

## Synergy between the Talle Village Government and the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office of Sinjai Regency

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keyword:</p> <p>Local governance; Community empowerment; Village government; Collaborative governance; Sustainable development</p>	<p>This study aims to analyze the form, pattern, and level of synergy between the Talle Village Government and the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office of Sinjai Regency in empowering farmer groups, as well as to identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the empowerment process. It seeks to evaluate how coordination, communication, and the division of roles between the two institutions contribute to enhancing farmers' capacity and ensuring equitable distribution of agricultural assistance. The research employs a qualitative approach, utilizing observation, structured interviews, and documentation, with data analyzed through descriptive qualitative techniques involving data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The study finds that synergy between the Government of Talle Village and the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency has been developed through intensive communication, structured coordination, and collaborative planning focused on farmers' needs, reflected in meetings, development forums, training programs, and systematic data exchange. This partnership demonstrates a collaborative governance approach in which the village government acts as a facilitator and intermediary, with empowerment programs during 2023–2024 covering capacity building, provision of inputs and infrastructure, and strengthening farm management and marketing. However, limited budgets and human resources have led to unequal distribution of assistance, indicating the need to strengthen farmer group institutions, improve transparency in priority setting, and diversify funding sources to ensure more sustainable and equitable agricultural empowerment.</p>

### INTRODUCTION

The government is a fundamental element that plays a crucial role in ensuring the continuity of national development. Development in this context includes infrastructure development, human resource development, and other forms of development deemed necessary by the state to achieve public welfare (Ibrahim et al., 2023; Razak et al., 2024; Rifaid, Abdurrahman, et al., 2023; Wedayanti et al., 2024). In carrying out the development process, the government must maintain a balance among various sectors. It should not focus predominantly on a single aspect, such as infrastructure development, but must also prioritize other essential dimensions, including human resource development (Anirwan et al., 2024; Darminto et al., 2025; K Karinda & Baharuddin, 2024; Kisman Karinda et al., 2024).

Planning and implementation of development can proceed effectively when synergy exists within a system of governance (Darminto et al., 2024; Mustari et al., 2024; Nurdin & Baharuddin, 2023; Rifaid, Abdurrahman, et al., 2023; Rifaid, Rachman, et al., 2023). The term synergy is derived from the English word “synergy,” which refers to collaborative action in carrying out operations. Synergy denotes cooperative efforts among organizations or individuals from diverse backgrounds who align their activities to achieve shared objectives. Hampden-Turner argues that synergistic activity encompasses actions in which all components operate together to generate something new. Synergy emerges from dialogical relationships among diverse sources of knowledge and represents a process that integrates multiple forms of knowledge into a unified outcome (Worang et al., 2022)

Deardorff and Williams (2006) explain that synergy refers to a phenomenon in which the interaction of two or more entities produces a cumulative effect that exceeds the aggregate of their individual effects (Mokoginta, 2021). Najiyati, as cited in Rahmawati (2014), defines synergy as the combination or integration of components that generates superior and improved outcomes. Therefore, synergy can be understood as a collaborative effort or the integration of various components to produce more effective and enhanced results (Sani & Syamsuddin, 2021).

Covey (1989) defines synergy as the combination of various aspects or components that produces outcomes superior to those achieved individually. Furthermore, the integration of several components results in more outstanding outputs. Consequently, synergy in development signifies the integration of various development components that can generate more optimal and improved outcomes (Kirana & Adi, 2021). Najiyati and Rahmat (2011) define synergy as collaboration or the merging of various components to produce superior results. Synergy can also be understood as a comprehensive and solid unity between two components that mutually support one another and are inseparable (Trisna Febriantini et al., 2019).

Research by Mardhiah et al. (2024) examines patterns of cooperation in the implementation of government policies in accordance with the regulations of the farmer customary institution No. 10 of 2008, Article 25, which states that farmer customary institutions have duties and roles that can be synergized by the village government. This study employs a qualitative approach using phenomenological methods to explore the socio-economic conditions of the community in a deeper and more comprehensive manner regarding the issues analyzed. The findings indicate that policy cooperation in rice farming management has not yet functioned effectively under the regional government due to policy dynamics and the unclear position of customary institutions at the village level as perceived by the government (Mardhiah et al., 2024). Therefore, it is expected that the government will formulate inclusive policies toward customary institutions so that agricultural management can improve and sustainably address community poverty.

