

ARTICLE

Agriculture Innovation Strategy to Support Food Security in Padang Pariaman District, West Sumatera Province

Herman Yaározatulo Harefa

Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs Republic Indonesia | Kramat Raya Street No. 132, Central Jakarta

✉ harefa1972@gmail.com

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Herman Yaározatulo Harefa, Agriculture Innovation Strategy to Support Food Security in Padang Pariaman District, West Sumatera Province. *Ijori Journal Vol. 1 No. 2 (2021): 1-6.* <https://doi.org/10.52000/ijori.v1i2.8>

e-ISSN : 2775-7641

Accepted: Mei 30th, 2021

© The Author(s)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

Abstract: Public service can be defined as providing services (serving) the needs of people or communities who have an interest in accordance with predetermined basic rules and procedures. Public services view the public as a service target so that they are expected to be able to provide the best dedication in serving a more selective and educative public, as well as managing public policies run by the public bureaucracy. In order to create this, an application of innovation is needed. Innovation is an application or an effort to bring new ideas into implementation with a fairly large change of steps, lasts quite a long time and is quite general in scale. Padang Pariaman Regency is one of the rice producers in West Sumatra Province. Not only that, Padang Pariaman also has agricultural potential such as food crops, plantations, and so on. The agricultural sector is a sector that is able to survive and is utilized by the government to overcome the global economic crisis. For this reason, in addition to making innovations related to health and administration, the West Sumatra Provincial Government is focusing on increasing public service innovation in agriculture. This study aims to identify innovations in the West Sumatra Provincial Government related to improving public services within the Government. This research uses descriptive quantitative method. As a result, the Padang Pariaman Regency Government can improve food security, improve agricultural market information services, farm business administration, and increase plantation yields, which can facilitate and improve the lives of farmers. Suggestions for increasing public service innovation in the agricultural sector of Padang Pariaman Regency are expected that the Government can continue to evaluate the innovations that have been implemented.

Keywords: Innovation, Public Service, Community Satisfaction

1. Preliminary

The quality of public services is the result of the interaction of various aspects, namely the service system, human resources, service providers, strategies and customers. The quality of public services provided by the ranks of the bureaucratic apparatus is influenced by various factors, such as the level of competence of the officials, the quality of the equipment used to process the type of service, bureaucratic culture and so on. A good public service system will result in good service quality (Sari, 2014). And service improvement can be described by the things that are obtained by service recipients through complementary services that increase, by adding added value (Pratama, 2013).

Public services view the public as a service target so that they are expected to be able to provide the best dedication in serving a more selective and educative public, as well as managing public policies carried out by the public bureaucracy, therefore public reform requires increased performance including public services, through various ways (innovating) with the objectives of effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.

In particular, innovation in public institutions is defined by Mirnasari (2013) as the application (effort to bring) new ideas in implementation, characterized by a change in steps that are quite large, last long enough and on a fairly general scale so that the implementation process has a large enough impact on organizational change. and organizational relations. Innovation in public services has a distinctive characteristic, namely its intangible nature because service and organizational innovation is not only based on products that cannot be seen but on changes in the relationship of the perpetrator, namely between service providers and service receivers (users), or the relationship between various parts within. organization or partner of an organization.

Padang Pariaman Regency is one of the rice producers in West Sumatra Province with 17 districts. Since the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Agriculture launched the "Go to Organic 2010" program in order to accelerate the development of organic agriculture in Indonesia (Setyorini and Husnain, 2004 in Estuningtyas, 2014), the Regional Government of West Sumatra Province including Padang Pariaman Regency has made the Government's main program in the form of Organic agriculture, especially for lowland rice cultivation. This decision is a strategic step and is considered very accurate in connection with the damage to the environment as a result of contamination of artificial chemicals (Hasanah, 2017).

The agricultural sector is a sector that is able to survive and is utilized by the government to overcome the global economic crisis, because the agricultural sector is still and continues to be an important sector in national economic growth. Most of the Indonesian population (> 60%) live in rural areas and more than half depend on the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, the main contribution of the agricultural sector is the provision of raw materials, creating jobs, increasing community welfare and supporting the non-agricultural sector by providing raw materials for the processing industry (Daniel, 2004 cit Dwi, 2013)

The agricultural sector is used as the main program because the influence of globalization has made changes in behavior and general perceptions of farmers to become instant farmers who like everything that is fast and direct. So that many farmers are dependent on pesticides and chemical fertilizers, causing damage to the environment and disruption of the biological balance, which will leave very unpleasant conditions for future generations, therefore, from now on, natural farming without synthetic chemicals must be the main choice (Hasanah, 2017).

