

Progressivity of Livestock Policy to Support National Food Security

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Abstrak

Studi ini mengkaji progresivitas kebijakan peternakan dalam mendukung ketahanan pangan nasional. Produksi peternakan merupakan komponen kritis dalam perekonomian pertanian dan memainkan peran penting dalam memastikan pasokan pangan yang stabil. Kebijakan yang efektif dapat meningkatkan produktivitas, keberlanjutan, dan keadilan di sektor ini. Tujuan studi ini adalah menganalisis transformasi kebijakan publik tentang peternakan dan menganalisis dampak kebijakan baru tentang peternakan terhadap kehidupan masyarakat. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi dampak berbagai kebijakan peternakan yang diterapkan di berbagai wilayah, dengan fokus pada efektivitasnya dalam mempromosikan ketahanan pangan. Dengan menganalisis kerangka kebijakan, mekanisme dukungan, dan hasilnya, studi ini mengidentifikasi praktik terbaik dan area potensial untuk perbaikan. Temuan utama menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan progresif yang mengintegrasikan praktik berkelanjutan, dukungan finansial, dan akses ke pasar secara signifikan memperkuat ketahanan pangan. Selain itu, studi ini menyoroti pentingnya kebijakan adaptif yang merespons tantangan lingkungan dan kondisi pasar yang terus berubah. Rekomendasi diberikan kepada pembuat kebijakan untuk meningkatkan progresivitas kebijakan peternakan, sehingga memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional dan memastikan ketahanan sektor pertanian.

Kata Kunci : Progresivitas, Kebijakan Peternakan dan Ketahanan Pangan.

Abstract

This study examines the progressivity of livestock policies in supporting national food security. Livestock production is a critical component of agricultural economies and plays a significant role in ensuring a stable food supply. Effective policies can enhance productivity, sustainability, and equity within the sector. The objectives of this study are to analyse the transformation of public policy about livestock and to analyse the impact of the new policy about livestock to the citizen life. This research evaluates the impact of various livestock policies implemented across different regions, focusing on their effectiveness in promoting food security. By analyzing policy frameworks, support mechanisms, and their outcomes, the study identifies best practices and potential areas for improvement. Key findings indicate that progressive policies, which integrate sustainable practices, financial support, and access to markets, significantly bolster food security. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of adaptive policies that respond to environmental challenges and evolving market conditions. Recommendations are provided for policymakers to enhance the progressivity of livestock policies, thereby strengthening national food security and ensuring the resilience of the agricultural sector.

Keywords : Progresivity, Livestock Policy and Food Security

An indication of the lack of progressiveness in livestock policies in Indonesia is the high degree of legal bias towards corporations. This is not a new issue in Indonesia, as evidenced by the annulment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, which included regulations on the livestock sector. Constitutional enforcement in Indonesia views that regulatory bias towards a particular group has a significant potential to create a gap between citizen groups that ideally should be able to establish harmonious synergy.

The proportion of corporate-centric bias creates an impact of injustice on the livelihoods of the general population. The intersection between non-corporate livestock operators and cartel activities can be classified as quite high. This clearly presents a problem that remains a task for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, given that small-scale livestock operators ideally should receive protection, guidance, and support from the government. This way, the conditions in the livestock sector can be better maintained.

This study utilizes several comparative research works relevant to the context of the study being examined. One of the studies used is the research conducted by Mulawarman, which examines the interdependence of livestock factors in the context of food security. This research reveals several criticisms of livestock policies related to the concept of food security (Mulawarman, 2010). This study will examine similar issues to previous research, namely livestock policies that can be used to stimulate food security based on the progressiveness of public policies on livestock implemented in Indonesia. However, the difference lies in the scope of analysis to be used. In this study, the researcher will examine holistically and comprehensively from the perspective of the progressiveness of public policy. The novelty aimed to be achieved in this study is a new concept regarding the study of public policy in the context of progressiveness based on the actual conditions.

Based on the research background, the objectives of this study are to analyse the transformation of public policy about livestock and to analyse the impact of the new policy about livestock to the citizen life.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that describes the progressiveness of livestock policies in supporting food security in Indonesia. Qualitative research involves examining various written information, images, thoughts, and observations of objects and human activities in the surrounding environment (Sugiyono, 2016). It also serves to observe and understand the realities experienced by the subjects (Muhammad Iqbal Usman et.al, 2023). The rationale for choosing this research method is to determine the extent of the impact resulting from the transformation of public policy on livestock to support national food security. Data collection methods in this research include observations and in-depth literature studies on legislation. Observations are conducted directly by carefully examining each regulation governing livestock. The research period is from May to July 2024. The data analysis method in this study uses the Miles and Huberman data analysis model, which consists of data collection, data presentation, data verification, and data reduction (Huberman & Saldana, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The progressiveness of livestock policy in Indonesia is assessed based on how these policies have evolved and adapted to support national food security. This section analyzes the legislative changes and their impacts on the livestock sector, emphasizing the effectiveness and limitations of these policies.

Evolution of Livestock Policy talked about law number 6 of 1967 about basic provisions on livestock and animal health, this law laid the foundational framework for livestock management and animal health. Focused primarily on establishing basic standards and regulations for the livestock sector. Then, the law number 18 of 2009 about livestock and animal health, replaced the previous law, introducing more comprehensive regulations. Emphasized improving livestock productivity and health standards.

Comprehensive analysis show that, the holistic approach of this study takes a holistic approach to analyze the progressiveness of livestock policies, considering various factors and perspectives. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of current policies. Continued research is necessary to develop more effective and inclusive livestock policies. Future studies should focus on practical solutions to address the identified gaps and challenges in the livestock sector.

The progressiveness of livestock policies in Indonesia shows a mixed picture. While there have been efforts to modernize and improve the sector, significant challenges remain, particularly concerning the support for small-scale operators and the presence of corporate bias. To achieve sustainable food security, it is essential to develop more inclusive and balanced policies that address the needs of all stakeholders in the livestock sector.

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