



Implementation of the Policy on Village Guidance NCO (Babinsa) Assistance for Farmers to Support National Food Security in the Jurisdiction of Military District Command (Kodim) 0403 Banyuasin

Nanang Prianggodo¹, Alfitri², M. Husni Thamrin³, & Abdul Nadjib⁴

Sriwijaya University

(Universitas Sriwijaya)

Palembang,

Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The Village Development Officer (Babinsa) plays a crucial frontline role in directly engaging with farmers and is essential in implementing support programs aimed at enhancing national food security. This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Village Development Officer's support policy for farmers in enhancing national food security within the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area. Additionally, it seeks to identify and analyze the factors influencing the implementation of this support policy for farmers in the same region. The results, based on interactive analysis, show that the implementation of the farmer support policy, measured by the indicators of policy objectives and targets, such as increased food production, demonstrates a significant role of Babinsa. Babinsa provides technical guidance and assists farmers in adopting new technologies. The farmers' positive response is evident, particularly as they observe improvements in their food production. This research offers valuable insights into effective strategies for implementing farmer support policies. The activities undertaken to achieve the objectives of Babinsa's support program include intensive and continuous support, coordination, and training with various stakeholders, as well as adequate infrastructure support. These activities have significantly contributed to improving the welfare of farmers in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area. The Babinsa support policy in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area has had a significant impact on increasing farmers' production and income. Support that includes intensive training, the use of modern agricultural technology, and infrastructure support has helped farmers increase their crop yields.

Keywords: Food Security, Implementation, National economy, Support.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the national economy, the agricultural sector plays a crucial role, reflected in its contribution to capital formation, the provision of food, industrial raw materials, animal feed, and bioenergy. Furthermore, this sector plays a role in absorbing labor, serving as a source of national income and foreign exchange, and supporting environmental sustainability through sustainable agricultural practices. These diverse strategic functions align with the goals of national economic development, namely improving public welfare, accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty, creating job opportunities, and maintaining a balance between natural resources and environmental sustainability (Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009).

Recognizing the importance of the agricultural sector in meeting national food needs and addressing the ever-changing environmental dynamics, the government has partnered with the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) to assist farmers in strengthening national food security. This TNI AD involvement is part of its territorial role beyond warfare and is manifested in the TNI's integration with the community. This synergy between the TNI and the community is not new, but has been ongoing for a long time and is not limited to the national food security sector.

The involvement of the Indonesian Army in various farmer assistance programs to support national food security requires adjustments, but must not shift from the TNI's identity and its unity with the people. The TNI is part

of the people, as is the TNI-AD, which is one of its components. Therefore, the TNI-AD must always be present in the community, providing attention, protecting, and fighting together for the interests of the people in maintaining the integrity of the nation and state. In accordance with Law Number 34 of 2004 Article 7 Paragraph (2) point b concerning military operations other than war, specifically subpoint 9, the TNI has the task of assisting regional governments in various aspects, including through territorial development to support the fulfillment of food needs. This effort is carried out through collaboration with the central government, regional governments, and agricultural sector actors in order to strengthen food security. Various initiatives that have been implemented include intensification, extensification, diversification, and training to increase agricultural sector productivity. Meanwhile, in Article 7 Paragraph (2) point d, the Indonesian Army has the task of empowering land defense areas, which aims to anticipate threats to the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. One implementation of this task is fostering food security, which is carried out by optimizing the use of human and natural resources effectively, efficiently, sustainably, and environmentally consciously.

The implementation of the KASAD policy is realized through a series of strategic steps that must be carried out, as explained by Kustanto (2015). Some of these steps include: (1) Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Aster KASAD and the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities of the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture regarding cooperation in increasing rice, corn, and soybean production through irrigation improvements and the provision of supporting facilities; (2) Signing of an MoU by all Regional Command Unit (Satkowil) officials, from the Pangdam to the Dandim, in order to increase food production in order to realize national food self-sufficiency; (3) Implementation of training for TNI-AD food security cadres and food self-sufficiency at the district level; (4) Training for BABINSA which is held widely in various Kodam, Korem, and Kodim to improve their skills in the agricultural sector to support increased agricultural productivity; (5) Centralized BABINSA competency improvement courses for 900 participants (3 people per Kodim) held at the Subang Rice Research Center (BBPTP), West Java; and (6) BABINSA skills improvement courses spread across all Kodam as a follow-up to the centralized courses that were previously held.

