



## The Innovation of Indonesia's Resource Empowerment Program to Accelerate the National Capacity in Facing Global Challenges

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### Abstract

This study aims to describe the empowerment of Indonesian resources under the leadership of the Presidential Staff Office of the Republic of Indonesia (KSP) in facing global challenges. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The subjects are various parties involved in the innovation of empowering Indonesian resources under the leadership of KSP. The method used to collect research data is documentation, interviews, and observation. Data analysis in this study used an interactive model. The results of the study indicate that the innovations in Indonesia's resource empowerment program under the leadership of KSP include (1) innovations in the food sector, (2) innovations in the energy sector, and (3) innovations in the field of community empowerment. Various innovations under the leadership of KSP have been carried out to maintain Indonesia's resilience and independence in the fields of food, energy, and human resources to face the challenges of crises, global challenges, and the uncertainties of the modern world.

## Inovasi Program Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Indonesia untuk Percepatan Kapasitas Nasional Menghadapi Tantangan Global

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan inovasi pemberdayaan sumber daya Indonesia di bawah kepemimpinan Kantor Staf Presiden Republik Indonesia (KSP) dalam menghadapi tantangan global. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Subyeknya adalah berbagai pihak yang terlibat dalam inovasi pemberdayaan sumber daya Indonesia di bawah kepemimpinan KSP. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data penelitian adalah dokumentasi, wawancara, dan observasi. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan model interaktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa inovasi program pemberdayaan sumber daya Indonesia di bawah kepemimpinan KSP meliputi (1) inovasi di bidang pangan, (2) inovasi di bidang energi, dan (3) inovasi di bidang pemberdayaan masyarakat. Berbagai inovasi di bawah kepemimpinan KSP telah dilakukan untuk menjaga ketahanan dan kemandirian Indonesia di bidang pangan, energi, dan sumber daya manusia guna menghadapi kompleksitas krisis, tantangan global, dan ketidakpastian dunia modern.

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## INTRODUCTION

There are global crises that have spread to various parts of the world, and this has caused pessimism in many countries. The crises in question are the energy crisis, the food crisis, and the financial crisis. These are happening in many countries. The energy crisis will be a global challenge in the long term (Limani et al., 2021; Singh & Ru, 2022) affordable, and efficient energy sources are inevitable for a sustainable world. Energy crisis, especially the poor access and affordability, demand–supply mismatches, energy inequality, and high dependence on non-renewable energy sources, are the challenges before the attainment of clean energy goals for sustainable development. The 5-year review from the adoption of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Therefore, it is important for each country to pay attention to energy management and utilization (Salameh et al., 2021). A country's ability to anticipate global issues, such as the energy, food, and financial crises. is an important capacity in order to defend it from the threats posed by these problems.

The current, ongoing world crises also pose challenges in the context of Indonesia. The challenges it faces are not much different from the problems that are now besetting the rest of the world. Indonesia actually has the potential in terms of resources, both natural and human, to overcome the threats caused by the crises. However, the problem is that the role and utilization of Indonesian human resources is not yet optimal. Therefore, it is important to establish innovations in human resource management. This is according to the results of research conducted by Indrawati & Kuncoro (2021) & Muslimin et al. (2021) who have stated that Indonesia needs to improve the quality of its human resources in an effort to cope with disruption and the global economy.

The Indonesian economy, based on gross domestic product (GDP), is ranked 15th out of 193 countries (World Economic League Table, 2021); this position falls within the very good category but this is not matched by other indi-

ces. Indonesia's Human Capital Index (HCI) indicates that it is ranked 96th out of 174 countries (World Bank, 2021). Its Human Development Index (HDI) means it is ranked 107th out of 189 countries (UNDP, 2020). Its Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI) means it is ranked 65th out of 134 countries (INSEAD, 2021). Its Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks it as 87th out of 132 countries (World Intellectual Property Organization or WIPO, 2021), 2021). Finally, according to the Global Competitiveness Index (GII), Indonesia is ranked 50th out of 141 countries (GCR, 2019). This means there is both potential and a challenge to Indonesia to improve its human resources.

