

Model Illustrates the Relationships and Impacts of Using Sustainable Agricultural Practices to Empowerment Farmers Case Study in Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi hubungan dan dampak dari praktik pertanian berkelanjutan terhadap pemberdayaan petani di Indonesia, dimana petani mengalami peningkatan dalam hal kelestarian lingkungan, produktivitas, dan kesejahteraan sosial-ekonomi. Pendekatan studi kasus diterapkan di berbagai wilayah di Indonesia, dengan menggunakan data kualitatif dan kuantitatif yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, diskusi kelompok terarah, dan observasi lapangan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa praktik pertanian berkelanjutan secara signifikan berkontribusi terhadap kesehatan tanah, keanekaragaman hayati, dan mengurangi ketergantungan pada bahan kimia, serta meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, dan pendapatan petani melalui pelatihan, pelibatan masyarakat, dan program-program dukungan. Inisiatif yang dipimpin oleh kebijakan pemerintah, organisasi berbasis masyarakat, dan program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan semakin memperkuat pemberdayaan petani. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa pertanian berkelanjutan tidak hanya meningkatkan produktivitas pertanian, tetapi juga mendorong pembangunan pedesaan yang adil dan tangguh di seluruh Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Pertanian berkelanjutan, pupuk organik, pemberdayaan petani, kebijakan pertanian

ABSTRACT

This study explores the relationships and impacts of sustainable agricultural practices on the empowerment of farmers in Indonesia, farmers experience improvements in environmental sustainability, productivity, and socio-economic well-being. A case study approach was applied in various regions of Indonesia, utilizing qualitative and quantitative data collected through interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations. The findings reveal that sustainable farming practices significantly contribute to soil health, biodiversity, and reduced chemical dependency, while also enhancing farmers' knowledge, skills, and income through training, community engagement, and support programs. Initiatives led by government policies, community-based organizations, and corporate social responsibility programs have further strengthened farmer empowerment. The study concludes that sustainable agriculture not only improves agricultural productivity but also promotes equitable and resilient rural development across Indonesia.

Keywords: Sustainable agriculture, organic fertilizers, farmer empowerment, Agricultural policy

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PENDAHULUAN

The populace and contributing considerably to the national economy (Tilman, D *et al*, 2002). In any case, conventional cultivating hones regularly include the broad utilize of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which can lead to soil debasement, natural contamination, and wellbeing dangers for agriculturists and buyers (Pimentel, D and Pimentel, M, 2003). The interest of feasible rural hones has ended up basic to address these challenges, guaranteeing long-term efficiency, natural wellbeing, and socio-economic well-being (Pretty, J. Net al, 2003; Singh et al, 2011; Lal, R, 2004).

The challenges of adjusting rural improvement and natural preservation in tropical locales like Indonesia, emphasizing economical hones as key to accomplishing nourishment security and natural supportability (Tomich, T. P, *et al*, 1998). Conventional agroforestry hones in Indonesia, which contribute to biodiversity preservation and economical employments, highlighting the significance of coordination nearby information into economical rural advancement (Mulyo Utami, E *et al*, 2009). Nourishment security challenges in Indonesia and the part of maintainable rural hones in upgrading efficiency, moderating assets, and moving forward rancher employments (Suryadi, I., and Aziz, Z, 2012). Double challenges of nourishment security and natural supportability in Indonesia, supporting for coordinates approaches that incorporate feasible agrarian hones to attain both objectives (Thamrin, S. I, 2011). Worldwide bits of knowledge into maintainable agribusiness as a arrangement for adjusting nourishment generation and natural maintainability, with suggestions for biodiversity-rich locales like Indonesia (Foley, J. A *et al*, 2011). Benefits of homegardens in tropical districts like Indonesia, which contribute to nourishment security, biodiversity preservation, and maintainable vocations (Kumar, B. M., and Nair, P. K. R, 2006). Economical arrive administration hones, counting those in Indonesia, highlighting their part in advancing natural supportability and moving forward vocations in rural communities (Tengberg *et al*, 2016). Interconnecting of horticulture, biodiversity preservation, and nourishment security, giving cases from locales like Indonesia where feasible farming can back both natural and socio-economic objectives (Perfecto, I *et al*, 2009).