A similar approach was implemented in the Sriwijaya Military Command II/Sriwijaya, particularly in Banyuasin Regency, where TNI personnel began to play a role in optimizing and intensifying agricultural land in South Sumatra. Banyuasin Regency was chosen because it contributes the most to rice production in South Sumatra and ranks fourth nationally. This success is reflected in the increase in rice productivity in the region. Rice production, which reached 887,256 tons in 2021, increased to 897,428 tons in 2022. Meanwhile, rice production rose from 509,511 tons in 2021 to 515,352 tons in 2022. Furthermore, rice productivity also increased from 4.81 tons per hectare in 2021 to 5.04 tons per hectare in 2022. <https://banyuasinkab.go.id/2023/09/kabupaten-banyuasin-raih-penghargaan-produktivitas-pertanian-tertinggi/>

The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)'s farmer assistance strategy is believed to be able to make agricultural management more effective. Moreover, South Sumatra has the ambition to increase land productivity to become the fourth-largest rice-producing region nationally. The involvement of TNI members was outlined in the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for construction work, land optimization work, and intensified land cultivation in the 2021 fiscal year between the South Sumatra Government, the Banyuasin Regency Government, and the TNI in Palembang. With this signing, the TNI can play a role in agricultural land development in South Sumatra. This step comes after the Ministry of Agriculture disbursed Rp 306 billion to increase agricultural land productivity in South Sumatra. This effort also serves as a follow-up to the implementation of the food estate program launched in South Sumatra in 2021.

As part of the food estate program, 75,619 hectares of land in South Sumatra will undergo optimization and intensification to increase agricultural productivity. This effort is targeted to boost rice production from 2.7 million tons per year in 2021 to 5.1 million tons per year in 2024. With its vast agricultural potential, South Sumatra has the potential to become one of the nation's food barns. Herman is even optimistic that within the next three years, South Sumatra could become one of the top three rice-producing regions in Indonesia.

In Banyuasin Regency, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) mentoring program, particularly through the role of Village Guidance Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa), is a strategic effort to support national food security. Banyuasin Regency, known as one of South Sumatra's food barns, boasts significant agricultural potential

but faces various challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to agricultural technology, and fluctuating commodity prices.

2. METHOD

A qualitative approach was chosen to reveal the implementation of the Village Guidance Officer (Babinsa) Assistance policy for Farmers to support National Food Security in the Banyuasin 0403 Kodim area which has diverse phenomena in the implementation of the Babinsa Assistance policy.

The focus of this research covers several key aspects that form a framework for achieving the main objectives of the policy based on three things mentioned by Edward III (1980) regarding policy implementation, namely the existence of policy objectives or targets, activities or activities to achieve objectives, and activity results. The informants for this research were 1 Dandim, 5 Danramil, 10 Babinsa who were involved in mentoring, 5 Mentors outside the TNI, and 10 Farmers.

Data were analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data condensation refers to the processes of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Implementation of Farmer Assistance Policy

3.1.1. Policy goals and objectives

This research is entitled "Implementation of Assistance Policy for Farmers to Support National Food Security in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command Area." Food security is a strategic issue that requires serious attention from the government, especially at the local level. Banyuasin Regency, which is under the auspices of the 0403 Military District Command, has great potential in the agricultural sector. However, challenges in food production and farmer welfare remain obstacles that need to be addressed. Therefore, the assistance policy by the Village Guidance Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) is designed to support farmers in optimizing food production and improving their welfare.

The primary objective of this assistance policy is to improve national food security in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim). To achieve this goal, the policy has several specific targets, including increasing food production through the implementation of improved agricultural techniques and the use of modern agricultural technology, ensuring that farmers have adequate access to the agricultural technology needed to increase productivity, and improving farmers' economic well-being through increased crop yields and farm efficiency.

The implementation of this policy involves several important stages. First, planning and outreach are conducted through coordination meetings between the Military District Commander (Dandim) and the Military District Commanders (Danramil) to discuss the implementation plan for the mentoring policy. Outreach to the community is conducted by the Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officers) through meetings with farmer groups and community leaders, explaining the program's objectives, the agricultural techniques to be introduced, and the expected benefits. Second, training and capacity building are conducted, with the Babinsa, together with agricultural extension workers, holding regular training on modern agricultural techniques and agricultural technology workshops for farmers. Third, the Babinsa regularly visit farmland to monitor the implementation of the techniques taught and conduct field demonstrations with farmers. Fourth, the Babinsa assist in providing necessary agricultural equipment and ensuring the availability of superior seeds and quality fertilizers for farmers. Finally, monitoring and evaluation are conducted, with the Babinsa assisting in collecting food production data and conducting surveys to measure the policy's impact on farmers' income and welfare.

