

Food Saffering And Copping Strategy For Food Security

Ni Gst. Ag. Gde. Eka Martiningsih, I Made Suryana, Ni Putu Anglila Amaral

Program Studi Agribisnis, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
Program Studi Agroteknologi Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

Abstract

Understanding food security in Indonesia still requires a unified perspective. This is important to do because it will affect the parameters and indicators of program achievement which are targets in implementing accelerated food security at the community level. One of the studies conducted in Bali showed that participation in the food security program received a very high response, namely from 35 respondents, 75% of respondents stated that the program was very important for the sustainability of food supply. Of all the respondents who gave positive responses, it was influenced by age, family size and ownership of cultivated land. From this research, it is also proven that with the influence of family size and land ownership size on food security, for the achievement of a food security program, the actual benchmark or indicator of achievement is family food security. This is very relevant to the concept of food security which is understood by the public, namely that with strong family food security, broader food security will be easier to achieve

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I. Background

Since the Nawacita program was launched by the government, food security has become part of national development priorities. One aspect that is a priority is realizing economic independence by mobilizing strategic sectors, namely improving the economy through strengthening the agricultural sector (Ministry of Agriculture, 2016). Strengthening the agricultural sector will encourage the development of other sectors, because up to now Indonesia is actually still dependent on and still popular as an agricultural country, where almost 75% of the people's livelihood is done by farming. Efforts to realize food security begin with the realization of food sovereignty, which allows people to determine their own food without interference from other parties, including the government. This is actually very possible for Indonesia, which has a lot of regional specialties that are still worthy of being developed as mainstay foods.

It was further explained that with food sovereignty, the people are not only free to determine food independently, they are also free to make policies regarding food and have broad access to food. In order to realize strong and sustainable food security, there are 3 main components that must be developed, namely: 1} adequate and equitable food availability, 2} effective and efficient food affordability, 3} diverse and balanced food consumption. These three components can be achieved most effectively if they start from the family structure. Currently, with increasingly massive urbanization in urban areas, food diversification efforts are also one way to accelerate family food security. Food diversification can be interpreted as diversification of types, and also diversification of cultivation methods. The currently popular term is urban farming. Urban Farming is one way to overcome the limited planting area in urban areas by planting using hydroponics, verticulture, roof top farming and also utilizing the home yard by planting living kitchen necessities and living pharmacies {TOGA}.

However, for rural areas where the planting area is still large enough to cultivate food crops, what must be implemented intensively is how to ensure that the land does not experience conversion to non-agricultural land. Support for the General Policy on Food Security {Indonesian Food Security Council, 2010} states that rice is a strategic food commodity in Indonesia which also needs to continue to be socialized and monitored so that it is implemented in accordance with the intended targets.

As it is a common secret, rice, the final product for consumption of which is rice, is the staple food for the majority of Indonesian people. To oversee this policy, a food security program has been implemented in 13 main rice-producing provinces, spread across 167 districts. The food security program in Bali province is implemented in seven districts, namely Jembrana, Tabanan, Gianyar, Klungkung, Karangasem, Buleleng, and Bangli. The success of achieving food security, apart from being influenced by government policies, is also determined by the participation of farmers as the key to the success of food security programs. In order to make food security development a success, it is very important to conduct an assessment of farmer participation in food security development programs.

II. Participation in Food Security Programs

One of the subaks that has been researched on how subak members participate in food security programs is Subak Pulagan {Martiningsih, 2020}. Subak Pulagan is located in Tampak Siring Village, Gianyar Regency, whose members have been very active in implementing organic cultivation technology and have received a lot of assistance funds from various donor institutions, for example CSR funds from Bank Indonesia, Pertamina and also from several national competitive programs proposed by universities. in Bali.

The implementation of the food security program in the Pulagan Subak began in 2020 and the food security activities carried out in the Pulagan Subak, Tampaksiring Village, Tampaksiring District, Gianyar, are: Improving the quality of intensification which is carried out in the form of efforts to increase productivity through efforts to apply appropriate technology, increase the knowledge and skills of farmers in the context of implementing location specific technology.

