

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY CREATING FOOD SECURITY, REALIZING THE ETHIC OF NATIONALISM

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ABSTRAC

The purpose of writing this community service article is how to see food policy in Indonesia in realizing the ethos of nationalism, namely the fulfillment of household food with good, safe and equitable quality standards. The problem of writing is how to look at food security from various sides, namely economic, social and political. So that food security does not cause instability. The methodology uses qualitative, with a descriptive analysis approach, with a research design using the theory of Creswell, J.W. (2014). Primary data were obtained from interviews with decision makers at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. Secondary data were obtained from literature studies and documents related to Food Security. The results of the research are, (1) The agricultural sector is the main pillar of development almost all economic activities are centered in the agricultural sector; (2) The government is obligated to guarantee sufficient food in good quality, price stability, for the community, especially for low-income groups; (3) The food security policy with a national perspective with the agricultural sector mentions the need for agricultural centers with a national perspective to streamline agricultural production with maximum results.

Keywords: *Policy, Food Security, Ethic of Nationalism*

1. BACKGROUND

The journey of the Government of President Joko Widodo and Vice President Maaruf Amin in treading the life of the nation and state after reform, especially in fixing the agricultural sector, (Pakpahan, 2008) has experienced many changes in the development of national food security, (Dwidjono H. Darwanto1, 2009). Improvements in the agricultural sector accompanied by the pace of development in various sectors continue to be carried out, including the agricultural sector or national food security towards a prosperous Indonesian society, (Dwidjono H. Darwanto1, 2009). The promotion of relations between countries and governments also continues. In treading the life of the nation and state, Indonesia has been widely recognized as a developing country that continues to grow and is optimistic about entering the 4.00th industrial revolution or digital revolution. Besides that, in its journey, the Indonesian people have faced many trials and exposures in the dynamics of life of the nation and state which are quite harsh. These threats and challenges must be answered with a good attitude of nationalism (Saliem & Ariani, 2016) and the diversity of races and religions to this day is still well maintained within the framework of Bhineka Tunggal Ika in the view of the archipelago in Indonesia.

The integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is the existence of national integrity that is maintained, for the sake of the sustainability of the national development system of the national food security sector for the welfare of the community, (Ashari et al., 2016) which has been proclaimed, but nationalism must be further enhanced. As an archipelagic country, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia consists of large islands and thousands of small islands and a very wide ocean. Geographically, it stretches on the equator and is located between two continents and two oceans which has a very

strategic value in International Relations. Coupled with the wealth of its abundant Natural Resources (SKA). Not to mention the diversity of ethnicity, culture, and language, (Syafa'at & Simatupang, 2009).

Diversity of Natural Resources (SKA) is also indirectly related to the emergence of diversity of materials for Indonesia's national food needs. In Indonesia, apart from rice, there are many other foodstuffs, such as corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, potatoes and sago (Ashari et al., 2016). As an effort to diversify food, types of food other than rice can be used as food ingredients in an effort to meet food needs in a sustainable and easily available manner. Unfortunately, this effort has not yet been able to achieve maximum results. Because rice has already become the dominant staple food, (Social et al., 2012). Meanwhile, more and more rice fields are being eroded for housing and factories. As a country that once experienced a rice surplus in the 1980s, Indonesia has now become a rice importing country every year, this requires strategic thinking to restore Indonesia's glory in providing rice needs for domestic national interests. Food ingredients are strategically one of the issues in the Resilience Policy segment in realizing the National ethos, (Sanggелorang & Rahman, 2019). Broadly speaking, Nusantara insight is the Indonesian people's perspective on themselves and their environment based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and in accordance with the geography of the archipelago that animates the nation's life in achieving national goals or ideals. The function of the Archipelago Insight is a guide, motivation, encouragement and signs in determining all policies, decisions, actions and actions, both for state administrators at the central and regional levels as well as for all people in the life of society, state and nation. The purpose of the archipelago insight is to realize nationalist food security (Damanik, 2016), which is high in all fields, especially in food from the Indonesian

people who prioritize national interests over the interests of individuals, groups, groups, ethnic groups/regions.

