

POLICY OF IMPLEMENTING FOOD SECURITY STRATEGIES IN NON - FOOD CENTERS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study is to find a food security strategy in areas that are not the main food producer, especially in West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Indonesia.

Theoretical Framework: As for the basis of the theory is the Welfare State inspired by Utilitarian philosophy, argues that the state is responsible for guaranteeing the welfare of society. Indonesia as one of the countries that adheres to the Welfare State as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Method: Research Methods are used with a qualitative with approach with SWOT analysis (strength, Weaknes, Opportunity, Threats). results of qualitative and SWOT analysis, several strategies are obtained to increase resilience Household food cooperation, collaboration with various parties including universities, private sector, government and between governments, institutional strengthening and guaranteed healthy trade between regions, between countries and nations and increase access to infrastructure, increasing people's purchasing power.

Result and Conclusion: Results of qualitative and SWOT analysis, several strategies are obtained to increase resilience Household food cooperation, collaboration with various parties including universities, private sector, government and between governments, institutional strengthening and guaranteed healthy trade between regions, between countries and nations and increase access to infrastructure, increasing people's purchasing power.

Implication of research: The impression of this research is to strengthen the role of the village government in improving household food security.

Originality/Value: The value of this study is to increase power of local government.

Keywords: food security, cooperation, trade.

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POLÍTICA DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DE ESTRATÉGIAS DE SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR EM CENTROS NÃO ALIMENTARES

RESUMO

Objetivo: O propósito deste estudo é encontrar uma estratégia de segurança alimentar em áreas que não são os principais produtores de alimentos, especialmente na Regência de Kotawaringin Ocidental, Kalimantan Central, Indonésia.

Estrutura teórica: Quanto à base da teoria, o Estado de Bem-Estar Social é inspirado pela filosofia Utilitarista, argumenta que o Estado é responsável por garantir o bem-estar da sociedade. A Indonésia é um dos países que adere ao Estado de Bem-Estar Social, conforme declarado na Constituição de 1945 da República da Indonésia.

Método: Métodos de pesquisa são usados com uma abordagem qualitativa com análise SWOT (força, fraqueza, oportunidade, ameaças). Resultados da análise qualitativa e SWOT, várias estratégias são obtidas para aumentar a resiliência Cooperação alimentar doméstica, colaboração com várias partes, incluindo universidades, setor privado, governo e entre governos, fortalecimento institucional e comércio saudável garantido entre regiões, entre países e nações e aumento do acesso à infraestrutura, aumentando o poder de compra das pessoas.

Resultado e Conclusão: Resultados da análise qualitativa e SWOT, várias estratégias são obtidas para aumentar a resiliência Cooperação alimentar doméstica, colaboração com várias partes, incluindo universidades, setor privado, governo e entre governos, fortalecimento institucional e comércio saudável garantido entre regiões, entre países e nações e aumento do acesso à infraestrutura, aumentando o poder de compra das pessoas.

Implicação da pesquisa: A impressão desta pesquisa é fortalecer o papel do governo da vila na melhoria da segurança alimentar doméstica.

Originalidade/Valor: O valor deste estudo é aumentar o poder do governo local

Palavras-chave: segurança alimentar, cooperação, comércio.

POLÍTICA DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE ESTRATEGIAS DE SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA EN CENTROS NO ALIMENTARIOS

RESUMEN

Objetivo: El propósito de este estudio es encontrar una estrategia de seguridad alimentaria en áreas que no son el principal productor de alimentos, especialmente en West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Indonesia.

Marco teórico: En cuanto a la base de la teoría es el Estado de Bienestar inspirado en la filosofía utilitarista, sostiene que el estado es responsable de garantizar el bienestar de la sociedad. Indonesia como uno de los países que se adhiere al Estado de Bienestar como se establece en la Constitución de la República de Indonesia de 1945.

Método: Se utilizan métodos de investigación con un enfoque cualitativo con análisis FODA (fortalezas, debilidades, oportunidades, amenazas). Los resultados del análisis cualitativo y FODA, se obtienen varias estrategias para aumentar la resiliencia Cooperación alimentaria de los hogares, colaboración con varias partes, incluidas las universidades, el sector privado, el gobierno y entre gobiernos, fortalecimiento institucional y comercio saludable garantizado entre regiones, entre países y naciones y aumentar el acceso a la infraestructura, aumentando el poder adquisitivo de las personas.