A study aimed to empower the Karya Bersama Farmers Group (Poktan Karya Bersama) in increasing production through inter-institutional collaboration. This activity has had a significant impact on farmers' knowledge, skills, and income patterns (Anwar et al., 2022). Participants demonstrated high enthusiasm for the lectures, training sessions, and simulations, as evidenced by the large number of questions raised, the extended duration of the sessions, and requests for additional sessions. Another study aimed to explain the methods of empowering farmers, fishers, and livestock breeders in West Papua Province. The findings indicate that the government plays a role in empowering farmers, fishers, and livestock breeders as a regulator, facilitator, and catalyst (Indiati, Muhamad Pattiran, 2024). The empowerment of these groups can be achieved by establishing farmer groups to enhance knowledge dissemination through agricultural extension services and comprehensive training for these organizations.

Another study examined the partnership between the Village Government and the village community in managing community empowerment rooted in local wisdom in Denai Lama Village. The findings conclude that collaboration between the Denai Lama Village Government and the community fosters mutual growth (Mujahiddin et al., 2023). This collaborative relationship highlights the importance of cooperation, where each community or entity contributes to the creation of valuable resources within the community empowerment program at Paloh Naga Agrotourism. The presence of this collaborative model in Denai Lama Village signifies a more

professional, equitable, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Village Government and the community in implementing community empowerment initiatives.

The subsequent study aimed to understand and evaluate the significance of Krebet Baru Sugar Factory as an alternative within the Food and Energy Security Credit scheme, as well as to examine the impact of the profit-sharing system between the Sugar Factory and its partner sugarcane farmers through this credit system. The findings indicate that Krebet Baru Sugar Factory is a crucial component of the food and energy security credit program, as it contributes to cooperative selection, raw material yield assessment, and loan repayment to creditors (Ramin et al., 2022). As a raw material processor, Krebet Baru Sugar Factory plays an important role in sugarcane cultivation up to the milling stage, ensuring that the raw materials meet factory standards.

Another study examined the implementation of measures to enhance food security at the Food Crops and Horticulture Office of Riau Province. The findings indicate that Riau Province has not effectively implemented the Food Security Enhancement Strategy within the Food Crops and Horticulture Office. This issue arises due to limited agricultural land, a shortage of agricultural extension workers both in terms of quantity and quality, insufficient knowledge regarding the use of agricultural machinery, and farmers' limited understanding of productivity improvement, IP 200 (Cropping Index 200), agricultural mechanization, and farmer institutional development (Saptarahmawati et al., 2024).

The agricultural sector plays a vital role in national economic development, particularly as a primary food provider, a supplier of raw materials for industry, and a source of employment that helps reduce poverty and maintain environmental sustainability. As economic growth accelerates and human needs become increasingly diverse, rural communities—especially those with limited education and skills—often rely heavily on agricultural land to sustain their livelihoods. In this context, farmer empowerment requires the establishment of farmer institutions such as farmer groups (Poktan), which are formed based on shared interests, socio-economic conditions, resources, and commodities. These groups serve as a structured platform to enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen cooperation among farmers, and collectively address various challenges and constraints in rural agricultural development (Yohanis Otu & Tokan, 2024).

Talle Village is one of the villages in South Sinjai Subdistrict, Sinjai Regency. It consists of six hamlets: Jekka, Batu Leppa, Sengkang, Pangesoreng, Gareccing, and Leppang. Across these six hamlets, a total of twenty-four (24) farmer groups have been established. Jekka Hamlet has nine (9) farmer groups; Batu Leppa and Sengkang Hamlets each have three (3); Gareccing has two (2); and Leppang has four (4). This reflects the awareness of the Talle Village Government in accommodating existing potential, both in terms of human resources (farmers) and natural resources (agriculture, plantations, etc.). Agricultural sector development plays a crucial role in supporting the economy and community welfare, particularly in rural areas. In Sinjai Regency, Talle Village—where the majority of residents work as farmers—relies heavily on agriculture as the backbone of livelihoods. To achieve sustainable and equitable agricultural progress, collaboration among various stakeholders is essential.

