



Implementation Of Plant Cultivation System Policy Sagu in Improving Community Food in Tambat Village

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the implementation of the sago cultivation policy, as well as to determine what factors influence the implementation of the sago cultivation policy in Tambat Village, Tanah Miring District, Merauke Regency, which are still not effective, as for the factors that influence the implementation of the Cultivation policy. Sago plants in Tambat village are seen from the cultivation of sago plants. Besides that, there is also the theory used by researchers, namely: George Edward III's theory is that the factors that influence the implementation of the sago cultivation policy in Tambat Village, Tanah Miring District, Merauke Regency are the first communication factors, rarely done, resource factors, which are not supportive, disposition factors/ attitudes that are not responsive and there is no concern. The from the standard operating procedures (SOP)

Keywords: *Implementation Policy, Cultivation, Sago Plant*

INTRODUCTION

The sago plant (sago palm) is a plant that has been cultivated for a long time and plays an important role as a staple food in many regions of Southeast Asia. Sago has the potential to be a resource for rural development in tropical wetlands (Hiroshi, in Maharani and Kusumawaty, 2014). In Indonesia, sago is an alternative staple food that is found in several regions or areas, including the provinces of Papua, West Papua, Maluku, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan, West Sumatra, Riau, the Archipelago Riau, and Aceh. Currently, sago has become an alternative food in Indonesia to replace rice. As an alternative food ingredient, sago is a food source of carbohydrates which is really needed to reduce the nutritional burden of rice because if rice runs out then sago is used as a substitute for rice. Sago flour can be processed into various traditional products such as: noodles, papeda, ongol-ongol, sago dishes, porridge and others. Based on Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 134/Permentan/OT.140/12/2013 concerning Guidelines for Sago Cultivation, it is stated that sago is a plantation commodity that needs to be increased in production, productivity and quality. To increase the competitiveness and income of sago farmers, good sago cultivation policies are needed to be able to compete at the national and international

levels. Of the various provinces in Indonesia where there are many terrestrial and sago trees, the potential for sago is most widely known in the eastern region of Indonesia: in the provinces of Papua and West Papua. Papua Province is the easternmost province in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has abundant natural resources, including great potential in the field of food agriculture, so it needs to be developed through planned and systematic steps to achieve strong food security in Indonesia. future to meet the needs of an increasing population, increase regional income, increase employment opportunities and improve community welfare by involving indigenous communities in the implementation of agricultural activities while preserving local wisdom resources.

Papua Province is one of the regions in eastern Indonesia that has quite large potential for sago land. Papuan people know the sago plant or sago food as a staple food that has been passed down from generation to generation from ancient times to the present and is also known as a substitute for rice when rice conditions are unstable. Based on data from the Papua and West Papua Development Acceleration Unit (UP4B), the area of sago trees in Papua reached 6.5 million hectares in 2014. Of this land area, there are 5.5 million hectares of sago trees in Indonesia, of which 5.2 million hectares of which are in Papua and West Papua. In southern Papua, there are three districts that have very large areas of sago land, namely Boven Digoel, Mappi and Merauke districts which also have very large areas of sago land. Merauke Regency has enormous sago potential compared to other areas in Papua. Djoefrie (2014) stated that the sago forest in the Merauke region is the largest in Papua, covering an area of 1,232,151 hectares or around 25.9% of the total area of sago forest in Papua which reaches 4,749,325 hectares. Although there is no specific data that shows how extensive the sago forest is in the Marind tribe's traditional territory, the (economic) potential for sago in this forest is likely to be quite high, considering that most of it is customary forest which is dominated by lowland areas or controlled by swamps. Swamps are very suitable or suitable for growing sago plants. Sago plants are also easy to find in swampy areas around residential areas. The known potential for sago land is in Merauke Regency, namely in Tambat Village, Tanah Miring District.

