

# The Level Of Community Participation In The Use Of Yards Supports The Family Food Security Program And Strengthens Local Wisdom

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## Abstract

The residential area on the outskirts of Surabaya is a rural urban complex with the economic level of the community mostly at the low-middle class level, some of which are family groups who are still at a minimal income level. This research activity aims to measure the level of community participation and strengthen local wisdom through family food security activities by utilizing narrow lands around the house. This action research uses a quantitative method, which measures the group of people who receive treatment and the control group as a comparison with the one design pre-test-post test model. The results of the study show that there is an influence of community assistance on their participation in the use of narrow land as part of the family food security program, and there is an influence of community participation in family food cultivation activities on efforts to rebuild local wisdom. The results of this study are the initial stage as a reference for reviewing the level of community participation in efforts to strengthen local wisdom more comprehensively which will be carried out through the assistance of the family food security diversification program.

**Keywords:** community participation, local wisdom, family food security

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Efforts to realize food security are not an easy matter because food security is an integrated system consisting of various subsystems, namely the sub-system of food availability, food distribution and food consumption (Kastanja, Patty, & Dilago, 2019). The realization of food security is a synergy of the interaction of the three sub-systems, namely the availability of sufficient food, both carbohydrates and proteins from local production for consumption by local residents, equitable distribution of food in each region and available around the clock, as well as consumption of diverse nutritious balanced and safefood. (Margayaningsih, 2018). Efforts to empower the community in a synergistic food empowerment program by strengthening local wisdom in heterogeneous communities in Surabaya must be carried out in an integrated manner by involving as many residents as possible from pre-prosperous families (Ramadhan, 2019). One of the strategies carried out as part of this research is community empowerment through the use of yards or narrow land, and strengthening local diversity by forging togetherness through traditional and religious activities.

This study examines the level of community participation which is a form of participation to support a program in various ways. Through a participatory approach, community participation is not only limited in physical participation, but community involvement in contributing thoughts and problem solving (Oforiwa, 2021). Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 78 concerning Desa/ Kelurahan, it is expressly stated that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty reduction through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village advice and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, as well as sustainable use of natural resources and the environment (Diwanti, 2018). On the one hand, the issue of food insecurity, which is followed by food security policies, encourages the government to motivate all elements of society to participate in food security programs and rebuild local wisdom.

For this reason, the study, which aims to assess the level of community participation, was carried out to measure participation and mapping the potential of the community as an object of community service through education and training on the use of home yard land as an economic object that supports food security, as well as re-strengthening local wisdom of the community through joint activities that support the objectives of this study. This research is important to be carried out to study and map the potential of the community from the level of community participation grown through community empowerment activities in the field of food security and strengthening local wisdom. Urban communities in Surabaya are heterogeneous communities that have a

variety of traditional and cultural backgrounds, for this action research *action research* in addition to assessing the level of participation of community residents also strengthens local diversity using narrow land or yards as economic objects that support food at the household level.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Food Security Policy**

The definition of people's economy refers to Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, which can be understood as an economic system aimed at realizing people's sovereignty in the economic field. In an effort to realize a people's economy, there are pillars that must be upheld for the sake of economic democratization (Oforiwa, 2021). The several pillars of the people's economy include: 1) The vital role of the state (government); 2) Economic efficiency based on fairness, participation, and sustainability. The people's economic system is by no means an anti-market economic system; 3) Allocation mechanisms through government planning, market mechanisms, and cooperation (cooperation); 4) Equitable mastery of production factors. The main substance in the people's economic system is how equality of production factors takes place; 5) The pattern of partnership production relations, not labor-employer.

According to Law Number 18/2012, food security is a condition for the fulfillment of food for the state up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs, and culture of the community to be able to live healthy, active and productive sustainably. Food security has a very important role in nation building, including: 1) as the fulfillment of the basis for human rights, 2) as a basic and main component to realize quality human resources; 3) as one of the pillars in economic development and national resilience. Based on the importance of this role, every country always prioritizes the development of its food security as a foundation for the development of other sectors.

Household food security does not stand alone, but hierarchically related to regional (district-province) food security and national food security (Rizal, Tahir, & Lambelanova, 2021). At the household level, the person in charge is the head of the family, with the stake holders of all family members. At the regional level, the person in charge is the local government with stakeholders village villages within its juridical territory. At the national level the person in charge is the central or state government. Hierarchically family food security is determined by regional and national food security. The central government facilitates local governments in their efforts to realize food security in their regions.

### **Utilization of Narrow Land (Yards)**

Optimization of land use, including yard land is carried out by taking into account the suitability of land and agroecosystems to realize sustainable Food Security, can be done through the cultivation of various types of crops, livestock and fish to support family Food Security. Kesmayanti (2020), \*explained that the results of plant products, both vegetables and fruits, livestock, fish and local tubers are used as an effort to increase food consumption to meet the nutritional needs of the community. This food diversity can be carried out by the Government, Local Governments (Regencies/Cities), Universities and/or local Local Food Business Actors. The issue of national food security is an issue that must be addressed jointly. Not only relying on the government, but must be supported by the active participation of the community starting from the smallest line of community formation, namely the family / household. Therefore, significantly strengthening family food security will be able to overcome food security problems in general (Oforiwa, 2021).