In terms of national food security policies, in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), Law (UU) Number 7/Year 1996, concerning food, Article 1 Paragraph 17 states that "Food security is a condition for the fulfillment of household food (RT) which This is reflected in the availability of sufficient food (Ilham et al., 2016) both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable, and affordable. Therefore, the author takes the title: "Policy of Creating Food Security in Realizing the Ethic of Nationalism". Furthermore, the author will explain about the Literature Study or the underlying theories in writing articles to fulfill the Professors and Doctoral Symposiums held by the Alumni of the Islamic Student Association which will be held on Friday, December 21, 2018..

2. METHOD

Writing research in this study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach, with a research design using the theory of Creswell, J. W. (2014). Qualitative research is research whose data is expressed in verbal form and analyzed without using statistical techniques. The focus of research in qualitative methods according to Sugiyono. (2014), namely researching and seeing the extent to which Policies Create Food Security in Realizing the Ethic of Nationalism. The research is focused on the policy of creating food security in realizing the ethos of nationalism, Indrawan, Rully and R. Poppy Yaniawati. (2014).

Primary data in this study was obtained from officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, for secondary data obtained from literature studies and documents related to Food Security. The personal determination as the data source is carried out using a purposive sampling model, which is selected with certain considerations in accordance with the research objectives. The object of research in this study is national security as a result of the use of cyber media, Sugiyono. (2014).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Government Policy to Stabilize Food Security in the Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector, (Social et al., 2012), is the main pillar of Indonesia's economic development because almost all of Indonesia's economic activities are centered on this sector. To achieve the success of increasing the development of the agricultural sector, (Social et al., 2012), it is necessary to have cooperation between various groups who are directly involved in agriculture, both from agricultural actors in this case farmers, government, research institutions, scientists, innovators, academics and The private sector as an industrial group is thus expected to be able to solve the problem of impasse on agricultural problems faced so that in the end it can improve national food security, (Sanggalorang & Rahman, 2019). Several things need to be considered and done by the government in strengthening food security, (Ilham et al., 2016). In the

government's work plan (RKP) in 2017, food security (Sanggalorang & Rahman, 2019) is one of the priorities for the Government, therefore the food sector contributes greatly to the agricultural sector. However, by looking at the current problems, it turns out that the agricultural sector is no longer promising.

In providing employment opportunities in Indonesia, actually the agricultural sector (Darsa, 2015) has a very large and largest contribution among the existing sectors, but from BPS data in the last 10 years where there has been a conversion of 80,000 ha of paddy fields per year. years into industrial and residential land, so that it causes a reduction in the human resources of farmers. Factors that influence the development of the agricultural sector, (Damanik, 2016) Indonesia are socio-economic problems and investment development followed by the use of technology in the agricultural production process, (Ashari et al., 2016). Apart from the above, the government can also make other policies such as: (a) Empowerment in development to increase productivity and competitiveness. Community empowerment through the development of this technology can be done by utilizing the results of research activities that have been carried out by researchers. The technology is certainly what farmers can do in the field, while mastering the technology can be done through counseling and research (Hapsari & Rudiarto, 2017).

In this way, it is hoped that it will contribute directly to the improvement of farming and farmers' welfare (Syafa'at & Simatupang, 2009) (b) Provision of facilities to the community should not be limited to the provision of production facilities, but with other necessary agribusiness development facilities such as market information, improvement of access to markets, capital and the development of partnerships with other business institutions. (c) Institutional revitalization and community food security system.

Elucidation of Law Number 7/1996 and the Concept of Archipelago Insight and the Ethic of Indonesian Food Security Nationalism

Law (UU) Number 7 of 1996, concerning food, Article 1 Paragraph 17 which states that "Food security is a condition of fulfilling household food (RT) which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food (Syafa'at & Simatupang, 2009). , both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable, and affordable". From the explanation of the article on food security in Indonesia, it is clear that food security is the fulfillment of household needs along with quality standards that are affordable and evenly distributed. So that the implementation of food security policies from the government is obliged to guarantee food sufficiency in terms of quantity with good quality and price stability, (Chaireni et al., 2020), and, on the other hand, to increase people's income, especially from low income groups. This is where the ethnos of nationalism will be created with the fulfillment of national food standards (Ilham et al., 2016).

