

Military in Food Security: Back To Authoritarian Regime Or National Food Security Empowerment?

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Abstract:- Food security is one of the main human's component that could affect national security and human security. By seeing how strategic food security issue that obviously relates to national security and human security, the military engaged to oversee the food security efforts. This study discuss how the pattern of civil and military relations in dealing with food security. This study applies a qualitative approach. As a result, this study indicates that the military has an important role in safeguarding food security processes. Starting from the controlling action during the distribution process of fertilizer that still has a continuous problem, allocating the tool of agriculture intensification, education about the intensification of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural infrastructure. According to Law 34/2004, this role is commonly done by the military, especially in military operations apart from war. Besides the role of the military, public participation is also quite large in guarding national food security. The existence of farmers' groups combined (Gapoktan) and Region Sustainable Food House (KRPL) which is a national program in each village, and the community of farmers such as the Community Ngawi Organic Center (KNOC) in Ngawi, shows that the Indonesian people ready to the national food security. Unfortunately collaboration and communication between the civil and the military still needs to be improved, especially in the outside of agriculture area. Hence, this research is expected to be an ideal model of the pattern of civil- military relations in various fields aside from food security in the era of democratization to realize the national defense in the future.

Keywords - *Food Security, National Security, Civil-Military Relations*

I. INTRODUCTION

Military forces in a state capable to create national security for a country. The establishment of a country needs support the powerful army and qualified to of national security awake and able to minimize good the state and internal conflicts between countries. Military is part of vital of a country that the role of the military indispensable especially into the first is to a whole and homeland security. Talking about military role in indonesia we look of history, we can remember that the military is part of the history of independence in indonesia. Especially one that is very highlights were armpits the new order era where the role of military be the force dominant in a state especially with regard to the political. Seen from the military in indonesia without us realizing be part in political struggle, until the history of the existence of the military can also be released from the participation in th planning of political to be the power of politically prominent in a state. In the new order era soldiers be instrumental ruler of the main support political power of Golkar and with dwifungctiion ABRI has dominate all aspects of liife of the nation and country, so that it raises to competition and participation the people in politics is not able to walk as a natural, because soldier who participated in politics practical had prevented him. With the dwifungsi ABRI then the role of a double owned by military stunt the proess of the growth and the development of democracy is healty, so that in 1998 able to drop regime new order and pushed in order ti create a new paradigm associated with the military to be reform internal army and directed to army that profesional, effective, efficient and modern. Because of that the existence of army back on her identy as an amry of people, the army strunggle an army nasioanl profesional with no longer involved in politics practical. With the reform internally at the body army then the function of army is as a defense of the countries ,so army able to support development of the nation Indonesia according to the law number of 34/2004. In the development of army post reform and then the task of army splits into two of them is the task between military operation war and military operation non war in accordance with the law. Their duty OMSP(

military operations besides war) include empower the defense and strength of his supporters early in accordance with the defense system, helping the local government, reducing the natural disasters, evacuation, and delivery of humanitarian aid, and helping search and rescue in the accident (*search and rescue*). Description of the task described the obligation army help the government in order to the participation to build of nation and state (hafid sinambela , 2001: 14). Developing a nation and the state is the part of manifesting security man to avoid from horizontal conflict. According to undp (*united nations on development program*) a security and human human guard consisting of several issues includes: *economic security , food security , health security , environmental security , personal security , community security , political securit. Food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, political securit. Food security* can be is threat of hunger, the destruction of food as a result of the conflict, preventing disturbances supply and allocations food, mal-nutrioni and scarcity of food: threat this is a very big killer man that can affect every threat human other. One of the strategies that is: having rights over food, the development or empowerment that is performed alone, and the ability to buy through a system food distribution of people (commision on human security (chs), 2003: 6). Food security an issue which is quite central at the moment . Food security (food security) is one of the main man who can influence national security and security man (human security) . See how its strategic food security issues in relation to national security and security man , currently military back involved to escort food security the business . In accordance with instructions from president joko widodo to TNI AD must also as well as in supervising the development in agriculture that army ad was asked to helped worked to realize food self-sufficiency. In addition to also gave a thought to find a solution of problems in the field of sucurity of food and energy.

