

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE 2020-2024 RPJMN: ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY

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Abstract

This article examines the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with a critical discourse analysis approach, especially related to the issues of climate change and food security. The RPJMN as a national strategic planning document contains various development policies and priorities that are a reference for the Indonesian government in facing the challenges of sustainable development. This research aims to uncover how the discourse on climate change and food security is constructed in the document, as well as how the government's commitment and strategy are reflected through the language and policy structure carried out. The critical discourse analysis method was used to examine the text of the RPJMN in depth, identifying the main themes, underlying ideologies, and social and environmental implications of the proposed policies. The results of the analysis show that the 2020-2024 RPJMN places climate change and food security as strategic national priorities, with an emphasis on sustainable human and economic development. However, there are indications of the need to strengthen policy implementation so that the targets that have been set can be achieved effectively. This paper makes an important contribution to understanding the dynamics of Indonesia's national policies in the context of climate change and food security, while offering a critical perspective that can be the basis for future policy evaluation and development. Thus, this research is not only relevant for academics and policymakers, but also for stakeholders involved in sustainable development in Indonesia. (National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024) (Strategic Policy on Food Security and Nutrition 2020-2024)

Keywords: Climate Change, Food Security, Critical Discourse Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is a strategic planning document that is very important for the direction of Indonesia's national development in the next five years. This document not only serves as a guideline for the government in formulating development policies and programs, but also reflects the country's vision and commitment in addressing complex development challenges, including climate change and food security issues. In a global context, climate change has become one of the biggest threats affecting various aspects of life, from environmental, economic, to social. Indonesia as an archipelagic country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, and natural disasters, must place

this issue as a top priority in its national development planning. In addition, food security is a crucial issue that cannot be separated from climate change, considering that food security is highly dependent on environmental conditions and the availability of natural resources affected by climate change.

The urgency of critical discourse analysis of the 2020-2024 RPJMN arises from the need to understand how these important issues are constructed and positioned in national policy documents. Critical discourse analysis allows us to examine not only the content of policy, but also how the language, narrative, and structure of the discourse in the document reflect the ideologies, interests, and power that play a role in policy-making. With this approach, this paper aims to uncover how the Indonesian government frames the issues of climate change and food security in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, as well as how the commitments and strategies carried out can be interpreted in the context of sustainable development.

The scope of this paper includes an in-depth analysis of the parts of the RPJMN related to climate change and food security, with a focus on national priorities, strategic policies, and the socio-economic implications contained therein. In addition, this paper also places the national context in a global framework, considering that Indonesia must align its national policies with various international agreements and mutually agreed sustainable development targets. Thus, this discussion is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the position and role of the 2020-2024 RPJMN in facing the challenges of climate change and food security, as well as providing a basis for more effective policy evaluation and development in the future. (National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024) (Strategic Policy on Food Security and Nutrition 2020-2024)

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Critical discourse analysis (AWK) is a theoretical and methodological approach that focuses on the relationship between language, power, and ideology in social texts and practices. This theory departs from the assumption that discourse is not just a means of communication, but also a means to shape social reality and maintain or challenge existing power structures. In the context of public policy, AWK is used to reveal how policies are constructed linguistically and how those discourses reflect specific political, economic, and social interests. Norman Fairclough, one of the main figures in the AWK, emphasized the importance of three-dimensional analysis: texts, discursive practices, and social practices, which are interrelated in shaping the meaning and influence of discourse in society

(Fairclough, 1995). This approach is particularly relevant for analyzing policy documents such as the 2020-2024 RPJMN, as they not only contain policy statements, but also reflect the government's ideology and strategy in dealing with national and global issues.

Within the framework of the AWK, the analysis of the 2020-2024 RPJMN will highlight how the issues of climate change and food security are positioned and framed in the document. Climate change as a global phenomenon with a broad impact requires a comprehensive and integrated policy response. Climate change theory in the context of public policy emphasizes the importance of mitigation and adaptation as the two main pillars in dealing with the impacts of climate change. Mitigation is related to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while adaptation focuses on adjusting social and ecological systems to be more resilient to climate change (IPCC, 2014). In the RPJMN, the discourse on climate change is often associated with disaster resilience and sustainable development, which shows the integration between environmental and socio-economic aspects.

Food security, on the other hand, is a multidimensional concept that includes the availability, access, utilization, and stability of food for the entire population. Food security theory emphasizes that security is not only about food production, but also involves social, economic, and political factors that affect food distribution and access (FAO, 2008). In the context of climate change, food security is becoming increasingly vulnerable due to changing weather patterns, land degradation, and supply chain disruptions. Therefore, food security policies must integrate adaptation strategies to climate change to ensure sustainable and equitable food availability.

