

## RICE SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROJECT IN THE NEW ORDER ERA

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### ABSTRACT

This study examines the rice self-sufficiency project during the New Order era. This study aims to obtain information about how the implementation of rice self-sufficiency during the reign of President Soeharto. The research questions posed were: (1) Why was rice self-sufficiency achieved during the New Order era? (2) How was the effort during the New Order era to achieve the target of self-sufficiency in rice? (3) Is the rice self-sufficiency project successful and long-lasting? (4) What are the results of the rice self-sufficiency project? This research is a qualitative study using a literature study. The results of this study indicate that: Several reasons for the New Order Era of President Soeharto's government to receive the title of self-sufficiency, namely the impact of the Green Revolution, Mass Guidance (Bimas), and Mass Intensification (Inmas). Because of these projects, the Indonesian population does not experience an increase in the price of rice and basic needs so that rice self-sufficiency can be achieved. President Soeharto made many efforts and tactics to achieve rice self-sufficiency, including increasing domestic rice production. Rice farmers were given counseling on suitable farming methods to produce high-quality rice. This effort was in vain because rice self-sufficiency could only last for two years. The results of the rice self-sufficiency project are increasing food production, especially rice, and a stable domestic economy.

**Keywords:** Rice, New Order, Agriculture, Food, Self-Sufficiency

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rice occupies the main structure in the food consumption of the Indonesian people. It means that most Indonesian population consumes rice as the main carbohydrate. For a long time, Indonesian people have consumed rice as a staple food. Fadly Rahman (2021) stated that dependence on rice has been going on since the Mataram Kingdom in the XVI century. Rice was one of the markers that the ruling king successfully led his people (Stiawan, 2021). When it colonized Indonesia, the VOC made rice, one of the agricultural commodities sent outside Java. The VOC, obsessed with spices, issued policies that prioritized cultivating spices and had to eliminate other food commodities besides rice. From this viewpoint, it is unsurprising that food policies in Indonesia will be prioritized over rice commodities. The stability of a country's supply and price of rice will affect the country's economic, social and political stability (Silvita Admasari, 2021). At the beginning of independence, Soekarno, the first president of Indonesia, realized the importance of a country's rice supply. Therefore, during the Old Order, policies regarding food, especially rice commodities, were formed, such as the establishment of the Kasimo Prosperity Plan, Padi Sentra, Mass Demonstrations, and Mass Guidance.

After the political and economic turmoil in Indonesia in 1965, Indonesia experienced a severe food crisis that made people suffer (Anggraeni, 2013). This crisis made the New Order government realize the importance of the supply and price of rice stability. The New Order made policies whose main objective was to achieve rice self-sufficiency. These policies are contained in Pelita I-IV (Leirissa et al., 2012).

To achieve the goals, the New Order government assisted in the form of support starting from the level of planting business until after harvest. The government also encouraged the development of rice mills in villages, supported internal funding by providing cheap credit at Bank Indonesia, and established Badan Urusan Logistik (Bulog/ the Logistics Affairs Agency) to manage the national rice reserves (Ashari & Aprianto, 2015).

Through the government's policies, Indonesia's rice production has increased, significantly impacting Indonesia's economic growth. Not only that, Indonesia was named a self-sufficient rice country by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1984 (Rifki, 2021). However, the rice self-sufficiency in Indonesia during the New Order era lasted only two years. It was recorded that since 1987 Indonesia has returned to importing rice from other countries (Hanggoro, 2021)

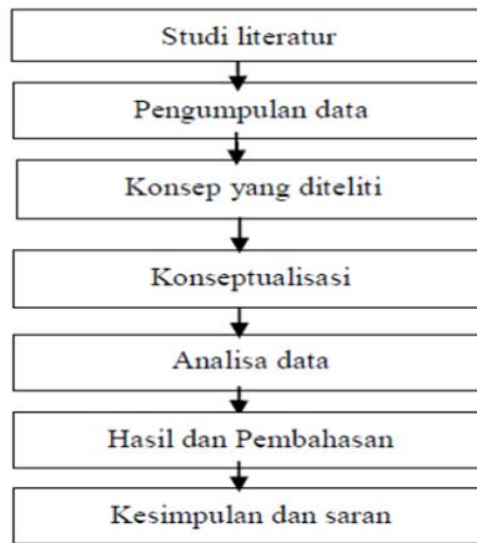
The rice self-sufficiency that occurred in the New Order era seems essential to be discussed in more depth. Many Indonesians do not fully understand what is happening in self-sufficiency, such as how long it took for Indonesia to be self-sufficient in rice during the New Order era and why rice self-sufficiency in Indonesia during the New Order era only lasted for a short time.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

