

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

In September 2015, the 70<sup>th</sup> United Nation (UN) General Assembly in New York USA has become a stepping stone of sustainable development. A total of 193 heads of state and world government attended the meeting and agreed on an agenda entitled "Transform Our World" containing the new universal developments of the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which contains 17 goals and 169 targets starting from 2016 to 2030.<sup>1</sup> These 17 goals were proposed to build upon and broaden the scope of the earlier Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired at the end of that year.<sup>2</sup>

Sustainable Development represents the latest step in a long evolution of public concerns with respect both natural resources and the environment. This concept is based on intergenerational equality that is, current generations must not compromise on the ability of future generations to meet their "material needs" and enjoy a healthy environment.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sekar Panuluh, 2016, "Perkembangan Pelaksanaan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) di Indonesia", retrieved from [www.infid.org](http://www.infid.org) accessed on October 12<sup>th</sup> at 01.30 PM

<sup>2</sup> Frank Biermann, 2017, "Global Governance by Goal-Setting: The Novel Approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals", *Science Direct*, Vol 26, p. 26

<sup>3</sup> Sandra S. Batic, 1989, "Sustainable Development: Challenges to the Profession of Agricultural Economics", *American Journal of Agricultural Economic*, Vol. 71, No. 5, p. 1084.

As a follow-up to the agreement, Indonesian government then issued the Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty and improve people's welfare.<sup>4</sup>

The use of technology which is rapidly increased today without paying attention to the existing regulations has serious impact on environmental sustainability. Moreover, the practice of monopoly and cartel in the provision of agricultural production facilities have made impossible to develop agricultural systems for future generations without damaging the nature.<sup>5</sup>

For an agricultural country like Indonesia the role of the agricultural sector is very important in supporting the national economy. This is shown by its role in capital formation, provision of foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, feed and bioenergy, absorbing labor, sources of foreign exchange, and sources of income because most of the livelihoods of the Indonesian people depend on the agricultural sector and environmental conservation through agricultural business practices environmentally friendly.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Thohir Afandi. Press Release “The Launching of National Action Plan (NAP) 2017-2019 to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)”, Ministry of National Development Planning, retrieved from <https://www.bappenas.go.id/>, accessed on October 12<sup>th</sup> 2020 at 01.57 PM

<sup>5</sup> Moh.Fadli, 2016, *Hukum dan Kebijakan Lingkungan*, Malang, UB Press, p. 16.

<sup>6</sup> Rudy S dan Iwan S. Anugrah, 2011, “Concept and Implementation of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Indonesia”, *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 13.

Food needs in Indonesia are increasing along with the increasing number of world population. This is not the only problem, there are many other problems such as the reduction of agricultural land which is converted into settlements and industrial land which is a threat to the Indonesian nation to become an independent nation in meeting food needs. Since 1960 the world population surge reached a high increase, this can be seen in the 2000s which reached approximately 6 billion people; US researchers have predicted that in the year of 2100, the world's population will face a food crisis.<sup>7</sup>

Indonesia's dilemma is that farmers cannot enjoy a fair basic price of food since fair prices are synonymous with rising food prices. At the same time, the number of urban poor families continue to increase every year. In the long term, rice demand based on the level of consumption per capita has a significant positive effect on the country's rice supply, although in the short term it does not have any significant impact on the national rice supply. It means that for every 1% increase in per capita demand or consumption rate each year, food availability will increase by 3% annually. Meanwhile, domestic production, as indicated by harvested area, shows a significant positive effect, but with a relatively smaller percentage of increased consumption. For every one percent increase in production, it only increases the availability of national rice by 0.91

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<sup>7</sup> Rossi Prabowo, 2010, "Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan di Indonesia", *Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Pertanian*, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 4.

percent. Therefore, to ensure the sustainability of national rice availability from domestic production, several efforts are needed to increase productivity per hectare of harvested area so that it can contribute higher to the level of national rice availability. This should be the main concern of the government that in the post-crisis period, the availability of rice actually increased when the harvested area decreased and this condition was also shown by the slower production growth rate of 0.85 percent a year.<sup>8</sup>

Agricultural development in Indonesia is directed towards the goals of sustainable development as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sustainable agricultural development is an issue of strategic importance that is of concern and discussion in all countries today. Besides being a goal, sustainable agricultural development has also become a paradigm for agricultural development patterns.<sup>9</sup>

The agricultural sector is increasingly being abandoned by farming families in Indonesia, especially the younger generation. There are several factors that influence the decline in the interest of young workers in the agricultural sector, namely:

1. The agricultural sector is considered less prestigious, has high risk and lacks income stability and sustainability;

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<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>9</sup> Rossi Prabowo, *Loc.Cit*

2. The area of agricultural land is getting narrower, the diversity of businesses and industries both in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is not developing in the village;
3. Management of failed farms;
4. Lack of policy support for young farmers, and
5. Trend of perspective among youth in the postmodern era.<sup>10</sup>

Initially, the shifting paradigm in agricultural development has begun in the 1920s, when people became increasingly aware of the biological and ecological aspects of agricultural management. In the 1930s, the concept of environmental agriculture emerged in the United States to solve the problem of decreasing land productivity and catastrophic erosion that plagued many states. In the 1940s, the concept of balancing the use of chemistry and biotechnology in agriculture began to develop. In the 1970s, this stage of development experienced rapid progress until the use of chemicals and agricultural technology continued to increase.<sup>11</sup>

The Indonesian government uses a growth-oriented economic concept by carrying out large-scale injections to increase agricultural growth with subsidized fertilizer prices, providing free seeds, introducing technology to

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<sup>10</sup> Ihsan Arham, *et al.*, 2019, “Strategi Pembangunan Pertanian Berkelanjutan di Pedesaan Berbasis Citra Drone (Studi Kasus Desa Sukadamai Kabupaten Bogor)”, *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, Vol. 17, No. 2, p. 246.

<sup>11</sup> Mahmuddin, 2013, “Paradigma Pembangunan Pertanian: Pertanian Berkelanjutan Berbasis Petani dalam Perspektif Sosiologis”, *Jurnal Sosiologi Universitas Syiah Kuala*, Vol. 3, No.3, p. 59.

produce agricultural businesses to maximize agricultural-related extension which has brought radical changes in agrarian society to change from the concept of agriculture traditionally into modern agriculture.<sup>12</sup>

However, the government good plans do not only have an impact on the country's economy, but at the same time they cause a high dependence on the government and eliminate local values of farmers in agricultural development. Government oriented towards a global economy that eliminates the relationship between humans and natural ecosystems as a symmetrical relationship and not dependence on one another.<sup>13</sup>

This research is a development from previous research that has been researched which only discusses the concept and implementation of sustainable agricultural development in general. However, this study is different from previous studies. This study focuses on aspects of government regulation and policy in dealing with agricultural productivity issues by paying attention to sustainable agricultural development towards SDG's and this study also discusses existing laws and policies whether they are appropriate and effective in supporting sustainable agriculture to achieve sustainable development goals.

Based on the background that has been mentioned above, there are several ways that need to be taken by the government in supporting the target

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> Mahmuddin, *Loc. Cit*

of food security/agricultural productivity in Indonesia by paying attention to sustainable agriculture in accordance with the 2<sup>nd</sup> SDGs. In addition, there are several problems in supporting food security/agricultural productivity targets in Indonesia, such as the government prioritizing agricultural growth that is oriented towards the economy without paying attention to the environment. Therefore, whether the regulatory framework and government responses and policies in support of sustainable agriculture can be a good choice to achieve the 2<sup>nd</sup> SDGS. Therefore, the author conducts research on government responsibilities and initiatives towards SDGs in Achieving Sustainable Agricultural Productivity in Indonesia.

## **B. Statement of Problem**

1. What are the regulatory framework and government policies to realize the SDGs in achieving sustainable agricultural productivity in Indonesia?
2. Whether the government policies regarding to sustainable agriculture in Indonesia effective in realizing the sustainable development goals or not?

## **C. Objectives of Research**

1. To identify the regulatory framework and government policies to realize the SDGs in achieving Sustainable Agricultural productivity in Indonesia.
2. To analyze whether government policies related to sustainable agriculture in Indonesia are effective in realizing the sustainable development goals or not.

## **D. Benefits of Research**

### 1. Theoretical Aspect

This research provides knowledge genuinely related to government policies in realizing SDGs to achieve sustainable agricultural development in Indonesia and provides the information regarding the suitability and effectiveness of government policies in realizing the SDGs.

### 2. Practical Aspect

This research is expected to give information and become the recommendation for the government, especially the stakeholders who deal with sustainable agriculture in Indonesia and to settle the problems that occur on the implementing government policies on sustainable agricultural development. This research also provided benefits for the sustainability of agriculture in Indonesia by paying attention to environmental aspect that are supporting the lives of future generation.