ANALYSIS OF INNOVATION CAPABILITIES OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN ACCELERATING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANTAENG REGENCY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to reveal and comprehensively describe the forms of innovation and innovation capabilities in accelerating agricultural development in the fields of horticulture, plantations, and animal husbandry. In addition, this study will reveal the supporting and inhibiting factors for the application of agricultural development innovations. This study uses a qualitative approach through direct observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and documentation studies. To test the validity of the data, an interactive model analysis technique was used through the stages of data reduction, data presentation and data verification. The results showed that of the thirteen innovations implemented in the last ten years, only agro-tourism has not contributed to the acceleration of agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency. The innovation capability of technological indicators and strategies is very significant in the development of technology-based seeds, the legowo-21 planting system, and the development of horticultural crops and agricultural product processing, while the capabilities of extension agents and farmers are quite enthusiastic in carrying out programs to accelerate agricultural development, but training and additions are still needed. extension workers. Meanwhile, indicators for measuring the success of innovation emphasize output rather than process so that production experiences fluctuations due to climate. The supporting factor for innovation capability is that the local government makes crop insurance and cattle

business insurance innovations, while the inhibiting factor is that farmers prefer their own seeds or seeds over certified seeds, which guarantees higher productivity, and farmers' limited skills.

Key words: Innovation capabilities, agriculture, Farmer welfare

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Bantaeng Regency Government focuses on agricultural development as a series of various efforts to increase farmers' income, create jobs, alleviate poverty, strengthen food security and encourage regional economic growth and regional income. The government carries out its role as a stimulator, facilitator, motivator, innovator that encourages the growth of economic and social activities of farmers in order to provide benefits for increasing their income and welfare. Kim et al (2009) argued that local government management that has the capacity for innovation has efficient strategic planning and a strong commitment to implementing regional development programs (Daniguelo, 2020).

Agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency is based on a strategic and long-term agricultural-based national policy in order to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people. Agricultural policy is a series of actions that have been, are being and will be implemented by the government to achieve certain goals. The general objective of agricultural policy is to promote agriculture, making agriculture more productive, efficient, production increases and consequently the level of livelihood and welfare of farmers increases. To achieve these goals, the government issued Government Regulation 12/2012 on Incentives for the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. Sustainable agriculture is the use of renewable resources and unrenueable resources. For that, there needs to be a balance in building a community organization system and developing social capital. The position of the community or farmers who are at the forefront of implementation in the field is no longer worthy of being an object but a subject. Sustainable agriculture does not only talk about increasing crop yields or commodity production, diversifying food, preparing infrastructure. However, it is clear that this sustainable agriculture must also be able to guarantee food security for the people and nation. The government is obliged to invest in providing policies that encourage sustainable agricultural management. This is in accordance with the mandate of Wold Bank (2008) which states that the agricultural sector is a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and reducing poverty. Even in an agricultural country like Indonesia, agriculture is of the essence to continue to increase economic growth, minimize poverty, and increase food security. According to the Agricultural Research and Development Agency (2005), there are several factors that cause agricultural production, especially for food (horticulture), namely shrinkage of land, decreased levels of soil fertility, difficulty in water sources, attacks by pests and diseases, high post-harvest losses, and a higher frequency of climate anomalies.

The spatial-based plantation planning is guided by the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Agricultural Metrics Number 08 / Permentan / KB.400 / 2/2016, taking into account: a. management of natural resources wisely and sustainably as well as encouraging regional development; b. alignment of sectoral business areas; and c. planning and development of space allocations for plantation businesses in accordance with the criteria for

environmental support and carrying capacity. Plantation Development Indicators Achievements of micro indicators are

focused on superior plantation commodities in the following aspects: a. acreage; b. production and productivity; c. quality of results; and D. domestic and foreign trade data. Based on this regulation, the Bantaeng Regency Government focuses on accelerating agricultural development in the plantation sector for the superior commodities of cocoa, kapok, robusta coffee and arabica.