The critical approach in the discourse analysis of the 2020-2024 RPJMN also considers how the language and narrative in the document reflect the ideology of national development oriented towards economic growth, modernization, and food sovereignty. This theoretical framework allows researchers to identify how the discourse of sustainable development and food security is framed as part of a national agenda that combines political, economic, and social interests. In addition, this theory helps uncover potential contradictions and tensions in policy, for example between the need for economic growth and environmental protection, or between food sovereignty and the openness of global markets. Overall, the theoretical framework used in this paper combines key concepts from critical discourse analysis, climate change theory, and food security as a foundation for understanding how the 2020-2024 RPJMN shapes and articulates policies related to these issues. This approach not only provides a comprehensive analytical tool, but also opens up

space for critical reflection on the direction and implications of national policies in the face of increasingly complex and urgent challenges of climate change and food security. (Fairclough, 1995) (IPCC, 2014) (FAO, 2008)

ANALYSIS METHOD

This study uses a critical discourse analysis (AWK) approach to examine the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) document, especially the section that discusses climate change and food security. This method was chosen because of its ability to reveal how the language and structure of texts in policy documents reflect ideologies, political interests, and power dynamics that influence public policy formation. Critical discourse analysis allows researchers to not only understand the content of policies textually, but also to examine the social, political, and economic context behind the preparation of the document.

The first step in this method is the collection of data in the form of official documents of the 2020-2024 RPJMN obtained from government sources and related institutions. This document is the main source because it contains policy statements, national priorities, and development strategies that are the reference for the Indonesian government during the 2020-2024 period. In addition, supporting documents such as the National Plan for Disaster Management (RENAS PB) and the Strategic Plan of the Food Security Agency (Renstra BKP) were also analyzed to enrich understanding of the policy context of food security and climate change.

After data collection, the next stage is an in-depth analysis of the text using critical reading techniques. This process includes the identification of key themes that emerge in the document, such as how the issues of climate change and food security are positioned, constructed, and integrated within the national development framework. The researcher also examines the use of language, metaphors, and narratives used to frame these issues, as well as how these reflect the development ideology promoted by the government. For example, it focuses on sustainable human and economic development, food sovereignty, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Furthermore, the analysis is directed at revealing the hidden ideologies and interests behind policy discourse. This is done by examining how the document places the role of the state, the private sector, and society in an effort to deal with climate change and maintain food security. The researchers also evaluated the social and environmental implications of

the proposed policies, including potential inequalities and implementation challenges that may arise. Evaluation criteria include the internal consistency of documents, conformity with national and international policies related to climate change and food security, and relevance to Indonesia's socio-economic conditions.

This method also pays attention to the historical and political contexts that influence the preparation of the 2020-2024 RPJMN, so that the analysis is not only limited to the text, but also broader social and policy practices. Thus, this critical discourse analysis provides a comprehensive overview of how the 2020-2024 RPJMN frames and articulates the issues of climate change and food security, as well as how it reflects the government's commitment and strategy in facing sustainable development challenges in Indonesia. (National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024) (Strategic Policy on Food Security and Nutrition 2020-2024).

ANALYSIS RESULTS

Analysis of critical discourse on the 2020-2024 RPJMN reveals that the issue of climate change and food security is placed as a very important strategic priority in Indonesia's national development agenda. This document explicitly affirms that climate change is a major challenge that requires an integrated response, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation, which is in line with efforts to maintain food security as part of national sovereignty and independence. In the RPJMN, climate change is not only seen as an environmental problem, but also as a multidimensional issue that has an impact on social, economic, and political aspects, so its handling must involve various sectors and stakeholders.

The language used in the RPJMN document shows the construction of a discourse that places the government as a central actor who has a strong commitment to addressing climate change and strengthening food security. This is reflected in the repeated use of terms such as "national priorities", "government commitments", and "sustainable development strategies" that appear repeatedly in the document's narrative. The government affirms its role in integrating climate change policies with economic and social development, which is reflected in the focus on human development and improving people's quality of life. However, the analysis also shows a tendency of discourse that emphasizes aspects of economic growth and modernization as the main cornerstone, which can sometimes cause tensions with the goal of environmental protection and the sustainability of natural resources.

In terms of food security, the 2020-2024 RPJMN places this issue as an integral part of national development oriented towards food sovereignty and independence. This document highlights the importance of increasing food production, diversifying food sources, and improving access and quality of health services as the main strategy. However, critical analysis indicates that while food security is of serious concern, there are limitations in the elaboration of concrete measures that accommodate the specific impacts of climate change, such as adaptation of agricultural systems to changing weather patterns and mitigating the growing risk of natural disasters. This shows the need to strengthen policies that are more responsive and adaptive to the rapid and complex dynamics of climate change.

