

**STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY THROUGH THE CONCEPT
OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD HOUSE IN MENES, PANDEGLANG, BANTEN
PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Food security is main factor in the national stability for the country, Food security can influence economic, security, political, and social conditions. Indonesia is a great agriculture country, but Indonesia has not been able to feed their people domestically so that Indonesia still relies on imports to fulfilled the need of food. Based on data from The Distribution and Food Reserve Agency and the Food Security Extension of Banten Province which has a population of 11,523,018 inhabitants (data Pusdatin 2014), in 2014 there were some commodities that amount of production is not proportional to the amount of consumption (deficit), namely: corn (6,194), soya (75.214), cassava (1,692), chilli (4,604), onion (58.808), and eggs (33.528). One of the concept of strengthening food security by governments is through the optimization of utilization of the yard for the concept of Sustainable Food House (RPL: Rumah Pangan Lestari). RPL is home resident who undertake intensive yard to be used with a variety of local resources wisely which ensures the continuity of the provision of household food quality and variety. The expected impact of the development of RPL, among others: the requirement for food and nutrition families and communities through optimizing the utilization of the yard in a sustainable manner, increasing the ability of families and communities in the utilization of the yard in urban and rural areas for the cultivation of food crops, fruits, vegetables and medicinal plants families, livestock and fish as well as processing and household waste into compost, conservation and preservation of the diversity of local food sources and the development of productive economic activities to sustain family welfare families and create a sustainable and healthy environment. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the implementation of Rumah Pangan Lestari (RPL) program. The Theory which used in this research is public policy evaluation model from William M. Dunn. Indicators from this theory are effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, and equal. The method of this research is quantitative descriptive with the random technique sampling and the total amount of respondent are 200 person. The results of this research showed that the implementation of RPL Program is 60,4 percent which mean the implementation runs quite well or good enough.

Keywords: Food Security, Sustainable Food House

Preface

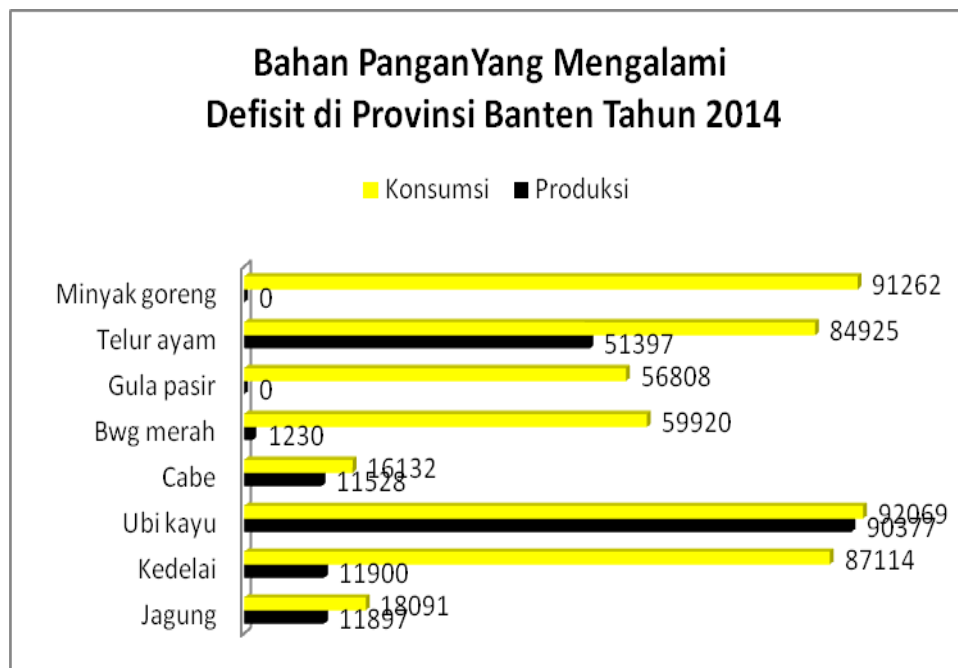
The problem of food security is a problem faced by many developing countries with a large number of the population. The food needs of a large and continues to increase along with the increasing number of people are often not followed by an increase in agricultural productivity. Whereas food security is one of the determining factors in the national stability of a country, be it in the economic, security, political, and social.

