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Implementation of Government Policy In Realizing The Mandiri Village Food Program For Coastal Areas In the Disruption Era

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Abstract

Food sources are very important for human survival, but nowadays there are often limited food resources, and even this scarcity causes a lack of food resources in Indonesia, including in Gorontalo province. Based on this the local government policy, by simultaneously implementing the decentralization process, must be able to realize the Village independent program, through empowering farmers in realizing food security for their communities. Based on the problems above, the purpose of this study is ; to implement the policies that have been set in strengthening food security, which need to be taken by the government in realizing the food self-reliance village program in 6 coastal villages, consisting of; village, Totopo, Juruya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa, Bilato sub-district Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo Province. This study uses a survey method with a quantitative descriptive research approach, the data of which is obtained through primary data processed from observational data, interviews and questionnaires, and uses a SWOT analysis, to look at opportunities, challenges, obstacles, and threats for the Implementation of Government Policy in Realizing Programs Food Self Village in the Coastal Region of Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The population of this study are: A number of villages in Gorontalo Province, with a Coastal Area Research Sample in Bilato District, Gorontalo Regency, consisting of 6 villages, namely: Desa, Totopo, Juruya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa. The results of this study are: Optimizing the Implementation of Policies for increasing food security in Bilato District, Gorontalo Regency, through the Participatory Grand Design of the independent community.

Keywords: Implementation of the Government Policy. Food Self-Reliance Village. Coastal Region. Era of Disruption

INTRODUCTION

Food security must include factors of availability, distribution and consumption. Food availability factors function to guarantee food supply to meet the needs of the entire population, both in terms of quantity, quality, diversity and safety. Distribution functions to create an effective and efficient distribution system to ensure that people can get adequate quantities of food, quality and sustainability at an affordable price. While the consumption factor serves to direct the national pattern of food utilization to meet the rules of quality, diversity, nutritional content, safety and lawful. The situation of food security in our country is still weak. This is indicated among others by: (a) the number of food insecure populations (consumption level

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INTRODUCTION

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<90% of the recommendation of 2,000 kcal/cap/day) and very food insecurity (consumption level <70% of recommendations) is still quite large, namely each 36.85 million and 15.48 million for 2002; (b) malnourished children under five are still quite large, namely 5.02 million and 5.12 million people for 2002 and 2003 (Khomsan, 2003). According to Arifin (2005) food security is a challenge that gets priority to achieve the welfare of the nation in this millennium. When looking at the explanation of PP 68/2002, efforts to realize national food security must rely on local food resources that contain diversity between regions. Since 1798 when Thomas Malthus gave a warning that the number of people had increased exponentially, while efforts to increase food supplies could only increase arithmetic. In the course of history various local famine events can be noted which sometimes extend to national famine which is very severe in various countries

Referring to the opinion Hadar (2008) , that it's good food security must go through the policy program of food security, for the fulfillment of food is very important is managed by the state through the regions, but should pay attention to the implementation of government policy program, so that the government's aim in increasing food security are met, also the fulfillment of facilitation for the guarantee of the community to obtain adequate food at any time, with healthy and lawful food. Household food security is related to the ability of households to have access to food in the market. Thus household food security is influenced by the purchasing power of households. In line with this, increasing household income is a key factor in increasing household food security. Food in a broad sense includes food derived from plants, for carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals and their derivatives that are beneficial for health growth.

In the era of disruption of food security must be fulfilled, because for the industry of the 21st century, besides we can utilize technology it must also be able to meet the needs of food and clothing to fulfill food security, the government policy is very important to become an institution that can regulate food policy for the community. According to Anonimus, (2006), that the importance of the role of food security in realizing an independent and strong national resilience is reflected in the formation of food security development in the fifth national development priorities of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as regulated in FSAMA (2010) and the RPJMD of the Provincial Government of Gorontalo 2014- 2018 . The priority of developing food security was also confirmed in the 2014-2018 Gorontalo District Government's RPJMD.