In order to build \*household food security, the focus of food security development is community empowerment, which means increasing the independence and capacity of the community to play an active role in realizing the availability, distribution and consumption of food over time. The use of yards has actually been carried out since ancient times by our ancestors. The yard is a cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation that has many functions, including food sources, wood producers, trade commodities, spices, medicines, handicraft raw materials, ornamental tanman and social functions (Kastanja, Patty, & Dilago, 2019). All of them can support daily needs and the rest can be sold. Suhartini (Ekawati & Kurniawan, 2020), a yard for Javanese people is a fortress with which they can survive. Thus, the function of the yard is very complete as a solution for the fulfillment of family nutrition, economy, biophysical, aesthetics to socio-culture with its residents.

### **Measurement of Community Pratisipasai Level**

Arnstein (Faqih, 2020) interprets participation as the power possessed by citizens to overcome their problems today to achieve a better life in the future. It explained \*that participation is a redistribution of power, allowing economically and politically marginalized people to be involved in future development planning. The meaning of participation, which refers to Arnstein's opinion (Ramadan, 2019), is the power that society has to overcome its problems today in order to achieve a better life in the future. Tjokrowinoto (Hayati & Lanuhu, 2021), stated that in the context of local participation, all implementing partners of a program are pure

requirements, meaning that implementation must maximize community participation in an effort to improve their general welfare.\* There are several steps that can be taken to encourage local participation towards achieving government programs: \*1) Orientating towards more effective relationships with communities through the construction of coalitions and communication networks, 2) Increasing people's sense of responsibility for their own development and increasing their awareness of their needs, their problems, their abilities and their potential, 3) Streamlining communication between various local potentials so that each can be more aware of other participation perspectives, 4) Application of certain principles, namely about living, learning to plan and working with the community.\*

Slamet (Hayati & Lanuhu, 2021) stated that \*there are three traditions of the concept of participation, especially when associated with democratic community development, some of which are: 1) Social participation, that this one concept places participation as a beneficiary or party outside the development process in terms of consultation or decision making at all stages of the development project cycle from the evaluation of needs to assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation; and 2) Citizen participation (citizenship), which emphasizes the direct participation of citizens in decision-making in government institutions and processes. Burns et al., (Eyre & Gauld, 2021) mentioned that there are four scopes of power that need to be understood so that it can be known the assumption of the scope of influence from the analysis of certain participation theories. The first is the scope of the individual or wider household. Second is the scope of the program or neighborliness. Third is the scope of local government. Fourth is the scope of national government. This study is intended to examine the concept of citizen participation (citizenship) where residents get information about the existence of a program from the government and residents respond to the program.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The process of adjusting the background of a relatively diverse society to different traditional, religious and educational backgrounds requires a direct approach to people's lives. Activities of utilizing narrow yard land as objects of food activities (hydroponics) and utilization of household waste that supports hydroponic cultivation are mutual, save household expenses, and are of economic value if carried out collectively and accommodated with agro-industrial marketing. This research uses quantitative methods with *a real experimental approach (true experimental design)* in the form of providing treatment in the form of assistance and practical learning on land use or narrow yards.

For this reason, in this study, an *action research* method was used with a pre-test-post test design approach, namely measuring participatory groups (obtaining treatment) with non-participatory groups (not obtaining treatment). This participatory group is masyarakat residents who actively participate in activities or meetings voluntarily, are recorded and involved in the process of compiling activities in the community. Non-participatory groups are community members who are not actively involved in the process of discussion and joint activities in the community. This group is a comparison group.

The study sample was taken using quota sampling with the magnitude of the sampel measured using the Slovin formula. The population of this study was 460 heads of families, so with a margin of error of 5% a minimum sampling quota of 82 residents was obtained in the RW 12 area of Medayu Village, Surabaya. Research instruments are used questionnaires, observations and interviews to support quantitative data as well as data verification. Data analysis was performed using inferential statistics, and decision making used chi square analysis.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Research Results

The food sector is also the determining sector of the welfare level of most of the population working on-farm in rural areas consisting of narrow-income farmers and farm workers, most of whom are poor people. No less important food also determines the welfare of urban poor consumers whose most portion of income is used for consumption (Damanik, Marom, & Aufarul, 2016). In this regard, the assistance activities for vegetable cultivation with a hydroponic system have received a positive response from residents.

