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## Empowerment of Farmers and Sustainable Strategies towards the Self-sufficiency of Rice and Corn in Indonesia

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### Abstract

It reaches Self-sufficiency of rice, maize is not only oriented aspects of quantity, but quality improvement needs to be built to fit the needs of the consumer. The presence of Self-sufficiency must give added value to all businesses along the value chain (value chains). Therefore, the achievement of self-sufficiency requires a holistic support and terintegrated and non-fragmented or partial. A good policy should be holistic in nature include increased access to new seed, developing linkages and market information to farmers, increased institutional capacity to achieve economies of scale, an increase in the cultivation of corn, expertise and policy support for small farmers to be more oriented on increasing commodity and continuity of products and timeliness in delivering.

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### Introduction

The object of the Government's plans to increase the self-sufficiency of food, especially for the 3 types of agricultural products includes rice, corn, and soy in 3 years. As well as targeting the fulfillment of meat from domestic production, the condition of Indonesia's famous as an agricultural country, a country that is rich in nature and produce results, the votes have not been strong in terms of foodstuffs. Indonesia is still experiencing food dependency from the outside (import), even predicted will experience a food crisis in 2017. With the rate of population growth of 1.5 1.3%, while the vast agricultural land there are no auditions, unsure whether Indonesia will experience a food crisis in the next few years. The result could not afford sufficient food needs domestically, Indonesia had to import. The nation's food dependency Indonesia against

other countries is very high. In 2011, the volume of imports of rice, corn, wheat, soybeans, sugar, milk and meat reaches 17.6 million tons worth US \$9.4 billion. A number of food deficit 2011 17.35 million tonnes with a value of US \$9.24 billion due to export only 250 thousand tonnes with a value of US\$150 million. By 2011, data of the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) explain Indonesia's rice imports, from a number of countries reach 2.75 million tonnes with a value of US \$ 1.5 billion or 5% of the total domestic needs.

Meanwhile, the import volume of soya 60% of the total domestic consumption of around 3.1 million tonnes with a value of US \$ 2.5 billion, 11% of the corn consumption 18.8 million tonnes with a value of US \$1.02 billion, growing 100% with a value of US \$1.3 billion, 18% of white sugar consumption with a value of US \$1.5 billion, 30% of beef consumption with a value

of US \$331 million and 70% of milk consumption. While the number of imported foodstuffs in 2012, 1.8 million tonnes of rice, corn, soybean 1.7 million tonnes of 1.9 million tons, wheat 6.3 million tonnes of beef 40.338 tons, wheat flour 479.7 thousand tons, sugar 91.1 thousand tons, chicken meat 6,797 kg and 2.2 million tons of salt. The above describes the data in the last three years the phase numbers of imported foodstuffs are undertaken by the Government of Indonesia is still high, so the current Indonesia is at phase four stadium food or are already in a condition very worrying because it was too much to import various food products. Insufficient food production needs in the country brought Indonesia always flooded with imported foodstuffs. This condition should be immediately stopped. The new government cabinet work faced with the challenge of food needs of national and international demand, especially staple food namely rice, corn and soybeans. Food self-sufficiency is the stage of efforts to achieve food sovereignty. Certainly the effort to reach the 2 stages is not an easy thing because the agricultural sector at this time are still confronted by a variety of crucial issues, namely (1) the land, (2) infrastructure, (3), (4) Seed Regulatory/Institution, (5) human resources and (6) Capital.

Understanding Food Self-sufficiency food Self-sufficiency which means we are able to hold its own food needs of the community by making the realization and the consistency of such policies, among other things by doing:

1. Creation of the ACT in favor of reply PP, farmers and farmland.
2. Procurement of infrastructure of food crops such as: procurement area irrigation, irrigation network, printing and farm food crops, particularly rice, corn, wheat, etc. as well as the access road towards the economy the land they will be.
3. Extension of continuous development for and increase production, good seedlings, development medicine, technology or human resources for farmers.
4. To diversify food, so that society is not forced for resting on one staple food only (in this rice/rice), the choice of diversification in Indonesia is probably the most sago, wheat and corn (especially Eastern Indonesia).