Currently, and for the next few years into the future, there are ten trends which range from (1) an energy resource crisis, (2) economic innovation, (3) improving human resources, (4) 100 year life expectancy, (5) climate change, (6) the rise of China, (7) the future of the individual, (8) the expansion of remarkable science, (9) security threats, and (10) the future of globalization (Canton, 2006). These trends create challenges for every country and it is important for them to be able to meet these challenges.

The changing trends of global life for a country like Indonesia create challenges that need to be addressed immediately. There are five of these challenges, namely: (1) developing the ability to adapt to the changes that occur; (2) developing the ability to develop rapid responses on all fronts; (3) the need for courage in taking risks for the constitutional enactment of every policy; (4) the need to be ready to take risks in dealing with the complexities caused by globalization; and (5) the need to be responsive to surprises that will occur due to technological advances.

To overcome these global challenges, it is necessary to employ some strategic measures. In accordance with President Jokowi's directives and speeches at the annual session of the People's Consultative Assembly in 2022, there are five focused agendas for 2023, namely: (1) strengthening the quality of outstanding human resources who are productive, innovative, and competitive; (2) accelerating the develop-

ment of infrastructure that supports economic transformation; (3) strengthening the effectiveness of the implementation of bureaucratic reform and the simplification of regulations; (4) implementing industrial revitalization by encouraging down streaming; and (5) encouraging the development and expansion of the green economy.

In addition, the role of universities is very important in preparing outstanding and competitive human resources. Universities have a role in producing future leaders. They become centers of learning and culture and are also agents of change, and guardians of life values.

These various problems are also part of the strategic issues that are monitored, evaluated, and resolved by the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the KSP). This is based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No.83 of 2019, according to which the KSP has the task of providing support to the President and Vice President in carrying out the management of the national priority programs, political communication, and management of strategic issues.

The national priority program is a further elaboration of the direction of national policies and strategies and is a development agenda contained in the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan and the Government Work Plan for the current year which form a pathway towards achieving themes, policy directions and development strategies.

Political communication includes managing communication strategies, government and public relations, media, information dissemination strategies, communication strategies within the institution of the President, and digital sovereignty. Communication with the general public is carried out in a measured and planned manner. Strategic issues are comprehensive problems with national priority programs and the President's directives which, in their implementation, experience obstacles. In this case, the task of the KSP is to carry out debottlenecking to unravel and resolve problems.

In light of the explanation that has been presented above, the problem is as follows: How can Indonesia innovate in empowering its resources under the leadership of the KSP in order to face global challenges? In line with the formulation of this problem, this study aims to describe these innovations under the leadership of the KSP as Indonesia to deal with global challenges.

## METHODS

The research approach used in this study is qualitative descriptive (Toro et al., 2013; Zurqoni et al., 2018). This qualitative approach aims to obtain an in-depth overview of the innovations in empowering Indonesian resources under the leadership of the KSP in order to face global challenges. The subjects in this study were all parties involved in implementing these innovations.

The data collection methods used in this study were documentation, interviews, and observations (Creswell, 2017; Flick et al., 2017). The documentation referred to in this study resulted from meetings related to the empowering innovations under the leadership of the KSP during the time it has been led by General TNI (Ret.) Dr. Moeldoko. Interviews for this research were conducted openly with the parties related to the innovations by the KSP being studied. Observations in this study were carried out by examining every phenomenon in the field related to the problems that became the focus of this research. Observations in this study were carried out using a monitoring database owned by the KSP regarding the phenomena of the threat of food crises, energy crises, and the phenomena of weak community empowerment. In addition, the researcher also made direct observations at locations, such as in Sumberklampok Village, Gerogak Sub-district, Buleleng District in the Province of Bali and in Laipori Village, East Sumba District, in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. The researcher also made observations at universities and research institutes. In addition, phenomena related to the problems in this study through the activities of the KSP were also observed.