Tambat Village is one of the potential areas for sago planting in Tanah Miring District, Merauke Regency. Tambat Village has a very strategic location with sago fields on the banks of the Maro River. Apart from sago, there are also banana plants which are commonly cultivated. According to the Merauke Regency Food Security Agency, Kampung Tambat has the potential for sago cultivation land covering an area of 250 hectares which includes two types of plants, namely sago and banana, but the people of Kampung Tambat are more focused on planting sago because the harvest is greater. on bananas. The amount of processed sago is very large when sold. Compared to bananas available on the market, the area of sago land is very large, while the area of land cultivated by local farmer groups is only 15 hectares and only sago trees

grow. With 15 hectares of sago land being cultivated, it really helps the community to finance the family's economy by marketing it in the market and also marketing it for consumption. From the processed sago, after being made into sago flour or sago starch, it is then put into bags and hung for 1-2 days and then sold on the market. The price range for one ball of sago is usually 100,000 or even 100,000, rising to 300,000 per bag, whereas if it is sold per ordinary small size plastic sold on the market for 10,000 to 30,000. Usually sold in small plastic sizes, some are made specifically for papeda sago and also for round sago. Even though the sales results are not further disclosed, they really help the family's economy even though sometimes they are not sold. However, the problem is that the distance from Tambat village to the city/market is around 200 kilos.

The obstacles or problems faced by the Tambat Village Community in increasing Sago food security are as follows:

1. There have been no preparations for replanting sago seedlings. So far, people have only managed or cut down sago trees that grow naturally. However, there is no process of replanting sago tree seedlings. So far, people have only depended on nature.
2. Lack of good sago land with suitable soil conditions for planting sago trees. Previously, the government had prepared land, but the condition of the land was not suitable because the location was swampy.
3. Lack of community training starting from the initial process of planting sago trees, fertilizing them to processing and marketing them.
4. Lack of full involvement of the entire community in Tambat Village in sago management, so far only a group of women work.
5. Access to transportation or cars to transport people and transport sago to the city or market must also be available.
6. Attention or control from the regional government, in this case the Merauke Regency Agricultural Plantation Service, and also support from regional policies/regulations on sago food security in Tambat village.

There is already a sago processing group in Tambat village. This group already exists, but it is not running well due to various problems, financial system management is not running well, wages or salaries for group members are not running well, the amount paid is not good. in accordance with the initial agreement with the Department of Plantation Agriculture. , the duties of secretary and treasurer were all taken over by the group leader, and ultimately the "Dwitrap" sago processing group did not run well. This must be controlled by the government or related agencies, in this case the Merauke Regency Agricultural Plantation Service. Tambat Village also has other potential besides sago plants, namely banana plants, but the community is more dominant in managing sago plants. Based on the results of interviews with all informants, researchers found that the community in Tambat village faced many problems and needed support from the local government for the policy regulating sago cultivation issued by the Merauke Regency Agricultural Plantation Service. promoted, especially to the local

community of Tambat Village. So that sago continues to be preserved as local food and can be managed by local communities for consumption and also to meet the economic needs of families, because the community is able to pay for their children's schools from this income, according to interviews with researchers. Sago processing

Based on the background above, the author formulates the problem as follows: How does the implementation of the sago food crop production system policy affect the welfare of the Tambat village community?

The aim of this research is to find out: How does the implementation of sago food crop cultivation affect the welfare of the Tambat village community?

RESEARCH METHOD

Discussing how to plant sago plants, you will get a detailed description and explanation of the title. For this reason, the author uses a qualitative approach which aims to obtain as much data and information as possible regarding the main problem being discussed. This type of descriptive research now aims to describe objectively.

To obtain the necessary data and information, research was conducted in Tambat Village, Tanah Miring District, Merauke Regency and the Agricultural Plantation Service of Merauke Regency. Informants for this research were selected based on needs to fulfill the research writing process carried out by 10 researchers.

In this research, the author himself acts as an instrument. The data collection techniques used are: 1. Interviews Interviews are conversations with a purpose, especially the purpose of collecting information. The aim is to obtain all the data and information that researchers need in planting sago plants. 2. Observation Observation is a way of collecting data through systematic observation and recording of symptoms or problems that exist in research subjects Arikunto (2002). So this research is about data obtained through direct recording of how plants grow. Sago.

