

The Strategy of Empowering Farmers Against Economic Growth in Indonesia

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Abstract:- This type of research is a qualitative phenomenological approach through, the results showed that the concept of empowerment for farmers not optimal running, both from the aspect of quality as well as quantity, of the concept of empowerment is not yet implemented sustainable, while aspects of coaching and supervision once implemented empowerment has not yet optimal, so the required policies and support from all elements of the Government, private sector, academia, stake holders to cooperate in the building empowerment for communities.

Keywords:- empowerment, quality, sustainable, supervision, coaching.

I. INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment approach in development means that man is placed in the position of perpetrators and beneficiaries of the process of finding solutions and achieve development results. Thereby, the community should be able to improve the quality of independence overcome problems encountered. Community empowerment efforts should be able to assume the role of improving the quality of human resources (HR) especially in shaping and changing the behavior of the community in order to achieve a higher quality of living adequate. The formation and the behavior changes, both in the sectoral dimension i.e. in all aspects/sectors of human life; viable dimensions include the reach of prosperity from materially to non material; time dimension and quality i.e. short term to long term and increase in capabilities and qualities to his Ministry, as well as target dimensions i.e. can reach from all strata of society. Community empowerment is none other than provide motivation and encouragement to the community in order to be able to unearth potential acts and daring himself to improve the quality of life, through, among others, with education for awareness and ability themselves.

In Indonesia, the development of empowerment of small farmers and fishermen known as program extension, starts simultaneously with the establishment of the Ministry of agriculture (Van Landbouw) in 1905. At that time, one of the Department's task is to transmit the results of the investigation of agriculture to farmers. Then, towards the beginning of the lamp and I, through the guidance of mass-Mass Intensification (Inmas-Bimas), a massive extension done. However, practically since the war of independence the orientation of activities aimed at increasing the production of outreach

materials is the staple food of the people of Indonesia that is rice.

The peak of influence direct or indirect execution of counseling is the success of the Indonesia achieve self-sufficiency of food, namely rice internationally recognized at the FAO in Rome in 1985 (Pambudy, 1998). However, the runway extension that has been known to merely increase the production need to be examined again. In addition, institutional/institution (educational/government/bureaucracy), which is also more oriented on increasing production of agriculture (including food crop subsector, forestry, fisheries, and livestock) also need to be reviewed.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Challenges of Globalization

According to Saragih (1998), the deepest meaning of the globalization era in the structure of the economy is free trade. In free trade means there is competition. In the globalization that will compete is a secondary item, namely the agro-industries products. In Indonesia for industrial raw materials available, but that became an obstacle is the use of modern technology and the control of agribusiness that reinforces, or emphasis of problems encountered in the era of globalization is on improving HUMAN RESOURCES (including for small farmers and fishermen).

Basing things on top, then the direction of the development of agriculture and fisheries into the future is sustainability, i.e. develop agriculture and agro-industries or industries processing agricultural/fishery and services support. Included in the fisheries, for example in Indonesia from side deals, we have 5.8 million acres of sea waters km² and a coastline along the 90 thousand km, is the base of economic activity is fishing. This certainly does not include the potential for fresh water fishing, good public waters (rivers and Lakes), aquaculture ponds, fish farming grouper/jarring buoyancy, aquaculture fish and fish farming of rice field which is also still open. Special about the direction of the development of the fishery with the agribusiness approach is to build and develop the industrial fishery upstream subsystem (seeding, industrial equipment to catch fish, fish feed industry), subsystem post-harvest cultivation/capture subsystem, processing and trade of fisheries yield, and ancillary services subsystem (R and D) in an integrated system.

Still according to Saragih (1998) the development of agribusiness in Indonesia is a logical development and

prosecution should proceed as a form of sustainability, diversity and deepening agricultural development over the years. Agribusiness development will remain relevant even if any progress has been reached as high as a country. Even agribusiness will be the mainstay for a country that is still hard letting go of dependence on national development of the agricultural sector and rural areas like Indonesia. Some other reasons for strengthening options in agribusiness, are: (1) the availability of raw materials which are available, (2) will expand the capacity of the workforce in the agricultural sector and rural areas, and (3) development of agro business on a small scale is easier directed to more environmentally friendly (rather than big industries), so it can suppress the environmental damage.

