

## Challenges Accelerate Family Food Security Program

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**ABSTRACT:** Understanding food security in Indonesia still requires a common point of view. This is important because it will affect the parameters and indicators of the achievement of the program that is the target in the implementation of accelerating food security at the community level. One of the studies conducted in Bali showed that participation in the food security program received a very high response, namely from 35 respondents, 75% of respondents stated that the program was very important for the sustainability of food supply. Of all respondents who gave a positive response, it was influenced by age, number of families and ownership of arable land. From this study it is also proven that with the influence of the number of families and the area of land ownership on food security, then for the achievement of the food security program, the actual benchmark or indicator of achievement is family food security. This is very relevant to the concept of food security which is already understood by the community that with the existence of strong family food security, food security in a broader sense will be easier to achieve.

**KEYWORDS:** participation, acceleration, family food security, knowledge

### BACKGROUND

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

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

However, for rural areas where the planted area is still sufficient for cultivating food crops, the thing that must be intensively implemented is how to prevent the land from being converted into non-agricultural land. Support for the General Policy on Food Security {Indonesian Food Security Council, 2010} states that rice is a strategic food commodity in Indonesia that also needs to be continuously socialized and monitored so that it is implemented in accordance with the objectives.

It is common knowledge that rice, whose final product is rice, is the staple food for most Indonesians. To oversee this policy, food security programs have been carried out in 13 main rice-producing provinces and spread over 167 districts. The food security program in the province of Bali is implemented in seven regencies, namely Jembrana, Tabanan, Gianyar, Klungkung, Karangasem, Buleleng., and Bangli regencies. The success of achieving food security is not only influenced by policies from the government, but it is also determined by the participation of farmers as the key to the success of the food security program. In order to succeed in developing food security,

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### PARTICIPATION IN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

One of the subaks that has been studied about how the participation of subak members in the food security program is Subak Pulagan {Martiningsih, 2020}. Subak Pulagan is located in Tampak Siring Village, Gianyar Regency, whose members have been very active in applying organic cultivation technology and have received many assistance funds from various donor institutions, such as CSR funds from Bank Indonesia, Pertamina and also from several national competitive programs proposed by universities. in Bali.

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

(1) Expansion of the planting area (extensification) which is carried out in the form of irrigation as well as expansion of land standards and increasing the planting index through accelerating land cultivation, cultivating idle and abandoned land. (3) Production security is taken through the use of appropriate harvesting technology, control of plant-disturbing organisms and assistance to production facilities, especially seeds, for farmers who experience puso (no yield). (4) Rehabilitation and conservation of land and groundwater is carried out in the form of efforts to improve the quality of critical land and the construction of terraces as well as dams and water traps. (Gianyar Regency Agriculture Office, 2020).

Based on observations in the Gianyar area, especially in Tampaksiring Village, the rapid population growth followed by the increasing need for housing has reduced agricultural land. Agricultural land is getting narrower due to land conversion for housing and industrial land needs. The current trend is that farmers prefer to work in the informal sector rather than stay in the agricultural sector. In addition, the declining attractiveness of the agricultural sector also makes farmers tend to give up their land ownership. Landowners change the function of their agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes because he expects more profit. Economically, agricultural land, especially rice fields, has a high selling price because it is located in a developing location, and also the knowledge of farmers in utilizing or using the technology provided by the government is still very lacking so that

program quality improvement intensification to increase productivity does not seem to work. In addition, the handling of pests and diseases in plants is still not effective due to the lack of cooperation between farmers in eradicating pests and diseases so that farmers' production results are not stable.

### CONCLUSION

1. Average score farmer participation in food security planning, {83.4%}, implementation of food security {74.5%}, and the use of food security programs {73.5%}. of 35 farmers respondents are still high which indicates that farmers are still enthusiastic in participating in programs related to food security.
2. The challenge of accelerating the achievement of food actually comes from external factors {outside the farmers} who have different interests, so that it will encourage the conversion of agricultural land.

### RECOMMENDATION

1. The food security program still needs to be implemented by involving interested parties, both internal and external
2. Policies related to family food security are very important in supporting the growth and development of the younger generation, especially the golden generation, which is one of Indonesia's comparative advantages in the era of globalization.

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