Resultado y conclusión: Los resultados del análisis cualitativo y FODA muestran varias



estrategias para aumentar la resiliencia. Cooperación alimentaria en los hogares, colaboración con diversas partes, incluidas las universidades, el sector privado, el gobierno y entre gobiernos, fortalecimiento institucional y comercio saludable garantizado entre regiones, entre países y naciones, y aumento del acceso a la infraestructura, aumentando el poder adquisitivo de las personas.

Implicación de la investigación: La impresión de esta investigación es fortalecer el papel del gobierno de la aldea en la mejora de la seguridad alimentaria de los hogares.

Originalidad/Valor: El valor de este estudio es aumentar el poder del gobierno local.

Palabras clave: seguridad alimentaria, cooperación, comercio.

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the Pandemy Covid-19 of 2020, the world was perceived as if experiencing an acute food crisis that continued until 2023 and afterwards. At the G20 meeting, world food security is one of the most important agendas. Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati even stated that the uncertainty of the global economy made the food crisis next year increasingly heavy. On the same occasion, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres also stated that the world was heading towards "A Ranging Food Catastrophe". The threat of the global food crisis was first delivered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and 15 other international institutions, April 2020.

Based on data from the Global Food Security Index or Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), the Indonesian Food Security Index in 2022 was at 60.2 or 63rd ranked out of 113 countries. This figure is still below the world average index of 62.2 and the Asia Pacific of 63.42. One of the problems that threaten Indonesia's food security is the conversion of agricultural land that reaches 90-100 thousand hectares every year. Whereas to achieve national food independence in 2024, Indonesia still needs agricultural land for rice plants covering an area of 12.48 million hectares. Therefore, to face these challenges, Vice President (Vice President) K.H. Ma'ruf Amin requested that the optimization of the use of sleeping land that is not cultivated continue to be carried out, especially to become a productive farm land. Food is the most basic need for human life (Fitriyani, 2019).

According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2015 Food is everything starting from the natural springs of agriculture, animal husbandry, forest, fisheries, animal husbandry, water and goods, if treated, which is



determined as food or beverage for human use, including food additives, food raw materials, and others.

The materials used in the planning, preparation, and production of food or beverages. Food has important values because in the event of an increase in food prices will have an impact on the reign of protein and calorie consumption (Prabowo, 2014). According to FAO (2011) food is something that is consumed consistently in a certain amount and turns into a general part of excessive eating routine as the main source of energy and nutrition needed by the body. The meaning of food is material that is eaten day by day in meeting the needs for development, network substitution, work, support, and regulation of actions in the body (Maksum, *et al.*, 2019). According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2015 Food security is a state of fulfillment of nutrition for the state to the community reflected in adequate food affordability, both in number and quality, protected, diverse, nutritious, fair and reasonable and not contrary to religion, belief and culture Local area, has the choice to live.

Sound, dynamic, and useful in a way that can be arranged. Food security is a condition in which, the fulfillment of food for the community to the individual level (Nugroho and Mutisari, 2015). Differences in family security, regional food security and national food security are only from the scope of coverage. Household food security is more focused on the fulfillment of adequate food, both in number, quality, safe, equitable, and affordable. Food security is a condition in which the population can meet their food needs (Asmara, *et al.*, 2012).

According to <https://badanpangan.go.id> (2020) there are three aspects that affect the level of food security, namely: 1. Food availability is a condition in which the availability of food from domestic production, food reserves, and FOOD if the two main sources have not been able to meet the needs. Food availability can be calculated from the national, regional, district/city level to the community level. 2. Food access is the ability of households in obtaining enough nutritious food, through one or a combination of various sources such as: production and own inventory, barter, purchases, loans, prizes, and food assistance.

The availability of food in an area is there, but cannot be accessed by certain households if they are physically unable such as infrastructure, economy, social, accessing adequate diversity and amount of food. 3. Food use is the use of food by the



household and the ability of individuals to metabolize and absorb nutrients. The use of food itself includes how to process, storage, and prepare food, water safety for cooking and drinking, feeding habits, cleaning conditions, household food distribution according to the needs, and health status of all household members. The role of a large mother in improving the health of family nutrition, especially for infants and children, mother's education is also often a variable to measure the use of household food. Abdullah *et al.*, (2019) states that age, gender, education, sending money, unemployment, inflation, assets, and diseases are important factors that determine household food security. Central Statistics Agency, (2022) states that there are several factors that influence food security, namely: macroeconomic, population growth, political situation, education, international and domestic trade, policies and regulations, natural resources, technology, climate and agroecological conditions, infrastructure, Socio -cultural institutions, environmental pollution and improved lifestyle.