The Bantaeng Regency Government utilizes extension resources from the State Civil Apparatus and contract employees to carry out assistance tasks for farmers and farmer groups to increase production. The task of Agricultural Extension in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009, is a learning process for key actors and business actors so that they are willing and able to help and organize themselves in accessing market information, technology, capital, and other resources, as an effort to increase productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, as well as increasing awareness in the preservation of environmental functions. Specifically, the local government of Bantaeng Regency involves independent agricultural extension workers and private agricultural extension workers in facilitating farmers, groups and farmer groups associations in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number: 61 / Permentan / Ot.140 / 11/2008 aimed at improving the functions and roles of Self-Help Agricultural Extension and Extension Private Agriculture in organizing counseling; 2. Increase the motivation of Independent Agricultural Extension and Private Agricultural Extension in facilitating farmers, Farmer Groups and Farmer Group Associations 3. Creating a partnership working mechanism between PNS Agricultural Extension and Private Agricultural Extension and Private Agricultural Extension; 4. Improve the performance and professionalism of the Private Agricultural Extension and Private Agricultural Extension. According to Ahmad (2018) innovation is seen as a model in the success of regional development programs. One of the dominant innovations in accelerating agricultural development and encouraging the improvement of community welfare is Bantaeng Regency as a producer of certified technology-based seeds or seeds including potato seeds, shallot seeds, rice seeds, corn taro seeds, layer chicken seeds, and native chicken seeds.

To strengthen the capability of agricultural innovation, the local government develops village-owned enterprises and farmer cooperatives that provide various needs for farmers, both in the form of business capital and pesticides. The existence of Village-Owned Enterprises is a mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 / Permentan / Rc.040 / 4/2018 which aims to: a. increasing added value and competitiveness of regions and agricultural commodities for the sustainability of national food security; b. strengthening the whole farming system in one area management; and c. strengthening farmer institutions in accessing information, technology, infrastructure and public facilities, increasing production, capital and processing and marketing.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, using a qualitative approach (Miles & Huberman, 2014), intended to reveal or understand the meaning of the phenomenon of government innovation capabilities in the agricultural sector, the factors that influence the success of innovation capabilities as a strategic step to accelerate agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency. For more details, the research design can be seen in the following chart:

Figure 1

The data required includes primary data and secondary data in the form of qualitative data and quantitative data which form the basis of analysis and interpretation. Data and information obtained from key informants were carried out through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as a comparison (Creswell, 2002). The selection of informants was carried out by purposive sampling, then developed using the snowball technique on the consideration that the informants mastered information and upheld mutual trust. The key informants interviewed were: Head and Secretary of the Agriculture Office as well as heads of fields, Head of the Food Security Agency, Agricultural Extension, farmer groups. In addition to interviews and FGDs, researchers also made direct observations of the research object as a complement to research data. Then the analysis technique is carried out by means of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification (Miles & Huberman, 2014). After that, the data validity was checked through triangulation techniques.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The capability of government innovation in accelerating development in Bantaeng Regency can be analyzed based on the opinion of Shapiro (2002), namely dimensions: strategy, measurement of success, human resources, use of technology.

3.1. Strategy

Based on the results of research that has been done that the development strategy Agriculture in Bantaeng Regency focuses on handling surpluses and self-sufficiency in various agricultural commodity sectors towards food sovereignty. Based on the results of an interview with the Secretary of the Agriculture Office: "that from 2013 until now the district has had a surplus and self-sufficiency in food, income and welfare have increased from lowland rice production, vegetables, tree crops such as coffee, cotton, cloves, cattle breeders horses, goats, chicken production, laying hens, and native chickens. This success was achieved through the support and harmonious cooperation between farmers, extension workers and the private sector as business actors for agricultural products. In line with the explanation of UN-Dubay Municipality (2003) the practice of innovation consistently has an impact on improving the quality of life of the community. The success of subsequent innovations is that the government seeks to overcome the high conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land and degradation of natural resources. The results of the interview with the Head of the Agriculture Office, suggested that "the strategy to overcome this problem is to develop land clustering according to potential. This strategy is in line with what was stated by the United Nation (2007), the best practice of innovation is to increase the awareness of policy makers and society in overcoming social, economic and environmental problems. Each location of land to be converted to function must be approved by the Regent of the Region. Subdistricts with less rainfall so that agriculture is less successful as an area for industrial development. Until now, out of 3000 hectares of area, 1000 have been sold. This strategy has resulted in an increase in people's income, which was previously worthless land, after the entry of the industry, it actually enjoyed good results.