Military involvement of food security basically has been done when the new order era. From history agriculture in indonesia green revolution in the 60 an involving military able to improve the agricultural sector in indonesia. Basically the green revolution is a changes in the farming of how the traditional to modern ways, the green revolution characterized by the changes dependency farmers to the weather and nature replaced with science and technology as efforts in increase the production of food. From 1968 to 1992, the result of agricultural production in indonesia increasing sharp , for example in 1962 rice production reached 17.156 thousand tons, then had almost tripled 4,293 thousand tons. The achievements of the development of the field of agriculture in the Soeharto regime able to reach food self-sufficiency in the 1980 and get the award "*from rice importer to self sufficiency*" food and agriculture organize.

Later in the era fo reform in the aftermath of the fall of new order Indonesia experienced a decrease in terms of resilience of food. The food especially rice perceived by the import rice from other countries as a way of fulfillment of food national. Of the existence of the decline in the jokowi era is currently began adopting back in one of part of the last system ne orde patterns of resilience of food that is by involving the military back to engage in direct contact with the civilians in the field of the agriculture, either in the distribution of fertilizer, the division of agricultural equipment, until agricultural extension back run by the military . A study into what is interesting is the existence of the involvement of back TNI (military) to deals with civil, so that raises various questions amidst the community, whether the role of the military in the era of president jokowi currently want to repeat back system used at the time of the new order, or whether the involvement of the military is now used to improve relations civil military pattern which currently there are boundaries between them after the collapse of new order and then wiped clean dwifunction ABRI

II. METHODOLOGY

The research discuss about the relationship between civil and military to strengthen food security and the formulation relation ideal between them, require the information detailed and detail related to the perception the community and army to the position of the relationship of the civil and military. Therefore, this research adopting the qualitative study with type research exploratori research in which this approach devoted to identify questions preliminary study on the theme and study areas a new (cox , 2008: 88). In the theme about the role of the civil and military to strengthen food security, researchers have to define problem in more appropriate, identify course of action relevant, to obtain insight additional to be developed and build priority for the benefit of further research, also to investigate a fully understood , to identify or find variable important , and produce hypothesis for research future (vache gabrielian , 2008: 152). The research also is case study of learning the relationship between civil and military one is in the distric magetan and ngawi associated the program of food security, using the analysis of the publik as the farmers of the average do his task in the field of agriculture and members of the TNI that succeed the program of food security. The techniques collection data do is interview and documentation. Interviews were conducted to farmers and the stakeholders in urban village and subdistric as

well as districts done by means of purposif. Interviews with an army member who bonding with the food security program also was purposive. Technique analysis the data used was dekriptif analytic, by analyzing some a legal framework food security program national, food security program done by army, and how social and economic conditions farmers now.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Actor was in the National food security policy

The sustainability of agricultural development is highly dependent on the development of commodities food as rice be foodstuffs key indonesian. The strategy has been able to reach food self- sufficiency, particularly rice. But on the other hand, this has led shifting patterns public consumption and influence diversifikasi food that is. The strategy put rice as consumption the main reducing consumption in other commodities such as corn and roots. The concept of food security more oriented to the physical aspects sufficiency food production .The concept of food security own at least containing two basic elements, namely “ the provision of food” and “the accessibility of community” against the food. Two units they have to be fulfilled to say a country having a resistance of good food. Although there is enough food at the national level and regional, but if individual access to meet the needs of pangannya uneven, and food security are still said to be fragile.

