

## Revitalization of Agropolitan-Based Subdistrict Development in Kapuas Regency

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**Abstract:** This study examines and analyzes the revitalization that is managed in the study of the alignment of Regional Government and Sectoral SKPD policies, and analyzes the Revitalization of Agropolitan Areas from the point of view of the Gap between Traditional Area Patterns and Agropolitan Patterns in Kapuas Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach that emphasizes facts and field phenomena to reveal issues related to the implementation of real estate policies. The results of the research design a policy implementation model theory from Edward III, and can be implemented in the KAFE (Kapuas Agropolitan Food Estate) project, namely the revitalization of agropolitan policies in developing superior commodity-based agropolitan areas in developing regional economies in superior local rice agropolitan areas, Dadahub District, Kapuas Regency is a policy on agropolity land of 20,000 ha in stages of 10,000 Ha and continue until 2022; and development of the economic development of agropolitan districts, which is the goal of realizing modern agricultural areas as drivers of the rural economy that are able to prosper the community. Formulation of the pattern and structure of the agropolitan area according to its function because it accelerates economic growth as a center of growth so that it becomes a center of superior local rice. Four characteristics of the pattern and structure of agropolitan areas as centers of growth, especially the existence of internal relations of various types of activities, multiplier elements, the presence of geographical concentration, and the nature of encouraging the growth of the area behind it.

**Keywords:** Revitalization, District Development, Agropolitan

### INTRODUCTION

Agropolitan is an area where various types of activities related to agriculture from upstream to downstream, including supporting activities, while agropolitan is an area where agribusiness activities are developing. Agropolitan area is an independent agricultural city, which is self-sufficient for all agribusiness needs in the area concerned on a limited scale. Community life is like in the city, although limited and in an agribusiness environment with a vibrant economic life. In the area there are superior commodities, which are developed in various centers of production, processing, distribution and agribusiness activities, as well as other supporting businesses, thereby encouraging the area to develop into an Agropolitan Area. The development of a good Agropolitan Area is more focused if it is based on increasing the competitiveness of superior agribusiness products developed in agribusiness activities. It needs a strong commitment from the local government to build supporting facilities to accelerate the development of the Agropolitan Area. The development of agropolitan areas is very necessary for an agricultural country like Indonesia, in order to realize people's welfare, overcome poverty and expand employment opportunities.

Agropolitan is very dependent on areas that have rain patterns that still fall as a natural phenomenon bodes well. Because sufficient water is available to stock up across the seasons as a condition for creating an Agropolitan city, at least in a number of rice-granary areas in Central Kalimantan. In particular, Kapuas Regency, with rice fields still green.

The area of paddy fields in Kapuas Regency, according to the latest survey (2021) by BPS and the National Land Agency (BPN), is around 647 hectares. Even though the government is trying to increase it, the existing paddy fields are still far below the 8,100 ha figure in the early 1990s. Assuming that only half of the existing 647 ha of rice fields can be harvested twice per year because it is accessible to technical irrigation networks, the potential harvest area is an average of 11.175 hectares per year. This potential can increase if the dry season is wet enough, so that semi-technically irrigated rice fields, even rainfed, can produce. Weaknesses in government policies that have not focused on development innovation create a production threat because it's no secret that the area of paddy fields is shrinking. Many productive paddy fields have changed their function. Minister of Agriculture 2014-2019 Amran Sulaiman tried to leverage the area of paddy fields with the Serasi program (Save Swamps, Prosper Farmers) on peatlands in Kalimantan, but has not had a significant enough impact.

Efforts to increase the productivity of paddy fields, which currently average around 5.2 tons of grain per hectare, are also not easy to implement. This has not yet occurred in the horticultural plans that can be consumed by local people. So, like it or not, the region has to import horticultural products from outside the region, such as Java and Nusa Tenggara, as well as from North Sulawesi. President Joko Widodo continues to remind his staff to strengthen the food production side to ensure that people have easier access to meet their needs for these basic commodities. When access is open, food security is strengthened. The World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also reminded all countries to maintain their food production management.

Dependence on imported materials will make food security decline. Food Estate as an alternative that is taken requires a strategic policy to implement it by revitalizing the traditional agricultural system into a food estate. Regardless of the description above, the government is aware that the food area is starting to shrink, including paddy fields. Food security is now part of national security. The food estate is located in Central Kalimantan, specifically in Pulang Pisau and Kapuas districts. The long-term program is in the form of steps to provide new land, rehabilitate existing land by improving facilities to support land productivity, especially in terms of irrigation and drainage in swampy areas. This food area covers 600,000 hectares (6,000 km<sup>2</sup>), nine times the area of DKI Jakarta. This location was chosen because it was deemed more suitable than the other three candidates, namely in South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, and Merauke, Papua. One of the considerations is that it has sufficient water resources, is located in the middle of Indonesian territory, and is close to the prospective new capital city in North Penajam, East Kalimantan.