There are many public service innovation strategies implemented by the Padang Pariaman Government in the fields of Agriculture, Health, Administration, and so on. However, at this time, it will be discussed more deeply about public service innovations in agriculture in Padang Pariaman Regency. The Padang Pariaman government has made various efforts to improve innovation strategies for public services in agriculture, such as increasing food security, increasing agricultural market information services, to increasing plantation products. All of this is done to improve the welfare of the community and also to increase the comfort and economy of the community.

2. Research Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative method with descriptive research type. Qualitative research methods are methods that aim to explain phenomena through deep data collection. The purpose of qualitative research is to seek and develop a theory. The essence of qualitative research is to identify the characteristics and structure of phenomena and events in their natural context (Joker, 2011).

Meanwhile, descriptive research (descriptive research) is for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality by describing a variable with respect to the problem and the unit under study (Faisal, 2005). So that the research method was chosen because it is relevant to journal writing and can make it easier to obtain objective data to understand the events under study.

The focus of this research is various forms of public service innovations in agriculture carried out in the District of Padang Pariangan, which will also see positive impacts and predictions of improving community conditions due to these innovations.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Agricultural Market Information Services

Agriculture is currently experiencing an increase in innovation which requires farmers to also follow the current of the era. So that currently farmers are not only about producing agricultural products, but also utilizing existing technology to produce agricultural products and market them. The Pariaman District Government, reading about it, made an innovation to provide public services to the community, especially farmers, by making Agricultural Market Information Services (ANSIPP).

One of the efforts to increase farmers' access to markets and market information is the existence of Market Information Services. The role of PIP in supporting the very strategic marketing of agricultural commodities is to increase the bargaining power of farmers, provide input for the formulation of agricultural commodity marketing policies, increase the flow of trade between regions and provide input on agricultural business planning.

One of the successes of agricultural development is largely determined by the quality of policy formulation and marketing development planning, namely the availability of actual, accurate and continuous market information. This requires a professional market information service that can be used as an appropriate policy maker in accordance with market developments. However, because this market information can be accessed online, only farmers and certain market players can access the service, because there are still many farmers who do not understand information technology.

The objective of Agricultural Commodity Market Information Services is to create a Market Information Service System that is fast, precise, continuous and up to date and can be trusted so that information users can immediately benefit from it. Meanwhile, the benefit of this PIP is to facilitate policy makers in formulating agricultural commodity marketing policies.

Basically, Market Information Services are created due to a lack of market information, which results in price fluctuations and significant price differences between regions. The consequence of such a situation is the large business risk and decreased production enthusiasm of the farmers. The scarcity of market information also results in a decrease in the bargaining power of farmers (Zehrfeld, 1980).

To overcome this problem, the Directorate of Business Development and Processing of Food Crops, the Ministry of Agriculture held a Market Information

Service (PIP). This PIP is a technical cooperation project between the German and Indonesian governments, namely Agricultural Technical Assistance in 1985/1986 (ATA 85/86) within the Directorate General of Food Crops Agriculture. The objective of establishing the PIP is to establish a Market Information Services Results Agriculture nationally.

The result of the innovation by the Padang Pariaman Regency Government regarding ANSIPP is that there are several websites from the Ministry of Agriculture that can be accessed by information users. The information on the website is always updated because there are market information reports that must be sent daily to the Food Crops and Horticulture Office of West Sumatra Province which will later be included on the website. And people who need information related to agriculture can access it through:

1. <http://www.pertanian.go.id>
2. <http://aplikasi.pertanian.go.id/smshargaprov/>
3. <http://aplikasi.pertanian.go.id/smshargakab/>

3.2. Innovation to Increase Padang Pariaman Government Food Reserves (CPP-Papa)

Food is one of the basic needs that is absolutely necessary for the community for a healthy and safe life besides clothing and shelter (Kholilulloh, 2013). Food security is a multidimensional and very complex issue, covering social, economic, political and environmental aspects. Political aspects are often the dominant factor in the decision-making process for determining food policy. Realizing sustainable food security has become a priority issue and agenda in various meetings held by various countries and international institutions (Suryana, 2014).

Food Security is a condition for the fulfillment of food for households as reflected by the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable.

The definition or definition of food security in the state version of the Republic of Indonesia has been formulated in the Food Law (Suryana, 2013). By referring to the various definitions that apply in Indonesia and in the international community, the drafters of the Food Law have formulated a limit on food security which summarizes the following important points: (1) the fulfillment of food needs for the state to the individual level; (2) benchmarks for the fulfillment of food needs include various aspects, namely: (a) in terms of quantity, the quantity is sufficient, (b) in terms of quality, good quality, safe for consumption, various types of food available, fulfilling

nutritional adequacy, (c) in terms of food safety spiritually, food must not conflict with the rules of religion, belief and culture of the community, and (d) in terms of economic affordability, food is evenly available throughout Indonesia at a price affordable to all components of society; and (3) the provision and affordability of food is intended so that people and individuals can live healthy, active and productive lives in a sustainable manner.

Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra is an area in the highest earthquake zone in the coastal area of West Sumatra (BAPPEDA Padang Pariaman Regency, 2013). With frequent occurrences of problems such as crop failure, natural disasters and social disasters that have an impact on food production and availability. On the other hand, Padang Pariaman Regency, which is located on the coast of Sumatra and is a disaster area, requires food reserves as anticipation.

The purpose of this innovation is to deal with / anticipate food insecurity in emergencies, local specific food insecurity, as well as to anticipate and monitor regional food insecurity.

The result of this government innovation is the availability of food reserves, which are food supplies in the regions for human consumption, control of volatility / stability in food prices, and to deal with emergencies managed by the Regional Government.

3.3. Innovation of BPT Kelapa Dalam

Padang Pariaman Regency besides having potential in the food sector, also has potential in the plantation sector, one of which is coconut. The potential of deep coconut in Padang Pariaman Regency currently reaches 40,000 hectares. From this stretch there is a potential stand that can be used as a source of deep coconut seeds.

To be able to become a seed source garden (High Producing Block (BPT)) must refer to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation 322 / Kpts /KB.020/9/2015 regarding guidelines for Production, Certification, Distribution and Quality Control of Coconut Plants and Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 50 / Kpts /KB.020/9/2015 concerning Guidelines for Production, Certification, Distribution and Supervision of Plantation Plant Seeds.

By assessing the potential and following the MOA's output, it can guarantee the quality of coconut seeds produced for the distribution of Padang Pariaman Regency itself and West Sumatra Province. The principle of sustainable agricultural development

is very much dependent on the quality of seeds. Moreover, the coconut plant commodity is a long-lived annual plant. Improved seed quality really become *pertimbangan* major. Therefore, to ensure the availability of coconut seeds, it is necessary to capture the potential of the region as a superior coconut seed producer.

In addition, by determining the source of the seed garden, it can grow providers and breeders of coconut beih. So that in the end it will increase the selling value and added value of the community and will lead to an increase in the economy of the community and the Padang Pariaman area.

The purpose and benefits of this innovation are to maximize the potential of deep coconut stands that have criteria and have the potential to become a coconut seed source garden (BPT), provide high quality and superior inner coconut seeds, increase the added value of coconut plants, improve the community economy and regional economy Padang Pariaman Regency.

The results of this innovation have been determined by the Director General of Plantation on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture for High Producing Block Gardens (BPT) and Selected Mother Trees (PIT) for Coconut Plants in Three Locations, that is 1). BPT and PIT owned by Agus Salim (Keltan Kapuah Jaya) 750 mother trees; 2). Ali Muzir 's BPT and PIT (Keltan Sikukur) 1200 mother trees; and 3). BPT and PIT owned by Keltan Harapan Jaya, 500 mother trees.

The results of this innovation have been determined by the Director General of Plantation on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture for High Producing Block Gardens (BPT) and Selected Mother Trees (PIT) for Coconut Plants in three locations, first, BPT and PIT owned by Agus Salim (Keltan Kapuah Jaya) 750 Trees Indu k. Second, Ali Muzir's (Keltan Sikukur) BPT and PIT 1200 mother trees. And the third BPT and PIT belong to Keltan Harapan Jaya, 500 mother trees.

3.4. Innovation KATA PAPA (Kartu Tani Padang Pariaman)

In addition to increasing innovations in the field of agricultural products, the Padang Pariaman Regency Government has also made administrative innovations that can help farmers' farming needs, namely by making farmer cards. The farming card is intended for the management of farmer subsidies.

The government's policy in managing subsidy spending is a more targeted and efficient policy. The current condition is not yet fully in line with the subsidy

target, there is potential for irregularities. the subsidy recipient database is not yet integrated, poetensi error occurred. For this reason, the management of fertilizer subsidies is focused through the process of refining and improving data that is aligned with the NIK and the fertilizer subsidy distribution mechanism through the Tani Card.

The aim of this innovation is to help farmers easily obtain fertilizers on time and at affordable prices, and also support increased production and farm income. As a result, a Farmer's Card was created that could be integrated with the e-RDKK, whose data could be updated via the web and accessible to the wider community. And not only making it, the government also socializes this Farmer Card so that farmers' knowledge about this innovation can be evenly distributed.