Food security own understood more immersive for the contains elements food availability and accessibility community is broader, which was about the availability of physically quantity food, food quality and the sustainability of to meet the needs of public consumption. In addition, community access on old food covering distribution, consumption, and security. Distribution role is to smoothen and ease the community have a food quickly and affordable, consumption associated with the and food quality consumed not only enough glut but also quality, while security covering two aspects that is safe from the physical not contaminated hazardous materials good chemicals, biology, and cemaran that could jeopardize the salubrity in the short term as well as long-term. Food security, certainly can not be released of the actors consisting of several factors such as: the government, army, and the social or community organizations related. Food security very connected with the food and accessibility. The government in the context of research it has a share very large part in developing food security comprehensive in the region. The government with authorization of the policy present are required to formulating various policies on food security to the fulfillment of public consumption. One policies on food security enough crucial the policies the price of food. The price of food particularly rice as a prime food, the very act an important role in the fulfillment of public consumption. The price of rice enough determine suistanibility of food production domestic. Farmer, in the context of food security, positioned as the chief agent of producers the national bread. So that the rate production must be able to ascertained capable of reaching a level optimal. Connection food prices own with the fulfillment of national food needs, the government is expected to find formulation food prices which right to guarantee the welfare of farmers but it still relevant to the general public consumption. With the right method, farmers will be able to achieve production level that maximum to meet the needs of public consumption. The biggest challenges for Indonesia is that nor easily we can be ignored global trade market due to remember the level of urban and a poverty, which is very need supplies of food sold with cheap prices. In the context of this research , national food security is certainly not in spite of domestic food security or local. With reference to this and by the presence of regional autonomy is expected to maximize the role of local governments to enhance the agribusiness in realizing national food security. In line with the implementation of regional autonomy policy. Regional government has the role played very large in food security. The role of are based on the the comparative excellences owned by each region according to potential specific resources available, and adjusted to the social and cultural in its jurisdiction. In addition, the regional government also had a role in apply the policy that open in the sense menselaraskan food security policy areas with food security national policy. Further, food production the regions will promote trade between regions and had a role in the creation of market mechanisms that system.

In addition, the government also adopts technology development in improving efficiency technology will include the development of means of production. In the development of the food technology, especially agricultural technology, the government can work together with education institutions nor certain community as the farmers or farming community other indeed learned this field. In the context of this research, in some research regions, the government working with the farmers in the village to perform food technology development counseling start of the agricultural system flanking certain until against farmers about the application of methods of farming that is optimal. Even in some areas, there are farming community certain specifically developing intesifcation agriculture system of upstream to downstream to reach agricultural

production maximum. Agricultural technology had a role is very strategic in in terms of increasing food security national. Agricultural technology can play role in increase productivity food, increase to diversify in the type and quality of food, increase the value added, employment opportunities, and preserve the natural resources and environment. With efficient technology to efficiency production can be improved so that increase the competitiveness of food products domestic and on the international market.

On the other side, development food security can be understood as one of community empowerment. Increase independence and capacity role of the community actively by working availability, distribution, and food consumption. Widely, the community as the actors in food security come the producer, entrepreneurs. Consumers, government official, college, and self-supporting. Because Indonesia is country with the number of people who many and level of its growth high, so an effort to realize food security is challenges to be priority for the welfare of the people. Indonesia is a country agraris and maritime with natural resources and socio-cultural diverse. The community as implementator main to realize food security. In an effort to create food security, and all sector has to be actively and coordinate in a tidy manner with the central government, the province government, the district governments, the village administration and the civil society improve strategy in order to realize food security national.

In the pursuit of food security, the role and publik partisipation in particular institutional farmhand, institutional lot of other rural communities, and apparatus (stakeholders development food security) that needs to be attention from the government. This is because food problems be responsibility government elements, private and other community. The findings from the field, one of them is Ngawi district, commitment and the seriousness of the Ngawi district as one of barns in east java seems to continue to manifest in the various thing, one of them is improving the production target of rice of 800 thousand tons of the year to 950 thousand tons/year. To make it happen all, various strategy taken by the district government Ngawi. One example is the use of fertilizer organic as a step intensification agricultural in Ngawi district. By using organic fertilizers that, agricultural Ngawi expected produce rice of good quality without residue. As concrete steps, the district government Ngawi make it through various the community and network joined in the tissues farmers maker and users of organic fertilizers (JP4O) Ngawi District.

The development of agriculture organic rice in Ngawi district not separated from the role of Ngawi organic community center (KNOC). KNOC is an organization of people who become a community of farmers organic rice that eventually form a cluster or group combined/community farmers organic rice that also determined by the government Ngawi district became the center of the cultivation of organic rice in ngawi district. The results of research in KNOC, showed that a pattern or a system integrated farming it has significant impact for increasing the productivity of land and agriculture so has significant impact for society economy. Other community participation, as found in all research areas, namely the establishment of the area of food house lestari (KRPL) which of having the principle of: First, the use of environmentally friendly yard and designed to resilience and independence; second food, diversification based food resources; local third, conservation genetic (resources food crops, cattle, fish); fourth, keeping kelestariannya through kebun bibit village toward and fifth, the increase in income and public welfare. In this case, the production of saplings done by krpl also affected the society economy and on the public consumption. Through usaha-usaha diversify food is, the then began using an alternative food crops around his surroundings.