B. Community Empowerment

According to Korten (1984), the post-war period industry will face new conditions that are entirely different conditions in the industry, where potentialities of important new cementing these adult welfare, justice, and sustainability of the human race. The central point of attention is the approach towards the development of a more favor to the people.

There is a reason for sure that such paradigm is emerging from the process of the discovery of the collective social world. The logic of this paradigm that stands out is the logic of balanced human environment, its resources, the dominant is the resources of information and creative initiatives that never runs out, and the dominant goal is growth of mankind formulated in order to further its realization of the potential of the human race. The individual is not as an object, but rather acts as a perpetrator, which determines the objectives, control of resources, and directing the process that affect his own life. Development that emphasizes the importance of people favoring the initiative and local differences. Hence the construction of such a system self-centred organization that developed around the organizational units of the human scale and community based organizations.

Well-being and self-realization of human beings is at the heart of the concept of development that sided with the people. A feeling of self worth derived from participation in the activities of the production is equally important for the achievement of a high quality of life with participation in the consumption of its products. The efficient production system, therefore you shall not solely be judged based on its products, but also based on the quality of the work as a source of livelihood provided for participants, and based on its ability to include all members of the public. One important difference between favoring development of people and development concerned with the production of the latter is that it constantly subjecting people's needs under the system requirements in order to be subject to the requirements of production systems (Korten, 1984).

The difference in the development paradigm is concerned with the production of this superior and more in

favour of development to the people as the capital, meaning it is important for the creation of a more humane future. In particular an understanding that differences will be important for the selection of social engineering including how community empowerment is conducted appropriately in order to achieve the objectives concerned with people.

Self awareness (conscienzacione), one of the arguments the most decisive and incisive submitted by Paulo Freire (1984), is at the core of how businesses can raise people from their weaknesses. The narrowness of views and people's horizons in poverty and often live their lives in isolation (isolation) and those things, must be changed towards a conscious, feeling, thought, idea, that can be another, and available alternatives.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research approach through kind of Phenomenology

IV. DISCUSSION

Community empowerment Activities must be able to develop specific educational techniques that imaginative to arouse public awareness. According to Sikhondze (1999), the orientation of community empowerment must help farmers and fishermen (target) in order to be able to develop themselves on the basis of existing innovations, participatory basis, that his approach is oriented community needs and target the things that are practical, either in the form of individual and group services. Whereas the community empowerment officer role as outsider people can be differentiated into 3 parts namely the role of the consultant, the role of supervision and the role of Messenger information. Thus participation target group (the community itself) became very dominant.

Learning from experience shows that when the role of the ruler is very dominant and the role of the community in view as an obligation, then the community thus marginalized from the development process.

The strengthening of the role of the community must be part of the agenda of democratization more so in an era of globalization. participation is meant more as a community should be katibang rights obligations. The people's control of the content and the priority agenda of decision-making over development programs that are geared to her community as the holder of the right is the final word and control what is included in the agenda and order of priority.

In a participation society increases its effectiveness, and community empowerment efforts has been run. Community empowerment efforts can be done by increasing efficiency and productivity through the development of human resources, technological mastery and the strengthening of institutional and infrastructure improvements, as well as economic and social. This effort requires the existence of a

synergistic cooperation of various existing development power.

To do community empowerment in General can be realized by applying the basic principles of mentoring society, as follows:

- Learn from the most fundamental principles of the Community is the principle that community empowerment to do is of, by, and for the community. This means, built on trust and recognition of the value and relevance of traditional knowledge of the community and the community's ability to solve its problems on its own.
- A companion as a facilitator, the community as a consequence of the perpetrators of the first principle is the necessity of a companion is aware of its role as a facilitator and not as a perpetrator or a teacher. The need for an attitude of humility and availability to learn from society and put the residents as the major resource in understanding the circumstances of that society. Even in its application of the community allowed to dominate activity. If at first the larger escort role, must be organized so that gradually the role it can be reduced by diverting the initiative activities on citizens of the community itself.
- Mutual Learning, Sharing the experience of one of the basic principles of mentoring for community empowerment is the recognition of the experience and traditional knowledge of the community. This should not mean that society is forever true and should be left unchanged. Objective reality has proved that in many respects the development experience and traditional knowledge of the community didn't get to pursue the changes that occur and can no longer solve problems that develop. But instead, it has been proven that the modern knowledge and innovation from the outside by outsiders did not solve their problem. In fact in many ways, instead of creating a larger problem again. Therefore the knowledge society and knowledge from outside or innovation, should be selected by Arif and or complement each other.