To make it a food estate, the land must be cleared, the irrigation network redesigned with a more appropriate water management system. Peatlands need good drainage to wash away their acidity, but at the same time they need to be kept wet so they don't destroy their structure. However, not all of them are peatlands. A quarter of the food estate area is in the form of mineral soil, namely alluvial soil which is formed due to deposits and sedimentation of mud from upstream. This fertile mineral land lies on the sides of the river. Through the APBN, the government has allocated a budget of IDR 1.9 trillion for the next two years. In the first phase of 2020, the area to be rehabilitated will be 1,210 ha with funds of IDR 73 billion. Next, the second phase of 2021 will cover 3,330 ha worth IDR 484.3 billion, and the third phase of irrigation repairs will cover 22.65 ha with a budget of IDR 497.2 billion. For another 110,000 ha that will be worked on in 2022-2023, the budget has not yet been announced. The Coordinating Minister (Menko) for the Economy Airlangga Hartarto stated that the food estate was an integrated program, covering food crops, plantations and livestock.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) has prepared several food estate realization schemes through the Central Kalimantan BPN Regional Office. The scheme that has been prepared for the development of a food estate consists of several stages. Based on this food estate pattern, the revitalization of the Agropolitan area is important as the Development of the Agropolitan Area, the researcher is interested in carrying out research on the topic Revitalization of Agropolitan-Based District Development in Kapuas Regency, with the aim of studying

the strategic plan for the Development of Agropolitan Areas and their implementation in Kapuas Regency, especially the Revitalization process that managed in a study of the alignment of the policies of the Regional Government and the Sectoral SKPD, as well as a review from the point of view of the gap between the pattern of traditional areas and the pattern of agropolitan in Kapuas Regency.

Studies in previous studies have shown that agropolitan areas are in urban areas where the focus of development and development is on the agricultural sector. In an effort to develop an area as an agropolitan area, of course, it is necessary to know the potential and capabilities of the area first. Besides that, preparations are also needed to support the development of an area into an agropolitan area. Kapuas Regency is a Regency that has been designated as an Agropolitan Area, in an effort to accelerate the development of agropolitan areas. The development of the Agropolitan Area Model of Corporate Farming requires strengthening of the area development strategy based on realistic conditions in the field. Sustainable development applies the principles of balance and sustainability in development. The main areas that must receive benefits from development are the environmental, social and economic sectors. Every development activity is based on the aim of providing social welfare and justice for the community.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Observations made in this study used a constructivist or interpretive paradigm (viewpoint or opinion) with an inductive qualitative approach. Management of research by collecting data according to Denzin and Lincoln's theory which uses natural settings as a source of direct data. This research is expected to be able to describe and discover in a comprehensive and complete manner regarding competency policies in realizing Agropolitan-based District Revitalization in Kapuas Regency. In addition, this research can inductively build a theory which is then used to obtain substantive findings in accordance with the research focus which is abstracted as findings formal. In addition to observing phenomena in this research, a multi-case study on revitalization was studied using a phenomenological approach, because this study or research requires understanding and interpretation of revitalization between traditional models and agropolitan revitalization.

This study describes administrative aspects and policies taken by the Kapuas district government and aspects of community participation as the most important resource for the success of revitalization in Kapuas district. This research makes the object of research in the Dadahup sub-district the object of research, the reasons why the Dadahup sub-district is the object of the Kapuas district Food Estate program area with a planned 20,000 ha of agricultural land. Determination of Dadahup District as the object of the Food Estate Program because it has land characteristics that are in accordance with the superior products of the local rice food estate which require swamp land.

The data analysis technique used is triangulation, in which researchers look at symptoms from various points of view and test findings using various sources of information and various examination techniques by utilizing sources and methods. Comparing and re-checking the degree of trust in information obtained through different times by: (1) comparing observational data with interview data, (2) comparing what people said in public with what was said privately, (3) comparing what people say about the research situation with what is said all the time, (4) comparing one's circumstances and perspectives with various opinions and views of people such as ordinary people, people with middle/high education, wealthy people, and government people, (5) compare the results of interviews with the contents of a related document. Cross-Case Data Analysis is intended as a process of comparing the findings obtained from the first and second cases, as well as a process of integrating cases between cases. In analysis by making explanations, which are directed at explaining phenomena, which means establishing a series of relationships regarding phenomena and explanations in narrative form that reflect the relevant propositional forms.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Revitalization Theory Approach**

Definition of Revitalization According to Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 18 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Area Revitalization, Revitalization is an effort to increase the value of land/area through redevelopment in an area which can improve the function of the previous area (article 1 paragraph 1). An area is an area that has the main function of protection or cultivation (article 1 paragraph 4). Revitalization is an attempt to revitalize an area or part of a city that was once vital/lively, but then suffered a setback/degradation. The revitalization scale has macro and micro levels. The process of revitalizing an area includes improving physical aspects, economic aspects and social aspects. The revitalization approach must be able to recognize and utilize the potential of the environment (history, meaning, location uniqueness and place image) (Danisworo, 2002). Revitalization itself is not something that is only oriented towards solving physical beauty, but must also be complemented by improving the economy of the community and the introduction of existing culture. To carry out revitalization, there is a need for community involvement. The involvement in question is not just participating to support aspects of formality that require community participation, besides that the people involved are not only the people in the environment, but the community in a broad sense (Laretna, 2002). With the support of a control/control mechanism, the revitalization plan must be able to raise regional strategic issues, both in the form of socio-economic activities/activities and the physical characteristics of the city.

The Goal of Area Revitalization The goal of Area Revitalization is to increase the vitality of built areas through urban interventions that are capable of creating local economic growth and stability, integrated with the city system, livable, socially just, culturally and environmentally sound. There are several aspects and several stages needed in implementing the revitalization of an area, namely: a) Physical Intervention, namely the image of the area is very closely related to the visual condition of the area, especially in attracting activities and visitors, therefore physical intervention is necessary. Physical intervention begins physical revitalization activities and is carried out in stages, covering the improvement and improvement of the quality and physical condition of buildings, green planning, connection systems, sign/advertisement systems and urban realms. Environmental issues (environmental sustainability) are also important. so that physical intervention should also pay attention to the environmental context. Physical planning must still be based on long-term thinking; b) Economic Rehabilitation Short-term physical improvement of the area is expected to accommodate informal and formal economic activities (local economic development), so as to provide added value to the urban area. Revitalization that begins with the process of rejuvenating urban artefacts must support the process of rehabilitation of economic activities. In the context of revitalization, it is necessary to develop mixed functions that can encourage economic and social activities (new vitality); c) Social Revitalization The revitalization of an area will be measured if it is able to create an interesting environment, so it is not just a beautiful place. These activities must have a positive impact and can improve the dynamics and social life of the community/citizens (public realms). Urban design and development activities to create an authentic social environment (place making) and this also needs to be supported by a good institutional development. The steps taken in the area revitalization process are stipulated in the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 18/PRT/M/2010.