Data analysis techniques are an advanced stage after completing the data collection stage. The data analysis used in this research is qualitative data analysis which consists of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions or verification. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and occur continuously at each stage of the research until completion (Miles and Huberman, 1984). Briefly, the explanation of the data analysis above is explained as follows: 1) Data reduction. In this phase, researchers choose to pay attention to simplifying, abstracting, and providing rough data information. 2) Data presentation: Researchers develop a structured description of information to draw conclusions and take action. Reviewing and making conclusions Researchers try to draw conclusions and carry out reviews by looking for the meaning of each symptom they receive from the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with various parties and government agencies in Merauke Regency, starting from related agencies, namely the Merauke Regency Agricultural Service, and the Dwitrap Group as implementers of community empowerment functions. As well as interviews conducted by researchers with related agencies, namely the Merauke Regency Agriculture Service (DP) with the plantation subsector. Researchers conducted a survey about sago cultivation and food security in the local community of Kampung Tambat.

1. Communication

Communication In the sense that with the provision of sago land and the provision of sago processing machines, the people of Kampung Tambat really hope that in the future there can be communication between the department and the people of Kampung Tambat so that more assistance will be provided by the provision of sago land. . Because it really helps and makes it easier for the community to manage sago and is also one of the government's programs to preserve sago plants, high economic value can also be obtained by managing sago in this process, the Ministry of Public Works collaborates with Tambat Village Community (Group Dwitrap). Informant 1's interview with the head of the plantation service said that "we at the Ministry of Agriculture are engaged in the plantation sector in accordance with the program that we have been implementing, namely planting sago plants in Tambat village, Tanah Miring subdistrict." His party has been cultivating sago seeds and also helping sago land so that people can plant sago plants. "The department also helps the community in marketing processed sago products that are already on the market" (Interview results)

From the results of the interview with the Head of the Agriculture Service's Plantation Service above, it is clear that the government, in this case the Plantation Service, is very serious about helping the community plant sago plants in the local sub-district area. Tambat Village is capable. When interviewed, the Head of the Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure Division of the Agriculture Service said, "We at the Agriculture Service in the plantation sector really support and assist the community in planting sago plants in Merauke Regency, especially in Tambat Village. " "Because Tambat Village has land suitable for sago plants" (interview results)

From the results of the interview with the Head of the Agriculture Service's Plantation Service above, it is clear that the government, in this case the Plantation Service, is very serious about helping the community plant sago plants in the local sub-district area. Tambat Village is capable. A similar thing was also conveyed by an official from the Agricultural Plantation Service: "We at the Agricultural Plantation Service really support and assist the community in planting sago plants in Merauke Regency, especially in Tambat Village." "Because Tambat The village has land that is suitable for sago plants" (interview results)

From the results of the interview with one of the plantation officials from the Ministry of Agriculture above, it is clear that the government, in this

case the Ministry of Agriculture and Plantations, is very serious in providing support to the community in cultivating sago plants in the local community of Kampung Tambat.

In an interview with the Head of Tambat Village, Norbertus Koroy said: "So far, communication between the agricultural department and the Tambat Village community through providing sago land and procuring sago seeds or seedlings has been a good effort because sago has become food. 31 traditional traditions of the local community have been passed down hereditary and also one of the needs to fulfill the local community's family economy."

From the results of the interview with the Tambat village head above, good communication between the agricultural service and the Tambat village community is very good for cultivating sago plants in Tambat village. The results of an interview with Village Secretary Paulus Koroy said: "The problem in the field is that the land provided by the ministry is not suitable because it is swampy so the community still depends on the nature around it" in Tambat Village. " From the results of the interview with the Tambat Village Secretary above, the program implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture is very good and helps the community, it's just that the location or land specified is not suitable because swamps are not suitable for planting sago. suitable for seeds. Regarding the results of the interview with the head of the sago processor, he said: "This program really helps us, the people of Kampung Tambat, and also provides sago processing machines, but currently we are still cutting down sago trees from natural products. ." "So we hope that the regional government, in this case the Ministry of Agriculture and Plantations, can see how sago cultivation can be preserved." Based on the results of the interview above, the informant said that planting sago plants really helps the community in growing sago for consumption and also fulfills family needs.

Based on the results of interviews with members of sago processors, "The Ministry of Agriculture has helped our community in processing sago by providing sago processing machines." However, none of the heads of sago processors succeeded. effective and open We left the Sago processing team and its employees behind, so our members eventually disbanded and started our own company. One of the Sago administrators also expressed the same thing: "I think the community is very happy with the Sago government because it can support the family economy. Therefore, this needs to be encouraged by the government so that it becomes a regulatory policy on how to maintain the cultivation of sago plants. Because as long as "These people only take sago trees that grow naturally, and if they run out, there will be no progress."