The Role of Military Indonesia in the reform

The role of military in Indonesia following the reform always based on the mandate in the regulation of legislation and doctrines that develops, as a direction the implementation of the role of armed forces in a proportionate manner and professional. Basically the role of armed forces will always based on a historical background and of cultural values that has become of philosophy or rudimentary and Pancasila as well as ideology of the 1945 constitution (Hafid Sinambela, 2001:14). Based on the runway, in principle the army will always actively involved in defending the survival of the nation, namely sovereignties states must stand, the unity of the NKRI to stay awake and safety of the nation and their spill blood Indonesia must be guaranteed. So the concept of to defend it with developing and honing all potential and forces are of the national, based on awareness of rights and responsibilities of citizens (article 27 constitution 1945) and belief in its own force in an effort to state defense (Hafid Sinambela, 2001:14). The implementation of the role of army has in fact indicated with the success in executing various reform measures internal the military that the have actualized continuous in accordance the dynamics of the development of national reform. The process puts forward various ways of view; first, anything done TNI always in order to empower functional institutions, second, army is part of a nationwide system, third of any kind is done TNI always conducted with other components of the nation, army not potially is able to complete the

problem the people, and fourth all the role and duty army in our nation and state is done with the policy and a political decision. Depart the point of view, in accordance with law 34/2004 so army in carrying out their jobs omisp (military operations besides war) of empower areas defense and strength his supporters in a premature manner in accordance with a system of defense, help duty local government, reducing resulting from natural disasters, evacuation, and assistance humanity, and helping search and rescue in an accident (*search and rescue*). Local this duty describe there is an obligation to Army help the government in order participation build the national and state life (Hafid Sinambela, 2001: 14). Army realize fully that progress development experienced by Indonesian has placed Indonesian in a better state, in preventing and eliminate national problems and to realize the national and state life in improving the welfare of the people, through various government policy in making the program and development activities that carried out consistently, integrated cross-cutting and has only been considering conformity spatial, the legal system and institutional reliable, and coordination and cooperation between the ministry of a solid, government agencies non the ministry of (LPNK) with of regional taskforce. However, to get results optimized development , but still needed synergy efforts by all government elements which included landscape army on implementation of development programs, particularly those reach the at the isolated especially prone to, leading island and on the border land between countries which is front porch NKRI (Hafd sinambela, 2001: 17). Desire deficient outcomes of the program development, in line with to the imposition of president of the republic of indonesia number of 1 / 2010 about the acceleration of the implementation of the national development priorities, Especially the acceleration of bureaucratic reform programs and governance, education, health, poverty reduction, food security, infrastructure, the investment climate and the business climate, energy, the environment and disaster management, lagging regions, outpost, the outermost and postconflict, culture, creativity and technological innovation, and in addition of other priority in the field of politics, law, security, economy and the welfare of the community. In relation role of army with development programs in the development process our nation and state, are evident in essence granting authority regional autonomy aimed at provided more flexibility (*discretionary power*) to the regions to hold local government, so the purpose it contains meaning of changes in in the local government who prefer the purpose of enhancing welfare the populace as a whole. Besides that, there desire to realize the creation of life government administration, social and state having values good governance that brings value democracy and attitude openness, honesty, justice, oriented to the interests of the people and the people, and responsible (*akuntable*) to the people.(kristiadi, j.b. 1995). By understanding the meaning of the purpose of autonomy to the area, it can be plucked a conclusion the hypothesis that there is the existence of the concept of empowerment from all aspects of our nation and state, that rises to the interests of balance in the aspect of the welfare and security. To understand the meaning empowerment can be defined; first, on the level of political and national , empowerment slowly inherent in our language every day as of *mechanism of self-helf for people* (mechanism self for others), second, on the level of organization, have empowerment attractiveness, that there is always a search will ideas and new concept (alftra greetings, 2007: 24).

