Abstract: This research is aimed to develop model and strategy of acceleration of sustainable economic development based on community through self organizing farmer organization by taking example of system of cow-palm oil (SISKA) integration system in Riau. The methods used in achieving that goal are: identifying: (1) the actors related to the implementation of SISKA in Riau; (2) The aims and interests of the actor; (3) The social and institutional basis of farmers; (4) socio-economic network of farmers self-help pattern. Specific target of this first year research result are: institutional model and strategy of empowering of oil palm farmer. The results showed that the institutional structuring of peasant reform era started from farmers and involved many actors. The strategy of structuring focuses on empowering farmers based on ideology and technology. Researchers hope the results of this research have meaning in filling the void of local political.

Keywords: Political dynamics, institutional, farmers

1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy (OTDA) policies implemented in 2001 has led to strategic problems of rapid growth of oil palm plantations, but is not balanced with optimal land use patterns, inefficient distribution of fertilizer to farmers, and institutionalization of social conflict management. This is evident from the fact that so far products that have value only on fresh fruit bunches (TBS), while the optimization of land and the follow-up of grass, lumber and waste have not been utilized. The phenomenon of social conflict, land conversion and peat forest fire intensity is higher in Riau. These conditions have an impact on the economies of local, regional and international communities. The study of Almasdi (2013), Khairul (20014), Isril (2015), CIFOR (2015), and WALHI-Riau indicate that conflict of institutional interests between farmers, business and government (Local) intensity is higher and the impact weakens the economic community, especially self-help farmers. Under these conditions, the Government's discourse to meet 90% of the food of livestock origin through SISKA program and plantation replanting program. These programs are both challenges and opportunities for local communities, especially self-help farmers.

Initial observations have led to allegations that efforts to improve sustainable palm oil productivity and conflict of interest management of actors relate to public policy processes regarding institutional and farmer empowerment. This year's research proposal aims to find a breakthrough model and institutional arrangement strategy based on farmer empowerment. This model and strategy is in response to the challenge of disharmonization of decision-making at the local level that will impact academically and socially related to the acceleration of the nation's economic development in the future. To examine the institutional system, it is reviewed the implementation of SISKA program policies implemented in self-help gardens in Riau.

These institutional issues and empowering farmers have led to an interesting local political-economic phenomenon to be examined more deeply and this is what drives researchers to study institutional strategies and empower farmers in the context of accelerating economic development in Riau. With the guidance of economic-political literature Jeffry A. Frieden, researchers seek to identify the institutions, interests, preferences of actors, empowerment, and the interaction of actors with other informal institutions.

Proceeding International Seminar:
Strengthening Bureaucratic Capacity of Public Administration in The Context of Local Institutions
Until now the researcher's knowledge has no political research using SISKA policy issue and oil palm plantation as entrance to obtain scientific information related to institutional and empowerment at least Riau context. The authors hope that the results of this study will have meaning in filling the void of local political studies. The above studies basically focus on political issues of economic development and plantation policy. The proposed research focuses on institutional models and empowerment strategies at local level using SISKA policy issues that are implemented in self-help gardens as entry points. The study of institutional and empowerment of farmers has not been linked to local political issues. The conceptualization proposed by the above pluralists has been qualified by the theory of "politic politics" and "local politics" and can be used to formulate institutional theoretical framework and empowering self-help farmers in SISKA pattern in Riau.