Implications of Agropolitan Area Development for Research Model Project Batang Lupar and Batang Sadong in Serawak The Agropolitan Project, a land development project to eradicate extreme poverty for out-of-urban residents will be expanded again with a target of 10,000 participants by the end of next year. Minister for Development Outer Ports and Regions Datuk Seri Mohd Shafie Apdal said that several new areas in Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak were identified for implementation before the end of 2010. The Gahai Agropolitan Project has an area of 222.58 hectares covering rubber and pineapple fields, with 50 participants being granted ownership house and settled in the area when another 30 were given ownership of shares. Mohd Shafie assesses the Integrated Village Development

Program in Pantos Village. The 510 hectare project uses 478 hectares of field development and 32 hectares of placement area accompanied by 173 Orang Asli people. The selection of the Gahai Agropolitan Project is a reserve from the Ministry of Development Outside the City and Regions (KKLW) because it is an agropolitan project which was initially formed and shows good performance and shows the need to evaluate it. The Gahai Agropolitan Project, Lipis, Pahang (Figure 1) covers an area of 238.76 hectares involving a total of 80 project participants. All of the participants in this project are the tough poor.

In Thailand there is also a floating market called The Damnoen Saduak Floating Market or the Damnoen Saduak Floating Market in Ratchaburi Province. This Floating Market is about 110 km west of Bangkok city. Traveling to the Damnoen Saduak floating market is still worth doing. The situation was utterly chaotic and chaotic, the little canals called khlongs filled with flat boats filled to the brim with piles of fresh produce, each jockeying for position. The boats rowed by women are ready to stop and bargain at a moment's notice. Colorful, noisy, very attractive to tourists, but very fun. As long as the longtail boats make their way to the market, the market has an area of gardens, traditional teak houses and local people who leave for their livelihoods in Thailand, officially the Kingdom of Thailand Prathēt Thai, Pradēsa Thai), or Mueang Thai (pronounced: "meng- thai", the same as the English version, means "The Country of Thai"), Thailand was known as Siam until May 11, 1949. The word "Thai" (ไทย) means "freedom" in Thai, but can also refer to the Thai people, so cause the name Siam is still used among Thai citizens, especially the Chinese and American minorities. The Thai government also protects agricultural products by providing incentives and subsidies to farmers. This policy has encouraged people to take advantage of empty and unproductive land to plant crops with export prospects. The contract farming system used in Thailand is different from what we are used to in Indonesia. The company enters into contracts with farmers without requiring farmers to submit guarantees.

In Central Kalimantan, efforts to develop agropolitan areas have been established in Kapuas Regency. However, this effort is still experiencing various weaknesses and threats. This research tries to examine and evaluate the implementation of agropolitan area development in Kapuas Regency. In life in general there is always a gap between ideals and achievement of ideals, between expectations and reality, between plans and implementation. It is also expected that there will be gaps between the Agropolitan Area development strategy plan and its implementation. The discrepancy occurs due to inconsistencies between the strategic policies outlined and the operational policies adopted, also due to the inaccuracy of solving the problems taken, as well as the existence of various weaknesses and threats in the implementation of policies in the field. The occurrence of gaps or ineffectiveness between plans (expectations) and (reality) practice of implementing the strategy for developing Agropolitan Areas based on superior agribusiness products in Kapuas Regency was evaluated in this study. An assessment will be carried out on the problems that arise, and how to solve them. Field research will be carried out, as well as a study of various theories and opinions of experts and scientists which are summarized in various writings in print, electronic media, or those that have been recorded in the bibliography chosen by the author. An assessment of the constraints and opportunities that can be exploited will also be carried out to strengthen the strategy for developing agropolitan areas based on increasing the competitiveness of superior products in Kapuas Regency.

### **Topography of Kapuas Regency**

Kapuas Regency is one of the 13 regencies and 1 (one) city within the Province of Central Kalimantan with the Kapuas Regency Government in Kuala Kapuas. In terms of coordinates, Kapuas Regency is between 0o 8'48" to 3o 27'00" South Latitude and 112o 2'36" to 114o 44'00" East Longitude on the Equator with an area of ± 17,068.772 Km<sup>2</sup> or equivalent to 1,706. 877.02 hectares (approximately 9.77% of the total area of Central Kalimantan Province. Kapuas Regency has a coast length of ± 189.85 Km which crosses 5 (five) villages in Kapuas Kuala District.