**Table 1**  
Survey Results

No.	Survey Indicators	Survey Results
1.	Milieu	The environmental conditions in the RW 12 area are relatively clean and almost every house has hydroponic plant shelves. However, some Hydroponic Racks are not used (once used). Residents use vacant land (plots) as hydroponic parks.
2.	Hygiene	a. There are garbage bins in every resident's house. b. The condition of the sewer is relatively clean.
3.	Security	All the time there are no significant security intrusion issues

No.	Survey Indicators	Survey Results
4.	Economic Conditions	a. Almost all in front of residents' houses have ornamental plants and flowers (non-productive) b. The condition of the fence, and the yard of the residents' houses looks well maintained which can show the adequacy of the residents economically
5.	Nutritional Problems	a. In April, a case of stunting was discovered and immediately treated by the Puskesmas. b. Overall, the condition of the community is relatively healthy and meets nutritional needs
6.	Sports Activities	a. Teenagers and children use the courtyard of the mosque to practice Martial Arts (Pencak Silat). This activity was attended by around 50 children and teenagers. b. Sports activities such as children's and youth football are partly carried out on the street.
7.	Community Learning Activities	Children and adolescents in addition to attending education in Formal Schools also use the environment as a learning medium, especially entrepreneurship in the hydroponic agriculture sector.

Source: Survey Results

The results of the survey on April 26-28 as the initial process of collecting information to compile a plan for activities that have been carried out, can be known as follows.

**Table 2**  
Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities

Criterion	Question	Result
Effectiveness	Has the desired result been achieved?	It has been achieved according to the target number of residents and readiness to carry out hydroponic vegetable cultivation activities
Efficiency	How much effort is needed to achieve the desired result	This activity is self-supporting, and is supported by a budget from residents' cash, as well as the use of used goods. The comparison between cost or capital and the results picked is relatively comparable. In terms of non-profit benefits, it is a recreational benefit, which residents can enjoy a beautiful green environment.
Adequacy	How far can the achievement of the desired result solve the problem?	The amount of expenditure for hydroponic cultivation activities with the use of yard land is relatively fixed or stable. The results obtained can also be used for charity activities or food assistance for other residents and around the location during the Pandemic
Alignment	Whether costs and benefits are evenly distributed to specific groups	The results of the activity can be enjoyed by residents, and some are set aside for charitable activities for other residents who have not participated in cultivation, and residents outside the RW / kelurahan who visit the location
Responsiveness	Do policy results satisfy the needs, preferences or values of a particular group?	This activity can be enjoyed by all residents in principle, including developing as a study location by kindergarten to university students.
Accuracy	Is the desired result (goal) really useful or valuable?	This activity has received positive responses from government officials of kelurahan, kecamatan, Puskesmas, and Surabaya city government.

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation of Researchers

The report as Table 2 can explain that affordability or access to food, that is, the ability of households to obtain sufficient food, especially those derived from own production, stocks, purchases, barter, gifts (souvenirs), loans and assistance for food cultivation. This sub-system is related to individual accessibility to food both from the physical and economic aspects (Kastanja, Patty, & Dilago, 2019). Physical aspects related to the quality of infrastructure and transportation facilities, food distribution and logistics systems and food marketing and trade policies (Hayati, et. al, 2015). The economic aspect is related to the purchasing power of individuals and households which is reflected by income and kinship systems in overcoming food problems in a large family. On the one hand, the yard is a piece of land around the house that is easy to cultivate on a side basis and can be used as a family food house. Food houses are one of the concepts of yard land use both in rural and urban areas to support national food security by empowering local food potential (Diwanti, 2018).

The respondents' response data on the questionnaire that has been collected can be known as follows.

**Table 3**  
Involvement of Housewives in a group of Family Food Care

Statement	Response	%
1. Formation of Groups for Mothers Caring for Family Food	38	46%
2. Mothers need training and the formation of a FOOD TEAM	19	23%
3. Mothers are involved only on Sundays or holidays	5	6%
4. The mothers involved are only the loose ones	12	15%

5. The duties of mothers are quite a lot, there is no need for village activities	8	10%
Sum	82	100%

Source: Researcher Field Survey

Table 3 shows that 46% of respondents consider it necessary to form a working group consisting of elements of food care mothers, and 23% of respondents support if mothers are given training and a food security team is formed. However, there are 15% of respondents who somewhat object if the mothers are fully involved, meaning that the team formed will be completed if the ones who take care of it are mothers who have a fairly loose time. This consideration is based on the fact that some of the mothers are workers as employees or look after their stores.

**Table 4**  
The Need to Use Narrow Yards as a Source of Food

Statement	Response	Percentage (%)
1. More useful when used for economic activity	41	50%
2. Excellent when for the maintenance of houseplants, or productive plants	16	20%
3. It would be better for small-scale cultivation of crops / fisheries	17	21%
4. Just leave it for vehicle parking lots and family items	3	4%
5. It is better to leave for children's play	5	6%
Sum	82	100%

Source: processed by researcher

Table 4 responds to the use of yards or yards or terraces (porticos) as food cultivation lands to support the economy and food security. As many as 50% of respondents expressed support with the statement that the yard will benefit if it is used for activities that can increase or strengthen family economy. In addition, 21% of respondents stated that it is very good if the terrace or front yard of the house can be used for cultivation of crops or fisheries (livestock) on a small scale, and 20% of respondents stated that it is beneficial if part of the land is small in the foyer of the house to raise ornamental plants or productive plants such as hydroponics.

Table 4 and table 3 provide an overview of respondents' consistent attitudes in viewing the use of their narrow land for economic strengthening through a program to strengthen family food in the form of hydroponic plant cultivation.