Considering the conditions and how the role of the District Government of Gorontalo attention to the importance of food security in the region the area of coastal and supported by the potential and carrying capacity. Gorontalo Regency as an area whose majority of population lives depends on agricultural products needs attention, food safety policies in product policies, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the final objectives. To be achieved through food security policies that encourage and strengthen the commitment of local governments to promote in particular, the development of the agricultural sector itself. In perspective, the development of the agricultural sector is more specifically manifested in the form of policy programs that support increased food security. As described in regional regulation No. 4 of 2009 concerning Gorontalo District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) which is

continuously annexed every year in the Regional Regulation on Regional Budget (APBD) 2008-2013.

Food is a basic need for humans to be able to maintain life and hence the adequacy of food for everyone, must be fulfilled at all times, is a human right that deserves to be fulfilled. Based on these facts, the problem of meeting food needs, for all residents at any time in an area, including in Gorontalo Province, must be the main target of food policy for the administration of a region/region. Gorontalo Province as an area that has a large enough population faces very complex challenges in meeting the food needs of its population. Therefore, the policy to stabilize food security becomes a central issue in development and becomes the main focus in agricultural development, for the strategy of fulfilling food independence for its people. Food needs increase along with increasing population and increasing employment opportunities for residents to obtain decent income to facilitate access to food are the two main components in the realization of food security. The policy of strengthening food security that is independent, in this case includes the realization of national food stability through each region, including the territory of Gorontalo Province, especially Gorontalo regency, in the Coastal region.

The agricultural sector is the main leading sector that must be developed by the Indonesian government, through the regions and implemented in villages and villages. Based on observations in Gorontalo Province; in the Coastal region in 6 Villages in Bilato District Gor Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, especially in the Coastal Region of Gorontalo Regency, Boliyohuto District, there are 6 Villages, namely; Villages, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa which have more than adequate food security independence. That was based on a number of considerations. *First*, each village has a variety of potential characteristics of the village, but has a large enough land, so it has natural potential that can be developed as agricultural land, *Second*, most of the population lives in rural areas whose livelihood is in the agricultural sector. *Third*, the need for the availability of Human Resources, to manage the induction of high technology and science designed to develop agriculture without causing damage. *Fourth*, the availability of abundant agricultural sector labor. *Fifth*, the threat of shortage of food in the village that can be satisfied themselves of the domestic product, so it does not have to depend on the product - agricultural products from other regions even agricultural products from abroad that a when these are expensive. Based on this background, this research is focused on the issue of what policy implementation needs to be taken by the government in realizing the food self-sufficient village program in the coastal area; village, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa, sub district of Gorontalo Province Bilato Gorontalo.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Until now, the concept of food security has undergone many changes occurring at global, national, household and individual levels, from the perspective of food as a basic need to the perspective of livelihood and from objective indicators for subjective perception (Lassa, 2009). Food safety has three dimensions: the availability of adequate quantities of food of suitable quality and provided through domestic or imported production; household and individual accessibility to foods suitable for a nutritious diet; and the affordability of individual

food consumed according to socioeconomic conditions based on their cultural background and individual choices.

Lassa (2009) there are at least four elements of sustainable food security, namely: food sufficiency is defined as the number of calories needed for an active and healthy life; access to food, defined as the rightful owner) to produce, buy or exchange (exchange) food or receive it as a transfer; resilience is defined as a balance between vulnerability, risk and social protection; the function of time when eating security can be chronic, transition and cycle.

According to Timmer (2005), food security has three dimensions: the availability of adequate nutrition in a sense of good quality and is supplied through domestic and imported production. Access by households and individuals to get food properly, utilize food through adequate food, clean water, sanitation and health care. The opinion expressed by Timmer (2005), is also supported by Hadar (2008) which shows that the requirements of public food security are not only in food supply but accessibility to food for those who are hungry.

Components and indicators of food security: According to Suryana (2002), food security is the realization of the work of the food economy system consisting of three subsystems, namely the supply, distribution, and consumption subsystems that interact continuously. It was the development of the supply subsystem includes regulatory stability and sustainability of food provision, both in domestic and overseas supported development subsystem includes the distribution arrangement to ensure the physical and economic aksesibilita s population to inter-regional and inter-period food and sta Bilitas strategic food prices. The development of consumer subsystems includes the management of food at the regional and household level to ensure each of them obtains food in quantity, nutritional quality, safety, diversity and affordability according to their needs and preferences.

