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## Towards Development More Inclined On Farmers (A Study Case Of Jatiguwi Village-Sumberpucung District-Malang Regency)

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### Abstract

This research is aimed to analyze the economy practices in Indonesia in the attempt to realize the ideals of Indonesian independence. The result of this study shows that in some aspects, various government policies neglect the small people, particularly the farmers. In contrast, there are many policies issued favor of foreign/market interests. Therefore, in order to minimize negative practices, there should be of efforts through policies that favor farmers through Upstream-Downstream Food Productivity Increase Net (JPPH2P), are indirectly applied in Jatiguwi Village. The application of such policies to bring more fairness and prosperity especially the farmers.

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*Keywords:* Development; Farmers; Upstream-Downstream Food Productivity Increase Net

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### 1. Introduction

Indonesia has a message that must be fulfilled by its leaders which is to build a just and prosperous society where people can have adequacy, affordability and availability on the basic needs of the people (equitable prosperity), and provide equality in the efforts to increase the productivity of its people (justice prosperity). Discussing the issue

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described above also means talking about the fulfillment of food which finally leads to the increase in the productivity of farmers, ranchers and fishermen who in this context, must be placed as the food producers.

As the country with the fourth largest population in the world after China, the United States and India, Indonesian government needs to develop the agricultural sector since it plays a very strategic role in order to spur the improvement of quality and quantity of agricultural productivity. Those producers, of course, have central roles in the fulfillment of “the public needs”. Hence, the government should support the development of fundamental eminence of Indonesian agriculture in order to assist the farmers in solving the available issues. The fact, however, shows that those problems occur due to the state alignments on foreign/market interest justified by Law No. 07/1994 on the ratification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement containing therein Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), which is corroborated by the amendment of the 1945 Constitution by adding 2 paragraphs in article 33 of the 1945 Constitution paragraphs 4 and 5 which reads:

“The national economy shall be organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, sustainability, environmental friendliness, independence and balancing progress and national economic unity”  
 “Further provisions concerning the implementation of this article are regulated in the Law”

The addition of these paragraphs make the creation of some Laws whose parts of their articles tend to be in favor of foreign interests and not fully in favor of Indonesian agricultural society. Several laws such as Law No. 07/2004 on Water Resources whose parts of the articles mandate that the use of designated water rights is controlled and managed by foreigners which is then removed entirely by the Constitutional Court of 18 February 2015, Law No. 25/2007 on the Amendment of Law No. 01/1967 on Foreign Investment that also mandates the use of land and coastline with the initial designation of agricultural land and ponds and salt production fields can be traded for the increased interest of foreign capital both for factory facilities and other facilities with the Right to Use Land for 70 years, and Law No. 39/2014 on Oil and Law 19/2004 on Forestry.

The impact of the state alignments to the foreign interest according to the data of Agricultural Census 2013 referring to the number of households working in the agricultural sector experienced a significant reduction as follows:

Table 1.Number of Households Agriculture Agricultural Census 2013(In Millions)

Agricultural Sub Sector	Agricultural Census		Total Reduction
	2003	2013	
Agriculture	18.708.052	17.728.185	979.867
Horticultural Agriculture	16.937.617	10.602.147	6.335.470
Plantation	14.128.539	12.770.090	1.358.449
Farm	18.595.824	12.969.210	5.626.614
Fisheries	2.489.681	1.975.233	514.448
Forestry	6.827.937	6.782.885	45.052
Agricultural Services	1.846.140	1.075.935	770.205

Source: processed from BPS (2013)

The country needs to realize this reduction as time to fix this condition. Hence, this research offers a breakthrough in policies called JPPH2P whose cores are development, improvement and optimization of pre-production, production and pot production activities through cooperativeness among the stakeholders to improve the self-sufficiency of food according to the mandate of *Pancasila* and 1945 Constitution.

## 2. Research Method

Qualitative approach with data collection uses secondary data from various sources of literature in the book, and the primary data from field observation and documentation. The observation was carried out in Jatiguwi Village-

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