

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Quarterly

Volume XII

Issue 5(53)

Fall 2021

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

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ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/ient>

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DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.12.5\(53\).11](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.12.5(53).11)

Planning the Food Estate for Community Development and Welfare

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Suggested Citation:

Lubis, M.S., Munawir, Z., Matondang, S.A. (2021). Planning the Food Estate for Community Development and Welfare. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume XII, Fall), 5(53): 1263 - 1268. DOI:[10.14505/jemt.v12.5\(53\).11](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v12.5(53).11)

Article's History:

Received 30th of May 2021; Received in revised form 19th of June 2021; Accepted 13th of July 2021; Published 10th of September 2021. Copyright © 2021 by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

Abstract:

Regional Planning prepares the development program for community welfare in future. This planning research focuses on the Food Estate development of North Sumatera Province of Indonesia. A food Estate of North Sumatera puts forward the agricultural sector as the fundamental element for the industry and services. Data obtained found that both the Central and local governments in North Sumatera already launched a food estate of around 61,042 hectares, covering four Regencies; namely, Humbang Hasundutan, Pakpak Barat, Tapanuli Tengah and Tapanuli Utara. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry also launched a 1,150-hectare botanical garden and a 500-hectare herbal science park. It concludes that the Regional Planning for sustainable agriculture prioritises the management of agricultural ecosystems covers biodiversity with the empowerment strategies supported by both the Central Government of Indonesia and local ones. Such Regional Planning increases community development and future welfare.

Keywords: regional plan; food estate; development; welfare; community; increase incomes.

JEL Classification: D04; Q18; Q57.

Introduction

Planning development of rural communities is an integral part of the realisation of regional autonomy. Such development in terms of equal community welfare depends on the national and regional development planning, which is an inseparable part of village development activities. Both Central and local governments' synergic programs are to increase village communities' participation by creating national programs, one of which is the village community empowerment program (Almasri and Deswimar 2013). Rural communities are synonymous with poverty and underdevelopment, even though the village community has many potentials (Mardikanto, Totok and Soebianto 2012). Regional planning considers that the population's concentration is still dominant in rural areas. Villages are the basis of socio-economic and political strength that needs serious attention from the government (Purbantara and Mujianto 2019). Community empowerment is an effort to increase the power or strength of the community by providing encouragement, opportunities, opportunities and protection by not regulating and controlling community activities that are empowered to develop their potential so that the community can increase their abilities and actualize themselves or participate through various activities (Green 2016).

In regional planning, the government makes the budget of community empowerment that aims to improve the community's standard of living and welfare, especially rural communities, and remove Indonesians from poverty and helplessness (Adi 2013). The community is given a more significant role in regional development. Also, people must be creative and innovate in managing regional potential and initiating regional development (Zubaedi 2007).

Planning agricultural development plays a strategic role in the national economy. It has a strategic role in capital formation, provision of foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, clothing and bioenergy, absorbing labour, sources of state foreign exchange, sources of income, and environmental preservation through environmentally friendly farming practices (Salmani 2011). Sustainable development, including sustainable agricultural development, is a commitment from world countries that must be obeyed and implemented (Rivai and Anugrah 2011). Sustainable agricultural development is an issue of strategic importance that is of concern and discussion in all countries today. In addition to being a goal, sustainable agricultural development has also become a paradigm for agricultural development patterns (Yusmarni 2016). Regional Planning scopes deal with the whole set of social activities; it aims at anticipating, representing and regulating urban and regional areas development (Widhianthini 2017). Regional Planning considers socio-economic and spatial development (Larsen, Calgaro and Thomalla 2011). Additionally, a new regional development planning combines developmental and regional future growth. Regional development focuses both on growth and socially built (Vasilevska and Vasić 2009).