The concept of empowerment of the community as a fundamental means of placing the community along with institutions as the basis for the development of economic, political, social, and cultural. Relive the various economic institution of society to come together and reinforced so that it can serve as a locomotive for economic progress is a must thing to do. The people's economy will awaken when a synergistic relationship of the various social and economic institution that exists in the society developed towards the formation of a network of the people's economy. In order to find solutions to economic and political problems as well as the culture of the nation facing Indonesia today, all parties have given signs not to get caught up making 'new but old content packs'. Alternative bids from various models of community empowerment, 'populist economic model' in teoritic has grown into a new discourse today.

The paradigm of economic empowerment of the people are in fact not only be demands in a fair division of assets of the economy, but also an ideological necessity with the spirit of undermining the dominance-dominance of the bureaucracy to regulate and determine various fields of people's life. (Sasono, 1999). For the economic empowerment of the people (in the application to small farmers and fishermen) means leads to the formation of self-reliance that farmers and fishermen, i.e. to behave efficiently, modern and high competitive power. Efficient behavior means thinking and acting as well as the use of appropriate means of production or the Sepik. Behave modern meaning followed and open to development and innovation and change. Whereas the competitiveness of high-power that is capable of thinking and acting as well as use the means of production on the basis of paying attention to the quality of work and customer satisfaction which it serves (Sumardjo 1999).

The idea of economic empowerment of the people according to Mahmudi (1999) is an effort encouraging and protecting the growing and growing strength of the local economy and mastery of science and technology (science and technology) by the community based on the strength the people. This idea not only charge is required to be able to harness and managed to potential of local resources for the benefit of people's welfare, but also protects the rights of the people in the management of local resources in accordance with the interests of the Economic and social.

Some approaches and strategies in community empowerment (Karsidi, 2001) leading to the independence of small farmers and fishermen, a variety of efforts as follows:

- Start with micro and local action. People's learning process should begin with micro and local action, but has a macro and global context. Macro micro dialog – must continuously be part of community learning in order for various experiences can be micro-policy input and policy reform thus has a wider impact. Empowerment officer/escort Community farmers and fishermen should be given little freedom to develop approaches and ways that suit local needs/demands of the formulation of local area task respectively.
- The development of strategic sectors of the economy in accordance with the local conditions (regions). Because each area of its potential are different, the policies will apply also differ between regions. The enforcement of the policies uniformly to all areas should be left out.
- Replace the cantonal administrative approach with the approach. Community empowerment is not possible based on the cantonal administrative. The cantonal administrative approach is the approach of bureaucracy/powers. Approach meant more emphasis on similarities and differences of potential that is owned by a particular region. This approach will allow the occurrence of community empowerment in large scale and more will allow the

occurrence of cooperation between regions that are more productive.

- Rebuild the institutional community. participation community became inevitability to all community empowerment efforts, if it is not coupled to the emergence of social, economic and institutional culture actually created by people themselves. For example the village barn and other local organizations are welcome to stay alive.
- Develop a mastery of technical knowledge. Need to understand together that the insistence of the modernization has been displacing the local science and technology and local community creates a dependency on external input as well as the loss of confidence that is very serious. The findings by local farmers and local fishermen should get the recognition of parallel and competing with free welcome new innovation from the outside. The pattern is implementation counselling, top down and linear (, Sumardjo, 1998) need to be converted into a more dialogic approach and face the problem.
- The development of awareness of economic principals. Because of economic events is also a political event or better known as political economy, then actions that only air-orientation provide technical assistance is clearly inadequate. Empowerment is a necessary action based on the awareness of the public to free themselves from the shackles of economic and political forces that impede the process of democratization of the economy. The commitment of the community empowerment officer and the institutions related to the development of small farmers and fishermen independence is something that is very necessary.
- Establish strategic economic network. The network will serve to develop strategic cooperation in overcoming the limitations of the economic groups that belong with each other both in the areas of production, marketing, technology and capital. The one that it was time to be built is a network of telecommunications infrastructure and its supporting information system that utilizes the internet as to open the gate for the existence of farmers and fishermen over the information necessary for the the development of her business (at least through the mediation of the extension officers officer/escort community empowerment).
- Control policy. In order for government policies actually support the efforts of community empowerment, then Government power must be controlled. An example is the participation of the Organization of farmers and fishermen in the decision-making process about agricultural policy and fisheries.

