Agropolitan policy implementation regency of merauke

I C Laode¹, P A Moento¹, D Laiyan¹ and Armin²
¹Department of Public of Administration, Faculty of social science and politic science, Universitas Musamus, Merauke, Indonesia
²Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: imelda@unmus.ac.id

Abstract. The centralistic economic development in the past resulted in a multidimensional crisis experienced by the Indonesian nation, especially the crisis in the economic sphere. To address the issue, the government finally issued a wide range of policies, one of which is the policy on the development of Agropolitan areas. Agropolitan is the result of an approach to develop theories based on the agricultural sector by providing urban services in rural areas or with other terms used by Friedman being a “city in the Fields”. Departing from this, the government of Merauke Regency launched the city of Merauke as the city of Agropolitan because the local district has potential land in agriculture and has several other supporting aspects. This research aims to allow us to create and analyze how Agropolitan policy implementation and what are the supporting and inhibitory factors of the policy implementation in the policy-making especially for Development of Agropolitan areas. This research uses a qualitative method whereby the research method used to examine on the condition of a natural object, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection techniques are done in a triangulation (combined) data analysis is inductive, and the result of qualitative research emphasizes more on the meaning of generalization. Adapun where this research is in KampungWasur in Merauke Sub-district of Merauke Papua. The result of this research was the implementation of Agropolitan policy in KampungWasur conducted by the government. In this case the department of Food Crops and horticultural has been successfully implemented this can be diliha through the farmer community Wasur has understood its role and function as a farmer, they understand how to plant rice seedlings, planting rice, treating him, harvesting up to market their harvest.

1. Introduction

The centralistic economic development in the past resulted in a multidimensional crisis experienced by the Indonesian nation, especially the crisis in the economic sphere. The economic crisis that occurs is a result of fundamental problems. The fundamental problem is the internal challenge of the gap marked by poverty, while the external challenge is an effort to increase competitiveness against free trade. The term Agropolitan, which was not fully understood, was well implemented. Behavioral and economic linkage on the basis of commodities has been well-studied so as to produce the development of Agropolitan areas, economic growth, and community welfare. Then the concept of Agropolitan was first introduced by Mc.
Douglas and Friedman as a tactic for rural development of this concept essentially providing urban services in rural areas or in other terms Used by Friedman is the "city in the Fields". Thus farmers or villagers do not need to go to the city to get service, both in service related to production and marketing issues and problems related to social and cultural needs of life Daily.[1] The concept of Agropolitan development indirectly gives a greater role to rural communities to determine the direction of his life, given that only society itself knows the conditions and capabilities of the region, this means This concept also supports the policy of regional autonomy and gives hope for the area that has had a superior agricultural commodity so that its utilization is more optimal. By looking at the concept, purpose, and understanding of Agropolitan characteristics, the concept of Agropolitan can be an effective key in addressing the country's fundamental problems. The development of the Agropolitan concept in Indonesia can be said to be relatively new, but if the objectives and objectives are seen as perhaps many of them are presented with the term or other programs related directly or indirectly by Agropolitan such as Village Unit Cooperative (KUD), Village Unit Enterprises (BUUD), which is seen as an effort to increase economic activity in rural areas through the provision of production facilities (Sapordi) and to accommodate crops and others. Departing from the objectives, characteristics, and development of Agropolitan policy in Indonesia, the district government of Merauke launched the city of Merauke as an Agropolitan city because the local district had supporting aspects. These supporting aspects include the availability of potential land area, especially in agriculture, the availability of clean water which is very helpful in the process of Agropolitan development, the existence of supporting facilities such as electricity, markets (marketing venues), and transportation equipment. Based on real estate, Merauke Regency is one of the regions and regions that is able to develop Agropolitan in the region where the Agropolitan development is In accordance with the vision of Merauke Regency namely "The realization of Merauke Regency as Agropolitan area, Agrobusiness, agrotourism, Palace of Peace, Palace of Brotherhood and kinship of Nusantara, Palace of services to the living community, Rukun, Safe and peaceful in the unitary State frame of the Republic of Indonesia ". Where all of these are sourced from law No 26 of Article 1 paragraph 24 of Agropolitan area, because Indonesia is a country that will produce a natural result of which is, Akaya will be result-agricultural products.