The strategy to increase production in a sustainable manner, the government ensures the availability of water on agricultural land through check dams, reservoirs, pumping systems, boreholes. Although Uluere Subdistrict as a center for horticultural development, water supply is quite limited because it is located in an elevated area. The products of taro, coffee, potatoes have competitiveness that is oriented towards regional and international markets. For example, taro tubers are exported to Japan in quite a large number. In addition, production can be achieved according to the target if the scarcity of subsidized fertilizers is resolved when it enters the planting season and ensure that fertilizer distribution is carried out evenly to farmers. Based on the results of the interview with the Secretary of the Agriculture Office, "that the mission that becomes the priority is to ensure the availability of inorganic fertilizers and organic fertilizers, especially the availability of subsidized fertilizers which will be distributed evenly to farmers". In addition, the government is implementing innovative rice crop failure insurance and cattle insurance. Losses will be borne by insurance if crop failures or livestock deaths are caused by natural factors such as uncontrolled pests and diseases, natural disasters, and climate change.

b. Measurement of Success Rate

For the scale of assessment of government performance, especially in the agricultural sector, using the basis of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 of 2010, concerning procedures for the preparation, control and evaluation of the implementation of regional development plans, with the following criteria:

Table 1

Number	Internal Value of Performance	Realized of Performance	Performance Realization Assessment Criteria	Code
1	91<		Very high	ST
2	76 <90		High	T
3	66<75		Moderate	S
4	51<65		Low	R
5	<50		Very low	SR

Measurement of organizational performance is carried out by comparing the work plan (performance plan) stipulated in the 2019 performance agreement with the realization (performance result) achieved in accordance with the provisions in the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 53 of 2014. In order to conclude the measurement Its performance is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Number 12 of 2015 concerning guidelines for evaluating the implementation of the performance accountability system of government agencies.

Based on the measurement of organizational performance at the Bantaeng Regency Agriculture Office, the performance achievements are presented through the Increased Production of Agricultural Commodities in the table below:

Table 2

Commodity Indicators	Target	Realization	Piece	%	Category
A. Increased Production of Agricultural commodities					
Total rice production	99,51	84,067.55*	Ton	86,17	High
Amount of corn production	179,81	162,698,53*	Ton	90,82	High
Total potato production	16.839	17.901,50*	Ton	106,31	Very high
Amount of shallot production	11.320	13.363*	Ton	118,05	Very high
Number of Manga production	4.989	2,947.30*	Ton	59,46	Low
Amount of citrus production	455	241*	Ton	55,79	Low
The amount of cayenne pepper production	150	968,20*	Ton	657,47	Very high
Large amount of chili production	407	2.036,80*	Ton	500,44	Very high
Amount of robusta coffee production	1.214,80	1,173.5*	Ton	101,43	Very high
Amount of Arabica coffee production	520,82	369*	Ton	74,39	Moderate
Amount of cocoa production	3242,40	2880*	Ton	88,82	High
Total clove production	212,94	367*	Ton	172,35	Very high
Amount of beef cattle production	31,159	16,663*	Pieces	53,48	Low
Amount of goat production	29,442	28,384*	Pieces	96,41	Very high
Amount of domestic chicken production	911,035	2,168,884*	Pieces	238,07	Very high

Table 3

Birth of Livestock Result of IB	1,000	1,355*	Pieces	135,5	Very high
B. Increase in the Number of Workers in the Agriculture and Hunting Sector					
Number of farmer groups	950	167	Groups	17,58	Very Low
C. Increasing Product Competitiveness in the Agricultural Sector					
Processed horticultural products	3	1	Product	33,33	Very Low
Number of livestock products	5	5	Product	100	Very Low
The area of paddy fields insured under the Paddy Farming Business Insurance-AUTP	3.000	2.036,6	ha	67,89	Moderate
The number of cows that are insured in Cattle Livestock Insurance-AUTS	3.000	3.000	Pieces	100	Very High
Average				164,69	Very High

Source: Processed data from the Department of Agriculture LKJ, 2019

Of the 16 (sixteen) performance indicators that support this strategic goal, 13 (thirteen) target performance indicators achieve or even exceed the planned targets, and 3 (three) target performance indicators that do not reach the target. But in general, the average achievement of the target of increasing agricultural commodity production has reached 164.69 percent, which means that it is considered very high performance criteria. The highest target realization is an indicator of the amount of cayenne pepper production with a realization of 657.4% (very high performance criteria), while the lowest target realization is an indicator of the amount of beef cattle production with a realization of 53.48% (low performance criteria). Achievement of the Main Performance Indicators, namely the amount of realized rice production was 86.17% (high performance criteria) and the amount of shallot production was 118.05% (very high performance criteria). The rice production target for this year is 99.51 tons, up to 84,067.55 tons, and the target for corn production this year is 179.81 tons, up to 162,698.53 tons.