So diversity is part of food self-sufficiency program who has the meaning of developing options/other alternative staple food besides rice/rice (the staple food in Indonesia is rice/rice). One way is with the menu variety

socialization of non rice/rice. What are the barriers to food Self-sufficiency in five major problems related to food self-sufficiency plan: not yet optimal network of irrigation, seeds, fertilizer, labor availability, and extension programs in agriculture. As for the explanation about the problem in the food self-sufficiency:

1. Damage to the irrigation network infrastructure has now reached 52%. Only good primary and secondary irrigation is not handled properly. The solution should be done to address the issue of the scale of priority improvements to the irrigation network so the priority budget revolution, including from State Budget changes.
2. The question of the realization of the Benin Related seed in 2014 nationally less than 20% of the budget provided the Government is not absorbed well by the farmers.
3. Availability of fertilizers the fertilizer distributors of illegally infiltrated this happens in six major production areas in Central Java. Illegal distributors supplying farmers with fertilizer subsidy to none.
4. A decrease in the number of workers on average each year there are 500,000 household farmers who switched professions in 2003 based on data of BPS there are about 31 million labor force in the agricultural sector but in 2013 only 26.5 million.
5. Agricultural Extension programs not yet optimal.

The question is on the increasing role of Forestry Department guidance in support of agriculture programs. The current issue of the new irrigation infrastructure is always in tears. Ministry agricultural irrigation network targeting the fore could irrigate 3 million acres of land agriculture. The Ministry of public works support by improving irrigation networks, including reservoirs 49 primary as well as secondary budget reached 4 trillion by 2015. Government's efforts in implementing the Food Self-sufficiency.

### **Problem**

1. Product development Strategy of rice, maize towards national self-sufficiency.
2. How the empowerment of farmers and food self-sufficiency program barriers?

### **Research methods**

This type of qualitative research phenomenological approach through Phenomenology

## Results and discussion

So far, Indonesia has to import amounted to 2.4 million tonnes of corn for industrial needs. Import does not exceed 3 million tons. Now recently about 2 million tons. At least from the results of the import of foreign exchange controls, which can be conserved for achieving Rp25 trillion, said Agriculture Minister Andi Amran, the Sulaiman in front of participants Plenary KTNA Rembug, Boyolali, Central Java, Saturday (7/11/2015). Based on the combined data of the entrepreneur Forage (GPMT) recorded until September 2015, the realization of the import volume of corn for feed is the needs of 2.4 million tonnes. In fact, the needs of corn to feed the factory reach 8.5 million tons per year.

Until the current commodity corn has not had a cost of goods sold which protects farmers from a fall down price at the time of harvest. In addition, imports are often done precisely in the harvest of corn, "said he, Professor of agricultural economics, Parulian Hutagaol explain one of the ways to improve the welfare of farmers ' maize is the intensification of agriculture. Farmers must use of the seed with biotechnology that is able to increase yields and lower production costs, the Government need not fear allowing the use of seeds with biotechnology. Because the commodity corn and soybeans imported from neighboring countries are a product of biotechnology. Don't let our farmers in the audience in our own country, "stated Parulian, Director of Corporate Engagement Monsanto Indonesia, Herry Kristanto Add corn seed industry in Indonesia is ready to support the Government's efforts in achieving food self-sufficiency. According to him, the company currently is continuing to develop superior corn seeds that are resistant to weather disturbances, pests and diseases.

The plant, Indonesia will need corn in a year is estimated at around 20 million tons, but unfortunately the domestic production cannot meet those needs. According to data of the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) import corn February 2015, reaching 300,986 tonnes or around 71.3 million U.S. dollars. In 2014 Indonesia was only able to produce about 5 million tons a year. To fulfill the needs of in-country, Indonesia had to import three million tonnes of corn from abroad. He said the Government chose the area of seed corn seeds for planting, and then the local Government set up a thousand of hectares of new land after that the

Government will provide seeds and fertilizer free of charge.

The efforts of the attainment of self-sufficiency in corn require active participation and synergy among official private and government interests including the area. "Replace the system traditional farming into a modern system will shorten the time of planting and lowered the cost of production" in addition to mechanization, productivity is not less important, then that provision of seeds to farmers as well as fertilizer is the responsibility of the Government.

