



# ADAPTIVE CAPACITY GOVERNMENT APPROACH: INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY

Abdul Jabbar<sup>1</sup>, Sangkala Sangkala<sup>2</sup>, Hasniati Hasniati<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Rusdi<sup>2</sup>

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## Abstract

This study aims to determine the government's adaptation in agricultural management in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Participants were selected using a purposive sampling technique with 8 informants as data sources. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation using data processing and analysis techniques Nvivo 12 software. The results of the study show that the government's adaptive concept is used by the Sidenreng Rappang Regency government in responding to the decline in agricultural productivity by looking at the three indicators from the Grindle 1997 model applied, although the more prominent indicators of adaptive human resources starting from the provision of training, the recruitment process, and technical implementation are carried out in all farmer groups in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The decline in productivity that occurred in 2019-2020 was caused by 3 factors namely, climate change, pest and disease attacks, and the impact of covid.

**Keywords:** *Adaptive Government, Agricultural Governance*

<sup>1</sup>Master of Public Administration, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar City, 90245, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Departement of Government, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidenreng Rappang, Indonesia

Corresponding Email: [jbr.nyonk1@gmail.com](mailto:jbr.nyonk1@gmail.com)

## 1. Introduction

Good governance reflects the characteristics of good governance and plays a very important role in planning development activities at the national, regional and village levels. Efforts in good governance are carried out in the administration of the state to carry out professional, effective and efficient, open and responsible government to improve people's welfare.

Regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community within the unitary state system of the Republic of Indonesia according to Article 1 paragraph 6 of law no. 23 of 2014. The regulation and implementation of government affairs both at the provincial and district/city levels is entirely in the hands of the local government. Regional government is regulated independently, there

are several state issues such as education, health, public works and regional planning, labor, food, environment, tourism, forestry, agriculture. One of the government affairs that aims to influence the quality of life and people's welfare can be seen from the agricultural sector. Improving the community's economy in the agricultural sector is of course also regulated in agricultural management by the local government.

Sidenreng Rappang Regency is known as one of the agricultural districts in South Sulawesi Province. Sidenreng Rappang Regency was given the nickname as "granary". The vast expanse of rice fields in this district makes the area beautiful and fertile. The agricultural sector in this area is very beneficial because it can improve the community's economy. This needs to be maintained and even increased and given special attention by the local government, especially food crops which are quite large in economic growth. However, in

recent years the agricultural sector in Sidenreng Rappang Regency has experienced

a decline, including rice production. This can be seen in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1. Rice Production Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Year	Rice Production (Ton)
2016	587.983
2017	665.287
2018	536.050
2019	515.012
2020	443.799

Source: BPS Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2021

Based on data in Table 1.1 of the Central Statistics Agency for Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2021, rice production in 2016 was 587,983 tons, in 2017 it was 665,287 tons, in 2018 it was 536,050 tons, and in 2019 it was 515,012 tons and in 2020 it was 443,799 tons. It can be said that Sidenreng Rappang Regency has experienced a significant decrease in the level of agricultural

productivity. This change is caused by several factors, such as climate change and agricultural land degradation, the limited availability of infrastructure and agricultural production facilities for farmers, weak farmer institutions, and the limited availability of capital for farmers, as well as the insufficient number of extension workers to guide farmers.

Table 2. Rice Harvest Area of Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Year	Rice Plant Harvest Area (Hectares)
2016	103.591
2017	106.328
2018	91.997
2019	93.080
2020	88.296

Source: BPS Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2021.

Based on table 1.2 data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2021 regarding the harvested area of rice plants, in 2016 it was 103,591 H, in 2017 it was 106,328 H, in 2018 it was 91,997 H, in 2019 it was 93,080 H, and in 2020 it was 88,296 H. It can be said that the management of agricultural land in Sidenreng Rappang Regency has not been able to be controlled by the local government.

The theoretical basis of this study is the concept of capacity building according to the 1997 Grindle model with the following indicators: (1). Human Resource Development. (2). Organizational strengthening. (3). Institutional reform.

## 2. Methods

This type of research is qualitative research, where this research will describe, analyze and explore data in the form of writing and observe the behavior of the people being observed. This research will be directed to explore the phenomenon of decreasing levels

of agricultural productivity in Sidenreng Rappang Regency through organizational theory (governance) and specifically with the Government's Adaptive Capacity approach. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, direct interviews and documentation. The location in this research will be carried out in Sidenreng Rappang Regency with the reason to analyze the adaptive capacity of the local government in agricultural governance in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Qualitative research is conducted to obtain in-depth information about the research focus. Researchers classify data sources into 2, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary sources are materials or documents presented or personally described by persons or parties who were present at the time the incident took place so that they can be considered as witnesses. Secondary sources are research materials that come from external sources who were not present at the time the incident occurred. The techniques for analyzing the collected data consist of data

collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Data analysis in this study will also use analysis tools with the NVIVO application.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The implementation of regional government in the perspective of regional autonomy is actually a legitimacy and mandate of the people through the regional autonomy law, which contains the intention to strengthen national integrity as a country that is diverse but still united in sovereignty to fight for the rights of its people, for the sake of development, government and society that is intact as a whole. sustainable.

The main objective of the regional autonomy policy is to create community welfare through the provision of satisfactory public services (public services, development for economic growth, and public protection) through the institutional role of local government.

