

## Empowering Traditional Farmers: A Policy Framework for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development in Aceh, Indonesia

Nellis Mardhiah<sup>1, 2</sup>, Zikri Muhammad<sup>1\*</sup>, Jumadil Saputra<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Teuku Umar, Ujung Tanoh Darat, Meureubo, West Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia, <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. \*Corresponding Author's Email: zikri@umt.edu.my

### Abstract

This study develops a public policy framework to promote sustainable socio-economic development at the village level through traditional agricultural customary institutions. The proposed agricultural development approach emphasizes strategic aspects in integrating local potential through adaptive collaboration between local governments and communities. The study employs a qualitative method, utilizing a case study approach, to develop a policy model for traditional rice farming institutions. Data were collected through a combination of literature review and in-depth interviews with key informants. The findings reveal that the local government of West Aceh Regency needs to adopt a village development policy model that is responsive to local values and the dynamic socio-cultural context, which has not yet been fully optimized. An interactive, participatory, and adaptive policy framework is identified as a key prerequisite for achieving sustainable socio-economic development among customary farming communities. A bottom-up model approach, driven by local actors within traditional farming institutions, has proven effective in enhancing policy implementation and ensuring alignment with local values and the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This includes SDG Village 18, which focuses on development based on dynamic and adaptive customary institutions. Furthermore, this research contributes conceptually to the formulation of regional public policies aimed at enhancing village development, grounded in local wisdom, through the empowerment of farmers as part of a strategic regional development plan for sustainable socio-economic growth.

**Keywords:** Public Policy Framework, Socioeconomic Development, Sustainability, Traditional Farmer Institutions.

### Introduction

The discipline of public policy emerged in the 1960s, highlighting the challenges of comprehending policy direction and the frequent misunderstandings surrounding its implementation (1). Public policy development as a field was influenced by the evolution of public services in the United States and the contributions of political science scholars (2, 3). Despite its origin several decades ago, empirical research on the dimensions of policy implementation remains limited. However, there has been growing recognition of the need to thoroughly understand and elucidate the mechanisms underlying policy implementation within a nation. Comprehending policy is crucial for identifying public issues, which are often interconnected and widely experienced across society (4). Public policy implementation serves as a strategic approach to addressing societal challenges (5). This perspective is supported by studies on policy implementation

models, which sought to provide frameworks for analysing the complexities of policy execution (6). Policy implementation is a critical component of the policymaking process, complementing agenda setting, decision-making, policy authorisation, and evaluation. However, it has historically been fraught with challenges in addressing public issues (7). Various approaches to public policy implementation have been proposed and underscore the significance of policy formulation and decision-making in achieving effective implementation from economic and political perspectives, particularly in the context of reforms in developing countries (8). Similarly, evaluating public-private partnerships to enhance policy execution (9). Scholars were emphasising the pivotal role of government in fostering collaboration between state agencies and community stakeholders to drive successful policy outcomes (10, 11). This collaborative approach

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

(Received 28<sup>th</sup> May 2025; Accepted 18<sup>th</sup> December 2025; Published 01<sup>st</sup> January 2026)

explores diverse models to address the complexities of policy implementation (12). These approaches aim to provide actionable solutions and help governments overcome challenges when adhering to policy mandates. In the context of globalization and its profound impact on societies, scholars emphasize the need for policymakers and decision-makers to adopt a more nuanced approach towards public issues, acknowledging the potential long-term negative consequences of societal development (5). Policy formulation can fail if the implementation model lacks a clear and coherent direction. Inefficacy in policy formulation is another prevalent factor contributing to implementation challenges (13). This issue has persistently affected public service systems in developed nations, where ensuring the effective execution of policies remains a significant obstacle. Successful policy implementation requires a comprehensive understanding of resource requirements and the strategic allocation of resources. Policy implementation is a pivotal stage in the broader policymaking process in the United States (13). In this context, certification frameworks evaluate the efficacy of implementation efforts, ensuring that public policies achieve their intended objectives.

Scholars have made substantial contributions to understanding and enhancing policy implementation, advocating for models that prioritise clear directives, efficient resource utilisation, and comprehensive evaluation mechanisms to improve overall policy efficacy (6, 8). The approach presents an input-based framework that emphasises the significance of processes in achieving outputs from government initiatives to the community, a concept referred to as implementation-targeted policies (14). Building upon this foundation, the model proposed elucidates activities that generate outputs, outcomes, benefits, and broader impacts experienced by target groups, thereby contributing to the attainment of policy objectives and goals (15). The efficacy of policy implementation is contingent on aligning policy objectives with realistic goals compatible with the prevailing social and cultural context at the implementation level (16). Posits that effective preparation for public policy implementation necessitates three key activities that must be systematically undertaken to ensure the success of the process (16). These activities are an

organisation's endeavour to identify and articulate the allocation of resources, units, and methodologies, which subsequently guide efforts to establish and achieve outcomes.

Based on the preceding discussion, the complexity and scope of the implementation challenges have become more apparent. Implementation entails a methodological process of organisation, interpretation, and application (16). It corresponds with the current situation in West Aceh, where there is a pressing need for internal mechanisms to execute the policy of the traditional farmer institution, Keujreun Blang, which is predicated on the responsibilities and functions of managing farmers' rice fields to achieve sustainable socioeconomic growth. Actors play a pivotal role in determining policy content (17). Key aspects of policy implementation, including the resources involved, the characteristics of implementing agents in developing strategic plans, control systems that facilitate communication between government organisations and society, and the strengths and weaknesses that reflect the social and political-economic environment capable of fostering social and economic development (18). Public Administration has established frameworks and protocols for managing policy implementation in Indonesian regions such as Aceh, which operates under the Indonesian government. The efficacy of the Aceh government, particularly its policymakers and decision-makers, is crucial for ensuring an effective policy implementation process and mechanism. This is significant because successful policy implementation can foster the SDGs. It is executing existing policy provisions (4). Consequently, the effectiveness of the process in determining policy implementation success should be aligned with predetermined objectives, as documented in current police provisions (19). Within the realm of the public policy literature, comprehensive studies on the implementation of lay police in Aceh are lacking. This is particularly evident in the police's implementation of traditional farming institutions to enhance community development in the West Aceh region. In this context, this study serves as a reference for implementing Qanun Adat Policy Number 10 of 2008, which promotes sustainable socioeconomic development among farming communities. Figure1 shows the geographical location of the Aceh region.

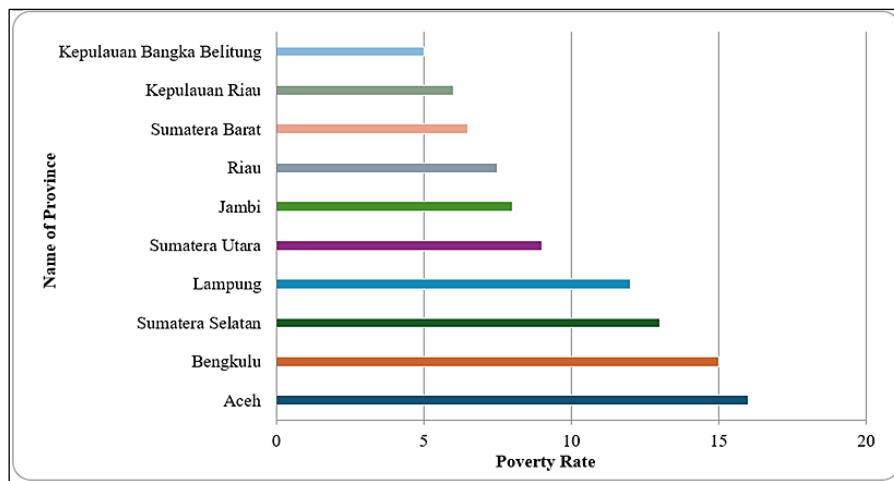


**Figure 1:** Map of Aceh Province, Indonesia

This study indicates that Aceh is strongly committed to achieving the SDGs (20). UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (21). SDG 1, specifically Zero Poverty, is a global commitment aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, including those of Indonesia. This effort does not stand alone but is closely interconnected with other goals such as education, health, food security, and decent work. Therefore, poverty alleviation must be carried out in an integrated, inclusive, and sustainable manner (22). Agriculture plays a crucial role in achieving food security and supporting SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), as well as other SDG goals (23). For example, SDG 5 (Gender Equality), Economic empowerment, and the elimination of violence against women are at the heart of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) (24). While strategies to strengthen policy implementation are underway, several countries are developing mechanisms to advance SDG 5. However, significant challenges remain, particularly the lack of adequate data and monitoring systems to effectively measure progress on gender equality (24). Therefore, SDG 8 (Decent Work and

Economic Growth) is a highly contextual, culturally based strategy that can encourage a sustainable agricultural transition amidst structural constraints (25). These findings offer policymakers empirical insights into promoting decent work through local agricultural reforms, focusing on agricultural governance policies that prioritize farmer empowerment as a key to sustainable socio-economic development.