Socially TNI (military) more capable to become modernisator for, first while many of the members who come from rural areas, but the Solider or Army faster acquainted with technology that come from outside; second, in the process of acculturation soldiers (ARMY) more lead to the technology, and third, politically process acculturation soldiers (ARMY) more involving themselves to the country overall, than attachment to smaller groups as experienced by grouping of civil. The experience gained in this is causing army soldiers (army) more receptive to change and renewal, tied to the use of technology that has brought drastic changes world and developed and used with earnestness start in the century 17th, and more able to see yourself as part of the community nationally than mengidentifr of sebagian-sebagian. So (army soldiers) bound once to two first thing, the unity of national and second is to development.Hence army has strategic role in national development.

The Role of Military in Food Security

One of strategic issues national development now is food security. Food security is one of the essential part of agricultural development in Indonesia given that Indonesia is a with large number of resident that require food availability of agricultural products enough. Food was the basic human the most important and their fulfillment is part of human rights guaranteed in the constitution of 1945. Meeting the needs of food also in relation to improving the quality of peoples health, so that there will be obtained the quality of human resources who have competitiveness tough and superior as a nation. Food security is issues that enough central at the moment.As a great country with the number of people who quite a lot, security problems into a very important issue . Wondern't if the government give attention to food security the law number of 18/2012 on food. The in the constitution, understanding food security is a condition fulfill food for households that reflected in the

availability of enough, both in the number of and quality, safe, equally and affordable. The of sense, implied that the pursuit of food security national must be more understood as the fulfillment of conditions: first, fulfill food by the availability of enough, with the understanding food availability in the broadest sense, includes food derived from plants, cattle and fish and meet the need for carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals and derivative, that are useful for growth and human health. Second, the fulfillment food with the safety, interpreted free from biological pollution, chemical, and other objects else can disrupt, adverse, and jeopardized human health, and safe for religious rule. Third, food fulfilment the field, than food distribution must support availability of food at any time and equitably in the motherland. Fourth, the fulfillment food with the condition of affordable, food than easily obtained households and affordable. Food security at national level is capability a nation to secure all its food have enough, the quality of decent, safe, and also allowed, based on optimizing use and based on the domestic resources. One of indicators for measuring food security is dependence food availability of imports national. (Litbang Deptan, 2005).

On the other hand, according to undp food security is one of the main man who can influence national security and human security. In general, food security includes 4 aspects, namely sufficiency, access, security, and time (baliwaty, 2004). With the presence of the food security viewed as a system, is a series of three main components food availability and stability, ease is food accessibility and use of food. The formation of food security was a result of working of a system consisting of various of the interact, namely subsystem the availability of includes arrangement stability and sustainability the provision of food. Food availability related to the issues production, stock, imports and exports, who must be managed in such a way, that even though food production a was seasonal, limited and spread across all areas, food available for the must be quite volume and its kind, and stable from any time. Meanwhile distribution subsystem involve efforts to facilitate cyclic process food between the and between time as well as food price stability. It is aimed to increase the public access to food enough. Surplus food the regional level, not ensure sufficiency food for individual or community. While consumption subsystem on public education that knowledge nutrition and good health, so that it can manage individual consumption optimally in line with the rate needs. Food consumption without regard to the intake nutrient sufficient and balanced ineffective for the establishment of human health, endurance good, smart and productive (thaha,dkk,2000). When the third on not be reached, then food security impossible to wake up and consequently food shortages (suryana, 2003). What has issued by Jokowi-JK who puts the agricultural sector on the crucial to restore sovereignty he should be appreciated food. So far government has prepared including: some efforts to 9 million ha land the farmers, add land ownership of 0,3 hectare to 2 ha per family farmers, improved irrigation in 3 million ha use, build 25 dam, scored 1 million ha use new and 1 million hectares of farmland dry out on new Jawa -Bali, founded bank agriculture, encourage manufacturing industry, and build village 1.000 sovereign seeds and 1.000 the use of organic. The plan is very good, because it currently realities food production at the has not changed (triad.mil.id).