1.1 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Government support is the contribution of FRSKAL and / or other forms given by the Minister, Head of Institution, Regional Head, Directors of State-Owned Enterprises, Directors of Regional Owned Enterprises, and / or Heads of Authority of the Capital of the Archipelago in accordance with their respective authorities based on the laws and regulations Invitation in order to increase financial feasibility and the effectiveness of the government and business entities or PPP IKN (PP Number 17 of 2022).

The Indonesian government is committed to increasing domestic food security by making Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, where in Article 8 paragraph (2) the law mandates that the government in realizing the availability, affordability and fulfillment of sufficient food consumption, Safe, quality and nutritious balanced, both at the national and regional to individual levels evenly in all regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia all the time by utilizing local resources, institutions and culture carried out in an integrated manner with local governments. According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 68 of 2002 concerning Food Security in Chapter VI Article 13 paragraph 1 has also been emphasized that "the provincial government, district/city government and or village government implement policies and are responsible for the implementation of food security in their



respective regions by taking into account guidelines, norms, standards and criteria set by the central government ". Indicators of government support for household food security were developed from Arianingsih and Rahman, (2008) with the following indicators: 1) Food availability at the household level, 2) agricultural productivity, 3) Development, 4) Commitment to all stakeholders, 5) authority Village (is a novelty in this study). With the granting of large authority logically can increase household food security through various programs and policies that are closer directly to the community. Saragih, (2010) states that one form of government support in increasing food security is to form a food security council, granting fertilizer subsidies and forming a structure of the management of the Coordinating Minister for Food and Agribusiness.

1.2 HUMAN ASSET

Human resources often referred to as human assets are one of the necessities for an individual. Its existence plays an important role in the implementation and achievement of work targets (Bangun, 2012: 142). Human Capital is a term that refers to the economic value of human resources. In other words, human capital can also be referred to as "assets" owned by a worker or human resource, for example experience, expertise, educational background, health, and other quality aspects such as integrity or loyalty. In this case, Human Asset is an intangible asset. Basically, these assets can help to achieve family income increase

1.3 NATURAL ASSET

Natural resources (commonly abbreviated as SDA) are everything that comes from nature that can be used to meet the needs of human life. Which belongs to it not only biotic components, such as animals, plants, and microorganisms, but also abiotic components, such as petroleum, natural gas, various types of metals, water, and soil. Food resources are everything both sourced from nature and human engineering that can be used as food and have been consumed and/or used in customs/religious events by the local community. The policy on food availability is clearly contained in Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food. The Food Law mandates the government and regional



governments to be responsible for the availability of food in the regions and the development of local food production in the regions.

Food availability is used to meet the needs and consumption of food for individuals, households and communities in a sustainable manner. Natural assets were adopted from Saleh, (2014); Wijayanti *et al.*, (2016); Morse and McNamara, (2013); Masud *et al.*, (2016); Saragih *et al.*, (2007) with the following indicators. a. Agricultural productivity b. Land ownership

1.4 FINANCIAL ASSET

Financial assets (financial assets) are non -existence assets that have value due to contract claims, in the form of bank deposits, bonds, mutual funds, deposit certificates and shares. Financial assets are usually more liquid than assets, such as land or real estate, and traded on financial markets (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/asset_keuan). Financial assets in the form of savings or savings, pension funds, business profits, wages/salaries. Financial assets (financial resources), namely; savings or savings, pension funds, business profits, wages/salaries.