1. Methodology

This research uses a Regional Planning Approach to identify and analyse a Food Estate Program in North Sumatera. It sees the strengthening of food security and security, growing and developing agricultural businesses that can spur rural economic activities and build a management system for pro-farmers' agricultural development (Astuti *et al.* 2014). Regional Planning for agricultural development covers mainly in low-income countries and improves the welfare of the population (Harsono 2009). Data on agriculture plays an essential role in fulfilling most people's economy, and it can be seen from data on people who work in the agricultural sector at 87.50% in 2019 (BPS, 2019). Planning and development discussion continues its concern on, for example, delivery of public participation and opportunity for a private development to take place. This study's data analysis was the food estate program of North Sumatra, which empowers the village communities. Each element must be competent and understand the theory and act practically and reflect (BPS, 2019).

2. Findings

Large-scale food development in a food estate framework is starting in North Sumatra. In this province, the government has launched a food estate of around 61,042 hectares, covering four districts: Humbang Hasundutan, Pakpak Barat, Tapanuli Tengah, and Tapanuli Utara. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry also launched a 1,150-hectare botanical garden and a 500-hectare herbal science park (Stafany 2021). The food storage area of the Humbang Hasundutan Regency is the development of agricultural land based on horticulture as the primary commodity. Three commodities will be developed here, including potatoes, shallots and garlic (Febrinastri 2020).

The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) prepares an irrigation system and access roads to support the food estate development program as a new food barn in the horticultural development centre in Humbang Hasundutan (Humbahas) Regency, North Sumatra. It is predicted that the food estate program in North Sumatra (North Sumatra) will not solve the current food crisis, let alone bring food sovereignty to Indonesia. In the Online Seminar via Zoom held by the Indonesian Farmers' Union (SPI) with the theme "Critical Review of Food Estate in North Sumatra" (Indonesian Peasants Union, 2021). In 2020 the government of President Joko Widodo will again convey the discourse of developing a food estate in response to the warning of the food crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from Central Kalimantan and North Sumatra (Setyo and Elly 2018).

The Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia said the food estate area located in Ria-Ria Village, Humbang Hasundutan, North Sumatra, has shown results. This February, the shallot planting area has already harvested. Director-General of Horticulture Prihasto Setyanto said that up to now, there are 215 hectares of land in Ria-Ria Village that have been cultivated for the cultivation of shallots, garlic and potatoes (Yuniartha 2021). President of Indonesia Joko Widodo explained that the food estate in Humbang Hasundutan and several other North Sumatra areas would produce food Large-scale food development in a food estate framework is starting in North Sumatra. In this province, the government has launched a food estate of around 61,042 hectares, covering four districts: Humbang Hasundutan, Pakpak Barat, Tapanuli Tengah, and Tapanuli Utara. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry also launched a 1,150-hectare botanical garden and a 500-hectare herbal science park (Stefany 2021).

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The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR 2020) prepares an irrigation system and access roads to support the food estate development program as a new food barn in the horticultural development centre in Humbang Hasundutan (Humbahas) Regency. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) asked his staff to complete a food estate project in North Sumatra (North Sumatra) and Central Kalimantan (Central Kalimantan) this year. He said that food estate is very much needed to solve domestic food problems, given that there are still food commodities that are highly dependent on imports, such as soybeans, corn, garlic, and sugar (Uly 2021).

