

Organize Your Independence and Competitiveness of Agriculture in the Grab Competitive Edge in Indonesia

Zulkifli

Lecturer at the High School of Agricultural Sciences,
YAPIM Maros, South Sulawesi

Abstract:-Organize your independence and competitiveness of agriculture in reaching a competitive advantage using this type of qualitative research approach through Phenomenology, research results show 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, for it required a policy of Government focus on improving the quality of farming through provision of facilities and infrastructure, human resources, so that agriculture in Indonesia is not only the present exists is also able to present acceptable national international.

Keywords: competitive, competitiveness, self-reliance, agriculture, superior

I. INTRODUCTION

Industry in the field of agriculture in Indonesia currently is not a State in which a prima donna but the country has a very important role in the life of all people as the State in providing and supplying food needs. Indonesia is known as an agricultural State in the State in agricultural potential so that in fact it is extremely big not only instrumental to provide food but also as a provider of employment.

Increased productivity of this country in Indonesia currently 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 that it can improve the

State of agriculture 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 of employment.

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, meat, or serelia which is generated through the food needs of agriculture. Indonesia as an agricultural State in being able to meet the needs of its own food because the State in all agricultural activities can be done in the country itself. The potential of both the State of agriculture in Indonesia is having a diverse resources especially natural resources this is not separated from the position of the position of Indonesia that are located in areas of the State, so that Indonesia can enjoy a year-round solar radiation then the farming activities can be done throughout the year.

The next State-owned farmers in Indonesia at this time as a contributor to the national income of a considerable during the period of 2010-2014 the average contribution for the State in the State y y to GDP reached 879.23 trillion with ranged from 3,47% growth-4.58%. Even if the State property of the swashbuckling rice continue to be developed can contribute a larger GDP, especially of the State it is a staple of the community so that providers have a chance that more big again for upgraded because it is always needed and sought after by many people. Agriculture is the base of economic growth in Indonesia with steps to optimize agricultural production and quality so that it can full 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.

Since the crisis began 2007 food prices and global hunger increased up to 1 billion people, the world of shock of the meaning of agriculture, rural development and the State in y.

No responsibility-the responsibility of the UNITED NATIONS mechanism in the year 2008 form the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis. Before the year 2006 actually a globally also there is already International Conference in Porto Alegre, Brazil which discusses reform of State y, and rural development (ICARRD). The ICARRD Conference State participating countries realized how important the right to food, access to a wider range of land, water and other natural resources (dwakarta overall, the year 2005 implemented the program to revitalize agricultural, Fisheries and forestry (RPPK). This program is the realization of three line medium-term development agenda (RPJM) a United Indonesia Cabinet. Two other strategies, increased economic growth of 6.6 percent per year was achieved through acceleration of investments and exports as well as revamping the State in real terms to open employment. RPPK also set the eternal farmland covering 15 million acres of land irrigated Barbican and 15 million acres of dry land, a total of 30 million hectares.

The effort of realizing agricultural development is inseparable from a wide range of problems encountered, namely a decrease in the quality and quantity of agricultural land resources. In terms of the quality of the land and agriculture, the fact we are already degraded, the fertility of the result of the usage of inorganic fertilizers. Based on the Data Catalog BPS, July 2012, the number Remains (ROOF) in 2011, for the production of commodity Grain production decline of Rice Dry Milled (GKG) only reached 65.76 million tons and 1.07 percent lower than in 2010. Corn around 17.64 million tons of dry pipilan or 5.99 percent lower year 2010, and soy amounted to 851.29 thousand tons of dry beans or 4.08 percent lower compared to 2010, while always increasing food needs over the increase of the population of Indonesia. various research results indicate that the most intensive agricultural land in Indonesia, especially in Java, and the decline has been experiencing land degradation is mainly due to the low C-organic content in the soil that is smaller than 2 percent. Whereas, in order to obtain the optimal required productivity of C-organic content of more than 2.5 percent or substances the State land > 4.3 percent. Based on the C-organic content of soils/land the farm shows intensive paddy fields in Java and outside Java are not healthy anymore without balanced fertilizers and fertilizers, State biodiversity, even on dry land planted with crops and vegetables on highland areas in various areas. Meanwhile, the quantity of land in the region rivaled Java has a culture where parents will give the Division of land to his son hereditary, so keep going narrowing the vast farmland are turning function into a farm building and State y.