With the details of the cost of the farmer per hectares around Rp10 million and net profit target farmer of Rp12 million with the planting period of four months, the productivity assumptions about seven tons/hectares. So far the Government has provided aid sourced from APBNP 2015 outside existing regular activities, i.e. GPPTT acres of corn 102 thousand hectares and help seed corn subsidized 100 thousand hectares. Additional help tools and agricultural machinery, among others, pemipil 2,129 units as much corn, corn dryer vertically as much as 209 units, harvest as many as 15 units and flat bed dryer as much as 35 units as well as cooperation with the TNI, forestry and the Forestry Department. A, Product Development Strategy Of Rice, Maize Towards National Self-sufficiency

## Extensification and intensification

Corn is one of the strategic commodities in agricultural development in Indonesia. The demand for corn will continue to increase along with population growth, income growth, a growing number of middle-class population, urbanization, and changes in lifestyle (lifestyle). If the higher purchasing power, demand for commodity meats, especially chicken meat, will increase as well. The improvement of the competitiveness of the commodity chicken meat is heavily dependent on the availability and sustainability of domestic corn as the main feedstock feed because of the 60%-70% of the cost of production of chicken meat comes from the feed. Ironically, this moment, Indonesia still imports amounted to 3 million tons of corn for feed needs nationwide. Therefore, self-sufficiency of corn can be seen as ' import substitution '. Associated with the development of commodity corn, the Ministry of agriculture strategic plan 2015-2019 mention operational measures increased production of corn is divided into two, namely the vast increase in planting

(extensification) and increased productivity (the intensification). Not only that, in order to facilitate self-sufficiency target, the Ministry of agriculture also collaborated with several institutions, for example, the TNI and the Forestry Department. The measures were expected to increase corn production by 5% when compared with 2001, i.e. be about 20.33 million tons.

Of course we all agreed that the best move in order to increase corn production is through both, namely extensification and intensification. However, the question is simple enough that our agricultural land for planting rice, corn, soybeans, and other agricultural products are also important? Moreover farmland is also dwindling due to convert to settlements and industry. Therefore, the best solution at this time is by intensifying the efforts of extensification without forgetting. In other words, an increase in production of corn by means of intensification through increasing productivity is the way that most likely done to achieve self-sufficiency, given the difficult and costly efforts of extensification at the moment. Another critical issue to note is that corn farmers not being able to respond to market demand. It is due to a limitation or a barrier factor occurring due to poor infrastructure that connects the Hub request (City) and production center, the institutional weakness of farmers and institutional markets, the high transaction costs, and low activity is the creation of added value in rural areas.

### **A holistic approach**

Self-sufficiency in corn aspect-oriented not only quantity, but also quality to suit the needs of the consumer. Self-sufficiency must give added value to the whole businesses along the value chain (value chains). Therefore, the achievement of self-sufficiency requires the support of a holistic and non-fragmented. The holistic nature of the policies include increasing access to new seed, developing linkages and market information to farmers, increased institutional capacity to achieve economies of scale, an increase in the cultivation of corn, expertise and policy support for small farmers to be more oriented on increasing commodity and continuity of products and timeliness in delivering. To meet the increased needs of the biotech corn, development became imperative. Although in practice, the use of genetically engineered seeds results in Indonesia until now has not been legalized and constrained aspect security permits, food, feed and the environment. However, recent developments show that

several variants of already meet the standards of food safety, environment, and security standards only feed that has not been fulfilled.

### **Government support**

In order to make maize self-sufficiency goals is not just a dream, the Government and Parliament must have the political will that is strong and consistent to support the application of agrobiotechnology upholding the precautionary approach. Learning from experience in the Philippines, adoption agrobiotechnology have minimal risk. The greatest risk is precisely because it does not use it. Triple helix cooperation among agents of the seed, the farmers, and agricultural extension officers have an important role in the adoption of agrobiotechnology. Nevertheless, it is of course agrobiotechnology is not a magic weapon for developing corn production because it requires a holistic approach in developing enabling environments, for example, infrastructure, logistics, financing of friendly farming with farmers, research, development, and agricultural extension.

Last but not the least, given the complexity of the problems of the achievement of self-sufficiency in corn, the Government requires a road map (road map) that are arranged very nicely and the holistic approach. Furthermore, it should be implemented in earnest so that the road map was later not only as a document 'blank' pepesan. It of course we should avoid.

### **The Government's current program in self-sufficiency in food**

The positive rate of population growth makes Indonesia must continuously stimulate the production of rice in order to remain self-sufficient in rice. Meanwhile, the phenomenon of drought and flood of increasingly uncontrolled and the high rate of conversion of wetland functions to other uses outside of rice production lately, suggests that the risk of impending failure of rice production in the country has been increasing from time to time. A drop in the Government's financial capability in conducting rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation network has even been made a condition of production risks getting worse. So, in the future, it is very likely to occur at any given period of time the level of the national rice production fell at a level far below the target needed to achieve self-sufficiency in rice. That is, at that time Indonesia will lack rice in millions of tons.