In general, Kapuas Regency is an area that is topographically located in a relatively flat stretch (0% -8%) with an altitude between 0 - 500 m above sea level. The characteristics of the Kapuas Regency area are divided into 2 (two) parts with two different characteristics, namely the southern part is a swampy plain, while the northern part is hilly. In the northern part of the area which is hilly at an altitude of between 100-500 meters above sea level and is a hilly area with a slope of  $\pm 15-25$  degrees. The southern part of Kapuas Regency consists of beaches and swamps with a height of between 0-5 meters above sea level with an elevation of between 0 - 8% and is affected by tides with the potential for significant flooding depending on the tides. As a tidal area, the southern part of Kapuas Regency is a potential area for food crop agriculture and horticulture. In the northern part of Kapuas Regency is an area with potential for plantation and mining land. Kapuas Regency is drained by the Kapuas Murung River and the Kapuas River. The Kapuas Murung River has a length of 66,375 km. The Kapuas River itself has a length of  $\pm 600$  km and a width of  $\pm 500$  m stretching from north to south, namely from Kapuas Hulu District to Kapuas Kuala District in the south, crossing 7 (seven) sub-districts which are directly in the Kapuas River Basin (DAS), namely the District: Kapuas Hulu, Kapuas Tengah, Timpah, Mantangai, Basarang, Kapuas Barat and Kapuas Hilir.

The average depth of the Kapuas River is 6 meters, so large ships can navigate it. In the southern part of the Kapuas Regency, the coast of the Java Sea stretches for  $\pm 189,487$  km. Apart from the river, Kapuas Regency also has 4 (four) canals (Anjir), namely: 1. Anjir Serapat for  $\pm 28$  Km which connects Kuala Kapuas City to Banjarmasin City through Barito Kuala Regency (South Kalimantan) for 14 Km; 2. Anjir Kelampan,  $\pm 14.5$  km long which connects the City of Mandomai, West Kapuas District with Pulang Pisau within the Pulang Pisau Regency area to Palangka Raya; Along the 9 km area of Anjir Kalampan is included in the Kapuas Regency and 5.5 km is in the Pulang Pisau Regency area. 3. Anjir Basarang along  $\pm 24$  Km which connects Kuala Kapuas to Pulang Pisau. 17 Km long Anjir Basarang belongs to the Kapuas Regency and 7 Km belongs to Pulang Pisau Regency; 4. Anjir Tamban along  $\pm 24$  Km which connects Kuala Kapuas with Banjarmasin City through Barito Kuala Regency, where along 13 Km Anjir Tamban is included in the Kapuas Regency area (Central Kalimantan) and 12 Km is in the territory of South Kalimantan Province.

Kapuas Regency has a land area of 1,499,900 ha which is used for agriculture of 280,000 ha, 340,000 ha of garden and other land and 879,900 ha of production forest. Land use includes agricultural land for rice fields, most of which are tidal and rainfed land. Non-paddy fields include swamps, gardens, fields/moor fields, settlements, mining lands as well as ponds and ponds. Most of the forest area in Kapuas Regency is in the form of peat forest and some of it is in the form of ex-peat land project (PLG – One Million Hectares) which was once announced. Government in 1995. In recent years, ex-PLG land will again be managed and utilized in a directed manner. Management and utilization of peatlands will be differentiated based on the thickness (depth) of the peat. Peatland with a thickness of 50 – 100 cm (thin peat) is used for food agriculture, such as rice and crops. Peatland with a thickness of medium (101 – 200 cm) is intended for plantations and fruit crops. Meanwhile, peatlands with a thickness of 201 – 300 cm are for plantation and forestry plants. Peatlands with a thickness of more than 3 meters are designated for conservation and forestry areas.

### **Agropolitan Area Revitalization**

Kapuas Regency is the first Regency in the Kalimantan region and even the only one that has been designated as an Agropolitan Area. In an effort to accelerate the development of agropolitan areas, it is necessary to strengthen regional development strategies based on existing conditions in the field. In an effort to develop agropolitan areas in Kapuas Regency, basically there are 2 main problems that must be addressed immediately, which include: 1) Management Aspects; 2) Agribusiness Aspect Agropolitan Food Estate.

Management problems are things that must be revitalized because the management that has been carried out so far has been traditional. Towards modern management with a food estate model. While

the problems faced include the lack of socialization regarding regional development efforts programmed by the Government. Coordination, synchronization and integration between related agencies is still lacking so that integrated development has not been realized, especially in the field of agribusiness and the development of agropolitan areas. On the other hand, government policies are still not in favor of farmers, so that farmers experience difficulties in developing agribusiness products. Government policy is a very important factor in the development of agribusiness. Various forms of agribusiness development efforts will experience obstacles and obstacles without the support of government policies. Government policies in developing agropolitan areas are quite appropriate, but on the other hand various problems arise, that the policies issued are felt to be less consistent and less effective. As an indicator is that government policies have not been enjoyed by farmers. Dissemination of government policies is still lacking. Government policies that are not pro-farmers are thought to be one of the reasons for this discrepancy. Top down and bottom up government policies are an opportunity for farmers to convey various initiatives related to agribusiness development. Even though several government policy factors have been sufficiently supportive (eg services, counseling, problem solving plans) there are still many obstacles in the field. Various obstacles that arise, among others, are that there are still many obstacles to government programs, while the methods of overcoming them are considered to be inappropriate and there are still many government programs that have not been properly resolved. The counseling activities carried out were also not on target, both in the form of the type of counseling and the target of the counseling.