Suryana (2002) argues that the success of the three food security subsystems needs to be supported by input factors in the form of facilities and infrastructure of institutional production facilities , distribution, marketing, processing and so on. In addition, it must also be supported by supporting factors such as policies, regulations, guidance and food supervision. Food safety is implemented by many actors such as producers, processors, marketers and consumers who are fostered by various sectors, sub- sectors and agencies that are influenced by interactions between regions. Food output which is expected to develop security is the fulfillment of human rights for food, improvement of the quality of human resources, improvement of economic security and national security.

According to Soetrisno, two important components namely food security are the availability and access to food. The level of food security of a country/region can be sourced from the ability of production, economic capacity to provide food and conditions that distinguish the level of difficulty and obstacles to access food. Furthermore, Sawit and Ariani stated that the determinants of food security at household level PTs were access to food, food availability and risks related to food access and availability. Food safety is produced by a food system consisting of three subsystems, namely: the availability of food in sufficient quantities

and types for the entire population, the smooth and uniform distribution of food and food consumption that each meets the nutritional adequacy and health principles (Nugroho, 2006).

With a large and growing population, it is expected that the agricultural sector as a source and main food provider can meet the needs of food that is quite large and growing, diversity and quality (Anonymous, 2006). Thus, agricultural development must be directed towards sustainable development of agriculture. The new challenges of food security are more marked by rapid changes in the global environment such as rising volatile oil prices increasingly visible climate change and some trends or responses from food producing countries that tend to be more protective. The movement of food prices in 2008 was quite complicated, mainly because the prices of some food commodities rose sharply in the first round and fell sharply in the second half. At the beginning of the year, almost everyone was worried about the surge in food commodity prices and had disrupted political stability in several developing countries. Then at the end of the year, people are also nervous because the price of agricultural products tends to plummet. In 2009, food prices rose again slowly but surely, although they did not match the 2008 price spike.

In line with this, increasing household income is a key factor in increasing household food security. Food in a broad sense includes food derived from plants, livestock and fish to meet the needs of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals and their derivatives that are beneficial for health growth. The aim of the food security program is to facilitate the guarantee of the community to obtain adequate food at all times, healthy and lawful. Targets to be achieved are: (i) the achievement of food security of the national, regional and household sufficient, safe and lawful, (ii) increasing the diversity of production and food consumption, and (iii) increased community's ability to address the problem of food insecurity. Specifically for rice, BAPPENAS sets a target of meeting the consumption of rice from domestic production of 90-95 percent. In addition, it is also hoped that there will be an increase in food consumption derived from livestock products (meat, eggs, milk).

According to Bustanul Arifin (2005) food security is a challenge that gets priority to achieve the welfare of the nation in this millennium. When looking at the explanation of PP 68/2002, efforts to realize national food security must rely on local food resources that contain diversity between regions. Since 1798 when Thomas Malthus gave a warning that the number of people had increased exponentially, while efforts to increase food supplies could only increase arithmetic. In the course of history various local famine events can be noted which sometimes extend to national famine which is very severe in various countries.

The era of disruption is two sides of a coin that have meaning, one side; As the world's population increases, the need for food in the world increases with. One of the problems of national food security is increasing population, other acquisitions of food security must be supported by the amount of agricultural land that must be sufficient to tackle community food, then the reduction in agricultural land converted into settlements and industrial land, has become a threat and a challenge for the Indonesian people to become an independent nation in the food sector. The increase in world population reached a high increase after 1960, this can be seen from the population of the 2000s which reached approximately 6 billion people, of course with this population growth will cause various problems including food insecurity. Two

US researchers even said that in 2100, the world population will face a food crisis (Nasoetion, 2008).