In Indonesia, it is clear that lead the way to national sustainable food security is not self-sufficient in rice, but food self-sufficiency. That is to say, love is not love, happy not happy inhabitants of this country should diversify food if it does not want to deal with 'Apocalypse' food in the future. Indeed, the Government has long realized the importance of diversification, even food has a variety of programs to promote it. However, one important thing that has long been ignored by the Government is that the rice self-sufficiency program is not 'compatible' with the food diversification program. During rice available anywhere, anytime with a relatively inexpensive price as now, Indonesia society will not be interested in reducing consumption of rice and compensation with the addition of food consumption, such as corn and sago. This is the real thing that makes residents of this country are hooked not because his taste of rice, stiff. Because, in fact, each day consuming a food package Indonesia society which is a mixture of rice and not rice. That is, there is room for substitutions of occurrence of rice with non-food consumption package the rice in Indonesia society. However, this substitution has become very narrow at this point. As a result, rice (rice) is becoming very dominant in the daily consumption of the inhabitants of the land package. This happens because the Government has long been implementing a food policy that is incorrect. Appropriately, the Government immediately makes corrections at the discretion of the wrong food. It may seem difficult, we expect a correction as it happens in the near future. Rice self-sufficiency has become an arena to satisfy a wide range of different interests. There are those who exploit it for political purposes, while various other parties make use of them to get the rent economy (economic rent). For those industries that pay cheap wage labor, self-sufficiency of rice that ensures the availability of rice at low prices is clearly very important. For the paid labor is cheap is not possible when the productive needs of the food is not enough. In order to keep workers productive though cheap, then paid the price of food must be cheap. Meanwhile, for those developed countries that have surplus food in huge quantities is essential to support Indonesia continues to pursue self-sufficiency in rice by providing financial and technical assistance. Because, with emphasis on rice production, Indonesia will be left behind in the production of other food, although the actual demand in the country is increasing, as is the case with the request of the national rice. National production deficits that occur will be the export market for surplus production padded food. In fact, this is the explanation why

Indonesia is currently highly dependent on non-food import market of rice, such as corn and kedelai, as expressed by national mass media at the end of 2009. There is no way out of the trap of self-sufficiency of rice, in addition to political assertiveness of the Government to lay off the rice self-sufficiency program and replace it with a food self-sufficiency program that's based on various foodstuffs.

### **Empowerment of farmers and food self-sufficiency program barriers**

The success of sustainable agricultural development through the implementation of the revitalization of agriculture, according to Krisnamurthi (2006) include: (1) awareness of the importance of agriculture for life, (2) as the form of the formula future expectations, and (3) as a policy and strategy. Such development must be three goals, has been the goal of economic, social and ecological goals aim (Sanim2006) strategy approach program can run well need implemented through two processes: (1) the process of motivating farmers to participate in community development programs, and (2) the process of empowerment to build its human resources (it Hamdani, 2006) adapt the participation stages expressed Toisuta (1977) foster the participation of farmers to innovation, including: (1) approach to dilute the rejection or acceptance (2) is aiming at making farmers as participants to be more active and take Answer (3) Enhance the role of the peasants in developing production in its territory.

An accompaniment to something offered, so by getting involved and taking part in the action in an effort to share in realizing its role to achieve the common goal of participation is required to ensure the sustainability of development because sustainable development is very dependent on the process of social interaction (Syahyuti, 2006) according to Farida (2006) one's actions will shape the attitudes and beliefs that he believes that ultimately affect behavior in the I took a decision. Conditions that greatly influence the decision of farmers participating in the program increased production of corn is a favorable economic climate and are socially acceptable. To guarantee the success of farming, according to Baharsjah (2004) need to be given the basic price incentives that supported public awareness cultivation technology for the creation and development of physical and institutional infrastructure. Therefore, the level of participation as well as the attitude of farmers that dynamic and responsible being key to

success in increasing production of corn towards sustainable national corn self-sufficiency. With the growing ability of working farmers in the group become basic to achieve success in implementing the suggestion. In achieving goals together with application coordination regularly into the unity of action is a part inseparable (Sumardi, 2006) the ability and willingness of farmers adopt cultivation technology advice proffered Government, is an absolute requirement to achieve the development efforts of agricultural development in an area. Efforts to empower farmers by the Government with the help of granting facilities capital strengthening, training and coaching so that farmers want to be able to implement cooperation and technology advice. In addition, the Government's policy to protect the farmers needs to continue to do, because according to Pakpahan (2004) farmers in the developed world Countries also still got protection and huge subsidies to grow and develop the participation of farmers.