By observing the direction of the challenges agriculture and fisheries that is supposed to be developed in the direction of agribusiness, it needs to be emphasized that the strategic goals of empowerment of the community is not just a mere increase in revenue, but also in an effort to build economic bases which is based on community needs and local resources. Within the framework of the community empowerment

efforts, the success of not only can be seen from the increasing people's income but also important aspects of fundamental and more.

Some important aspects that need to get attention in community empowerment of farmers and fishermen, among others:

- Organizational development/community groups that are developed and functioning in society's productive activities through, for example, the proper functioning of HKTI, HNSI, and other local organizations
- Development of strategic networks between groups/community organizations that are formed and was instrumental in the development of a community of farmers and fishermen, for example, the Association of farmers and fishermen, both in the national scale, the region, as well as local.
- The ability of small farmers and fishermen groups in accessing external sources that can support their development, both in the field of capital market information, as well as technology and management, including the ability of economic lobbies. This is where economic necessity in the chain then developed. The network economy is an economy that brought together the actors economy, either from the producers, consumers, service providers, equipment providers, cargo, and so on in a network that connected electronically as well as through various forums active and dynamic effort. The economics of this network should be supported by a network of telecommunications, networking and financing, business networks and trade, business advocacy network, a network of mutual learning, as well as other networks such as the results of research and technology/innovation, networking market, information policy and other support that is accessible to all and not monopolized by certain groups (Sasono, 2000).
- Development of technical skills and managerial groups of society, so that a variety of technical and organizational problems can be solved by either. Here, in addition to the target community (farmers and fishermen), as well as the attendant extension officers/escort community empowerment should improve the competence of the officers themselves as capable of empowering, because many of them thus misses the his ability with his target group.

An agricultural sector or agriculture is an activity that includes the cultivation of crops and livestock-producing or effort that aims to meet the needs of human life. Industry in the field of agriculture in Indonesia currently is not a sector that Prima Donna but this sector has a very important role in the life of everyone as a sector that provides and supplying food needs. Indonesia is known as an agricultural country so that the potential of the agricultural sector is very big in fact not just a role to provide food but also as a provider of employment.

Increased productivity of this sector in Indonesia is an important effort, because the wider community will soon require a high quality agriculture. So it's high time we manage any natural resources at our disposal so as to improve the agricultural sector in Indonesia. Agriculture in Indonesia actually has a great potential of Community food providers, i.e. has the resources, the national income of the contributor, the base of economic growth, and contribute in the provision the field of work.

The agricultural sector in Indonesia currently plays a major role in the provision of food to the wider community, the role of it certainly can never be released from agriculture because in agricultural business will produce good food in the form of vegetables, fruits, cereals, or meat that is produced through the food needs of agriculture. Indonesia as an agricultural country is able to meet its own food needs because almost all farming activities can be done in the country itself. The potential of the agricultural sector in Indonesia is having a diverse resources especially natural resources this is not separated from the position of the position of Indonesia are located in the tropics, so that Indonesia can enjoy sun radiation along the year then the activities of the farm can be done throughout the year.

Next sector belong to the farmers in Indonesia at this time as a contributor to the national income is large enough for the average 2010-2014 period of contribution to GDP for the agrarian industry reached 879.23 trillion, with growth ranging from 3.47%- 4.58%. Even if the sector belongs to the rice continues to whiz developed can contribute a larger GDP, this sector is the leading provider of basic necessities so that communities have greater opportunities to more enhanced because it is always needed and sought after by many people. Agriculture is the basis of economic growth in Indonesia with steps to optimize agricultural production and quality so that it can fulfill the needs within the country as well as be exported so that contributed input to the foreign State and also agricultural production proves that Indonesia has a high competitiveness.