In addition the limited aspects of the availability of the infrastructure supporting agriculture that is also important but minimal is the construction and development of the reservoirs. Because, of the total area of paddy fields in Indonesia total 7,230,183 ha, the source of the water is 11 per cent (797,971

ha) comes from reservoirs, while 89 percent (6,432,212 ha) are derived from non-reservoir. Therefore, revitalizing the real reservoirs should be a priority for not only to cope with drought, but also to increase the national irrigation service. The national disaster mitigation Agency (BNPB) States, 42 reservoirs currently in alert condition due to dwindling water supply during drought. Ten reservoirs have dried up, while 19 reservoirs are still be normal. In addition still low awareness of stakeholders in these regions to maintain farmland production, being one of the causes of the agricultural infrastructure for the worse.

Next, is the existence of weaknesses in the State in technology transfer. The main characteristic of modern agriculture is the productivity, efficiency, quality and continuity of supply of continued support should always be improved and maintained. Agricultural products we either commodity food crops (Horticulture), fisheries, forestry and livestock must face the world markets which had been packed with high quality and have a certain standard. Of course these high quality products are produced through a process that uses standard technology charge. Indonesia is facing a hard and sharp competition not only in the world but even in the ASEAN region. But not all technology can be adopted and applied as soon as the source of the State's agricultural technology has different characteristics with the State in us, even the condition of farmland in each region also vary. The technology should be studied, modified, developed, and further new applied into the State of our farm. In this case the institutional role it is extremely important, both in the innovation of tools and agricultural machinery which meets the needs of farmers and community empowerment. These institutions are also required to assess the response of the State, the economy of the community towards technological innovation, and make adjustments in agricultural mechanization policy retrieval.

Other things emerge from the limited access service business mainly in the capital. The ability of farmers to finance his farming business was very limited so that productivity is still below the potential productivity. Given the limitations of farmers in the capital and low accessibility to the formal capital sources, then do develop and maintain some absorption of low cost production inputs (low cost production) that has been running the present farmers. In addition, post-harvest handling and software as well as granting credit for direct assistance to farmers as the farmers business financing expanded coverage. In fact, the Government has provided a budget of up to 20 Trillion to state occurs. absorbed through a team of business credit (KUR) and Bank BRI Credit special areas of food and energy, the next is still a long chain of agricultural Commerce, thus causing the farmers unable to enjoy better prices, because traders have been taking profit too big from the sale proceeds.

Basically agricultural commodities that have some special properties, good for agriculture itself, to the nature of the consumers and also to the nature of the business activities of farmers, so that in conducting the business activities of farmers is expected to be done with as effective as and as efficient as possible, by making use of good marketing agency for the management of, the transport, storage and of processing. Regardless of these problems, of course the State of agriculture is still only be the object of hope, not only in an effort to maintain national food security but also in the provision of employment, sources of income and foreign exchange for the State contribution.

A. Formulation of the Problem

How to strategically build a superior farm in Indonesia ?

II. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Farming Food

According to Wikipedia, the farm is the Bio resource utilization activities conducted to produce human foodstuffs, industrial raw material, or a source of energy, as well as to manage the environment. Bio resource utilization activities included in the farm is understood as the cultivation of crops or farm (United Kingdom: crop cultivation) as well as the enlargement of livestock (raising), though coverage may also be the utilization of microorganisms and bio enzym in the processing of advanced products, such as cheese and tempe, or just mere extraction, such as fisheries or exploitation of forests.

Agriculture in a broad sense includes all activities involving the utilization of living things (including plants, animals, and mikrobia) for the benefit of mankind. In a narrow sense, agriculture is defined as the activity of cultivating the plant.

While the notion of farming food is human effort to manage land and agro ecosystems projects with the aid of technology, capital, labor, and management to achieve sovereignty and food security as well as the welfare of the people. (Article 1 point 8 of ACT Number 41 Year 2009 on the protection of agricultural land sustainable food).

