



Impact of Presidential Regulation No.109 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of National Strategic Projects, Food Estates on the Development of Tourism Villages in Gadabung Village, Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province

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Abstrack: *The National Strategic Program stipulated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of the National Food Estate Strategic Project, which was implemented in Gadabung Village, Pandih District, Pulang Pisau Regency was implemented well, so that the community felt the direct impact in the form of a harvest area of 1,205 Ha in a bumper harvest with New Superior Varieties of Inbred and Hybrid rice. The success of Gadabung Village as part of the development of the national strategic food estate project has had a positive impact on making the area charming in the form of vast expanses of rice fields, so that the village can be developed into a tourist village. Based on this, the aim of this research is that the Regional Government of Pulang Pisau Regency makes public policies that can be directly operational, by developing the potential resources owned by the government of Gadabung Village, Pandih Batu District. This research uses a qualitative approach, the data displayed is generally in the form of actual and accurate sentence descriptions and connects the problems studied with a qualitative approach. Researchers go out into the field to research the object of study and hold direct interactions with the community with the aim of obtaining in-depth information about this matter, conducting in-depth interviews and observations. Research Results Based on documentation data, Central Kalimantan Food Estate Development activities, especially in Gadabung Village, were carried out through programs and activities, namely area planning and development of facilities and infrastructure, human resource development and farmer corporations experiencing increased capacity and business diversification. This is a form of sustainability effort for upstream-downstream agricultural businesses based on areas and agro-ecosystem suitability clusters. Increasing the welfare of the people in Gadabung Village will be better by becoming a tourist destination, because the scenery in the area is very beautiful with the support of available natural resources, traditional arts and culture of local people and immigrants (transmigration), both ethnic Dayak, Banjar, Javanese, Sunda, where people live in harmony, safety and peace. The conclusion from the results of this research is that Gadabung Village is a village where the National Strategic Program has been implemented which has succeeded in meeting its objectives, namely making Gadabung Village one of the rice barns in Central Kalimantan, with rice fields stretching across thousands of hectares, and the community feels the direct impact on improving welfare. infrastructure becomes better, the village's potential can become a support for becoming a tourist destination or tourist village.*

Keywords: *police implementation, tourist village, National Strategic Projects, Food Estates*

1. INTRODUCTION

The food estate policy is one of the National Strategic Programs stipulated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects. The Food Estate (food barn) program is predicted to be a step that can be taken to achieve food security. This program is a government program with an integrated development concept that includes agriculture, plantations and animal husbandry in an area. This project, which is being carried out by cross-ministerial departments consisting of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Public Works and Public

Housing of the Republic of Indonesia, is expected to help accelerate the welfare of farmers in Indonesia.

The implementation of food barn projects is spread across various regions in Indonesia, such as Central Kalimantan, North Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), West Java, Central Java, East Java, and Papua. Although in Central Kalimantan not all food estate projects are successful, for Pulang Pisau Regency, specifically in Pandih Batu District, Gadabung Village, the food barn project has been successful, especially in the agricultural sector. This is proven by the first rice harvest in 2021. The area of the first rice harvest in Gadabung Village is 1,205 Ha. The types of rice are Inbred Rice and Hybrid New Superior Varieties.

A tourist village is a rural area that offers an authentic village atmosphere, both in terms of social culture, economy, customs, daily life, and even the architecture of the buildings. A tourist village is an integration of attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities presented in a community life structure that is united in a tradition. Based on the above, the problem in this research is how to develop the potential of Gadabung Village to become a tourist village in Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province?

2. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach, the data displayed is generally in the form of actual and accurate sentence descriptions and connects the problems studied with a qualitative approach. Researchers go out into the field to examine the object of study and hold direct interactions with the community with the aim of obtaining in-depth information regarding this matter. Data collection was carried out by observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.

Analysis begins with formulating the problem, before entering the field, and continues until writing up the research results. The data that has been collected is then clarified and analyzed using an inductive analysis approach. Next, use data analysis developed by Miles and Huberman with three types of activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/data verification.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Gadabung Village is one of sixteen villages in Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, this village is one of the areas where the food estate program is implemented. The food estate program is one of the central government policy ideas included in the National Strategic Program (PSN) for the 2020-2024 period. Food estate is a program to increase food production in an integrated manner in an area. This increase in food production is carried out by expanding planting areas and agricultural intensification. Through these two things, implementing a food estate requires opening up new land to become rice fields, which is known as rice field printing. Printing rice fields for food estates is an innovative solution to maintain and strengthen national food security. As a solution, food estate is not only intended for the short term, but also for the medium and long term.

The Food Estate, which was built starting in 2020, is not just a rice field printing program, but more broadly as a food center development. The final target of food estate development by the government is to build an integrated, modern and sustainable food production center area to strengthen national food and nutritional security and improve the welfare of farmers. To achieve this, the food estate program was developed in stages, with a multi-commodity cluster approach, integrated from upstream to downstream, and encouraging changes in farmer civilization.

Based on documentation data from Central Kalimantan Food Estate Development activity reports implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through programs and activities, namely area planning and development of facilities and infrastructure, human resource development and farmer corporations experiencing increased capacity and business diversification. This is a form of sustainability effort for upstream-downstream agricultural businesses based on areas and agro-ecosystem suitability clusters. The progress of improving infrastructure (irrigation, roads, production and other supports), rehabilitation and development of transportation infrastructure over the last three years has had an impact on improving the economic welfare of the community in the Food Estate area. Improving the welfare of the people in Gadabung Village will be even better if the area becomes a tourist destination, because the scenery in the area is very beautiful with the support of available natural resources. This will of course be carried out with the support of the community, regional government and village government.

