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## Actualization of Student's Role in Answering the Direction of National Political Policy: Questioning Food Self-Support in the Environment Reviewing from Social Welfare

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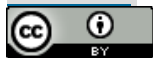
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### ABSTRACT

Everything that is processed or not processed with the aim of being used as food or as a drink for individual consumption which includes raw materials or food additives or other materials and in this case through a process of making, processing, or preparing food. or drinks and derived from biological a product in agriculture, this is the definition of food. The existence of an in-depth understanding for students who in this case have a role as agents of change to be pro-active towards the government and play a role in the food sector is the purpose of writing this paper. In this case, the problems related to food self-sufficiency are answered by the existence of Law no. 18 of 2012, the empirical normative method with a legal basis and environmental conditions as an analytical tool was chosen by the author to describe the discussion in this journal. So from that this journal focuses on 1) Reconstructing the role of students in increasing food self-sufficiency and 2) The idea of the role of students in increasing food self-sufficiency

## **INTRODUCTION**

Food is basically an essential basic need of the Indonesian people that must be fulfilled in order to maintain their life. In terms of fulfilling people's food, in fact it cannot be separated from the role of the government. The government has actually played a role in the fulfillment of this food, which has been contained in the Law which states that the State controls related to important production branches, besides that it also states that the State is to be used for the prosperity of the people as much as possible, the State controls all the natural resources on earth, it is contained in article 33 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. The above constitutional interpretation mandates the importance of the government's role as a facilitator in the state to meet the food needs of the Indonesian people as a form of fulfilling food security as part of fulfilling the human rights of the community.

In the economic aspect as a manifestation of the national political policies carried out by the government, various efforts have been made, one of which is by fulfilling the national food needs as an effort to increase the productivity of the food itself. Juridically, in the Food Law no. 18 of 2012, it is explicitly stated that the government and local governments are responsible for meeting food needs for the entire community, including: The local government and the central government are actually responsible for the fulfillment of their people's food as already stated in the law on food. its implementation is juridical, some of the forms of government responsibility include in terms of food consumption it is necessary to do an increase both in terms of quality and in terms of its quantity; for individuals, households, and communities there must be a form of affordability in terms of food; the government must be able to overcome the food crisis that occurs in the community; the government must be able to empower food producers in this case are business actors and also farmers; other than that related to the availability of food the government must be able to guarantee it; and related to the potential for food production, the government must

be able to develop it (Explanation of Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food).

Philosophically, too, the food fulfillment policy itself is part of an effort to realize one of the ideals of the Indonesian nation that must be carried out by the government as stated in the opening of the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution. In addition, food policy is present as an embodiment of social justice that contained in Pancasila as the *staatsfundamental* norm which has been explained by Hans Kelsen in his theory of the hierarchy of laws and regulations. Meanwhile, if viewed from the historical aspect, global food security policies were first used in 1971 by the United Nations to free the world, especially developing countries from the crisis of production and supply of staple foods. In order to liberate the world from the crisis of distribution of staple food and also the crisis of production, especially for developing countries, in this case the first use was carried out by the United Nations in 1971. The occurrence of hunger and also the occurrence of a food crisis can be said that this is the starting point for the emergence of a security strategy food emerges (Maleha and Susanto, 2016). The definition of food security according to the United Nations states that a system that is intended to avoid the existence of a food crisis and the spread of disasters in the event of a cooperative failure is the definition or understanding of food security.

In 1949 an effort was made for food security as stated in the Plan for the Welfare of the People, which before that effort was initiated in 1945, a development effort in the agricultural sector was carried out to increase empowerment in the food security sector, which of course the breakthrough has been recorded in history. In 1964, a program called BIMAS was started which in the end it was only in 1984 that the program succeeded in realizing food self-sufficiency, in this case the product was rice. Either after the existence of self-sufficiency as described above or previously the BIMAS program has made many improvements in its development. With the existing developments, namely engineering in the economic field of BIMAS, which in this case in the previous period had succeeded in achieving a

self-sufficiency in rice, began to make the breakthrough in anticipation of the rapid growth and also the dynamics of the population in Indonesia. However, due to various obstacles, this self-sufficiency activity stopped and there was no continuity in its implementation. However, this self-sufficiency effort was successful in reviving as evidenced by an increase in shallot and rice commodities, besides that in 2016 it succeeded in producing an increase in corn and rice. And this form of success is proven that Indonesia is no longer importing food ingredients in this case rice and what is even more great is that for the first time the Indonesian state has succeeded in exporting shallot products abroad, where this is an extraordinary achievement that can be achieved. This is said to be the mission of developing food sovereignty, in this case, it is carried out in the narawacita of the working cabinet which can occur in a fairly short period of time. Even in the border areas, a program was launched in which this program was carried out or implemented in the work cabinet of Joko Widodo in 2017 (Andi Amran Sulaiman, Kasdi Subagyono, Deciyanto Soetopo, Sri Sulihanti, and Suci Wulandari, 2018).