This observation highlighted the implementation of economic empowerment initiatives for Aceh's population through educational support and sustainable disintegration. Similarly, many studies emphasised that empowering women can bolster sustainable development programs, enhancing participation in development efforts (26, 27). Despite these initiatives, Aceh has experienced a significant increase in poverty, emerging as the most impoverished province in the region of Sumatra. This is evidenced by data from the Central Statistics Agency, which categorises Aceh as the poorest region in Sumatra, as illustrated in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** Poverty Rate of Aceh Province in Sumatra

Figure 2 illustrates the extent of poverty in Aceh's community development, highlighting the urgent need for serious intervention through empowerment and sustainable development initiatives. The dynamics of agriculture in Indonesia are still a question that must be answered with a policy model because various methods and systems of rice farming have been created, but have not yet produced the productivity results as expected, and there is a tendency for organizational conflict in policy implementation (28, 29). Therefore, agricultural governance in Indonesia requires farmer empowerment through an inclusive policy model (30).

Therefore, the condition of agriculture in Indonesia remains suboptimal, necessitating a policy model for agricultural customary institutions that supports the development of a new government framework to enhance sustainable development. This approach forms part of a development model that aligns with community expectations and values. Additionally, the backcasting approach links future goals to present actions by identifying program policies that are aligned with plans and target achievement indicators (31). However, sustainable development policies can also be implemented using bottom-up and top-down strategies to enhance community involvement in development (32). Nevertheless, the government uses this approach sparingly as the value and efficacy of development rely heavily on the community's social capital. Sustainable development policies aim to harmonise development with

socioeconomic progress, per Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages.

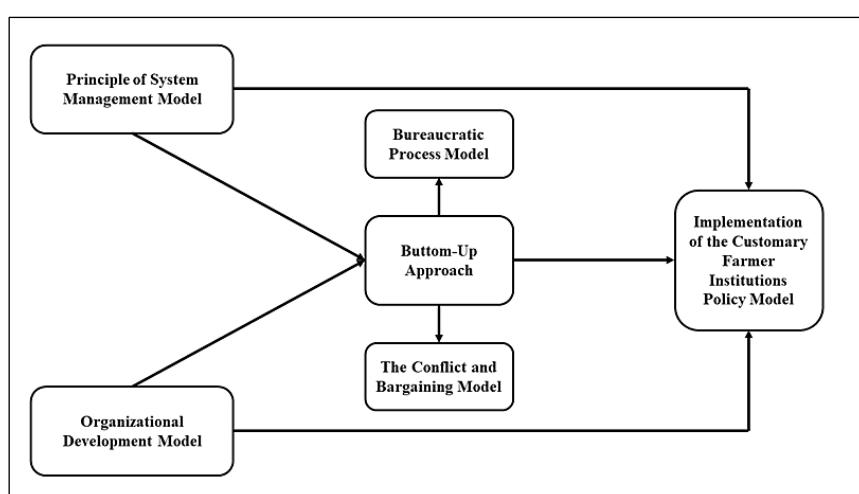
Sustainable development program policies are implemented to eradicate hunger, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, suggesting that food security equilibrium can be achieved through sustainable community development policies (33). In the socioeconomic development literature, comprehensive studies on sustainable development in Aceh, encompassing various existing aspects, are yet to be conducted. This is particularly true regarding the realisation of development in fostering food security through socioeconomic progress, utilising dynamic and adaptive traditional institutions. A bottom-up approach to implement socioeconomic development policies (6). This approach encompasses four organisational models that address various policy implementation issues. This public policy implementation framework encourages the community-led execution of policies, with minimal involvement from lower-level government officials. The community typically initiates such policies directly or through local institutions. The four models are systems management models rooted in mainstream rationalist police analysis traditions. This model emphasises management as crucial for police success. Effective societal management is a key factor for police effectiveness. The organisational development model combines sociological and psychological theories, focusing on the tension between individual needs and organisational demands. The bureaucratic process model, offering a sociological perspective on organisations and government systems,

acknowledges that bureaucratic processes can incorporate direct community participation. The conflict and bargaining model explores how individuals with diverse interests collaborate to accomplish tasks (33).

This study presents a model for policy implementation that provides a comprehensive and rational perspective on the implementation process, suitable for further studies and research on the execution of policy provision. The significance of employing top-down and bottom-up approaches to implementation research as a critical analysis and synthesis at the policy level (6). This concept examines public policy issues using specific theories and models (34). These frameworks guide action, facilitate data collection, generate new insights, and elucidate the nature of administrative systems in achieving the organisational objectives of farmers' customary institutions. The policy model for traditional institutions that aim to enhance socioeconomic development will be implemented through a bottom-up approach. This approach commences at the grassroots level, enabling an in-depth analysis of anticipated developmental achievements and targets.

The study objectives are to analyse the management system and organizational structure and develop a governmental organizational

development model that prioritizes community needs and services based on the village's potential. The bureaucratic process mechanism of the government, which involves the community, aims to foster the socioeconomic development of farming communities while also analyzing conflicting interest groups in the pursuit of sustainable, rational, and comprehensive development. Key actors, including local governments, farmer cooperatives, and non-governmental organizations, must be identified to operationalize the framework. Local governments are the primary actors in implementing policies that inclusively collaborate with stakeholders (35). Non-governmental organizations are partners in increasing rice productivity, such as non-governmental organizations and traditional institutions, in fostering socio-cultural behavior patterns for planting and harvesting (36) and industrial partners in the production and marketing of rice to enhance sustainable socio-economic development (37). This balanced approach to implementing sustainable development policies leverages traditional rice farming institutions to foster dynamic and adaptive organizations in sustainable village development. As in the framework as follows in Figure 3.



**Figure 3:** Sustainable Development Policies Framework

Conceptual consistency in achieving the objectives of this study is based on a sustainable framework for developing customary institution policies (38). This framework serves as a pillar that can assist policymakers (39). The framework consists of institutions, which are the functional structures of customary institutions, so that they can be

recognized formally and informally in the local government system (40). Then, value-based participation is the integration of norms and values in the process of formulating public policies (41), including collective decision-making and Sustainability, namely an orientation towards long-term development that maintains the balance

of culture and the economy and the environment that influences it (42).

Most previous studies have focused on the execution of national policies, with a particular emphasis on implementing customary institutional policies for sustainable socioeconomic growth. Policy implementation has been a key topic in policy analysis from its early days (43). Policy implementation has transformed from a largely overlooked area to a significant aspect of industrial growth policy analysis over the last three decades (44). Policy implementation theory has emphasised the fundamental arrangement of directive orientation, specifically the top-down approach, suggesting that a democratic method might prove more beneficial for investigation (43). Policy implementation serves as a means of reframing and redirecting existing policy implementation studies. This study concludes that implementing local public policies presents considerable challenges (45). Consequently, this study develops a cognitive framework to characterise the understanding of the implementation process, which is highly relevant to policy objectives such as reforms driven by urgent needs to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development goals.