According to Tambunan (2003) with the increasingly narrow agricultural land in Indonesia, it is difficult to expect our farmers to produce optimally. Roosita (2002) in Tambunan (2003) estimates that the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture in Indonesia will increase with an average of 30,000-50,000 ha per year, which is estimated that the number of small farmers has reached around 12 million people.

Food security is defined as the fulfillment of food with sufficient availability, available at all times in all regions, easily obtained by households, safe for consumption at affordable prices. Food security includes the following components: (a) food availability, (b) food distribution and consumption, (c) community acceptance, (d) food diversification, and (e) food security. The food security improvement program is a facilitation for the community to ensure adequate food at all times, healthy and lawful. Household food security is related to the ability of households to have access to food in the market. Thus household food security is influenced by the purchasing power of households.

The Bilato District Government's policy on Gorontalo regency in maintaining agriculture for its Regional Development, in the general goal is to advance agribusiness. Each agribusiness actor is expected to provide incentives for income in carrying out his role for agribusiness development, without additional incentives, institutions and farmers will be reluctant to pursue agribusiness, then the key to improving performance in this sector is to create economic incentives that support the attractiveness of agribusiness. that is by developing un synergistically and harmoniously, through the aspects of indicators: (1) the Government must pay attention; upstream agricultural industry which includes seeding, agricultural production inputs and agricultural machine tools; (2) primary agriculture (*on-farm*); (3) downstream agriculture industry (yield processing); and (4) supporting services related to promoting agribusiness. Respondents as subjects in this study are; The community, Farmer group union, the government village and government districts and the Department Related

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a survey method with a quantitative descriptive research approach, the data of which is obtained through primary data processed from observational data, interviews and questionnaires, and uses a SWOT analysis, to look at opportunities, challenges, obstacles, and threats for the Implementation of Government Policy in Realizing Programs Food Self Village in the Coastal Region of Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The population of this study are: A number of villages in Gorontalo Province, with a Coastal Area Research Sample in Bilato District, Gorontalo Regency, consisting of 6 villages, namely: Village Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa. Data collection technique; 1) Observation 2) Questionnaire 3) interview 4) Documentation. Data analysis technique; Data analysis techniques from this study used descriptive analysis in the form of a frequency table with the following formula:

Determine the frequency of respondents' achievements for each item with the following formula: $P = \frac{x}{N} \times 100\%$

Ket:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total Responden

100% = fixed number

Calculate the percentage in score used in the following formula:

$Pr = \frac{SA}{SI} \times 100\%$

Ket:

Pr = percentage of research results

SA = actual score, which is the total score obtained by all respondents

SI = ideal score, i.e. the maximum number of scores that can be achieved

100% = fixed number

Criteria table Qualifications;

No .	Score Range (%)	Criteria
1	90-100	Very good
2	76-90	Good
3	51-75	Pretty good
4	≤ 50	Not good

(Sugiyono, 2013: 134-135)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Strategy Policy Bilato District Government In Maintaining Agricultural Gorontalo Regency Disruptions Era.

Every policy for agribusiness actors is expected to provide incentives for income in carrying out their role for the development of agribusiness, without regulation as a policy to maintain additional incentives, institutions and farmers will be reluctant to pursue agribusiness, the key to improving performance in this sector is to create supporting economic incentives. agribusiness appeal. namely by building synergistically and harmoniously, through the aspects of indicators: (1) The Government must pay attention; upstream agricultural industry which includes seeding, agricultural production inputs and agricultural machine tools; (2) primary agriculture; (3) downstream agriculture industry; and (4) supporting services related to promoting agribusiness.

Based on the four indicators, namely : (1) The government must pay attention; upstream agricultural industry which includes seeding, agricultural production inputs and agricultural machine tools; (2) primary agriculture; (3) downstream agriculture industry (yield processing); and (4) supporting services related to promoting agribusiness in 6 villages, namely: village,

Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the Coastal Region of Gorontalo Regency are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Recapitulation variable Strategies Government Policy Bilato District of Gorontalo district in keeping agriculture in the Era of disruptions for Development The terrain in 6 villages, namely: village, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa coastal district of Gorontalo.