Various stakeholders supporting farming activities, including extension workers who are also at the forefront of empowering farmers, must always work together even amid a pandemic to support the creation of quality agricultural products in meeting community needs (Hartati and Susanto 2020). Agricultural development targets that must be achieved as determined by the government, in this case, the Ministry of Agriculture (2004), are 1) The realisation of a competitive industrial, agricultural system; 2) Self-sustaining food security; 3) The creation of job opportunities for the peasant community; 4) The elimination of poverty in the agricultural sector and increasing farmers' income. For the goals and objectives of agricultural development, the implementation of food estate planning cannot be separated from the management of programs and coordination among agricultural development actors (Karwan and Salikin 2003). The Position, role and institutional function of farmers are often structured in such a way to maximise regional development following local development policies. In this condition, the farmer institution is positioned as a tool to achieve development goals and not for farmers' welfare (Sugandhy and Hakim 2007). Another role of a farmer institution is the role of mobilising collective actions. An institution generally has collective potential from its members. The collective attitude is now a challenge in itself for the implementers of agricultural development (Anwas 2013). The use of agricultural waste as animal feed can be more beneficial so that it is not wasted and pollutes the environment (Waskitojati, Kameo and Wiloso 2019). The objectives of sustainable agriculture, there are seven kinds of activities to achieve an increase in quality of life, namely: (1) increasing economic development; (2) prioritising food sufficiency; (3) improve human resource development (Wiradyo, Fatem and Silo 2018). People's Agricultural Development can improve welfare by paying attention to economic, environmental and social aspects (Sururi 2016).

3. Discussion

Agricultural politics is a government policy to accelerate and accelerate the pace of agricultural development. And agricultural development concerns the activities of farmers and agricultural and plantation companies, transportation, shipping, banking, insurance or government and semi-government institutions (Wardhiani 2019). Agricultural politics is a government policy to accelerate and accelerate the pace of agricultural development, especially in the face of the industrial revolution 4.0 era (Savitri 2018).

The agricultural sector is the backbone for the development of other economic sectors such as industry and services. Even though other sectors have collapsed, the agricultural sector can become a mainstay in fulfilling people's food, not to starve (Burhanuddin and Abdi 2020). Economic globalisation has resulted in a

necessity that the future pattern of agricultural development approaches is directed towards the "Sustainable Agricultural Development Paradigm", which is in human development. The paradigm of agricultural development rests on the nation's ability to create society's welfare on its own by paying attention to the potential for environmental sustainability (Sumarno 2010). Despite the economic downturn in various business sectors, the agricultural sector is the last sector that can survive (sector of the last resort), which is evidence that the agricultural sector is the safest (Khairad 2020).

Usman argued that the concept of sustainable agriculture is oriented towards three dimensions of sustainability, namely: sustainability of economic enterprises (profit), the sustainability of human social life (people), and sustainability of natural ecology (planet) (Usman 2013). Sustainable agriculture prioritises the management of agricultural ecosystems that have high diversity or biodiversity. According to FAO, Agricultural Biodiversity includes the variety and variety of plants, animals, and micro-organisms needed to support the agricultural ecosystem's critical functions, structure, and processes to strengthen and provide support for food production and food security (Ukabe 2007).

Implementation of the Regional Planning Approach in the form of community empowerment programs is an effort made by the government to improve the welfare of its people, especially in the economic sector. Thus, the community empowerment programs planned jointly between the village government and the community. In determining the priority scale of needs in community life, especially those related to the economic needs of rural communities (Kehik 2018). Empowerment of village communities is one of the efforts to improve community welfare, through several activities, including increasing community initiatives and self-help, improving the environment and housing, developing village economic enterprises, developing Village Financial Institutions, and activities that can increase the community's capacity in increase its production (Tempoh 2013). This empowerment is intended so that each element can increase its abilities, become more robust, more independent, and play its respective duties (Bekun and Tiza 2017; Gunawan 2020).

Planning development plan involves physical and social buildings (Setiawan 2014; Medeiros and Zwet 2020). Despite its focus on the physical environment development, urban planning discussions also concern themselves with 'future-oriented activity' and 'public sector activities'. The discussion of urban planning involves a broad area of development. Its long history has influenced various perspectives from which urban planning and development are viewed (Sofka 2016).

Conclusion

Data interpretation gives the following conclusions:

1.Regional planning for sustainable agriculture prioritises the management of agricultural ecosystems covers biodiversity with the empowerment strategies supported by both the Central Government of Indonesia and local ones. Such Regional Planning increases community development and future welfare.