In addition, the discourse analysis also highlights how the RPJMN integrates the issue of food security with disaster resilience and climate change in one holistic policy framework. This approach reflects the government's awareness of the close link between food security and resilience to disasters triggered by climate change. However, there are indications that policy focus is more on technical and administrative aspects, while the social and cultural dimensions that affect food security, such as the role of local communities and traditional wisdom, have received less adequate attention. This has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of policy implementation at the grassroots level.

In terms of policy strength, the 2020-2024 RPJMN has succeeded in placing climate change and food security as a priority agenda that has received cross-sector support and is supported by various related policy documents, such as the National Plan for Disaster Management (RENAS PB) and the Strategic Plan of the Food Security Agency (Renstra BKP). The synergy between these documents strengthens the legitimacy and consistency of national policies. However, the main weakness lies in the lack of detailed explanations of implementation mechanisms, funding, and effective monitoring and evaluation to ensure the achievement of the targets that have been set. This poses a risk that a high commitment in the document is not followed by real action on the ground.

The social implications of the policies carried out in the RPJMN are also an important concern. The dominant discourse emphasizes human development and a sustainable economy that has the potential to open up space for improving people's welfare, especially through increasing access to food and health services. However, critical analysis warns that without special attention to vulnerable groups and social inequalities, these policies can widen gaps and ignore the rights of small communities, traditional farmers, and indigenous communities that are heavily dependent on natural resources. Therefore, the integration of

social justice aspects in food security and climate change policies needs to be strengthened so that the development pursued is truly inclusive and sustainable.

From an environmental perspective, the 2020-2024 RPJMN shows awareness of the importance of preserving natural resources as part of climate change mitigation and food security strategies. However, there are major challenges in harmonizing the economic development agenda with environmental protection, especially in the context of intensive exploitation of natural resources. Discourse analysis reveals a tension between the need to accelerate infrastructure development and industrialization and environmental conservation efforts, which require more balanced and evidence-based policies.

Overall, the results of this critical discourse analysis confirm that the 2020-2024 RPJMN has succeeded in framing the issue of climate change and food security as a strategic national priority with a clear commitment from the government. However, to effectively realize these goals, it is necessary to strengthen more concrete and integrated policies, increase implementation capacity, and pay greater attention to social and environmental aspects. Thus, the RPJMN can be an effective instrument in facing the challenges of climate change and maintaining national food security for sustainable and equitable development. (National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024) (Strategic Policy on Food Security and Nutrition 2020-2024).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of critical discourse on the 2020-2024 RPJMN shows that this document expressly places the issue of climate change and food security as a very strategic national priority. The Government of Indonesia through the RPJMN affirms its commitment to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts with sustainable food security development, as part of the national human development and economic agenda. The discourse built in this document affirms the central role of the state in coordinating various cross-sectoral policies to address complex environmental and socio-economic challenges. However, while the commitment is clear, the analysis also reveals an urgent need to strengthen concrete measures in policy implementation, including more effective funding, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms so that the targets that have been set can be optimally achieved.

Furthermore, the 2020-2024 RPJMN has succeeded in combining the issue of food security with disaster resilience and climate change in one holistic policy framework, which

reflects awareness of the close relationship between environmental and social factors in maintaining national resilience. However, there is room to deepen attention to the social and cultural dimensions, especially the role of local communities and traditional wisdom that has been the foundation of food security at the grassroots level. Strengthening community participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups are important aspects that need to be integrated more intensively in policies so that the development pursued is truly inclusive and equitable.

From the environmental perspective, the RPJMN shows awareness of the importance of natural resource conservation as part of the climate change mitigation strategy, but a major challenge remains in balancing the acceleration of economic development and environmental protection. Therefore, more science-based policies and a balanced approach to sustainable development are needed to avoid overexploitation of natural resources and long-term negative impacts.

Based on these findings, several policy recommendations can be proposed. First, the government needs to strengthen the policy implementation mechanism by ensuring adequate resource allocation, institutional capacity strengthening, and a transparent and accountable monitoring and evaluation system. Second, the integration of social and cultural aspects in food security policies must be strengthened by involving local communities, smallholders, and vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation process of programs. Third, the development of climate change adaptation policies must be more responsive to local dynamics and based on accurate scientific data, including the development of environmentally friendly and climate-resilient agricultural technologies. Fourth, synergy between institutions and related policy documents must continue to be improved to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of the implementation of sustainable development programs.

Thus, the 2020-2024 RPJMN provides a strong foundation for national development that is responsive to the challenges of climate change and food security. However, the successful achievement of these goals is highly dependent on a real commitment to the implementation of integrated, inclusive, and sustainable policies. This paper makes an important contribution in clarifying the position and dynamics of national policies, as well as opening up space for critical reflection that can be the basis for developing more adaptive and effective policies in the future. (National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024) (Strategic Policy on Food Security and Nutrition 2020-2024)

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