The role of the agricultural sector in Indonesia is very important, seen from the necessity to meet the food needs of the population, which in 2005 amounted to 219.3 million, and is predicted to continue to grow by 1.25 percent (Hadi et al., 2020). The government must implement food policies, namely ensuring food security which includes supply, diversification, security, institutions, and food organizations, (Hasan & Yustika, 2016). This policy is needed to increase food self-sufficiency. Development that ignores self-sufficiency in the basic needs of its population will become very dependent on other countries, and that means becoming a non-sovereign country (Darsa, 2015). Food Security System, (Social et al., 2012) in general, food security includes 4 aspects, namely sufficiency, access, security, and time (Baliwaty, 2004). With this aspect, food security is seen as a system, which is a series of three main components, namely food availability and stability, food accessibility and food utilization. It is this food security system that must be formulated in a food security policy with an archipelago perspective, (McClements et al., 2021).

The implementation of Archipelago Insights in the policy of agricultural and agribusiness centers, can be obtained several benefits not only in the production subsystem, but also in distribution, (Darsa, 2015). If the centers of agriculture and agribusiness are implemented with an understanding of the Archipelago, then in determining a location or area as an agricultural center, we need to pay attention to the factors of superior agricultural potential, distribution, and local wisdom. The extent of agricultural land in Indonesia (Damanik, 2016) as well as the variety of superior potential factors that exist in each respective region, so if all of this is regulated there will be a diversity of agricultural and food types (Darsa, 2015), which can meet all needs. community needs. The sense of nationality is the awareness of the nation, namely the feeling that is born naturally because of the social togetherness that grows from the culture, history, and aspirations of past struggles, as well as togetherness in facing the challenges of today's history (Hasan & Yustika, 2016).

Meanwhile, the concept of food security policy with an archipelagic perspective with the agricultural sector, is that having an agricultural center with an archipelago perspective can make agricultural production effective, because by implementing the Archipelago Insight in agricultural centers, agricultural production is adjusted to the conditions of soil and land fertility as well as the climate of the area, so that maximum results. In addition, the availability of superior seeds will be easier because they are provided in bulk and massively, (Sanggolongan & Rahman, 2019).

Policy Concepts, Food Security, Ethic of Nationalism

Several definitions or definitions will be explained in the Literature Review from the author, starting from the notion of (1) policy, (2) Food Security; (3) The ethos of Nationalism. Understanding Policy, (Pakpahan, 2008),

one of which is expressed by Charles O. Jones (Winarmo, 2012; 9) states that policy (policy term) is used in everyday practice but is used to replace very different activities or decisions. The terms are often used interchangeably with goals, programs, decisions, standards, proposals, and grand designs. In general, the term "policy" or "policy" is used to designate the behavior of an actor (eg an official, a group, or a government agency) or a number of actors in a particular field of activity (Wirarno, 2012: 19). Fredrich (Agustino, 2008). proposed to be useful in overcoming them to achieve the intended goals". Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that public policy on food security (Hapsari & Rudiarto, 2017), is an effort or action that is systematically arranged by policy makers regarding food security to achieve a goal on various problems involving the public interest or wide community.

Food Security is a system consisting of availability, distribution, and consumption subsystems. The food availability subsystem (Syafa'at & Simatupang, 2009) functions to ensure food supply to meet the needs of the entire population, both in terms of quantity, quality, diversity and safety. The distribution subsystem functions to create an effective and efficient distribution system to ensure that all households can obtain food in sufficient quantity and quality at all times at affordable prices. Meanwhile, the consumption subsystem functions to direct the national food utilization pattern to meet the quality, diversity, nutritional content, safety and halal principles.

