Policy in management based on corruption growth of resources agropolitan in the Gorontalo Province

S M Wantu¹, U Moonti² and A Wantu³

¹Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Gorontalo, Indonesia
²Faculty of Economie and Bussines, State University of Gorontalo, Indonesia
³Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Gorontalo, Indonesia
E-mail : sastrowantu@ung.ac.id

Abstract. Gorontalo was formed as a new province in Indonesia as a producer of national maize, but until now the agropolitan-based agricultural development condition is still inadequate and needs to be developed well. Thus, it is necessary to conduct a governance-related study on empowering farmers in order to increase their capacity in exploring the agricultural sector. This study aims to see the need for local government policies in managing human resources in the agricultural sector in this case the potential and contribution of farmers in creating new jobs in rural areas. This study uses a qualitative approach to the use of secondary data and primary data as a basis for tracing or researching local government management policies in empowering farmers to improve their welfare and also how this policy is expected to organize effective market mechanisms for farmers.

1. Introduction
Discussing the interrelationship between the dimensions of population resources and the dimensions of agricultural land is actually a proverbial term "symbiotic mutualism" in which both are interconnected and mutually beneficial. This relationship was once argued by Malthus in An essay on population that there is a strong trend of population growth to be faster than the growth of food supplies, this is because the land area is fixed. Closely related to Malthus's statement, the term for the carrying capacity of the land and the population. Population density is a measure of quantitative carrying capacity, while the qualitative carrying capacity can be measured by man land ratio. In the human ratio land quality aspects of land have been distinguished and calculated how much agricultural area (cropland), how much arable land (can be used as cropland). From this calculation this ratio will be obtained how many people can be considered ever hectare of agricultural land.

Political strategies and policies relating to human resource issues will certainly have an impact on employment empowerment as regulated by law throughout Indonesia both central and local to protect every community while doing work including in the agricultural sector. The great role of the state accompanied by responsibility to the community or citizen has actually been mandated in the 1945 Constitution. The fourth amendment result concerning citizenship and the citizens of Article 27 paragraph 2 states that "Every citizen is entitled to decent work and livelihood for humanity".

When viewed from the same protection and giving opportunities in social life, in the context of local locus for Gorontalo province that is by looking at geographic dimension, social and economic structure that impact on agricultural development and positive feedback from farming society.
2. Methods And Data Resource

This research uses qualitative method, where researchers describe and find a phenomenon that has a unique character in the implementation of policies related to management based on resource empowerment of agropolitan corn farmers in the province of Gorontalo. In relation to this empowerment, farmers are regarded as a social phenomenon in the field of agricultural political development at the local level.

The data are collected in an integrative manner: First, through observation and interview activities in more depth conducted to generate sources of information about the existence and relationship with farmers resource management policy. Second, the source of data obtained through various documents obtained from local government, community institutions, media, literature, workshops and so on. Furthermore, data analysis using interactive model [1] consisting of three components of analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

3. Result

3.1 Farmers’ Resource Policy and Management Geographically

Gorontalo has favorable conditions from the potential richness of natural resources including in the agricultural sector. Gorontalo's regional autonomy becomes a new province after the expansion of the province of North Sulawesi, the distance between regions with some other areas of the agricultural axis such as Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi which became cross-economic area. In short, the superiority of Gorontalo province is due to its proximity to several other areas which become the pivot area for Sulawesi Island which is the agricultural economic area, so that geographically very profitable for developing the region and improving the community welfare. With the advantages in this geographical location, then the question that arises is why there is still poverty that reached a large enough number of data in 2016 is 17, 72%.

One of the triggers is based on observations in the field where there is a change of policy that initially agriculture including agropolitan maize as a priority area, but now is no longer a regional flagship, so that the corn farming factors experience policy discrimination and the result is corn is considered under the target set. There are two triggers of this failure namely: (1). The transfer of policy on agricultural development has an impact on corn agropolitan agriculture, causing problems that lead to a continuous decline in production and not in accordance with the expected target (2). Lack of mobilization of attention concerning knowledge of peasant resources.

Based on the description and interview results, the obstacle that arises is that there is no definite data related to how big farm laborers in Gorontalo work in the agriculture sector, especially the maize plantation, although the data between 48.65% of the working population is not full on agricultural land and only 28 , 32% of the full work, the data is the whole picture of the farmers in all crops of rice, kedelei and so forth. The absence of definitive figures on maize farmers who earn from peasants and also the very poor data on how many corn laborers work in other sectors to provide for their family life. Farm laborers can not hang their livelihoods on only the corn crop sector, because these jobs are seasonal, even unexpected when the prolonged dry season in Gorontalo.

Although the arguments of corn farmers in Gorontalo have been largely successful since the time of the governor Fadel Muhammad's leadership, the fact remains that most of them are still traditional farmers, not modern farmers and struggling with poverty, where the poverty picture in Gorontalo is still staggering, compared to the national poverty rate Where the Gorontalo region is ranked nationally as the fourth poorest region in Indonesia. In the case of the local government from the time of the governor of Fadel to Rusli Habibie who was elected twice to 2022 made a policy of concern for the corn farmers even though only at the level of policy to stimulate and provide assistance to farmers such as aid equipment, seeding, medicine but not too much change Behavior of farmers. Even less touching on the issue of protection of peasant resources from their unfavorable policies such as price games and other protections.