B. Agriculture Food in Indonesia

Indonesia has a huge potential in the development of the agricultural sector of the agri-food, even possible will be a leading sector in national development. The agribusiness potential are outlined the U.S. follows: in the formation of the gross domestic product, the agribusiness sector is contributing added value (value added) in the national economy, estimated

at 45 per cent of the total value added, the Agribusiness Sector is a sector that absorbs the largest workforce estimated at 74 per cent of the total absorption of the national workforce. Agribusiness sector also plays a role in the provision of food, society. Success in the fulfillment of the needs of the staple food rice have acted strategically in the creation of a national food security (food security) that is closely associated with the resilience of social (socio security), economic stability, political stability, security and national resilience or (national security), the agribusiness Activities generally are resource based industry. Not there any countries in the world such as Indonesia's rich and varied resources agriculture naturally (endowment factor). The fact that in the international market has shown only resource-based industry has comparative advantages against the largest export contribution and have, then by such development of agribusiness in Indonesia more competitive trade more guarantees, the activities agribusiness has linkages to the front and the back are very large (backward and forward linkages). Agribusiness activities (with the magnitude of the relation to the front and to the back) if the impact is calculated based on the multilier impact directly and indirectly to the economy predicted would be very large, in the era of globalization, the changing tastes of consumers towards food consumption predicted items will turn into fast food restaurants and markets for agricultural production is foreseen also happens to shift from traditional market model of Kentucky. Thus industrial agriculture will be the most attraktif business activities, products industrial agriculture generally have a high elasticity, so that the higher a person's income gets increasingly open markets for products of agro-industries, agribusiness Activities generally use inputs that is renewable, so that its development through industrial agriculture not only provide added value but can also • avoid the drain of resources so as to guarantee sustainability , agribusiness is very flexible Technology that can be developed in capital-intensive or dense labor management, from simple to sophisticated, from small to large scale. So Indonesia whose inhabitants overwhelmingly and solid, then in a development made possible by the various business segments, Indonesia had a very large agricultural resources, but agricultural products are generally easy to foul, many eating places, and seasonal. So in the era of globalization where consumers generally tend to consume a plant-based natural at any time, with high quality and not foul and packed the place, then the role of agro-industries will be dominant.

C. Economic Development

Economic development cannot be simply interpreted the U.S. with growth or industrialization. Economic development means growth coupled with the changes (growth plus change), because of the qualitative dimensions are quite important in the development process. Realize that in the process of construction of the often occurring impact of the unwanted by

the public, such as the gap in the distribution of income, inequality and poverty.

Meier mentions the US economic development, ... the process whereby the real per capita income of a country increases over a long period of time – subject to the stipulations that the number below an absolute 'poverty line' does not increase, and that the distribution of income does not become more unequal (Meier, 1984:6). From this definition it can be concluded that the indicator of the success of an economic development is growth, the existence of equitable and improved welfare society (PEP-LIPI, 2001).

Sukirno (1985) stated that economic development is the process that caused per capita income of residents of something the community increased in the long run. On the basis of this definition, economic development is: (i) a process, which means it is the changes that occur continuously, (ii) attempt to raise the per-capita income level, and (iii) the increase in per capita income was to be continued in the long term (Prayitno, H and Budi Santoso, 1996).

Economic development needs to be viewed as a process so that mutually related and the relationship of interplay between factors that generate economic development can be seen. Next economic development need to be viewed as the increase in income per capita, due to the increase in this is a reflection of the incidence of economic improvement in the well-being of society. An indicator of the rate of growth of the State economy a one of them was shown with the growth rate of the Gross National Product or domestic product.

Thus, development must be seen as a multidimensional process that includes a variety of fundamental changes over the social structure, the attitudes of society, and national institutions, besides the permanent pursuit of accelerated economic growth, income inequality and handling, as well as poverty reduction. So in fact, that the construction of the need to reflect the changes of a society or a total adjustment of the overall social in system, without ignoring the diversity of basic needs and wants of the individual as well as social groups is in it, to move forward toward a condition better all-round life, materially as well as spiritually (Todaro, 2004).