Then, with the time when potential agricultural land in the western region of Indonesia that is increasingly limited by development in various sectors, to overcome the problem Merauke district is regarded as an area that has Agricultural commodities in the eastern region of Indonesia as well as the national food barns.

2. Methods

2.1. Types of research and location research

In this study, judging from the form and nature of the research used descriptive research methods, as expressed by. Winarno Surachmad M. Sc. Ed as follows:[2] "A descriptive method is a research that seeks to relate the current problem-solving data, analyzing and interpreting. It can also be comparative and correlative. " This type of research is qualitative research. As Sugiyono stated namely: "... Qualitative research works in a natural setting, giving commentaries on the phenomenon seen in the sense that people give to him [3].

2.2. Research location

This research was conducted in Wasur village, Merauke District. The location of this research is chosen based on consideration where Matara village is one of the local village in Merauke Regency which still adheres to the social values of the community.
2.3. Data Source
In this research, the party that is used as a data source is the device Kampung Wasur Merauke District and the community of Kampung Wasur Merauke District which is deemed to have key-informant information. Then the required data is as follows: General Data (secondary), custom Data (primary).

2.4. Research Informant
For the technique of determining the informant is done purposive Sampling by choosing the informant that is considered representative to provide information about the Agropolitan policy implementation of Merauke regency. The informant which is considered representative is as follows: The officers of food crops and horticultural districts of Merauke.

2.5. Engineering of collecting Data
According to Lofland and Lofland in Moleong, the main data source in qualitative research is words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents, etc[4].

3. Results and discussion
From the field, research is found that Merauke district is one of the regions in Indonesia that is prospective, has a competitive advantage and a comparatively particular in agriculture. With such potential, the government needs to act in the optimal distribution of potential. In order to use optimal potential, the policy and implementation of the appropriate policy to make potential can be immediately optimized. Development of optimal potential in this case the development of rice should pay attention to the cultural sector, considering planting rice open part of the culture and customs in Merauke District in general and in Wasur village in particular.

Agropolitan carried out in Wasur village following the model implementation of the policy submitted by Van Meter and Van Horn[5], namely the Model implementation of the Botton-Up policy. In which the model looked at the policy implementation As a process or flow, looking at the policy process on the perspective of social change, politics, in which the policy made by the Government aims to conduct repairs or changes in which the repairs or alterations were made from below to or from society to government. Based on this, finally, the government of Merauke District through the Ministry of Food Crops and horticultural implements a variety of policies that support Agropolitan development. It is necessary to remember that the vision of Merauke district itself is to make Merauke district as Agropolitan area which is realized by making Wasaur village as one of Agropolitan area in Merauke district[6]. Then by looking at the implementation of the policy that is done in the field, in this case, in Wasur village. Then the policy that has been implemented such as human resource Quality development, Agropolitan business development, improvement of mechanization, development of land transportation infrastructure as well as the development of marketing infrastructure and marketing information systems it is in the sense of Agropolitan as stated by Mc. Douglass and Friedmann [1] " Agropolitan is a tactic for rural development. This concept essentially provides urban services in rural areas or with other terms expressed by Friedmann "the city in the fields. In addition to the various forms of policy implementation in accordance with the strategy of Agropolitan development, the main concept of Agropolitan, as well as Agropolitan centers in Merauke district which are all delivered by Pranoto [7]. As time goes by, seeing that from time to time the natural environment is changing, the natural wealth little-by little begins to diminish mainly sago plants or sago trees which is a staple food substitute for rice and the communities in Wasur, in particular, have decreased.