Research on the Soeharto Era Rice Self-Sufficiency Project uses qualitative research methods with a literature review approach. According to Mahmud (2011), literature research is one type of research carried out in a way such as reading relevant books, it can also be by reading magazines, journals, and even other literature can look for in libraries or other places such as statistical bodies, and museums (Zed, 2018). It can be concluded that this review of literature research is not only an activity of reading and collecting data that has been obtained.

However, a researcher must also be able to work on the data collected by the steps in the literature assessment. The nature of the deepening of this study uses descriptive analysis, systematically deciphering the data that has been found, then the data is presented by providing explanations and understandings well so that it is easy for readers to understand. The literature review focuses on finding concepts, principles, and views used when studying and solving problems from previously made studies.

Therefore, the researcher wants to explain how the Soeharto-era rice self-sufficiency project uses the literature review method. Embun (2012) explains that literature review, literature study, theoretical study, and literature study are other names for literature review. Research with this literature study method does not require researchers to come directly to the research site, nor do they even have to meet directly with informants.



**Gambar : 1 Alur literatur review**

In the research, the data obtained comes from written documents and library sources. The selection of the literature review method is very relevant to the research study by the author with the research title "Soeharto Era Rice Self-Sufficiency Project ."In the study of libraries, it is not always used in the first step when designing a framework of thought but can also use the library sources that have been obtained to find data that wanted to study (Zed, 2014).

In collecting data on the research, the author applies the documentation method. Data collection techniques by searching and taking data from references that are by the theme of the discussion will then be read, collected later will be used to answer problem formulations that the author has determined; this technique is called the documentation method (Suharsimi, 2013).

The author strives to find relevant material for the discussion in this data search. After the author obtains data from the theme of the discussion of these data obtained from various references, the next stage is data collection, which is then carefully read. Later it will be used to answer the limitations of the problem that the author has determined.

The use of secondary data in this study was obtained not from direct knowledge, but some studies have been carried out and even studied by previous researchers and published in national online journals and international journals. Secondary data is obtained in journals and online articles that match the research topic. To obtain appropriate and relevant data, the author uses google scholar, research gate, and Pubmed with keywords or keywords: Rice Self-Sufficiency, Rice self-sufficiency, Food Security, Agriculture, Rice Imports.

After searching for relevant sources, the author will conceptualize developing concepts found in previous data searches, which will later be used for discussion. In this review, the author uses several approaches such as looking for similarities in content, inequality, exposing criticism, comparing, and summarizing. The data analysis uses the Dena Taylor method, which divides into four stages (Faiqoh, 2013):

1. The organizing stage is a stage to classify the references to be studied, and the review of references must be under the formulation of the problem. This stage aims to get ideas, general objectives, and conclusions from references by reading abstracts, introductions, and conclusions.
2. The synthesis stage is the stage in combining all of the results of the reference organizing by making it a summary to produce a connection with each other by finding unity between references.
3. The Identification Stage is a stage to look for issues that are believed to be very interesting to study in research.
4. The Formulation Stage aims to make it easier to formulate problems that will later be used for further study.

After conducting data analysis, the next step is to write the discussion results in this stage to develop the concepts that have been reviewed. The use references from sources found, discussions with the writing team, and arguments from the author. After being deemed sufficient with the discussion, conclude the discussion that has been studied. In the conclusions and suggestions, the author presents problems that have not been studied, which will later be helpful for the following discussion with a broader scope.

### **3.0 FINDINGS**

#### **3.1 Rice's self-sufficiency during Soeharto's reign**

The country's state that can meet its people's needs regarding rice by not carrying out the importation of rice from other regions or countries is called Rice Self-Sufficiency. The Indonesian state itself was once proclaimed as a self-sufficient rice country during the era of President Soeharto's leadership or, more precisely, on November 10, 1984. During the reign of President Soeharto (1967-1998), the level of the food class of the people was always considered. It could happen because of the assumption that the state's sovereignty depended on its food self-sufficiency.

