Government Strategic Policy in Agricultural Development

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	It is very important to implement agricultural sector policies in Indonesia. The Agricultural Census conducted by the Central Statistics Agency provides agricultural data needs both at the national and global levels. The policy in the 2023 Agricultural Census (ST2023) activities is designed so that the results obtained are of international standard. The International Standard Agricultural Census refers to the FAO program known as the World Program for the Census of Agriculture (WCA). With the realization of Food Security starting from the individual and household levels, villages, sub-districts, districts, provinces to National Food Security becomes a national goal. *Through food security policies, one of the important elements of national security can be implemented. Therefore, the government intensively cooperates to realize Food Security and Farmer Welfare. Food security targets in 2024 self-sufficiency in industrial sugar and 2026 self-sufficiency in beef, towards Indonesia's Vision in 2045 to become a World Food Barn. The food policy achievements above have also improved the welfare of farmers. This can be seen from the poverty indicator in rural areas in March 2021 at 13.10 percent, down to 12.53 percent in September 2021. (BPS, 2021). In guarding and ensuring that the structural transformation process can be carried out in a precise and directed manner, various policies that have been and will be implemented need to be supported by an accurate agricultural database.* *Then strengthen infrastructure, financial institutions, farmer's markets and others. Capacity building of Human Resources (HR) to become professional and productive. The key actor in agricultural development policy is to utilize the results of the agricultural census. A strategic and sustainable agricultural data ecosystem. Then the availability and accessibility of data and awareness of data users that the data exists. The government needs to make policies that are pro-Agricultural sector right on target.*

INTRODUCTION

In this introduction, several studies and the basis for carrying out census activities are described. Statistical activities are actions that include efforts to provide and disseminate data. The implementation of statistical activities is a series of business processes as an effort to provide and disseminate data. The business process used by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) refers to an international standard business process, namely the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). GSBPM defines the business process of organizing statistical activities in several stages, namely identification of needs, preparation of activity designs, implementation of activity designs, data collection, data processing, analysis, dissemination, and evaluation of activities. Each stage of the implementation of statistical activities needs to be documented as part of the provision and dissemination of data. The implementation of statistical activities is documented in the form of statistical activity metadata. Thus, the metadata of statistical activities contains information that describes the implementation of statistical activities at each stage of the GSBPM.

In the statistical activity metadata inventory policy, it is carried out using the Activity-Statistics Metadata Form (MS-Keg). Information on each stage of the implementation of statistical activities is recorded in the MS-Keg Form. The form consists of 8 (eight) blocks, namely organizer, person in charge, planning and preparation, activity design, sample design, quality assurance, processing and analysis, and dissemination of results. At the beginning of the form there is general information about

statistical activities. The sector of activity refers to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), namely: no.1 Agriculture and Fisheries up to no.22. Transportation. (BPS Regulation No. 5 of 2020, regarding technical guidelines for statistical metadata).

Furthermore, the identification stage of Statistical Data Standards is carried out before starting statistical data production activities, data producers first determine the activity targets to be achieved, indicators that will be used as target achievements and what variables will be used to measure target achievement. Understanding indicators in general are control variables that can be used to measure changes in an event or activity. When evaluated regularly, an indicator can show the direction of change across units and through time. While the variable is an information that wants to be captured in generating data on statistical activities. In simple terms, variables are the main points of the question and/or the core values of table entries or other instruments that are compiled to obtain data. The stages in identifying statistical data standards: a. Identification of indicators and/or variables at this stage indicators and/or variables are identified based on the type of indicators and/or variables. variables can be divided into single variables and derived variables obtained from a combination of calculations of more than one single variable. b. Determination of the coverage of indicators and/or variables at this stage the coverage of the same indicator and/or variable can be used in several statistical scopes, namely economic, social, agricultural statistics, balance sheets/analysis, according to the purpose of the collection (BPS Regulation No. 2020, regarding technical guidelines on statistical data standards).

