the result of development from the center of growth to the region of influence. In line with Myrdal, Hirschman (in Adisasmita, 2013) identifies two different forces of direction, the effects of trickling-down effect and the impact of polarization effect. Furthermore, the theory of imbalance developed by Nicholas Kaldor (1970) states that regional growth is basically sourced at the level of sectoral productivity. Thus, areas that have the main activity of the processing sector have higher productivity compared to areas that are based on other main activities of other sectors, such as agriculture.

Chenery and Syrquin (1975) identified changes in the structure of the country's economy, shifting from an economy dominated by the primary sector (agriculture) to nonprimary sectors (industry, trade and services). According to Chenery (1992) the shift occurs following per capita income and the process of structural transformation will reach rapid levels if the shift in domestic demand patterns toward the output of the processing industry is reinforced by similar changes in the composition of foreign trade or exports. Structural transformation can be seen in changes in the share of output value or added value of each sector in the formation of GDP or gross national product (GNP) or national income.

3. RESEARCH METHODE

This research is an explanatory research focusing on the causality of five variables, namely the performance of the agricultural sector, the performance of the tourism sector and the performance of the processing sector, which are the three pillars of Bali development as independent variables, and the performance of the economy and the performance of regional development as dependent variable.

The data used are quantitative data in the form of secondary data panel including data from nine districts / cities and provinces of Bali between 2001-2013 in accordance with the variables that have been described and primary data derived from the informant / informant. The main data source is the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS Provinsi) Bali, Institutions within the Provincial Government of Bali and Regency / Municipal Government in Bali Province, while the qualitative data is the result of interviews with credible sources / informants.

The variables in this study consist of independent latent variable (exogen variable) and dependent latent variable (endogenous variable), as shown in Figure 2.

Independent variable (exogenous variable variable): (1) Agricultural sector performance (X1), (2) Tourism sector performance (X2), (3) Performance of processing industry sector (X3). Dependent variable (mediation variable): (1) Economic performance (Y1). Dependent variable (endogenous variable, dependent variable): (1) Performance building (Y2),

The performance of the agricultural sector (X1) is reflected by sector growth (X11), sector contribution in the formation of gross regional domestic product or GRDP (X12), share of sector labor (X13) and GRDP per capita of agriculture sector (X14). The performance of tourism sector (X2) is reflected by sector growth (X21), sector contribution in the formation of GRDP (X22), share of labor (X23), and GRDP per capita of agriculture sector (X24). Furthermore, the performance of processing industry sector (X3) is reflected by sector growth (X31), sector contribution in the formation of GRDP (X32), share of labor (X33), and GRDP per capita of processing industry sector (X34). While the economy performance (Y1) is reflected by the growth of GRDP (Y11), GRDP per capita (Y12), Gross Domestic Capital Formation (Y13) and unemployment rate (Y14), then regional development performance (Y2) is reflected by Human Development Index (Y21), Gini Index (Y22), poverty level (Y23), and agriculture land area (Y24)