Observations regarding the implementation of farmer assistance policies, based on the policy's objectives and targets of increasing food production, indicate that the role of Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officers) is significant. Babinsa provide technical guidance and assist farmers in adopting new technologies. The positive response from farmers was evident, particularly after they saw improved results in their food production. This research provides valuable insights into effective strategies for implementing farmer assistance policies.

This relates to Van Meter and Van Horn's (1975) theory, which states that the objective or target of the policy is: This assistance policy aims to improve food security by increasing food production, access to agricultural technology,

and farmer welfare. This aligns with Van Meter and Van Horn's perspective, which emphasizes the importance of clear policy objectives for successful implementation.

Objective Achievement Activities or Activities indicate the activities carried out by the Babinsa, including technical guidance and assistance in the adoption of modern agricultural technology. This activity demonstrates the implementation of policies that are directly directed towards achieving the stated objectives. In the Activity Results, the increase in food production and farmer welfare as a result of this policy reflects the success of policy implementation in accordance with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn, which assesses the success of implementation based on the results achieved.

The implementation of the farmer assistance policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) area can be considered successful based on the policy implementation theories described above. This success is evident in the increase in food production and farmer welfare, which are the policy's primary objectives. The involvement of Babinsa (village supervisory officers) in providing technical guidance and assisting farmers reflects effective policy implementation practices, in accordance with the models and aspects identified by Van Meter and Van Horn, as well as George Edward III.

Increasing access to agricultural technology is one of the important parameters in the implementation of assistance policies for farmers to support national food security in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area. Steps that can be taken to increase this access include: Providing training and assistance in the use of the latest agricultural technology Providing easier accessibility to modern agricultural equipment and facilities Increasing cooperation with institutions or institutions that can assist in the provision of agricultural technology Facilitating the exchange of information and knowledge related to agricultural technology to farmers By increasing access to agricultural technology, it is hoped that farmers in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area can be more effective and efficient in increasing agricultural yields and supporting national food security.

The goal of implementing the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) is to improve national food security. This objective includes increasing agricultural productivity, improving farmer welfare, and ensuring sufficient and quality food availability. By establishing clear objectives, this policy provides strategic direction for all efforts.

Overall, the concept of implementation goals and objectives provides a framework that allows for evaluation of the extent to which the Babinsa assistance policy has achieved its desired outcomes, as well as assisting in identifying factors that support or hinder the successful implementation of the policy.

Edward III's policy implementation theory, known as the "3D" model (From, Dimension, and Power), offers a useful framework for understanding how policies are implemented and the factors that influence their success. In the context of the Babinsa (village police officer) assistance policy for farmers in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim), this theory can be applied to analyze the goals and objectives of implementation in depth.

Research by Ade Rohmat Wahyudin shows that Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officers) play a strategic role in implementing territorial guidance in villages. This aligns with research findings that Babinsa at the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) are not only responsible for security but also directly involved in improving farmer welfare through technical and social assistance. Both studies emphasize the importance of Babinsa coordination with relevant village officials, such as community leaders and the agricultural office, to achieve success in their duties.

Kartini and Zohrah's research explains that social communication conducted by Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officers) is crucial in maintaining good relationships between them and community elements. Research at the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) shows that effective communication and synergy between Babinsa, farmers, and relevant agencies are key factors supporting the successful implementation of mentoring policies. This demonstrates that Babinsa serve not only as technical assistants but also as liaisons between the community and the government.

Lutfi Alfia's research highlights the challenges in achieving comprehensive food security, encompassing food availability, access, and utilization. The results of his research on Babinsa (village-based village head) mentoring also reflect this aspect, where the goal of the mentoring policy is not only focused on increasing food production but also on strengthening farmers' capacity and improving their well-being. Both emphasize that food security cannot be achieved simply by increasing production; it also requires good access to resources and effective food utilization.

Overall, previous studies provide a strong foundation for understanding the role and challenges faced by Babinsa (village supervisory officers) in supporting food security. This interconnectedness helps to better understand how mentoring policies can be implemented more effectively and how existing factors influence each other in achieving shared goals. Research at the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) can enrich the existing literature on policy implementation, particularly in the context of agriculture and food security, by delving deeper into aspects identified in previous studies.

3.1.2. Activities or Goal Achievement Activities

In the Activity or Goal Achievement Activities, the results of the interview with Captain Inf. Budi Setiawan explained that the implementation of mentoring activities by Babinsa in his area is carried out intensively and continuously. Babinsa go directly to the field to provide technical guidance to farmers. Every week, they hold consultation and training sessions to ensure that farmers can properly adopt modern agricultural techniques. Coordination is carried out with various parties, including the agricultural service, financial institutions, and agricultural extension workers. Periodic training involving experts from the agricultural service is also held to provide relevant and up-to-date materials. Field training is also conducted so that farmers can directly put what they have learned into practice.