A common effort and the scale of the effort in the area of development required the establishment of a process of mutual trust with the agricultural extension officers. Farmers' groups have the ability to make changes towards a better and be more responsive in solving problems faced by setting the best decision for his group independently in utilizing the resources on an ongoing basis. Based on the condition it can be concluded that the empowerment of farmers' groups to develop a formidable partnership and independent professional as well as being an important factor for the success of farming with a climate that is conducive to the achievement of a common goal.

The Food self-sufficiency program still depends on the total area of land available. In towards a national food self-sufficiency like soy, corn, rice, sugar, all of which still rely on the land area that is. Without any realization of the expansion of land, food self-sufficiency target 2014 impossible come true. In meeting food self-sufficiency, Indonesia still needs about 3 million Ha of land. The target production of rice (GKG) in 2014 is 75 million tonnes from 64 million tons now. 17 million tonnes of corn into a 29 million ton soybean in 2014, targeted 2.7 million tons. So the sugar industry now new 2.3 million tons targeted up to 3.6 million tons in 2014. Target all of the above certainly require additional land is quite significant. If everything can be achieved, if the moratorium was implemented. Technically, the enactment of the moratorium, in fact, is not favorable towards food self-sufficiency. This implementation also

imposes other to commodity, such as the plantation sector (CPO) and forestry (HTI). Indeed food commodities are prioritized for domestic fulfillment, while both of the above sector remain the mainstay of the national exports.

With limited land available, the enactment of the moratorium feared would disrupt food self-sufficiency target of 2014. The moratorium is not only hindering the technical problems, but the potential losses and uncertain in investing. Compare "gifts" given to the value of the economic losses due to the moratorium. The grant in the form of grant or grants is also not necessarily approved of Norway (Parliament) in his country. Now, the moratorium for 2 (two) years, does not guarantee the forest not looted or damaged, but will instead increasingly tend chainsaw sound Rev. So in this case, Finally the Government has signed a lie and immediately implement the January 1, 2011. This was the harbinger of what. Our industry will end or their industry will survive (fortunately). In fact, this rewards donors are a major competitor to Indonesia in commodities forestry results.

### **The rice self-sufficiency program**

The Government of SBY is considered failed in terms of food self-sufficiency and success that only considered vague. The importance of the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice, please note the special position of rice on the menu, culture, and politics of Indonesia. Rice is the staple food for the people of Indonesia. Various other food ingredients rice ever advocated by the Government, but the people didn't like it. When the price of rice surged to the point where consume should be reduced, residents became malnourished and hunger. Rice was the Centre of social connection of all relationships.

RADIUS Prawiro in 1998 outlines some key steps ever taken in the journey toward self-sufficiency in rice, among them: 1. Food Logistics Council, Bulog, and Rice prices. Among those institutions, Buloglah the most instrumental in the attainment of self-sufficiency in rice. Bulog was not directly involved in the business of farming, but only in the Affairs of the management of supply and prices. Bulog was deliberately created to distort the rice price mechanisms with manipulation to keep the market strong. During his first years in the Decade of the 70s, Bulog has gradually raised the base price of rice to farmers. In the mid-1980s, when

Indonesia's surplus of rice, Bulog exports rice abroad to prevent the fall of prices. These actions help maintain the stability of the market, namely:

### **1) Technology and education**

Since 1963, Indonesia introduced many programs to farmers to boost the productivity of farmers. The Government is struggling to introduce agricultural technology to farmers. In addition, the Government also emphasized education to ensure new technologies and techniques understood and used correctly. Another factor that plays an important role in increasing rice yield is increased use of chemical fertilizers.

### **2) Rural cooperatives**

In 1972, when Indonesia again suffered a bad harvest, the Government encourages the establishment of cooperatives as a way to strengthen the institutional framework. There are two basic forms of the cooperative, on the village level there are BUUD (Corporately Village Units). At the district level, there is a multipurpose cooperative effort called the VILLAGE (the village Unit Cooperatives). The cooperative also acts as a Centre for the dissemination of information or a meeting of the organization.

### **3) Infrastructure**

Many aspects of the development of infrastructure that is directly aimed at the development of agriculture, and they directly contribute to achieving self-sufficiency in rice. The irrigation system is crucial in the development of agricultural infrastructure. Other infrastructure work has a direct impact on the achievement of the objectives of the country for the massive program is self-sufficient in rice for the construction and rehabilitation of roads and ports. At that time, farmers were forced to work with modern agricultural program filled with additional chemical degrading the quality of the soil fertility for the long term. The farmers forced cultivation with the use of the means of production of fertilizer, pest, seeds, drugs and other marketed by several companies MNC/TNC who get Government licenses.