The data analysis in this study used an interactive analysis model (Miles et al., 2018), which included data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the drawing of conclusions. The analysis was carried out simultaneously and cyclically.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion in this study are focused on innovations that can be implemented as alternatives in overcoming various problems that occur. They are focused on innovation in the fields of food, energy, and community empowerment. Innovations in these three fields are strategic steps that can be taken to overcome various crisis issues that hit the world. An explanation of each of these innovations is presented below.

### Innovation in the Food Sector

One of the important issues facing every country is the possibility of a food crisis. Currently, every country faces threats in the food sector. Therefore, it is important for them to implement innovations in this sector. The innovation described in this study is to use a substitute for wheat, namely sorghum. Sorghum can be used as an alternative to overcome food problems in each region (Talanca & Andayani, 2013).

Sorghum is capable of being an innovation in dealing with the threat of a world food crisis. It is currently grown in various parts of the world, especially in semi-arid areas (Pontieri et al., 2012). This is important because Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the prolonged export ban imposed a number of wheat producing countries. The producer countries in question, such as Kazakhstan, banned wheat exports until September 30, 2022. Similarly, Kyrgyzstan, India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Serbia and Ukraine have banned exports until December 31, 2022. Therefore, sorghum is a viable innovation. It can be used to reduce Indonesia's dependence on imports of wheat and corn. This is because sorghum can be a staple food for people in Africa and Asia (Ratnavathi & JV, 2014) the consumption of

this cereal is decreasing due to easy availability of rice and wheat through public distribution system and easy methods of processing and cooking of fine cereals (such as rice; Pontieri et al., 2014).

Sorghum innovation in the food sector is important. In addition, examinations of the issue of sorghum as a substitute food and for environmental security has been carried out by several researchers. This accords with a study by Pontieri et al. (2021) that stated that sorghum is a healthy and functional food that is suited to the challenges of today's environmental issues. This is also supported by the view of Khoddami et al. (2021) that sorghum seeds have become a staple food for 500 million people in 30 African and Asian countries. Based on this, it can be said that sorghum has the potential to maintain a country's food security.

The potential of sorghum as a food security innovation for a nation is also supported by the results of previous research. Adebo, 2020 and Thilakarathna et al. (2022) have stated that sorghum is a crop that is resistant to drought and harsh climate and it has also been known as a staple food for the people of Africa and other developing countries. Furthermore, sorghum can be used as a functional food ingredient and for health purposes worldwide (Rashwan et al., 2021). Based on these views, it can be said that it is important that sorghum be used as a food innovation in Indonesia.

The function of sorghum as a staple food to overcome a food crisis is also supported by the results of research by Noerhartati et al. (2020) who found that sorghum could be used for food reserves and for national food security in the face of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This stock of sorghum can be stored in the form of grains, rice, flour, soft brand sorghum, and various other processed forms. Basically, sorghum had the potential to be used as a food security innovation in the face of the food crisis that hit the world caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to the potential of sorghum because it can grow in relatively dry areas, its high nutritional content means it can be used as an alternative for food security. This accords with the results of the study by Dicko et al.

(2006) notably in Sub-Saharan Africa because of its good adaptation to hard environments and its good yield of production. Among important biochemical components for sorghum processing are levels of starch (amylose and amylopectin) which explains that sorghum contains both micro and macro nutrients. In addition, sorghum also contains resistant starch which is very suitable for obese people, and it can also be used as an alternative food for gluten-intolerant people. Furthermore, sorghum has been used as food in both developing and developed countries.