Sergeant Major Andi P. further explained that the Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officer) plays a crucial role in ensuring farmers receive the technical guidance they need. They hold daily mentoring sessions to help farmers address issues they face, from selecting superior seeds to implementing efficient irrigation systems. The Babinsa also provide agricultural tools and machinery, such as hand tractors and harvesters. They also help improve irrigation facilities so farmers can irrigate their rice fields more effectively, which in turn increases agricultural productivity.

On the farmer side, Mr. Rahmat shared his positive experience with the Babinsa mentoring program. He stated that the Babinsa were very helpful in understanding better agricultural techniques. They frequently held training sessions and provided agricultural tools that made farmers' work easier. After participating in this program, his harvest production increased. The infrastructure support provided was also very helpful. Tools such as hand tractors and harvesters were very efficient and reduced the farmer's workload. Furthermore, improved irrigation made land irrigation easier and more regular, resulting in better crop growth.

In addition, Ms. Marta, as an agricultural extension worker, collaborates with the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) to provide training and technical guidance to farmers. They hold regular training sessions and ensure farmers are up-to-date on modern agricultural techniques and technology. Coordination between the extension workers and the Babinsa is excellent. They hold frequent coordination meetings to discuss developments and issues faced by farmers. The Babinsa is very active in helping the extension workers reach farmers and ensuring they attend the training.

Captain Inf. Agus Santoso explained that the mentoring program in his area is implemented with a comprehensive approach. They focus not only on technical guidance but also provide emotional and moral support to farmers. The biggest challenge faced is changing the mindset of farmers who are accustomed to traditional methods. However, with a persuasive approach and demonstrated tangible results, many farmers are switching to modern agricultural techniques. They also face obstacles in terms of access to modern technology, but are working with various parties to overcome these.

Sergeant Wijaya also explained that the mentoring activities are carried out very intensively. Every day, they go into the field to monitor and assist farmers in all aspects of agriculture. The Babinsa (village supervisory officers) provide technical guidance and help farmers adopt more efficient agricultural technologies. Infrastructure support is crucial. They provide modern agricultural tools and ensure that infrastructure, such as irrigation, is functioning properly. This significantly helps farmers increase the productivity and efficiency of their farming operations.

Interviews with key informants revealed that the implementation of the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) area has had a significant positive impact on farmer welfare. The assistance program is intensive and ongoing, with Babinsa directly involved in the field to provide technical guidance. Regular coordination and training involving various parties, including the agricultural service and agricultural extension workers, are conducted to ensure farmers receive relevant and up-to-date knowledge. Infrastructure support, such as the provision of agricultural tools and machinery and improved irrigation

facilities, has also significantly improved farming productivity and efficiency. While there are challenges in changing the mindset of farmers accustomed to traditional methods and limited access to modern technology, a persuasive approach and continuous support have successfully overcome these obstacles. The Babinsa assistance policy has proven effective in improving farmer welfare and supporting national food security by increasing farming productivity and efficiency.

The implementation of the Babinsa mentoring policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) area has a strong relevance to the theory of policy implementation as a grand theory proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), as well as further explanation by Edward III (1980). The existence of activities or actions to achieve goals. Policy implementation involves a series of activities or actions carried out to achieve predetermined goals. These activities include various actions by individuals, officials, or groups in the government and the private sector.

This aligns with the relevance of the research. The Babinsa mentoring activities include various concrete activities, such as intensive technical guidance, weekly consultation and training sessions, and the provision of agricultural tools and machinery. Furthermore, coordination with the agricultural service, financial institutions, and agricultural extension workers demonstrates a collaborative effort to achieve policy objectives. The Babinsa and agricultural extension workers also conduct field training to ensure farmers are equipped with modern agricultural techniques.

Edward III (1980) emphasized that policy implementation is more important than policy creation. The implementation of the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy demonstrates the importance of this process. A policy that remains merely a document will not have a real impact without effective implementation. In this case, the implementation involving Babinsa, agricultural extension workers, and various related parties successfully achieved the policy's objectives, namely improving farmer welfare and supporting food security.

Thus, it can be explained that the implementation of the Babinsa mentoring policy at Kodim 0403 Banyuasin is relevant to policy implementation theory, which emphasizes the importance of clear objectives, structured activities, and evaluable results. The success of this implementation demonstrates that well-planned and effectively implemented policies can have a significant positive impact on community welfare and national food security.