Indonesia as a developing country with a population of 250 million people, requires food availability ranging from rice, corn, wheat, sugar, meat, eggs, milk and others that is quite large, but so far Indonesia still relies on the other countries to sufficient food needs. Indonesia as an agricultural country should be able to produce agricultural products, farm and ranch sufficient to fulfill the food needs of. The increase in food production through farming techniques, intensification and agricultural intensification is an effort that must be done to overcome the problem of food shortages. But the policy of increasing agricultural production is facing challenges, such as the difficulty of maintaining agricultural areas, the lack of Farm Extension Agent (FEA) supporting, the high price of seed, the limitations of water resources and climate change.

The decreasing availability of agricultural land each year, marked with approximately 110,000 hectares of agricultural land that converted into non-agricultural land. The number of new rice fields that the government molded of (with the support of the state budget funds/ APBN) reached only 20,000 to 40,000 hectares per year, is not comparable with the rice fields that have been converted (DG Infrastructure and Facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture ([http: // wartaekonomi.co.id/ berita15795 / imf- Indonesian-increase-productivity- agricultural - sector- html](http://wartaekonomi.co.id/berita15795/imf-Indonesian-increase-productivity-agricultural-sector.html))).

The adequacy of food, one of them could be seen from the comparison of the indicators of production of food commodities to the amount of consumption. In 2014, Banten Province production of food commodities is not proportional to the amount of consumption, and that condition resulting in a deficit. It can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 1
A comparison Among the Public Consumption Total Availability of Food



Source: Data Processed from The Distribution and the Food Reserve Agency and the Food Security Extension Banten Province

The eight of these commodities resulting to the deficit. Cooking oil and sugar 100% relies on the other areas of production and imports. Production of shallots met only 2.05%, soybeans 13, 66% and 60.52% of chicken eggs, corn 65.7%, chili 71.46% and 98.16% cassava. From several commodities such as peppers, onions, and eggs can be produced by a household with limited grounds, such as cassava and corn can be fulfilled by the family who had a bit of yard. Because of this Banten provincial government create a program that aims to enhance the food security and food harnessing the power of Regency / City and based on food security and rural families.

A program for improve the food security community has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture, the program aims to optimizing the yard of the house through the concept of Sustainable Food House (RPL). RPL is home resident who undertake intensively the yard to be used with a variety of local resources wisely which ensures the continuity of the provision of household food a qualified and variety. If the RPL developed in large scale, village-based (village), village, or other areas that allow, RPL application called Region Sustainable Food House (KRPL). Moreover KRPL also covering the intensification of the use of a living fence, rural roads, and other public facilities (schools, houses of worship, and others), green open land area, and to develop the processing and marketing results.

Region Sustainable Food House Model (KRPL) is one alternative model to address issues that are programmed by Ministry of Agriculture. Implementation of the MKRPL

program in Banten Province carried out in Pandeglang (Menes Village, District of Menes), Serang (Kramatwatu Village, District of Kramatwatu), Serang (Walantaka Subdistrict), Lebak (Sipayung Village, District of Cipanas), Tangerang (Pagedangan Village Subdistrict of Pagedangan), Kota Tangerang (Subdistrict of Neglasari) and Kota Tangerang Selatan (District of Setu). On the principle of land use courtyard is designed to meet the needs of the family food and nutrition, food diversification based on local resources, the preservation of food crops for the future, as well as increased revenues that will ultimately improve the welfare of society. To maintain sustainability, utilization of the yard in the concept KRPL models equipped with institutional Seed Garden Village, unit managers and marketing to rescue the results are abundant. Through MKRPL activity is expected to support food security, good family food security, food security regional and national food security.