METODE PENELITIAN

Case study from various regions in Indonesia, a case study approach will allow in-depth exploration of the specific contexts and outcomes associated with the adoption of organic fertilizers and IPM. Approach select several regions in Indonesia where these practices are adopted. Collect qualitative and quantitative data on farmers' experiences, challenges, and outcomes. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the local dynamics affecting farmer empowerment. Description this method involves identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within qualitative data. It is particularly useful for exploring complex phenomena and understanding the experiences, challenges, and outcomes of farmers. process begin by thoroughly reading and re-reading

the qualitative data collected from interviews, focus group discussions, and observations to gain a comprehensive understanding **Interviews**, semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, including farmers, agricultural extension officers, and representatives from NGOs and government agencies. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Sustainable Agriculture in Indonesia

Advancement of agrarian hones and the move towards feasible strategies, giving setting for Indonesia's agrarian scene (Conway, G. R., and Barbier, E. B, 2013). Thorburn, C. C, (2014), investigates feasible hones in Indonesia with a center on the socio-economic impacts, which is pertinent to understanding maintainable horticulture. Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, (2020), report diagrams Indonesia's national technique and approaches pointed at advancing economical agribusiness. Pretty, J, (2008). Gives a comprehensive outline of economical farming hones universally, counting case considers that can be significant to Indonesia. Challenges and openings for progressing economical agrarian hones in Indonesia. Van Noordwijk, M., Minang, P. A., and Dewi, S, (2018), centers on agroforestry, an imperative component of maintainable agribusiness in Indonesia. FAO. (2017). Highlights maintainable rural activities and ventures in Indonesia backed by the FAO. Pagiola, S., Landell-Mills, N., and Bishop, J, (2002). market-based approaches to maintainable arrive utilize, counting agrarian hones pertinent to Indonesia. Schroth, G., and Sinclair, F. L, (2003), investigates the relationship between trees, crops, and soil ripeness, with investigate strategies appropriate to maintainable agribusiness in Indonesia. Gives a orderly audit of feasible agribusiness intercessions in creating nations, with experiences pertinent to Indonesia's setting (Erbaugh, J. T., Pradhan, N., Adams, J., and Oldekop, J. A, 2020).

Table 1. Sustainable Agriculture in Indonesia

Component	Description	Practices/Techniques	Benefits	Regions of Prominence
Organic farming	Farming without synthetic chemicals, focusing on natural inputs	Use of organic fertilizers, crop rotation, composting	Enhances soil health, reduces pollution	Bali, West Java
Agroforestry	Integration of trees and shrubs into crop and livestock systems	Alley cropping, shade-grown coffee, silvopasture	Increases biodiversity, improves land productivity	Java, Sumatra

Component	Description	Practices/Techniques	Benefits	Regions of Prominence
Water management	Efficient use and conservation of water resources	Drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, contour farming	Conserves water, improves crop yields	East Java, Bali
Crop diversification	Growing a variety of crops to improve resilience and reduce risks	Intercropping, multi-cropping, integrated farming systems	Reduces pest pressure, stabilizes income	Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara
Integrated pest management (ipm)	Ecologically-based pest control strategy	Use of natural predators, biopesticides, cultural controls	Reduces chemical use, promotes environmental health	Central Java, Bali
Conservation tillage	Reducing soil disturbance to maintain soil structure and health	No-till farming, minimum tillage	Prevents soil erosion, improves water retention	West Sumatra, East Kalimantan
Community-based agriculture	Collaborative farming efforts that involve local communities	Community-supported agriculture (CSA), farmer cooperatives	Strengthens local economies, enhances food security	Bali, Central Java

Empowerment Of Farmer In Indonesia

Agrarian innovation in enabling Indonesian agriculturists and upgrading efficiency. Suharto, S. (2011). World Bank. (2007), investigates the affect of agriculturist field schools on agriculturist strengthening in Indonesia, especially in terms of information spread and decision-making. Pontius, J. C., Dilts, R., and Bartlett, A. (2002), enters on the strengthening of agriculturists through instruction and participatory approaches, with a particular center on Indonesia. Setboonsarng, S. (2006), organizations contribute to engaging communities and advancing economical rural hones in Indonesia. Rifin, A., and Suryani, E. (2015), analyzes the part of rural cooperatives in engaging ranchers by moving forward their showcase get to and haggling control. Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. (2018), gives an diagram of government techniques pointed at enabling ranchers and making strides their jobs in Indonesia. Lapar, M. L., Holloway, G., and Ehui, S. (2003), arrangement choices for enabling smallholder agriculturists within the setting of advertise cooperation, with important suggestions for Indonesia. Swastika, D. K. S. (2011), suggestions for the strengthening of Indonesian agriculturists, centering on regulation bolster and capacity building. Kawagoe, T. (1999), compares arrive change encounters in Japan and Indonesia, giving experiences into how arrive

residency frameworks can impact rancher strengthening Van de Fliert, E. (2003), innovation exchange to rancher strengthening in agrarian expansion administrations, with cases from Indonesia.