**Table 5**  
What Residents need in Family Food Security

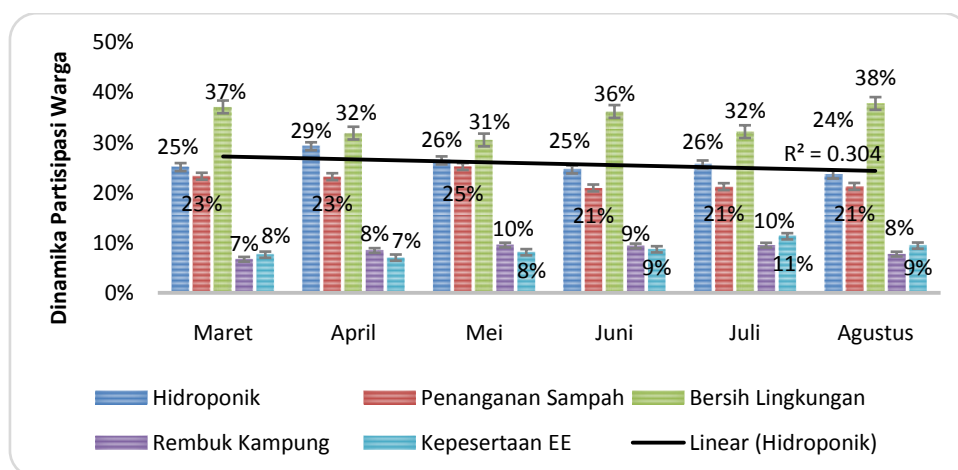
Statement	Response	%
1. Need to be provided with information and training on cultivation	18	22%
2. Buidaya activities need to be accompanied until the first harvest	27	33%
3. Need training in creativity in utilizing used goods for cultivation	12	15%
4. There needs to be an earlier example of some residents who have successfully cultivated	5	6%
5. It is necessary to cohesively all citizens to jointly implement	6	7%
6. Need capital for completeness or means of cultivation	8	10%
7. Need government support	5	6%
8. It is not necessary to do it yet, because the residents are already well-off	1	1%
Sum	82	100%

Source:processed by researcher

Table 5 provides an overview of the forms of needs deemed important by respondents about the implementation of food security activities through cultivation programs or the use of narrow land or home yards. 22% of respondents stated that residents need sufficient information and training on the cultivation of food crops other than vegetables. But the most important thing for the 33^ residents is the need to be accompanied during the process of maintaining the crop until the first harvest. This condition gives an idea of the lack of self-confidence in residents during the cultivation process, especially hydroponics. Hydroponics itself was chosen as a cultivation altern because of its simple nature, which residents do not need to pay attention to the time of

watering and temperature adjustment in summer and drought. In addition, 15% of residents need training on creativity in the use of used goods that can be used as support for cultivation activities and economical use of yards.

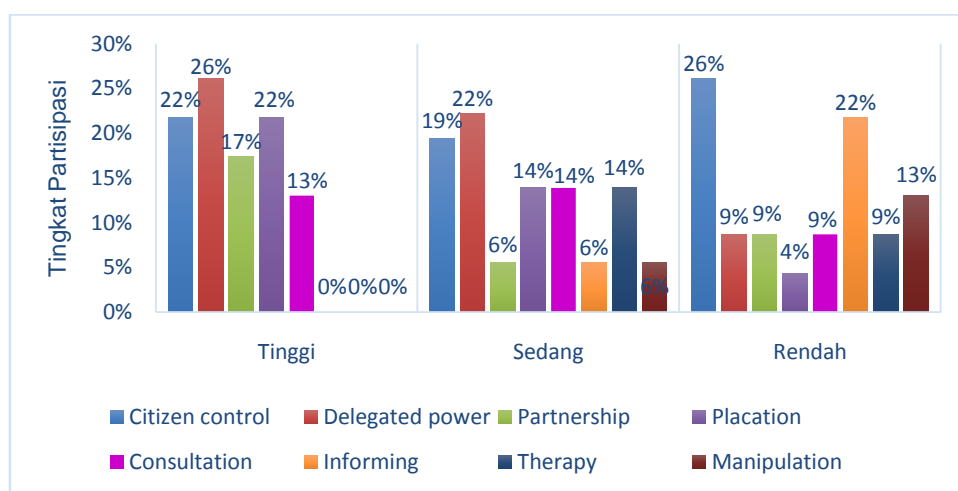
Furthermore, the results of the analysis of community participation can be described according to the types of community activities as follows.



Draw 1  
Graph of Dynamics of Community Participation through several Activities

The table shows some of the activities of residents in RW 12 for six months (Semester I) which are relatively dynamic. In the data, it is known that the activities that are of interest to residents and are continuously carried out are hydroponic activities. The value of the coefficient of determination of 0.3044 can explain that hydroponic activities as a form of household food security activities are able to contribute to several other citizen activities by 30.4%. This means that planting activities with a hydroponic pattern can encourage residents to carry out other activities together and sustainably. The dynamics of these activities also explain that the level of citizen participation from time to time for 1 semester is relatively stable even though in terms of the number of participants the activity is up and down.