No	Indicator	Average Achievement Score	Average Percentage	Category
1	Gorontalo Regency Government; pay attention to seeding, production and machine tools	82.5	79.3%	Good
2	<i>on-farm</i>	80.5	77.5%	Good
3	agriculture downstream	90.8	87.3%	Good
4	supporting services in advance of agribusiness	91.9	88.4%	Good
amount		88.4	85%	Good

Source: Data processed, 2019

Recapitulation of the percentage results regarding the recapitulation of Bilato District Government Policy variables in Gorontalo regency in maintaining agriculture for Regional Development in 6 Villages, namely: village, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa Gorontalo District, showed that 85 % were in the Good category. The conclusion is that the Bilato District Government's policy on Gorontalo regency in maintaining agriculture for its Regional Development in 6 Villages, namely: Villages, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa Gorontalo District has been carried out effectively. According to this study shows that government policy in services in agriculture in managing Regional Development in coastal areas in 6 villages, namely: Village, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in Bilato sub-district Gorontalo District is effective in the technical aspects of government policy activities as a community service through public services for supporting services related to advancing agribusiness, these service activities relate to social services in the community owned by the village government as an extension of the subdistrict and Gorontalo district governments provided to village heads in 6 villages, namely: Villages, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the Bilato sub - district of Gorontalo Regency.

Discussion of the Government Policy of the District of Bilato Gorontalo in maintaining agriculture In the Era of Disruption for Regional Development in 6 Villages, namely: Villages, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the coastal areas of Gorontalo Regency; for 6 villages has almost the same village character potential because it is located in a coastal area, but has differences in management for agricultural policies. According to Zainal, AS, (2006) in public policy, that; The perpetrators of the policy of agribusiness, in this case in the

village and sub-district government in managing agricultural potential, strategy use shortage of community-owned agricultural land, namely the usage policy strategies yard into agriculture to meet the basic needs of communities S a t her. Strategy Challenges ahead communities already that the public will get additional financial the basic needs of food, clothing and the board.

The policy for the is that every farmer is not guaranteed an incentive for income in carrying out his role in the development of agribusiness policies, without additional incentives they will be reluctant to pursue agribusiness, the key to improving performance in this sector is to create economic incentives that support policy attractiveness The agribusiness that must be developed by the village government is more concerned with primary agriculture (*O n Farm*). Sage, C. (2002). The strategy of import product restriction policy must also be one of the things that must be considered by the village government and Gorontalo district government in the era of disruption, because, it is more difficult for local farmers to compete on imported products and prices, because with the presence of agricultural products imported products will reduce the price of products local farmers, and allows an increase in the cost of entry of agricultural products from outside. It is hoped that the limitation of importing imported products will provide more opportunities for local products to have a market in the regency itself. Which of course is followed by the quality, quantity and *continuity of the* product (Food Security Agency, 2011). According to Saliem, HP and TB Purwantini, 2005, that ; Another threat is the diversification of agricultural land into residential and industrial land is also a significant obstacle to the achievement of local food security in Gorontalo District and nationally at large, with reference to this, the government is expected to be able to make a *blueprint* map of the location of agricultural sector development based on the level of productivity of the area producing agricultural products, so that with the location map, the government has restrictions on the diversification of agricultural land for settlements and industry and further optimize the increase in agricultural yields in that location, one of them by expanding the residential area of residential houses as agricultural land. Domestic/Local Food Security National Food Security certainly cannot be separated from domestic/local food security. With reference to this, regional autonomy is expected to be able to maximize the role of the regional government, particularly Gorontalo district, Bilato sub-district in 6 villages in the Coastal region, in improving the agribusiness policy sector to realize national food security.