II. METHOD

The method used in this research is through analytical techniques of Modern Political Economy to identify: (1) Goals and preferences of actors related to the implementation of SISKA policy in Riau; (2) socio-characteristics of farmer groups in Riau; (3) Facility and infrastructure of SISKA farmer group; (4) Bases of institutions and policies related to the SISKA program.

a. Data collection technique

In order to meet the needs of the above research analysis, data obtained from secondary and primary data sources. Secondary data sources are: Research reports, scientific journals, books, Regulations, Riau Pos newspaper, Riau Tribune, Kompas, location map, brochures, leaflets, minutes of meetings, directory data of plantation companies related to SISKA, and websites in-ternet materials. The primary data source in this first year research focused on the results of in-depth interviews, FGDs, observations and documentation in order to capture the potential and identification of internal and external factors of the region and institutions in Riau. Observations were made by making field visits to events related to oil palm policy issues and the SISKA program. These observations include, cooperatives, farmer groups, farm households, visits to plantation sites. The purpose of this observation is to photograph the conditions of the relevant political environment and contain institutional characteristics and empowerment of farmers. In the observation in data obtained in the form of: photos, leaflets, field notes, meeting minutes / meetings, and banner messages

b. In-depth interviews were conducted on informants at the provincial and district levels who knew the linkages of the palm oil policy and SISKA program in Riau. The informants are located in three districts that are considered to have the widest area of oil palm and self-help group of SISKA pattern in Riau, that is; Rokan Hulu, Kampar, Kuantan Singingi, and Siak. The purpose of the interview is: First, to dig deeper empirical basis terakait institutional and farmer empowerment pattern SISKA in Riau; Second, to collect more complete data on the condition and situation of internal and external determinants of oil palm plantation potential and SISKA; And Third, to gain an understanding of how farmers and institutes organize themselves and coalesce with social and financial institutions.

Before selecting the first informant, it is necessary to arrange the map while the SISKA farmer group and program area. In general, this research divides two categories of local institutions, namely government and non-government actors. Government actors at the provincial and district levels such as: the governor (Bappeda), the Regent, the regional secretary, the head of the plantation office, the head of the forestry office, the head of the...
Livestock Service, the national Land Agency (BPN), the Chairman or members of the DPRD. Non-government actors for example, Cooperatives, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), banks, private and state plantation companies, SISKA farmer groups, nucleus farmers, self-help or SISKA plasma. These informants were selected based on their position or reputation at the local level as estate cultivators.

c. Data Analysis Technique

The data collected is then analyzed by using the Modern Political Economy approach which contains four steps as described by Frieden (1991), namely: Firstly, identifying the actors in the context of the implementation of SISKA pattern policy in Riau, and determining what the objectives and interests are. The actors are from the bureaucracy and the farmers. Second, describes the preference process of each actor regarding the policy of oil palm plantation and SISKA implemented in Riau. As it is known that there are at least three patterns of oil palm development policy namely Patterns; Large Private Plantations, Large State Plantations, Smallholder Plantations, Nucleus Corporations (PIRs). Of the three patterns, there are three main issues related to plantation policy and SISKA, namely; Land, productivity, and environment. In determining the options for handling these issues the actors are portrayed as those who like patterns that maximize their profits.

Third, describe how actors organize themselves in achieving productivity goals. This organizing is conducted in order to strengthen bargaining power against other groups and LGs in the framework of SISKA pattern policy formulation in self-help gardens. The actors, including farmers, promote their interests with other groups. The move is aimed at gaining support in strengthening the coalition. In the case of SISKA pattern development in Riau. Fourth, analyze the factors that influence the actors and farmers related to SISKA program in interacting with other social institutions in order to fight for the interest to achieve productivity goals.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As stated in chapter I, the objective of this first year study is to develop models and strategies for accelerating sustainable community-based economic development through institutional arrangement and empowerment by taking the example of a system of cattle-palm oil (SISKA) integration in Riau. In the short term this research aims to find institutional breakthrough models and strategies for empowering farmers in the context of managing oil palm conflicts. Analysis of models and strategies for accelerating sustainable community-based economic development through institutional arrangements and empowerment will apply four steps namely, describing the actors involved and the objectives; Lays out the preferences of each actor; Describes the formation of coalitions by actors; And describes the interaction between actors in fighting for the interest to achieve the goal.