Sorghum is the food of the future that will make the independence and food security of the Indonesian nation a reality. Sorghum plants need to be widely cultivated in Indonesia. However, sorghum production around the country basically still needs to be increased (Talanca & Andayani, 2013). Sorghum is a stubborn plant that can live anywhere, under any conditions, even in areas that lack water. For this reason, the KSP has initiated and campaigned for a sorghum cultivation program in East Sumba District in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara, more precisely in Laipori Village with an area of 3,200 hectares and in Ngohung Village covering an area of 800 hectares. Sorghum has proven capable of flourishing on marginal and critical land. Thus, it can be cultivated under such conditions (Pramukyana et al., 2021). Until now, marginal land can be transformed into productive land which is projected to produce IDR 50 million per year from a harvest of 15 tons of sorghum. In addition, currently the development of sorghum has spread from the provinces of West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, East Java, to Lampung. In East Nusa Tenggara, the productivity of sorghum is 3-4 tons per hectare. Meanwhile in Java, it is 4-5 tons per hectare and this can still be increased.

For this, President Jokowi has provided support as evidenced by sorghum planting event he attended on June 2, 2022. In addition, the President has specifically ordered the development of a roadmap for the production and downstreaming of sorghum until 2024 in order to deal with a food crisis.

The leadership of the KSP in innovation and development of sorghum is a futuristic idea that addresses the problem of alternative food availability in the future. Preparations for the disasters caused by the La Nina and El Nino climate phenomena have been good, and sorghum can grow even in dry places. Sorghum is an alternative which can handle the worst conditions of nature. If you are only trapped in the circumstances that exist today without thinking about the future, food crises and hunger will become a serious threat to the Indonesian people. Alternative food substitution and cultivation diversification are now considered a necessity because Indonesia cannot merely content itself with the current situation with rice as its staple crop. Rice can only grow in certain climatic conditions and needs adequate irrigation. If problems are not anticipated with food substitution and diversification of crop cultivation, it is very likely that food crises will quickly befall the country.

#### **Innovation in the Energy Sector**

The next innovation that can be used as a strategy for dealing with the global crisis applies to the energy sector. Innovations in the energy sector in the form of electric vehicles have been attractive to researchers, companies, and policy makers in various countries (Feng & Magee, 2020). Indeed, electric cars have become a global issue (Buranelli de Oliveira et al., 2022). Indonesia has great potential for the development of these types of environmentally friendly vehicle. The following are some of the potentials that Indonesia can use in terms of innovation in the energy sector.

Innovations in the energy sector, such as electric vehicles, are innovations that have attracted the attention of countries around the world. The reason for this is that the development of urban communities also causes various problems in a range of ways, such as health, politics, economics, and of course energy. Therefore, cities must create energy-friendly infrastructure (Del Pero et al., 2021) safety, water, transport and energy consumption. For this reason, to achieve sustainable urbanization, cities must generate better employment oppor-

tunities, expand the necessary infrastructure, ensure equal access to services, preserve the natural assets within the city and surrounding areas. In this context, even in motorsport (particularly in FIA). One of the innovations that needs to be developed in the energy sector is electric cars which are seen as a solution to the overuse of conventional fuel (Jones, 2019). Electric cars are an energy-saving solution (Kubiczek & Hadasik, 2021).

Electric cars are seen as a solution that can overcome energy problems and address environmental issues. This accords with Petrović et al. (2020) who explained that electric cars have a major impact on overcoming energy problems by replacing the use of fossil fuels. In the context of Indonesia, it is also necessary to replace cars that use petroleum with electric cars (Aziz et al., 2020). This is important, because petroleum is a non-renewable fuel.

First, Indonesia has tremendous resources related to supporting the creation and production of electric vehicles. This accords with Wicaksono & Aprianingsih (2021) who stated that the potential for electric cars in Indonesia is wide open and sales of electric cars have also increased. This potential can make Indonesia a center for electric vehicle innovation, such as electric car production at the global level. This means that, in this case, Indonesia is not a spectator, but rather a major player in the development of electric cars for the world.

Second, there is the acceleration of the use of electric vehicles. In this case, the level of usage needs to be accelerated by the government, specifically by the President who needs a policy on the use of electric vehicles such as a Presidential Instruction related to their use, especially in the operations of government. Thus, innovation in the energy sector will accelerate so that Indonesia will become a strong country in facing the global crisis.