Meanwhile, the increase in the number of workers in the agricultural and labor services sector only reached 67.89 percent of the 950 targeted farmer groups. The Department of Agriculture continues to make innovations that encourage competitiveness including processed products of horticulture, 33.3% and 100% of livestock products, respectively. Meanwhile, the Paddy Farming Insurance as a means of insurance for rice farming which functions to deal with all possible crop failures is realized 67.89% of the 300 hectares targeted area, while Cattle Farming Business Insurance as a means of insurance for cattle business is realized 100% of the 3000 cows.

The target achievement of increasing agricultural commodity production in 2019 has decreased compared to 2018, namely from 204.74% in 2018 down to 164.69% in 2019 or

decreasing by 40.05%. Even so, the achievement of the target of increasing agricultural commodity production is still on a positive trend because it was able to be realized up to 164.69% (exceeding 100%). The achievement of this positive trend is inseparable from the following factors: (1) Farmers' motivation with agricultural insurance guarantees for rice and livestock businesses (Rice Farming Insurance and Cattle Farming Business Insurance) (2) Farmers' motivation is also by starting to disseminate the Farmer Card as a guarantee of the ease of obtaining production facilities as well as agricultural equipment and machinery. (3) Guarantee the availability of production facilities in the form of fertilizers and pesticides by means of there is integrated supervision (Fertilizer and Pesticide Supervisory Commission) on the distribution of production facilities as well as with regular and continuous coordination between Regional Work Units, related agencies, farmers, as well as retailers and fertilizer distributors. (4) Guarantee the availability of superior seeds through seed production of Technical Implementing Units under the auspices of regional apparatus organizations such as the Technical Implementing Unit of the Regional Food Crops Seed Center, the Technical Implementing Unit of the Horticulture and Plantation Plant Seed Center, and the Technical Implementing Unit of the Livestock Breeding Center to be utilized by farmers. (5) The existence of agricultural machinery equipment brigade and planting / harvesting brigade programs that provide support and assist farmers in farming. (6) Optimal application of Jajar Legowo 21 technology. (7) Optimizing the utilization of production facilities and infrastructure as well as the construction of supporting agricultural facilities and infrastructure, both from the general allocation fund and from the special allocation fund which is more focused on the development of water sources to ensure the availability of water on agricultural land.

The results of the interview with the Agriculture Office stated that "In 2019, the Bantaeng Regency government will develop agricultural supporting facilities and infrastructure including:

(a) Construction of 3 shallow soil boreholes, (b) Construction of 7 deep ground wells Construction of 4 packages of reservoirs, (d) Rehabilitation of irrigation networks of 20 packages, (e) Construction of 6 farm roads, (f) Development of irrigation in 4 packages, (g) Development of 2 Package of Irrigation Pipes, (h) development of irrigation 1 packet pumping. After the construction of agricultural facilities and infrastructure is completed, the realization of the performance achievements in the agricultural sector in the future will be higher and will lead to higher income and farmer welfare. The success achieved by local governments, according to Kim et al (2009) is an indicator of the quality of government management as an innovator center (Junaedi, 2020).

Based on the results of a focus group discussion attended by 20 extension workers, the head of farmer groups from eight sub-districts stated: "that innovations and breakthroughs in agricultural development that have been implemented by the Bantaeng Regency government over the past 10 years have changed the people's lifestyle with increasing levels of income and welfare.

In the past, farmers who planted corn were then sold for one kilogram of Rp. 2000, now selling corn seeds can reach Rp. 50,000 per kilogram. Superior seed production reaches five tons per harvest season. Some of the dominant commodities that affect the increase in income and welfare of farmers include: (a) commodities sourced from food crop production include: corn, lowland rice, and cassava, (b) commodities sourced from the production of agricultural crops include: kapok, coffee, coconut, cloves, and candlenut, (c) commodities originating from livestock populations include: cows, horses, and goats, (d) commodities sourced from poultry meat production, including kapung chickens, laying hens, broilers, and ducks, (e) commodities that are sourced from vegetables, including: onions, potatoes, carrots and

cabbage. According to farmer groups, farmer productivity is also influenced by the use of certified superior seeds and seeds, the availability of subsidized fertilizers and organic fertilizers. According to the extension agents, production sometimes fluctuates, this is due to climatic factors. If the dry season is dry, horticultural production will definitely decline because generally the land is in an elevated area ”.