The results of the analysis of the level of community participation in community empowerment activities in the field of food security and household waste management as well as efforts to realize local wisdom are known as follows.



Draw 2  
Measurement of Community Participation Rate according to Indicators

The graph shows that people with a high participation rate of 26% are built by Delegated Power, then aspects of Citizen Control (22%) and Placation (22%). Then the community with a relatively moderate level of participation is formed by the conditions of Delegated Power (22%), and Delegated Power (19%). Meanwhile, people with relatively low participation rates are formed by Delegated Power (26%), and informing (22%). So

considering that the data can still be predicted that community participation will increase when efforts to improve in terms of benefits in community empowerment activities are realized and felt directly by the community.

This indicator, which describes the level of community participation, refers to indicators in the research of Abildgaard, et.,al (2020); and Hayati and Lanuhu (2021). The explanation of each of the indicators adapted from the two studies can be explained as follows.

- a. In the aspect of Citizen Control, people who have a high to low participation rate show that they have knowledge about hydroponic cultivation in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and waste management for fertilizers to support hydroponic cultivation activities and take the initiative to attend activities because they have full power.
- b. Delegated Power, People who have a high to low participation rate show that RW 12 Medayu Surabaya already has knowledge about hydroponic cultivation as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and waste management for fertilizers to support hydroponic cultivation activities and take the initiative to attend because they have the authority to make decisions.
- c. Partnership, People who have a high to low participation rate have knowledge about hydroponic cultivation in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and waste management for fertilizers to support hydroponic cultivation activities and take the initiative to attend activities after a mutual agreement.
- d. Placation, People who have a high to low participation rate have knowledge about hydroponic cultivation in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and waste management for fertilizers to support hydroponic cultivation activities, and attend voluntary activities.
- e. Consultation, People in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya who have a high to low participation rate have begun to have knowledge about hydroponic cultivation, the use of narrow yards, and waste management for fertilizer, as well as being present in voluntary activities.
- f. Informing, People in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya who have a high to low participation rate show a lack of knowledge about hydroponic cultivation as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and attend an activity voluntarily.
- g. Therapy, The community at RW 12 Medayu Surabaya, which has a relatively high to low participation rate, shows that there is a lack of knowledge about the use of narrow yards, and household waste management, and attending an activity because they are forced to because of the invitation of village officials.
- h. Manipulation, that the community in RW 12 Medayu Surabaya, which has a relatively high to low participation rate, shows that they still do not have knowledge about the economic benefits of narrow yards, and household waste management and being present in an activity because they are forced to.

Furthermore, referring to the scale of the study, it can be known the level of change in community participation after going through family food security program assistance activities through the t test sample test can be known as follows.

**Table 6**  
Different Test Results

Group	Pre Test		Test Post		Paired t test	
	Mean	Sd	Mean	Sd	t test	Sig.
Accompaniment (P)	3,244	1,462	4,622	1,342	6,821	0,004
Non-Accompaniment (NP)			3,216	1,352		
P with NP			4,826	2,652	8,364	0,024

The table shows that the average post-test value in the group that received the briefing and accompanied had a greater average value than during the pre-test. The value of  $t=6.821$  with a probability of 0.004 ( $p<0.05$ ) shows that between the pre-test and the test post in the community group accompanied there is a significant difference. It can be said that community groups that receive assistance and education have significant changes in the level of participation in implementing food security programs.

Furthermore, between the control group (NP) and the participating community group (P) obtained a t value of 8.362 with a probability of 0.024 ( $p<0.05$ ) which means that between people who are not involved in socialization and mentoring activities and people who are involved in socialization and mentoring activities have significantly different levels of participation. It is also known that the average value in groups that received treatment or were active in socialization and mentoring activities was high compared to groups that did not participate in socialization and mentoring. It can be said that community groups that are active in socialization

and mentoring activities have a higher participation rate than groups that do not participate in activities. It can also be said that the P group or those who participated have a level of understanding and willingness to be involved in family food security programs.

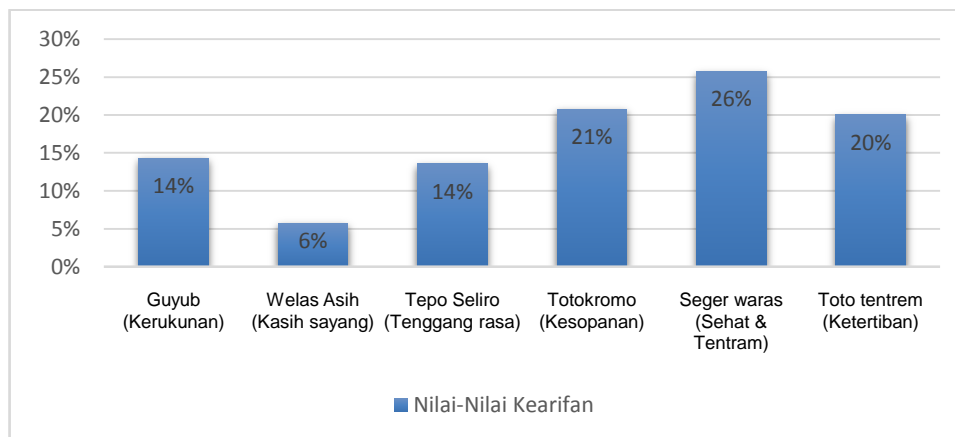
The results of the regression analysis to test the effect of mentoring activities in the first semester on community participation rates and efforts to build local wisdom can be known as the following hypothesis testing.

