

## Progressivity of Livestock Policy to Support National Food Security

# Nurkholis Syukron<sup>1</sup>, Denvy Meidian Daoed<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dosen Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Musamus Merauke <sup>2</sup>Dosen Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Musamus Merauke Email: nurkholis.syukron@unmus.ac.id

(Diterima Agustus 2025; Disetujui Agustus 2025; Dipublikasikan September 2025)

### **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

#### INTRODUCTION

Food is one of the basic needs for humans. Human food sources can be obtained from animal food sources and plant food sources. Animal food sources are obtained from processes in the livestock sector while vegetable food sources are obtained from processes in the agricultural sector. Both sectors play an equally important role in maintaining the existence of human life. Livestock is one of the sub-sectors of agriculture that focuses on raising livestock. The livestock sub-sector has a crucial position in human life in supporting human needs for protein (Herrero et al., 2023).

Food security is a critical issue that affects millions of people worldwide. It encompasses the availability, access, utilization, and stability of food supplies. As populations grow and urbanize, the demand for food, including livestock products, is increasing. Livestock plays a crucial role in food security by providing a significant source of protein and other essential nutrients. Therefore, effective livestock policies are vital for enhancing national food security (Soedjana, 2013).

As the country with the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia clearly faces issues regarding food security. To support domestic food security, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented several policies oriented towards the agricultural sector. One of the sub-sectors that has become a focus is the livestock sector. Evidently, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued several policies related to livestock farming. Substantively, Indonesia has revised and terminated livestock policies three times. An important evidence of Indonesia's commitment to livestock activities in its territory.

The first legal product issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia regulating livestock farming was Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions on Livestock and Animal Health. This regulation was later replaced by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health. The transformation of public policy on livestock in Indonesia continued with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 on Livestock and Animal Health. Changes occurred in a legal product that sparked controversy, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, popularly known as the omnibus law. This law was eventually annulled by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, and currently, the regulations on livestock are governed by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation.

The various changes made to the legal standing on livestock indicate the importance of the livestock sector for the government and constituents in Indonesia. However, the progressiveness of these changes can still be considered low, as there have only been minor changes in each of the relevant regulations. Consequently, the transformation and modernization of the livestock sector in Indonesia can still be regarded as relatively minimal. This condition affects the activities of the livestock sector, which, to this day, often depend on how the Government of the Republic of Indonesia treats the players in the livestock sector (Otte et al., 2012).

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.

The regulation then transform into law number 41 of 2014 about the amendments to law number 18 of 2009 this legal standing introduced amendments to address emerging challenges in the livestock sector. Aimed to modernize livestock practices and align them with international standards. The controversy then came when law number 11 of 2020 about job creation (omnibus law) was confirmed by the Indonesia Government, whis is the law was talked the included provisions for the livestock sector but was controversial due to perceived corporate bias. That is ultimately annulled by the Constitutional Court, highlighting the contentious nature of its policies. The last of regulations is government regulation in lieu of law number 2 of 2022 about job creation which talked about current regulation governing the livestock sector. Attempts to balance corporate interests with the needs of small-scale livestock operators (Dhillon & Qianna, 2023).

The new regulations also made an impact on national food security (Smeru Research Institute, 2020). Support for small-scale livestock operators are decreasingly happen. The new policies have gradually included provisions to support small-scale operators, but implementation remains uneven. Small-scale operators often lack access to necessary resources and support, limiting their productivity and contribution to food security. The new policy also made a corporatecentric bias, This bias is problematic, given the sizable increase in significance and power to the wrong sides in the Indonesias' livestock sector (Babic et al., 2017). Despite efforts to support small-scale operators, there remains a significant corporate-centric bias in policies. This bias can lead to inequalities and hinder the overall progressiveness of livestock policies (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2023). And finally the law still can avoid the critique and controversies. Criticisms of livestock policies often revolve around their inadequate support for small-scale operators and excessive corporate favoritism. The annulment of the omnibus law reflects the ongoing debate and need for more balanced and inclusive policies (Siagian, 2021).