The potential of the agrarian sector in Indonesia is also capable of creating employment that is quite extensive so it was able to reduce the number of unemployment in Indonesia. Jobs at the farms themselves are not remembered as a farmer but now has many agricultural industries that have sprung up like industrial fertilizers, pesticides, seed crops, livestock and so on. One way to maximize the development and business opportunities in agricultural cultivation is by investing capital, and therefore the Government through coordination board BKPM or capital investment of the Republic of Indonesia was working to implement the coordination and services in the field of capital investment in all fields including one of which is on a farm or business sector aimed at improving agricultural development so that it can eventually materialize goals of increased productivity results agriculture as well as the attainment of quality human resources.

The result of the agriculture business can be the State revenue. The result contributes to a number large enough to export in Indonesia. Expected with an increase in all fields of agriculture would be able to make the people of Indonesia prosperous and affluent evenly. Need for improvements – the improvements should be implemented to improve the economy of this area. When compared to previous years, investment in agriculture experienced a rise in numbers. BKPM or capital investment Coordination Board reported the existence of the application for cultivation permits investments in agrarian business of comma fifty-six seventy-four trillion rupiah in the period October to June with '15. This number is an increase than in previous years. The investment amount in the year 2014 at the same period reached only twenty-four commas seventeen trillion rupiah.

Once again the agriculture industry is one sector that dominated the economy in Indonesia. Indonesia region which makes it a very convenient as a country rich in natural results. The results of this nature most of the agricultural people of Indonesia. However, in reality, to look at this sector in Indonesia is currently quite not enough balanced with the exuberance of the ground state of this earth. Indonesia is often referred to as an agricultural country in the world where most of the population in Indonesia edged this livelihood as a farmer. However, as an agricultural country, Indonesia was not quite able to compete with other countries. Especially when talking about agriculture. of agriculture, Indonesia has not been quite able to compete with the MEA.

V. CONCLUSION

The weakening of agricultural sector in Indonesia at this time due to several factors. Starting from the farmers, the land under cultivation to the role and participated by the Government to improve the economy of Indonesia. The first thing that underlies the weakening economy Indonesia starting from agriculture that is located in the human resources or HR. HUMAN RESOURCES in Indonesia is not qualified enough. Good science of education traveled to experience about agriculture that is less well made Indonesia agriculture HUMAN RESOURCES executives with less savvy in response to some sort of pre-existing yan often appear. In addition, due to lack of supply regarding the farm well so make some farmland in Indonesia less is done properly so it doesn't produce superior results both from the varieties up to quality. The results from these farms is also directly proportional to Indonesia of land conditions. Indonesia has a very fertile land and good, but lack of mentoring in this field make land in Indonesia less well-maintained, in addition, the Government of Indonesia is also less give excellent support. The lack of attention from the Government of Indonesia in particular in the field of agriculture, namely by issuing a range of policies that are less precise and not routed properly so that intents and purposes referred to by less Government carried out well. That makes agriculture sector in Indonesia currently has a less good quality. Factors that is what makes Indonesia become the agricultural sector declined, with declining

agriculture Indonesia resulted in a wide variety of very large State losses. It looks with the willing to Indonesia to compete internationally. The things that could've been seen on weakening the agricultural sector in Indonesia at this time, namely the large number of various kinds of food needs in Indonesia which is imported from abroad. To improve the quality of Indonesia's agriculture, one that can do that is by formulating government policy in the field of agriculture with the good about investing through the BKPM (Investment coordinating body). So could fix significant agricultural problems in Indonesia and the people of Indonesia can utilize a wide variety of local agricultural product Indonesia.

The efforts of community empowerment of small farmers and fishermen is still long and the road is still full of challenges. The implementation of national economic development model and very capitalistic work has been very strong both economically, politically or culturally, so not easy to collapse. Only with strong commitment and sincere partiality, as well as the earnest efforts, community empowerment of small farmers and fishermen can be realized.

Community empowerment of small farmers and fishermen in order to be able to answer the challenge in the era of globalization (i.e. towards the efforts of agro business) requires a strong commitment from the Government, the economy, the people, institutions, professional organizations, as well as non governmental organizations etc. That commitment can be realized in the form of providing trust the development of local capabilities on the basis of local needs.

Strengthening participant communities of small farmers and fishermen as the perpetrator, because development must be encouraged widely through mentoring programs towards an independence of them. In addition, the need of economic development organizations, networks and other supporting factors. With community empowerment efforts that, hopefully it can free them from poverty and backwardness to a better life. Hopefully (rk).

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