**Table 7**  
Hypothesis testing and co-determination

Regression	Part R <sup>2</sup>	Participation		Local Wisdom	
		t	p	t	p
Mentoring	0,198	6,821	0,004	4,382	0,035
Participation	0,348			5,262	0,008
Accompaniment (Abs)	0,248			3,865	0,014
R <sup>2</sup>	0,794				

The results of the hypothesis study indicate a significant influence of mentoring programs on the level of community participation, and the probability value ( $p < 0.05$ ) also shows a significant influence of mentoring on efforts to build local wisdom. Likewise, the level of community participation obtained a probability value of 0.008 ( $p < 0.05$ ) proving that community participation has a significant effect on efforts to build local wisdom. Meanwhile, the level of community participation as a moderation variable shows a probability value of 0.014 ( $p < 0.05$ ) which proves that mentoring activities through community participation levels have a significant effect on efforts to build local diversity in the community in RW 12 Medayu Village, Surabaya City.

Meanwhile, the values of local wisdom that residents think must be maintained and rebuilt in priority can be known as shown below.



**Draw 3**  
Local policy priorities that must be maintained and developed

Figure 3 shows that 26% of residents prioritize the values of health and peace (seger sane), then 21% of residents pay attention to aspects of kesonana values (toto kromo), and 20% of residents pay attention to order (toto tentrem). The priority of these values gives a characteristic of togetherness, or attention of the responder or citizen who pays attention to the values of hoidupan along with the consideration that in RW. 12 Medayu Village, Surabaya City, has a variety of backgrounds from various regions. Then the values of harmony (guyub) also received attention that was taken seriously by the respondents. It can be said that the community values in RW 12 of Medayu Village can represent the characteristics of the urban complex community. This means that people realize that in Surabaya there are a myriad of cultures and traditions that actually still survive. The city of Surabaya is known to be a place where various tribes and ethnicities live together in harmony.

**Discussion**

As the results of the hypothesis testing analysis stated, it can be seen the probability value which shows that there is an influence of socialization activities and assistance in narrow land use programs as an effort to increase food security in the family sector on the level of community participation in RW. 12 Medayu Village, Surabaya City. The proven hypothesis in this study can illustrate that community participation in realizing



family food security and rebuilding local wisdom has increased when the community receives attention in the form of socialization followed by continuous assistance. This continuous process of emphasizing is not only carried out face-to-face, but also through intensive communication services via telephone (*relationship management*).

Several studies that can provide an overview of increasing community participation, with regard to community education programs to have more attention to ecological issues and local wisdom were stated by Asriyanti (2018); and Ekawati and Kurniawan (2020) the role of women, especially housewives in economic activities can be seen from their participation in activities that provide income or profit with the aim of adding family income in the non-formal sector. This is in line with the condition of urban communities in Surabaya, as is the case in RW 12 of Medayu village, that mothers become pioneers for teenagers to carry out activities in the economic field, by building small businesses, as well as other activities that support the family economy. Hayati and Lanuhu Research (2021), stated that people's motivation is not just to fill their spare time or continue their careers, but really to increase their livelihood in addition to family income, especially for poor households due to the husband's insufficient income from family needs.

In the initial stage, namely the planning stage, preparation and determination of plans regarding the land use program for the terrace of the house, the area above the sewerage, and in front of the fence of the house, socialization is first carried out by RT and RW devices which then brings in representatives of each head of family (KK) of all residents of RW 12 Medayu Surabaya Village which are then discussed and discussed at the respective RT level. Based on the observations made by the researchers, socialization was first given to residents through meetings held per community group (PKK, RT, and Karang taruna and Youth Mosque) which were attended by residents. There is a meeting of the residents then in addition to being given general knowledge about what and how the program will be implemented (such as the process of care, planting, harvesting etc.) but also provided time for them to express their opinions or suggestions regarding the implementation plan of the program. Community participation in the formulation / planning of the narrow land use program around the house is quite good, besides that the understanding and knowledge of the people living in RW 12 which is a plot settlement against the Land Use Program was obtained from previous socialization meetings.

Based on interviews conducted with several village administrators in RW 12 Medayu Village, it is known that all community assistants know what land use activities are carried out in RW 12. In addition, there are also quite a lot of residents who come to participate in the meeting, because even if they can't come, they are represented by other family members. Furthermore, for the implementation of the relatively very narrow house garden land utilization program, it is divided into four utilization focuses which are divided into hydroponic cultivation, and hydroponic semi-livestock fish in buckets. Based on an interview with one of the RW and RT administrators, it is also known that this community participation is intended so that the community knows how the implementation process is because after all the main focus of this land use program is to improve the welfare of the residents themselves. Although the implementation of this land use program is not mandatory, but community members say that they participate in activities voluntarily, there is no sense of compulsion because they feel the benefits of this land use program. However, based on the interviews of several speakers, it is said that the participation of residents in participating in the implementation of this land use activity is ups and downs, because some of them are less flexible in caring for plants. So that the RW and RT management must motivate each other between residents to be more active in carrying out vegetable cultivation activities. Although the participation of residents in carrying out this land use is not as much as during the initial implementation but based on observations made by researchers, there are still many residents who decorate their yards with ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables, especially those who carry out the use of the courtyard land.