Third, electric cars are not as complicated as one might think. There is a notion that has arisen in society that electric vehicles are complicated or not as simple as motorcycles and cars that run on conventional fuel.

Before anyone else discussed electric cars, the Presidential Chief of Staff had started collaborating and planning with Sebelas Maret University (UNS) and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) to design and produce electric cars. This initiation sparked participation by companies and universities in research and the creation of electric cars. Universities, in terms of the creation of electric cars, have an important role to play in preparing excellent and advanced human resources with good character (Dreeskandar & Pandjaitan, 2020). In this case, through the car manufacturer called Mobil Anak Bangsa (MAB), the Presidential Chief of Staff also started by introducing the production of electric cars ranging from electric buses, electric garbage trucks, electric motorcycles, to the metropod which is an electric vehicle with the capacity to transport nine people.

Supporting the realization of environmentally friendly energy requires the support of all parties, especially banking which has been the main sector to support the purchasing mechanism. The Presidential Chief of Staff encourages banking commitments in realizing a more environmentally friendly economy and finance system. One kind of support is by encouraging the growth of the electric vehicle industry in Indonesia. Banks and corporations, as major players in the financial sector, play an important role in the development of an electric vehicle ecosystem. Both must have the same awareness and synergize with each other to finance the electric vehicle industry and consumers in Indonesia. Currently, there is still an assumption that electric cars are expensive. For this reason, it takes the commitment of banks and corporations to give support by financing the electric vehicle industry and consumers. In this case, the Ministry of Finance has played an important role in the acceleration program for electric cars through the exemption of electric vehicles with battery and fuel cell technology or hydrogen from the sales tax on luxury goods with the value of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM) 0% (Rahardiansyah, 2021).

The development of an electric vehicle ecosystem in Indonesia still faces a number of challenges. Nur & Kurniawan (2021) have stated that Indonesia has tended to lag behind other countries in the widespread use of electric vehicles. Among the reasons for this is the emergence of a dilemma in determining what things need to be developed first. Namely, the choice between the acceleration of the production of electric vehicles or the availability of supporting facilities, such as battery charging stations. If the vehicles are built on a mass scale but the charging stations don't exist yet, it becomes a problem. If the charging stations are built but the growth in electric cars has not been good, then it is also a problem: no one wants to invest. To unravel this problem, there needs to be intervention by the government, namely by transitioning and converting the use of conventional vehicles to electric vehicles. Currently, the government is starting to test this at the Ministry of Transportation. Later the same thing will be done at other ministries and agencies.

The KSP drives the government's efforts to prepare Presidential Instructions to accelerate the use of electric vehicles, especially in terms of government offices using them. Previously, as an initiative by the leadership of the KSP and with its encouragement, the government issued Presidential Regulation No.55 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of the Battery-Based Electric Motor Vehicle Program for Road Transportation.

This Presidential Regulation has three dimensions that must be understood together, namely its environmental and conservation aspect, its energy efficiency and security aspect, and then the aspect of increasing industrial capacity and competitiveness. With the first aspect, namely environmental and conservation issues, it has become important for industries that operate in the realm of electric vehicle energy. The environmental aspect of Presidential Decree No.55 of 2019 is a challenge for industries that are related to electric two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles. This is in line with Indonesia's commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 2030 to 29 percent. The

central government has a very strong zest for reducing exhaust emissions to zero percent by 2060. The second aspect, namely energy efficiency and security, is equally important in terms of accelerating the presence of electric vehicles on Indonesia's highways. This is to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels which has reached 1.8 million barrels of oil per day. Indonesia can only produce about 700,000 barrels and still imports approximately 60 percent of what it needs. The existence of this energy transition will be able to make Indonesia more efficient. As for the third aspect, it is to put more pressure on global competitiveness, so that Indonesia can compete with developed countries that have prioritized electric vehicles; for conventional vehicles, Indonesian has only been a market for other producers around the world.

