

AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL RESILIENCE TO IMPROVE THE NATION'S SOCIOECONOMIC

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ABSTRACT

National resilience is a strategy to mobilize and optimize all national resources through the management of space, time, and situations to achieve national objectives based on the ideology and constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In the concept of national resilience developed by Lemhannas, agriculture occupies a strategic position as a key parameter in the economic aspect of Astagatra. This study aims to analyze the role of the agricultural sector in strengthening national resilience and improving the socioeconomic conditions of the community. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach through literature review and conceptual analysis by examining the interrelationships between agriculture, food security, economic development, and national resilience. The results of the study indicate that the agricultural sector makes a significant contribution to national development through food provision, labor absorption, foreign exchange earnings, increased income for rural communities, poverty reduction, the supply of industrial raw materials, and the strengthening of linkages among economic sectors. Furthermore, agriculture plays a vital role in maintaining food security, price stability, and inflation control; supporting the development of agroindustry; and driving economic growth. These contributions create a multiplier effect that strengthens economic stability, social welfare, and national competitiveness. Agriculture is viewed not only as a production sector but as a multidimensional strategic system capable of driving the economy, maintaining social stability, supporting industrialization, and underpinning national resilience. Strengthening the agricultural sector through sustainable development, technological innovation, and increased productivity is a key factor in supporting Indonesia's national resilience and future socioeconomic development.

Keywords: Agriculture, Food Security, National Resilience, Socioeconomics

INTRODUCTION

National resilience is a strategy to direct all national resources through the management of situations, space, and time in order to achieve national objectives, which are, of course, based on the ideology of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and the "Wawasan Nusantara" vision (Geography, Demographics, Natural Resources, Ideology, Politics, Economy, Socio-Culture, and National Defense and Security) (Munaf & Ernawati, 2014, 2026) . According to Lemhanas, the concept of national resilience is fundamentally intended to enable the Indonesian nation to face challenges, threats, obstacles, and disruptions. According to

Lemhanas, the concept of national resilience consists of 8 (astagatra) elements, namely Geography, Demography, Natural Resources, Ideology, Politics, Economy, Socio-Culture, and Defense and Security.

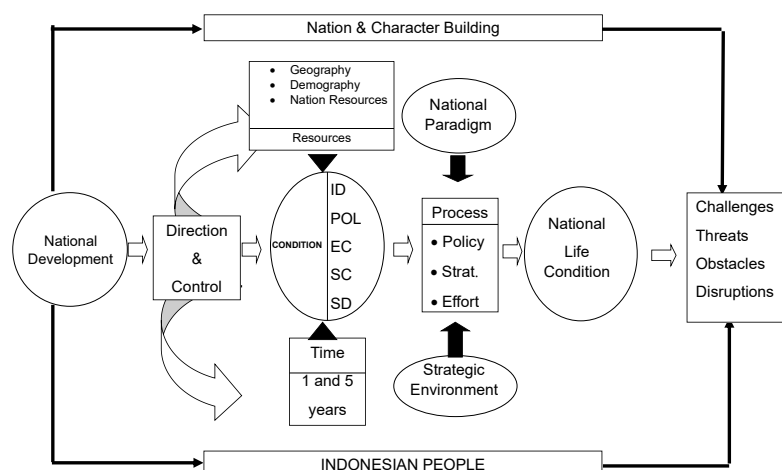
One of the astagatra—the economy—places agriculture (livestock, fisheries, and plantations) at the top of the list (as indicated by parameter 17 for agriculture). Agriculture is crucial in the economic context for achieving national resilience. Given that agriculture is closely linked to food security (Ernawati, 2012), which is an absolute necessity for any nation, especially considering current challenges and significant climate change, agriculture is expected to remain stable, meet people's basic needs, and even enhance a nation's socioeconomic well-being (Patiung, Apriyanto, & Ernawati, 2025). This study examines agriculture within the context of national resilience to enhance the nation's socioeconomic well-being.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach through literature review and conceptual analysis to examine the role of the agricultural sector in the economic dimension as one of the elements of Astagatra that supports national resilience. The literature review is based on the national resilience benchmarks from Lemhanas, as well as various scientific articles related to agriculture, food security, socioeconomic issues, and others. By analyzing the concepts of national resilience, food security, and agricultural indicators, as well as the interrelationships between agriculture, food security, and national resilience, and by examining these relationships, this study aims to explain the agricultural sector's contribution to food security and socioeconomic improvement of communities in strengthening national resilience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Lemhanas, national resilience is essentially the state's readiness to face current and future challenges, threats, obstacles, and disruptions. The basic concept of national resilience is described as follows



Source: Concept of National Resilience (Munaf & Ernawati, 2014)

Figure 1. The Concept of National Resilience

The diagram illustrates that nation-building and character-building are carried out by utilizing various national resources, including geography, demography (population), and natural resources. These resources are then directed and controlled through a process of direction and control to shape national conditions encompassing ideological, political, economic, sociocultural, and defense and security aspects.