The analysis will focus on social, economic and political issues related to the integration of cattle and oil palm in Riau which contains various groups. These policy issues are the social, economic and political problems faced by farmer groups in interacting with groups and bureaucracies of local government, parliament and companies. This group is the actors involved in promoting institutional breakthroughs and strategies for empowering farmers in the context of managing oil palm conflicts. To organize the discussion, the following sections will be divided into institutional discussions and the empowerment of farmers in self-help patterns of the district administrations.

3.1. The Actors

To identify the actors in the institutional arrangement of the cow-palm oil integer program in Riau it is necessary to group the competing parties, ie the elites who are
supportive, rejecting, and accepting on condition of policy. The dynamics of the policy actors’ responses largely determine the regulatory characteristics, institutions and resources of accelerating local economic development in Riau. First, the support groups are represented by the Bupati, the Livestock Service Office, the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPEDA), the District Government, the Village Government and the Field Farmers (PPL). These reforming actors, for control of the cow-oil palm integration policy and individually or institutionalized, for example, not only rely on assumptions to pursue foreign exchange, but also motivate to pursue the Land Tax (PBB), Land Use Rights (HGU), voice support in the election of the Direct Regional Head (Pilkada-L) as revealed by one of the informants. In this era of reform, the means, support base, and competing actors are increasingly complex and overlapping.

According to the provincial or district government that oil palm plantations are potential areas that must be managed. However, the potential of this oil palm plantation has not been fully optimized either by the community or the government itself. So far, products that have value only on fruit bunches, while grass, midrib, and leaves are still a waste. Therefore the District Government implements the Integration System of Cow - Palm Oil to optimize the potential of oil palm plantation.

Informants again that the Integrated Cow-Palm Oil System is a blend of palm oil plantation management with cattle. The swit coconut plantation is managed so that crop side-yields especially midrib can be available throughout the day for cattle feed which is used as controlling grass / weeds around oil palm plantations, palm fruit carrier and producer of manure as organic fertilizer and biogas. For the District Government, the SISKA program is one of the efforts to accelerate self-sufficiency in beef as well as to increase local own revenue (PAD). Efforts to prosper the community are the main focus of the government utilizing local potential.

Secondly, the group accepts on condition that it is represented by the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in Riau. The DPRD actually has enormous political power as a representation of all the people who are elected through legislative elections (Pileg). Local people’s sovereignty strengthened after the implementation of decentralization for actors who accepted with the terms of the cow-palm integration policy argued that in implementing this program required supervision by the DPRD. According to this informant that the DPRD supervises the stage of budgeting and distribution of cattle, while for redistribution by the government is no longer our domain. Because of these sorts of livestock are sustainable or relayed, the Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Office should increase the field supervisory team to monitor the livestock at the lowest level so that the cattle will not be distributed.

Third, the group refused to be represented by local leaders. After the reform of the local elites it was more open and emphatic in voicing their demands to the public. The pre-reform figures were unable to convey their aspirations. After the reform of these elites became open and loud to convey their demands. The direct interest of these local leaders is not as clear as one of the informants expressed. While indirect interests are only normative, i.e., forming public opinion about the rights of local communities owned by hereditary. Nevertheless, the groups that reject the policy of cow-palm integration have a very high commitment to the region such as fighting for local communal rights not to be violated in plantation establishment.

The number of actors influencing the policy process of Siska-palm oil in Riau varies widely on the institutional basis, the interests and political resources that belong to each group. Each group of actors strives for their political goals and preferences to be achieved. Therefore, the competition among actors not only occurs between groups such as

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Strengthening Bureaucratic Capacity of Public Administration in The Context of Local Institutions
supportive groups by refusing but also in groups that support or reject the policy of oil palm plantations. To that end, this figure follows carefully every issue of plantation development from the beginning in the open until today.