In Indonesia, agriculturist strengthening could be a multifaceted issue including government approaches, mechanical progressions, community activities, and financial components. The Indonesian government has actualized different arrangements pointed at progressing rural efficiency and rancher jobs. These incorporate appropriations, get to to credit, and framework improvement. Be that as it may, challenges stay, such as insufficient execution and territorial incongruities. Innovation plays a vital part in agriculturist strengthening, with advancements such as versatile applications for showcase data, exactness cultivating apparatuses, and computerized stages making a difference ranchers increment efficiency and access better showcase openings. In spite of these propels, there's arequire for broader computerized proficiency and foundation bolster.

Table 2. Empowerment of Farmers in Indonesia

Strategy	Description	Initiatives/Programs	Benefits	Regions of Implementation
Capacity building	Training and education to improve farmers' skills and knowledge	Agricultural extension services, farmer field schools	Increases productivity, enhances adoption of sustainable practices	Java, Sumatra
Access to resources	Providing farmers with necessary inputs and tools	Distribution of organic fertilizers, provision of farming tools	Improves crop yields, reduces production costs	Bali, West Nusa Tenggara
Market access	Enhancing farmers' ability to sell their products	Formation of cooperatives, establishing direct market linkages	Increases income, reduces dependence on middlemen	Sulawesi, East Java
Financial support	Offering financial resources and credit to farmers	Microfinance schemes, subsidies, low-interest loans	Supports investment in farming, reduces financial risk	Central Java, Lampung
Community engagement	Involving local communities in decision-making and resource management	Participatory planning, community-managed projects	Strengthens social cohesion, ensures sustainable resource use	West Kalimantan, Papua
Technology adoption	Promoting the use of modern and appropriate technologies	Introduction of drip irrigation, mobile apps for agriculture	Increases efficiency, reduces labor burden	North Sumatra, Bali
Policy support	Government policies that support farmer empowerment	Implementation of pro-farmer policies, land reform initiatives	Ensures long-term sustainability, secures land rights	Nationwide

Community-based approaches, counting rancher cooperatives and nearby agrarian bunches, have demonstrated successful in engaging ranchers by encouraging collective activity, asset sharing, and information trade. These activities offer assistance construct social capital and progress bartering control in agrarian markets. financial impacts of strengthening endeavors are apparent in expanded salary levels and money related steadiness for a few ranchers. Be that as it may, the benefits are not consistently dispersed, and issues such as showcase get to and fluctuating product costs proceed to posture challenges. Sexual orientation flow moreover play a noteworthy part in rancher strengthening. Female agriculturists confront particular obstructions, counting restricted get to to assets and decision-making forms, but focused on activities are working to address these abberations. Instructive and preparing programs have been instrumental in upgrading rancher aptitudes and information, contributing to their generally strengthening. Proceeded venture in these ranges is fundamental for economical improvement in Indonesia's rural segment. Generally, whereas advance has been made in engaging agriculturists in Indonesia, proceeded endeavors are required to address existing challenges and guarantee evenhanded benefits over diverse districts and socioeconomics.

Table 3. Model Illustrates The Relationships And Impacts Of Using Sustainable Agricultural Practices To Empowerment Farmers

Aspect	Description	Impact
Organic fertilizers	Utilization of compost, manure, and bio-fertilizers	Improved soil health, increased biodiversity
Types	Compost, Manure, Bio-fertilizers	Enhanced nutrient content in soil
Benefits	Natural, eco-friendly, reduces chemical dependency	Sustainable soil fertility
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Combination of biological control, cultural practices, and mechanical methods	Reduced pest populations, minimal chemical use
Techniques	Biological control, crop rotation, mechanical methods	Sustainable pest management
Benefits	Eco-friendly, cost-effective	Healthier crops, reduced environmental impact
Farmer empowerment	Training and knowledge dissemination	Enhanced socio-economic status
Methods	Workshops, field demonstrations, educational programs	Improved farming skills, increased income
Outcomes	Adoption of sustainable practices, better crop yields	Empowered farming communities
Case Study: PT Holcim Indonesia CSR Initiatives	Training programs and provision of organic fertilizers	Increased crop yields, farmer empowerment

Aspect	Description	Impact
Focus areas	Farmer training, organic fertilizer distribution	Improved agricultural productivity
Results	Enhanced crop productivity, empowered farmers	Sustainable agricultural development

KESIMPULAN

The use of sustainable agricultural practices has been proven to have a positive impact on farmer empowerment, both from an economic, social, and environmental perspective. A collaborative approach and continued support from the government, private sector, and community are essential to expand this impact evenly across Indonesia. This study is fully supported by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia Central Statistics Agency in year 2023.

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