

This is not in line with the classical economic theory which posits that the economic transformation of the agricultural sector will happen prior to the new industry sector services sector, (Todaro, in Syafrisal 2013). This is because it is well understood that the development of the agricultural sector has been regarded as the central sector to more inclusive growth. As it is described by Kumari (2012), besides providing foods, the agriculture sector also provides employment opportunities to many people, raw material to industrial sectors and surpluses for national economic development. It is a well known fact that the Southeast Sulawesi province produces many industrial raw materials such as fish, cocoa, seaweed, nickel, forest products and agricultural products and horticultural crops, but are generally sold in the form of logs. In an effort to improve the linkages between regions and sectors (forward linkage) and the power of dispersion forward, the development of economic infrastructure such as electricity, transport (docks, roads, bridges and airports) must be increased with its capacity and its quality because a good infrastructure support is a mandatory to increase agriculture activities and productivities as well as to support the market for agricultural product.

5. Conclusions

The primary objective of this study was to examine the impact of the proliferation of new autonomous regions on the growth and development distribution in Southeast Sulawesi Province of Indonesia. This study found that the proliferation of the new autonomous region in Southeast Sulawesi province, which has boosted economic growth and equitable development among the regions remains good, however, the relative development of inequality index also has increased from year to year. As of 2013 the index of inequality is still around 1.1599, which means the gap is still low or uneven. The research finding also suggests that the new regional autonomy divisions increased the relevance of development among regions, but the support of the growth centre of rear stricken is relatively low when compared to the support of the rear area to the growth centre, or in other words, squeezing has occurred, so that in the long term this situation will increase inequality of development. Throughout this paper, we have argued that the development of the downstream sector has not well developed as a result of limited economic infrastructure supports, therefore the creation of added value is still relatively low which is potential to be developed to strengthen the foundation of the regional economy.

References

- [1] Bappenas (the National Board of Planning) and UNDP. (2008). *Evaluation of the Proliferation of Administrative Region in Indonesia 2001 -2007*. Bappenas and UNDP: Jakarta, p. 1
- [2] BPS (Central Biro of Statistics), Southeast Sulawesi. (2000). *Southeast Sulawesi in Figures 2000*, Kendari
- [3] _____, 2000, *Indonesia in Figures 2000*, Jakarta
- [4] _____, 2001, *Southeast Sulawesi in Figures 2001*, Kendari
- [5] _____, 2006, *Southeast Sulawesi in Figures 2007*, Kendari
- [6] _____, 2011, *Southeast Sulawesi In Figures 2011*, Kendari
- [7] _____, 2014, *Southeast Sulawesi in Figures 2014*, Kendari
- [8] Bratakusumah, DS and Solihin D, (2004). *Otonomi Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan Daerah*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama: Jakarta
- [9] DRN (Board of the National Research) (2014). *Iptek untuk Indonesia Sejahtera, Berdaulat & Bermartabat: Bunga Rampai Pemikiran Anggota Dewan Riset Nasional*. DRN: Jakarta
- [10] Jusuf Abadi, M. (1996). *Analisis Keterkaitan Pembangunan antara wilayah Perkotaan dan perdesaan (Kasus Sulawesi Tenggara)*. Unpublished dissertation. UNHAS
- [11] Jusuf Abadi, M. (2001). "Analisis Ketimpangan Pembangunan Ekonomi antara Kawasan Timur Indonesia dan Kawasan Barat Indonesia", *Journal IPSUNM*, Malang, 1 (35)
- [12] Jusuf Abadi, M. and Jusuf Abadi, Yusuf Abadi, H (2014). *Setengah Abad Sulawesi Tenggara Membangun*. Rabbani Press (First edition): Jakarta Selatan
- [13] Kansil, C.S.T dan Christin S.T. Kansil (2001). *Kitab Undang Undang Otonomi Daerah 1999 – 20001*. PT Pradnya Paramita: Jakarta
- [14] Kumari, Resena and Rakesh Raman. (2012). "Disparity in Agriculture and Infrastructure Facility: Problems and Perspective". *International Journal of Business & Transformation*. 5 (2), pp. 50 - 58
- [15] Miller. ER, and Blair PD. (1985). *Input Output Analysis. Foundations and Extensions*. Englewood: New Jersey
- [16] Nozaki, Kenji (2014). "Regional display and economic linkage in the Greater Mekong Sub-region". *International Journal of Development Issues*. 13(1): 59 - 70
- [17] Sondakh, L. (2012). *Inequality of Development in Indonesia*. Paper presented at the National Research Board (DRN) Plenary Meeting, Jakarta
- [18] Syafrizal. (2013). *Ekonomi Regional, teori dan Paraktis*. Paraminta Offset: Padang.
- [19] Todaro, Michle P and Smith, Stephan C. (2011). *Economic Development*. Erlangga: Jakarta
- [20] Vidyatama, Yoga. (2013). "Regional Convergence and the role of neighbourhood effect in decentralized Indonesia". *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 49 (2): pp. 193 - 211
- [21] Wikipedia. Gini Ratio. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gini_coefficient. Accessed 18 December 2014