

Collaborative Governance of Government and Millennial Farmers in Creating a Sustainable Agricultural Ecosystem in the Nusantara Capital City

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ABSTRACT

This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach that describes a number of advantages and disadvantages of collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and millennial farmers in creating a sustainable agricultural ecosystem. The data used in this article are secondary data that researchers obtain from a number of sources that are commonly used in every study, namely books, scientific articles, and credible websites. The data are collected, selected, described, analyzed with SWOT, and finally conclusions are drawn. The result in this article show the Collaboration between the government of the Republic of Indonesia in this case represented by the Ministry of Agriculture has more strength and advantages, among others, millennial farmers are in productive age so that agricultural productivity can increase through the ideas they have, mastered technology, and good vision. In addition, on the government side it also benefits because the Ministry of Agriculture has a program that is in line and strong power. Through this, the results can benefit both parties and even the Indonesian nation by creating a sustainable agricultural ecosystem.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance of Government, Millennial Farmers, Sustainable Agricultural Ecosystem

INTRODUCTION

The term government has had various synonyms and often interchanges meanings including public sector, public service, public administration, and even state. Government and governance as a phenomenon are studied by many social sciences, including law, political science, administrative science, sociology and others. So it is necessary to distinguish between government and government science. To get a comprehensive understanding of government science, it is necessary to first understand what government and governance are. In essence, government is a description of how the beginning of government after it was formed and how government has developed through the development of three types of society (equal society, hierarchical society, and stratified society). The development of government is also determined by the development of society which is determined by other underlying factors, namely, population growth and pressure, threats or war, looting carried out by a group of people

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and has become a factor that triggers the development of government, namely control by a government or state (Solihah, 2020).

According to (Ndraha Taliziduhu, 2011) seen from a biological perspective, every living organism has a part called a head. A body is controlled by its head. A household is controlled by the head of the family. The head can be considered identical to the government (in order to work, the head is given or obtains legitimate power called authority). Through various means (election, appointment, recognition, etc.) a person becomes the head or an institution controls a society. In this case, the institution is called the government and/or governance (HARIADI, 2019).

Government and governance are closely related. Scientifically, there is a distinction between the meaning of government and governance, which according to (Keraf A.S, 2001) is that government is an organization or organizational tool that carries out tasks and functions. Meanwhile, governance is a function of government. Furthermore, (Arifudin Arifudin et al, 2024) concluded from various expert opinions that basically the meaning of government can be distinguished from the meaning of governance. Government is an organ (equipment or tools) that governs or the power to govern, while governance refers more to the act of governing. The government here also shows the meaning of its body or institution and governance shows the meaning of its function.

Governance in the context of organizing state governance shows the existence of acts of governing government bodies (institutions), government authority (authority), methods of governing (methods), government areas (state, local, district, rural and urban) and government systems in carrying out their government functions for the interests of a just and prosperous society. Governance cannot be separated from the existence of the government to govern which is a necessity to carry out something in accordance with the goals and ideals of government (Labolo, 2010). Governance as a phenomenon has emerged since ancient times, namely since the existence of rulers and society as the governed. So it is natural that Suryaningrat (MacIver, 1963) stated that the oldest discipline is government because it has been studied since before the Common Era by philosophers, namely Plato and Aristotle.

Judging from the origin of the word government comes from the English word Government which is translated as government and governance in many writings (Hasan, 2011). In another understanding, government etymologically comes from Greek, it is stated in the encyclopedia that the word government comes from the Greek *kybernan* which means to drive (Supriyatno, 2009), *kubernan* or ship captain, meaning to look ahead (Surbakti, 2017). Then quoting Wiener and Senge, government comes from the word *governor* with the equivalent word *cybernetics* meaning to direct (Setiyono, 2014).

So in general to drive/ship captain/direct which means to look far ahead and then command. Government is a series of activities to achieve predetermined goals. Furthermore, in its development etymologically, government can be interpreted in more detail as follows: 1) Command: command means to do the work of ordering, which means that there are two parties in it, namely the one who commands has authority and the one who is governed has obedience to the obligation. 2) Government: after adding “me” it becomes government, which means an agency or organ that exercises governmental power. 3) Government: then after adding the suffix “an” it becomes government, meaning the actions, methods, things or affairs of the governing agency.

The government referred to in this study is the government that specifically has authority and power in the field of agriculture, namely the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia (abbreviated as Kementan RI) is a state ministry within the Indonesian Government that handles agricultural affairs. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia is led by a Minister of Agriculture (Sondakh et al., 2021).