Through various policies and programs, the government continues to strive to improve farmers' productivity and welfare. One form of support is the distribution of assistance such as fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural equipment. However, the effectiveness of this assistance largely depends on strong synergy and coordination among relevant institutions. In 2024, the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office distributed agricultural and plantation seedlings, with an average of 500 tree seedlings provided to each farmer group in Talle Village. Additionally, 2,000 bottles of organic fertilizer were distributed in the same year. All assistance was subsequently delivered to the community by the village government. Based on initial field observations conducted by the researcher, it can be concluded that the distribution of seedlings and fertilizers was carried out effectively to the farmers of Talle Village.

In the context of Talle Village, synergy has been established between the Village Government and the relevant Office in efforts to empower farmer groups. This synergy is realized through an assistance proposal system facilitated by the Village Government, which plays an

active role in preparing and submitting proposals from farmer groups to the relevant Office. This mechanism is expected to accelerate and simplify farmer groups' access to the assistance they need.

Although assistance has been distributed and several farmer groups have benefited by receiving agricultural equipment, issues related to equitable distribution remain a challenge. Based on initial observations in Talle Village, the researcher found that farmer groups still face numerous constraints in their agricultural and plantation activities, which are closely linked to farmers' welfare. These problems include a lack of agricultural equipment to expedite land processing, unstable crop prices, and various other operational challenges. In addition, government assistance has not been distributed evenly among the farmer groups in Talle Village, creating the potential for inequality and disparities between groups. This condition may affect farmers' enthusiasm and motivation and hinder efforts to improve overall agricultural productivity.

According to available information, assistance provided to farmer groups in Talle Village has not been distributed evenly. In 2023, only one farmer group received assistance; in 2024, this number increased to three groups that received support from the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office. Given this data, the Village Government, farmer groups, and the relevant Office need to maintain continuous communication to address farmers' needs. Among the six hamlets in Talle Village—Jekka, Batu Leppa, Sengkang, Pangesoreng, Gareccing, and Leppang—farmer groups should ideally receive agricultural tools and equipment in a more equitable manner.

Therefore, the role of the Talle Village Government becomes highly vital in ensuring the equitable distribution of agricultural equipment assistance to all farmer groups that have not yet received it. Optimizing the role of the Village Government as an information bridge and facilitator in the process of proposing and distributing assistance is key to creating a sense of fairness among farmers. This study will further examine how the synergy between the Talle Village Government and the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office of Sinjai Regency can be optimized to ensure the equitable distribution of agricultural equipment assistance, so that all farmer groups benefit equally and sustainable and just agricultural empowerment can be achieved.

The research problem focuses on identifying the form, pattern, and level of synergy between the Talle Village Government and the Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Office of Sinjai Regency in empowering farmer groups, including aspects of coordination, communication, division of roles, and program support provided. Based on this formulation, the objective of this study is to analyze and gain an in-depth understanding of how the synergy between these two institutions operates in practice, the extent to which the established collaboration enhances the capacity and independence of farmer groups, and to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors in the empowerment process.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study employs a qualitative research approach aimed at understanding social phenomena in their natural context. Qualitative research seeks to explore and interpret human experiences by constructing in-depth and nuanced representations based on participants' perspectives. The research was conducted in Talle Village, South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, as well as at the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency. The study utilizes two types of data: primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected directly from research subjects through observation, structured interviews, and documentation. Secondary data were obtained from existing sources such as official documents, books, archives, and relevant internet sources to support and complement the primary findings.

Data collection techniques included direct observation at the research locations, structured face-to-face interviews with selected informants, and documentation of relevant records and archival materials. Observations allowed the researcher to understand real conditions in the field, while interviews provided detailed information regarding institutional synergy and farmer group empowerment. Documentation supported the credibility and completeness of the collected data. The research involved nine informants consisting of the

Village Head, the Head of the Department, and members of various farmer groups. Most informants were male, with only one female participant, reflecting the dominance of men in leadership roles within the village and agricultural institutions. Their educational backgrounds ranged from junior high school to master's degree level, indicating adequate capacity to provide relevant information for the study.