Assessments and outlooks in policy implementation studies no longer shape fundamental questions in public policy administration (46). However, certain public policy scholars have discussed suitable recovery measures. Public policy approaches to implementation in the United States have succeeded by establishing models and procedures for robust change (47). His findings suggest a pathway towards a framework for managing public policy strategies that can bolster the effectiveness of current policies. Furthermore, it contributes to determining the efficacy of policy implementation in practice-oriented development and the management model in policy execution (48). They assert that national-level political stability in development implementation necessitates involvement across all relevant strata as a crucial factor in executing policy initiatives.

The content and context in which a policy is developed can impact its implementation (49). This includes factors such as the substance of the policy, the nature of its development process, and the individuals involved in its creation and

execution. The concept of policy implementation authority, examining the dynamic elements of policy formulation and execution through a comprehensive literature review (49). This review aims to elucidate the theoretical approach of policy authority and its influencing factors. Additionally, an overview of policy implementation dimensions found in broader public policy literature elucidates the significance of each dimension for effective policy execution from an environmental standpoint (49).

Policy implementation is crucial for achieving policy goals through public policy formulation (50). This study employs an exploratory policy analysis framework, incorporating theories by George, Edward III, Marilee S Grindle, and Mazmanian and Sabatier. The Policy Analysis Framework is triangular and contributes to the success of policy implementation. The findings indicate that this policy implementation model presents advantages and disadvantages (50). The triangular policy analysis framework serves as an implementation model that can be employed to optimise the analysis of policy implementation, addressing comprehensive and integrative aspects within an organisation.

The implementation of public organisation policy involves the existence of a framework that connects the process to three elements: firstly, connecting people; secondly, process; and thirdly, design. These steps should be followed as a planning strategy by involving actors who constructively contribute to formulating various strategic plans, as actors, processes, and designs significantly influence the success of policy implementation. Consequently, the role of the government must be strengthened to ensure that policy implementation plays a crucial role in addressing public issues and can serve as an effective and meaningful recommendation or strategy (10, 12). The findings emphasise the primary dimensions of public policy impact and provide suggestions for improving the policy impact assessment procedure (10).

Similarly, Policy implementation in China examines how Chinese local officials differentiate between policies that must be executed following the policy's provisions (51). The study by some researchers elucidated that the implementation of the selected policy is the result of the agency that controls and directs the management of cadres,

specifically from the upper management level to the lower levels, utilising a comprehensive approach in policy management (51). Effective policy implementation in China's local governments is crucial to the stability of China's political system (52). However, a comprehensive investigation of local implementation mechanisms is often impeded by an almost exclusive focus on the efficiency of policy implementation. Consequently, China's local regions' public involvement is limited and centres on the model employed to implement successful public policy in China. This is analogous to the implementation model of food security system policy for management. This approach was considered by examining previous studies that have succeeded in China (53). The Chinese royal policy system in food security governance refers to the Top-down and Bottom-up policy implementation model, which has generated a novel innovation method (53). For the Chinese government, this model policy implementation system has significant value in public policy for establishing a prosperous society. The policy implementation model approach must be technology-based, specifically in the context of transportation management for the Malaysian government (54).

This study suggests that the police technology implementation model comprises three identified and highlighted models: (i) Knowledge, attitudes, and practices; (ii) Blueprint 2.0; and (iii) the Green Readiness Framework. The results indicated that policy implementation was based on the development of a green technology model suitable for government agencies focusing on the public sector framework in Malaysia (54). Similarly, policy implementation in Indonesia emphasised the evaluation of public services to determine policy success, aligning with Merilee S. Grindle's model (55). This model can achieve successful policy implementation by optimally implementing research policies to verify the appropriate prerequisites for local government implementation (55). Policy implementation by analysing interactive fund management methods in South Tapanuli, Indonesia (56). Their findings revealed that policy implementation is progressing well, with success factors including the communication dimension, which involves program socialisation and information dissemination regarding optimal village fund

management. The structural bureaucracy also shows intensive coordination and cooperation between the implementers and actors. However, a hindering factor arising from the limited resource dimension of the village fund budget for community empowerment in the South Tapanuli Regency results in the inadequate implementation of empowerment activities aimed at improving local public well-being (56).

Implementing a one-door integrated service policy in public administration through existing policy provisions (57). However, the implementation of this policy has been hindered due to the government's information not being comprehended by the local public. One-door public services can be enhanced through guidance and improved information delivery methods, aligning accurately with the existing policy objectives (57). Also, the implementation of Papua's special autonomous policy in the health sector, identifying factors that influence policy implementation, and proposing a new model of public health services regarding policy implementation (58). The research shows that the approach to implementing the special autonomy policy in Papua, Indonesia, aligns with Grindle's theoretical model of policy implementation. Implementing a special autonomous policy in the health sector is not an isolated process. Still, it involves numerous component parties (authorities, affairs, finance, resources, implementing attitudes, community participation, and others). Consequently, a special autonomous policy in the health sector can be conceptualised as a system comprising multiple components and continuous interconnected flows (58).

The bottom-up model is one approach used to elucidate the mechanisms implemented by the government to achieve the goals and objectives of public policy (6). Consequently, a model analysis emerges that can delineate specific frameworks for achieving policy goals (50, 51). As demonstrated in Si and Scott's study, this analysis model suggests that both top-down and bottom-up approaches can lead to policy success. However, achieving policy success in the context of policy development for traditional institutions in decision-making differs slightly because it necessitates government support through community involvement in the decision-making process. This model aligns with the bottom-up method, as articulated by Sabatier,

asserting that effective policy implementation must support community-based policy objectives in achieving sustainable social development. Thus, this model is considered appropriate for achieving policy development objectives for traditional farming community institutions in Aceh.

## Methodology

This study employed a qualitative approach that utilised a case study method (59). A design suitable for in-depth research into complex and contextual issues. Its narrative and flexible nature make it easy to understand and rich in insights for policymakers and academics alike (60). A case study method entails intensive enquiries about specific events, parties, and social units (61). Data collection techniques encompassed observations and interviews, supplemented by primary and secondary documents, based on several relevant studies aligned with the objectives of this research. This study uses purposive sampling the considering that the sources involved are government parties and traditional institutions, and farmers involved in the management of rice farming according to local wisdom in West Aceh (62). This study utilised seven key sources to gather in-depth information through interviews. The heads of community empowerment and agricultural services hold positions crucial for achieving policy objectives and interpreting the integration of traditional institutional policies, as per Qanun number 10 of 2008.

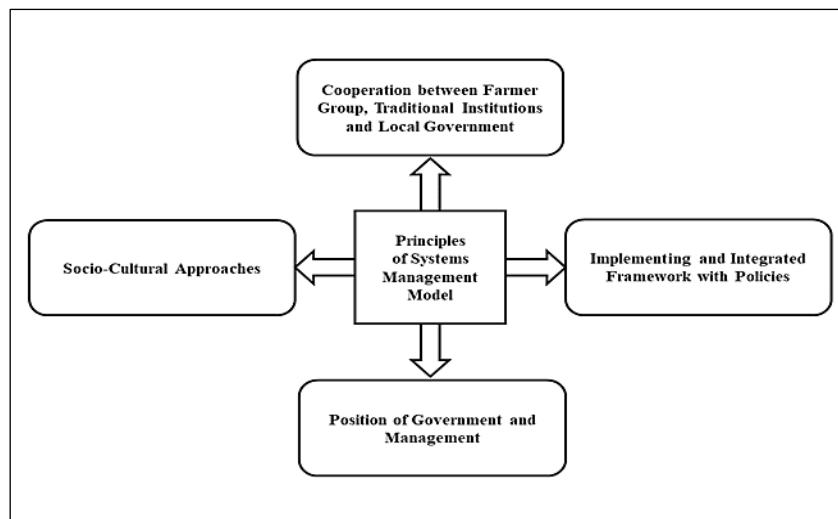
The data analysis uses the Laswell model approach, namely, data reduction (63). This process filters, selects, and simplifies raw data from interviews, observations, or documents. The reduced data is presented for easy reading and analysis. Then, patterns, relationships, and meanings are discovered within the data. Conclusions can be revised throughout the analysis process. This model enables researchers to systematically organize case study data, analyse policy or program processes, and assess their effectiveness and social impact within the local context. Traditional leaders and community representatives from Keujreun Blang were

selected to identify elements of participatory development in the government's implementation of public policy. An agricultural extension agency plays a vital role in consolidating rice field governance and collaborating with traditional farming institutions in West Aceh in the long term. The sample was deliberately chosen through purposive sampling, as it allowed individuals to provide information aligned with their duties and responsibilities in policy implementation. This method also involved selecting respondents with the specific characteristics required for the study, often through introductions from previous participants (64). The analysis of qualitative data involves a methodological process of discovering and arranging interview transcripts and field study notes.