Development in the agricultural sector has become something very important and strategic. Agricultural development has contributed large in national development. Learn from experience the past and the condition of being faced by now, must be the agricultural sector has become superior sectors in these improve the citizens welfare. Open new land and improving and build irrigation infrastructure indeed takes time and need the budgets that other brands. This also to get various varieties agricultural production having the value high required research with funds not a bit. The large number of potentially land as agricultural land turn function into residential area and regional industry is also a challenges to be found for its win win solution from various parties. So programmes of food security must be focus cross-cutting and various parties in order to maintain stability and food availability in Indonesia.

It is Associated with, one of the parties that involved in food security program is military. A military engagement in flanking program food security is considered various by several parties. On one side based on the results of research in some areas namely Ngawi District, Jombang, Magetan and Tulungagung District stated that the community believes that active contribution military food security very helpful and obtains a judgment positively by public. The contribution of military service in flanking program food security has included security distribution fertilizer starting from plant until farmers, help farmers in preventing overflowing river by flooding have an impact on damage plants and damage to the dyke, help on, do education system of farming innovative to the residents, the repair of irrigation channels to supply the clean water paddy fields enough and in an efforts to improve the road facilities that becoming the access important in circulation of transportation in agricultural production, distribution assistance tools and machinery agriculture (alsintan) to farm groups that existed in the village and with assistance and cooperation with bulog for distributing or sale grain in order to prevent speculators who have lost farmers. In addition, according to research conducted by the institute for development of economics and finance (Indef) who collaborated with agriculture ministry of Republik Indonesia stated that military assistance programs in order to ensure food security national show results quite positive.

First, almost 90 % respondents said that counseling (education) agriculture done by army has significant meaning and is beneficial to farmers. Both, some 86,95 % respondents said that the army in helping counseling activity and education for agriculture is better than extension officer field, contact farming and fishermen (KTNA) and practitioner or academics. Based on two research study the community assessment on a military engagement in the food security assistance is quite right and have benefit. But there some to the eyes a military engagement in flanking program food security. Wondern't is if there is still fear the past in the history of dark Indonesian relation to the involvement of military service in civilian affairs. In in the new order era , to develop the agriculture with the achievement of prestasim self-sufficiency rice believed to be a parties not off of strategy built president suharto, in a military fashion. So, a military engagement raises concerns that it will bring back the influence of military in the midst of society.

In addition to professional affairs army question in military involvement in the food security this assistance. In terms of professionalism army, for air drop babinsa as agricultural extension strategy will obviously TNI AD remarkable effective. According to data from IISS military balance 2012, there will be active than kodam is 150.000 people. The logic that there are 3 sergeant per team, but the contrast between total force with sergeant is about 1: 3 or 4: 1. Well, if we put a request from the government, namely 55.000 BABINSA, this means that every sergeant in unity kodam will be turned into agricultural extension. Should be remembered in the history of international military, the sergeant (or NCO in US Army) is central to training soldiers. Unreadiness of the soviet army (and russia in early shatterlng) originates from sergeant that the absence of professional and full-time, so partly the task as training and coaching heaped onto our shoulders first officer (lieutenant two and one). In the soviet union, this deficiency so imperceptibly imagination was formed a new rank namely *praporschnik* to ensure that training and coaching a squad could walk with maximum without burdensome officer who already dizzy with tactics and supervision of the field of battle. So they could not imagine if the sergeant, called as the backbone of the army by the joint chiefs england general mike jackson, preoccupied by other thing besides their professional as soldiers. So it is clear if the government imposes practical to deploy all a commissioned officer in kodam to become agricultural extension workers, the result is the not runs het trining in the scout of . Next is the decreasing professionalism TNI (Kurnia Trisno, 2015: 2).