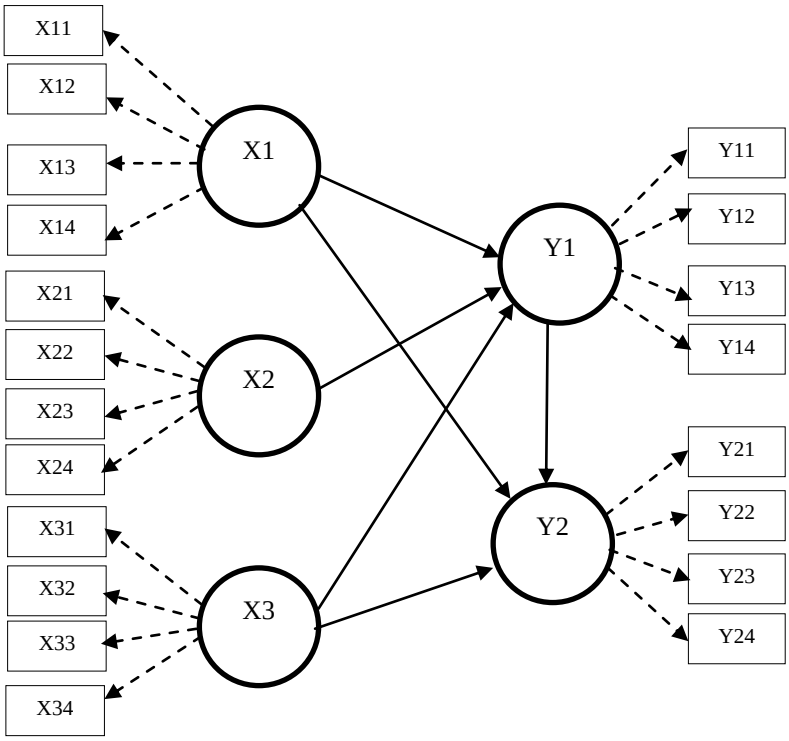

Figure 1 Conceptual Research Framework

Based on structural and construct model as shown in Figure 2, the analysis is done by using PLS (Partial Least Square)analysis tool. From the description of the background, problem formulation, literature review and conceptual

framework of research, the hypothesis of this research are (1) the performance of agriculture sector, the performance of the tourism sector, and the performance of the processing industry sector positively and significantly affect the economic performance and (2) , The performance of the agricultural sector, the performance of the tourism sector, and the performance of the processing industry sector and the performance of economy have a positive and significant influence on the performance of regional development.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After through outer model and inner modeltest, the growth of agricultural sector reflective indicator (X11) and indicator of agricultural land area (Y14) is not valid as their respective indicator, therefore excluded from the model

A. Direct Effect:

The magnitude of direct influence is shown in Table 1

Tabel 1 Path Coeffient

Interconnect Relations					Original Sample	Standard deviation	T-Statistic	P-Values
X1	Performance of agriculture sector	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,070	0,061	1,14	0,260
X1	Performance of agriculture sector	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,022	0,031	0,728	0,457
X2	Tourism sector performance	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,801	0,045	17,796	0,000
X2	Performance of tourism sector	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,635	0,06	10,651	0,000
X3	Performance of processing industry sector .	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,154	0,056	2,796	0,000
X3	Performance of processing industry	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,134	0,027	4,998	0,000
Y1	Economic performance	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,298	0,061	4,852	0,000

Source: calculation results

Table 1 shows that the performance of the tourism sector has the most dominant effect on economic performance, with the path coefficient of 0.801 significant at the 0.05 level, followed by the performance of the processing industry sector with the path coefficients of 0.154, significant at the 0.05 level, the performance of the agricultural sector with the value path coefficient of 0.070 but not significant at the 0.05 level. Similarly, the performance of the tourism sector has the most dominant effect on the performance of regional development with the value of the path coefficient of 0.635 significant at the 0.05 level, followed by the performance of processing industry sector with the path coefficient of 0.134 significant at the 0.05 level and the performance of the agricultural sector with the path coefficient of 0.022 but not siginfikan at the 0.05 level. F

Furthermore, the economic performance has an effect on the path coefficient of 0.298 significant at the 0.05 level on the performance of regional development. The effect is shown in figure 2