The Ministry of Agriculture has the task of organizing affairs in the agricultural sector in government to assist the President in organizing the government of the country. In carrying out its duties, the Ministry of Agriculture carries out the following functions: 1). Formulation, determination, and implementation of policies in the agricultural sector. 2). Management of state property/assets that are the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, supervision of the implementation of duties. 3). Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture. 4). Implementation of technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of the affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture in the regions. 5. Implementation of technical activities on a national scale (Sondakh et al., 2021).

With such great authority, researchers believe that if the Ministry of Agriculture can collaborate with Millennial Farmers, it will have a positive impact on the condition of agriculture in Indonesia. Millennial farmers are farmers who are between the ages of 19-39 years. This age range is included in the millennial generation group which has the characteristic of an adaptive soul towards digital technology so that it does not encounter difficulties in identifying and verifying technology. Therefore, millennial farmers are an important subject for improving the quality of agricultural human resources (Petanidigital.id 2020). Based on the explanation above, this study aims to analyze the Collaborative Governance of the Government with Millennial Farmers in Creating a Sustainable Agricultural Ecosystem in IKN (Wikipedia, 2024) .

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded comprehensively that this article or study aims to analyze the urgency of collaborative governance between the government of the Republic of Indonesia represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and millennial farmers in creating a sustainable agricultural ecosystem in Indonesia (Sugiyono, 2019). This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach that describes a number of advantages and disadvantages of collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and millennial farmers in creating a sustainable agricultural ecosystem (Manzilati, 2017) & (Rukin, 2019). The data used in this article are secondary data that researchers obtain from a number of sources that are commonly used in every study, namely books, scientific articles, and credible websites (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). The data are collected, selected, described, analyzed with SWOT, and finally conclusions are drawn (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ministry of Agriculture and Millennial Farmers

The term government has had various synonyms and often interchanges meanings including public sector, public service, public administration, and even state. Government and governance as a phenomenon are studied by many social sciences, including law, political science, administrative science, sociology and others. So it is necessary to distinguish between government and government science. To get a comprehensive understanding of government science, it is necessary to first understand what government and governance are. In essence, government is a description of how the beginning of government after it was formed and how government has developed through the development of three types of society (equal society, hierarchical society, and stratified society). The development of government is also determined by the development of society which is determined by other underlying factors, namely, population growth and pressure, threats or war, looting carried out by a group of people and has become a factor that triggers the development of government, namely control by a government or state (Solihah, 2020).

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The millennial generation plays a significant role in the structure of the productive age population in Indonesia. The structure of the Indonesian population according to the 2015 Inter-Census Survey (Supas) shows a dominance of the population of productive age. This is indicated by the high growth of the young population with a fairly balanced number of men and women. This allows for the creation of a demographic bonus which, according to the National Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) and the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas, will occur in the period between 2020-2040. It is estimated that around 70% of the workforce is aged 15-64 years and 30% of the population is unproductive (under 15 years and over 64 years). This figure will be achieved between

2028-2030 which is predicted to be the peak of the demographic bonus (Badan Perencanaan Nasional, 2017).

Ideally, the demographic bonus will have a positive impact. This condition can be realized if the productive age population has the capacity that is in accordance with the development of the era, both in terms of skills education or mastery of information and communication technology and low unemployment. This is a golden opportunity to build and advance the economy. Efforts that can be made are by investing in human resources (HR). The abundance of productive age HR must of course also be supported by an increase in quality in terms of education and skills (Budiati I, Susianto Y, Adi WP, Ayuni S & Larasaty P, Setiyawati N, Pratiwi AI, 2018)

In fact, millennial farmers are part of the millennial generation. A number of advantages of the millennial generation regarding work productivity, skills, and mastery of information technology are also possessed by millennial farmers. It's just that the millennial generation is more general while millennial farmers are only concerned with the agricultural sector. This golden opportunity must be supported by other sectors, namely collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

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In addition to a number of advantages, collaborative governance between the Ministry of Agriculture and millennial farmers also has a number of disadvantages which researchers will explain in the SWOT analysis below.

Table 1

SWOT Analysis

Strenght	Weakness	Oportunity	Threat
Millennial farmers are in productive age	Farming is not considered a leading profession	Farming is not considered a leading profession	Budget lost
Have a number of authorities and powers that support		Farming is not considered a leading profession	Sustainable agricultural ecosystem not realized

the program			
In line with existing programs		Farming is not considered a leading profession	

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded comprehensively that the Collaboration between the government of the Republic of Indonesia in this case represented by the Ministry of Agriculture has more strength and advantages, among others, millennial farmers are in productive age so that agricultural productivity can increase through the ideas they have, mastered technology, and good vision. In addition, on the government side it also benefits because the Ministry of Agriculture has a program that is in line and strong power. Through this, the results can benefit both parties and even the Indonesian nation by creating a sustainable agricultural ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

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