3.2. Actor Interests

In the implementation of the system of cow-palm oil integration system to the self-help farmers, local actors have a number of economic and political considerations. According to informants, the bureaucrats in the Riau provincial government in this case are ambivalent especially after the reform era and the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization policies. Institutionally in the ORBA period, more pursuit of foreign exchange and livestock productivity. In the reform era shifted in addition to foreign exchange and productivity also trying to pursue how SISKA program can improve the welfare of the community, especially the farmers-breeder self-help pattern. According to informants bureaucrats that SISKA program is one of the efforts of acceleration of self-sufficiency of beef as well as the increase of Original Regional Income (PAD). Efforts to prosper the community is the main focus of government that utilizes local potential and organize institutions and empower farmers, especially self-help patterns.

In addition, self-help farmers have "input-market" and "consumption market" interests, while the "output market" is so open. Input farmers market is cow and plantation seeds. Because through livestock germs and (broad) land will be expected to increase the income of farmers' families either incorporated or not incorporated in farmer groups .. According to the farmers that SISKA program has increased the income of the farmer's family although on certain limits limited. As an illustration of the contribution of integration Cow-palm oil to the average income of farm households is Rp.20.000.000 / per year. Before applying this program only an average of Rp.10.000.000 / per tahun. Contribute amount of income is certainly determined by the number of cattle and the prevailing prices.

According to informants, before attempting livestock integrated with oil palm his opinion depends only on the production of oil palm plantations. The farmers of the average self-help pattern have an area of approximately 2 to 3 hectares of oil palm plantation / KK with widest 8 hectares with income Rp.2.000.000 / bulan. In the economic conditions of this family, it is possible for farmers to save. In meeting urgent family needs such as school children's needs, the need for treatment is usually the farmers are indebted to the "haves". However, with the SISKA program, farmers can meet the urgent need by selling livestock or saving the proceeds from the sale of cattle in such a way, especially during the holidays. Then, respondents from the farmer group stated that raising cattle was able to open employment opportunities, 90% of respondents said less than 5 people / ha can accommodate the workforce he commitment of the local government to improve the welfare of the community, especially the self-help pattern is evident from the budget allocation provided. Budget for the distribution of cattle to the community in 2012 with a target of 921 head of budget is Rp. 6,822,509,000.00 with an estimated unit price is approximately Rp. 7,407,718.00 in 2013 with target of 600 head of budget Rp. 4,508,502,000.00 estimate the unit price is Rp.7,514,170.00 in 2014 target 700 head with budget Rp. 5,410,562,000.00 with unit price Rp. 7,729,374.00 and in 2015 with a target of 800 head of budget Rp.6,492,674,000.00 unit price is estimated around Rp.8,115,842.00. However, only realized in 2012 and 2013 alone while the budget for 2014, 2015, and even 2016 no budget.

The management of "livestock breeding" program in Rokan Hulu District is the authority of the Department of Fisheries and Livestock. The process begins with the
formation of Regulation of Rokan Hulu Regent No. 21 of 2012 on the pattern of cattle returns. In the application of Fisheries and Husbandry Office of Rokan Hulu Regency as a leading sector. In order to implement the decree of Rokan Hulu, Fisheries and Livestock Rokan Hulu create SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) of gaduhan cattle by issuing Decree of the Head of Department of Fisheries and Livestock Rokan Hulu District Number: Kpts 524.1 / Diskannak / Year 2012 on Pattern Returns Gaduhan Cow in Rokan Hulu, which is derived from the Regent of Rokan Hulu Regulation No. 21 2012Tentang Pattern Returns Gaduhan Livestock in Rokan Hulu.Menurut informant that the process began by compiling a data group of farmers who will receive assistance with meyesuakan cattle farmer groups with the number of seeds Cattle that will be distributed into the activities or programs SKPD Dinas Fisheries and Livestock, because our guidelines exist on the strategic plan. It will then be submitted to BAPPEDA for budget creation and authorized in APBD. So on the planning of this rowdy in the following years.