He accumulation of human capital has long been regarded as an important factor of economic development. The results obtained in the initial set of Regression By because it was a bit disappointing when someone runs the specifications implied Cobb-Douglas in Jess and Mark (1994) is function of standard production which include human capital as a factor of the human capital accumulation, which failed to enter significantly in the determination of the growth of the economy, and even came in with a negative point estimate.

More and better education is a prerequisite for economic development by leaps and bounds in all over the world. Education stimulates economic growth and improve people's lives through many channels: by increasing the efficient use of labor force, by increasing democracy (Barro, 1997 in Thorvaldur, 2001) and thus create better conditions of good governance, through improved health, by increasing the equality (Aghion et al., 1999 in Thorvaldur, 2001).

Example, or model, the theory that successful economic growth is a theory of Robert Solow and Edward Denison (Robert, 1988) was developed and applied to the U.S. experience of the twentieth century. This theory would serve as a basis for further discussion in three ways: as an example of a form that agregatif theory useful should take, as a chance to explain what theory this form can tell us that other types of theory cannot, and the U.S. is probability theory to economic development.

D. Public Policy

Public policy is the collective action that is realized through a legitimate Government authority to encourage, inhibit, prohibit or regulate the actions of private (individuals or private institutions). Public policy has two principal characteristics. The first, made or processed by government institutions or based on the procedure established by the Government (Hogwood and Gunn, 1988 in Simatupang, 2011). Second, the nature of the force or effect on private actions the public (public). For example, the fuel price policy is a public policy because it is made by the Government are forcing and can have an effect on the economic life of the inhabitants, the consumer as well as entrepreneur.

Public policy is what is selected by the Government to be done or not done. Carl Friedrich in Mariana (2010) sets forth that the policy is potentially experiencing unplanned actions or activities proposed by a person, group, or Government in an environment where there is a certain obstacles (difficulties) and the possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed in order to be useful in addressing it to achieve the objectives in question.

Next Friedrich added that policies related to the settlement of some intention or purpose. Though the intent or purpose of the Government's activities is not always easy to see, but the idea that the behavior involves policy has the meaning, is an important part of the definition of the policy. However, the policy should indicate what worked from what is proposed in some of the activities on an issue.

Formulate a policy process is not a process that is simple and easy. This is because there are many factors or forces that influence on the policy making process. Every decision

makers looked at every different political problems with other decision making. Not necessarily an issue considered by the community need to be solved by policy makers can become a political issue that can be entered in the agenda of the Government which is then processed in a policy.

Luankali (Mariana, 2010) called the public policy making process include: 1) policy making as a political process. The theory of public policy makes it clear that the public does not understand the wisdom of making narrowly during the conversion process, but rather the course is a series of activities that includes a series of events; 2) u.s. policy making stage or series of activities. The public policy making process as a series of activities includes several stages such as: a) Drafting agenda (formulation of the problem); b) Policy Formulation (forecast); c) Does policy (recommendations); d) Implementation policy – the process output (monitoring); e) Assessment policy – outcomes of the process (of evaluation).

While the essential features of the policy issues are: 1) interdependence, means that a policy issue has linkages with policy issues in other fields. So the policy issues are causality; 2) Subjectivity, meaning that policy issues arise in a particular environment which consists of situations problems; 3) artificial Nature of the problem, that is to say the policy issue is the product of subjective human judgement, from the definition of a legitimate social objective of the condition, and therefore must be changed socially through a policy (the policy); 4) Dynamics, i.e. the problem of ever-changing policies, in line with the changing situation and conditions.

Public policy is a relatively new science because historically emerging in the middle of the Decade 1960 's as a discipline that stands out in the sphere of public administration as well as political science. In the meantime, analysis of public policy could arguably have long existed and can be traced the existence of human civilization. Since then, public policy is inseparable from the human life in the form of individual or micro-level context of macro level in the life of society and State (Wahab Bakry, in 2008, 2010).

Public policy is the decisions or choices of action that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural resources, financial and human for the sake of public interest, namely the people's lot, population, society or citizens. Review of the process, public policy is defined as a result of the existence of synergies, compromise or even competition among the various ideas, theories, ideology, and representing the interests of the political system of a country.