The innovation by the leadership of the KSP in the development of electric vehicles is to take advantage of the momentum to make a big leap for the Indonesian nation so it can become one of the developed countries. Looking at the current condition of the conventional automotive industry, Indonesia will not be able to catch up with the progress made by the Japanese and European nations. The momentum of the collective awareness of alternative energy in transportation must be utilized to make the development of the electric vehicle industry in Indonesia take a leap forwards. When it comes to energy saving, all countries have the same position and view, but if you take advantage of this as a form of momentum, not all countries know or need that momentum.

### **Innovation in the Field of Community Empowerment**

Agrarian reform and social forestry received attention from the President in a state speech before the People's Consultative Assembly in 2022. The KSP specifically oversees the acceleration of the implementation of land redistribution and legalization as well as community economic empowerment and the resolution of agrarian conflicts in the context

of agrarian reform. This accords with what Pratama (2019) has stated about how forest management has shifted from state management to community and community-based management so that they access the benefits of forest products equitably. The progress is that land redistribution has reached 1.1 million hectares (as of June 2022) from the target of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 4.5 million hectares and as many as 7.68 million parcels (as of June 2022) have been legalized.

In 2022 and in the year ahead, the KSP will focus on encouraging the integration of cross-ministerial and cross-institutional programs for community economic empowerment activities in areas of agrarian reform and social forestry. The KSP encourages the acceleration and expansion of the establishment of traditionally-owned forests (*Hutan Adat*) as part of the social forestry scheme. The progress of the achievement of the social forestry program at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is 4.92 million hectares (as of June 2022) of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) target of 12.7 million hectares.

Since 2016-2022, the KSP has received 1,504 complaints related to cases of agrarian conflicts or land disputes in various sectors, such as: plantations, forestry, infrastructure, transmigration and others. This accords with the explanation by Adiansah et al. (2021) regarding how agrarian conflict is one of the types of conflicts that continues to occur in Indonesia and each year these have increased significantly. The KSP continues to encourage the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency to handle cases outside forest areas, and it encourages the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to handle cases inside forest areas. Collaboration across ministries and agencies is a strategy that has been orchestrated by the KSP thus far. Everything is still running and is in progress. The role of the KSP is to accelerate the implementation of this agrarian reform and social forestry until 2024.

At the regulatory level, the draft amendment to Presidential Regulation No.86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform and the Draft Presidential Regulation on the Acceleration of Social Forestry are being finalized. This is important because, thus far, agrarian reform is still considered to be progressing slowly (Salim et al., 2021). All ministries and agencies work together to strengthen policies in accelerating agrarian reform and social forestry to improve the people's welfare.

The concept of agrarian reform according to Presidential Regulation No.86 of 2018 is asset reform and access reform. Asset management is a realignment of control, ownership, use and utilization of land in order to create justice in the field of land control and ownership. Access compliance is the provision of opportunities for access to capital and other assistance to the subjects of this agrarian reform in order to improve their welfare based on land use, which is also known as community empowerment. The ultimate goal of agrarian reform is (1) reducing inequality, control, ownership, use and utilization of land (P4T), and (2) increasing farmers' income and welfare. This accords with Mungkasa (2014) who stated that, at its essence, the aim of agrarian reform is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people through a more equitable distribution of farmers' sources of livelihoods in the form of land.

In a case study of agrarian reform in Sumberklampok Village, Gerogak Sub-district, Buleleng District, in Bali Province, the KSP has carried out strategic interventions to resolve 61 years of agrarian conflicts and integrate community empowerment programs.

The residents of Sumberklampok Village and the Farmer's Group had had only uncertainty with regard to their land rights since 1960. The land they used for living and farming coincided with the land use rights (HGU) of companies and the local government. The intervention of the KSP in the first phase through a series of typology-based coordination meetings resulted in Sumberklampok being the first locus of goals and



success. The certificates resulting from the agrarian conflict resolution in Buleleng were finally handed over by the President on September 21, 2021 as part of the agenda for submitting the certificates of land redistribution at Bogor Palace.