Agribusiness Aspect. The problems in the field of agribusiness faced in the development of agropolitan areas include the following aspects: 1) HR. Efforts to develop agropolitan areas require competent and competitive human resources. For this reason, efforts to develop human resources in the field of agribusiness are needed. Without the support of adequate human resources, the development of agropolitan areas will experience many obstacles and obstacles; 2) capital; The problem faced by the community in the field of capital is that the community in general does not have their own capital and does not have credit guarantees to obtain business capital, especially for processing and marketing activities. It appears that the condition of the community is still relatively weak; 3) production, the level of productivity of agribusiness products in Semarang Regency is still weak. This is evidenced by the low increase in annual production in the agribusiness sector. The weak level of production seems to be caused by the limited ownership of agricultural land by farmers; 4) distribution. Distribution problems are also still an obstacle in the development of agribusiness. Basically distribution activities in marketing activities are a parameter of product competitiveness. Existing agribusiness product distribution activities are generally not market oriented. This means that the activities carried out have not been oriented to the market broadly. The level of distribution is limited to local areas only; 5) processing, the minimal use of technology can be seen from the use of processing technology that is still traditional. This shows that the level of production of processed products is still relatively low. Agricultural product processing activities are still highly dependent on imported materials, which is a threat to local agribusiness development. In general, imported materials are of better quality but the price is relatively cheaper; 6) marketing, the marketing system is one of the supporting factors for product competitiveness. The problems faced in agribusiness development are due to the weakness of the existing marketing system. Until now, the marketing method used is only through traditional markets where the marketing scale is still dominated at the sub-district level; 7) competitiveness; The problems causing the weak competitiveness of this product include the lack of availability of professional staff, limited production capabilities due to lack of technology utilization, relatively low annual production increase rate, unreliable production quality due to minimal processing, preservation as well as packaging systems and product standardization, limited distribution facilities and marketing reach, limited infrastructure and facilities, unstable prices due to the absence of a pricing mechanism, utilization of agribusiness opportunities that are not yet optimal, and limited access to market information; The existence of rural economic institutions in general are still in the form of farmer groups, while cooperatives and other business entities are still very few; 8) institutional, economic institutions in

the form of farmer groups are considered unable to facilitate the needs of farming communities. The lack of business partnerships is also an important issue in the development of agropolitan areas. The lack of business partnerships is likely related to the lack of existing economic institutions. Considering that capital is the main driving factor for a business, it requires intensive attention; and 9) facilities and infrastructure. Limited facilities and infrastructure are inhibiting factors for agribusiness development that need to be addressed. Facilities and infrastructure are factors that support the achievement of successful agribusiness development from production to marketing. The availability of production facilities and infrastructure will indirectly support the achievement of market needs. On the other hand, transportation facilities and infrastructure paved the way for the development of market-oriented product competitiveness. Besides that, it is also necessary to develop agribusiness markets as media for promotion and marketing of existing agribusiness products.

Implementation of the Agropolitan policy revitalization is a process of implementing policies based on the 2020 Kapuas Regency Agropolitan Master Plan which has been implemented since 2020 until now. The aim of this agropolitan policy is to develop an agropolitan area by building an agricultural village area into a farming town so that it will create economic development for rice farmers in the sub-district agropolitan area. Agropolitan Policy Implementation is a collaborative practice between related parties who are members of a working group (Pokja) for the development of agropolitan areas. The following is a presentation of data based on the focus of implementing agropolitan policies in agropolitan areas in the form of the Food Estate program.

Policy directions for the Agropolitan Food Estate for the development of the rice Agropolitan area in Dadahup District. The implementation of agropolitan Food Estate policy activities is a collaboration between Regional Work Units (SKPD) which are members of working groups (pokja). 206 The development of an agropolitan Food Estate area is a teamwork, so coordination between the teams is always carried out. The results of an interview with Mr. Baidowi, head of the sub-sector for economics and people's welfare, Bappeda of Kapuas Regency in February 2020 in Kapuas district. The first activity carried out by the Working Group in revitalizing the Food Estate agropolitan policy was coordination with the Working Group and related stakeholders in the form of consultation, assistance and absorption of input in accordance with the duties and authorities of the related parties.

The development of human resources (HR) for farmers is an effort to increase the ability of farmers to produce superior commodity productivity. Increasing the ability of farmers to produce high quality rice productivity is the goal of developing the Agropolitan Food Estate area of Dadahup District. The working groups responsible for developing farmer human resources are the Department of Trade at the Office of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Mining and Regional Energy of the Kapuas Regency and the technical implementers are the Horticulture Sector at the Kapuas Regency Regional Agriculture Service, the Economy and Welfare Sector of the Bappeda of Kapuas Regency, the Attraction Development Section Tours at the Kapuas Regency Regional Culture and Tourism Office and Kapuas Regency Bappeda Staff. Development of human resources for rice farmers is carried out through 3 (three) activities, namely training to improve the quality and productivity of superior commodities, introduction of the latest cultivation technologies for superior commodities that are environmentally friendly, and the formation of agricultural extension officers (PPL). Training on improving the quality and productivity of superior local rice commodities is carried out concurrently with the introduction of the latest cultivation of superior environmentally friendly commodities. This activity aims to create rice farmers who are able to produce high quality rice productivity. The productivity of high quality rice will be able to increase the competitiveness of superior local rice so that it can increase the number of rice consumers. Training on improving the quality and productivity of superior commodities as well as the introduction of the latest cultivation technologies for superior commodities that are environmentally friendly are carried out by the Horticulture Department of Agriculture.

Strengthening farmer institutions is carried out through empowering farmers to change the mindset of farmers so that they are able to improve farming and to increase the ability of farmers to carry out

their functions. Farmer empowerment is carried out through training and counseling activities with a group approach. Extension activities through a group approach are intended to encourage the formation of farmer institutions that are able to build synergy between farmers and between farmer groups in order to achieve business efficiency. Thus strengthening farmer institutions is carried out by forming farmer groups (poktan) and establishing forums between poktans through the Association of Farmer Groups (Gapoktan). The Working Group implementing the strengthening of farmer institutions is coordinated by the Community Empowerment Agency and Regional Government of Kapuas Regency and the technical implementers are the Social Economic Sector of the Kapoas Regency Bappeda, the Education and Health sub-sector of the Kapuas Regency Bappeda and the Staff of the Kapuas Regency Bappeda. Strengthening farmer institutions is carried out by establishing communication forums between farmer groups by forming Association of Farmers Groups (Gapoktan). The existence of a combined farmer group will also make it easier to socialize, apply technology and access financing, thereby making the business scale bigger and more economical. Empowerment of farmer groups and Gapoktan is directed at increasing overall agribusiness capabilities, so that it is not only focused on the cultivation aspect. Gapoktan is a business unit for rice production facilities and infrastructure in Kapuas District.