In this process, national conditions are influenced by the time dimension (short- and medium-term, 1–5 years) as well as the strategic environment. These conditions are then translated into various policies, strategies, and implementation efforts to address the various challenges, threats, obstacles, and disruptions that may affect the lives of the Indonesian people.

Ultimately, this entire process is aimed at improving the quality of life and well-being of the Indonesian people as the primary goal of national development and the strengthening of national resilience. Thus, national resilience is built through resource management, the regulation of national conditions, and the implementation of policies and strategies that are adaptive to changes in the strategic environment and the various challenges facing the nation. According to Lemhanas, national resilience is measured by the astragatra criteria, which are outlined in the following table

Table 1. National Resilience Indicators

No	Astagra	Element	Parameter	Weight
1	Geografi	Region	1. Open and Crossed Position 2. Disaster Risk 3. Region's Width 4. Geographic Shape 5. Climate 6. Core Area	2 2 1 1 1 1
2	Demography	Inhabitant Quantity and Quality	7. Structure, population & Changeover 8. Density and Distribution 9. Self-reliance/Skill	4 4 4
3	Natural Resources	Land, Sea & Air Resources	10. Foodstuff 11. Mineral, flora & fauna 12. Energy 13. Exploration Level	2 1 2 1
4	Ideology	Comprehension, Experience, Awareness	14. Religion and Faith Comprehension 15. Consciousness in having the same nation and country 16. Democratization that gives priority to national interest 17. Awareness in having the same nation 18. Awareness toward other ideologies	3 3 3 3 3
5	Politics	Politic Education, Politic Communication	19. National Management System 20. Political Activity System 21. Territorial Division 22. Local Autonomy	2 2 2 2

			23. International Support	1
6	Economy	Making Efficient Use of Potentials & Economic Initiation	24. Agriculture (livestock, fishery & plantation)	2
			25. Industry	2
			26. Capital	2
			27. Management	1,5
			28. Competitiveness	1,5
			29. Infrastructure	2
			30. Commerce	2
			31. Monetary	1,5
			32. Foreign Exchange	1,5
7	Social & Culture	Moral & Ethics	33. Harmony/tolerance	3
			34. Nation's Unity	3
			35. National Education	3
			36. Health	3
			37. Law Appreciation	3
			38. Science & Technological Expertise and Development	3
			39. Roles of Young Generation and Woman in Development	3
			40. National Discipline	3
8	SECURITY & DEFENSE	Public Participation, Self-reliance	41. Global Paradox Awareness	2
			42. Leadership	2
			43. National Defense System	2
			44. Environment Security	2
			45. Defense Supporting Industry & Infrastructure	2

Source: National Resilience Indicators Lemhanas (Munaf & Ernawati, 2014)

The economic astragatra consists of nine parameters, with agriculture ranking first. Given that all regions in Indonesia have agricultural potential, agricultural development can be expanded and is necessary (Ernawati, 2025a; Kurniadi, Umbu, & Ernawati, 2025; Patiung *et al.*, 2025). The agricultural sector in Indonesia not only serves as a food producer but also as a driver of the national economy through

- ✓ Contribution to Gross Domestic Product
- ✓ Employment
- ✓ Inter-sectoral linkages
- ✓ Social and economic stability

The agricultural sector contributes 80.6523% to economic growth (Haryono, 2024). It accounts for approximately 12–14% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), making it the second-largest contributor after the manufacturing sector (Widyawati, 2017). The agricultural sector is interconnected with and influences the Indonesian economy (Widyawati, 2017). Fluctuations in agricultural production directly affect economic growth and employment approximately 27–28% of the Indonesian workforce is employed in the agricultural sector (Ken Research, 2025), and to date, more than 43 million workers still depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods (Andi Amran Sulaeman, 2017).

The relationship between the agricultural sector and the economy in Indonesia is very strong, as agriculture is a key pillar in the generation of national economic output. Agriculture

serves as a social safety net and helps reduce unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas.

Agriculture is at the forefront of food security and economic stability, as it provides essential food staples (rice, corn, etc.). Stable food production plays a crucial role in keeping inflation in check and maintaining macro-level socioeconomic stability. Indonesia's main export commodities—which contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings—include palm oil, coffee, rubber, and cocoa. Strategic agricultural commodities include paddy, corn, soybeans, horticultural products, sugarcane, and cattle/buffalo (Adininggar Widyasanti, 2024; Andi Amran Sulaeman, 2017; Ernawati, 2025b; Kementerian Pertanian RI, 2025). Agricultural exports exceed USD 50 billion (Ken Research, 2025). In essence, the Indonesian government is committed to achieving sustainable food self-sufficiency to strengthen food security, improve farmers' welfare (Andi Amran Sulaeman, 2017; Ernawati, Soekarno, & Munaf, 2026; Gütschow & Bartkowski, 2025; Isaac *et al.*, 2024), and, of course, be prepared to face challenges, threats, obstacles, and disruptions in line with the objectives of national resilience. The correlation between agriculture, the economy, and national resilience is outlined as follows