In the second phase, through orchestration with ministries and institutions carried out by the KSP, the community empowerment program in Sumberklampok Village was realized and became a pilot. This integration was in the form of activities from ministries and institutions in Sumberklampok Village, namely 11 activities run by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, four activities run by the Ministry of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, five run by the Ministry of Agriculture, one activity run by the Ministry of Villages and Settlements for Disadvantaged Regions, and social mapping was conducted

by the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.

Table 1 above presents a description of community empowerment as a result of agrarian reform products initiated and orchestrated by the KSP through integration with programs in ministries and institutions with funding totaling close to IDR 10 billion. Community empowerment programs that have been affected by agrarian conflicts, and land rights issuing leading to unclear ownership status, need to be encouraged and can be expanded elsewhere. These various empowerments will not only improve the economic status of the community but also improve the quality of human resources through various upskilling and reskilling programs. Of course, this is done to strengthen the resilience of the Indonesian nation in the face of various threats and global crises.

**Table 1.** Community Empowerment Program of Agrarian Reform Results in Sumberklampok Village

No	Empowerment Program
1	15 counseling units for main actors
2	1 biofloc assistance
3	1 vocational education participant
4	150 training people from marine fisheries communities
5	1 group disseminating information, fostering growth, and institutional development
6	4 KUB and 5 people training on seaweed, lobster cultivation, biofloc system cultivation
7	Assistance for fishers with insurance premiums, marine tourism facilities and infrastructure in the form of 1 tourist boat, access to capital from the Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institute (LPMUKP)
8	50 micro enterprises facilitated with assistance for business improvement through People's Business Credit equipped with 2 Facilitators
9	Strengthening farmer groups and cooperatives
10	Non-Physical & Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for training and mentoring/5 trainings as needed
11	100 livestock expansion assistance (cattle)
12	15,700 doses of animal reproduction optimization
13	25kg/ha corn cultivation for food
14	2,400 trees for unripe coconut expansion
15	1 training on management of village-owned enterprises

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results and discussions that have been presented, it can be concluded that the innovation of Indonesia's resource empowerment program under the leadership of the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (KSP) in order to face global challenges includes innovations in the food sector, the energy sector, and the field of community empowerment.

Alternatives that offer various innovative solutions do not just come out of thin air; they come from being careful and observant as every existing momentum is examined. In a food crisis situation, solutions are not only driven by crops and staple foods at that time, but also by seeing the potential for disastrous droughts that make food substitution and diversification of crop cultivation necessary.

In the context of developing electric vehicles, it is not just about looking at the energy-saving aspects, but also seeing momentum as a spur to compete in preparing, producing, and developing the electric vehicle industry. When competing with the conventional automotive industry, Indonesia is still lagging far behind Japan and Europe. The Indonesian nation must become involved in progress in all respects, and not just be a spectator and connoisseur of the electric vehicle industry.

In situations where there is agrarian conflict, it is not just about resolving land issues by distributing certificates. Indeed, it also about developing the potential of the existing resources by increasing community prosperity through the expansion of programs. The people who, for decades, have not been clear regarding the status of land rights and are involved in agrarian conflicts, are those who are predominately poor and vulnerable to poverty. The KSP looks carefully at this by orchestrating and integrating programs from ministries and agencies to bring the results of agrarian reform to the communities.

The leaps necessary in a crisis situation need to be made by looking at the existing gaps and momentum. Exploiting momentum

in the right situations and conditions is the key to success. The innovations carried out by the KSP can be a trigger or booster for the younger generation in increasing competence through research and applications in food self-reliance and security, development of electric vehicles, community resource development programs, and various other fields.

The various innovations carried out by the KSP are basically intended to make the independence of the Indonesian nation a reality so that it becomes self-sufficient and not dependent on other nations. It is, at the same time, an effort to create a strong and sturdy nation in the midst of the complexities of a world that is full of uncertainty.

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