The level of balance of rice supply and prices will also affect economic, social, and political stability. Suharto, who realized the importance of rice supplies and the affordable price, also made policy policies to achieve rice self-sufficiency. Establishing strong food security is included in efforts or ways to form a country with good and balanced food security. These efforts are seen in Pelita I-IV, where Suharto focused on improving agriculture to create rice reserves that could meet the community's food needs (Febriyani, 2020).

The main focus of the new order era was aimed at rice. It can be seen in the increase in high rice production in a few years and the title of rice self-sufficiency at that time. The strategy carried out by Suharto at that time such as as the following (Saragih, 2016):

1. Fertilizers were placed in factories that provided supporting facilities for fertilizers to use.
2. Bank installments are lent to farmers to be used as capital
3. The decision on the base price and food supply was made to strengthen the marketing of farmers' crops

4. Intensification, Special Operations, Five Farming Enterprises (Panca Usaha Tani), Bimas implemented by the government to provide information on farm business management to farmers

### **3.2 Achieving self-sufficiency in rice**

President Soeharto's performance gave a significant positive change because the projects that were carried out could be successfully achieved, giving a good impression during his reign. In 1966 Indonesia was nicknamed the region with the highest number of rice imports. However, in 1984, Indonesia was finally able to meet the food needs of its people. Indonesia's rice production was only 12.2 tons in 1969, but rice production experienced a relatively high increase of 25.8 tons in 1984. It was this increase in rice production that brought Indonesia the nickname Rice Self-Sufficiency, so President Soeharto asked to make a speech in Rome, Italy, on November 14, 1985, at the 23rd FAO event at a conference

There are several reasons related to Suharto's new order that can receive the nickname Rice Self-Sufficiency, such as:

#### **a. The consequences of the Green Revolution project**

The strategy to increase agricultural productivity in some areas by changing the traditional farming system to a more modern agricultural system is known as the Green Revolution. This green revolution aims to find seeds with ideal conditions, such as corn, wheat, and rice. Several things were also carried out to support the green revolution by using more modern planting methods, an irrigation system that made it easier for farmers to water their plants and using agrochemicals and chemical fertilizers. Thomas Robert Malthus is the mastermind behind the idea of the green revolution. The green revolution system in Indonesia itself is divided into three models, namely using select types of seeds, changing farmers' planting methods to more modern ones, and creating a steady water supply called an irrigation system.

#### **b. Mass Guidance**

The efforts of the Indonesian state in the new order era in informing extension services to farmers were called Bimas. Farmers who are given information related to the extension are not only individual farmers but also farmers who are members of a group. This counseling is held so that farmers are aware of the progress of agriculture and are also given funds to improve their agricultural land well.

#### **c. Mass Intensification**

The New Order era project related to using a small area as an agricultural area is the meaning of Mass Intensification. Courses also accompanied this land change for farmers on how to do irrigation and choose reasonable seed procedures for cultivating suitable soil, and efforts to eliminate diseases and pests in plants. Finally, through this project, the residents were awakened to change the function of their home gardens as land used for agriculture so that they are more productive.

In the end, the Indonesian population did not experience an increase in the price of essential goods such as rice and other basic commodities. It happened because of the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice predicate so that the population in Indonesia can feel the pleasure of the price of essential commodities that are always balanced.

### **3.3 Rice Self-Sufficiency Goal**

The economic development of the Soeharto era was manifested in the Five-year Development Plan (Repelita), which during Suharto's tenure had reached Repelita VII in 1996, with the first focus being rice self-sufficiency. Suharto had extraordinary plans in this regard. To prosper the Indonesian people and maintain food stability (Anggraeni).

Especially the staple rice, which in the period before Suharto was promoted to rice imports occurred in Indonesia even though the land area for farming was sufficient. Regarding the purpose of self-sufficiency in rice, farmers are required to increase production, especially in terms of food there will be an increase in food production.

There will be a reduction in rice imports from abroad, which can also increase and improve the nutrition of people's consumption by increasing the production of animal and vegetable food, for example, fish and beans. It will increase the production of rice and other foods carefully.

The large-scale development of agriculture is a manifestation of the Agrarian Revolution in Indonesia; this revolution goes through 4 steps so that it can be achieved perfectly, including intensification, extensification, diversification, and rehabilitation in agriculture.

Rice needs to be produced more to minimize rice imports from abroad; with the demand for increased rice production from the government, facilities such as manufacturing and repairing irrigation facilities are provided so that water flowing through the fields can smoothly enter the ground.