3.2. Human Resources (People)

The human resources of the Department of Agriculture are the backbone of the successful achievement of agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency. Employee support will be the driving force behind the implementation of agricultural service activities. A sense of nationalism, coordination, collaboration and synergy are very important in maintaining organizational harmony. In addition, faith, accountability, commitment, honesty, integrity and discipline can be an antidote to acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism. The staff of the Agriculture Service are 143 people, divided into 28 structural positions (echelon), 51 general functional positions (staff), and 64 Extension Functional Positions.

Based on the results of interviews with the Civil Service Division of the Bantaeng Regency Agriculture Service, "that in order to optimize all the innovations that have been implemented in the Agriculture Office, it is necessary to increase the capacity of employees, especially reverberants to be more professional in providing assistance during the planting season and the period of plant maintenance and post harvest. This is in line with Baldwin's (1999) view, that the capability of human resources with expertise is the key to successful organizational innovation. For this reason, the Bantaeng Regency government has made a skills improvement program for extension workers, horticultural crop farmers, rice field farmers, livestock businesses, plantation crop farmers, poultry production which aims to increase production which has implications for improving farmer welfare and has an impact on increasing tax payments to encourage increase in local revenue ”.

The Bantaeng Regency government is faced with a problem of sustainable agricultural development, namely the interest of the young generation, especially undergraduate or graduate diploma in agriculture and the young generation who have not graduated from school, their interest in agriculture is still low so it is difficult to find the next generation of farmers among the youth while many farmers have already the older he is. The shift in people's lifestyles to consume food from organic agricultural products that is safe for consumption, free of pesticides, and environmentally friendly. Based on the results of the interview with the Head of the Agriculture Service, "that in order to raise the spirit of the younger generation based on expertise and skills, the government has built a community academy in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and the Gowa Agricultural Polytechnic Education Institute. The next challenge faced by the Bantaeng Regency government is the increase in the production of agricultural and plantation products that is not balanced with the increase in population. The strategic steps taken by the Bantaeng government, namely Bantaeng, are technology-based seed centers. The seeds produced will be marketed regionally and internationally through the website: www.ebenih.com. This step is able to increase farmers' income and welfare.

3.3. Technology

Innovation is the key to bureaucratic reform and improvement of public service performance. In line with Ahmad's view, Badu (2020) that technological innovations carried out by local governments have a significant impact on public service performance and community welfare. Various innovations have been developed, one of which is the development of a website-based organizational information system that can become a Data Bank for the Agricultural Service (Oumarou, 2020). The names of websites and internet electronic systems

available at the Department of Agriculture are: distanbantaeng.com and email: Pertanianbantaeng@gmail.com. The Bantaeng Regency Agriculture Office will transform the Agricultural Extension Center into a Strategic Agricultural Development Command. To realize this transformation, information technology training was conducted for extension workers at the Gowa Agricultural Development Polytechnic.

Bantaeng Technopark creates a Technology-Based Seed Regency. Technopark is an integrated area that develops technology and innovation for research, by combining the world of industry, universities, central and local governments in one location that accelerates the flow of information and technology more efficiently. Bantaeng Technopark made a technology-based seed district in order to support national food security. Based on the assessment of the Head of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology, the Bantaeng Technopark which carries the vision and mission of a technology-based seed district is one of the successful Technoparks among the other nine Technoparks in Indonesia. For the development of the mission and objectives of the Bantaeng Technopark, this area will produce experts in the field of seeds and be able to continue the technology-based and innovation-based seed district program going forward.

In addition, the Bantaeng Regency government has established good cooperation with the Bandung Institute for the Assessment and Application of Technology in processing superior seed variants. This is in line with the view of Kooiman (1999) that partnerships and synergies between institutions are the driving force of the economy, civil society carries out self-help activities to develop economic productivity. A touch of technology and innovation is able to encourage economic growth in the Bantaeng area in 2019 to increase rapidly from 8.08 percent to 10.75 percent. The products of Bantaeng Regency processed seed products in collaboration with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology include: Extruder machines for making noodles from local raw materials and other local processed agricultural food products such as taro, uwi, rice, corn, chilies, carrots, and coffee.