## Results and Discussion

### The Systems Management Model of Traditional Rice Farmer Institutions

Applying a model management system represents a scientific approach to addressing management challenges within an organisation. This model-based management system is crucial for fostering innovation in performance-based information systems that can correlate past developments with future risks (65). However, from a governmental perspective, managing traditional farmer institutions necessitates a system management model, including organisational assumptions that comprise the mainstream rationalist tradition of policy analysis. The principles that the government can employ in developing the governance of traditional institutional organisations can be examined through the lens of the systems management model, which must be effectively controlled and aligned with the value of achieving governmental policy objectives in economic development, to identify models and patterns in the governance of rice fields as a regulatory achievement. Figure 4 illustrates the principles governing the management of government systems in implementing traditional farming institutions.



**Figure 4:** The Systems Management Policy Model for Traditional Institutions

The findings from an interview with the head of the West Aceh Regency agricultural service indicated that collaboration between the government, traditional farmer institutions, and farmer groups constitutes a sustainable system-planning process that significantly supports the creation of rice productivity value. Regional governments are developing this value as a policy framework for sustainable rice governance in the agricultural sector. Consequently, implementing a management system through models and government policies involves various partners, including regional governments, traditional institutions, farming communities, non-governmental organisations, academics, philanthropists, and information media. This partnership aims to develop business-based enterprises by applying technology in community development and utilising a bottom-up policy approach to rice farming governance in West Aceh. This policy approach can be implemented effectively and efficiently through the execution of a management system that begins by conducting discussions between parties, facilitated by the establishment of an open and accountable cooperation agreement.

Sustainable farmer productivity can be achieved through improved energy flow and enhanced production management. The collaborative process in increasing socioeconomic development must be identified in the agents of change who are concretely involved in developing partnerships to enhance sustainable rice agricultural production for rice farmers (66). The results of this study found that the process of planning a rice

governance system through the duties and functions of traditional institutions has not been properly maximised in West Aceh. This indicates that the determination and harmonization of how to access the rice fields cannot be controlled simultaneously by traditional institutions for farmer groups; therefore, intensive maintenance is required so that traditional institutions can monitor the rice harvest in accordance with the provisions. Apart from that, the capabilities of traditional rice farmer institutions are still very weak. Hence, they cannot adapt to the control management system through the application of technology by traditional rice farmer institutions. Likewise, the interview statement by agricultural instructors in West Aceh regarding the implementation of cooperation between parties does not yet have a framework for applicable regulations. The absence of this framework in West Aceh has impacted the management of rice fields, leading to reduced productivity and hindering development. Socioeconomic status of farming communities. Cooperation between the government, traditional institutions, and farming communities requires a program framework and model management system to integrate tasks and functions by considering all organisational entities that influence each other (65). The achievements of these standards are determined by the tasks and functions that the implementation of technical policy provisions has determined. The provision of duties and functions serves as a guide for carrying out rice farming policy activities in a sustainable manner. On the other hand, the approach in this achievement standard can be established by

customary institutional policies in rice farming governance to facilitate the control system in aspects of rice farming management for the sustainable welfare of farming communities.

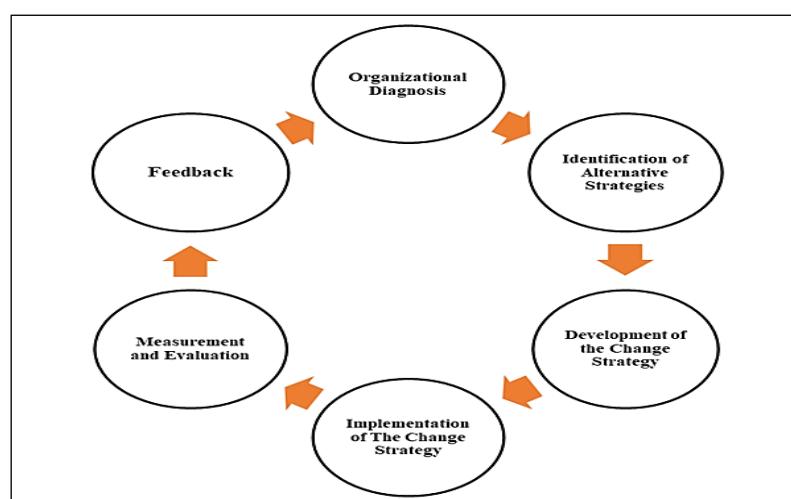
Interviews with the traditional court in West Aceh revealed that the implementation of duties and functions within the framework of traditional institutions can be nurtured through a sociocultural, environmental approach. This method is highly suitable for implementing sustainable socioeconomic development policies. It enables a thorough understanding of the social environment's complexity, akin to the "whole of government approach" in governance. This approach can propose strategies utilising in-depth social science, as it can identify coordination and integration strategies between the government and traditional institutions in managing the framework system program for farmer groups to achieve sustainable development. The government's knowledge management capabilities are crucial for integrating programs to achieve sustainable development (67). Consequently, farmers in West Aceh must develop complex coordination strategies through annual program plans for sustainable rice paddy management. Governance dynamics significantly influence the transfer of knowledge about rice farming based on local wisdom from traditional farming institutions to farmer groups, including weather forecasting, pest control, prohibitions and taboos, and customary thanksgiving feasts.

Information from the head of the community empowerment service in West Aceh indicated that

the village government required an operational control mechanism for a model management system in the development policy, employing a bottom-up approach that distinguishes between government and management. Governance in rice farming management serves a significant policy control value through traditional institutions' policy provisions, utilising the government's technical guidelines as a model for implementing specific policies. This approach ensures that traditional farming institutions in West Aceh fulfil their duties and functions. Additionally, model management systems for traditional institutional policies can provide a solution as an operational control mechanism for managing rice productivity. This mechanism can be regulated internally and externally by traditional institutions in farming communities, per applicable regulations.

### Organisational Development Model

The organisational development model describes a relatively new combination of sociological and psychological theories that focus on the conflict between individual needs and the demands of organisational life (68). Sustainable organisational development must collaborate with both the government and society in adjusting needs, which are the centre of attention, so that the demands of organisational needs can be met sustainably (69). This describes an organisation's process of adapting to its needs. Figure 5 illustrates the organisational development process.



**Figure 5:** Model of Organisational Development Process

According to a representative of the Agriculture and Community Empowerment Service in West Aceh, the development of traditional institutional organisations for public policy implementation necessitates an initial assessment of traditional institutional policies. This assessment must align with the responsibilities and functions of traditional farming institutions, as outlined in Aceh's Qanun No. 10 of 2008. Research findings indicate that the current governance of rice farming affairs has not successfully established organisational patterns and cultures that meet the farming community's expectations. Preserving this organisational cultural system in rice farming governance is crucial for fostering partnerships between the government, traditional institutions, and farming communities. This study suggests that organisational culture involves investigation and partnership to create harmonious and improved working relationships (37).