The development of agropolitan areas is then carried out by developing facilities and infrastructure. These facilities and infrastructure will support the agricultural activities of farmers in increasing rice productivity. In addition, the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure will help develop agribusiness activities. The development of facilities and infrastructure is chaired by the Office of Public Works Cipta Karya and Regional Spatial Planning of the Kapuas district and the technical implementer is the Regional Office of Public Works Irrigation of the Kapuas Regency, the field of Building Planning and Spatial Planning of the Office of Public Works Cipta Karya Regional Kapuas Regency Road construction section of the Office of Public Works Bina Marga Regional Kapuasdan Regency Bappeda staff. The facilities and infrastructure developed include: provision of road network, provision of irrigation network, provision of clean water network, provision of telecommunication network, provision of electricity network, provision of drainage and sanitation network, and provision of solar electricity network. These facilities and infrastructure are developed throughout the agropolitan area.

From the data obtained from the RPJM for the Agropolitan Area of Kapuas Regency, the electricity network service has been realized. The drainage network is a channel for tackling floods and stagnant water or rainwater. While the sanitation network is the sewerage channel that will be channeled to the water disposal. Some communities in the Sukomoro agropolitan area use an on site drainage and sanitation system. On site is a simple waste water procurement, usually using a septic tank. Based on the data found in the field, it can be analyzed that the Revitalization program established and approved by the Kapuas Regency government can provide a change from the traditional model to a modern agricultural model that provides added value and welfare for the people of Dadahup District and increases superior local rice production. The problems faced by the community with traditional management that have been described in the circle diagram prove that the Revitalization carried out with a management focus prioritizes the interests of the community and sustainable development. Various problems faced by people with traditional patterns, namely issues of capital, skills, government involvement and protection of local governments which are considered not to play an optimal role, in the era of revitalization of the radical pattern towards a modern pattern of agropolitan food estate starting with implementing the School of Implementation of Good Agriculture Practice (SIGAP) and the introduction of the latest cultivation technology for superior commodities that are environmentally friendly. The training is aimed at all farmer groups where each farmer group has 2 (two) representatives. Sprightly provide escort to increase farmers' knowledge about agropolitan patterns.

### **Acceleration of Socialization of Agricultural Technology Innovations**

Serves as a bridge connecting directly to users, by using a generating system with delivery systems and agribusiness actors (receiving system) and is directly a vehicle for participatory assessment. Food

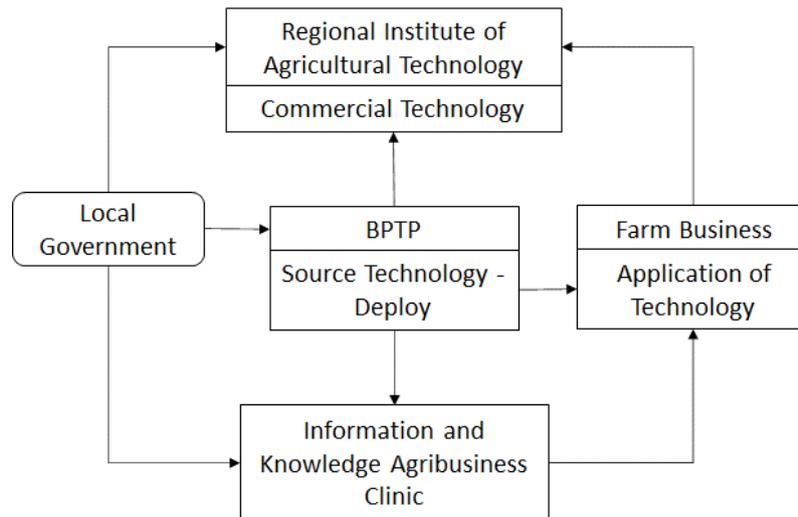
estate is a new model or concept of technology dissemination which is seen as being able to accelerate the delivery of information and basic materials for new innovations produced by farming communities with a pattern of changing from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. The target of the food estate as strengthening Dadahup sub-district is seen in the establishment of knowledge and technology-based agribusiness systems and businesses innovative. Agribusiness systems and businesses are built in such a way that they form an integrated supply chain unit, called the Industrial Agribusiness Unit (UAI). UAI is an organization built from all business units in a vertical supply chain in an area. Its main feature is unity of action so that the final supply chain product can be fully managed according to consumer preferences for the end products being marketed. In essence, the food estate consists of two components: the innovation system and the agribusiness system. The innovation system is a source or supplier of innovative knowledge and technology used by business units in the agribusiness system.

The food estate model aims to accelerate time, increase content, and expand the prevalence of innovative technology adoption produced by sub-districts as well as to obtain feedback from users regarding the characteristics of appropriate technology for specific users and locations, which is essential information in order to realize research and development oriented to user needs. . In other words, the food estate has a double function, as a dissemination model and at the same time as a field laboratory for the development of agriculture-based sub-districts. . The final goal of the food estate is the application of innovative technology produced by sub-districts by agribusiness practitioners quickly, precisely and broadly (mass). Food estate is a revitalization strategy in implementing a new paradigm, namely changing from traditional to modern agricultural insights. Viewed from the point of view of implementing food estate research activities, it is a vehicle for implementing participatory development in the context of realizing consumer-oriented research and development (Consumer Oriented Research and Development).