The existence of activities or goals-achieving activities is a crucial element in policy implementation, and this is highly relevant to Edward III's theory and Van Horn's theory. According to Edward, policy implementation involves a series of activities that must be carried out to achieve predetermined goals. Edward stated that "the implementation process includes systematic steps necessary to achieve policy goals" (Edward, 1980). In the context of research on the policy of assisting Babinsa (village military officer) for farmers in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim), these assistance activities include various concrete activities aimed at achieving food security goals.

Van Horn and Van Meter's theory also aligns with this view. They argue that "implementation is the process by which policies are translated into actions" (Van Horn, 2005). This suggests that activities undertaken by Babinsa (village supervisory officers), such as technical guidance, weekly consultation sessions, and the provision of agricultural equipment, are concrete steps necessary to realize formulated policies.

In this study, the Babinsa's mentoring activities reflect effective implementation through coordination with the agricultural office, financial institutions, and agricultural extension workers. This coordination creates synergy between the various actors involved, a concept Van Horn emphasized when he noted that "the quality of resources and the capacity of the implementing organizations significantly influence the success of policy implementation" (Van Horn, 2005). Therefore, collaboration between Babinsa, agricultural extension workers, and various other institutions is crucial to achieving policy objectives.

Furthermore, field training conducted by Babinsa (village supervisory officers) and agricultural extension officers ensures that farmers not only acquire theory but also practice the agricultural techniques they have learned. This aligns with Edward's theory, which emphasizes the importance of resource availability and capacity in the implementation process. By providing practical support and direct guidance, Babinsa contribute to improving farmers' skills, ultimately leading to the achievement of policy objectives. Overall, the relevance between the goal-achieving activities in the implementation of the Babinsa assistance policy and existing theories demonstrates that concrete steps, collaboration between actors, and strengthening human resource capacity are key factors in achieving desired outcomes within the context of national food security.

Policy Network Theory focuses on the relationships and interactions between various actors involved in the policy process, and how these interactions influence the implementation and outcomes of those policies. According to Rhodes, "policy networks are stable patterns of social relations between actors that influence policy-making and implementation" (Rhodes, 1997). In the context of research on the policy of providing assistance to farmers by Babinsa (village supervisory officers) in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim), the relevance of this theory is clearly evident in the activities carried out by Babinsa and agricultural extension workers.

Mentoring activities, which include technical guidance, consultation, and training, are not only carried out by Babinsa individually, but also involve close collaboration with various other actors, such as the agricultural service and financial institutions. This reflects the importance of policy networks, where each actor has a specific role and responsibility in achieving policy objectives. Rhodes emphasized that "the effectiveness of policy implementation depends on the strength of relationships and cooperation among network actors" (Rhodes, 1997). In this regard, collaboration between Babinsa, agricultural extension workers, and various related institutions is a key factor in the success of the mentoring program.

Using a policy network approach, it is clear that the successful implementation of the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy is also influenced by the dynamics of interactions between actors. For example, support from agricultural extension workers and relevant agencies increases the effectiveness of assistance activities. This network not only strengthens implementation but also facilitates the flow of information and resources needed to support farmers in increasing their productivity.

Research on the implementation of the national food reserve policy conducted by Asyifa Widhi Kurnia and his colleagues, as well as research by Laode Kamara on the role of Village Guidance Officers (Babinsa) in realizing food self-sufficiency, has strong relevance to the activities or activities to achieve goals in the implementation of Babinsa assistance for farmers in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area.

These two studies highlight the importance of concrete activities in achieving established policy objectives. In Asyifa's study, the results showed that the implementation of the food reserve policy was carried out with attention to aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Coordination with several relevant ministries and institutions demonstrated that successful implementation depends heavily on effective collaboration between the various actors involved. This aligns with the concept that in policy implementation, well-organized and coordinated activities are key to achieving desired results.

Meanwhile, Laode Kamara's research revealed that Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officers) play a role as facilitators, instructors, supervisors, and motivators in achieving food self-sufficiency. With the MOU between the Indonesian government and the Army Chief of Staff, Babinsa are expected to fulfill their role in supporting farmers to achieve food security. This reflects the specific activities Babinsa must undertake, such as training, technical guidance, and support for farmers in improving agricultural practices.

These two studies demonstrate that the successful implementation of the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy depends not only on individual efforts but also on collaborative activities involving various parties, including local governments, agricultural extension workers, and farmers themselves. Through targeted and coordinated activities, policy objectives can be achieved more effectively.

Overall, the relationship between this research and the achievement of objectives in the implementation of mentoring underscores the importance of concrete actions and collaboration between actors in achieving national food security. The efforts undertaken by Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officers) as the spearhead of agricultural mentoring rely heavily on structured activities aimed at improving the capacity and welfare of farmers, as well as meeting the broader food needs of the community.

