

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

As a developing country, Indonesia is striving to make improvements in every aspect through the national development. The national development is a continuous and ongoing effort to enhance human resource quality based on the national capability in harnessing the knowledge and technology and embracing the global development challenges with view to the creation of prosperous and developed society (Decree of People's Consultative Assembly Number IV/MPR/1999). The prosperous and developed society is evidenced by the increasing national income, the fulfilled minimum living standard and justice for all the citizens.

It takes a sustainable development to realize the prosperous and developed society that is pursuant to the principle of meeting the present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This is in conformity with Brundtland Report (WCED, World Commission on Environment and Development 1987):

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Instead of referring to one mere aspect, the sustainable development leans toward several collaborative aspects. This has a similar vein to what Haris (2000;133) has seen in Fauzi (2004;154) and goes on to explain that the

sustainable development concept encompasses three policy domains: economic development, social development, and environment protection. The three domains are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development. To realize the sustainability of environmentally friendly development requires a policy which results from decision making to resolve a problem involving many parties. This also necessitates serious and thorough consideration to establish the policy pertaining to the environment processing for the public interest. On the policy is thus hinged the interest of every layer of the society.

The agricultural development in Indonesia is deemed crucial in the context of whole national development. There are some underlying reasons why agriculture development plays a very important part amongst other things, the diverse natural potentials, the magnitude of national income generating markets, the extent of national exports, the population that depends on this sector for livelihood, and the provision of the foods for the society and serving as growth basis in rural areas (Kasumbolog Untung, 1997;132). Despite great potential of the agriculture, many farmers still live in the pinch of poverty. Such deplorable condition compels the government to conscientiously address this problem in order to make a proper decision in terms of the agriculture sector. Great concern is not only placed on the increasing quantity but also on the quality of crops, the welfare of the farmers and preservation of the surroundings.

In efforts to enhance the quality of the crops, the government is confronted with several problems: firstly, the over-expectation it has of the farmers believing that they may stand a chance of exporting the crops. Secondly, the low awareness

of people's utilizing the organic fertilizers. The national production finds that 5.7 million tons of fertilizers were consumed in 2007, whereas the national standard of fertilizer need worked out at 4.5 million tons annually. Thirdly, appreciation of organic agriculture products requires transition period because financial loss the farmers experience as they use chemical fertilizers is greater as they have when using organic products (Sucihatiningsih, Dian Wisika Prajanti ; Etty Soesilowati, Vol. 2, No.6, 469, 2012). This phenomenon agitates the government in realizing food security, self-sufficiency and sovereignty, and is against the laws No. 41 year 2009 on the protection of sustainable crop lands. This impels the government to take measures in saving the agriculture crops and environment through the dissemination of go organic programs.

The go-organic farming programs planned out by the government in 2010 is carried out in following ways: firstly, raising the highest retail price (HRP) of the chemical fertilizers in order to decrease the subsidy and stimulate the farmers in cutting back on the use of inorganic fertilizers and using the organic ones in place. Secondly, incentives are provided through the gift of tools. For example, the ratio of organic fertilizer subsidy is increased over the chemical fertilizers. The use of organic fertilizers is boosted through the harnessing of agriculture wastes. The government purchase price for chaff/rice using the organic fertilizer is greater than that using inorganic fertilizer (Journal of SETNEG,2010). Organic fertilizers come naturally from the plant remains, animal feces, household wastes such as animal manure, green manure and compost in solid and liquid form. The organic fertilizers are mostly beneficial to enhance the fertility of the soils. They are able

to stabilize the pH of the soils and help increase the yields and thus result in the improved quality of yields and ameliorated environmental damage in Indonesia.

Batu known as an apple city gained its official municipality status 12 years ago. Apple is the main agriculture crop grown on its land of 600 meters above the sea level surrounded by a mountain range (Panderman, Banyak, Welirang, and Bokong). The type of soil in this region is mostly *andisols*. The rest is successively *cambisol*, *latosol* and *aluvial* containing minerals formed in volcanic eruptions that add up high fertility to the soil. For this reason, more than 34,000 people earn their livelihood largely from the agriculture sector.

Occupation List of Batu

Main job	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	23,792	10,219	34,011
Digging	277	49	326
Industry	4,269	3,257	7,526
Electrician and clean water jobs	112	36	148
Construction	7,217	197	7,414
Trade	11,655	11,218	22,873
Transportation and communication	3,511	333	3,844
Finance	919	521	1,440
Services and sundry jobs	8,353	7,161	15,514
Batu	60,105	32,991	93,096

(Source : data 2011 BPS Kota Batu)

In the course of development, the farmers in Batu try different ways to increase the agriculture yields and profits. One of the ways is keeping the fertility

of soil through the utilization of fertilizers. The majority of the farmers still use the chemical fertilizers despite the availability of organic fertilizers on the market.

The lab test result conducted by private parties and diverse universities in Malang indicates that the chemical fertilizers damaged the soils and affected the apple growing lands. The chief of local house of people's representative commission B Batu city, Hari Purwanto reported Tuesday (25/1/2011) that the lab test result indicates that severe damage to the soils are found in village of Punten and Sumbergondo, Bumiaji district.

(source: JurnalBerita.com retrieved on January 25, 2013).