Based on the results of this study, it was found that there was a relationship between the existing components in the field, namely: that the food estate is essentially building a pilot model of progressive agribusiness systems and innovative technology-based businesses that combine innovation systems and agribusiness systems. In this model, local governments no longer only function as producers of basic/source technology, but are also actively involved in facilitating the multiplication, distribution and application of the innovative technologies they produce. A food estate is basically an integrated Agriculture-Extension-Agribusiness-Supporting Service (Farming –Extention–Agribusiness–Supporting Service Linkages) model.

Formation of farmer extension–agribusiness–service networks (picture) is one of the institutional breakthroughs in food estate. the implementation of regional autonomy is not yet stable. In this case, it is necessary to emphasize that the local government synergizes in carrying out mass agricultural counseling which is the main task and function of other agencies. The regional government integrates Agribusiness Extension Practitioners for the Development of Supporting Services with agricultural extension institutions in the regions through development, participatory studies in "field laboratories", equips extension workers with knowledge and extension materials on introduced innovative technologies, and provides technology sources/base on findings or his creation.

In the early stages of developing an innovation system, a "pilot package" with a very short innovation supply chain (directly introduced). The distribution of such technology is commonly known as "good will transfer". Agribusiness clinics that have been successfully grown can provide integrated services for agribusiness practitioners. It is these government-owned innovation institutions that must act as producers and distributors of technologies that are public goods or can be commercially managed by pure private companies. In this case, the role of government institutions is to overcome market vacancies (missing market). ) innovation. Without the direct involvement of government agencies public technology will not be widely adopted.



**Figure 1 .** Stabilization stage innovation system or for public technology

Innovative Food estate is a private good that deserves to be produced purely commercially. It is at this stage that the differentiation and function specialization of each element in the innovation system can grow and develop in a sustainable manner. Agribusiness systems and efforts are built cohesively with innovation systems based on the agribusiness paradigm. First, even though it is a small-scale family business, farming must be seen as an autonomous commercial, market-oriented and aims to achieve the maximum possible residual income (profit). Farmers are managers who are free to manage their farms. Second, the existence and performance of farming business is largely or even mainly determined by the existence and performance of related businesses, both in the upstream chain segment, namely the procurement and distribution of farming business facilities and infrastructure; in the downstream chain segment, namely the business sector of processing and marketing of agricultural products; as well as in the side chain segment, namely the facilitating service business sector (eg financing, transportation, energy, communication) and supporting infrastructure (among others irrigation, counseling, markets). Farming development must be carried out in harmony and synergy with all related elements, hereinafter referred to as agribusiness systems and efforts.

### **Management of Revitalization of Agropolitan Areas from the point of view of Gaps in Traditional Area Patterns with Modern Agropolitan Patterns in Kapuas Regency**

The policy direction for the development of the Aropopolitan area is implemented in the development of agribusiness of superior local rice products to balance development equity and economic growth. Agribusiness development in agropolitan food estate areas is implemented through agro-industry development and building and increasing markets for Agropolitan Food Estate Development Centers (SPAFS). This agribusiness development is chaired by the Kapuas District Agriculture Office and the technical implementers are the Horticulture Sector at the Kapuas District Agriculture Office, Commerce at the Kapuas District Industry, Trade, Cooperative, Mining and Energy Office and Bappeda staff. The next agribusiness development is to develop agropolitan agroindustry. Agribusiness development is a development program that will have a significant impact on the community or superior local rice farmers in the agropolitan area of Dadahup sub-district.

Leading local rice farmers are the target group for agropolitan because this agropolitan policy is superior local rice. In addition, because the majority of the livelihoods of the people of Dadahup District are as superior local rice farmers. The welfare of superior local rice farmers is the goal of agropolitan policies in developing agropolitan areas. The programs implemented are to facilitate farmers' activities in producing superior local rice so as to have a better impact on the lives of superior local rice farmers. Farmers' responses to agropolitan policies also affect the implementation of agropolitan policies. The

farmer human resource development program carried out by the working group for the development of agropolitan areas with training to improve the quality and productivity of superior local rice commodities is carried out through socialization of improving the quality and productivity of superior local rice commodities and the introduction of advanced cultivation technologies for superior environmentally friendly commodities. With this program, farmers are able to produce superior local rice.

Economic development is a process that causes changes in the important characteristics of a society. Changes in these characteristics lead to changes in economic structure. Regional economic development means changes in the characteristics of the economic structure in an area that have an impact on that area. The center of growth (growth pole) is a location that has facilities and conveniences so that it becomes a center of attraction that causes various kinds of businesses that have economic value, thus there will be an increase in the economy. The agropolitan policy direction is the development of agropolitan areas. The development of agropolitan areas is carried out in accordance with the direction of spatial pattern and spatial structure in which agropolitan areas become areas of economic development. The spatial pattern direction and spatial structure of the agropolitan area, Dadahup District, Kapuas Regency is an area of economic development because it is expected to be able to change the economic characteristics of the people in the agropolitan area. The review of regional spatial structure focuses on regional centers as regional economic centers and a system of facilities and infrastructure that connects regional centers.