As the Regency consisting of urban and rural, Pandeglang District also face the problems related to food availability. Even the agricultural sector, is now the focus of development from the Planning and Regional Development Agency (Bappeda).

Menes village is a place that used as an example Model Region Sustainable Food House (MKRPL) in Pandeglang. Menes village is formed by the United Indonesia Cabinet Wives Solidarity (SIKIB) are supported directly by BPTP Banten province in order to improve food security Pandeglang. Be made as an example for Menes region consists of vast rice fields and conditions of Villages are unique because each home has a the yard that is wide enough and facing each other so as to facilitate the implementation of KRPL initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture. By making the village Menes as one of the Region Sustainable Food House (KRPL) will be able to develop this program so that other regions can participate in running the program.

This program is aimed at improving the food security, also beneficial to save the household budget because the program can save up to Rp 400,000.00 per month. The program is also designed to handle several problems that occur in the agricultural sector itself.

The first problem area of land that increasingly narrow as the number of many conversion that occurred of agricultural land into non-agricultural. This can be seen all around us where area of rice field are now starting to switch the function that should be planted with rice seedlings but now area of rice field began to be used to build houses because population growth did not balanced with the addition of rice field area.

Secondly, food prices are now increasingly skyrocketed. This occurs because population growth was not accompanied by the addition of area of rice field so that the demand for food items can't be fulfilled due to an insufficient amount of food stocks. It is also a result we can't be self-sufficient in food even though the potential of Indonesian food is very good, even abundant because Indonesia itself is an agricultural country. That's why the current required for the activities that could be useful in family expenditure savings that food prices are not too expensive

Thirdly KRPL not yet 100% optimally been fulfilled due to various constraints such as lack of funds, lack of comprehension planting technology, the absence instructor / supervisor directly from BPTP Banten Province, as well as qualified human resources even though the natural resources has already available. This happens due to the immature state of society accept the new technology and are still rely on the old technology. Farming communities also commonly are used to using the old way of farming so it is difficult for them to receive the new technology. Lack of social assistance funds are also an obstacle farmers in developing cultivated area so that the resulting production is also not yet reached the optimum.

The fourth the difficulty of getting seeds and seed of qualified. In the traditional markets are generally rather difficult to get the seeds and seed of qualified. In addition, it is also hard to find, the price is rather fairly expensive so it could affecting on the habits of the people who are more concerned with quantity than quality that will have an impact on the quality of the food they were produced.

Of the above issues so the writer compiled the research with the title "Evaluation Program Region Sustainable Food House in Pandeglang (Case Study in the Menes village, District of Menes)

Research Methods

This research was conducted by using a descriptive research method with quantitative approach. Descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one or more variables (independent) without making a comparison, or connecting between one variable with another variable (Sugiyono, 2005: 11). The instrument that are used in this research is a questionnaire with a number of variables as a variable that is the Program Evaluation of Region Sustainable Food House Model, in the village of Menes, Menes District of Pandeglang and using the Likert scale.

Data used is The Primary Data, is data which directly obtained by researchers through a questionnaire (questionnaire), interview (interview) and observation (observation) and secondary data, is data which is not directly obtained by researchers, but obtained through others such as documents, results of relevant research, reports and records of the company or through informants, people who provide information and inform the researchers. Data collection techniques that used were questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentation.

The study population was all Women Farmers Group members which actively involved in maintenance activities of and preservation of KBD in the village of Menes in order to run the program Model Region Sustainable Food House. The sampling technique is quota sampling, with the number of respondents as many as 200 from the total population of 405 households. The respondents that researchers pick to choose are the housewives from the

RT 01 to RT 03, as the proportionate cluster random sampling, because the three neighborhood association (RT) became the pilot project of RPL Model.