Aware public policy sense variations so vast and inevitable, because term policies attempt to explain in brief the various actions ranging from observing the issue or problem, formulate the formulation and monitoring and evaluation. This

article refers to the notion that any legislation and regulations is the policy, but not every policy is manifested in the form of legislation or regulation. In the context of the notion of public policy such as these, identified dimensions that are interlocked between public policy as the legal action is a legal choice, public policy hypotheses and public policy as a destination (Bridgeman and Davis, 2004 Bakry in 2010).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a phenomenological approach and belongs on this type of research descriptive qualitative data sources in this study include: the source of primary Data and Secondary Data sources. This research instrument is the researcher's own data collection Techniques used are: in-depth Interview, Interview Techniques (indepth interview), Observations, data analysis, Engineering documentation. used to follow a given concept, Miles and Huberman is: data collection (data collection) done after the withdrawal of the inference problems and research purposes, so that the retrieved proposition-proposition, a statement or resume as research findings that can apply in General. The reduction of the data (data reduction), for the sake of simplifying the data in order to further refine the data required. Presenting the data (data display) are organized and systematic, forming a single whole and integrated components. The withdrawal of the conclusion (drawing) i.e., verifying the data obtained to search for meaning, noting the regularity of the pattern, the possible causal relationship can serve as a very loose conclusion remains open, and draw conclusions for the final.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. *Strategically Build Farm*

In the midst of such situations that exist today what can be done to save agriculture and food sovereignty that is oriented on the well-being of farmers and the fulfillment of the national needs. For the author there are at least four aspects of strategic steps that should be implemented namely aspects of land, production processes, distribution and institutional farmers.

a). *The Aspect of Land.*

Through a number of policies that can be seen in the land before the Government still not appear how or do not realize the importance of mastery of the means of production, in this case is the ground, for the sake of the development of the welfare of the peasantry.

In terms of land, at least the Government should take the following measures: the Government seriously run agrarian reform in favour to farmers. It can be done by making the lands controlled by plantation companies, such as land and

forestry land reform object. the family will get a decent livelihood sources, besides the needs for food and agricultural products nationwide. Both terminate the program food estate, plantations of broad-scale food intended for the Corporation. The development of the food estate contrary to the Government's efforts meet the self-sufficiency of food, people's economy, especially the economies of the peasantry. With the opening of the food estate, then the character of agriculture and food Indonesia increasingly shifted from family-based agriculture farmers cooperative or enterprise/corporate farming and food production. This condition will weaken Indonesia's food sovereignty by handing the management of the people's basic needs into the hands of the third company did not do over the function of the land – fertile ground that used to be a farm destined outside the agricultural sector especially unfortunate for the people of lot.

b). Aspect of the Production

The nature of agricultural production systems such as that currently being driven by the Government of Indonesia will only make food and agriculture are in control of the company started from the input to the production. The system will only make the farmers and people of Indonesia into labour at his own. Efforts to increase agricultural productivity at this time not to be a green revolution Vol. II which makes farmers depend and beholden to companies producing agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. It is time the Government of Indonesia to build the future, independence and sovereignty of the peasantry, encouraged the ongoing unsettled agricultural folk for example should not only be encouraged to improve soil quality, environmental and production that is safe for human health. The program should be run in earnest as an attempt to remove the dependency against transnational companies producing agricultural inputs. Through the sale of agricultural inputs input-these companies have a massive advantage scooped up. For example the value of seed business in 2008 reached 31 billion dollars and agro-chemicals business of even average benefit amounting to 35 billion dollars per year.

In the spirit of improving agriculture and the welfare of the farmers Indonesia steps should and urged for executed by Indonesia Government among others; Memandirikan seed production nationally. For example the year 2008 the majority of seeds for food crops controlled by multinational companies, such as hybrid corn that reached 43 percent supplied by syngenta and Bavaria Corp. Support for the development of community-based food seeds should be made as one way memandirikan farmers. Due to the least in almost every province in Indonesia has qualified universities to encourage research-research conducted by farmers. To the front the expectation, in perbenihan Indonesia could advance and