The pattern and structure development of this area begins with determining the location of commodity centers, then classifying them based on product capacity and other carrying capacity. From this classification, a hierarchical system of order I center is obtained as the Main Farmer City (KTU), order II center is the Agropolitan District Center (PDA) and Order III center is the Center for Residential Area Units (PSKP). The following is the pattern for determining the structure of the Central Order I area as KTU (Taniutama City). The designation of the village as the I-Ordo Center or the Main Farmer's City (KTU) so that the main and supporting villages 1 and 2 have direct distribution channels to the village. This can be seen from the availability of local trade centers for superior local rice, local trading centers in each village, local commodity collection centers throughout the village, research centers as areas for developing superior local rice varieties in the village, service centers for sub-regions in the village, and daily markets throughout the village.

On hold off farm is the initial stage of the downstream production process (in the sense of the beginning of product processing). Superior products are processed to have added value. The added value will have an impact on the welfare of the local people who enjoy the added value. the wider the distribution and processing development of superior local superior rice commodities, the higher the perceived benefits. The processing system started by the Small Household Industry (IKRT) also has an impact on expanding benefits. The development of IKRT's superior commodity processing will bring about a partnership pattern. The existence of a structured and institutionalized pattern of distribution and processing will minimize risks and increase benefits. The medium and large scale agro-industry stage will shift the agricultural sector to the industrial sector with the aim of increasing value added. This does not mean abandoning primary agricultural activities but developing primary agriculture as a modern upstream activity so that it can produce good products and sufficient supplies. The balancing diversification process also needs attention.

So it can be concluded that the development of agropolitan areas is carried out in accordance with the direction of the spatial pattern and spatial structure where the Dadahup District is an area of economic development. The spatial pattern development is classified according to the spatial hierarchical system. In addition, regional economic development can be seen from the basic exports carried out by Dadahup District for superior local rice products to the national contribution. Thus there is a division of areas according to the function of the activities of the spatial hierarchical system. However, the optimization of the function of the hierarchical spatial system of agropolitan areas has not been implemented optimally. Furthermore, regional economic development can be seen from efforts to

add value (value added) to superior local rice products after off-farm harvest. Based on the author's observations and interviews, the Management of Revitalization of Agropolitan Areas is seen from the point of view of Gaps in Traditional Area Patterns with Modern Agropolitan Patterns in Kapuas Regency when studied based on the opinions of Edwar III and Wahab policy implementation experts, namely Communication: Communication has a role/function important enough to determine the success of public policy in its implementation. Intensity in communicating public policies at the implementation level is necessary so that the support and commitment of the relevant parties can be formed. There are three indicators of successful communication in public policy implementation, namely transmission, clarity and consistency.

## **CONCLUSION**

Revitalization of agropolitan policies in developing superior commodity-based agropolitan areas in developing regional economies in superior local rice agropolitan areas, Dadahup District, Kapuas Regency is a policy on 20,000 ha of agropolitan land with an initial stage of 10,000 Ha and continuing until 2022 as the completion of the Food Estate program which revitalizes change the pattern of traditional farmers becoming modern farmers filled with human resource training facilities and strengthening agricultural infrastructure or facilities from upstream to downstream. In accordance with Thomas B. Smith's theory of revitalization and implementation of agropolitan policies in developing agropolitan areas of superior local rice Food Estates in the agropolitan area of Dadahup District.

Agropolitan policies are idealized by patterns of communication interaction. Communication is carried out properly, namely through coordination and outreach. By coordinating and socializing the programs of agropolitan policy implementation activities it can be implemented and accepted by the target group, there are 4 (four) programs from the direction of agropolitan policy. First, the development of farmer human resources which is carried out by training to improve the quality and productivity of superior commodities, the introduction of the latest cultivation technologies for superior commodities that are environmentally friendly and the formation of agricultural extension officers (PPL). Second, strengthening farmer institutions by forming and activating farmer group forums (Poktan) and farmer group associations. Third, development of facilities and infrastructure carried out by providing road networks, providing irrigation networks, providing clean water networks, providing telecommunications networks, providing electricity networks, providing drainage and sanitation networks, and providing solid waste networks. And fourth, Agribusiness Development by carrying out market development of Agribusiness Development Centers (SPA) and agro-industry development. All programs have been well implemented based on the direction of the agropolitan area development policy. However, the underdeveloped ability of farmers in processing superior local rice products post-harvest (off farm) and the not yet optimal market development for Agropolitan Development Centers (SPA) are still the special concern of the Working Group for the development of agropolitan areas.

Responsiveness of the target group to the programs implemented in the Revitalization of agropolitan areas and superior commodity-based agropolitan policies is very good. This responsiveness can be seen from the involvement of the target group in positively supporting superior commodity-based agropolitan policies. The implementing agencies for the implementation of agropolitan policies are the SKPDs incorporated in the working group (Pokja) for the development of agropolitan areas. The appointment of these working groups is based on the fields and characteristics of the SKPD in accordance with the agropolitan area development programs.

The economic development of the district agropolitan development is the goal of realizing a modern agricultural area as a driving force for the rural economy that is able to prosper the community. Formulation of the pattern and structure of the agropolitan area according to its function because it accelerates economic growth as a center of growth (growth pole) so that it becomes a center of superior local rice. The four characteristics of the pattern and structure of agropolitan areas as growth centers

are 1) the existence of internal relations of various activities, 2) the existence of a multiplier effect, 3) the existence of geographical concentration, and 4) the nature of encouraging the growth of the area behind it. The findings of the Revitalization Model model for the Agropolitan Program in Dadahup District, Kapuas Regency found a new dimension called: Revitalization of the KAFE (Kapuas Agropolitan Food and Energy Estate) Model, which illustrates the presence of integration between superior food products and increased morning energy for superior rice farmers in the Food Estate program in the District in Dadahup Kapuas Regency.

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