Qanun Number 10 of 2008, concerning traditional institutions, outlines the duties and functions of traditional institutions in accordance with Aceh's cultural values. The traditional Keujreun Blang institution, as per the applicable run, has six interconnected roles in maintaining food security for a sustainable agricultural economy. These roles include coordinating rice field activities, managing water distribution, supporting governmental agricultural management, harmonising traditional ceremonies, imposing sanctions and warnings on farmers, and resolving conflicts. The regional government system in Aceh must establish effective working relationships and enduring partnerships with village governments to achieve socioeconomic development in line with the organisation's vision and mission. The regional development vision and mission must align with the lower-level village government, adhering to the local wisdom that is participatory and collaborative in realising public service-oriented development.

Apart from that, the agricultural extension agency in West Aceh also provides information regarding applying the organisational development model in implementing public policy. It must properly identify alternative strategies to be used if policy achievements and targets cannot be met properly. According to him, the duties and functions of traditional farmer institutions cannot yet be implemented in accordance with the provisions of

the Qanun. Therefore, regional governments, especially the agricultural department, must re-identify public problems in creating sustainable productivity. This is also the case in the study shows that the challenge and solution in creating a good organisation is to create ecological behaviour with concrete policy rules, including training programs and incentives (70). Policy regulations related to training and incentives for realising sustainable socioeconomic development in farming communities still need full attention. This is because training and incentives for traditional farmer institutions are still quite low, impacting the quality and ability of traditional institutions to realise social development. The economy is not optimal.

Therefore, this organisational development model is highly suitable as an alternative for fostering unidirectional communication in line with the Department of Agriculture in West Aceh's vision, mission, and strategic objectives. However, the government frequently disregards this mechanism in pursuit of the goals of specific interest groups. Nevertheless, socioeconomic development has emerged as a novel policy initiative implemented by the government, which is heavily dependent on the success of development at the lower level, namely, village development. This development can be harmonised through Policy Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. Consequently, local governments must devise alternative strategies to reach decisions regarding development provisions by optimising a bottom-up approach in the orientation of the regional development vision and mission that is integrated with the village government.

Subsequently, implementing the organisational development model of traditional institutions also necessitates changes in development strategies. Changes in the strategy for developing traditional institutions can be integrated through the village government, which constitutes organisational development to realise changes in the socioeconomic development of farming communities. The results of this study indicate that changes in the strategy of traditional institutions must be specifically formulated to ensure that participatory techniques for farming communities can be implemented transparently through a system that addresses the duties and functions of

traditional institutions in West Aceh, in accordance with the provisions of Qanun.

Implementing traditional institutional policies to enhance socioeconomic development represents a strategy for change in development that draws on local wisdom for farming communities. This dynamic development has begun to diminish among decision-makers. The results of this study reveal that regional governments do not adequately value the existence of traditional institutions. However, regarding social normality for the farming community, these institutions function as directors and guides for the goals and targets of sustainable rice farming. Achievements and targets for this development have been determined using a mechanism in the form of a government organisation development model that focuses on community needs and services, following the village's potential. This mechanism is highly appropriate for the environmental conditions in Aceh, as the diversity of village potential influences the community's needs and services. The implementation of traditional institutional policies aims to improve socioeconomic development is a change strategy implemented in organising a sustainable development policy (71).

Additionally, effective organisational development can facilitate the creation of conceptual models through an integrative approach, enhancing performance and environmentally sustainable strategies, thereby enabling more effective and efficient policy control (72). Similarly, in a study researchers posited that investigating community behaviour can foster development in Malaysia following sustainable development targets and goals (73), demonstrating a commitment to environmental stewardship and character education for environmental conservation to ensure improved development. Changes in development policy, manifested as a model prioritising the form mechanism in this bottom-up approach, represent the alignment of traditional institutions with socioeconomic development achievements at the inner-village government level to establish sustainable food security. This implementation process aligns with Qanun number 10 of 2008, indicating the existence of institutions capable of contributing to the realisation of food security under the duties and functions outlined in the Qanun provisions.

Policy implementation and government evaluation actions are crucial in identifying challenges and opportunities in achieving food security policy objectives. One challenge and opportunity in implementing SDG development is pro-environmental behaviour in government workplaces. Consequently, action and evaluation in goal attainment represent appropriate processes for sustainably comprehending the needs of the organisation and the community environment. The evaluation of policy development is a management strategy that should be effectively controlled to achieve sustainable policy goals. This mechanism asserted that policy evaluation and measurement are critical components in delineating strategic management approaches for the sustainable achievements of government and community development organisations.

In the traditional institutional system of Aceh, the evaluation and measurement process are also an integral part of rice field governance. This was implemented to preserve cultural values, an essential aspect of the Aceh region. The evaluation process is conducted systematically using local wisdom techniques, such as traditional annual ceremonies. The review of Qanun number 10 of 2008 concerning traditional institutions should be applied to determine specific technical guidelines for the duties and functions of these institutions. This review serves as a metric for assessing the government's effectiveness in sustainable rice farming governance in West Aceh. In achieving socioeconomic development through agricultural governance, several stages involve inputs determined by the government, following targets to fulfill the tasks and functions of traditional institutions.

The applicable provisions can implement the duties and functions of these traditional farming institutions. These provisions also serve as key results and achievement targets in implementing the bottom-up policy model, aiming to achieve success in sustainable socioeconomic development. Decisions determine the input from government policy in organisational governance, and their position in the public policy process must be implemented in accordance with applicable regulations. This is exemplified by the provisions of Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Aceh government. The results of interviews with the

community empowerment service revealed that the evaluation of policy implementation commenced with provisions outlined in Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Aceh government. One of the derivative values of cultural aspects in the development of government policy in Aceh was Qanun Number 10 of 2008, concerning traditional institutions. The Qanun serves as an input value in agricultural development by optimising the resources of traditional farming institutions. These resources must be regulated according to their duties and functions to enhance sustainable socioeconomic development.

The policy input of traditional institutions constitutes a valuable source in the rice field management process conducted by traditional farming institutions. This process is comprehensive and sustainable, encompassing stages including pre-planting, planting, maintenance, harvest, and post-harvest. Government and traditional institutions are concerned with ensuring that this process is effective. Determining these tasks and functions forms the basis for measuring the output value, which the government must establish for existing institutions to maximise their potential. The objective was for rice farming governance in West Aceh to achieve a breakthrough in a policy approach rooted in local wisdom in the region. This approach aimed to establish a more productive and culturally sensitive system for managing agricultural resources and practices in West Aceh.

### **Bureaucratic Process Model**

The bureaucratic process model delineates a sociological perspective in the development of government system organisations. Bureaucratic and political processes are crucial in implementing public policies. This implementation model process is an integral component of the political and administrative framework that facilitates comprehension of activities from the content of policy and implementation contexts (8). The bureaucratic process model of traditional institutions comprises a series of provisions outlined in Qanun 10 of 2008, along with action plans for rice field management activities from both administrative and political perspectives. This model can be constructed using a bottom-up approach (6). Through this approach, the bureaucratic implementation process must adhere

to sustainable political and administrative processes to enhance the sustainable socioeconomic development of farming communities.

The bureaucratic model process executed by the regional government represents an initiative of interest groups in socioeconomic development, comprising regional governments, traditional institutions, and the community. According to interviews with selected traditional institutions, farmers indicated that implementing the policies of traditional institutions, while following their assigned tasks and functions, still lacks focus on achieving success in sustainable rice governance. This dynamic is also attributed to the lack of validity of rice field governance, specifically in West Aceh, where the policies of traditional institutions are not effectively enforced. Consequently, there are frequent conflicts between qanun provisions and disputes among farmer groups, resulting in rice productivity failing to meet targets. Therefore, the achievements and targets of socioeconomic development, as benchmarks in the bottom-up development aspect, are crucial in the Qanun policy objectives of traditional farmer institutions in West Aceh.

This statement was further reaffirmed by the Department of Agriculture in West Aceh, suggesting that if the bureaucratic model is applied in the implementation context, traditional institutions should be able to influence farmer groups in achieving socioeconomic development. To this end, the government provides qanun education to traditional institutions. Therefore, the duties and responsibilities of traditional institutions must be optimised according to the technical guidelines outlined in Qanun number 10 of 2008 to maximise the success of sustainable agricultural governance. Consequently, the strategy of traditional institutions in managing rice farming in West Aceh should focus on developing goals and objectives using a bottom-up approach. Additionally, the Rice Agricultural Extension Agency in West Aceh stated that traditional farming institutions must be provided with government guidance through policy provisions. This traditional Tani institution aimed to plan farming and control harvest.