With the enactment of Government Regulation No. 51 of 1999 concerning the administration of statistics, has revised Government Regulation No. 2 of 1983 concerning the Census of Agricultural Population; In chapter I General Provisions 1 in this government regulation what is meant by agricultural census is a method of collecting data by enumerating all farmers, agricultural households, and agricultural companies in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain agricultural characteristics at a certain time, while the economic census is a method of data collection is carried out through enumeration of all non-agricultural businesses and or companies in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain the characteristics of businesses and or companies at a certain time. It is explained in chapter ii basic, sectoral, and special statistics. The first part is basic statistics. Paragraph 1 Implementation of Article 2 (1) The government is obliged to provide basic statistics. (2) Basic statistics are organized by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). (3) In administering basic statistics, BPS obtains data through censuses, surveys, compilation of administrative products, and other methods in accordance with developments in science and technology. Article 3 (1) The census consists of a. Population Census; b. Agricultural Census; c. Economic Census. (2) The time of the census is carried out on: a. year ending in 0 (zero) for the population census; b. year ending in number 3 (three) for agricultural census; c. years ending in 6 (six) for the economic census. Article 5 (1) The enumeration in the agricultural census is carried out to collect the basic and detailed characteristics of all farmers, agricultural companies, and to measure the objects of agricultural statistical activities. (2) The basic and detailed characteristics as referred to in paragraph (1) include the characteristics of farmers, soils, plants for business activities in the agricultural sector, as well as other characteristics that are included in the scope of basic statistics in the agricultural sector. (Government regulation No. 51 of 1999 concerning the administration of statistics). Article 5 Paragraph (1) The main characteristics in the agricultural census are basic information in the agricultural sector obtained from the results of the enumeration of all farmers and agricultural companies such as the area of land controlled, the area of land cultivated, sub-sector activities, labor used and its kind. "Detailed characteristics in the agricultural census" are information regarding the agricultural sector that is more complete and detailed obtained from the results of enumeration of selected farmer households and measurements of selected agricultural statistical activity objects. Measurement of agricultural statistical activity objects" is data collection carried out directly on objects concerned, for example to obtain data on harvest yields by weighing the harvests directly from the land/rice fields, to determine the age of livestock such as cows obtained from counting the teeth of the animal concerned, and so on.

Article 6 Paragraph (1) The main characteristics in the economic census are the main information on business activities obtained from the results of the enumeration of all activities in the economic field outside the agricultural sector such as production/turnover, the number of workers employed, and the

like. economic census" means more complete and detailed information on business activities obtained from the results of the enumeration of selected companies/business units.

It has become clear that the 2023 Agricultural Census policy is the basis for designing the future (pathways) of agriculture and food in the future" basic Indonesian agricultural census and objectives of Implementation Basic Implementation: FAO Recommendations and Law Mandates. No. 16 of 1997 (10 years every year ending in 3). Purpose & Benefits: To provide a comprehensive description of the condition of agriculture in Indonesia to the smallest area. Improving the quality of agricultural statistics (as a sample framework for agricultural surveys, as a benchmark for existing agricultural statistics). Improving the quality of policy design: a reference in the formulation of strategic policies for the agricultural sector.

RESEARCH METHODS

The author conducts exploratory research in a formal study (Cooper; 2006) related to the National Agricultural Development Strategic Policy through the 2023 Agricultural Census Responding to Global Challenges. Through the description of an underlying theoretical phenomenon or characteristics related to a subject of discussion/topic. In (Jaedun; 2011) descriptive research can be abstract or concrete. Concrete descriptions such as changes in the age profile of the population, gender mix in the workplace, or the ethnic mix of a community. Abstract description for example increase/decrease level of social injustice, level of society's secularity, or how much poverty is in a particular community. Accurate descriptions are very useful in setting social change or development policies. Good descriptions can also provoke "why" questions in explanatory research. (Jaedun; 2011). Through decision oriented evaluation research, it aims to meet the need for information/data as a basis for decision making/policy formulation. (Jaedun; 2011).