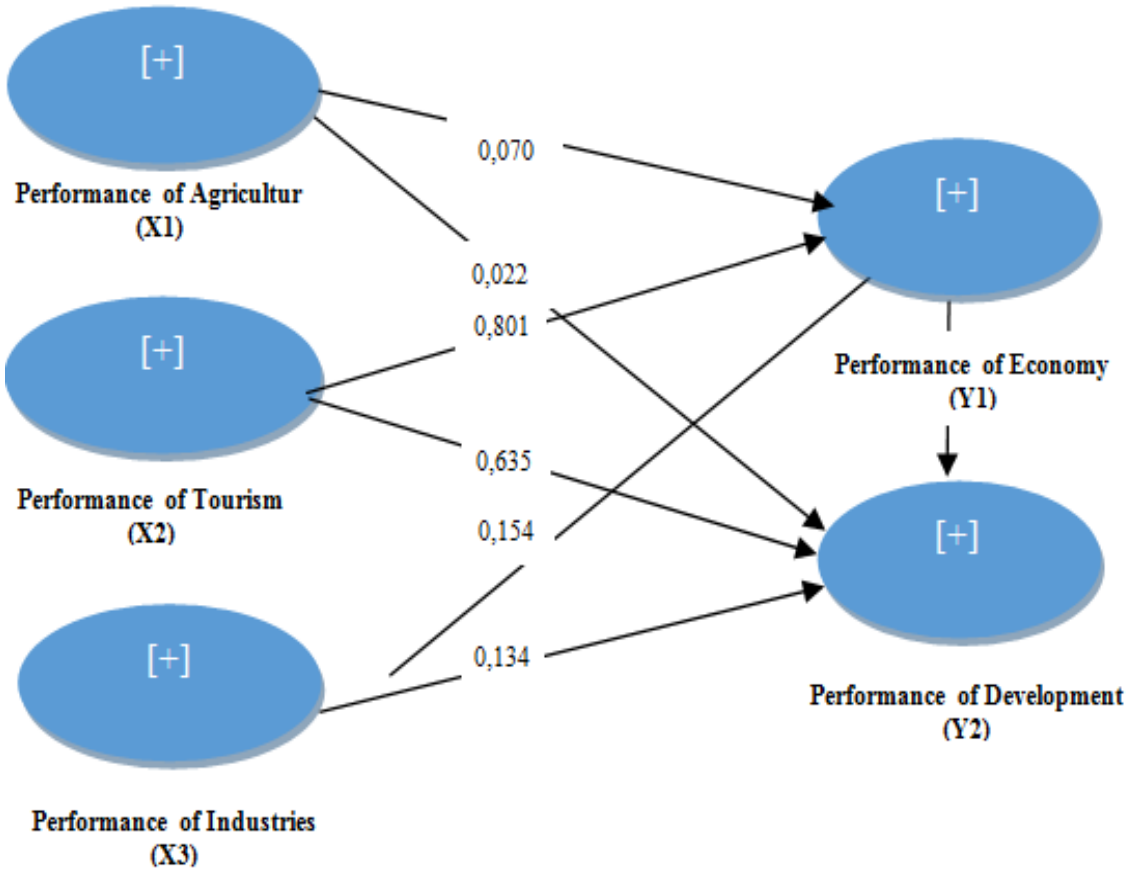

Figure 2 Direct Correlation

B. Indirect Influence:

The results of indirect effect calculations can be seen in Table 2

Tabel 2 Indirect effect

Interconnect Relations								Original Sample	Standard deviation	T-Statistic	P-Value
X1	Performance of agriculture sector	->	Y1	Economic performance	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,021	0,019	1,113	0,266
X2	Tourism sector performance	->	Y1	Economic performance	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,238	0,055	4,343	0,000
X3	Performance of processing industry	->	Y1	Economic performance	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,046	0,021	2,187	0,029
Source		: calculation results									

From Table 2 it can be seen that the performance of the three sectors has an indirect effect on the performance of regional development through economic performance. The performance of the tourism sector has the largest indirect influence shown by the path coefficient of 0.238 significant at the 0.05 level followed by the performance of processing industry sector with 0.046 significant at 0.05, while the agricultural sector performance has the smallest indirect effect, Coefficient 0.021 and not significant at the 0.05 level

C. Overall Effect (Total Effect):

The overall effect of each endogenous construct is shown by Table 3

Tabel 3 Total Effect

Interconnect Relations					Original Sample	Standard deviation	T-Statistic	P-Values
X1	Performance of agriculture sector	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,070	0,061	1,140	0,260
X1	Performance of agriculture sector	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,043	0,034	1,265	0,206
X2	Tourism sector performance	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,801	0,045	17,796	0,000
X2	Performance of tourism sector	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,873	0,025	34,525	0,000
X3	Performance of processing industry sector.	->	Y1	Economic performance	0,154	0,056	2,754	0,006
X3	Performance of processing industry	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,180	0,34	5,342	0,000
Y1	Economic performance	->	Y2	Regional development performance	0,298	0,061	4,852	0,000

Source: calculation results

Table 3 shows that the performance of the agricultural sector is influential with the path coefficient of 0.070 but not significant at 0.05 to the economic performance, and the effect of 0.043 is not significant coefficient at 0.05 level on the performance of regional development. While the performance of the tourism sector has a positive effect of 0.801 significant at the 0.05 level on economic performance and a positive effect of 0.873 significant at the 0.05 level on the performance of regional development. Furthermore, the performance of the processing sector has a positive effect of 0.154 significant at the 0.05 level on economic performance and a positive effect of 0.180 significant at the 0.05 level on the performance of regional development. Furthermore, the economic performance had a positive effect of 0.298 significant at the 0.05 level on the performance of regional development.

The results of the analysis are presented through the tables and pictures, showing:

A. Influence of performance of agricultural sector, tourism sector and performance of processing industry sector to economic performance.

Directly, the performance of agriculture sector positively influenced by path coefficient 0.070 but not significant at 0.05 level to economic performance, the performance of the tourism sector positively influenced by the path coefficient of 0.801 and significant at 0.05 on economic performance, and the performance of processing industry sector positively with 0.154 path coefficient and significant at 0.05, on economic performance.

