

HONF

Lab.2.Lab: UPLOAD version 0.1-0.6

P.A.D.I (Paradigm of antidotes to deconstruct the infrastructures)



HONF COLLECTIVE PERFORMANCE

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THE COLLECTIVE AND THE INDIVIDUAL GEOGRAPHIES

Paradigm

Beautiful lands

The Indonesian archipelago extends from 6° N to 11° S latitude and from 95° to 141° E longitude or approximately 2,000 km from north to south and 5,000 km from east to west. With more than 17,000 islands, including five of the world's largest: Sumatra, Kalimantan (Indonesian part of Borneo), Irian Jaya (western New Guinea), Sulawesi (Celebes), and Java, Indonesia is the largest archipelago country by size in the world, supporting the world's second highest level of biodiversity after Brazil.



By population, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with more than 220 million people as of 2009. The mean population density is 134/km², but, on Java, where nearly 60% of the people reside, the population density is approximately 940/km². The share of the population in urban areas has grown to 40%, with the remainder in rural areas. The high numbers of population still economically employ in agriculture sector, accounting for 44.3% of the 95 million strong workforces. Rice is the dominating the agricultural production in Indonesia, as it is the main diet for Indonesian.

Agriculture



Rice continues to be the most important staple food, provides the main source of income for small farmers and is the main food expenditure for agricultural households in Indonesia. Rice represents 7.2% of average consumer expenditure and the sector employs 7.1% of the total workforce at the farm level alone (Warr, 2005). Because more than three-quarters of Indonesia's poor are net rice consumers, the rice price increase caused by current policy, on average, hurts the poor. Among rice farmers, the supposed beneficiaries of higher rice prices, land owners are likely to capture most of the gains, while wage earners in rice farming (the landless) capture little if any (Barichello, 2005; Patunru and Basri, 2009).

In the 1970s and early 1980s, Indonesia was the world's largest rice importer, often importing one-fourth of total supplies on the world market. In 1998 Indonesia was on top for the world's rice importer.

The substantial changes of rice policy occurred in the aftermath of the Southeast Asian financial crisis that led to the resignation of President Suharto in 1998. A substantial increase in rice prices in late 1998 led to significant increases in poverty, and this precipitated shifts in policy. While the national logistics agency *Bulog* formerly had monopoly control over all rice import and export decisions, adoption of an International Monetary fund stabilization program led to the entry of private-sector riders, who are currently allowed to make import decisions subject only to a tariff. *Bulog's* successful defense of farm-gate floor rises for nearly 30 years also ended because of political and institutional constraints. Recently, all subsidies on fertilizer were eliminated.

Also there is some triggers fact for this paradigm.

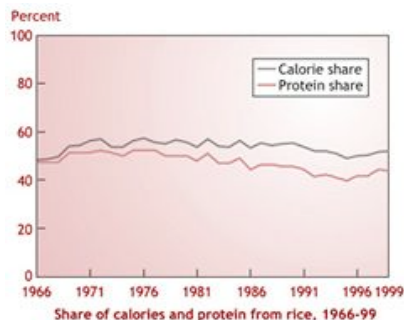
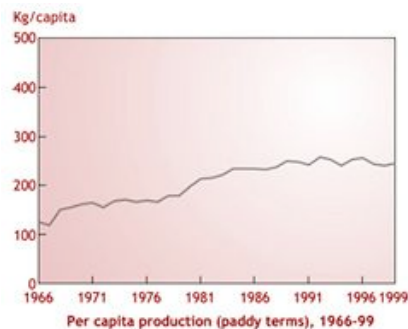
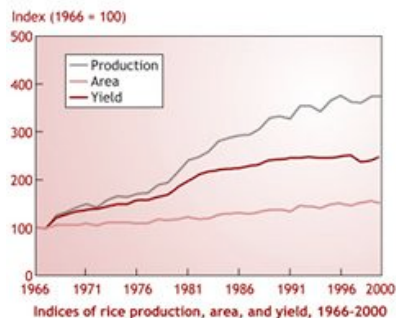
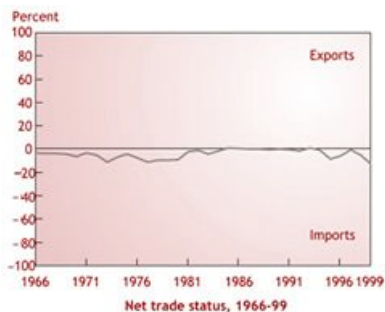
1. The relatively slow growth of agricultural value-added is another important issue in Indonesia. This slow agricultural productivity growth has persisted for almost three decades, despite bright spots like increased poultry production.
2. Without productivity growth, the only hope of reducing reliance upon imports is to restrict trade and raise domestic prices, exactly what has been done in food crops, with negative effects on consumers and poverty reduction.
3. There is no replacement for retiring senior researchers, integrating private sector agricultural research capacity with public sector efforts, reinvigorating sub-national