independent. The next Change of agricultural subsidy policy direction in order to be addressed directly to the families of farmers and not to the companies producing means of production or large distributor. The current system of subsidies is still addressed to companies producing means of production and a large distributor of both private as well as STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES, without any further scrutiny to the level of farmers. This situation caused almost every year farmers constantly experiencing scarcity of fertilizer or seed the next people's Sustainable Agriculture needs technology for small farmers. Technological innovation on small farmer has some characters namely input and cost savings, reduced risk of failure, marginal land, developed to fit in with the family farmers, farm systems and enhance the fulfillment of nutrition, health, and the environment. This system is in compliance and in line with the criteria of technological development for small farmers. These criteria are based on local knowledge and rational; economically viable and can be accessed by using local resources; sensitive to the environment, social and cultural values; reduce risk and can be adapted by farmers; as well as increasing the overall productivity and stability of agriculture. Likewise, don't get stuck with a model monokulture. Practical efforts that are implemented return programs Go organic 2010, with various improvements such as the above.

c). The Distribution Aspect

Distribution policies are also very detrimental to farmers. With the invasion of cheap food imports, farmers lose the incentive to continue to produce. It's not just the farmers, the people of Indonesia are widely also suffered losses with the existing distribution system. Nationwide is also hamstrung Government faced speculation trading results of the agriculture and food.

To prevent getting the extent of the food crisis and hunger in Indonesia real food distribution policy and agricultural output has a very vital role. the author looks at the distribution of agricultural policy changes that should be implemented immediately, and the one in the short term a number of alternatives can be done among others; (i) Commerce food Arrangements that should be regulated by government agencies, not left to the market mechanism which is build oligopoly even on certain commodities monopolized by some domestic and foreign corporations. (ii) establish the basic price especially for basic necessities that can cover the cost of production and provide a decent life for family farmers. The price should not depend on international prices as it does not correlate directly with the cost of production and profit. The price must correspond to the cost of production and profitability of farmers and the ability of the consumer. setting the base price that can cover the cost of production and provide a decent life for family farmers. The price should not

depend on international prices as it does not correlate directly with the cost of production and profit. The price should be able to cover the cost of production and living of the farmers but also not harm consumers. (iii) Do the settings import export agricultural products tailored to your needs and not by looking at the profits obtained. Reducing the export of foodstuffs to foreign countries by setting quotas and no exports of staple foodstuffs when domestic needs have not been met. Protecting farmers from dumping agricultural products out of the country by not reducing or abolishing import taxes. (iv) the role of Government, in this case the institutions acted as Bulog maintaining price stability and domestic food supplies is widely to be enforced again, especially regarding food staples such as rice, maize, soybeans, cooking oil and sugar. The Government should dare to be protecting national agriculture, don't get hung up with a variety of agricultural liberalization agreements are carried by the WTO or the various FTA, both regional and bilateral. Practices of liberalization, deregulation and privatization as recommended by the IMF, World Bank and WTO have been damaging to the national markets (for example the rice import import duty to zero percent) and weaken the BULOG. BULOG should be more actively perform Public Service Obligation is not to become an institution of profit-seekers. This means that BULOG should become food buffer institutions have the authority and function of the public service. (v) Take decisive steps to prevent the occurrence of speculation of agricultural products that can be detrimental to society at large. The need to conduct an investigation and an investigation into the possibility of stockpiling foodstuffs made by the businessmen and speculators.

d). The Institutional Aspects of the Farmer

Institutional policies which take care of the interests of farmers and Agriculture and rural development up to now has not existed. Existing programs and institutional nature comprehensive and not partial. Some things to build the institutional farmers and agriculture to do is; Building understanding of agrarian nationally so that institutional set up by the Government is not in bits and pieces. The institutional question is capable of taking care of and handle the issue of farmers and agricultural production tools, ranging from production inputs, production processes, distribution and finance. This means that also deal with the question of education, technology and infrastructure development, as well as cooperatives and farmer organizations. Next Give the same opportunity to the various organizations of farmers in getting good service in a subsidy as well as the training of agricultural engineering. The Government needs to establish guarantees that support the growth of independent farmers organizations as well as enlarge the allocation and distribution of funds for setting agricultural efforts that benefits farmers and the people

of Indonesia as a whole. What's on the support price of post production.