The progressiveness and modernization can be seen on the in lieu of law number 2 of 2022 about job creation even it happened on the positive and negative ways. Minor changes and limited progressiveness in livestock policies over the years have been relatively minor, resulting in limited progressiveness. But there is a significant transformation and modernization of the livestock sector are still needed to enhance food security effectively (PT. Telkom (Persero) Tbk., 2022). Then, the dependence on government treatment are the key to successfully and stability of the livestock sector heavily depend on government support and intervention. Consistency and equitable treatment from the government is crucial for maintaining conducive conditions in the livestock sector (Schill, 2010).

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.

### CONCLUSIONS

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.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This study was conducted and finished by the support of Rector of Universitas Musamus and the Dean of Faculty of Social Science and Political Science of Musamus University, and also the Dean of Faculty Agriculture so the researchers convey gratitude for them for the support both material and spiritual.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Babic, M., Jan, F., & Eelke, M. H. (2017). States versus Corporations: Rethinking the Power of Business in International Politics. *The International Spectator: Italian Journal of International Affairs*, 52(4), 20–43. https://doi.org/doi.org/10.1080/03932729.2017.1389151
- Dhillon, R., & Qianna, M. (2023). Small-Scale Farming: A Review of Challenges and Potential Opportunities Offered by Technological Advancements. *Sustainability*, *15*(21), 15478. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/su152115478
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2023). *Reducing Inequalities For Food Security and Nutrition*. https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/3b32bc6c-b4e8-46b3-bdae-acc32afe222f/content
- Herrero, M., Mason-D'Croz, D., Thornton, P. K., Fanzo, J., Rushton, J., Godde, C., Bellows, A., Groot, A. de, Palmer, J., Chang, J., Zanten, H. van, Wieland, B., DeClerck, F., Nordhagen, S., Beal, T., Gonzalez, C., & Gill, M. (2023). Livestock and Sustainable Food Systems: Status, Trends, and Priority Actions. Science and Innovations for Food Systems Transformation. Springer, Cham, 375–399. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-15703-5
- Huberman, M. M. B., & Saldana, A. M. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, a Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Muhammad Iqbal Usman et.al. (2023). Model Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Konsep Usaha Tani Perkotaan. *Societas: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Dan Sosial*, 12(1), 13–26. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35724/sjias.v12i1.4518
- Mulawarman. (2010). Interpendensi Faktor-Faktor Pembangunan Peternakan dalam Rangka Ketahanan Pangan. *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, *XV*(1), 43–51.
- Otte, J., Costales, A., Dijkman, J., Pica-Ciamarra, U., Robinson, T., Ahuja, V., Ly, C., & Roland-Holst, D. (2012). *Livestock Sector Development for Poverty Reduction: an Economic and Policy Perspective Livestock's many Virtues*. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
- PT. Telkom (Persero) Tbk. (2022). *Telkom Indonesia for Digital Transformation of Agriculture & Livestock*. Success Story. https://mytens.co.id/en/insight/telkom-indonesia-for-digital-transformation-of-agriculture-and-livestock
- Schill, S. W. (ed. . (2010). Fair and Equitable Treatment, the Rule of Law, and Comparative Public Law. In *International Investment Law and Comparative Public Law* (pp. 151–182). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199589104.003.0005
- Siagian, A. H. (2021). Omnibus Law in the Perspective of Constitutionality and Legal Policy. *Jambura Law Review*, *3*(1), 93–111.
- Smeru Research Institute. (2020). *Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia* 2019-2020 *Update*. Policy Research. https://smeru.or.id/en/publication/strategic-review-food-security-and-nutrition-indonesia-2019-2020-update
- Soedjana, T. D. (2013). Sustainable Livestock Production in the Persperctive of National Food

Kualitas Pelayanan Aplikasi Mobile JKN di BPJS Kesehatan Kota Tangerang

Security Policy. *Wartazoa*, 23(1), 23–30. Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (23rd ed.). Alfabeta.