(1) Expansion of planting areas (extensification) carried out in the form of irrigation as well as expanding land standards and increasing the planting index through acceleration land cultivation, cultivation of idle and abandoned land. (3) Production security is achieved through the use of appropriate harvesting technology, control of plant-disturbing organisms and assistance with production facilities, especially seeds, for farmers who experience puso (no results). (4) Rehabilitation and conservation of land and groundwater, carried out in the form of efforts to improve the quality of critical land and the construction of terraces as well as reservoirs and rorak/water traps. (Gianyar Regency Agricultural Service, 2020).

Based on observations in the Gianyar area, especially in Tampaksiring Village, rapid population growth which is also accompanied by an increasing need for housing means that agricultural land is decreasing. Agricultural land is increasingly narrow due to conversion.

land for housing needs and industrial land. The current trend is that farmers prefer to work in the informal sector rather than stay in the agricultural sector. Apart from that, the attractiveness of the agricultural sector which continues to decline also makes farmers tend to give up their land ownership. The land owner converts his agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes because he hopes for more profits. Economically, agricultural land, especially rice fields, has a high selling price because it is in a developing location, and also farmers' knowledge in utilizing or using technology provided by the government is still very lacking so that the intensification quality improvement program to increase productivity does not seem to be working. In addition, handling pests and diseases in plants is still ineffective due to a lack of cooperation between farmers in eradicating pests and diseases so that farmers' production results are unstable.

III. The Strategy to Avoid the Food Suffering :

1. Transformation strategy

The food system needs to be transformed to be able to achieve food security outcomes and environmental health in general. The future food system must be more comprehensive and sustainable, covering production, processing, distribution, trade and food consumption activities. The final result of the food system is food security which includes the dimensions of food availability, access and utilization. In the vision of sustainability, the food system also brings outcomes in the form of: first, social welfare which includes employment, income levels, human capital, social capital, political capital. Second, environmental health which includes ecosystem stock-flow, ecosystem services, natural capital, etc. In the context of the G-20 Presidency, Indonesia has committed to implementing sustainable and resilient food systems (SRFS). SRFS is a transformational strategy to improve food and nutritional security to contribute to a healthy and balanced diet. SRFS is also highly compatible with poverty alleviation, sustainable natural resource management, ecosystem conservation, mitigation and adaptation to climate change. A food production system that uses chemical fertilizers, excessive pesticides and the conversion of natural forests into super-intensive agricultural systems is not sustainable. The next strategy is the development of a sustainable food system from land to table, from upstream to downstream, which is capable of producing food and other agricultural products without deforestation and habitat conversion dissertation. Sustainable food and land use systems will be able to restore degraded soil and land back to nature and ecosystems that produce additional productivity. Transformation strategies like this are interconnected so the solutions also need to be developed in an integrated manner.

IV. Policy recommendations

First, increasing food and agricultural productivity through: lower use of chemical inputs and empowering small farmers. Steps to increase productivity are not only relevant for staple foods such as rice, corn, vegetable oils, but also high-value horticulture.

Second, changes in agricultural technology, including modern biotechnology and even genetically modified (PRG) or genetically modified organism (GMO) products. However, not many parties or policy makers are ready to adopt and develop genetically engineered (PRG) products for the agricultural-food system because of excessive concern.

Third, improving soil health to support a resilient and sustainable food system (SRFS) strategy, for example, through the development of organic farming, combination and balanced use of organic fertilizers, etc. Food system transformation is urgently needed to contribute to anticipatory and mitigation strategies to face a real food crisis.

V. Conclusion

1. Average score of farmer participation in food security planning, [83.4%], implementation of food security [74.5%], and utilization of food security programs [73.5%]. of the 35 farmer respondents, it is still considered high, which shows that farmers are still enthusiastic about participating in programs related to food security.

2. The challenge of accelerating food attainment actually comes from external factors {outside farmers} who have different interests, so that it will encourage conversion of agricultural land.

VI. Recommendation

1. The food security program still really needs to be implemented by involving interested parties, both internal and external

2. Policies related to family food security are very important in supporting the growth and development of the younger generation, especially the golden generation, which is one of Indonesia's comparative advantages in the era of globalization.

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