The process of regional autonomy regulated in Law Number 22 Year 2000 Concerning Regional Autonomy which is followed up with Government Regulation Number 20 Year 2000, the role of regions in increasing food security in their regions is increasing. In line with the implementation of regional autonomy policy. Provincial and Regency/City Governments can play an active role. Achmad (2005) mentions in an effort to improve food security in his work area. Participation is expected to pay attention to several principles, namely: 1). Developing comparative advantages possessed by each-each region in accordance with a specific resource potential that has, well adapted to local social and cultural conditions. 2). Implement open policies in the sense of harmonizing regional food security policies with national food security policies. 3). Encouraging trade between regions. 4). Encourage the creation of equitable market mechanisms. By taking into account several principles of food security policy in the area, several things that need to be done by the local government include: 1). Local governments

need to realize the importance of paying attention to food security issues in their regions. 2). The need for an appreciation of the costs, benefits, and impacts on regional and national development programs to improve food security in the region to policy makers in the regions. 3). Local governments need to develop plans and strategies to deal with food security problems in the regions. 4. A vehicle needs to be developed to exchange information and experience in dealing with food security issues between local governments. Technology development Technology development in increasing efficiency will include technology development in production facilities (seeds, fertilizers and insecticides), land treatment technology (tractors), integrated pest control technology (IPM), water management technology (gravity irrigation, pump irrigation, water efficiency and conservation), cultivation technology (planting method, spacing, balanced fertilization, cropping pattern, rotation of varieties), and yield processing technology.

The Disruption Era Agricultural technology plays an important role in supporting the challenges of developing agricultural food policy in new development areas (extensification). For Bilato Subdistrict land, community settlements, which are home yards that are still large, can be a new development of agricultural land, according to the agro- ecosystem conditions can be divided into: (1) new printed paddy fields, (2) dry land (fields or under shade), and (3) swamp land (tides and lebak). Of course the technology needed for development in this area of extensification will be locally specific. (Achmad, 2005). Implementation of policies to improve food security d i Regency Gorontalo, d nature of implementation of products and food security policy agenda carried through. Counseling: aims to provide a broader knowledge and skills for key actors and businesses in improving pro conductivity and income of farmers by offering information about the program and teknol Ogi latest to farmers' problems. To improve strategies in the threat of farmers in food production it is necessary to provide education and training, the dynamics of the Gapoktan group in 6 villages in the Bilato sub-district of Gorontalo district is applied in the form of teaching and training with training and school fields. This is relevant to the research of Mohamad Hidayat Panigoro (2029), that in improving food security in Bolaang Monondow district, farmers are also equipped with agricultural counseling, skills and training.

In schools in Gorontalo District, especially Bilato sub-district itself is a field school that is guided by a Lecturer in the implementation of Community Service Work Unit and PPL through, Integrated Plant Management Field School (SL-PTT).

Stakeholders involved in fostering farmers or Gapoktan groups, are the Agriculture, Plantation, Forestry and Animal Husbandry Services as agencies that have cooperation in planning, implementation and supervision. Field agriculture instructors (PPL) as technical officers in the field, assist farmers in implementing planned programs, so that agricultural business activities are carried out based on MoU or recommendations. The group Farmers as a direct executor of agriculture.

2. Policy Review on the Impact of the Disruption-Era Food Independent Village Program in the Coastal Areas of Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

The results of this study are; Optimization of Policy Implementation for Food Security Enhancement in Bilato District, Gorontalo Regency. For food security includes components:

(a) the availability of food, (b) the distribution and consumption of food, (c) acceptance by the public, (d) diversification, and (e) food safety. The food security improvement program is a facilitation for the community to ensure adequate food at all times, healthy and lawful. Household food security is related to the ability of households to have access to food in the market. Thus household food security is influenced by household purchasing power, can be seen in the following table

Table 2. Summary of Indicator Scores Assessment of Policy Impacts of the Disruption Era Independent Village Food Program in the Coastal Areas of Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province

Table No.	Statement of Respondents	Average Achievement Score	Average Percentage (%)	Category
1	Food availability	90	86.5%	Good
2	Food Distribution and Consumption	91	87.5%	Good
3	Acceptance by the Community	91	87.5%	Good
4	Food Diversification	90	86.5%	Good
5	Food Safety	92	88.5%	Good
amount		90.8	87.5 %	Good