Financial assets are assets in the form of financial instruments. The instrument is not in the form of real assets but in the form of a piece of paper claims (or electronic claims) to its publishers such as government, government companies, or private companies. Examples of financial instruments, such as stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Generally these financial assets are found in the world of banking and capital markets. Financial assets were adopted from Saleh (2014); Wijayanti *et al.* (2016); Morse and McNamara (2013); Masud *et al.* (2016); Saragih *et al.* (2007) with the following indicators. a. Community income b. Savings ownership c. Investment ownership d. Access in borrowing/debt

1.5 SOCIAL ASSETS

Social capital can contribute to food security through synergy created from the linkages between community members at each stage of the food supply chain ranging from production to consumption. In fact, social capital is the benefit of the community from the interaction between the network and different groups. Interpersonal relationships



in social networks provide benefits to individuals through the beliefs and social support of Kansanga *et al.*, (2020). On the other hand, the linkages between social networks will bring benefits to each network through the exchange of information, resources, and support (Xu *et al.*, 2020). In the literature, the total benefits received by individuals from membership in social groups and benefits obtained by the community and each group from one another are called social capital (Xu *et al.*, 2020). Social assets were adopted from Saleh (2014); Wijayanti *et al.* (2016); Morse and McNamara (2013); Masud *et al.* (2016); Saragih *et al.* (2007) with the following indicators. a. Welfare level b. Kinship c. Community participation d. Community social network

1.6 PHYSICAL ASSETS

Physical assets are items that have economic, commercial, or exchange rates that have material. Physical assets are also known as tangible assets ([https:// www-investopedia-com](https://www.investopedia.com)). Food security is a situation of all households has both physical and economic access to obtain food for all family members (Fao *et al.*, 2013). This means that the concept of food security not only includes adequate food availability, but also by food access and absorption factors (Mun'im, 2012). FAO, (2013) also states that access to energy (access to electricity, water and hygienic sanitation facilities) affects changes in consumption habits (quantity, quality and nutritional value) which ultimately impacts food security. Robin and Leonard, (2012) state that road conditions have a significant influence on food security. Physical Assets were adopted from Saleh, (2014); Wijayanti *et al.*, (2016); Morse and McNamara, (2013); Masud *et al.*, (2016); Saragih *et al.*, (2007) with the following indicators. a. Residence conditions b. Vehicle ownership c. Road access conditions d. Water access conditions e. Sanitation access conditions

1.7 BASIC FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEFENSE

food cannot be denied very dependent on supply or supply of food. So that it becomes crucial for the government to ensure the smooth distribution of food. During January to November 2022 Indonesia had imported 8.43 million tons of wheat and 2.15 million tons of soybeans (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/2023>). The function of this availability subsystem guarantees food supply to meet the needs of the population both



in terms of number, quality, diversity and security. The availability component includes the stability and continuity of food supply.

Food availability regarding the problem of production, stock, reserves and balance of imports and food exports, which must be managed in such a way, so that even though food production is partially seasonal, limited and spread between regions, food available for families must be sufficient volume and type, and stable from time to time. The distribution component includes efforts to facilitate the process of food circulation between regions and between time and food stability. This is intended to increase people's access power to sufficient food. Food Surplus regional level, does not guarantee food adequacy for individuals/communities.

This subsystem concerns aspects of physical, economic and social accessibility of food evenly all the time. Food access is defined as the ability of households to periodically meet a number of foods that are sufficient through various sources or combinations of food reserves, the results of food production and food assistance. Physical access in the form of infrastructure and natural resource conditions and the environment. Food Distribution Indicators are adopted from Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition with the following indicators. a. Food distribution channel b. The activity of the distribution of physical flow of food items This research tries to see food security in West Kotawaringin Regency. Kotawaringin Barat Regency there are large palm oil and rubber plantations.

Land is not an obstacle, but the interest of the community to plant food crops that are still relatively lacking. The Central Statistics Agency, (2022) states that agricultural products included in the category of food security are rice, corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Palm oil is still a plantation commodity that is considered promising for the economy of the people of West Kotawaringin Regency. The area of oil palm plantations in 2020 reached 77.38 percent of the total area of the people's plantations in West Kotawaringin Regency. The contribution of plantation crops in West Kotawaringin is ranked in a large contribution to the acquisition of West Kotawaringin GRDP as much as 20.53 percent. However, there are still a few agricultural products which are food security products such as rice, corn, soybeans and sweet potatoes, the majority are dominated by oil palm.