Grindle's concept related to Capacity Building in 1997 was combined with the Government's Adaptive Capacity concept which consisted of 3 indicators, namely: Adaptive human resources, adaptive organizational strengthening, and adaptive institutional reform.

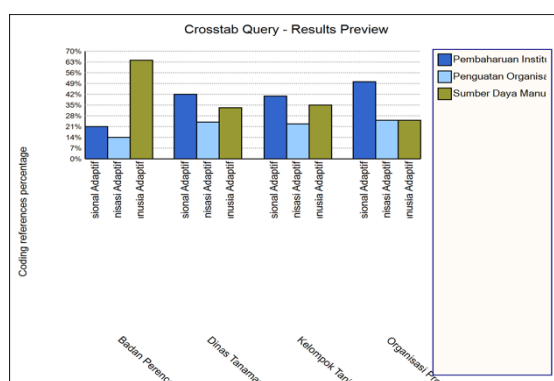


Figure 1. Diagram Visualization Comparison

Source: Nvivo Analysis Results, 2023

#### Human Resource

The results of the analysis in the form of visualization diagrams related to the government's adaptive capacity at the Horticultural Food Crops, Plantation, and Food Security Services show the results of adaptive human resources with a total percentage of 33%, at the Regional Research and Development Development Planning Agency show results with a total percentage of 64%. , farmer groups in Sidenreng Rappang show results with a total percentage of 35%, and the Farmer Professional Organization shows results with a total percentage of 25%.

Adaptive human resources is the most dominant indicator among the three. In implementing the government provides training to farmer groups. Implementation of training for farmer groups is carried out starting at the sub-district, district, to provincial levels. This is done to change the mindset of farmers to follow technology so as to increase agricultural productivity.

Carry out the recruitment process for farmer groups and extension workers. This process is carried out by the government at the beginning of each year. Recruitment in farmer groups and extension workers is inseparable from the addition of members, reductions and replacements of members, such as those who are sick, die and move their domicile, then a reshuffle can be carried out. Although the research results obtained in the recruitment process for agricultural officers (extensionists) are not comparable to the area of land assisted by existing human resources due to the limitations of appointing ASN or first aid in agriculture.

Implementing programs for farmer groups to increase agricultural productivity in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Government programs that are a priority are breeding quality seeds, affirming cooperation among farmer groups, supervision related to main supporting facilities and infrastructure. Programs run by the government are not as optimal as expected because they are constrained by costs.

### Organizational Strengthening

The results of the analysis in the form of visualization diagrams related to the government's adaptive capacity at the Horticultural Food Crops, Plantation, and Food Security Service show the results of institutional renewal with an indicator with a total percentage of 43%, at the Regional Research and Development Development Planning Agency shows results with a total percentage of 21%. , the farmer groups in Sidenreng Rappang showed results with a total percentage of 41%, Professional Farmer Organizations showed results with a total percentage of 50%.

In the organizational strengthening section, the government responds and adapts to the conditions that occur in order to make multi-government changes to individuals, farmer groups, and professional farming organizations. One of the important things in the organization is to maintain good coordination with the government, the private sector and the community. This was also carried out by the government, in this case the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, Plantation and Resilience and the Regional Development Planning Agency for Research and Development, to coordinate in the form of *tudang sipung* with agricultural officers (extension officers) and farmer groups. Then organizational activities that focus on evaluation such as monitoring every 3 months, identifying farmers whose techniques can be said to be still traditional, are then evaluated against the implementation of the programs that have been implemented.

### Institutional Reform

The results of the analysis in the form of a diagrammatic visualization related to government adaptation at the Horticulture, Plantation, and Food Security Services Office show the results of adaptive institutional reform which dominates the other three indicators with a total percentage of 43%, the Regional Research and Development Development Planning Agency with a total percentage of 21 %, farmer groups in Sidenreng Rappang show results with a total percentage of 41%, Farmer Professional Organizations show results with a total percentage of 50%. The renewal that occurred was in the form of arrangement of agricultural

facilities and infrastructure in Sidenreng Rappang. Starting from the assistance of seeds, fertilizers, tractors and repair of farm roads and agricultural irrigation.

The government also conveyed that the decline in agricultural productivity in 2019-2020 occurred due to several factors such as pest attacks, climate change causing prolonged drought then climate change, namely flooding, changes automatically occur which result in the sinking of paddy fields, the impact of covid 19. The impact of this covid is not only there is a decrease in humans but because of restrictions on community social activities, which usually carry out activities in the agricultural sector not only affect the local community but also involve people from the surrounding area. So as a result of restrictions on community social activities have an impact on the agricultural sector. The solution we provide to control pests and diseases is to conduct field school activities. Provide control starting from pest attacks, pesticides, seeds and fertilizers. In 2022 there has been an increase with a total production of 535,316.00 tons.

### 4. Conclusion

The concept of adaptive capacity of the government is used by the government of Sidenreng Rappang Regency in responding to the decline in agricultural productivity by seeing that the three indicators from the 1997 Grindle Model are applied, although the more prominent indicators of human resources starting from the provision of training, the recruitment process, and techniques are carried out for all farmer groups in the Regency. Sidenreng Rappang. The number of human resources for agricultural extension officers (officers) in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is not efficient, because human resources are not comparable to the land they wish to assist. The decline in agricultural productivity that occurred in 2019-2020 was due to 3 factors, namely: climate change, pest and disease attacks, and the impact of covid.

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