Source: Data processed, 2019

Table 4.2 Rang germs score percentage indicator Assessment Policies Impact of Program Desa Mandiri Pangan In Coastal Zone Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo province above it can be seen that the average - average score achievement 90.8 for indicators Assessment Policy Impact of Program Village independent Food Era disruptions in Coastal Areas Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo Province lies in the criteria of Good with an average of 87, 5%. This shows that the policies of the village government and the Bilato sub-district government and farmers in the availability of food is a good strategy, with an average of 86.5% supported by government policies in increasing opportunities for diversification policies with good indicators with an average of 86.5% , as well as an average of 88.5% with the highest value for food security policy as meeting the needs for the provision of food policy in the era of disruption for the community in 6 villages; namely the villages of Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the Bilato sub- district of Gorontalo Regency in the coastal area of Gorontalo Regency have social policies in food security for 6 villages in the coastal area community in managing agricultural policies in the era of disruption, where land agriculture is increasingly limited, so that it can be managed properly, so that the village is more independent

Manifest food security is no significant gap between in 6 villages There is no significant gap between production and potential food crops where pr oduksi better and higher. That is because the knowledge and skills of farmers in farming increase. The main factor contributing to the success of increasing food security in the Bilato District of Gorontalo Regency is the progress of the program with support from the local government and subsidies and seed

support. Barriers come from the problem of the low quality of human resources and the limitations of agricultural equipment. This is needed for the synergy between farmers, the community and the government to jointly support the farmer empowerment program to improve food security policies. (Darwanto, Dwidjono H. (2005)

Policy Review on the Impact of the Food Self-Reliance Village Program in the Coastal Areas of Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo Province, the strategy of food availability can be improved through the security of food availability in Gorontalo District for 6 Villages. The internal inhibiting factors; the low quality of human resources managing agriculture in Bilato District, because it is located in a coastal area, from 6 villages, namely Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the Bilato sub-district of Gorontalo Regency. As for the village and village Taulaa Bilato who have extensive agriculture meet security strander availability of food, but not yet supported by agricultural machinery, For admissions policies help these people need their government to motivate the access of agricultural management community. The most critical threat to the success of agricultural products is; Natural Factors, namely the weather, situations and unexpected conditions, which are natural disasters can cause food production to decline, so that food security is threatened. To anticipate this, the policy strategy that must be provided by the government in overcoming natural disturbances is the provision of supplying raw materials as assistance from the government, which can ease the burden on farmers in running agriculture and coastal communities in meeting their daily needs. The most important thing is for the coastal area, that for the provision of clean water is sufficient, because 6 villages, namely Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in Bilato sub- district of Gorontalo Regency, have a large enough water source, but what needs to be considered is the strategy clean water maintenance policy. Maintaining the quality of clean water is a form of government attention in overcoming disruptions in improving the quality of agricultural seed yields, because plants that have sufficient water availability will produce good plants, so that irrigation, rivers and gutters where planting seedlings in sufficient water are needed are needed by plants.

Strategies Other internal supporting factors for agricultural food diversification are; village and sub-district and district governments can plan policies for a better system of food security, which is supported by empowerment in the community especially for farmers/gapoktan groups, which makes farmers' groups more skilled and knowledgeable, because this can affect agricultural output, for the better.

Food Diversification Policy is very important because it is useful in efforts to increase income of farmers' income and minimize the risk of doing business. The policy of diversifying production directly or indirectly will also support efforts to diversify food (diversification of food consumption) which is one of the important aspects in food security. There are two; forms in the production version that can be developed to support food security, namely: 1). Horizontal diversification; that is developing superior commodity farming as the *core of business* and developing other commodity farming as a complementary effort to optimize the use of natural resources, capital, and family labor and minimize the risk of business failure. 2). Regional diversification; namely developing agricultural commodities featured in the site-specific large region according to suitability condition agro-ecosystems of farmers, thereby encouraging the

development of agricultural production centers in various regions of coastal and pushes trading development area Gorontalo district.