- adaptation institutes, strengthening biotechnology research capacity and giving greater emphasis to non rice commodities
4. Some serious needs of greater public sector contributions to upgrade educational qualifications, raise salaries, retain the most capable personnel, and coordinate with private sector and civil society extension providers.
 5. Rural infrastructure also suffers from a long-term decline in investment. Reinvestment, including roads, rail and sea transport, irrigation, and electricity provision, is necessary both to support intensification of commercial agriculture and to improve living standards of the rural poor.

Antidotes

Indonesia has developed a cadre of researchers capable of undertaking rice research and collaborating with colleagues in other countries. Future research efforts will need to focus on several areas:

1. Achieving higher and sustainable rice yields through integrated crop and resource management
2. Breeding of varieties with higher yield (Indonesia is a member of the hybrid rice network) and actively testing and developing the new plant type
3. Further breeding of varieties resistant to pests and diseases using marker-aided selection and other techniques
4. Development of varieties tolerant of drought and soil toxicities
5. Development of varieties and other strategies to stabilize yields
6. Development of improved nutrient management strategies crop diversification



Young Generation, Agriculture and Technology

For younger generation in general, agriculture is viewed as rough job and only filled by those with lower education. Hence agriculture activities have become less attractive, ugly and not promising from welfare point view. As consequences, farmers' children are no longer interested in agriculture activities and older people with limited education carry out agriculture works. Young generation refused to choose farmers as their profession due to farmers' low income and rough works.

Farmers cannot rise above poverty if they cannot control the market. They need technological know-how to boost rice yields, and marketing skills to compete with global traders. What happens if farmers abandon their rice fields and look for other jobs? The country will be in grave danger if we do not help and protect our rice farmers. A large number of rural people have already left their farmland to work in factories. Why do backbreaking work on the farm when they can earn more money sewing shirts or assembling car? Therefore it is essential that the government have a long-term plan for the future of our rice farmers. To keep them on the farms, the government must ensure that they get a good price for their produce. An insurance scheme should also help them cope with natural disasters.

The solution to this problem is not only the government's responsibility. All Indonesian citizens should play a part in spreading a positive image of the role of agriculture in society. Thus, younger generations can begin to appreciate agriculture as a promising sector. One solution is by encouraging college students to educate and promote agriculture through state-of-the-art technologies and its important place in the world's economy to high school, junior high and even elementary students.

Deconstruct



Another way to encourage growth in the sector is to give young people the opportunity to expand their knowledge by studying higher education where they can learn about modern on-farm technology and the latest innovations in agriculture. The global experience could be spread among their peers on how promising agriculture has grown as an industry in many parts of the world.

The creation of community development programs through student creativity programs is another way to help pique interest in younger generations. Many actions could be implied to tackle this problem, whether it is through the help of government, academics or the youth. The challenge now is to implement these solutions and maintain it for the sake of Indonesia's agriculture.