Based on the research results, there are several factors that support the success of innovation capability as a breakthrough in accelerating agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency, including: (1) Village-based development programs equipped with Village-Owned Enterprises spread across eight sub-districts. The type of business being developed is adjusted to the potential product advantages of each village. Village-owned enterprises were formed to accommodate the need for access to capital for agricultural businesses and other businesses that support the welfare of farmers. (2) The development of agricultural technoparks in cooperation with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology. With the Bantaeng technopark, it is able to increase the productivity of export-quality rice, maize, taro, and dragon fruit. (3) the government succeeded in realizing the vision of a technology-based seed producing district. Production The seeds and seeds are certified superior and can be ordered and accessed by farmers throughout Indonesia through www.ebenih.com. (4) Village road infrastructure is adequate to facilitate access for farmers, especially post-harvest transportation, (5) The availability of irrigation infrastructure in the lowlands, especially rice farmers, is sufficient so that the harvest period can be carried out twice a year. (6) The implementation of the legowo 21 planting system movement consistently, making it easier for farmers to fertilize and increase crop production, (7) Rice Planting Insurance, an institution that provides protection to farmers when they experience crop failure due to drought, floods and attacks by plant pests. Providing assistance with premium payments to farmers of IDR 36,000 / hectare / planting season. (8) Cattle Livestock Business Insurance, an institution that provides protection for breeders who suffer losses due to their livestock experiencing the risk of dying from illness, dying from childbirth, dying from poisoning or accidents, and being

lost due to theft The insurance company provides premium payment assistance to breeders of IDR 40,000 / livestock / year.

Meanwhile, the factors that hinder the success rate of the government's innovation capability in accelerating agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency, among others: (1) The culture of the farming community has not been fully able to apply agricultural technology, for example some rice farmers prefer their own seeds compared to certified superior seeds. According to Steelman (2010), the cultural dimension that hinders the success of an innovation is that it is difficult for farmers to "adapt" to new work methods (a) reluctance to close failed programs, (b) excessive dependence on high performers in producing products but is not matched by availability and distribution of subsidized fertilizers for each planting season (c) the limited number of extension workers is not balanced with the number of farmers and farmer groups so that extension activities are not optimal, (e) the skills of farmers in managing land are not optimal, due to working based on genetic habits (d) unclear forms of reward or incentives for extension workers and farmers who achieve success, (e) inability to face risks and changes, (f) very limited short-term budgets so that some work programs have not run optimally, for example socialization programs to farmers, (g) pressure and administrative barriers, for example, the use of the budget must be seen Regarding the program or activity, even though farmers experience the threat of crop failure, for example, pest attacks. Ideally, the short-term budget is aimed at dealing with and eliminating pests that attack farmers' crops, (h) very limited working capital (i) marketing of vegetable crop production is uncertain, so that many farmers suffer losses.

4. CONCLUSION

The government's innovation capabilities in accelerating agricultural development in Bantaeng Regency have succeeded in increasing production in the fields of plantations, horticulture and livestock. The leading commodities that contribute to increasing the income and welfare of farmers in the livestock business are increasing the population of cows, horses and goats, increasing the production of free-range chickens, laying hens, broilers and ducks. Meanwhile, in the plantation business, the production of cocoa, coffee, kapok and cloves is increasing. The horticultural plant business sector increases the production of shallots, potatoes, carrots and cabbage. In addition, the innovation of technology-based seed districts has succeeded in encouraging community empowerment to provide certified superior seeds so that farmer welfare increases. Solutions that can be taken to increase production outcomes for all commodities for the following year include optimizing the performance of ground wells, rehabilitating agricultural irrigation networks, revitalizing and collecting farmer group data, distributing Farmer Cards, supporting and implementing properly and sustainably the Agricultural Insurance Program to provide business guarantees. If farmers or ranchers experience failure of their farming and livestock due to natural factors (natural disasters, climate change, and uncontrolled pests / diseases) or certain unintended factors, the formulation and determination, the application of environmentally friendly agriculture through a balanced organic fertilizer method for reduce the use of inorganic / chemical fertilizers, carry out periodic data collection on changes in agricultural commodity prices as a material for consideration of price-related policy decisions and carry out integrated market operations to maintain stability and control market prices, guarantee availability and distribution of subsidized fertilizers evenly during planting season, as well as easy access to capital that supports peasants' businesses.

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