The data processing is done through several processes which are as follows Editing, Coding and scoring, tabulating. The validity and reliability of data is done before the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The validity was done with statistical calculation by the formula of product moment, while reliability conducted by using alpha cronbach.

Discussion

The term of policy in the English language a policy which are distinguished from the word wisdom, which means wisdom or discernment. Policy is a general statement instead of organizational behavior.

William N. Dunn mentioned the term public policy in his book entitled Public Policy Analysis, its understanding as follows:

"Public Policy (Public Policy) is a complex pattern of dependency of collective choices interdependent, including decisions not to act, which was made by the agency or government office" (Dunn, 2003: 132).

Public policy in accordance what was raised by Dunn suggests the existence from the collective choices that are interdependent with each other, in which decision-makers to take an act.

Evaluation is one of the levels in the public policy process, evaluation is a way to assess whether a policy or program it is running properly or not. Evaluation has varied definitions, William N. Dunn, giving meaning to the term evaluation that:

"In general terms evaluation can be equated with the valuation (appraisal), giving numbers (rating) and assessment, words that express an attempt to analyze the results of the policy in terms of unit value. In the more specific sense an evaluation with regard to the production of information regarding the value or benefits of the policy outcomes "(Dunn, 2003: 608).

Definition of above explained that the evaluation of the policy is the result of a policy which in reality have the purpose or value of the results of the policy objectives. The final part of a policy process is policy evaluation.

Evaluating the program or public policy is necessary, to have the criteria to measure the success of the program or public policy. Regarding the performance of policies in generating information evaluation criteria are as follows:

Table 1
Evaluation Criteria

Type of Criteria	Question	Illustration
Effectiveness	Are desired outcome have been achieved?	Service Unit
Efficiency	How much of effort is needed to achieve the desired outcome?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Unit • Net Benefit • Cost benefit ratio
Adequacy	How far achievement of desired outcome solves the problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed cost (problem type I) • Fixed Effectiveness (problem type 2)
Flattening	What are the costs and benefits distributed evenly to specific groups?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pareto Criteria • Kaldor Hicks Criteria • Rawls Criteria
Responsiveness	Were the policy proceeds satisfying the needs, preferences or values of particular groups?	Consistence with the survey of citizens
Accuracy	Is the desired result or objectives completely useful or valuable?	Public programs must be equitable and efficient

(Source: Dunn, 2003:610)

The above criteria are benchmarks or indicators of evaluation of public policy. Due to this research use of qualitative methods, the discussion in this research related to the question as formulated by William N. Dunn for each criterion. For the illustrations be seen from the above table, discussion more to the quantitative methods.

Analysis of the Program Evaluation of Region Sustainable Food House Model in the Menes village, Sub District of Menes, Pandeglang shows the results fairly varied. Viewed from the theory used in this research is by use of the theory of William Dunn evaluation which has six indicators in measuring whether or not a program including effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, flattening, responsiveness, and accuracy.

1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is one of the requirements of success of a program that are implemented by the government. Effectiveness, as well as measure degree of fulfillment of output or objective process. The higher the achievement of the target or objectives of the process then the process is said to be more effective. Effective process marked by improvement process so as to be better and more secure. In the present study the researchers divided into sub-indicators of the effectiveness of the indicator are: the implementation of the program according to the procedure. A program failure can occur because the program did not carried out according to existing procedures so that the objectives set could not be achieved with optimally. Furthermore, the expected results, the achievement of program being run was something that is desired by the people as the object of development. The expected result is also an overview of the success of a program being run. When appropriate, the community satisfaction would also better able to describe the success of the program. The result showed that the effectiveness of the program amounted 66.22%. This value is indicates that program being run have been effective, already good. The process that carried out in the program are in accordance with the procedures, the program has the right objectives, namely housewives, it's just the expected results there is still a shortage, because of the limited number of seeds produced, so that there are still households who did not get the seedlings.