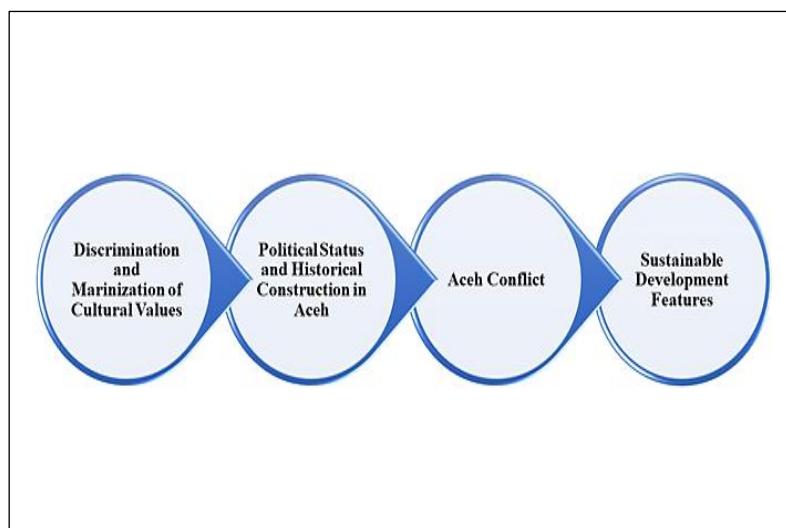
However, controlling traditional institutions is the duty and responsibility of local governments, who must coordinate and work together to create

sustainable food security. From a bureaucratic model perspective, the decision-making process within the regional government work unit, specifically the agricultural services, must involve traditional institutions in making decisions on rice management on an annual basis. Otherwise, the achievements of the government programs implemented in each period may not meet expectations. Furthermore, regional government governance must effectively supervise and control apparatus resources, ensuring they are committed to realising strategic socioeconomic development.

### **The Conflict and Bargaining Model**

The results of the interviews with the agricultural service and the Aceh Traditional Court indicate that conflicts between groups of farmers are still relatively frequent. These problems have reduced family values, togetherness, consensus, fairness, and caring. In this context, an effective and efficient conflict-resolution model is necessary to fulfill the duties and functions of traditional farming institutions. This conflict-resolution model should focus on the technical implementation of tasks to solve disputes between farmer groups. Similar to the conflict between Indonesia and Papua, a suitable solution has yet to be found. The Indonesian government's policy of resolving the Papuan conflict was ineffective because it did not promote economic prosperity. Instead, the approach was oriented towards socially and politically motivated military operations, which failed to find suitable solutions and bargaining points for conflict resolution. Consequently, this area has become a subject of discrimination and

marginalisation in development. The conflict in Aceh led to a breakthrough for peace by the Indonesian government. This new policy aimed to create transformational development by building a new Aceh development pattern through policy advocacy. The approach focused on community economic empowerment and was oriented towards socio-political development, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding in Aceh, as stipulated in Aceh Government Law No. 11 of 2006. Furthermore, alignment in conflict resolution in Aceh has been implemented through a policy approach that recognises Aceh as an autonomous region in the management and control of sociocultural, political, and economic aspects. This approach utilises the principles of decentralisation, deconcentration, and assistance to ensure the success of sustainable development. Moreover, harmonising forms of cooperation between state and non-state actors is crucial in promoting community development. This situation is not unique to Aceh, Indonesia; similar approaches have been observed in Thailand's Patani region and the Philippines' Mindanao, where conflict resolution policies focus on economic development through regional autonomy and administrative policies. Figure 6 illustrates a conflict analysis model for implementing Qanun policies for traditional institutions in Aceh, which has been aligned with the autonomous region's position to realise the socioeconomic development of farming communities through these traditional institutions.



**Figure 6:** Conflict Analysis Model for Implementing Qanun Policies for Traditional Institutions in Aceh

The findings from interviews conducted with rice-farming instructors in West Aceh indicated that the regional government's implementation of socioeconomic development policies resulted in discriminatory coordination practices, adversely affecting the duties and functions of community values and culture at the village government level. This discrimination manifests as a disjointed organisational pattern between regional and village governments. The village government's hierarchical structure remains robust, often neglecting community values and culture in socioeconomic development initiatives. Consequently, it is imperative to develop appropriate strategic measures utilising suitable methodologies to ensure that the socioeconomic development objectives for the farming community are adequately maintained.

While this policy suggests that the presence of traditional institutions should serve as an effective alternative for enhancing socioeconomic development, the regional government still does not adequately consider their role. If the duties and functions of farmers' traditional institutions are optimised, rice farming governance can be effectively controlled by the government and aligned with farmers' expectations (74). The position of Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning traditional institutions in Aceh is primarily a political policy status that has not been adequately integrated into the development of the Acehnese society. However, considering its history and position, Aceh is a highly normative region with traditional and cultural values that must be effectively realised with local wisdom. Conversely, Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Aceh Government is the Aceh government's policy for implementing development in various aspects, including economic, social, cultural, and Aceh's defence and security.

The findings of this study also indicate that the implementation of the Qanun by traditional institutions in resolving conflicts between farmer groups has the potential to be integrated by the government with farmer groups, particularly in West Aceh. However, implementing this traditional institution's policy can be executed through a new policy model with a bottom-up approach, reflecting Acehnese society both nationally and internationally, and enabling the farming community in Aceh to achieve welfare.

The results suggest that implementing traditional institutions can be achieved democratically, as traditional farming institutions in the community are regarded as effective mechanisms for conflict resolution and socioeconomic development. Consequently, the regional government policy implementation model requires technical guidance to implement sustainable agricultural development programs. However, the village government faces a significant challenge in optimising development planning to address sustainable socioeconomic issues.

Leadership mechanisms and power dynamics in agricultural areas should be democratically implemented to ensure sustainable community welfare. A holistic, bottom-up approach to policy implementation should begin with the participation of farming communities who communicate their needs to traditional farming institutions within the rice farming governance system. The government must recognise these traditional institutions, as per the provisions of the Qanun, enabling them to assist in coordinating programs, mediating conflicts, and acting as facilitators and stimulators for farmer groups. However, this situation has not been fully realised in West Aceh due to the lack of valid standards and provisions in policy implementation.

Internal factors include human resources, understanding of village potential, participatory development planning, and *budget allocation*. This study reveals that the current position of traditional human resource institutions, government officials, and institutions in West Aceh cannot maximise their roles effectively. This is because elements of community participation are not involved in decision-making processes regarding rice paddy management with the regional strategic plan. Local governments must understand the village's potential through a bottom-up approach. Implementing this policy model should be participatory and aligned with the needs of the farming community. Additionally, local governments must allocate budgets for rice-farming operations that correspond to the needs of the farming community. In overcoming conflicts between farmer groups, internal and external factors influence the socioeconomic development of rice farming communities.

These factors include: first, science and technology; second, shifting social and cultural

values; third, the region's position and demographics; and fourth, its diverse natural resources. Based on the agricultural environmental conditions in Aceh, external factors have an equally significant influence on community welfare. This is evidenced by the diversity of natural resources in each region, while the cultural values of the farming community in West Aceh still uphold the high value of farmers' social and cultural wisdom. This is demonstrated by implementing traditional institutional duties such as resolving conflicts, providing warnings, and imposing sanctions on those who violate farming customs. However, the implementation of institutional policies in the West Aceh Regency has not been optimal because agricultural development planning is not integrated with the expectations of the farming community.