The community is very happy with the processing of sago so that it can be consumed as a substitute for rice and can also help the economy of other families. A similar thing was also expressed by one of the Sago administrators: "Actually the government has helped us by providing sago seeds and land, but the communication is not good, so far the ministry has only provided seeds and there have been no further steps.

." Communication between the department and the community. Village, timely." The government has helped by providing assistance in the form of sago seeds and also sago land, but the regional government must support it by formulating policies for regulating sago. A member of the Sago board also said the same thing: "We as the community receiving support are very grateful, but there must be cooperation between agencies or other agencies related to plantations or cultivation so that this program can run smoothly, not only that." Ministry of Agriculture itself." The community is very happy and enthusiastic about the process of cultivating sago plants because it really helps the family economy, especially the community around Tambat Village, but the local government has not given it serious attention.

Therefore, the researcher concluded that considering the problems faced by the community in Kampung Tambat, support from the local government is needed regarding the sago cultivation policy in Merauke Regency, especially in the local Kampung Tambat Municipality area. So this sago is suitable for consumption and can also meet family needs. From the results of field interviews with village communities, it can be seen that there are various obstacles, especially communication between local governments, in this case the Agricultural Plantation Service, regarding the process of cultivating sago plants which is less effective. . Based on Edward III's research summarized in (Winarno 2005: 127), there are several general obstacles that may arise in this transfer. Implementation communication will be effective if policies and objectives are understood by the people responsible for achieving policy objectives.

1. Resources

Resources can be created or restored. Examples include animals, plants, trees and fish. Resources are the potential value that certain materials or elements have in life. Resources are not always physical, but also non-physical (intangible). Some resources can change, increase or disappear, and are also eternal resources (always fixed). Natural resources are anything that comes from nature and can be utilized to meet human needs. From the results of interviews with informants, researchers concluded that considering the problems faced by the community in Tambat Village, local government support is needed in the sago cultivation policy in Merauke Regency, especially for the local community. For example, the community is very happy and enthusiastic about the process of cultivating sago plants because it really helps the family economy, especially the community around Tambat Village, but it has not received serious attention from the local government. However, if the government has helped by providing assistance in the form of sago seeds and also sago land, then the regional government must support it through a sago regulation policy. Apart from that, people are very happy with the processing of sago so that it can be consumed as a substitute for rice and can also help other families' economies. Planting sago plants really helps people grow sago for consumption and also fulfills family needs.

After researchers conducted research in this field, there were

various kinds of obstacles that existed in Tambat village, especially the workforce who were unable to handle the cultivation of sago plants as well as the management and marketing of sago products, to meet the family's economic needs. With good human resources or experience, you are capable or able to implement programs or policies. Resources According to Edward III. in (Agustino; 2006) resources are important for good policy implementation. Several indicators are used: staff, information, authority and facilities

2. Attitude

From the results of interviews, researchers concluded that the community was very happy and enthusiastic about the process of cultivating sago plants because it really helped the family economy, especially the local community in Tambat Village, but the local government did not pay serious attention to it. .

Therefore, the researcher concluded that considering the problems faced by the community in Kampung Tambat, support from the local government is needed regarding the sago cultivation policy in Merauke Regency, especially in the local Kampung Tambat Municipality area. So this sago is suitable for consumption and can also meet family needs. One of the factors that influences the effectiveness of policy implementation is the attitude of the implementer. If implementers agree with some of the contents of the directive, they will be happy to implement it. However, if their views differ from those of policy makers, many problems will arise in implementation.

There are three forms of attitudes or responses of policy implementers; Implementer awareness, instructions or direction for implementers in responding to the program towards acceptance or rejection, and the intensity of the response. Based on the conditions in the field, the government should take a serious stance in making policies. This can be seen from interviews with FA informants as follows: In my opinion, regarding sago there should be regional regulations (Perda) that regulate the sago cultivation process. Because it is the staple food of the Papuan people and also cultivating sago can help the economy of the community's families, especially the local community in Tambat village. The authorized parties must collaborate with agencies related to the plantation process, in this case sago cultivation. Informant JK also expressed the same thing: Sago is our staple food. By planting sago, we can help improve the family economy, especially the local community in Tambat village. Based on the results of interviews with several informants above, it can be concluded that the community really needs the government's role in planting sago plants, especially in Tambat village.