The development of Gadabung Village into a tourist village will be carried out well if the Regional Government of Pulang Pisau Regency, through the Department of Culture,

Youth and Sports and Tourism, plans to develop a tourist village referring to the concept of sustainable tourism. By definition, sustainable tourism is tourism that pays attention to the environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts for the present and future, both for local communities and tourists.

The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency (Kemenparekraf/Baparekraf) has implemented guidelines for the development of sustainable tourist destinations which consist of four categories, namely sustainable tourism destination management, economic utilization for local communities, cultural preservation for the community and visitors, and environmental preservation. Among the thousands of tourist villages in Indonesia that already exist, Gadabung Village in Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency can become a tourist village that can become a successful example of the concept of sustainable tourism, from the success of the National Food Estate Program stipulated in Government Regulation Number 109 of 2020. Success in establishing a tourist village requires public policy with clarity of meaning, so that a policy can achieve its goals. Nugroho (2008:432-433) public policy starts from programs, projects and activities.

Gadabung Village is an agricultural area which is now part of the food barn in Central Kalimantan Province, has an area of 19.28 km² (1,928 hectares) of which 1,212 hectares is rice growing land (rice fields). The population of Gadabung Village is 1,582 people, with a density of 0.012 people/km². Gadabung Village is located in Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province

The people of Gadabung Village are generally ethnic Javanese, because this village is a transmigration settlement unit (UPT Transmigration). The dominant ethnic group inhabiting the area is Javanese, including East Javanese, Central Javanese and a small part of Sundanese, however there are still native Central Kalimantan people, namely The Dayak and Banjar tribes, who until now live side by side in peace and harmony. The diversity of tribes in Gadabung Village means that Gadabung Village has a variety of arts and culture. The Dayak community has unique arts and culture, such as the Kecapi (a traditional musical instrument), the function of the Dayak harp music was originally used as a musical accompaniment to Sangiang in traditional medicine, for sick people, and for contemplating (asking for guidance) the Dayak people at that time. The development of the Dayak harp musical instrument is in line with current technological developments and human development. Loving culture, the Dayak lute musical instrument now not only functions as a means of accompanying treatment, but also as a means of entertainment and

has been developed with the Karungut song. Gadabung Village also has diverse natural potential that can be used as a tourist attraction, both natural tourism and cultural tourism. Gadabung Village consists of 2 blocks C and block D. Each block is separated by a primary river and for the peat potential in the village, almost the entire village area is peat land consisting of dry land peat and swamp land peat.

Gadabung Village has biodiversity, both flora and fauna, which grow and develop in the peatland area. Gadabung Village has dominant typical peat vegetation from the biodiversity of local natural flora such as: purun Tikus, ferns/kelakai, acacia, galam, for the biodiversity of fauna (local natural animals) such as: monkeys, wild boars, proboscis monkeys, various types of birds (turtledove, burak-burak/kruwok in Javanese, root tiger or jungle cat, deer/deer, turtle, snakehead fish, betok fish, sepat fish, seluang fish, flotsam fish). Gadabung Village also has traditional arts that have been preserved, such as: Kuda Lumping, the martial art of Pencak Silat, the local wisdom of the community is also well preserved, especially during celebrations of big holidays such as the Hijrah New Year or Suro or known as Suronan, in the way of commemoration there is also a mix of prayers. - prayers and actions that can be carried out in the traditions of Javanese or Kejawen society. During the Independence Day celebration, a puppet show was held for the entire community around Gadabung Village.

Apart from the potential of natural resources, culture and art, what is no less interesting than the potential of Gadabung Village is the view of the expanses of rice plants that expand to thousands of hectares which makes this village one of the food baskets in Central Kalimantan. The description of the expanse of rice plants, the process of planting rice, rice harvesting which is carried out using more modern methods, can be an attraction in itself, making it possible to make this village a tourist village by carrying out the concept of sustainable tourism. A tourist village is a rural area that is a tourist destination, with tourist attractions, supporting facilities and easy access. Tourist villages are also a forum for regional development which makes the community the main actor in tourism development.

As argued by Antara and Arida (2015: 7), a tourist village is a form of integration between attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities presented in a structure of community life that is integrated with applicable procedures and traditions. Meanwhile, according to Joshi, rural tourism is tourism that consists of the overall rural experience, natural attractions, traditions, unique elements that can overall attract tourist interest.

Quoting from Subagyo's opinion, if seen from the perspective of people's lives, rural tourism or village tourism is a form of tourism with objects and attractions in the form of village life which has special characteristics in its community, natural panorama and culture, so that it has the opportunity to be used as a commodity for tourists, especially foreign tourists.

Village life as a tourist destination is the village as an object as well as a subject of tourism, namely as the organizer of various tourism activities and the results will be enjoyed by the community directly. Therefore, the active role of the community determines the continuity of this village's activities.

The success of village tourism or village tourism is greatly influenced by the intensity of activities, location, management and support from the local community and must be in accordance with the wishes of the local community and not planned unilaterally. Get support from the local community, not just from individuals or certain groups. Initiatives to mobilize business capital, marketing professionalism, and a clear image must be developed because tourists want to look for special things and attractive products.

4. CONCLUSION

The success of the National Strategic Program stipulated in Presidential Decree Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects, has been successful. Indicators of success can be seen from the first harvest in April 2021 covering an area of 1,212 hectares out of a total village area of 1,928 hectares, this area is land that has been planted for rice commodities. The impact of this success has made Gadabung Village have a charm with its stretching rice fields. This means that Gadabung Village has the potential to become a tourist village. The impact of the success of the Food Estate Program, natural resources, arts and culture became supporting factors for the Regional Government of Pulang Pisau Regency to make Gadabung Village a Tourist Destination. To make Gadabung Village a Tourism Village, a Public Policy is required to be created by the Regional Government, involving the Village Government and local communities.

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