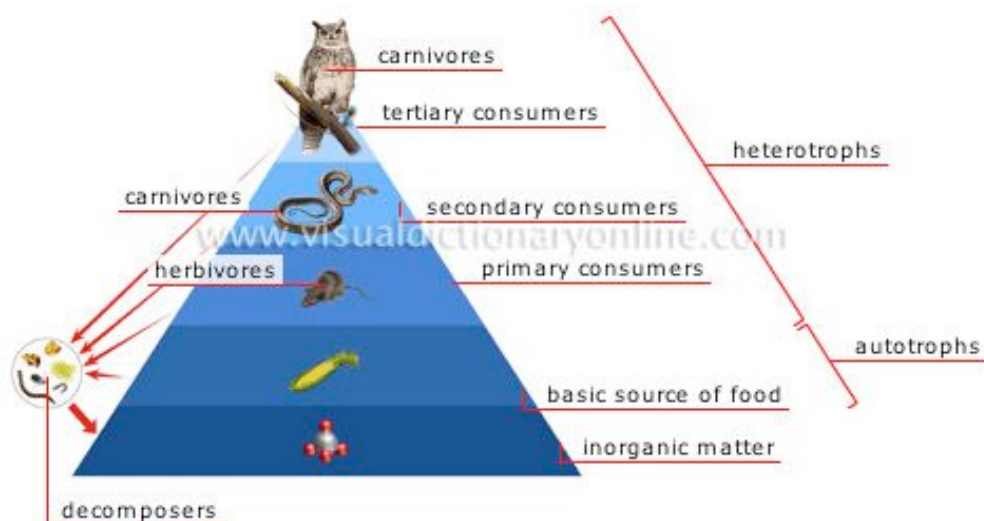
Infrastructures to Re-construct

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HONF as a new media art laboratory in Indonesia, try to develop some projects to involve transdisciplinary individuals and communities to search for outputs attaching technology and give it back as a natural need for society. As one of HONF focus, in term of media art laboratory, part of EFP and community work, is to contribute to society benefits, which in this case are focusing in agriculture problems. The interests have been built by historical projects that HONF initiated, involved any microbiology scientists, farmers, and any conservancy.

HONF as media art laboratory that based on open-community, elaborate to develop the ideas to enrich the methods of research, data collecting, collaborate with existing methods and communities, through media and technology innovations.

In this project HONF try to present the project that was initiated by the Galia Community and developing aesthetical innovations in their activity in helping solutions for the problems in agriculture fields. The project was an extension of activities done by Galia Community in creating a simple counter to technology in pesticides that is used by the farmers in Bantul district of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The activities itself was generated from the case of the heavy used of pesticides before 1989, which eliminated natural predators of pests that infested rice crops. The lost of pests' natural predators was not only by heavy use of pesticides but also by the large increase of urban areas in Java, destroying its' natural habitat and puts them aside from the farming areas. Galia Community simply completed pieces of the puzzle that is lost in the food chain of the farming areas. In their activities, they bring the natural predators of mice back in to farming areas. Owl, a once natural predator that inhibits Java, was the missing puzzle of the food chain in the farming areas ecosystem.





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Galia Community helped the farmers with the reclamation of Owl in the farming areas. The reclamation will help farmers in creating a balance and sustainable farming ecosystem that allowed them to put aside the heavy use of pesticides that is not only heavily cost for the use of it but also damaging to the ecosystem as well. A solution that is friendly to the environment is considered beneficial to humans and nature. The developed works with HONF will be presented in form of presentations about the situations and conditions of agricultural in Indonesia, how it affected the farmers as the poorly noticed part of the society. An aesthetic developed work will be also presented in an interactive performance session that will be performed by three HONF members which is Irene 'Ira' Agrivina, Bagus Budiarto and Budi Prakosa.



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SHORT DESCRIPTION

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P.A.D.I

Paradigm of antidotes to deconstruct the infrastructures

Agriculture, a vital economic spine to the Indonesian society faced many problems in its development. Mis-used of technology, bad policies, poor appreciation to the farmers was several problems in Indonesian agriculture. It is very ironic, if we see Indonesia have amazing natures and landscape, faced this situations considering in the 1970s and early 1980s, Indonesia was the world's largest rice importer, often importing one-fourth of total supplies on the world market. As tops of the achievement, in 1998 Indonesia is number one for the world's rice importer.

The solution to the problem above is not only the government's responsibility. All Indonesian citizens should play a part in spreading a positive image of the role of agriculture in society. Thus, younger generations can begin to appreciate agriculture as a promising sector. One solution is to promote agriculture through state-of-the-art technologies and its important place in the world's economy to high school, junior high and even elementary students.

HONF as a new media art laboratory in Indonesia, try to develop some projects to involve transdisciplinary individuals and communities to search for outputs attaching technology and give it back as a natural need for society. As one of HONF focus, in term of media art laboratory, part of EFP and community work, is to contribute to society benefits, which in this case are focusing in agriculture problems. The interests have been built by historical projects that HONF initiated, involved any microbiology scientists, farmers, and any conservancy. HONF will present a developed works from past activities with the local Indonesian farmers community. The developed works with HONF will be presented in form of presentations about the situations and conditions of agricultural in Indonesia, how it affected the farmers as the poorly noticed part of the society. An aesthetic developed work will be also presented in an interactive performance session that will be performed by three HONF members which is Irene 'Ira' Agrivina, Bagus Budiarto and Budi Prakosa.

HONF also try to create an effective way of communication to transfer knowledge and motivate individuals. Senior members of communities who have succeeded in the sector should be encouraged to act as role models for youths, inspiring a new generation to embrace agriculture for the future.