2.Regional Planning for Food Estate of North Sumatra Province has the villages' elements integrated; each of them is in an equal position, growing together and complementing each other. Each element must understand and respect the interests and differences of each other.

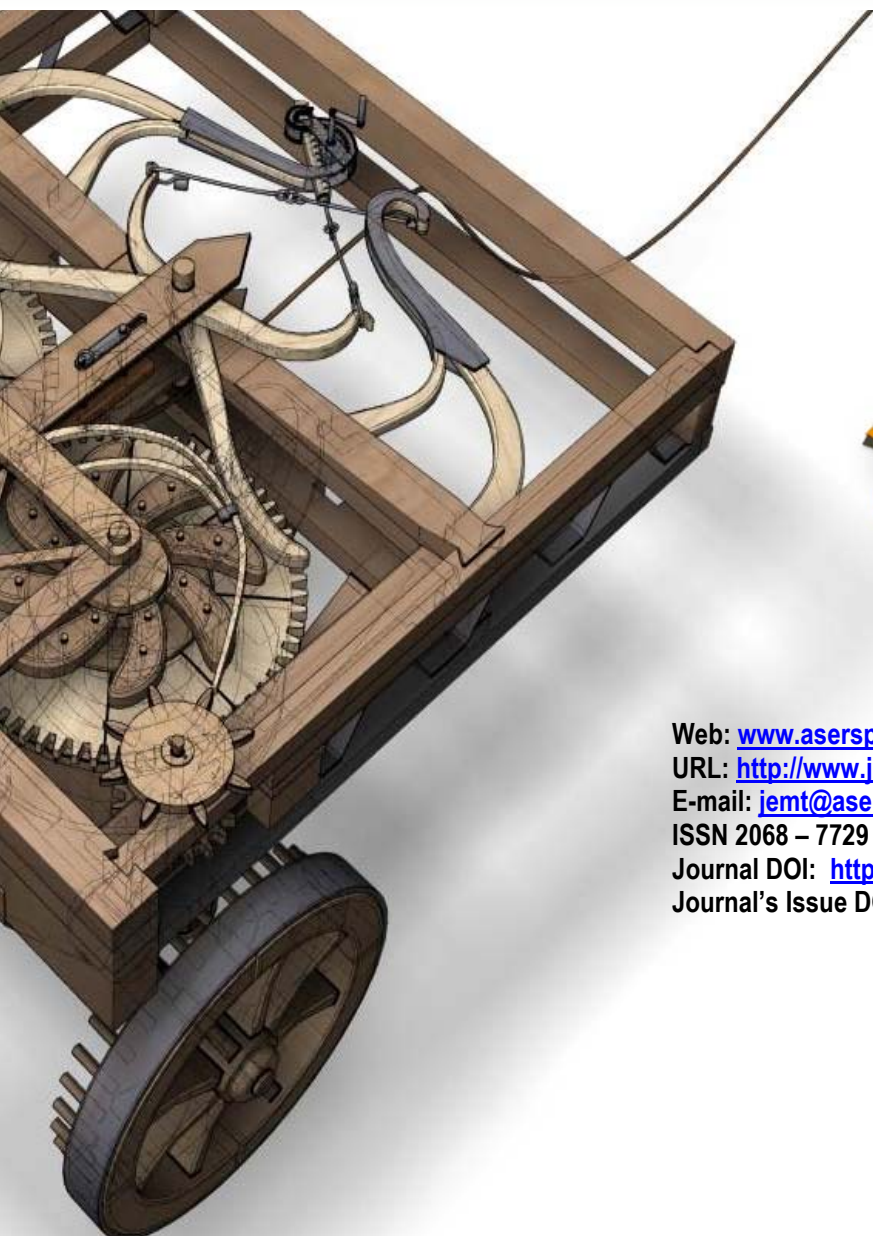
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ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v12.5\(53\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v12.5(53).00)