Assessing the extent of the damage to the farming lands prompted the municipality of Batu to apply new strategies to farming lands expecting to see an increase in yields and sustainable development in terms of agriculture. In 2011 the mayor planned out revitalizing movement which is issued in Local Regulation No. 7 year 2011 on the establishment of the sustainable crop lands, the mayor's announcement of Batu municipality No. 1 year 2004 on rejuvenation and No. 5 on environmental concern and organic farming in 2011.

Revitalizing the lands in the way of organic program serves as an alternative to minimizing the negative impact of urban advancement. This course of action is aimed at creating and preserving healthy environment, and keeping the ecological balance. Since this measure has not completely integrated into city planning, the need of revisiting is deemed necessary to evaluate the effectiveness.

The developing the ecological balance has not kept pace with enhancement of land function and use of chemical fertilizers through the organic farming programs and thus made this action an important stepping stone to better achievement.

The formulation of proper policy is essential to the accomplishment of efficiency and effectiveness. It takes a series of process in the formulation which is interwoven and mutually affecting. It is consistent with Dunn's 5 methods of policy analysis (1999:21) translated by Wibawa, that is instrumental in the public policy making. The five methods comprise (1) problem structuring, (2) forecasting, (3) recommendation, (4) monitoring, and (5) evaluation. The study is concentrated on analysis of policy particularly monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation of the policy can be examined by employing systems thinking approach which constitutes a problem solving following the comprehensive problem identification (Sange, 1990:43). Taking into account the dynamics of the factors involved in a system that influence one another and the way their interconnectedness is structured to gain efficiency and effectiveness results in the proper solution to the key problems. P. L. Kunsch ;M. Theys ;J. P. Brans (2007:267) in their journal entitled "The importance of systems thinking in ethical and sustainable decision-making" elucidates 2 advantages of system thinking:

"A first important contribution to Ethics of systemic operation research is thus to provide analysis instruments to managers and decision-makers. A second even more important contribution of operation research to Ethics is to educate and train young people to systems thinking to prepare them to their future roles of citizens, practitioners, decision-makers and managers of our societies".

Therefore, in finding out whether the land revitalizing policy through the enactment of the go organic programs to resolve problems of the soil damage is in conformity with system thinking, and getting at the root of the problems to come up with solutions, the writer is interested in conducting a study entitled

“Implementation Batu Local Government’s Agriculture Policy Through Go Organic Programs in the Sustainable Agricultural Development”.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background explained above, there are three questions the writer intends investigate in order to find solutions to existing problems:

1. How do the system and networks of land revitalization policy in Batu through go organic programs work?
2. What are the positive and negative links of the implementation of the go organic programs in Batu?
3. How is the implementation model of system thinking recommended for the go organic program in Batu in the future?

C. The Purpose of the Study

Scientific study is a systematic and objective activity to investigate one or several problems to gain a comprehension concerning the fundamental and general principles pertinent to the key or foundation of the problems (Suparlan, 1994: 14). The investigation conducted is based on various information (in theoretical forms) derived from the previous studies.

With reference to Suparlan’s opinion, the writer formulates the purpose of the study pertaining to the problems of the study as follows:

1. To describe and analyze how the system and networks of land revitalization policy in Batu work through go organic.

2. To describe and analyze the positive and negative links of the implementation of the go organic programs in Batu.
3. To suggestion the implementation model of system thinking for the go organic program in Batu in the future.

D. **The Contributions of the Study**

The following are benefits the writer expect to come from the study conducted:

1. Academic contributions

- a) The outcome of the study is expected to contribute a new thought to the development of public administration field especially in terms of applying systems thinking method to land revitalization policy through go organic programs.
- b) This study serves as a reference for other researchers interested in the applying of system thinking method to the land revitalization through go organic programs in Batu.

2. Practical contribution

- a) This study is expected to provide inputs for consideration particularly for Batu Agriculture Department in applying system thinking method to the land revitalization through go organic programs in Batu to cope with soil damage problems and augment the effectiveness of the program
- b) This study may be worth scholar discussion among the academicians, practitioners of the public administrartion, public policy in particulars.

E. Systematic writing

The systematic writing employed in this study is in accordance with the rules set up by the administration faculty of University of Brawijaya as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter elucidates the background of the study including the arguments that bear out the ideas of land revitalization through go organic programs in Batu, the system and network model for go organic programs, the implementation of go organic programs in efforts to revitalize the lands, the positive and negative links pertaining to the implementation of go organic programs, and the reasons why system thinking is applicable to the evaluating and analyzing of the policy. This chapter contains the questions to be investigated, the purpose of the study, the contributions of the study and systematic writing.

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter elaborates theoretical basis that is largely pertinent to and corroborates the study. Two main theories are employed to underpin the analysis namely, public policy and environmentally based sustainable development theory. The theoretical elaboration concerning the public policy implementation upholds the description of the positive and negative links, and the effectiveness of the go organic programs. Furthermore, the system thinking is described to analyze the land revitalization program through the go

organic enactment to cope with the environmental damage. The two theories constitute grand theories to provide foundation for the later discussion.

CHAPTER III: METODE PENELITIAN

This chapter expands upon the research method to be used in this study comprising: the type of research, focus of the research, research site and location selection, type and source of data, data collecting technique, research instruments and data analysis design.

CHAPTER IV: STUDY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides an elaboration of the research results including the data presentation, data analysis obtained from the study to answer the questions of the study coupled with the alternative solutions offered

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusions derived from the discussion and the study conducted. Suggestions are made alongside with the conclusions.