## Conclusion

A good management system for government organisations in the socioeconomic development of agricultural governance integrates efforts from central and regional governments down to the village level. Developing agricultural governance can be achieved through a bottom-up approach, utilising traditional institutional development models to realise socioeconomic development in West Aceh's agricultural governance, grounded in local wisdom. However, the current implementation of this development has not been effectively optimised. The target of implementing socioeconomic development policies to create progress through partnerships between the government, traditional institutions, and farming communities still reflects the limited effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes. In the context of socioeconomic development, several model systems can be realised: the Management Systems Model, Organisational Development Model, Bureaucratic Process Model, and Conflict and Bargaining Model. These four models are rationally and comprehensively structured in a bottom-up approach, aligning with indicators of sustainable socioeconomic development achievements in rice farming management in the West Aceh Regency.

## Abbreviations

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals.

## Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh, Indonesia, for its support of this research and publication. We also thank the reviewers for their constructive comments and suggestions.

## Author Contributions

Nellis Mardhiah: Conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, investigation, resources, writing—original draft preparation, visualization, Zikri Muhammad: Conceptualization, methodology, validation, formal analysis, investigation, data curation, writing—review and editing, supervision, project administration, funding acquisition, Jumadil Saputra: methodology, validation, formal analysis, investigation, data curation, writing—review and editing, visualization, supervision, project administration.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## Declaration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Assistance

This manuscript was written by the authors without the use of generative AI or AI-assisted technologies. All content is original and has been created by the authors themselves.

## Ethics Approval

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Universitas Teuku Umar (005/UN59.5.1/PP/2025 and 8 January 2025), as all procedures were conducted in accordance with their ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

## Funding

This research received no external funding

## References

1. Guy R. Formulating and implementing education policy. *Policy Mak Implement Stud* from Papua New Guinea Stud State Gov Pacific. 2009;(5):131–54.
2. Herring EP. Public administration and the public interest. 1st ed. New York (NY): McGraw-Hill; 1936.
3. Lasswell HD. The policy orientation. In: Miyakawa T, editor. *The science of public policy: essential readings in policy sciences. Vol 1, Evolution of policy sciences, Part I*. London: Routledge; 1999. p. 113–124.
4. Dye TR. Understanding public policy. 10th ed. Upper

Saddle River (NJ): Prentice Hall; 2002.

5. Kraft ME, Furlong SR. Public policy: politics, analysis, and alternatives. 2nd ed. Washington (DC): CQ Press; 2007.
6. Sabatier PA. Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approaches to Implementation Research: A Critical Analysis and Suggested Synthesis. *J Public Policy*. 1986;6(1):21-48.
7. Thomas B. Smith. The policy implementation process. *Policy Sci*. 1973;4(1):197-209.
8. Grindle MS, John w. Thomas. Policy Makers, Policy Choices, and Policy Outcomes: The Political Economy of Reform in Developing Countries. *Policy Sci*. 1989;22(3/4):213-48.
9. Franklin GB, Ripley RB, Franklin GB, Ripley RB. An Evaluation of the Public-Private Partnership in the Private Sector. *J Health Hum Resour Adm*. 1983;6(2):185-208.
10. Barthwal C, Sah B. Role of Governmental Agencies in Policy Implementation. *Indian J Polit Sci*. 2008;69(3):457-72.
11. Dunn WN. Problem Structuring in Policy Analysis. New York and London. 2021:1-33.  
<https://www.ippapublicpolicy.org/file/paper/5aeff35b03d17.pdf>
12. George B. Successful Strategic Plan Implementation in Public Organizations: Connecting People, Process, and Plan (3Ps). *Public Adm Rev*. 2021;81(4):793-8.
13. Ferman B. When failure is success: implementation and Madisonian government. In: Goggin ML, Bowman AO, Lester JP, O'Toole LJ Jr, editors. *Implementation and the policy process: opening up the black box*. Chatham (NJ): Chatham House Publishers; 1990. p. 39-50.
14. Tuladhar SD, Yuan M, Bernstein P, Montgomery WD, Smith A. A top-down bottom-up modeling approach to climate change policy analysis. *Energy Econ*. 2009;31(SUPPL. 2):S223-34.
15. Van Meter DS, Van Horn CE. The policy implementation process: A conceptual framework. *Adm Soc*. 1975;6(4):445-88.
16. Dunn WN. Public policy analysis: an integrated approach. 5th ed. New York (NY): Routledge; 2012. p. 480. doi:10.4324/9781315663012
17. Sokseleuy Y. Policy Implementation: Fishery Policy Related to Local Government Management. *Int J Pap Public Rev*. 2020;1(2):15-9.
18. Horn CE. The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework. *Adm Soc*. 1975;6(4):445-88.
19. Andrew B. Witford. Decentralized Policy Implementation. *Polit Res Q*. 2007;60(1):17-30.
20. Fitri CD, Vonda PI. How the Commitment to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals Impacts Poor Women in Aceh Province, Indonesia. *Gend Equal Int J Child Gend Stud*. 2017;2(2):51-8.
21. Madurai Elavarasan R, Pugazhendhi R, Jamal T, *et al*. Envisioning the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lens of energy sustainability (SDG 7) in the post-COVID-19 world. *Appl Energy*. 2021;292(April):116665.
22. Kamruzzaman P. A critical note on poverty eradication target of sustainable development goals. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*. 2016 Jun 1;5(2):87-110.  
doi: 10.14207/ejsd.2016.v5n2p87
23. Viana CM, Freire D, Abrantes P, *et al*. Agricultural land systems importance for supporting food security and sustainable development goals: A systematic review. *Sci Total Environ*. 2022;806:150718.
24. Dhar S. Gender and sustainable development goals (SDGs). *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*. 2018;25(1):47-78.
25. Khan M, Behrendt K, Papadas D, *et al*. From inequalities to inclusion: sustainable development for smallholders. *Sustainable Development*. 2025;33(S1):1520-1536. doi:10.1002/sd.70073
26. Rustinskyah R, Santoso P, Sari NR. The impact of women's co-operative in a rural area in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Masyarakat, Kebud dan Polit*. 2021;34(1):1.
27. Pamungkas AH. The Approaches Used by Community Learning Center (PKBM) to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Solok Selatan West Sumatra Province Indonesia. In 1st Non Formal Education International Conference (NFEIC 2018). Atlantis Press. 2019 Jan:14-18.  
<https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/nfeic-18/55911664>
28. Kurnia G, Setiawan I, Tridakusumah AC, *et al*. Local Wisdom for Ensuring Agriculture Sustainability: A Case from Indonesia. *Sustain*. 2022;14(14):1-13.
29. Suryadi B. Traditional Conflict Resolution of Paddy Field Farmers. *Przestrz Spoleczna*. 2023;23(1):535-65.
30. Mangnus E. How inclusive businesses can contribute to local food security. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. 2019 Dec 1;41:69-73. doi: 10.1016/j.cosust.2019.10.009
31. Kanter DR, Schwoob MH, Baethgen WE, *et al*. Translating the Sustainable Development Goals into action: A participatory backcasting approach for developing national agricultural transformation pathways. *Glob Food Sec*. 2016;10:71-9.
32. Ghojaji AD, Gulo NA, Asbari M. Pancasila as an Paradigm Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of Information Systems and Management (JISMA)*. 2022 May 14;1(6):13-7. doi:10.4444/jisma.v1i6.104
33. Herrmann B, Rundshagen V. Paradigm shift to implement SDG 2 (end hunger): A humanistic management lens on the education of future leaders. *Int J Manag Educ*. 2020;18(1):100368.
34. Mubarok S, Zauhar S, Setyowati E. Policy Implementation Analysis: Exploration of George Edward III, Marilee S Grindle and Mazmanian and Sabatier Theories in the Policy Analysis Triangle. *J Public Adm Stud*. 2020;5(1):33-8.
35. Ali I, Zhuang J. Inclusive growth toward a prosperous Asia: Policy implications. *ERD Work Pap Ser*. 2007;(97):1-44.
36. Purcal C, Idle J, Fisher KR, *et al*. Five Factors for Effective Policy to Improve Attitudes towards People with Disability. *Soc Policy Soc*. 2024;1-14. doi:10.1017/S1474746424000198
37. Rahman BA, Ibrahim D, Hussin R, *et al*. An investigation of organizational culture, workplace partnership and its supply chain role for sustainable employment relations in public universities in Malaysia. *Int J Supply Chain Manag*. 2020;9(4):291-300.
38. Mardhiah N, Muhammad Z, Saputra J. Traditional

Institutions and Economic Transformation of West Aceh Coastal Community in Indonesia: A Sustainable Energy Policy. *Int J Adv Soc Sci Humanit.* 2023;2(4):276–91.