The provision of capital for farmers with this capital will later make farmers feel happy because they get capital in addition to buying fertilizer and rice seeds; the money lent can also be used to meet needs if they have not been harvested (Soeharto).

### **3.4 Rice self-sufficiency only at a glance.**

In 1984, our country Indonesia successfully crowned as a country with self-sufficiency in rice, but since Indonesia managed to achieve self-sufficiency in rice, the growth rate of national rice tends to decline and unstable (Santosa & PS, 2006). From 1984 to 1985, rice production decreased to 2.3%, then from 1985 to 1986, Indonesian rice production fell again to 1.7%, and from 1986 to 1987, Indonesian rice production was estimated at only 0.7% (Hanggoro, 2021). Sloping rice production or so-called leveling off cannot be used as the primary source of the national food supply, so the government must import rice (Nuryanti, 2017).



No.	Tahun	Impor	Keterangan	
1.	1985	0	Rata-rata impor beras: 1985-1993 : 0,16 juta ton 1994-1997 : 1,10 juta ton 1998-2000 : 4,65 juta ton	
2.	1986	0		
3.	1987	120		
4.	1988	0		
5.	1989	464		
6.	1990	30		
7.	1991	179		
8.	1992	634		
9.	1993	0		
10.	1994	876		
11.	1995	3014		
12.	1996	1090		
13.	1997	407		
14.	1998	7100		Sejak September 1998, impor beras bebas dilakukan swasta (importir umum)
15.	1999	5044		
16.	2000	1800		
	Rata-rata	1297		

Source: ICASERD WORKING PAPER No. 45

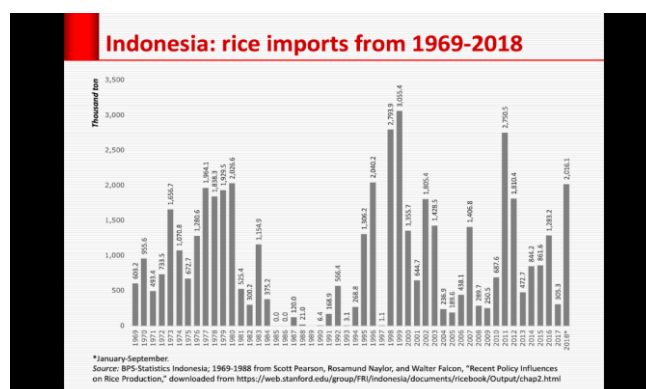
It can be seen from the table above that Indonesia imported rice back in 1987. Rice self-sufficiency only lasted until 1986 (Raditya, 2018). the government cannot implement the planned programs on an ongoing basis because its development is only focused on rice price stability.

Attention to the agricultural sector stalled when rice self-sufficiency was achieved in 1984. The difficulty of maintaining rice self-sufficiency is caused by many factors such as declining agricultural land, declining rice production, seasonal factors, and reduced subsidies for production factors. (Supadi, 2004)

Indonesia returns to importing rice.

After experiencing a period of Rice Self-Sufficiency which was only a temporary compliment, Indonesia finally experienced a period of falling food security. The state defines good food stability if the cost of buying rice that the people can achieve. However, good food security is not only seen through the amount of rice. There are many reasons why Indonesia eventually imports rice again, including (Holipah, 2022):

1. To protect rice supplies and balance rice prices.
2. Indonesia's rice supply is too low to meet the people's needs
3. There are political and economic ties regarding the benefits of importing rice
4. There is a change in the use of agricultural land, which makes rice a complicated item to find



**Source:** Faisal Basri

In the 1990s, Indonesia stepped into a strategy to meet the needs of the Indonesian people by importing rice from other countries. So that in 1995 the level of rice imports belonging to Indonesia experienced a reasonably high increase, as evidenced by the condition that Indonesia received 3 million tons of imported rice from other countries.

This condition exists because the government increases rice imports higher than in other countries. Rice imports in 1999 are said to have reached 5 million tons, reported from sources from the Ministry of Agriculture, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Food Agriculture Organization (Admsari, 2021).

In 1997 and 1988, Indonesia experienced a severe food crisis, which caused a serious economic situation. This crisis was seen in 1998 when the country experienced a rice deficit. According to data from BPS and the Ministry of Agriculture, public consumption is 36 tons higher than rice production of 33 tons.