Factors that influence food security according to UNICEF include uneven food availability throughout the year; uneven food affordability between time and between



regions; Food consumption that is not diverse, nutritious and safe; Inadequate food logistics system; Farmers' exchange rates are still low; the area of agricultural land is declining; unintegrated food security policy; worse food diversification and distribution infrastructure quality. People's plantations for oil palm plants reach 46.53 thousand hectares. Rubber plants are also one of the plantation commodities that are sufficiently in demand with the area of plantations reaching 15.23 thousand hectares and there are state companies that are active in this commodity. The area of the plantation of the people of this plant is in second place with an area of 20.53 percent of the total area of the people's plantations in West Kotawaringin Regency (BPS Kotawaringin Barat, 2022).

Based on data from the National Food Agency, West Kotawaringin Regency has a food security index of 76.95 in 2022 with the 6 (resistant) index category. But the search results obtained information that food independence has not been owned by West Kotawaringin Regency. The high score of the food security index due to food stock assistance from the center in this case the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog). Results of Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (FSVA) in West Kotawaringin Regency in 2022. The results of the FSVA analysis obtained information that priority priority 1-3 foods were 39 villages from 94 villages (41.49%). Arut Selatan District, Kumai District and Arut Selatan District are Rentan Food and High Nutrition Vulnerability Villages. Kotawaringin Barat Regency is a non -central food area. This can be seen from the percentage of regional production on the needs of West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

Based on these problems, this research tries to identify the factors that affect home food security Stairs in West Kotawaringin Regency and strategies that can be carried out in the future. Abdullah *et al.*, (2019) states that age, gender, education, sending money, unemployment, inflation, assets, and diseases are important factors that determine household food security. This research is expected to strengthen sustainable theory. Sustainable Theory was first put forward by Meadows *et al.*, (1972) who explained the efforts of the community to prioritize social responses to environmental and economic problems. This social response is expected to meet the needs of the present and future generations (WCED, 1987).

Besides this research can strengthen the Welfare State Theory where the government is considered to play an important role in ensuring the welfare of every citizen. According to Wiryokusumo and Mandilika, (1982: 93) Development is an



educational effort both formal and non-formal that is carried out consciously, plan And in harmony, knowledge and skills in accordance with their talents, desires and abilities, as a provision for subsequent PRSKARSA itself adds, improves and develops themselves, others, and their environment towards the achievement of dignity, quality and optimal human ability and independent personal. Sustainable development according to Budimanta (2005) is a perspective on activities carried out systematically and planned in the framework of improving welfare, quality of life and the human environment without reducing access and opportunities for future generations.

Bockish (2012) put forward three pillars that support the sustainable nature of economics, environment and social that interact with each other. It is explained further that each pillar is interconnected in a system triggered by strength and purpose. The three pillars are: (1) economy to see the development of human resources, especially through increasing consumption of goods and services; (2) the environment is focused on the integrity of the ecological system; and (3) Social aims to improve relations between humans, achieving individual and group aspirations and strengthening values and institutions. Over the past two decades, sustainability has become the main principles and objectives for human, economic and environmental development. Although there is no consensus regarding the definition of the right sustainability, it is agreed that the concept of sustainability must take into account the linkages of environmental, economic, and social factors; consider local and global resource bases; and pay attention to the long-term needs of future generations (Milman Da Short, 2008).

Milman Da Short, (2008) mentions that sustainability can be understood as the ability of the system to maintain the desired situation from time to time and completeness of the system that allows it to adapt to change and absorb pressure. Research on sustainability often uses a perspective of defense even though defense has not been explicitly included in the sustainable indicator. According to Carpenter and Wienczek (2005: 125) the theory of resilience (from a practical point of view) provides a conceptual basis for sustainability. Chambers and Conway (1992) see a strong similarity between the concepts of sustainability and defense; "Sustainability is the ability of a system to maintain productivity regardless of large disturbances, as caused by strong pressure or large disturbances". Both sustainability and defense, both face the same problems in the form of pressure and shocks (disturbances).



So if a system is able to survive facing pressure and shocks, the system can be said to be sustainable. Defense and sustainability both are related to the future. Because the future is unpredictable, uncertain, and the possibility of surprising, important or even very important to explore the defense of the system as a key aspect of its sustainability.

1.8 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Theory The word strategy comes from the Greek word, which means "a general set of maneuvers cried out during combat" which is a kind of knowledge generals to win battles (Bryson, 1999: 17). Meanwhile, according to Umar (2011: 31) strategy is an act that is increased (always increasing) and continuous, and is carried out based on a perspective on what customers expect in the future. Thus, the strategy almost always starts from what can happen and not start from what happens.