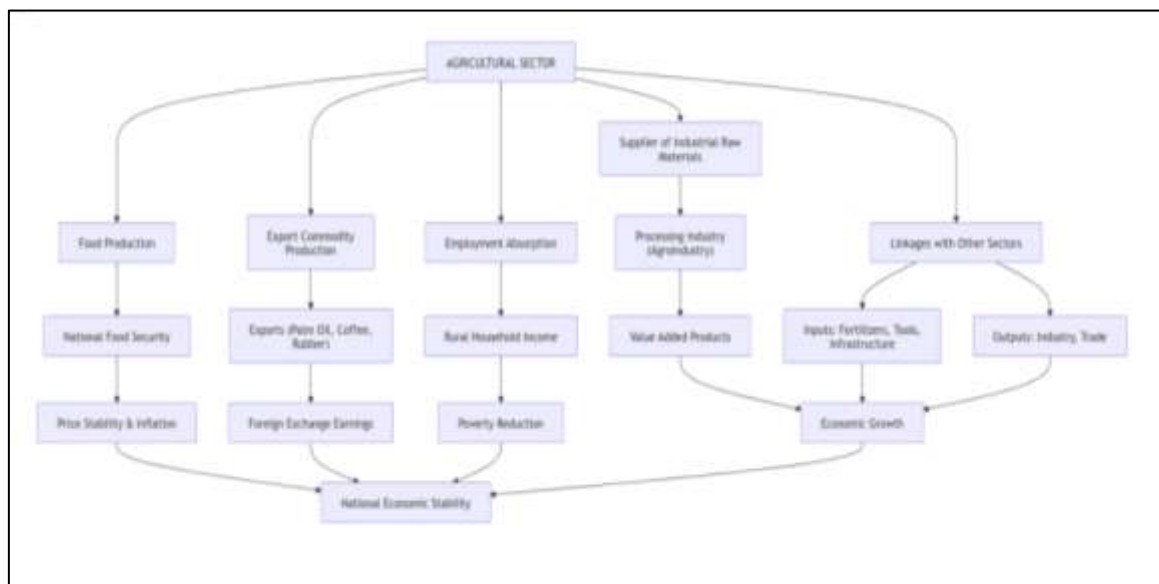


Figure 2. Flowchart of the Relationship Agriculture, Economy and National Resilience

Source: analysis result

The role of the agricultural sector in the national economy, the agricultural sector plays a vital role in a country's economic development because it contributes in various ways. First, the agricultural sector serves as a food producer, supporting national food security. Strong food security helps maintain price stability (Ernawati, 2026; Hartari, Ernawati, & Supriyanto, S.P., 2026) and control inflation, thereby contributing to national economic stability. Second, the agricultural sector produces export commodities such as palm oil, coffee, and rubber. Exports of these commodities serve as a source of foreign exchange for the country, strengthening the economy and supporting national economic stability. Third, the agricultural sector plays a role in employment, particularly in rural areas. Employment increases the income of rural households, which ultimately helps reduce poverty rates. This impact also (Isaac *et al.*, 2024) contributes to national economic stability.

In addition, the agricultural sector serves as a supplier of raw materials for industry. These raw materials are used in agriculture-based processing industries (agroindustry) to produce value-added products. The development of agroindustry is one of the main drivers of economic growth.

The agricultural sector is also closely linked to other sectors. On the one hand, the agricultural sector requires various inputs such as fertilizers, agricultural equipment, and infrastructure. On the other hand, the agricultural sector produces outputs that support the development of the industrial and trade sectors. This reciprocal interaction strengthens overall economic activity and drives economic growth.

Thus, the agricultural sector functions not only as a food producer but also as a source of foreign exchange, a provider of jobs, a supplier of industrial raw materials, and a driver of linkages among economic sectors. All these contributions ultimately lead to sustainable economic growth and national economic stability.

All paths lead to national resilience, which encompasses food security, economic stability, social welfare, global competitiveness, and political stability. Integration with the concept of national resilience makes agriculture a vital component of economic factors that underpin national resilience. Agriculture is not merely a production sector; rather, it is a multidimensional strategic system capable of

- ✓ Drives the economy
- ✓ Maintains social Stability
- ✓ Supports industrialization
- ✓ Supports national resilience

Agriculture creates a multiplier effect that drives economic activity across sectors (Widyawati, 2017) From the perspective of national resilience, agriculture is viewed not only as a food production sector, but as a multidimensional strategic system capable of driving the economy, maintaining social stability, supporting industrialization, and improving the well-being of the people. Strong food security will bolster economic stability, reduce vulnerability to various challenges and threats, and enhance the nation's competitiveness

CONCLUSION

Agriculture is a strategic component of the economy that plays a vital role in strengthening Indonesia's national resilience. Based on the National Defense Institute's (Lemhanas) national resilience benchmarks, the agricultural sector occupies a central position within the economic framework because it contributes directly to food security, economic growth, employment, increased household income, and poverty reduction. In addition, agriculture also serves as a provider of raw materials for industry, a source of foreign exchange through the export of key commodities, and a driver of inter-sectoral economic linkages that generate a multiplier effect for national development. National resilience: Agriculture is not merely a production sector but a multidimensional strategic system capable of driving the economy, maintaining social stability, supports industrialization, and supports national resilience.

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