The results of research in Tambat Village show that the community is very satisfied and supports this program. Community participation in sago management is very high because according to the people of Kampung Tambat, sago is the only source of income to meet the needs of families and school children and sago is also a staple food. / typical Papuan people, especially the local people of Kampung Tambat. Like Edward III. In (Wianrno; 2005), tendency or disposition is one of the

factors that has important consequences for the effectiveness of policy implementation. If implementers agree with some of the contents of the directive, they will be happy to implement it. However, if their views differ from those of policy makers, many problems will arise in implementation. There are three forms of attitudes or responses of policy implementers; The implementer's awareness, the implementer's instructions or direction to respond to the program towards acceptance or rejection, and the intensity of the response. Implementers may understand the aims and objectives of the program, but they often fail to implement the program adequately because they reject the objectives contained in it, thereby secretly diverting attention and avoiding implementing the program. Leadership support greatly influences program implementation to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. The form of leadership support is by establishing policy as a program priority, handing over its implementation to the community who supports the program, and paying attention to the balance of region, religion, ethnicity, gender and other demographic characteristics. In addition, adequate resources must be provided to provide incentives to program implementers to fully support and participate in the implementation of the policy or program.

Bureaucratic structure

Bureaucracy is one of the institutions that carries out the most activities, even overall. Bureaucracy does not only exist in government structures but also in private organizations, educational institutions, etc. In fact, in certain cases, bureaucracy is created only to implement certain policies. . Replay and Franklin in Winarno (2005:145-190) identified six characteristics of bureaucracy as a result of observations of bureaucracy in the United States, namely: 1. Bureaucracy was created as a tool to handle public needs (public affairs).2. Bureaucracy is the dominant institution in implementing public policy, having different interests in each hierarchy. 3. Bureaucracy has different goals. 4. The function of bureaucracy lies in a complex and wide-reaching environment. 5. Bureaucracies have a high survival instinct and it is rare to find dead bureaucracies. 6. Bureaucracy is not a neutral force and is not completely under the control of outside parties. Implementing complex policies requires the collaboration of many parties. If the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the implementation of a policy, it will cause ineffectiveness and hinder the implementation of the policy.

Therefore, from the results of interviews with all informants, the researcher concluded that by looking at the problems faced by the community in Kampung Tambat, there is support from the local government for the sago cultivation policy in Merauke Regency, especially in the local Kampung Tambat Municipality area. Needed. So that sago can be preserved and managed for consumption and also meet the family's economic needs.

As one member of the Sago management group explained to Dwitrap, the structure of the Dwitrap group is clear, there is a chairman, secretary, treasurer and members, but so far it has not been effective or running well because the system is regulated so that it does not work

openly and transparently with employees regarding Remuneration. Members, professional functions were transferred, the group leader and all the duties of the secretary and treasurer were taken over by the chairman, finally the members/employees felt aggrieved and returned to running their respective sago businesses. Bureaucratic structure is very important in a government or organization, in management, for example in the management of Sago in Kampung Tambat, structure is very necessary and also runs according to standards and the system is also open to the Sago group of companies. so that it runs well and is structured.

CONCLUSION

Based on research findings in the field of implementing sago farming system policies to improve community nutrition in Tambat Village, Tanah Miring District, Merauke Regency. Tambat Village has the potential for sago to be developed or processed by the community, but the community faces various obstacles. The conclusions drawn include: Communication between the regional government, in this case the Agriculture and Plantation Service, and the Tambat Village Community is less effective or not going well, even though the community is very enthusiastic about their cooperation, and there is a lack of support for the Tambat Village community. human resources related to the growth or planting process, management and good marketing support or guidance. The mood/attitude of the community is very happy or enthusiastic and responds well and feels helped. In this way, their family's economy is greatly helped by the bureaucratic structure of the Dwitrap Sago Processing Group, Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and his staff.

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