The use of saprodi products company the TNC/MNC to buy expensive price with farmers from year to year. As a result, agricultural production costs soaring and not always affordable by domestic farmers. Ironically, the selling price of agricultural products, especially rice,

controlled and made costly by the Government. The Government also often practiced trade towards the controversial economic policy implementation. Rice stocks on the market are made of rare and then the price goes up, finally forced the community to understand the import of the rice will be done by the Government. The import of rice by the Government affects two things:

- First, lose the motivation of working farmers due to the results of her hard work will lose compete with imported rice in the market.
- Second, the decline of domestic farmers income levels is low becomes very low.

In addition, there are the real economic motivations are hiding behind the rice import business logic. Rice imports are a form of economic-agricultural policy referring to the interests of the free market or the sect of neo-liberalism. Rice import policy is the fulfillment of the agreement of AoA (Agreement on Agriculture) the WTO agreed by President Soeharto in 1995 and followed the rule of his successor until now. The details of the deal AoA comprises:

1. The deal market access (market access) domestic agricultural commodity. Domestic agricultural markets in Indonesia should be widely opened for the agricultural commodity entry process abroad, either rice, sugar, flour, etc.
2. The removal of subsidies and protectionist countries over agriculture. The State should not do subsidies agriculture, good fertilizer subsidies or other saprodi and fulfillment software credit for the agricultural sector.
3. Elimination of the role of STE (State Trading Enterprises) Bulog, so that Bulog no longer has the right to do a monopoly in the field of import-export food products, except rice.

The impact of the WTO'S AoA deal fulfillment is very sad for the farming conditions Indonesia since 1995 to the present. The agricultural sector in Indonesia is experiencing a slump and bankruptcy. Due to meet WTO AoA deal, Indonesia had been the biggest rice importing country in the world in 1998 amounted to 4.5 million tons a year.

Some among the activist movement in Indonesia mentioning the national rice production drop since 1985-2009 due to the problem of structural agricultural heritage still inherent in the life of a farmer. In between,

the more peasants are narrow slowly and the lack of progress of agricultural technology-oriented ecological. According to a study by Peter Timmer in 1975, the average tenure is indeed rather vague on the micro level due to the big difference in terms of use and the quality of the land. Nevertheless, the fact that needs to be emphasized is that more than two-thirds of the population of the farmer had less than half an acre of land for farming, perhaps even less than a third of a hectare of land.

Structural poverty in Indonesia also advanced by Geertz in his research in 1963, which led to the idea of shared poverty (Poverty borne together). Jobs and income from the agricultural sector are shared with family members, or village, so that all got jobs and food, but still poor. Geertz in pessimistic concluded that perhaps it is not possible to fix Indonesia's agriculture significantly. Because, without changing the social structure, "any attempt to change the direction of its development, for example, fertilizer sowing over agricultural land in Java that is very narrow, modern irrigation, suitable planting labor intensive and diversified crops, will only grow one thing: the complete".

Farmer survey results NGOs Center in 2007 stated that the income level of farmers Indonesia, which has extensive rice 0.5 hectares less than the monthly wages of industrial workers in big cities. The farmers who own land/0.5 hectares of rice fields for the planting season once the production cost as much as Idr 2.5 million, including the cost of the means of production, wages, maintenance, and others, meanwhile, the result of rice production/acre rice 0.5 hectares sold, after the Foundation of the stock portion of household logistics, generating just Rp 3.5 million to Rp 4 million. Thus, a net gain of only Rp 1 million to Rp 2 million, which, if divided three months, then was just getting profit Rp 700,000 per month. If the imported rice is done and the price of rice farmers increasingly shrank, it can be imagined how much profit to be obtained by the farmers of the country.

## Conclusion

To build self-sufficiency of rice, maize it needs cooperation from all elements of society, the Government, private and education potential of agricultural areas in Indonesia is still very broad so that when managed properly will certainly produce agricultural production which is able to sustain development in Indonesia. The Government has sought

Indonesia to fulfill food needs for the entire population of Indonesia but in reality programs that have been undertaken by the Government have not been fullest in helping food self-sufficiency program. The bottleneck that occurs can be minimized if supported Government policies that support agriculture, and the stability and security of the politic.

## Conflict of interest statement

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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