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It is hoped that this policy research can help formulate, evaluate, improve and improve the quality of policies, measure the impact of policies both through qualitative approaches. Policy research can be stated to exist to illuminate policies or produce policies that can be scientifically justified. This research intends to explain clearly the Strategic Agricultural Development policy and its variety and application.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

That the policy of the agricultural sector has an important role in reducing the impact of the food and energy crisis on the national economy. Data from several BPS releases show that it has been proven that agriculture in Indonesia plays an important role during the pandemic, mention the following indicators; The agricultural sector (including fisheries and forestry) contributed 13.28% to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 and continued to grow positively during the economic contraction due to the pandemic. Labor absorption in the agricultural sector was the highest compared to other sectors (around 29.96 % in February 2022), The foundation for low skilled labors and a cushion for employment during the pandemic, Exports of agricultural and processed products are the main contributor to Indonesia's goods trade balance surplus during the pandemic (68% in 2020 and 65% in 2021). In the midst of the global food and energy crisis, the agricultural sector has a crucial role in reducing inflationary pressures triggered by volatile foods.

Currently, it is one of the largest food commodity markets in the world with a potential population of 270.20 million people and is dominated by the productive age population (70.72 percent). tend to be consumptive. Indonesia also plays a role as a global main supplier of a number of strategic agricultural commodities, with an area of raw rice fields reaching 7.46 million hectares (BPS, 2019), agricultural cultivation involves around 27.68 million households (BPS, 2018). Likewise, Indonesia plays a role as a supplier of several strategic agricultural commodities, including oil palm which is ranked 1 in the world (2021), rice is ranked 4 in the world (2021) taken from (source https://www.indexmundi.com). Meanwhile, Cocoa Commodity products are ranked 6th in the World (2021), and Fisheries are ranked 3rd in the world (2021) (source: https://www.statista.com/statistics).

Based on this potential, it is necessary for Indonesia to transform the Indonesian agricultural and food system to determine the future of world food and agriculture, in order to succeed as a winner, not a loser in this sector. Several strategic potentials that need to be considered in order to be able to advance in line with other developed countries are; Potential of young and technology literate farmers, 70.72 percent of the productive age population (Source: SP2020), the largest biodiversity in the world, very supportive agro-climatic conditions, abundant rainfall and solar energy, potential for agricultural land and marine resources very large, the land area reaches 1.9 million km2, the water area reaches 6.3 million km2.

Challenges in terms of Quality of Agricultural Human Resources Aging farmers & farmer regeneration, Domination of small-scale and unsustainable agriculture, Knowledge and technology adoption are still low. On the challenge side of Agricultural Products Conversion of agricultural land, Pressure on domestic food demand continues to increase, Support for production facilities and infrastructure is not optimal, Weak implementation of food losses and waste management. Here the need for transformation of food and agriculture systems to be more innovative, competitive, resilient and sustainable is the key word.

The right 2023 Agricultural Census policy can answer the challenge of transforming the national agriculture and food system. Some of the analysis; At the meeting between the G20 countries, which is a strategic multilateral platform that connects countries with the world's major economies. The G20 has a strategic position in determining the future of world economic growth. One of the agendas discussed was Agriculture. The theme raised by the Agriculture Work Group G20 Indonesia Presidency is: Balancing production and trade to fulfill food for all. With three (3) priority issues: Building a resilient food and agriculture system in a sustainable manner, encouraging the creation of open and predictable cross-border trade, and developing entrepreneurial agriculture and digitalization. This is in line with the big agenda of the 2023 Agricultural Census next year which carries the tagline: ST2023 Recording Indonesian Agriculture for Food Sovereignty and Farmer Welfare. The Integrated Agricultural Census and Survey collects data to capture the resilience of the National agriculture and food system.

The strategic data collected include; Information related to farmer demographics (age and education level), agricultural tools, machinery, and agricultural technology, business scale, institutions, access to credit and insurance, access to land resources, volume and value of agricultural commodity production, extension, climate change impacts, use of fertilizers , pesticides, and genetically modified seeds. With this data, it will be photographed to create a resilient Agriculture; relies on science and utilizes technological advances, strengthens market mechanisms, is efficient and has high productivity, is competitive and has quality and excellence, is managed by professional and qualified farmers.

Likewise, the policy on the results of the 2023 Agricultural Census plays a strategic role in the Measurement of SDGs 2.4.1 covering 3 dimensions with 11 themes and 11 sub-indicators: for the achievement of stages in 2023 related to the Economic Dimension; with the theme of land productivity (production value per hectare), profitability (farmers' net income), and resilience indicators (risk mitigation mechanism). Then proceed to the 2024 stage in the Environmental Dimension with the theme of soil fertility (prevalence of soil degradation, water use (conditions of water availability), risks of using fertilizers (management of fertilizer use), risks of using pesticides (management of pesticide use), and biodiversity (practices of supporting the use of diversity). agro-based biological).