39. Ben C, Gounder N. Property rights: Principles of customary land and urban development in Fiji. *Land use policy.* 2019;87(July):104089.

40. Takahashi D, Chang T, Shobayashi M. The role of formal and informal institutions in farmland consolidation: The case of Shiga Prefecture, Japan. *Int J Commons.* 2018;12(2):80–107.

41. Wiseman N, Marizviku M, Jethro Z. Barriers to the Participation of the Traditional Leadership Institution in Promoting Rural Agricultural Development: The Case of Agricultural Projects. *African Journal of Development Studies.* 2022 Mar 1;12(1):317–332.

42. Sellberg MM, Norström AV, Peterson GD, *et al.* Using local initiatives to envision sustainable and resilient food systems in the Stockholm city-region. *Glob Food Sec.* 2020;24(October 2019):100334.

43. DeLeon P, DeLeon L. What ever happened to policy implementation? An alternative approach. *Journal of public administration research and theory.* 2002 Oct 1;12(4):467–92. <https://selc.wordpress.ncsu.edu/files/2013/03/What-Ever-Happened-to-Policy-Implementation-An-Alternative-Approach.pdf>

44. Pressman JL, Wildavsky A. Implementation: How great expectations in Washington are dashed in Oakland; Or, why it's amazing that federal programs work at all, this being a saga of the Economic Development Administration as told by two sympathetic observers who seek to build morals. *Univ of California Press.* 1984;708:1–23.

45. James P. Spillane BJR and TR. Policy Implementation and Cognition: Reframing and Refocusing Implementation Research. *Rev Educ Res.* 2002;72(2):387–431.

46. O'Toole LJ. Research on Policy Implementation: Assessment and Prospects. *J Public Adm Res Theory.* 2000;10(2):263–88.

47. Mitchell D. Toward a theory of public strategic implementation. *Gov Manag Rev.* 2020;5(1):17–37.

48. Thomas R, Bertolini L. Defining critical success factors in TOD implementation using rough set analysis. *J Transp Land Use.* 2017;10(1):139–54.

49. Mthethwa RM. Critical dimensions for policy implementation. *African J Public Aff.* 2012;5(2):36–47.

50. Mubarok S, Zauhar S, Setyowati E, *et al.* Policy Implementation Analysis: Exploration of George Edward III, Marilee S Grindle, and Mazmanian and Sabatier Theories in the Policy Analysis Triangle Framework. *J Public Adm Stud.* 2020;005(01):33–8.

51. Kevin J. O'Brien and Lianjiang Li. Uneven Policy Implementation in Rural China. *Comparative Politics.* 1999;31:167–186. [https://www.academia.edu/18456957/Uneven\\_Policy\\_Implementation\\_in\\_Rural\\_China](https://www.academia.edu/18456957/Uneven_Policy_Implementation_in_Rural_China)

52. Ahlers A, Schubert G. Effective Policy Implementation in China's Local State. *Sage Publ.* 2015;41(4):307–405.

53. Si Z, Scott S. China's changing food system: top-down and bottom-up forces in food system transformations. *Can J Dev Stud.* 2019;40(1):1–11.

54. Ghani NA. Green Technology Implementation Model for Sustainability. 2022;2(1):17–23.

55. Winarti, Jeddawi M, Lukman S, *et al.* Implementing the Policy to Serve Citizens (BMW) in Tulang Bawang Regency: Public Service Innovation Study. *Int J Sci Soc.* 2021;3(1):112–20.

56. Hasibuan M, Ramadhona ES, Hakima N, *et al.* Analysis of the implementation of village fund management policies in Hutapadang Village, South Tapanuli Regency. 2022;11(3):1853–60.

57. Santosa B, Ilham M, Lukman S, *et al.* Implementation of One Door Integrated Service Policy in Bekasi Regency and Bekasi City of West Java Province. *Budapest Int Res Critics Institute-Journal.* 2022;5(1):1642–52.

58. Nukaki E, Jeddawi M, Djohan D, *et al.* Implementation of Special Autonomic Policies in the Health Sector in Teluk Wondama District, West Papua Province. *Budapest Int Res Critics Institute.* 2022;5(2):11104–15.

59. Lim WM. What Is Qualitative Research? An Overview and Guidelines. *Australas Mark J.* 2025;33(2):199–229.

60. Hamilton AB, Finley EP. Reprint of: Qualitative methods in implementation research: An introduction. *Psychiatry Res.* 2020;283(April 2019):112629.

61. Heale R, Twycross A. What is a case study? *Evid Based Nurs.* 2018;21(1):7–8.

62. Onimisi T. The Use of Qualitative Research Method in the Study of Policy Implementation in Nigerian: Sharing an Experience. *Glob J Polit Law Res.* 2020;8(2):1–10.

63. Miles MB, Huberman AM. Qualitative data analysis: an expanded sourcebook. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks (CA): SAGE Publications; 1994. p. 354.

64. Obilor EI. Convenience and Purposive Sampling Techniques: Are they the Same? *Int J Innov Soc Sci Educ Res.* 2023;11(1):1–7.

65. Okhunov M, Minamatov Y. Application of Innovative Projects in Information Systems. *Eur J Life Saf Stab.* 2021;11:167–8.

66. Mardhiah N, Muhammad Z, Saputra J, *et al.* Collaborative Governance: Aceh Traditional Institutions and the Implications of the SDGs Local Wisdom of Acehnese Coastal Communities in Indonesia. *Univ Malaysia Teren J Undergrad Res.* 2023;5(2):101–18.

67. Anne Thogori K, Matthew Mwangi T, David Muchunu M. Influence of Managerial Capability on Internationalization Status of Public Universities in Kenya. 2021;5(12):259–75.

68. Heikkila T, Cairney P. Comparison of theories of the policy process. In: Weible CM, Sabatier PA, editors. *Theories of the policy process.* 4th ed. New York (NY): Routledge; 2018. p. 301–327. doi:10.4324/9780429494284

69. Naudé M. Sustainable organizational development and reflection: A good combination? *Corp Ownersh Control.* 2012;9(2–3):364–75.

70. Farooq K, Yusliza MY, Wahyuningtas R, *et al.* Exploring challenges and solutions in performing employee ecological behaviour for a sustainable workplace. *Sustain.* 2021;13(17):1–19.

71. Mingaleva Z, Shironina E, Lobova E, *et al.* Organizational Culture Management as an Element

of Innovative and Sustainable Development of Enterprises. *Sustainability*. 2022;14(10):6289.

72. Farooq K, Yusliza MY, Muhammad Z, *et al.* Developing a Conceptual Model of Employee Ecological Behavior using an Integrative Approach. *J Environ Manag Tour*. 2022;13(1):29–38.

73. Yusliza MY, Amirudin A, Rahadi RA, *et al.* An investigation of pro-environmental behaviour and sustainable development in Malaysia. *Sustain*. 2020;12(17):1–21.

74. Syarifuddin T, Sholahuddin A, Ngabut R. The role of Keujruen Blang in management of wetland: local wisdom perspective (study of social reality on the rice farmers Mukim Kuala Daya of Jaya sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency). *Int J Adv Sci Res Eng*. 2020 Mar;6(3):166. doi:10.31695/IJASRE.2020.33773.

**How to Cite:** Mardhiah N, Muhammad Z, Saputra J. Empowering Traditional Farmers: A Policy Framework for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development in Aceh, Indonesia. *Int Res J Multidiscip Scope*. 2026; 7(1):80–98. DOI: 10.47857/irjms.2026.v07i01.05912