2. Efficiency

The efficiency is also one factor in the evaluation of the theory of William Dunn. The efficiency also means the measure of the level the use of resources in a process. More efficient / less resource usage, then the process is said to be more efficient. An efficient process characterized by improvement process so that it becomes less expensive and faster. In this study, researchers divided into several sub-indicators namely: Fund. Funds could not be ignored in all the implementation of a program, the funds also plays a role in the procurement supporting equipment running program. However, a program would be said to be efficient if the beneficiaries existing funds be used as minimum as possible but still achieved the program objectives. Subsequently time. The shorter of time spent in and objectives which are pursued could be achieved by optimally, then the program worth mentioning efficient. The

last is manpower. Manpower is the driving factor in running a program. Adequacy of personnel is also a key to how long it would take to resolve program being run. The results showed that the efficiency of the program received a score of 60% so that the program could be said quite efficient. By comparing the costs and benefits, it is at the beginning of the program shows good results, because of a number of plant seeds and cattle are given, there are families who can't manage so that the plants or animals are dead before harvested. It also indicates that it need to training of before program is run.

3. Adequacy

Adequacy here means that whether a program being run able to meet the needs of the community and if there has been sufficient to solve the problems faced by the community as the object of development. Researchers divided into two sub-indicators, namely: Achieving the desired outcomes to solve the problem and KRPL correspond with the community expectations. Results of this study demonstrate the value that the adequacy of the program amounted to 57.17%. This indicates that the RPL program has not been sufficiently able to solve problems and does not meet with the expectations of society. RPL has not been quite capable solving the problem food shortages in the village of Menes, because this new program is implemented in 2014, while to resolve compliance problems of food requires a long time and gradually. This program has not been entirely able to meet the expenditure budget and mitigate the consumption of the family needed.

4. Flattening

The adequacy of public policy could be said to have given the sense of justice and public policy objectives obtained so that no one party who feel disadvantaged by the results of the existing programs. The implementation of policies must be fair in the sense that all sectors and in terms of society to be equally be able to enjoy the results the policy. Because of the public service is a public the services of the bureaucracy to meet community activities either directly or indirectly. In this research, adequacy indicators made into sub-indicators, that is equal distribution of the results of the program to the society. The results showed 58.22% , could be said that this program has not been quite successfully if it is seen from the alignment indicator. Distribution of programs according to the community has not been evenly distributed, because there are families that do not get the seeds of plants or livestock breeds. Of the approximately, only 3 of 15 RT, getting help seed and as demonstration areas.

5. Responsiveness

The success of the policy could be seen through the public response that responding the implementation after previously predict the effects that would occur if the policy will be implemented, as well as the public response after the impact the policy has begun to be felt in the form of a positive an endorsement or form the negatives form of rejection. In this research, the alignment indicator made into sub-indicators, that is public response, concerning

the implementation of the program. The results of the study, generates the value of 51.78% which mean sufficient.