Era of Disruption of the Role of Government Policy, consisting of; 1) in particular the Agricultural Research and Development Agency, in the service of appropriate technology, it is very important to increase productivity, increase efficiency, improve quality and increase the added value of production in the agricultural sector. 2) The Role of National and Regional Research Institutions such as the Institute for Agricultural Technology Assessment and its other partner institutions is very important in improving the performance of the agricultural sector. The performance of technology services is demanded to be able to respond well to the needs of farmers and entrepreneurs, in developing modern agribusiness policies in the sense of relying on science and technology to build business efficiency, value added and product competitiveness, with the main objective of increasing the income of rural families in rural areas.

Era disruptions 's role in the utilization policy strategy role of agriculture is very important for the improvement of national food security. Agricultural technology can play a role in increasing food productivity, increasing diversification in the type and quality of food, increasing added value, employment opportunities, and preserving natural resources and the environment. Era disruption utilization, can improve of production and to improve the competitiveness of food products in the country and in the international market. (Thompson j. S. And Cowan JT (2000). Era of Disruption The development of technology also includes aspects of institutional engineering, which encourage the development of institutional policies in agribusiness and institutional institutions in rural areas. Policy in Services to farmers, in this era of disruption , must be implemented within the policy corridor good and clean governance, following the principles: (1) is empowering in the sense of increasing the ability to analyze, make decisions, build access to resources and means of production, and overcome the problems faced, (2) are participatory in producing appropriate technology, that is, involving farmers since planning, implementing monitoring and evaluation and improvement, (3) providing opportunities for the community to provide input, and (4) establishing good communication and cooperation between governments with various community components to complement each other for mutual progress. The government must be able to design policies a right system of services that participatory which has been designed for centralized pattern and instructive, in the era of disruption and the era of globalization need to be adapted to the pattern of participation, because the pattern can be a form of participatory adjustment the necessary services society. Independent farmers need a participatory design pattern to be able to work with the will, intellectual ability and commitment to change and must start from the rural community environment in the coastal area, to be transmitted to partners in the wider community. Through these efforts accompanied by a strong determination to build the nation, then we can realize rural/local and national food security

CONCLUSION

Based on description and research results, it can be concluded that; Implementation of Government Policies in Realizing the Food Self-Reliance Village Program for Coastal Areas in the Disruption Era in Gorontalo Province, can be described through; 1) Bilato District

Government Policy Strategy in Gorontalo regency in safeguarding agriculture In the Disruption Era for Regional Development in 6 Villages, namely: Villages, Totopo, Juriya, Ilomata, Bilato, Pelehu and Taulaa in the coastal areas of Gorontalo Regency, with indicators; a) Gorontalo District Government; pay attention to seeding, production and machine tools. b) Primary agriculture c) Downstream agriculture industry (yield processing) d) Supporting services related to promoting agribusiness. 2) Strategy Study of Impact Policy of the Disruption-Independent Food Village Village Program in the Coastal Areas of Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, with indicator analysis; a) Food Availability. b) Food Distribution and Consumption c) Community Acceptance d) Food Diversification e) Food Safety. The government must be able to design a participatory service system policy that has been designed for a centralized and instructive pattern, in this era of disruption and the era of globalization, it needs to be adapted to a participatory pattern, because participatory patterns can be a form of adjustment in services needed by coastal communities. The Village independent program can guarantee the sustainability of food security through increasing the availability of local food, especially rice while increasing the welfare of farmers, requiring long- term and short-term policies. In the short term, a farmer protection policy is still needed with restrictions on imports of agricultural products, but it should also be supported by an independent local government policy to encourage increased domestic production through efforts to increase national agricultural product productivity. In addition, for other coastal regions producing agricultural production, it is necessary to increase productivity and harvested area, both with land expansion and increasing cropping intensity per year with guaranteed availability of water for irrigation and agricultural inputs.

Era of Disruption of Policy Roles in the utilization of agricultural technology plays a very important role in improving national food security, especially in the coastal region. Agricultural technology can play a role in increasing food productivity, increasing diversification in the type and quality of food, increasing added value, employment opportunities, and preserving natural resources and the environment. The era of disruption of the use of appropriate technology, can improve production efficiency and can increase the competitiveness of food products in the country and in the international market.

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