In essence, Keit Davis (Eyre, and Gauld, 2021) provides 3 (three) important ideas in community participation, namely: a) That participation / involvement / participation is, in fact, a mental and emotional involvement, more so solely or physically involved; b) The second element is the willingness to make a contribution to the effort to achieve the goals of the group, this means that there is a sense of pleasure, volunteerism to help the group; and c) The third element is responsibility. This element is a prominent aspect of the sense of being a member. The FAO quoted Mikkelsen (Ekawati and Kurniawan, 2020), states that participation is community involvement in self-determined change in the context of their self-development, life, and environment by establishing dialogue between local communities and staff who carry out project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, so that they obtain information about the local context and social impacts caused by the existence of the project. \*It can be said that household food security is not independent, but hierarchically related to regional (district-provincial) food security and national food security (Rizal, Tahir, & Lambelanova, 2021). At the household level, the person in charge is the head of the family, with the stake holders of all family members. At the regional level, the person in charge is the local government with

stakeholders village villages within its juridical territory. At the national level the person in charge is the central or state government. Hierarchically family food security is determined by regional and national food security. The central government facilitates local governments in their efforts to realize food security in their regions.\*

The Food Program in RW 12 of Medayu Village, Surabaya, is in the form of one-day assistance measuring the level of community participation and efforts to build awareness of local wisdom values that are carried out independently. This program has been running even without the absence of agricultural production in the form of various types of equipment, equipment and cultivation facilities as the main tool or helper in the implementation of agricultural production. Production facilities play an important role in trying to achieve production in accordance with the desired goals. Agricultural production facilities or saprotan consist of materials that include seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and growth regulators. This is done to prevent community problems faced during the pandemic that has hit the Indonesian nation, including the villagers in RW 12 Medayu Village, Surabaya. During the pandemic, residents of RW 12 Medayu Village, Surabaya, were relatively able to overcome difficulties in consuming vegetable needs and could also overcome the problem of food consumption costs.

If this program is successful, \*the group of beneficiaries will benefit greatly in the provision of food, increase knowledge and skills, reduce food expenditure and will ultimately increase income and reduce poverty. This activity is also related to community empowerment. Communities need to be empowered so that they are able to build (Margayaningsih, 2018), not only themselves but also the community and the environment. Therefore, residents need to get education and training so that they can become actors from planning, implementation to evaluation, on the contrary, the role of the government is only as a facilitator so that this activity is really a trigger for the birth of a participatory society (Hayati & Lanuhu, 2021). This kind of idea is what the Reinventing Government initiated by David Osborne and Gaebler (Oforiwa, 2021) wants, that the government should not intervene too much in government and development, give as much as possible the role of society as subjects or actors of development.\*

As an effort to anticipate that this activity is really carried out properly, efforts must be made as much as possible to close the opportunity for failure, therefore supporting elements such as regulations, human resources and the implementation of the activity program must be properly prepared. Especially for the Surabaya City government through regional apparatus organizations that handle food, in this case it is the Agricultural and Fisheries Food Security Service in Surabaya to be able to provide counseling, as well as assistance with activities to implementation for other areas in Surabaya by making RW 12 in Medayu Village as a pilot project. The mentoring program that was studied in this study is an effort to build resilience related to the fulfillment of nutrition according to Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 to realize the conditions for the fulfillment of food for households which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable, and affordable (Sunanti and Aviory, 2021; and Nurholis, 2021). Based on this concept, there are several principles related, both directly and indirectly to food security, that must be considered (Sumardjo, 2006), one of which is in the household sector as the most important unit of attention to meet national food needs as well as communities and individuals. This program can also be said to be a projection of national programs that obtain priority, especially as sensitive intervention efforts to deal with stunting instructed through Presidential Regulation number 72/2021 concerning Policy Strengthening and Synchronization of Stunting Reduction Acceleration Programs. The implementation of stunting prevention stranas during this pandemic has 5 (five) pillars and pillar 4 is to encourage a "nutritional food security" policy which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and must also be implemented by the Office that handles Food Security in Regencies/Cities throughout Indonesia.\*

Farming in the yard is actually a farming system that has a positive impact on all four dimensions at once, namely the fulfillment of food and nutrition, maintaining environmental quality, ecosystem and economic services, and rebuilding the hoidup philosophy of agriculture and yards that can regenerate local wisdom. \*The main thing from the yard is the freshness and safety of agricultural products so that they have a fairly good quality and can be used to fulfill household daily consumption or sold as additional income (Rosidah, et., al., 2021). In the long run, the role of the yard will have a positive impact on human health and become one of the sources of household income. In addition, farming in the yard is also an effort to realize food independence and sovereignty at the household or small community level (Suliantini, et., al., 2021). During a pandemic, if the use of yard land is carried out optimally by paying attention to the applicable signs, then the use of the yard can be used as an anticipatory step if there is a disruption in food distribution. Thus, people will have minimal resilience in meeting their food needs.\*