The occurrence of new market innovation speeds and changes in consumer patterns requires core competencies. Sustainable development according to Budimanta (2005) exist It is a perspective on activities carried out systematically and planned in the framework of improving welfare, quality of life and the human environment without reducing access and opportunities for future generations. Bockish (2012) put forward three pillars that support the sustainable nature of economics, environment and social that interact with each other. It is explained further that each pillar is interconnected in a system triggered by strength and purpose.

The three pillars are: (1) economy to see the development of human resources, especially through increasing consumption of goods and services; (2) the environment is focused on the integrity of the ecological system; and (3) Social aims to improve relations between humans, achieving individual and group aspirations and strengthening values and institutions. 1.9. Welfare State Theory Welfare theory, Welfare State according to Bentham (1996: 122), promotes the idea that the government has the responsibility to guarantee the greatest happiness (or welfare) of the greatest number of their citizens. Bentham uses the term "utility" (use) to explain the concept of happiness or prosperity. Based on the principle of utilitarianism that he developed, Bentham argues that something that can cause extra happiness is something good. Conversely, something that causes pain is something bad. Conversely, something that causes pain is bad (Sukmana, 2016).



Welfare according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the ability to expand choices in life, among others by including an assessment of "participation in public decision making" (UNDP, 2020). According to Bappenas: Welfare is defined as a condition in which a person or group of people, men and women are able to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life (Bappenas-Indonesia 2020). According to the 1945 Constitution, welfare is defined as a condition where a person or group of people, men and women are able to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Welfare and Welfare State become the main goal of life of each individual with different measurements according to their views, religions, and doctrines.

In the international world, these indicators often refer to per capita income, the length of life and the level of education achieved (Goodin, 2015). Until now, three forms of social welfare implementation models are known, namely residual welfare states that provide the government less opportunities in public interventions so that it is very open to the private sector, institutional/ universalist welfare state that emphasizes the country to provide maximum and comprehensive public services, and Social Insurance Welfare which seeks to place social welfare (State interference in matters of social welfare) as a tool to increase the productivity of groups of people receiving social welfare services in the long run. Implementation of this concept with the integration of government functions, the business world and labor (Tribowo and Bahagijo, 2006: 29).

Saragih, (2010) states that the support of the government or the state for social welfare can be in the form of food security by providing fertilizer subsidies, forming the Food Council and forming a governance organization of the Coordinating Ministry for Food and Agribusiness. The social welfare is contained in the 1945 Constitution which includes the economy based on the principle of kinship, financing basic education, developing a social security system for all Indonesian people, empowering the weak and unable community and providing health service facilities and proper public service facilities. The Indonesian government is clearly mandated to place the interests of the community above the interests of people per person.

Every country that adheres to the understanding of the rule of law (rule of law), is revealed the principle or principle which is then known as the principle or principle of constitutionality of the law (constitutionality of law).



Consequently, there must be a mechanism that can guarantee that the law made by the formation of the law does not conflict with the Constitution (Palguna and Gede, 2008) With these conditions, the Indonesian government is trying to implement and realize a welfare state based on the 1945 Constitution, through: (i) a social security system, as a backbone of the welfare program; (ii) fulfillment of basic rights of citizens through development based on productive economic resources, especially health and education, as a support for a social security system, creating broad employment as a starting point the economy through cooperatives as the most dominant form of business entity in the economy; (iii) equitable economic equality as a result of production redistribution and mastery of production together through cooperatives, (iv) Bureaucratic reform creates a strong and responsive government as the agent of development and provider of public goods and services, as well as the management of natural resources As a welfare state to uphold social justice.

1.9 PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on the research problem, namely the still low food independence and food security in the West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, which is what is suitable for increasing household food security in West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan.

2 METHOD

The method used is a qualitative method using the Focus Group Discussion Media to find a relevant strategy in formulating the solution contained in the formulation of the problem.

3 RESULTS

The first data validation through the validation of a significant source source. The results of the interview with the subject were checked with different sources. Checking is focused on the theme that researchers have found based on the results of the interview. In this case, researchers compared the results of interviews conducted between one



informant with another informant to see the match of the answers to the questions raised to the informant. In this case, to obtain data on strategies to increase food security. Following are the results of the source triangulation.