To address this, the government finally issued a policy that is the implementation of Agropolitan in Wasur village. This is because the government sees Wasur village has potential in agriculture and supported by a good climate. So that nowadays the community in Wasur village is not only the livelihood of gardening, labor and concocting but the community in Wasur village has started farming, namely planting rice in the rice fields. Thus, the Government must continuously give its serious attention to the community in Wasur village which is currently trying something new because farming
is a new thing for local people in Wasur village. This is because farming or planting rice is not included in the social and cultural life of the local area. Law No 21 the year 2001 is one of the contributing factors of Agropolitan policy implementation that can be seen through the content of the legislation that reads special autonomy for Papua province is essentially the granting of authority Broader government for the Provinces and Papuans to organize and take care of themselves within the HOMELAND framework [8]. The broader authority means greater responsibility for the local government and Papuans to conduct governance and regulate the utilization of natural wealth in Papua for the prosperity of Papuans.

Supporting factors are infrastructure and infrastructure is one of the supporters in the implementation of Agropolitan policy with the availability of several facilities such as roads, irrigation/watering, local market, terminals, and central Agropolitan Business development information. Some facilities that we have mentioned above have been owned by the community in Wasur village. The inhibitory factor in the implementation of Agropolitan policy in Wasur Village is the low knowledge of society in Kampung Wasur, low people's community in Wasur village is a major inhibitory factor, it is Because the community is the object of the policy implemented, so it does not close the possibility that sometimes what happens does not match what is expected. The lack of public knowledge in Wasur village makes people sometimes difficult to digest every policy made by the Government. This can be seen through existing data where the average sample that we take shows the level of education gained by the community in Wasur village is up to the level of elementary school (SD). With such conditions, it triggers the agreement between the Government and the community in Wasur village.

Thus the implementation of the policy that will and has been done by the government becomes contrary to society. This is caused by the level of thinking society with the government is very far, where what is conveyed by the Government is often not understood by the community in Wasur village. Finally, the policies created can sometimes not be digestible or understood by the local community [7]. In addition to being unable to digest every decision or policy of the local community, it is sometimes said that it can cause a slight conflict between the public and the government. Public life in Wasur village is still tied to local customs and culture make the government overwhelmed in implementing policies related to the development of Agropolitan area in Wasur village especially in Land development, this resulted in many times the government did not get permission from the public because the community assessed the place is a right of their wilayat that should not be contested or is a sacred area that should not be area where people do Ohan and the customary feast.

4. Conclusion
Implementation of Agropolitan policy in Kampung Wasur conducted by the government in this case the food crops and horticultural administration has successfully implemented. It can be seen from agricultural activities undertaken by the farming community running well. The farming community in Wasur village has understood its role and function as a farmer, they understand how to plant rice seedlings, planting rice, treating it, harvesting up to market their crops, in addition to the farm community in Wasur Village becomes independent and has a more prosperous life, this is because the local people are very difficult to get rice now they can get rice with their own hard work even the result of their harvest Marketed at the local level, between islands up to the export level. The supporting factors and the inhibitory factor in the implementation of the policy conducted by the Government in this case the food crops and horticultural. The adequate potential land in agriculture owned by Wasur Village strongly supports the development of rice crop because it is the availability of potential land in agriculture.

Then Merauke district thoroughly including Wasur village has a strict climate between the dry season and the rainy season that makes the whole harvest season can be done twice a year, the existence of law No. 21 the year 2001 on the implementation of special autonomy for the Papua province, is one of the benchmarks in implementing Agropolitan policy in Wasur village, because local governments have the responsibility to conduct governance and regulate the utilization of natural
wealth that exists for the community, the adequate infrastructure and infrastructures to support the development of Agropolitan, thus become a complement of the implementation of the policy, where the government has been able to provide Wide range of urban facilities in Wasur village so that farming activities can run smoothly. The inhibitory factor here is the low knowledge of farming communities in Wasur village that makes people in Wasur village sometimes difficult to digest every policy made by the Government. Consequently there is a misunderstanding between society and Government and finally the implementation of the policy can not go well. Facilities and infrastructures that have not been effective, which resulted in the provision of mechanization tools become quickly damaged because the society is still new to the technology and do not understand how to use it, what its function and how to maintain it like what. The life of farming communities in Wasur village that is still tied to local customs and culture that makes the government overwhelmed in implementing policies especially in the use of sleeping land that is considered to violate the rights of and sacred areas that cannot be touched.

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