The results of this study also determine the level of community participation which reflects the level of knowledge and the need for measures to contribute to food security programs. People realize that yards are not only to create beauty or coolness, but more than that is to improve the economy of their respective families (Kastanja, Patty, & Dilago, 2019). So that the slogan emerged that the yard could become a Living Barn, Warung Hidup, Bank Hidup, Apotek Hidup and Aesthetics. As a Living Barn because the food ingredients

grown in the yard are stored and available alive, while Warung Hidup because if at any time the shopping money runs out or the vegetable seller is not there, then you can still get vegetables or other foodstuffs that are planted in the fence or yard of the yard (Diwanti, 2018). It is said to be a Living Bank, if the harvest obtained from the yard is sold so as to increase income. It is termed a Living Pharmacy because in the yard are also planted various types of family medicinal plants. If the yard is neatly arranged according to the type of plant and maintained cleanliness, it will create a beautiful scenery and provide positive value for the owner and anyone who looks at it so that it has aesthetic value (Kastanja, Patty, & Dilago, 2019).

If the yard is also filled with fish or livestock ponds, the nutritional value that will be obtained from the yard will be more complete with the availability of sources of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. This is an inseparable part or has a charge of local wisdom. Humaida, Louisa, and Lestari (2018), explain\*that local wisdom is an identity that determines human dignity and dignity. Local wisdom is a characteristic of the nation that must be preserved from one generation to the next. The sustainability of local wisdom will be reflected in the values that apply in the life of a community in an area. How the wisdom takes place and is preserved is the task of all community members in fostering the values of local wisdom to children so that local wisdom remains and is sustainable.\*

The food security assistance program through the use of narrow yard land is an economic and ecological program. Therefore, participation is considered the main aspect because it is related to awareness of the importance of preserving the environment that is important for each individual, because we cannot rely on one party to keep the environment sustainable, because conservation efforts will be more targeted and effective, if all stakeholders participate in these efforts. Sustainable hydroponic cultivation activities with the use of household organic waste as fertilizer are also an environmental movement that will grow due to the increasing awareness of the environmental crisis and the threat of a food crisis.

## V. CONCLUSION

### 1. Conclusions

Based on the report stated, it can be concluded that the community assistance program in hydroponic cultivation activities as the use of narrow yards to support food security is seen as effective, followed by most residents periodically. Participation was seen as increasing in the first quarter to the second quarter, which was marked by the participation of residents to start growing vegetables. The results of the statistical analysis explain that the level of community participation is quite good or high, meaning that from all head of family (KK) in the RW 12 environment of Medayu Village, Surabaya City, which is the target of activities, at least 20% have participated and represented each RT group. A very prominent type of participation in the delegated power indicator, which reflects that the community has a relatively high to low participation rate already has knowledge of hydroponic cultivation as the use of narrow yards to support food security, and waste management for fertilizers to support hydroponic cultivation activities and take the initiative to attend because they have the authority to make decisions.

The local wisdom that began to build was to recall the philosophical recollection of the yard of the house, that the yard for the Javanese people was a fortress with which they could survive. The yard is planted with various types of crops that can be sold to supplement household income even in urban environments with very narrow land conditions. Through the discussion and discussions, the community also realizes and better understands that the size of the yard's contribution to income is also not so dependent on the area and level of utilization and diversity of plants. Yards are also important for maintaining ecosystem quality and biodiversity. \*Thus, the function of the yard is very complete as a solution for the fulfillment of family nutrition, economy, biophysics, aesthetics to socio-culture with its residents.\*So, the continuation of this research will examine community motivation, rebuilding green environment awareness that is reviewed from various aspects of economics, sociology, and social psychology. It is very important to be re-examined through action research, from these aspects, which leads to well-being or subjective well-being that affects the condition of family well-being.

### 2. Advice

Obstacles to community participation from time to time that are considered unstable are influenced by considerations about the marketing prospects of hydroponic cultivation products. Most citizens consume themselves and do not yet know the practical and economically valuable marketing processes and channels. With regard to this obstacle, from the evaluation of the program, it was agreed to find partners in the marketing of hydroponic vegetable products who are willing to accommodate cultivation products with low production capabilities. In addition, the efforts that have been made are promoting various activities and harvests through social media, which also requires Sumber Daya Manusia personnel or more skilled citizens to use IT as a medium for promotion, sales transactions, and information with an attractive appearance.

The use of home yards or narrow land to support national food security based on family agricultural diversification, by involving the role of housewives is an effort of economic empowerment and environmental health programs (Kesmayanti, 2020). Providing education about the importance of pervading the earth, and building and maintaining local wisdom is an important goal as a form of contribution to preserving national cultural values.

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