3.3. Farmers Resources

Implementation of cow-palm oil integration policy in the reform era and OTDA, besides characterized by policy actors, farmers' resources have an important role in policy environment variables. Farmers have diverse interests, various educational backgrounds. In the pre-reform era, the diversity of social settings is buried. After the reform, this condition was revealed by the farmers more open and dynamic. So the government (Daerah) should be responsive to be considered in the policy process. The potential for diversity of this social base if not organized within certain limits can be a source of social tension. Therefore, efforts to democratize local politics are a common imperative in the policy of cattle-palm integration in Riau.

Farmers are a rational party, this actor seeks to maximize his interests in raising cattle. In order to achieve these goals, these farmers compete to instill influence in the process of policy and social life everyday society. Success in achieving the goal is determined by among others by the resources it has for example the level of education, experience in farming, land, production facilities, family consumption and marketing. This primary condition affects the low awareness of farmers in supporting the system of cow-palm oil integration system.

The next question is why farmers within certain limits still survive in support of the cow-palm integration program, although the level of education and skills and experience are incorporated into limited farmer groups. This fact occurs because informants assess production facilities such as seeds, livestock feed and plantation land is still available. In addition, the number of family members borne by the farmers turned out to be a rational reason as respondents answered in the interview. According to informants (whether incorporated in the farmer group or not joining) that in meeting urgent family needs, farmers often depend on existing livestock production. This is possible because of open marketing access support.

Institutionally, as long as it can be observed that the analysis of support for the above mentioned cow palm-oil integration policy will be viable if the farmers' social conditions are handled by the intervention of the government (Daerah) in the form of institutional guidance means that there is regulatory support (not just budgeting) The division of labor and coordination among related institutions and the focus of activities to empower farmers in the context of the program. Until 2017, the coaching program has been relatively run but only done by PPL with frequency 2 times a year through farmer group approach.

Still according to the respondents that the pattern of utilization of agricultural waste and oil palm plantations already running in accordance with the potential that exists.
Agricultural waste is used to meet cattle feeds. The types of agricultural waste that farmers use, especially those incorporated in farmer groups in the form of rice straw, corn straw, sweet potato and sweet potato straw.

Furthermore, when viewed from the system of feeding cattle by grazing on oil palm plantations. This means that farmers self-help patterns utilize oil palm leaves, grasses, weeds that are available on oil palm plantations. Farmers release cattle during the day and at night at livestock. From the respondents' information in this research, it appears that the policy of cow-palm integration has been running by utilizing the available feed in oil palm plantations. But the fact of this research has not explained the respondent's answer will utilization of technology in the utilization of waste for animal feed. According to the respondents, the pattern of utilization of agricultural waste above have not utilize technology. Therefore the power and yield of agricultural waste available not yet optimal. This condition explains why the policy of coaching applied by the government (Daerah) can be said not yet optimal. Optimization of coaching is largely determined by the institutional and strategy used in the implementation of cow palm-oil integration systems.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

At the superstructure level, the big issue in establishing farmer institutions lies in how to democratize local political actors in the regional autonomy era collectively presents farmers' issues in local policy processes. Prior to reform in Indonesia, including in Riau, the pattern of institutional arrangement of farmers centered on farmer institutions in the village. After the Reformation, the direction of farmers' institutional arrangement has shifted to the interests of farmers in rural areas. Organizational strategy of farmer self-help pattern centered on the ability of local government to convince central and local actors in establishing beef cattle industry and animal feed optimization. This regional government effort requires a support structure in the form of institutional arrangement of farmers that is government regulation that can guarantee the implementation of empowerment program. The farmer institution is directed to three things: local rules of play, social institutions of farmers and capacity building of farmers, science and technology resources in a sustainable way. Some of these steps are expected to open wider farmers' access to decision-making processes at the household and public levels. At the infrastructure level, farmer group leaders play a major role in encouraging shared awareness of farmers to be willing to utilize plantation and livestock resources to improve farmers' processing efficiency and household income.

REFERENCES


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