Table 1

Source triangulation

<i>Pertanyaan Penelitian</i>	<i>Informan</i>	<i>Pola</i>
<i>Faktor apa yang memengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga</i>	<i>1-25</i>	<i>Financial Asset</i>
	<i>26-40</i>	<i>Distribusi Pangan</i>
	<i>41-70</i>	<i>Financial Asset</i>

Source: Researchers are processed Data validation

The second uses triangulation the method of researchers is carried out by collecting similar data using different data collection techniques or methods. In this case researchers use document recording, and also through observation. The results of the triangulation of the method can be seen in the following table.

Table 2

Triangulation of methods

<i>Pertanyaan Penelitian</i>	<i>Metode Pengumpulan Data</i>		<i>Pola</i>
	<i>Wawancara</i>	<i>Observasi</i>	
<i>Faktor apa yang memengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga</i>	<i>Penyebab menurunnya ketahanan pangan adalah financial asset & distribusi pangan</i>	<i>Penyebab penurunan ketahanan pangan adalah kurangnya financial asset dan distribusi pangan tidak merata</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financial asset</i> • <i>Distribusi pangan</i>

Source: Researchers are processed

4 SWOT ANALYSIS

Analysis of Internal Factor Analysis (IFE) and External Factor Analysis (EFE) is used to formulate a strategy to increase food security. SWOT analysis to compile alternative strategies and quantitative strategic planning matrix (QSPM) to determine the best alternative strategies. The following is presented an Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix (IFE) table.



Table 3

Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix

Faktor Internal Kunci	Bobot	Peringkat	Skor
Kekuatan:			
<i>Kecukupan ketersediaan protein</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.24</i>
<i>Dukungan infrastruktur</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.27</i>
<i>Komitmen rumah tangga</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Kelemahan:			
<i>Daerah non sentra pangan</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.31</i>
<i>Kualitas konsumsi rendah</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.04</i>
<i>Koordinasi lintas sektoral belum optimal</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.09</i>
<i>Kualitas SDM rendah</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.09</i>

Source: Researchers are processed

Note: 1 = large weakness, 2 = small weakness, 3 = small strength, 4 = large force The following is presented an External Factor Evaluation Matrix (EFE) table.

Table 4

External Factor Evaluation Matrix

Faktor Eksternal Kunci	Bobot	Peringkat	Skor
Peluang:			
<i>Dukungan sektor pemerintah</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.18</i>
<i>Letak geografis strategis</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.40</i>
<i>Lembaga pendidikan dan penelitian</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Ancaman:			
<i>Keterbatasan lahan pertanian</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.26</i>
<i>Ketergantungan pupuk pertanian</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.28</i>
<i>Fluktuasi harga pangan</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.24</i>
<i>Perubahan iklim</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.33</i>
<i>Minat masyarakat terhadap pertanian rendah</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.26</i>
Jumlah	1		2.11

Sumber: Dialah Peneliti Keterangan: Respon Organisasi Terhadap Faktor Eksternal: 1 = Merespon Lemah, 2 = Merespon Rata-Rata, 3 = Merespon Di Atas Rata-Rata, 4 = Merespon Kuat. BERIKUT DISAJIKAN STRATEGIFI STRATEGI YANG DARI Matrik Ife Dan Efe.



Tabel 5

Matrik Strategi SWOT

	Kekuatan	Kelemahan
Peluang	<p>Strategi SO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erjasama dengan universitas 2. erjasama dengan swasta 3. enguatan infrastruktur 	<p>Strategi WO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erjasama pemerintah, swasta untuk ketersediaan pangan 2. oordinasi organisasi pemerintah vertikal horizontal untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan pangan 3. eningkatan kualitas konsumsi pangan dan gizi penduduk melalui sosialisasi pangan beragam, bergizi dan seimbang.
Anca man	<p>Strategi ST:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erjasama government to government untuk menjamin pasokan perdagangan pangan 2. eningkatan akses ekonomi untuk menjamin keterjangkauan pangan 3. engembangan pertanian perkotaan untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan dan keragaman pangan 	<p>Strategi WT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. eningkatkan akses ekonomi untuk meningkatkan daya beli pangan 2. enguatan kelembagaan pangan untuk menjamin stabilitas pangan 3. erjasama government to government untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan dan pasokan pangan

Source: Processed Researcher 2024

Physical assets and Welfare State have an interrelated relationship. The government in Welfare State often manages public physical assets, such as infrastructure, hospitals, and schools, to provide basic services to its citizens. Investment in physical assets is important to support welfare programs and ensure that services can be provided effectively and efficiently. In addition, good management of public physical assets can improve the quality of life of the community and support sustainable economic development. Welfare State is a concept in which the government plays a key role in protecting and promoting the economic and social welfare of its citizens.