B. Influence of economic performance, performance of agricultural sector, performance of tourism sector, and performance of processing industry sector to performance of regional development.

Directly, the performance of the agricultural sector is influential with the 0.022 path coefficient not significant at 0.05, the performance of the tourism sector complies with the path coefficient of 0.635, and significant with the 0.05 level and the performance of the processing industry sector with significant path coefficient 0.134 with the level 0, 05 and the performance of the economy influenced by the 0.298 path coefficient significantly at the 0.05 level on the performance of regional development.Indirectly, the performance of agriculture sector with 0.021 ofpath coefficient is not significant at 0.05 level, the performance of tourism sector influences with path coefficient 0,238 significantat 0,05, and the performance of processing industry sector influences with path coefficient 0,046 significant at level 0,05 to performance of regional development

Considering the indirect effect, the overall performance of the agricultural sector influences with 0.043 path coefficientbut not significant at 0,05, the performance of the tourism sector complies with 0.873 significant path coefficient at 0.05, and the performance of the processing industry sector influenceswith 0.180 significant path coefficient at 0.05, while the performance of the economy influenced with path coefficient 0.298 and significant at 0.05 to the regionel development.

The performance of the agricultural sector has a positive but not significant impact on the economic performance and on the performance of regional development in Bali. This result is not in line with the results of research Priyarsono (2011) and Hussain (2011), Irz (2006). This is due to the characteristics of farmers and Balinese agriculture. The agriculture of Bali is characterized by the domination and management of agricultural land which averages less than 0.50 hectares far from the area of land management that is capable of providing prosperity. While the current character of farmers is generally labor with limited educational and socio-cultural characteristics in applying agricultural technology. This then further breeds agriculture with low productivity and even agriculture only as a sideline job, which in turn further alienates agriculture from welfare

The performance of the tourism sector has a positive effect on the economic performance and development of Bali. These results are in line with the results of the study Samimi, et al (2011), Caglayan, et al (2012), Brau, et al (2003), Klytchnikova (2012), Eugenio-Martin (2004). As in previous research, this study also not only finds a positive influence of tourism. The study also found an imbalance of regional development between Badung, Gianyar and Denpasar, whichhas a more developed economy and regional development based on tourism compared to other non-tourism-based areas. Besides, tourism also creates a very high competition in terms of the use of human and natural resources both with the agricultural sector and with the processing industry sector that will affect the sustainability of the development of Bali in the long run.

The significant influence of the performance of processing industry sector both on the performance of the economy and on the performance of regional development in this dissertation research, in line with the results of research Kniivila (TT). Furthermore, this dissertation research that found the processing industry developed rapidly only in two districts / cities namely Gianyar and Denpasar support research Kniivila found that the effectiveness of the influence of processing industry on economic performance and development will be greatly influenced by the choice of type and location of industry.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion (1) the performance of tourism sector has the biggest significant effect, followed by the performance of processing industry sector, while the performance of agriculture sector is insignificant to the economic performance, (2) the performance of tourism sector has the biggest significant influence, followed by the performance of the industry and the performance of the processing sector, Have an insignificant effect on regional development, (3) economic performance mediate partially influence to three sector to performance of regional development.

Suggestions (1) The Provincial Government of Bali and the districts / municipalities to proceed with more consistent implementation of policies for the development of agriculture, tourism and processing industries in an integrated manner in their respective potential areas to achieve sustainable Bali development; (2) Bali Provincial Government and district governments Have high agricultural potentials such as Buleleng, Tabanan and Jembrana districts, need to develop more productive agriculture through agricultural intensification strategies of agricultural technology use and more intensively linking agriculture with two other sectors (tourism and processing industries); (3) Bali Provincial Government and government Districts / municipalities should seek equitable distribution of tourism through the development of tourism typologies and diversification of cultural-based destinations / attractions (eg tourist villages), and natural-based (ecotourism) in accordance with their respective potentials that further guarantee the growth of tourism (4) Provincial and district / municipal governments, in order to maintain sustainability, it is necessary to develop a processing industry that is not only dependent on tourism, but which at the same time in the long term can substitute tourism.As for the researchers, it may be suggested, (1) to conduct research on the insignificant effect of performance of perttor sector in economy and regional development, (2) carry out research on the carrying capacity of Bali in the cutting into three priority sectors, (3) conduct research on design development Integrative to three sectors to improve Bali's equity and sustainable development.

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