Therefore, the government implemented a strategy of increasing rice imports to overcome this problem. In addition, data from FAO, BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), and the Ministry of Agriculture also state that in 1999 rice imports reached 5 tons. Furthermore, in 1998, rice imports increased and scored around 6 million tons (Anggraeni).

The occurrence of domestic problems in the economy, food, and politics ultimately caused Suharto to step down from his position as President of the Republic of Indonesia. During his reign, the domestic economic situation regarding food security and rice imports from abroad faced a demanding tempo.

These problems began to subside when the new government, namely the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), in 2004 period. Information sources from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) informed that in 2005 the SBY administration only imported rice below 190,000 tons.

BPS data also shows increased rice imports in 2006 to 438,000 tons. Furthermore, in 2007 there was data that said there was an increase in domestic rice imports to 208%, meaning that Indonesian rice imports in 2007 increased dramatically to 1,406,000 tons and done to dealing with price problems that exist in the domestic market (Holipah, 2022). In the next two years, domestic rice imports have stabilized again, with numbers below 260,000 tons of rice.

The triumph of President Soeharto's administration regarding the ability to restrain rice imports did not last long, less than ten years. The Indonesian government imported hundreds of thousands of tons of rice from abroad then. The number of rice imports increased, which was seen in 1995 when imported 1,300,000 tons, and in 1996 imported 2,000,000 tons of rice.

However, in the following year, no rice imports were carried out. At the end of the Soeharto era, when he was removed from his post as president, rice imports rose sharply to 2,800,000 tons, a record high. This high rice import is said to be a legacy that Suharto gave to the domestic government, and there is another legacy, namely the severity of the economic crisis in the history of the Indonesian government.



Three million tons is the highest number of rice imports, which still exists today. There are lessons from the Soeharto era where the practice of rent-seeking and forms of coercion should not be practiced. So that only a few entrepreneurs have a certificate to import rice (Paipan, 2020).

### **3.5 Suharto's Food Security**

At the 40th anniversary of FAO, Suharto, on behalf of the Indonesian people, gave 100,000 tons of rice which were given to several countries experiencing food crises, especially in African countries. with assistance in the form of food from developed countries can at least make an independent country dependent on the assistance of developed countries (Soeharto).

That assistance needs to be placed on a primary mindset by assisting a newly independent country to improve its capabilities and stand up to that country's capabilities (G. Dwipayana & Nazarudin Sjamsuddin (2003).

At that time, Indonesia's food security was very successful. Suharto was a person who contributed in this regard to the achievement of food security stability from 1984 until 1986 when Souma visited Jakarta (Edoard Souma). During this visit, on behalf of Souma, FAO gave a gold medal as a form of appreciation from FAO.

With a picture of Soeharto appearing on the side and a picture of a farmer growing rice, and the words From Rice Importer to Self Sufficiency, this is an achievement for Indonesia because it has received recognition from the FAO.

When Suharto took over Soekarno's power in the mid-1960s, the economy in Indonesia experienced a decline, and high inflation occurred. The state debt increased, accompanied by an increase in the price of materials on the market, as well as a lack of interest in buying from the public; then the following year, the condition of food began to improve until, in 1984, it was self-sufficient (Ashari & Aprianto, 2015).

When viewed from the advantages of self-sufficiency in rice, it is sufficient for the needs of the Indonesian people, but behind the advantages of self-sufficiency in rice, it also has disadvantages, including:

1. The existence of the fulfillment of rice by the new order government makes it forget about other staple foods in Indonesia
2. Regional food is increasingly being abandoned and replaced with rice
3. Rice as a measure of welfare
4. Agriculture is a mandatory development

### **3.6 Rice Self-Sufficiency in Southeast Asia**

The Asian country mostly has a strong desire for rice self-sufficiency. Since rice in the Asian region has been grown and consumed for thousands of years, it is a fundamental part of the local culture. To date, rice is the most widely grown crop in the region, and until now, it is one of the most critical expenditures for poor households (Dawe et al., 2010).

In the Southeast Asian region, rice is vital, and Southeast Asia is also the economic center of rice. Southeast Asia is the center of the world rice economy. Southeast Asia has been a rice

exporter for the past 110 years (except for a few years between 1967 and 1978). Importing countries, especially those that import most domestic consumption, are exposed to export restrictions and spikes in world prices as they depend on those markets for supply (Rapsomanikis and Sarris, 2008; FAO, IFAD, and WFP, 2011).