The basic principle of Welfare State is that the state is responsible for ensuring a proper standard of living for all citizens. The main elements of the Welfare State include:

1. Health Services: Universal access to affordable and quality health services.
2. Education: Free or affordable education from elementary to higher education.
3. Social security: Social security systems that include retirement, unemployment allowances, and assistance for those in need.
4. Housing: Support to provide decent and affordable housing.
5. Labor: Protection of worker rights, including fair working conditions and



minimum wages. Welfare state aims to reduce economic and social inequality, improve the quality of life, and provide safety nets for those who have difficulty.

The Welfare State model varies in each country, depending on the culture, history, and policies of each government. Physical assets and sustainability theory have a very close relationship, especially in the context of sustainable development and resource management. Here are some ways in which the two are interrelated: 1. Design and Management of Physical Assets: Continuous design: Physical assets must be designed by considering energy efficiency, the use of environmentally friendly materials, and waste minimization.

An example is a green building that uses energy efficient technology and sustainable building materials. Maintenance and management: Effective management of physical assets includes routine maintenance to extend the life of the asset, and ensure that they continue to function optimally. This reduces the need for frequent replacement and reduces waste. 2. Use of Resources: Resource efficiency: The use of efficient physical assets can reduce the consumption of natural resources and energy. For example, the use of electric vehicles and efficient public transportation systems can reduce greenhouse gas emissions. o Reuse and recycling: Physical assets that have reached the end of their use can be recycled or reused. This reduces the need for extraction of new raw materials and reduces waste. 3. Environmental and Social Impact:

Environmental impact: physical assets that are not well managed can cause environmental damage, such as pollution and habitat degradation. Therefore, it is important to consider the environmental impact in the entire life cycle of physical assets, from production to disposal. Social impacts: Investment in sustainable physical assets can improve the quality of life of the community, such as providing access to clean water, sanitation, and proper housing. 4. Policies and regulations: Government policy: The government can play an important role in encouraging sustainable practices through policies and regulations. For example, tax incentives for green buildings, energy efficiency standards, and regulations on recycling and waste management.

Industrial regulations: Industry can also adopt standards and sustainable practices to reduce environmental impacts and improve operational efficiency. Thus, the management of wise and sustainable physical assets is very important to achieve long - term sustainability goals. This involves the application of the principles of sustainability in the design, use and management of physical assets to ensure that they support the



welfare of economic, environmental and socially socially. FAO, (2013) also states that access to energy (access to electricity, water and hygienic sanitation facilities) affects changes in consumption habits (quantity, quality and nutritional value) which ultimately impacts food security. Robin and Leonard, (2012) state that road conditions have a significant influence on food security.

5 CONCLUSION

The results of qualitative and SWOT analysis, obtained several strategies to increase household food security with cooperation with universities; Cooperation with the private sector; Strengthening agricultural infrastructure; Government and private cooperation to ensure food availability; Government to Government coordination to increase availability food; Improving the quality of food consumption and population nutrition; Government to Government cooperation to ensure food trade supply; Increasing economic access to ensure food affordability; Urban agriculture development to increase food availability and diversity; Increasing economic access to increase people's purchasing power; Strengthening food institutions to ensure food stability; Government to Government cooperation to increase food availability and supply.

In addition it is necessary to increase the area of agricultural land, for example, by printing new rice fields, because West Kotawaringin Regency is still a lot of vacant land. In the thought of increasing food security, it is necessary to have a government war to print new rice fields as an effort to increase agricultural land, assistance in modern agricultural equipment for the process and harvest, increasing farmers 'skills in agricultural processes through training, farmers' education is improved by providing package B equivalent to junior high school. Improve the welfare of the community by educating the community to have a side job to increase household income, increase access, water and sanitation in accordance with feasibility standards, ensure the smooth running of physical flow of food, government consistency in increasing household resilience, giving greater authority to the village for Increase agricultural productivity.



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