3.2. Activity Results

The Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) has shown a significant impact on increasing production and farmer income. Captain Inf. Budi Setiawan, Commander of the Talang Kelapa Military District (Danramil), explained that the intensive and ongoing assistance provided by the Babinsa, including technical guidance and weekly consultation sessions, has resulted in a 30% increase in crop yields in a single planting season. This has increased farmers' incomes from an average of 2 million rupiah per month to 3.5 million rupiah per month.

Sergeant Major Andi P. of the Mariana Military District Command added that intensive training on land management and efficient irrigation techniques contributed to a 25% increase in land productivity. As a result, farmers' incomes also significantly increased, reaching around 1.5 million to 2 million rupiah per month.

A similar experience was shared by Mr. Rahmat, a farmer in Air Kumbang District, who reported an increase in rice production from 5 tons per hectare to 7 tons per hectare after participating in a mentoring program. This increased production has led to an increase in his income from 10 million rupiah to 15 million rupiah per planting season.

Ms. Marta, an agricultural extension worker, revealed that the assistance provided by the Babinsa (village supervisor) significantly assisted farmers in understanding and implementing modern agricultural technologies, resulting in a 20% to 30% increase in production. This increase in production has had a positive impact on farmers' income, with an additional income of around 1 million to 2 million rupiah per month.

Captain Inf. Agus Santoso, the Banyuasin Military District Commander, also noted an average 20% increase in rice production after farmers implemented modern farming methods taught in the mentoring program. This increased production has resulted in a rise in farmers' income, from 1.5 million rupiah per month to 2.5 million to 3 million rupiah per month.

Sergeant Second Class Wijaya of the 02 Sungsang Military District Command stated that the assistance provided, particularly in optimizing land use and agricultural technology, has increased agricultural production by around 25%. This has led to a rise in farmers' income from 1.8 million rupiah per month to 3 million rupiah per month.

Overall, the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) assistance policy has significantly contributed to improving the welfare of farmers in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim). Through intensive training, the use of modern agricultural technology, and adequate infrastructure support, farmers have successfully increased their yields and incomes, ultimately supporting national food security.

The relevance of using policy implementation theory and mentoring theory as its primary foundation. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), policy implementation involves the actions of individuals, officials, or groups to achieve policy objectives. This implementation encompasses three important aspects: policy objectives, activities to achieve these objectives, and the results of those activities. Policy implementation also involves the mobilization of resources and funds by responsible administrative units.

The policy implementation models used in this study encompass various perspectives and approaches. The Van Meter and Van Horn model, for example, emphasizes the importance of interorganizational communication, implementing agent characteristics, economic, social, and political conditions, and implementer attitudes. This model also identifies six aspects that influence policy performance: policy size and objectives, resources, implementing agent characteristics, implementer attitudes, interorganizational communication, and the external environment.

Another model used is that of George Edwards III, which highlights four important aspects of public policy: communication, resources, attitudes, and bureaucratic structure. These four factors must be managed simultaneously to achieve effective policy implementation.

This research is relevant to policy implementation theory because it aims to analyze how the Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officer) assistance policy for farmers can be effectively implemented in the field. In this context, policy implementation theory helps understand the various factors influencing policy success, including available resources, implementer attitudes, and inter-organizational communication.

Research on the implementation of assistance policies for farmers in the Kodim 0403 Banyuasin area shows strong relevance to the Policy Network Theory.

Policy Network Theory emphasizes the relationships between various actors involved in the policy process. In this study, various actors interact with each other, including the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) (Babinsa and Danramil), farmers, agricultural extension workers, and local governments. Captain Inf. Budi Setiawan and Sergeant Major Andi P. illustrate how policy support and cooperation between the TNI and local governments facilitate the implementation of mentoring programs. This aligns with Rhodes' (1990) definition of a policy network as a stable pattern of interactions among actors that influences the decision-making or implementation process in a specific policy area.

Klijn and Koppenjan (2000) and Marsh and Smith (2000) discuss the importance of network structure, communication channels, and resource exchange within policy networks. In the context of Babinsa (village supervisory officer) mentoring, there is an exchange of resources between the actors involved. For example,

agricultural extension workers like Siti provide knowledge and technology to farmers, while Babinsa provide guidance and direct support in the field. This approach ensures that farmers receive the resources they need to increase their production and income.

According to Kenis and Schneider (1991), a policy network consists of actors interconnected through formal and informal relationships. In this study, the relationship between the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), local governments, agricultural extension workers, and farmers reflects a pattern of dependence and interdependence. Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officers) rely on government policy support to implement mentoring programs, while farmers rely on the knowledge and guidance provided by Babinsa and agricultural extension workers.