Self-sufficiency will be fulfilled if production exceeds consumption demand, so if rice consumption is low and the yield of production can meet the needs of its people, this is one of the first steps for a country to achieve rice self-sufficiency. Most of the efforts to realize rice self-sufficiency focus on the supply side, how to produce more rice.

Increasing rice production can be done through irrigation investments, using new seeds, using more or better fertilizers, using greater mechanization, and higher support prices (Dawe, 2015). Most of the efforts to realize rice self-sufficiency only focus on the supply side, how to produce more rice. An examination of long-term trade data shows that Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia have become consistent rice importers.

Meanwhile, as rice exporters, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar are also relatively consistent in the long run, although this consistency can be disrupted by wars or significant changes in economic policy. In the event of economic nationalization, the 'Burmese Road to Socialism' under General Ne Win sharply reduced rice exports from Myanmar for decades (Dawe, 2013, 3)

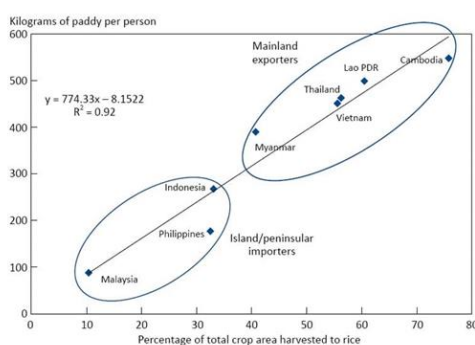


Fig. 1. Rice production per person versus share of crop area devoted to rice, ASEAN countries.

**Sumner:** <https://www.rappler.com/voices/imho/115639-rice-self-sufficiency-geograph>

It can be seen from the characteristics of rice exporting countries, as shown above (on the top right), that many people live in the Southeast Asian region, and the country on the lower left is an island or peninsula. Geographical location also dramatically affects the status differences in the status of net trade (export or import). So that regional countries that get many river deltas and reserve much water and flat soil can make it easier for residents to monitor water use. The area described is appropriate if it is used as agricultural land, especially rice (IRRI, 2013).

The importance of geography can also be seen at the subnational level: southern Thailand, a narrow peninsula, produces short rice to feed its inhabitants, and they must flee from the rest of Thailand. While in the Luzon area of the Central Philippines, the area is fed by the Pampanga River flow; this makes the Luzon region able to produce more than enough rice for its own needs and even export rice to Manila. Japan, Sri Lanka, and Korea, which are

narrow regions or islands, have also been named the leading rice importers in the Asian region.

The policies taken by Thailand and Vietnam are as follows:

a. Thailand's Rice Policy:

The Thai government has two types of policies on rice, namely the General Policy and the Special Policy. The General Policy is as follows (Pambudy et al., 2002):

1. Establishing a research center, this research center aims to be a place for developing new high-yielding varieties that can be adapted to various agroecosystems.
2. They were establishing a Public Warehouse Organization (PWO), a state company founded in 1955, under the Ministry of Trade. PWO has to help producers of agricultural products to get a fair price for their production and to help consumers get a fair price when there is a large enough price difference between producers and consumers.
3. It is establishing a Marketing Organization for Farmers (MOF). MOF is a state company that was founded in 1974. This MOF has activities, namely (a) buying rice/rice to intervene in prices, providing credit and market intervention, (b) during the economic crisis, buying rice from milling companies so that the company can buy more rice than farmers, (c) conducting rice trading business at home and abroad, such as fulfilling tenders from the government and acting as an intermediary between milling companies and traders, and (d) meeting the rice needs of government agencies through tenders, such as for homes, hospitals, armed forces, correctional institutions, and others.

Specific policies carried out by the Government of Thailand are as follows:

1. Paddy Mortgage (Paddy Pawnshop) is a policy managed by the Bank of Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperative (BAAC). Under this policy, farmers will get loans with preferential credit rates of up to 90% of the rice pawned. Since 1999, the Thai government has relaxed this policy by allowing farmers to use rice (besides rice) as collateral for POW or MOF.
2. International Trade Policy, the Thai government assists exporters of agricultural commodities, especially rice, in the form of export credit subsidies.

b. Vietnam's National Rice Policy

Initially, Vietnam was very short in terms of food, especially rice, and in the past, it was a significant rice importing country because the rice economy was shaken and even paralyzed, especially when the United States began to occupy Vietnam. In 1976, Vietnam re-started its rice economy, and its rice productivity experienced a significant increase from the early 1980s. The country of Vietnam began to become a rice exporter in 1990.