With this argument with peoples power as peasants working in the agricultural sector, when properly organized and empowered, although most are still categorized as traditional farmers, these
peasant communities can actually be a source of potential employment. Farmers community as a farmer resource capable of triggering in accelerating the progress of regional development of Gorontalo which automatically can give advantages in various things, especially for the community such as the farmers themselves in growing self-esteem to enjoy common prosperity. Priority attention to farmers is a major step towards resolving considerable employment issues in areas where unemployment is open until 2015 reaches 4.65 percent.

Although agricultural potential in Gorontalo province has a big share for the regional economic development in the effort to improve welfare and reduce poverty, agricultural development, especially from the agropolitan sector of maize as a traditional crop that has industrial export value still has some constraints. The problem surrounding the agrarian system policy in Gorontalo is agropolitan maize that is developed still in tarap only to meet the needs of local communities and national needs but not maximally to meet the needs of the industrial world in large quantities and high quality. The impact is very visible is the development has not shown the desired expectations, especially in the issue of productivity and competitiveness to meet national and international needs.

Other problems in agropolitan maize related to the price of products and exchange rates received by farmers are still too low, which is then coupled with minimal business capital, resulting in unattainable production that automatically competitiveness can not support maximum results. In addition to the maximum policy issues supporting the quality, quantity and competitiveness to land issues, the most decisive factor is also the resources of farmers who actually work in agriculture level of person capacity as farmers is still low, because the average does not pass primary school, so that With a very low level of education causes them not maximally to manage agricultural land properly. Yet it is undeniable that the agricultural sector, especially agropolitan maize as a potential source of local and very strategic in opening a field of workers who are very open to the village community.

### 3.2 Contribution of Farmers' Resources in Agropolitan Maize

Why agropolitan corn development is so important for the people of Gorontalo, there are several prologues that can be explained as follows: First, agricultural development that puts the core policy on corn agropolitan as the mainstay of Gorontalo people has a tremendous impact on society and regional development and at the same time easy To be done under conditions of agricultural land or plantation; Secondly, agricultural development has contributed at this time, especially with the condition of the economy that is quite considerate and has an impact on the living conditions of the community, so agriculture in Gorontalo society has a strategic meaning, especially as a source of job creation that is not difficult and requires administrative and normative procedures. So that agricultural development is considered as a land that is able to absorb worker resources, especially people who want to become farmers in large numbers, mostly located in rural areas; Third, agriculture development based on agropolitan maize as well as a source of life for the community, also has a substantial share for the inventory of the industrial world; Fourth, agriculture development based on agropolitan maize as a source of food security and sovereignty both locally and nationally; Fifth-based agricultural development Agropolitan corn has an influence on the stability of the political and social life at the local level, often agropolitan corn to the consumption of the political elite in the constellation of political life in the area.

Because that's a reason that is logical enough, from the perspective of local development which focuses on the problem of regional economic development based on the data above will not be separated from the problems of agriculture, especially maize. Even though this time has been pioneered other agricultural sectors such as rice and soybeans and so forth, but when compared with referring to information and field data that in terms of financing and land management, the corn is easier for farmers. This is not because the treatment is not difficult and in addition to the economic value began to improve. Even corn for this decade become one of the priority for the needs of industry both domestically and abroad. Therefore, to see the living conditions of villagers who mostly work on agricultural areas, it would be nice agricultural development policy on locus of people living in rural
areas done improvements where by arranging policies more follow the path associated with the farming population of corn.

To cite the parameters from various perspectives of agricultural development, there are several policy steps that must be taken by the local government in empowering and managing the resources of farmers in order to have a position and be a decisive and calculated part in determining the policy of regional development through the agricultural sector. Position empowerment can only be implemented if farmers as human resources in agriculture have bargaining positions in agricultural economic system, so that they gain high social and political energy in realizing future development. Citing the concept of national policy and the concept of the Ministry of Agriculture on parameters that have a perspective value for agriculture and farmers as described above, political bargaining only occurs when they have the power to place their position in the social, economic and Decisive politics like other social class societies in the region.

The policy measures that local governments should take in empowering and managing farmers' resources are directed so that they have a position and become a decisive and calculated part in determining regional development policy through the agricultural sector. Empowerment of corn farmers to gain a decisive position in agricultural development and this condition can only be implemented when corn farmers as rural resources have bargaining positions in the political economy system, so they have a share in the agricultural political circulation at the local level in realizing donations Empirical in the future development of the region.

4. Conclusion
Policies in human resources management in addition to facilities and infrastructure and institutions that support added value for farmers are also made efforts to empower the economy of farmers must be in line with the increase of farmers' resources in an effort to establish the peasant community so that they have the ability to change the structure and culture of traditional farmers become a modern farmer.

Such transitional status makes them able and independent in enlivening their families, even to improve their welfare in rural areas. In addition, empowering the farmers community through the improvement of human resources in the direction of farmers have a quality to competitiveness so as to bring productivity and production of corn in large quantities and quality at the local to national level.

References
[1] Miles and Huberman 1992 Qualitative Data Analysis (Jakarta: UI Press)
[2] Nugroho and Riant 2008 Public Policy: Policy Theory, Policy Analysis, Policy Process, Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Revised Risk Management In Public Policy: Policy As The Fifth Estate Policy Research Method (Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo Group Gramedia)