The ethos of nationalism, (Sosial et al., 2012) is the attitude of nationalism shown by individuals or the Indonesian people in viewing national food policies, (Ariningsih & Rachman, P.S, 2016), based on the views of the Indonesian people. The word ethos itself is known or equivalent to the word ethics, etiquette which is almost close to the notion of morality or values related to good and bad (moral). So that in this ethos there is a very strong passion or spirit to do something optimally, better and even strive to achieve the best possible quality of performance. Nationalism according to Hans Kohn is an understanding that places the highest loyalty of individuals to be submitted to the state and nation. Fourth, according to L. Stoddard: Nationalism is a belief held by the majority of individuals in which they express a sense of nationality as a feeling of belonging together in a nation. Fifth, according to Hertz: there are four elements of nationalism, namely: a) The desire to achieve unity; b) The desire to achieve independence; c) The desire to achieve authenticity; d) Desire to achieve national honor. From this definition it appears that the state and nation are a group of people who: a) have a common goal that binds citizens into one unit; b) have a history of living together so as to create a sense of shared fate; c) have the same customs, culture, and habits as a result of the experience of living together; d) occupy a certain area which is a territorial unit; and e) organized in a sovereign government so that they are bound in a legal society, (Hadi et al., 2020).

Problems and Challenges of Food Security in Realizing the Ethic of Nationalism.

Food security, (Sanggalorang & Rahman, 2019) is a problem and a challenge in itself in maintaining national food security that embodies the ethos of nationalism in Indonesia. Food security itself is a condition of the availability of sufficient food for everyone at any time and every individual has access to it both physically and economically. Here are some definitions of resilience (Ashari et al., 2016), namely: (1) Food Law no. 7 of 1996: Conditions for fulfilling food needs for households as reflected in the availability of sufficient food both in terms of quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable; (2) USAID (1992: a condition when all people at all times have physical and economic access to obtain their consumption needs for a healthy and productive life; (3) FAO (1997): a situation where households have both physical and economic access to food for all family members, where the household is not at risk of losing both access, (Hapsari & Rudiarto, 2017).

One of the problems of the Indonesian state and nation today is the need for a food security policy, (Ashari et al., 2016) which is a very important topic, not only seen from economic and social values, but this problem has serious political consequences. very large. You can imagine what will happen to the survival of a government cabinet or political stability in the country if Indonesia is threatened with food shortages or starvation. The food problem is a very complex problem. In the era of globalization, food problems in other countries have a strong influence on the domestic food situation. Faced with these conditions and the characteristics of domestic food, the food problem is a very complex, multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral problem, (Hardianto, Konsekuen, 2017).

Meanwhile, the ethos of nationalism is politically a manifestation of national awareness that contains ideals and incentives for a nation, either to seize independence or get rid of colonialism, as well as as a driving force to build themselves and their community, nation and state. While the ethos itself is an encouragement to perfect everything and avoid any damage (facade), so that every work is directed at reducing, even eliminating altogether, defects from the results of his work (no single defect). In other literature, it is also stated that ethos means characteristics, traits or habits, customs, or also moral tendencies, views of life that are owned by the Indonesian people (Hasan & Yustika, 2016). From the explanation above, the government's policy in food security to realize the ethos of nationalism contains a substance aspect in the form of community empowerment. In connection with the challenges and limitations of government facilities and infrastructure for the community. And there is no effective working mechanism in the community in responding to food insecurity (Darsa, 2015) especially in distributing food to people in need. Furthermore, the author will explain the methodology in the research as below.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions of this research writing from food security policies that can create an ethos of nationalism are: First: The land of Indonesia, which God has blessed with abundant natural resources, is basically a force that can make the Indonesian people prosperous and prosperous. But on the other hand, geographical positions and conditions are diverse and scattered, if managed not with the correct understanding of the archipelago, then the existing natural resources can become a weakness that can make the Indonesian people miserable. That's why an understanding of the archipelago's insight is needed as an implementation. Second: Increasing food production is also an integrated effort of all components of the Indonesian nation from the implementation of the archipelago insight that focuses on how to improve food security. Production technology produced by various academicians-researchers, financial institutions and government is needed for agro-industry development and improving agribusiness, to ensure the availability of sufficient, stable and sustainable production.

Recommendation: The Food Security Policy to realize the ethos of nationalism in the field has its own challenges and problems, so the author's recommendations are: must foster a good and comprehensive understanding of food nationalism in society. In addition to its implementation, the insight of food nationalism in making policies for agricultural and agribusiness centers to improve food security must be realized. Of course, with the active role of all parties, both directly and indirectly, and it is obligatory for all elements in the government and society to succeed in increasing food security for the creation of a sovereign, just, prosperous and prosperous society. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the understanding of all components of the nation towards the Archipelago Insight, as Indonesia's perspective on itself and its environment based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

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