THE EFFORTS OF IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

Sudarti 1), Eris Tri Kurniawati 2)

1) University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
2) University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding author: sudarti_68@yahoo.co.id

The aims of this research are to know: 1) factors that support food production; 2) Influence of agricultural infrastructure towards food security 3) improve food security in East Java. Analysis tools are used multiple regression analysis and Hierarchy process.

The results show that factors that affect food security in East Java are 1) Factors of production that affect food security are the land area of rice and corn, 2) Environmental factors that affect food security are rainfall and population, 3) Macro Condition factors affecting food security are the exchange rate and the price of rice farmers. Infrastructure influence on food security are the fertility of the land, village road condition to district, the cost of transportation.

Based on the results of the analysis Hierarchy Process can be concluded that efforts should be made to improve food security in East Java are the availability of market infrastruktur especially at the village level, improvement of irrigation at the village level and the availability of access to capital for farmers at the village level.

Keywords: Food Security, Agricultural Infrastructure, East Java Indonesia

Introduction

Based on the hunger map made by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), almost in all parts of Indonesia including the areas of food insecurity. In fact, Indonesia is known as the land fertile and prosperous. Before looking at the issue behind malnutrition and starvation, it's good to be first a definition of "food security". According to Law No. 7 of 1996 on Food, in article 1, paragraph 17, mentions "food security is the fulfillment of the conditions of household food which is reflected in the availability of adequate food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable, and affordable". The occurrence of food insecurity caused by non-fulfillment of the target availability of food for the people. This can be seen from the amount of the national rice production.

Hence the importance of a strong commitment to build food security of the nation is very reasonable, because the development of food security is basically not only how food security can be met, but the food itself must be distributed to various regions and affordable purchasing power by the people, so that all citizens can access food.

Methods or Materials and Methods

This research was conducted in East Java, the data used are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques used kuesioner and documentation. The analytical tool used is multiple linear regression analysis and analytical hierarchy process. Analysis Hierarchy Process is a method that is structuring the problem, in the form of hierarchy and incorporate considerations to produce a relative priority scale. Analysis Hierarchy Process can also solve the problem by preparing the principle of hierarchy, the principle of setting priorities, and principles of logical consistency in making a decision. Research variables used in the multiple linear regression analysis, among others: Katahanan Food, Conditions Watering, availability of irrigation, fertility Irrigated Central Government, Irrigation Provincial Government, Irrigation District Government, Irrigation Organization, Road Condition Village to the District, Road Condition Village Market, and Transportation Costs.
Result and Discussion

The conclusion of this study are:

1. The factors that affect the production of food (rice and corn) in East Java showed that food production for rice commodity in East Java affected by paddy land area, rainfall, population, and the price of commodity production beras. Sedangkan corn in Java East affected by the land of corn and Farmers Exchange Rate.

2. Infrastructure agricultural significant effect on food security in East Java, only the fertility of the land (X3). While the infrastructure of agriculture include conditions Irrigation (X1), availability Irrigation (X2), Irrigation central government (X4), Irrigation Provincial Government (X5), Irrigation District Government (X6), Irrigation Organization (X7) do not influence simultaneously on food security, Village to the District Road Condition (X1), the condition of Village Road Market (X2), transportation costs (X3) also had no effect on food security.

3. Efforts can be made to improve food security in East Java, among others with irrigation improvements, institutional strengthening through the improvement of market infrastructure, especially at the village level, and assistance and soft loans easily.

Policies that can be used in order to support agricultural development are as follows:

1. Policies related to the development of agricultural infrastructure is the land aspect is the development of agriculture in the area of food crops, horticulture, plantations and farms.
2. Policies related to the achievement of objectives: increasing agricultural acreage in the area of food crops, horticulture, plantations and farms, reached through:
   a) Addition of Raw Land (PBL)
   b) the economic scale regional approach
   c) Suitability carrying capacity and agropedoklimat
   d) Participation and empowerment of farmers.
   e) Increasing the effectiveness of learning through mentoring.
3. Policies related to the achievement of objectives: the realization of optimization efforts, conservation, rehabilitation and reclamation of agricultural land:
   a) Policies land optimization is done through empowerment of farmers / ranchers on abandoned land, and the land that has the potential for enhanced its IP through:
      - Policy development and conservation of watersheds upstream farming is done through community empowerment.
      - The policy of land reclamation is done through empowerment of the community / farmer on swamp land, former mining and industrial scars.
      - Policy paddy soil fertility improvement through the development of home composting and UPPO to provision / addition of organic matter / compost.
      - Increasing the effectiveness of learning through mentoring.
   b) Policy fertility and land productivity improvement through the development of environmentally friendly farming, known as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI).
   c) Policy improvement of infrastructure through the development of agriculture in the area of food crops, horticulture, plantations and farms.

Reference


Authors’ Bibliography