Data analysis was conducted using a descriptive qualitative technique, which involved four main stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data were gathered through triangulation, then reduced by selecting and focusing on essential information. The data were presented in descriptive textual form, and conclusions were drawn gradually, verified through continuous comparison with field evidence to ensure credibility and consistency.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The synergy between the Government of Talle Village and the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency has been developed through intensive and structured communication, both internally at the village level and externally with the relevant agency. This communication is manifested in coordination meetings, deliberative forums, village development planning meetings (*musrenbang*), and direct socialization activities with farmer groups. Such processes serve as the primary foundation for designing and implementing agricultural empowerment programs. The Head of Talle Village emphasized that synergy begins with sustained coordination and joint planning, ensuring that every implemented program reflects collective agreement and the actual needs of the community. Thus, communication functions not merely as a channel for information exchange, but as a strategic instrument for building effective and results-oriented collaboration.

The empowerment programs implemented during the 2023–2024 period demonstrate a phased and systematic planning pattern. In 2023, the focus was directed toward strengthening farmers' basic capacities through agricultural training and the provision of production facilities and infrastructure. In 2024, the program shifted toward mentoring and assisting farm management practices, as well as enhancing the marketing aspects of agricultural products. This gradual strategy reflects a comprehensive development approach, beginning with skill enhancement and input provision, and subsequently advancing toward strengthening farm management and market access. Overall, these initiatives aim to improve productivity, welfare, and the long-term independence of farmers in Talle Village.

Data on farmer groups indicate the existence of 24 groups distributed across six hamlets, comprising a total of 555 members. This figure underscores the strategic role of the agricultural sector within the village's social and economic structure. The village government serves as the principal intermediary between farmer groups and the agency, particularly in communicating needs, submitting assistance proposals, and implementing programs. The two-way communication established has enabled farmer groups to feel actively involved and to receive transparent information, both through face-to-face meetings and digital platforms such as WhatsApp. Regular meetings addressing planting plans, food management, fertilizer distribution, procurement of facilities, and product marketing further demonstrate consistent and sustainable coordination.

Agricultural socialization activities also constitute a crucial instrument in strengthening the capacity of farmer groups. The materials delivered include pest and disease management, the use of organic and biological fertilizers, operation of agricultural equipment, and fertilizer fermentation techniques. These activities not only enhance farmers' technical knowledge but also create a dialogical space between the government and the community. From the perspective of several farmers, the implemented programs have aligned with their needs, particularly in terms of seed assistance, fertilizer support, and training. The distribution of agricultural equipment to certain groups has also been shown to increase motivation and farm productivity, thereby directly contributing to improved harvest outcomes.

Nevertheless, challenges remain in terms of the equitable distribution of agricultural equipment assistance. Several farmer groups reported that not all members have received equipment support, despite having relatively similar needs. The agency acknowledged that

budgetary constraints and limited human resources constitute the primary factors hindering the optimal distribution of assistance. This condition indicates that program effectiveness is determined not only by the quality of communication and coordination, but also by the availability of adequate resources. Despite these limitations, farmer groups generally understand the government's fiscal constraints and recognize that not all proposals can be immediately accommodated.

In addressing these challenges, the Talle Village Government continues to demonstrate a proactive role as facilitator and mentor. The village administration assists farmer groups in preparing proposals through stages of data collection, objective formulation, proposal development, and verification of administrative requirements, including group legality and member identification. Once proposals are approved, the distribution of assistance is accompanied by mentoring to ensure that the equipment is utilized effectively and efficiently. Future strategies are focused on strengthening farmer motivation, articulating needs in every coordination meeting, and establishing priority scales for fertilizer, seed, and agricultural equipment assistance. Overall, the findings indicate that collaboration between the Talle Village Government, the relevant agency, and farmer groups has been built upon strong communication, although further strengthening is required in terms of equitable distribution and resource support to achieve optimal empowerment outcomes.

The coordination established between the Talle Village Government and the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency demonstrates an institutionalized and structured pattern of interaction. This relationship extends beyond administrative procedures and has evolved into a strategic partnership that complements each stage of the empowerment program, from needs identification to impact evaluation. From a governance perspective, this pattern reflects the practice of collaborative governance, in which the village government and sectoral agencies operate within a framework of shared responsibility. The multi-level coordination—from the village level to farmer groups and the agency—creates a relatively clear communication flow, thereby minimizing miscommunication in decision-making processes.