Overall, this study demonstrates how policy network theory can be used to understand the complexity and dynamics of the implementation of the Babinsa mentoring policy. Through an analysis of the relationships between the various actors involved, the exchange of resources, and the influence of policy support, factors that support and hinder the success of this mentoring program can be identified. This contributes to improving farmer welfare and national food security in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim 0403).

3.3. Factor affecting

Factors influencing the implementation of the Village Guidance Non-Commissioned Officer (Babinsa) Assistance Policy for Farmers to Support National Food Security in the Banyuasin 0403 Kodim Region were identified as driving and inhibiting factors where the driving factors in its operationalization were in the form of Political and Policy Support and Human Resources and Capacity while the inhibiting factors were Administrative and Bureaucratic Constraints and Social and Economic Conditions.

Research on the implementation of farmer assistance policies in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim) area illustrates the crucial role of various factors in supporting national food security. In interviews with six informants—two Danramil (military district commanders), two Babinsa (village military officers), a non-TNI assistant, and a farmer—the researchers explored their views on political and policy support, human resources and capacity, administrative and bureaucratic constraints, and the social and economic conditions affecting the Babinsa assistance program.

Captain Inf. Budi Setiawan, Commander of the Talang Kelapa Military District (Danramil), revealed that political and policy support is very strong in his region. The local government actively provides support through policies that facilitate mentoring programs, including budget allocations for training, agricultural equipment provision, and adequate infrastructure development. Solid cooperation between the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the local government enables the program's smooth implementation. He also emphasized the importance of a trained and experienced agricultural team, with the Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officer) assigned to the task having undergone various intensive training programs. Support from competent agricultural extension workers also plays a crucial role in improving human resource capacity.

Sergeant Major Andi P., a Babinsa (Village Supervisor) at the Mariana Military District Command (Koramil), explained that government policy strongly supports the Babinsa's mentoring activities. Existing policies clearly regulate agricultural mentoring, providing clarity and direction in implementing the program. Furthermore, support in the form of counseling and training from relevant agencies has been instrumental in implementing the program more effectively. However, he also acknowledged the existence of administrative and bureaucratic obstacles that are quite hindering. The lengthy application and reporting processes, along with complicated bureaucratic procedures, often delay the distribution of aid to farmers.

Ms. Marta, an agricultural extension worker, stated that government policy support has been very helpful in her role as an extension worker. This policy mandates collaboration with Babinsa (village-based village chiefs), which strengthens synergy in the field. Furthermore, the policy ensures the availability of sufficient resources, both in terms of budget and tools for extension services. However, she also highlighted the challenges facing the social and economic conditions of farming communities. Many farmers face financial constraints, making it difficult to purchase necessary tools or fertilizers, even after receiving training. Low levels of education among farmers also hinder the rapid adoption of new technologies.

Captain Inf. Agus Santoso, Danramil Banyuasin, emphasized that political support has had a significant positive impact on the implementation of the mentoring program. Policies issued by the central and regional governments

provide flexibility to implement various programs, including budget allocations for the purchase of superior seeds and modern equipment. This motivates farmers to work harder and be more productive. He also highlighted the importance of competent human resources. The Babinsa (village supervisory officers) involved in the mentoring program have strong backgrounds and training in agriculture, ensuring the program's smooth implementation and achieving its intended targets.

Sergeant Second Class Wijaya, a Babinsa (Village Supervisory Officer) from the 02 Sungsang Military District Command (Koramil), revealed that government policies have significantly impacted farmers' welfare. These policies include incentives and assistance directly benefiting farmers, focusing not only on increasing production but also on improving their well-being through various training programs and financial support. However, administrative and bureaucratic obstacles remain a challenge. Lengthy and complicated procedures often slow down aid distribution and program implementation in the field.

Mr. Rahmat, a farmer in Air Kumbang District, acknowledged that government policy support has been very helpful. Mentoring programs provide access to modern agricultural technology and valuable training. Government policies also ensure assistance in the form of agricultural tools and fertilizer, which significantly increases farmers' production and income, thus improving their well-being. However, he also highlighted the social and economic challenges facing farming communities. Many farmers face economic hardship, and even with training and assistance, they struggle to fully implement new technologies.

In conclusion, adequate political and policy support, along with human resources, are key drivers for the successful implementation of the Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officer) mentoring policy in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim). Supportive policies ensure the availability of necessary resources, while strong human resource capacity ensures effective program implementation. However, administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, as well as social and economic conditions, remain challenges that must be overcome to achieve the goal of optimally increasing production and farmer welfare.