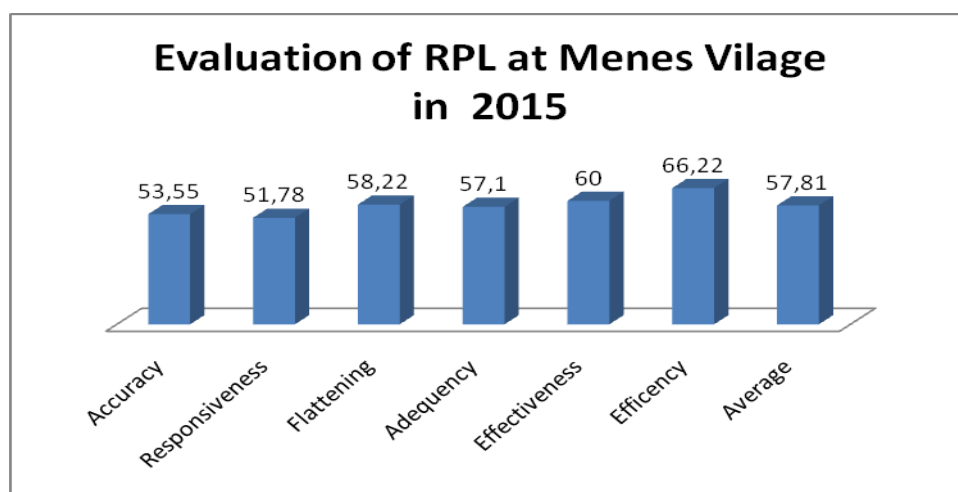
This program could be said not sufficient to succeed if seen from the indicators of responsiveness. The public response to the program is still less, they were just glad to receive the seeds but less nurture the seedlings were given, from outcomes interviews, it is only about 50% of them were successful.

6. Accuracy

The accuracy of the program implementation is very influential in the success of the program. Accuracy here is more emphasis on the target. It means that who becomes the object of development must be precisely to the purpose of development through the program. In this study, accuracy as one of the indicators, was made into sub-indicators, namely: exact purpose target. The results of this study showed the value of 53.55%, so that the program could be said not sufficient to succeed if seen targeting accuracy. This research target is households or groups of women farmers, but in fact the selection of beneficiary families plant seeds do not all have the experience of farming, gardening and animal husbandry. So without the knowledge and the expertise they could not keep the seedlings well.

On the whole evaluation of the program Sustainable Food House in the Menes village, Pandeglang indicates the following results:

Graph 2
The percentage of KRPL Program Success
In the village of Menes, Pandeglang in 2015



Source : Research data 2015

Graph of the above illustrates that the success of program Sustainable Food House in the Menes village, Pandeglang in 2015 reached only 57.81%. Even though the value categorized quite good, but it still can be said to be less successful. This was indicated by 3

indicators that its value below the average value. The value of responsiveness of society only reaches 51, 78, indicates a low value, so that for the success of this program requires the participation of housewives / family. In addition the program requires experience and the expertise grow crops and raise livestock, so that those who are involved should be pro-active. Targeting accuracy getting value 53.55%, this indicates that the program is not well targeted. The selection of households whose received the seed, not in accordance with the criteria of the program. And for the adequacy indicator gets the value 57.1%, it means that this program has not been able to solve the problems of food deficits in Pandeglang district, and the program not yet involving many of farmer groups.

Conclusion

From the research that the researchers created it can be concluded that the level of success of the Region Sustainable Food Houses Program in the village Menes reaches only 57.78% only. It is indeed directly proportional to the fact in which this is just a good KRPL program at the beginning of its establishment, but was not followed by the development of this program, such as the selection of the appropriate families, the monitoring by agricultural extension workers. Out of the six indicators just one indicator that is in a good category, the effectiveness, but five other indicators are still categorized as sufficient.

Recommendation

The research study showed that the RPL program can be continued with the following recommendations:

1. The role of the companion should be more active in guiding the housewives Women Farmers Group as the executor of KRPL program for mothers in the village of Menes, are many that complaining of less actively companion of the BPTP.
2. Conduct the socialization of the KRPL because basically the KRPL should be planned and be implemented in a participatory manner (of the people, by the people and for the people) and not always rely on the government. The socialization is also required by the community about the use of of agricultural technology at this time so that human resources can process existing resources more effectively and more efficiently.
3. The existence of human resources capacity building includes the Training of Trainers (TOT) training and other required according to the results of discussion and identification of the needs, such as training for nurseries, seeding, planting media creation, and so on.
4. The monitoring and evaluation collectively by community groups cooperators and companion teams at regular intervals. Furthermore be modified and corrective all the things that are considered unfavorable.
5. Granting the reward for households that successful and the sanctions to those who failed

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