



Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis besaran, tren, dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi emisi gas rumah kaca sektor pertanian Indonesia serta mengetahui perilaku pelaku di sektor pertanian terhadap biaya konservasi lingkungan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis regresi linier berganda, tren dan *Environmental Kuznets Curve* (EKC). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa emisi gas rumah kaca sektor pertanian Indonesia memiliki besaran rerata 141.784.466,9 ton setara CO₂ dan memiliki tren yang positif tiap tahunnya sebesar 1.435.634 ton setara CO₂. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap besaran emisi gas rumah kaca sektor pertanian Indonesia adalah populasi ternak sapi, produksi jagung, produksi kedelai, jumlah tenaga sektor pertanian, dan PDB sektor pertanian. Berdasarkan pendekatan *The Environmental Kuznets Curve*, biaya konservasi lingkungan untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca belum dialokasikan pada kegiatan sektor pertanian dan kondisi ini akan berubah pada saat PDB per tenaga kerja sektor pertanian mencapai titik puncak (Rp 79.404.470,00), dimana peningkatan PDB per tenaga kerja sektor pertanian akan disertai penurunan emisi gas rumah kaca. Sedangkan Indonesia pada tahun 2014 masih mencapai nilai PDB per tenaga kerja sektor pertanian sebesar Rp 37.121.111,00.

Kata Kunci : Sektor pertanian, Emisi gas rumah kaca, *The Environmental Kuznets Curve*



Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze the value, trend and factors affecting the emission of greenhouse gases in Indonesian agricultural sector and to know the behavior of subject in agricultural sector towards the costs of environment conservation. Methods used in this research are multiple linear regression analysis and Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). The result showed that emission of greenhouse gases in Indonesian agricultural sector have value of 141.784.466,9 tons CO₂ and have positive trend every year as much as 1.435.634 tons CO₂. Factors that are significantly affecting the value of greenhouse gases emission in Indonesian agricultural sector are population of cattle, production of corn, production of soybean, number of capital in agricultural sector, and GDP of agricultural sector. Based on The Environmental Kuznets Curve approach, the costs of environment conservation to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases is not yet to be allocated in agricultural sector activities and this condition will change when the GDP per capital in agricultural sector reached its peak (Rp 79.404.470,00), where the increasal of GDP per capital in agricultural sector will be followed by the reduce of greenhouse gases emission. Meanwhile, the value of GDP per capita in agricultural sector in Indonesia is still in the amount of Rp 37.121.111,00.

Keywords: Agricultural sector, Greenhouse gases emission, The Environmental Kuznets Curve