4. Conclusion

In accordance with the findings of data in the field, it can be concluded that the Padang Pariaman Regency Government can be said to be very good at developing innovation in the area. The reason is that Padang Pariaman Regency has a lot of agricultural potential, both horticultural agriculture, plantations, and so on. In fact, not only innovation in increasing production yields, the Government has also made food security innovations for the welfare of the community and also provided a farming card that can make it easier for farmers to do farming.

In addition, serious efforts to achieve sustainable food security are urgently needed considering the threat of the global food crisis still exists and can suddenly become a reality. By building a resource-based food security and local knowledge, utilizing superior technology to increase food production and productivity in an efficient and competitive, and to build the robustness and resilience of the community response to face the threat of food crisis, Indonesia will be able to overcome the threat of a global food crisis or domestic.

This innovation has many benefits for the community, by taking into account previous agricultural conditions and patterns and maintaining local values that exist in the community. This innovation does not mean innovation in a low level of complexity because it is very possible to be tested and easy to observe. So that if later all innovations can be implemented and developed properly, it is hoped that they can benefit from before and after the implementation of these innovations.

Suggestions for increasing public service innovation in the agricultural sector of Padang Pariaman Regency are expected that the Government can continue to evaluate the innovations that have been implemented, and it is necessary to further introduce it to the community so that farmers' knowledge about this can be evenly distributed.

5. Acknowledgments

The researchers would like to thank the informants and staff of the Padang Pariaman Regency Government, West Sumatra who have provided various kinds of information and data that support the making of this extraordinary research on the innovation strategy of public services in agriculture in Padang Pariaman Regency.

6. References

- BAPPEDA Kab. Padang Pariaman. 2013. "Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana Kabupaten Padang Pariaman 2014-2018
- Dwi, A.I. 2013. Analisis Perbandingan Pendapatan dan Keuntungan Usahatani Padi Organik dan Usahatani Padi Non-Organik di Nagari Simarasok Kecamatan Baso Kabupaten Agam. [Skripsi]. Padang. Fakultas Pertanian. Universitas Andalas.
- Estuningtyas, D.E. 2014. Pelaksanaan Sistem Pertanian Ramah Lingkungan: Studi Kasus Pertanian Padi Organik Di Kecamatan Susukan Kabupaten Semarang. Skripsi. Magister Ilmu Lingkungan, Universitas Diponegoro. Semarang.
- Faisal, Sanapiah. 2005. Format-Format Penelitian Sosial. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada
- Hasanah, M. 2017. Analisis Perbandingan Pelaksanaan Usahatani Padi Organik Dan Usahatani Padi Anorganik Di Nagari Sungai Buluh Kecamatan Batang Anai Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Diploma Thesis, Universitas Andalas.
- Joker, Jan dkk. 2011. Metode Penelitian: Panduan Untuk Master dan Ph. D di Bidang Manajemen. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Kholilulloh, M.I. 2013. Kapabilitas Inovasi Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Jombang dalam Program Pertanian Terpadu Guna Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan. *J. Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik.* 1(1) : 137-148.
- Kurniawan, R.C. 2016. Inovasi Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pemerintah Daerah. *FIAT JUSTISIA.* 10 (3) : 569-586

- Mirnasari, R. M. (2013). Inovasi Pelayanan Publik UPTD Terminal Purabaya- Bungurasih. Kebijakan Dan Manajemen Publik.
- Pratama, M.R. 2013. Inovasi Pelayanan Publik (Studi Deskriptif Tentang Nilai Tambah (Value Added) Inovasi Pelayanan Perizinan Bagi Masyarakat Di Kota Kediri). J. Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik. 1(2) : 218-225
- Sari, M.A.P. 2014. Inovasi Pelayanan Publik di Badan Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu (Bpmp) Kabupaten Kubu Raya. J. Borneo Administrator. 10 (2) : 214-233.
- Setiawan, A., dan G. T. Ikkal. 2019. Inovasi Pelayanan Publik di Bidang Pertanian Melalui Aplikasi Among Tani di Kota Batu. Prosiding Senas POLHI ke-2 Tahun 2019 Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Wahid Hasyim Semarang.
- Suryana, A. 2013. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 tentang Pangan. Disampaikan dalam Kuliah Umum Mahasiswa Sarjana dan Pasca Sarjana Jurusan Agribisnis IPB. 14 Desember 2013. Bogor.
- Suryana, A. 2014. Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia Berkelanjutan 2025: Tantangan dan Penanganannya. Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi. 32 (2) : 123-135.
- Zehrfeld. (1980). Pelayanan Informasi Pasar Hasil-hasil Pertanian di Jawa Barat. Kerjasama Teknis Indonesia-Jerman. Jakarta : Proyek ATA 85/86-GTZ 74.2183.7..