B. Agricultural Improvement Strategy In Indonesia

Optimization of the overall organic farming programs in Indonesia and demanded land use sleep to a productive farming and eco-friendly. Regulation of land conversion with the establishment of the area of the eternal existence of land protected by the Act. Strengthening the institutional system of the peasantry and education to farmers, in the form of farmer incentive program, the program of agricultural banking, market development and marketing network in favour to farmers, as well as the development of industrialization of agricultural/rural-based, and makes it easy to access-access to SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY information resources, agricultural infrastructure improvement and the improvement of environmentally appropriate technology in the context of local wisdom as well as the maximum utilization of research results to local scientists. Equalization charge information relating to world agriculture as well as the preparation of the concept of a special broadcast to the world agricultural publications throughout the mass media there is. Advanced guidance for graduates of agriculture are integrated through an established entrepreneur in the field of agriculture (business incubator) in the form of training and pemagangan (retoling) the life skill-oriented, entrepreneurial skill and independence strives, educational programs and training for young people through the internship activities to countries where the farm sector has developed advanced, quality improvement organization of secondary education and higher education courses, the development of agriculture agriculture that is capable of attracting the younger generation , as well as other programs which aim to unearth potential, interests and talents of the younger generation in agriculture as well as giving birth to the young generation who have a scientific attitude, professional, creative, and high social concern for the sake of Indonesia's agricultural progress

Competitiveness is understood as a static concept. Therefore, the required Dynamics performance is anticipated to be strong as well as the possible anticipatory policies formulated with effective. Necessary supporting policies are also multidimensional, encompassing policy on the level of effort of farmers, agro-industries/agribusiness, trade of international, macro-economic policies and wider. The purpose of the analysis of this policy there is: (1) discussed the concept and approach of measuring competitiveness, (2) analyze the dynamic performance of the competitiveness of strategic commodities 3, namely rice, corn, soybeans and (3) formulate a strategic policy step in supporting the improvement of the competitiveness of agricultural commodities. Then the measurement of productivity can be developed for each input

separately or all inputs simultaneously. Partial productivity measurement (partial productivity measurement). Definition of measurement of partial productivity are productivity from one single input is usually measured by calculating the ratio of outputs against inputs. U.S. productivity one of the performance measures to the attention of important commodities in order to see the activity of the farmer who specifically through index agricultural productivity. On the other hand the efforts to achieve the target of increasing production of food crops in 2015 of which were done with an extra BUDGET funds and refocussing of P-2015. To increase the production of rice carried out activities increased productivity and expansion of planting acreage to alternate I of 83.060357 tons (additional production 8,482,504 tons), alternative II amounted to 79,956,560 tons (additional production 8,425,504 tons). For increased production of corn done activities increased productivity and the development of new cropping acreage amounting to,731 tons 25,063 (additional production 5,252,303 tons); While the increase in soybean production through increased productivity and expansion of planting acreage amounting to 1.5 million tons (additional production 801.048 tons). Determination of soybean production targets for the year 2015 are big enough that is 1.5 million tons compared to production according to ARAM II 2014 as much as 921.000 tons, meaning the target increased by 579.000 tonnes or a 62.81%. For this of whom attempted with increased procurement of seed soybean Seed class a scatter plot (BR/ES) through captive breeding activities should be accounted for its quality.

V. CONCLUSION

Agriculture was instrumental in the development of a region and the agricultural economy, will be able to create jobs for the population, as a source of income, as a means to make an effort, as well as the means to be able to change fate to a better the SE again. Agriculture/agribusiness can be done by increasing farmers ' economic empowerment by way of people's economy, agricultural development in the future not only faced to solve existing problems, but also faced the challenge to face the changes of the political order in Indonesia that led to the era of democratization i.e. demands autonomy areas and empowerment of farmers. In addition, also on the challenges faced in anticipation of changes in the world order leads to the globalization of the world. Therefore, agricultural development in Indonesia is not only required to produce agricultural products high competitive power but also able to develop regional growth and community empowerment. The third challenge is a hard work for all of us in agriculture we can want to become drivers of increasing the welfare of society and can be the motor driving the development of the nation, it needs a policy that focuses on increasing agricultural products so as to be accepted nationally

and internationally, and this will manifest when there is faith and a real support from the Government

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