To connect the relevance of the research results on the implementation of the Village Guidance Non-Commissioned Officer (Babinsa) Assistance policy with the policy implementation theory of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and Rhodes' policy network theory (1997), we can analyze the relevance of the research results in the context of these theories. Here is the connection: Van Meter and Van Horn's theory (1975), Van Meter and Van Horn define policy implementation as actions carried out by individuals or officials or government or private groups that are directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions.

The novelty of this research lies in the integration of three levels of theory (grand, middle-range, and applied) in analyzing the implementation of the Babinsa (village supervisory officer) mentoring policy for farmers in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim). This research not only provides an in-depth understanding of the factors influencing the success of the mentoring program but also identifies the complex interactions between various actors and how policies can be effectively implemented to change farmer behavior. This multi-theoretical approach allows researchers to produce more comprehensive and evidence-based policy recommendations to support national food security.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the farmer assistance policy, based on the policy's objectives and targets of increasing food production, demonstrates the significant role of the Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officers). The Babinsa provided technical guidance and assisted farmers in adopting new technologies. The positive response from farmers was evident, especially after they saw improved results in their food production. This study provides valuable insights into effective strategies for implementing the assistance policy for farmers. Activities or Actions Achieving the Objectives of the Babinsa assistance activities include the implementation of intensive and sustainable assistance activities, good coordination and training with various parties, and adequate infrastructure support. These activities significantly contributed to improving the welfare of farmers in the Banyuasin District Military Command (Kodim 0403). The Babinsa assistance policy in the Banyuasin District Military Command (Kodim 0403) has had a significant impact on increasing farmer production and income. The assistance, which involves intensive training, the use of modern agricultural technology, and infrastructure support, has helped farmers increase their yields. This

increase in production is directly proportional to increased income, which ultimately contributes to improving farmer welfare and supporting national food security.

Political and policy support, along with adequate human resources and capacity, are key drivers for the successful implementation of the Babinsa (village-based non-commissioned officer) assistance policy for farmers in the Banyuasin 0403 Military District Command (Kodim). Policy support ensures the availability of necessary resources, while strong human resource capacity ensures effective program implementation. However, administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, as well as social and economic conditions, also hamper implementation. Complex bureaucratic procedures and the weak economic conditions of farmers are challenges that must be overcome to achieve the goal of optimally increasing production and farmer welfare.

REFERENCES

- Irwan. 2017. *Etika Dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Gorontalo: CV. Absolute.
- Kementerian Pertanian. 2009. *Pedoman Umum Penyuluhan Pertanian Dalam Bentuk Peraturan Perundangan Tentang Jabatan Fungsional Penyuluhan Pertanian Dan Angka Kreditnya*. Jakarta: Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Petani Kementerian Pertanian RI.
- Kenis, and Schneider. 1991. *Cognitive Strategies: Good Strategy Users Coordinate Metacognitive and Knowledge*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
- Koppenjan, J., and E. H. Klijn. 2004. *Managing Uncertainties in Networks: A Network Approach to Problem Solving and Decision Making*. Routledge.
- Kurnia, Asyifa Widhi, Sri Sundari, and Dwi Ari Purwanto. 2020. Implementasi Kebijakan Cadangan Pangan Nasional Dalam Kondisi Keadaan Darurat Di Badan Ketahanan Pangan Guna Mendukung Pertahanan Negara. *Manajemen Pertahanan: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Manajemen Pertahanan* 6(1):73–99.
- Kustanto. 2015. *Mengapa TNI AD Mendukung Swasembada Pangan*. Jakarta: Interaksi Teritorial.
- Mahdadela. 2017. Perubahan Perilaku Masyarakat Dalam Kesejahteraan Sosial. *Jurnal Sosiamedia* 1(1):77–79.
- Marsh, David, and Martin Smith. 2000. Understanding Policy Networks: Towards a Dialectical Approach. *Political Studies* 48(1):4–21.
- Miles, Matthew B., A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook*. USA: Sage Publication.
- Nugroho, Riant. 2012. *Public Policy*. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.
- Rhodes, R. A. W., and David Marsh. 1990. *Policy Networks in British Politics: A Critique Of Existing Approaches*, In David Marsh and R. A. W. Rhodes (Eds), *Policy Networks In British Government*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Van Horne, J. C., and J. M. Wachowicz. 2005. *Fundamentals of Financial: Management Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen Keuangan*. Penerjemah: Dewi Fitriyani Dan Deny Arnos Kwary. Jakarta: Penerbit Salemba Empat.
- Van Meter, Donal, and Carl E. Van Horn. 1975. The Policy Implementation Process Conceptual Frame Work. *Journal Administration and Society*.