Agricultural development which is supported by evidence-based decision making becomes very crucial. The key actor in agricultural development is to utilize the results of the census, a strategic and

sustainable agricultural data ecosystem. Availability and accessibility of data is necessary but not sufficient for data to be usable. Relevance of data to user needs data is available in a format that can be used and earns the trust of users Users have the appropriate skills to interpret, understand, and apply it appropriately (Adopted from the World Bank's presentation entitled Indonesia Inception Meeting, 50x230 Data-Smart Agriculture).

With the Agricultural Data Ecosystem "The data ecosystem is the community of stakeholders who engage with data, the data assets* with which they interact, and the rules, norms, and structures that govern those interactions. Intermediaries: a broad term that covers a range of different activities and governance models for organizations that facilitate greater access to or sharing of data". (data sets, products, platforms, technologies, and more).

Policies in the agricultural sector will be one of the keys to a country's victory in facing global competition, along with the population, the need for food and globalization.

CONCLUSION

The results of the 2023 Agricultural Census are the basis for policies to design the future (pathways) of agriculture and food in the future. Implementation of the basic recommendations of the FAO and the mandate of the law. no. 16 of 1997 (10 years every year ending in 3). purpose & benefits: to provide a comprehensive picture of the condition of agriculture in Indonesia down to the smallest area. Improving the quality of agricultural statistics (as a sample framework for agricultural surveys, as a benchmark for existing agricultural statistics). Improving the quality of policy design: a reference in the formulation of strategic policies for the agricultural sector. For example as a policy in the preparation; 1. Effective and efficient distribution of subsidized fertilizers; 2. provision of a database of MSMEs in the agricultural sector.

The 2023 Agricultural Census is a momentum to improve the quality of national agricultural development strategic policy designs. The strategic information produced by ST2023 includes; Directory of agricultural business actors (by name by address); Farmer demographic structure; Agricultural land. according to usage up to village level; Geospatial agricultural statistics; Production volume and value of agricultural commodities; The use of modern technology in agriculture; Farmer group data by village (via ST2023 Podes results); Global indicators; (Small Scale Food Producer, SDG Indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, and 5.a.1); Data on urban farming, millennial farmers, and social forestry; OPT Impact and Climate Change Impact (DPI); Counseling from the apparatus/the Department of Agriculture Membership in farmer groups; Use of fertilizers and pesticides; Use of genetically modified seeds; Information on assistance received by farmers; Access to credit and insurance. Support for the government's strategic policies.

Suggestion

1. It is hoped that with the results of the 2023 Agricultural Census policy that is right on target, Reform of fertilizer subsidy distribution through improvement of targeting data; Improved governance of agricultural databases; Controlling the rate of conversion of agricultural land, especially rice fields; Millennial farmer recruitment to encourage farmer regeneration; Welfare of farmers and food sovereignty; Improving the welfare of forest area farmers through the Social Forestry Program; Modernization of the agricultural sector through the adoption of modern mechanization and agricultural digitalization (smart farming 4.0) can run well, so that the agricultural sector can increase its productivity.
2. The main policy of agricultural development is the policy of promotion and protection, which is directed at strengthening national food security which is mainly based on domestic food production, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products and the welfare of farmers. Promotional policies are implemented through various Government support and facilitation to the community to encourage increased productivity and production of rice and other food ingredients, so that rice efficiency and competitiveness in the domestic market will increase so as to reduce the level of dependence on food consumption from imported products.

3. Protection policies are implemented to protect farmers from the negative impact of imported products that are detrimental to producers. In this case, the Government applies an import duty tariff policy for rice imports.
4. Creating economic and financial stability in the agricultural sector. This program aims to create a conducive climate for increasing investment and exports, which are very important for accelerating economic recovery and growth, especially in the agricultural sector.
5. Problems that are still faced in implementing this policy are coordination with other related sectors such as overlapping land use between mining and forestry, besides that there are still perceived problems in the implementation of regional autonomy in the agriculture, mining, and forestry sectors.

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