The Vietnamese government has policies on rice, namely general and exclusive (particular) policies. The general policies that the Vietnamese government has made include:

1. Maintaining food supplies helps maintain consistency in the social and political fields.
2. Carrying out the development and maintenance of irrigation canals, such as by building dams, aims to minimize flood disasters, especially in the Red River Delta and Mekong River areas.
3. Adding high-yielding rice varieties has been proven by the discovery of 50 new varieties of rice seeds, and these have also been disseminated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam.

The rice economic policies carried out by the Vietnamese government are as follows:

- a. By building rural financial institutions, including 1). VBARD (Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) is the Agricultural and Rural Development Bank. 2). BVP is a bank created for the lower middle class. 3) PCF is a people's credit institution. The purpose of establishing this financial institution is to provide rural credit loans aimed at farmers.
- b. Freeing all taxes for the import of superior seeds is to support technology development.
- c. Cooperating with Thailand on rice export prices and also increasing investment in agricultural research and development
- d. Implementing the determination and limitation of export quotas and prices

Rice exporting countries are likely to have a lot of rice area per person because their land is more suitable if planted with rice crops. Besides that, the intensity of the crop is the number of crops planted per unit on agricultural land is increasing, then the more land used for agriculture or, the more land available per person this causes the population density to be lower. In terms of achieving rice self-sufficiency, island countries have natural disadvantages (Dawe, 2013).

The Philippines and Indonesia were once self-sufficient because of the Green Revolution of high-yielding varieties, irrigation, and fertilizers, which were adopted earlier. The domestic food power with rice importers' household food power will experience a trade-off condition. The enactment of supply restrictions aims to obtain national self-sufficiency and reduce the rate of addiction to the world market.

Poor people who buy rice in the market suffer losses because prices have increased. It happened because of the regulation regarding the increase in local prices, which also decreased household food security. In addition, the high domestic prices also result in other costs such as declining agricultural diversification, poor nutrition, and even affecting the decline in competitiveness in other economic sectors to the extent that higher rice prices lead to higher wages (Dawe, 2006).

### **3.7 The advantages and disadvantages of self-sufficiency in rice**

The rice self-sufficiency policy has advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, rice self-sufficiency is considered the government's surefire way to develop strategic agriculture because it has a broad impact. The positive impacts or advantages of rice self-sufficiency can be formulated, namely:

1. To meet the community's food availability
2. To improve the high quality of community food
3. As well as increasing the high nutritional value of the community, which will have an impact on human resources and the domestic economy
4. Controlling rice imports so that domestic food reserves can be met
5. Increase domestic rice production through green revolution efforts
6. To realize stable domestic food security

Rice self-sufficiency has advantages and disadvantages.

1. The existence of the fulfillment of rice by the new order government makes it forget about other staple foods in Indonesia.
2. Regional food is increasingly being abandoned and replaced with rice
3. Rice as a measure of welfare
4. Agriculture is a mandatory development

#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

During Suharto leadership, during the Suharto leadership, he was very concerned about the quality and stability of rice prices, so he prioritized development in terms of agriculture. Rice production began to increase from time to time. When in 1966, the Agrarian Country became the nickname given to the State of Indonesia. The nickname existed because Indonesia could meet domestic food needs through the rice self-sufficiency project. Indonesia also imports from other countries, especially rice. There are several reasons why Suharto's new order era is said to be a period of rice self-sufficiency. The reasons that made Indonesia achieve the label of self-sufficiency in rice were Agriculture Intensification, the Green Revolution, and Farmers' Guidance.

The target of self-sufficiency in rice is to increase production, especially in terms of food. With this increase, we will be able to improve the nutrition and consumption patterns of the Indonesian people. With this self-sufficiency in the future, there is no need to import rice anymore because it can be seen that the needs of the Indonesian state are adequate in providing reserves for the needs of the community.

Indonesia received the title of self-sufficiency in rice in 1984, but the growth of national rice decreased and caused rice self-sufficiency only until 1986; this happened because of the imbalance in development that only focused on the stability of rice prices, as well as a decrease in agricultural land, a decrease in rice production. Due to seasonal factors that affect rice production, Indonesia re-imported rice in 1990 to meet domestic needs; this added to the situation because there was a crisis in 1997-1998 economic, food, and political crises made Suharto step down from his position as president.

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