The Pattern of Relationships ideal civil-military

The two of institutions statigis social in indonesia civil and military always be a study is interesting in dalami and develop. The links between ideal sipil-militer in many ways will never reach a perfection. Only prescription scientific and accompanied data-data relevant, as a supporter of the concept of the ideal relationship between them, who currently able to serve in the academic. So far many had looked links between civil military in a condition conflict or post war (Huntington 1957, janowitz 1976, ankensen 2008), but there's on thing that is of renewal of research is relation civil and military to strengthen food security so far better military in Indonesia. Huntington illustrate that ideally military would serve tasks and functions well when outside the community. Although control of the community must still given to avoid military pierce domain political. control given by the civil againts to the military often itsn't clear and very faint. So are neutrality military in the field of political always doubtful, although a military engagement in the political field not seen in naked eyes. Feaver with the theory agensinya tried to explain a military service in relation civil cases in papua. First , the availability of legitimacy to military institutions when they are required to perform the act of coercive. Second, institutional insurance for civil to control military institutions. Of both arguments above, then it raises a question, by which a point equilibrium between ligitimasi military institutions and security institutional for civil. In the context of papua, fever may think that it will never out from a state of and political and sosiologinya. As (principal) civil and military as (an agent), is strongly influenced by a factor of historical, social, culture that forms habitus of them. But in the context of food security, the act of coercive from the military are no longer needed. And control are given civil to military unlike control of leader to subordinate, or control of the community towards the house of representatives. Control exerted can is collaborative or even interdependen control, whereby two institutions this social can all supervise and mutual giving input without there are positions who is high. Learn from the history of green revolution in indonesia in the 60s, involving military in terms of political movement to intensification agricultural policy in order to realize food self-suffiencent foot. Agricultural programs having a top -down nature launched to the community, and to anticipate the refusal in the community, the government apply a the control mechanism that come to "floating mass policy", banning all activity the village level organization and combat the existence of political at the village level. The village head election dressing by the appointment of who is usually the village head appointed is members of the armed forces, also he put one members of the armed forces in the village named "BABINSA" to supervise all activities and the act of the community. Making barnyard village and village unit cooperative is one of policy top down who do not know the potential of local and local isdon is. And mengeneralisir all activities masyarakat village and farmers village , as well as the minimization all activities of the village and the farmer, which leads depoliticization society.

Involving the policy military in the agricultural sector in rural areas in the new order is a lesson that cannot be repeated again today. Military positions should not be on the community, and community also not position higher from the military.

IV. CONCLUSION

Food security is one of a very big killer man who can influence national security and security and human human guard. This and brought food security is one factor important must be prioritized by the state. The concept of food (food security) more oriented to the physical aspects sufficiency food production. The concept of food security own at least containing two basic elements, namely "the availability of food" and "accessibility of society" on old the food. Development food security basically have done by indonesia and now has reached phase self-sufficient in the reign of new order. But , as understood that the sustainability of agricultural development is very much dependent on the development of food commodities like grain elevators become staple food of most key indonesian. The strategy has been able to reach self-sufficient food , particularly rice. But on the other hand, this has led shifting patterns public consumption and affecting diversifikasi existing food. The strategy put rice as main consumption so that reducing consumption on other commodities such as corn and tubers.

Food security, certainly can not be released of the actors consisting of several factors such as: the government, army, and the social or community organizations related. Greater involvement Army (military) out on the food security basically have been made in the new order which time can improve the agricultural sector in indonesia. That increase was a case where by green revolution which in the mark by changes dependence farmers to the weather and nature and replaced with the science and technology in an attempt to increase food production. However, the role of the military dominance that moment (new order) enable a kind of traumatic of its own in the society. It relates with the past in the history of the blackest nation of indonesia regarding the involvement of the military in civilian affairs. On the other side, the development of the agricultural sector with the attainment of achievement self-sufficient rice believed to various parties not separated from the strategy that built of president suharto, in a military fashion. So that, the involvement of the military fear it would grow back military influence in the community. In line with in view food security as global issues, government jokowi currently pour problems food security being one government programs set out in nawa ideals (Nawa Cita) . The president is certainly not something superfluous, how the present we always faced with the high price of food, imports rice, imports soybean, imports corn, imports sugar and even make a state of the bad is again imports salt. In the agricultural sector the increasingly helpless with expensive operating costs, rare and fertilizer difficulties expensive and got seeds of which have varitas superior. Reflecting back to the history of green revolution in indonesia in the 60s, which achievement self-sufficient the national bread can be carried out maximum, the role of military in agriculture it is necessary. Especially in motion for political intensification agricultural policy. Agricultural programs having a top-down nature launched to the community, and to anticipate the refusal in the community, the government apply a the control mechanism that come to "floating mass policy", banning all activity the village level organization and combat the existence of political at the village level. The policy of military involvement in agricultural activities in rural areas at the time of the new order would certainly be a lesson that we cannot repeat that again this time. The military's position should not be at the top of society, and people also does not place a higher position from the military.

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