From an implementation standpoint, the existence of joint work plans serves as an important indicator that coordination has progressed from formal communication toward program integration. These joint plans enable synchronization between the village development agenda and sectoral programs. This is evident in the organization of agricultural extension and training activities whose themes are aligned with leading commodities and the actual needs of farmers in the field. Such an approach demonstrates that coordination is not merely procedural but is genuinely directed toward measurable outcomes, including increased productivity, improved farm efficiency, and strengthened agricultural human resource capacity.

Furthermore, systematic data exchange mechanisms have enhanced the quality of coordination. Data on farmer group needs, land conditions, and institutional legality serve as the foundation for determining assistance priorities. Consequently, decision-making is no longer assumption-based but grounded in evidence-based policy. This data exchange also reduces the potential for conflicts of interest, as recommendations submitted by the village government are supported by empirical evidence that can be verified by the relevant agency. In this context, the village government's role as the initial validator of farmers' needs is highly strategic in ensuring data accuracy and target precision.

However, continuity remains a significant challenge in sustaining the quality of synergy. Although coordination has reached a certain level of institutional maturity, the sustainability of programs in the field is strongly influenced by budgetary capacity, human resource availability, and community social dynamics. Budget limitations have resulted in the uneven distribution of assistance across farmer groups. This situation may generate perceptions of inequality if not accompanied by transparent communication. Therefore, transparency in establishing priority scales becomes a crucial element in maintaining public trust in the government.

Within the framework of monitoring and evaluation, coordination is also reflected in field supervision mechanisms, data collection on the utilization of distributed equipment, and periodic reports from assistance recipients. This system demonstrates a concerted effort to maintain program accountability. Direct supervision enables the agency to ensure that assistance is utilized in accordance with its intended purpose, while recipients' reports provide insights into the economic impacts and operational challenges encountered by farmers. Through a consistent

monitoring cycle, the evaluation process can serve as a foundation for policy refinement in subsequent periods, ensuring that the program does not merely conclude at the distribution stage but continues toward the optimization of benefits.

The clarity of program objectives is further evidenced by the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs) governing the submission and distribution of assistance. The legal status of farmer groups is established as a primary prerequisite for eligibility, reflecting a commitment to legal certainty and the principles of good governance. The selection procedures—including public announcement of beneficiaries, agreement signing, and phased distribution—indicate the presence of a well-defined control system. Criteria based on actual needs and the capacity to manage equipment constitute rational considerations to ensure that the assistance provided is effective and capable of generating long-term impacts on agricultural productivity.

Overall, the findings indicate that coordination between the Talle Village Government and the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency has formed a relatively effective pattern of synergy, although further strengthening is required in terms of sustainability and equitable distribution. Moving forward, enhancing coordination quality may focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of farmer groups, diversifying funding sources, and intensifying periodic joint evaluation forums. Through these measures, the established synergy can not only sustain existing achievements but also promote the transformation of the village agricultural sector into a more independent, adaptive, and sustainable system.

## **CONCLUSION**

The main findings of this study indicate that the synergy between the Government of Talle Village and the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation of Sinjai Regency has been established through intensive communication, structured coordination, and joint planning oriented toward the actual needs of farmer groups. This collaboration is manifested in coordination meetings, village development forums (musrenbang), socialization activities, training programs, and systematic data exchange mechanisms that serve as the basis for determining program priorities. The evolving pattern of cooperation extends beyond administrative interaction and reflects a strategic partnership grounded in collaborative governance, in which the village government functions as both facilitator and principal intermediary between farmer groups and the relevant agency. The phased empowerment programs implemented during 2023–2024 further demonstrate a comprehensive development approach encompassing capacity building, provision of agricultural inputs and infrastructure, as well as the strengthening of farm management and marketing systems.

Nevertheless, the study also reveals that the effectiveness of this synergy continues to face constraints, particularly in terms of limited budget allocations and human resources, which have resulted in the uneven distribution of agricultural equipment assistance. Although monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, along with standard operating procedures (SOPs), have been implemented to ensure accountability and target accuracy, issues of sustainability and equity remain significant challenges. Accordingly, strengthening the institutional capacity of farmer groups, enhancing transparency in the determination of assistance priorities, and diversifying funding sources are strategic measures required to reinforce the existing synergy. Such efforts are essential to ensure that the collaborative framework becomes more effective, sustainable, and capable of fostering the long-term independence and productivity of farmers.

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