In the current condition, the discussion on food security as part of the effort to fulfill food is still part of the national strategic program. In the current condition, the food crisis is very prone to occur, this is because of the increasing need for food due to the high population natality factor. In the range of 2007 to 2008 the existence of a crisis in fossil energy resulted in or had an impact on the occurrence of a food crisis in the range of that year. was carried out well because the price of food, which at that time was very high in price, the price of inputs such as fertilizer was greatly influenced by the increase in the price of raw materials, so that with the phenomenon of rising fuel prices the sector was also affected, and finally the result of the increase in oil prices. it is clear in the transportation sector because of the need to produce bioenergy in fuel subsidies (Kaman Nainggolan, 2011). As time goes by, farmers experience various main problems in their farming business and farmers also have to face increased

welfare including: a) as a result of land inheritance patterns and also increasing population, resulting in a narrowing of land; b) in the empowerment or development of a crop in the form of soybeans, corn, and rice, the farmers experience obstacles in the field of social institutions as well as obstacles in terms of technical implementation; c) in farmer's income and also an increase in productivity so that it causes or concludes a fragmentation factor which results in land narrowing (H Suharyanto, 2011).

Within 3 years, namely in 2015 to 2017, the government succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency in corn and rice, this could be achieved because of a policy effort related to self-sufficiency carried out in political and economic activities in order to create qualified food self-sufficiency in Indonesia. In 2015 to 2019, the RPJM program was held, which was carried out in early 2015 in relation to its implementation, for the Nawaracita which is a field in terms of food sovereignty in Indonesia. The form of the RPJM program described above is a form of support and also the basis of the program as the location of the implementation framework. compiled by the government, in 2019 the government experienced an increase in the production sector in Indonesia by 82 tons which at first in 2014 only amounted to 69.9 tons with this being evidence of the government's success in increasing food production. However, the government is still targeting to increase its production by 1.02 million tons and also by 23.4 tons in 2019 for soybean and corn production. Upsus or special efforts program on production is primarily a breakthrough program carried out by the ministry of agriculture in order to achieve the target of increasing production. Related to this program includes several things including: mentoring; insurance in the agricultural sector; impacts on climate change that occur as well as control of pest systems; improvement of the availability of infrastructure and facilities in the agricultural sector; through a system in terms of increasing the agricultural index, an optimization is carried out on the increase in the agricultural index; against the plant terhadap a movement is carried out to support it; optimization of land in the agricultural

sector; irrigation developed through an adequate network (RH Bangun 2021).

Therefore, in order to realize the government's program in reconstructing food self-sufficiency that is able to meet the needs of the community, the role of students as agents of change is very much needed in providing ideas for a national food self-sufficiency policy towards a Golden Indonesia 2045. In the agricultural sector, the role of students is very much needed in this regard. as an agent of channel because this sector is included as a very crucial sector, it was conveyed by Akbar Auliansyah who is an alumni of the agribusiness department of UIN Jakarta. On the sustainability of a development, especially in the agricultural sector in Indonesia through research, as a result of policies carried out by the government on its impact on an entrepreneur, or extracting information related to the effectiveness of land diversification, it is hoped that students can do this as a form of active participation in efforts to increase food production. especially in the agricultural sector in Indonesia, students are expected to be able to do this as a form of their active participation in efforts to increase food production, especially in the agricultural sector in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation above, there are several main points of problems that are the focus of discussion in this writing, namely:

1. How is the Reconstruction of National Food Security Policy Through Food Self-Sufficiency in the Economic-Political Conception to Realize the Sustainable Food Fulfillment of the Community Towards Golden Indonesia 2045?
2. What is the form of the actualization of the student's role in determining ideas for food policy efforts in Indonesia in the Aspect of Self-Sufficiency Towards a Golden Indonesia 2045?

## **METHODS**

The approach to legislation with the type of normative research is used by the author in discussing this problem. This is considered the most effective in order to examine the legal issues that are currently occurring and are also related to the vision in terms of realizing strategic development for the

benefit of the community by reducing the norms for the use of forest areas. Secondary legal materials and also primary legal materials are used as data used as data sources in this study. In the case of legal products which contain regulations related to forestry, the authors use them as primary legal materials in reviewing this research. Regarding journals, reports, or other supporting materials on topics relevant to this paper, the authors use them as secondary legal materials, where these secondary legal materials serve as support in making research or supporting primary legal materials. In order to realize strategic development, a research is carried out in the form of a regulatory framework and also of course in terms of governance and in this case the author analyzes qualitative legal materials as a support or reinforcement of the author's argument. In terms of the framework and norms, which are centered on the framework, the authors analyze using existing legal materials and methods. Against the environmental framework as well as various points of view the authors also conducted to review this research. For development purposes, the strategy uses environmental aspects in terms of its analysis, this will later become the output or result of this research.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Reconstruction of National Food Security Policy through Food Self-Sufficiency in the Conception of Political Economy to Realize Sustainable Community Food Fulfillment Towards Golden Indonesia 2045.**

This economic field involves many aspects, therefore political policy in the economic sector is certainly something that is very necessary to do, it is very necessary to have a policy that can regulate all of it because the economic sector consists of various sectors. In terms of a broad scope or a small scope, this economy has to do with various forms of activities that underlie a policy contribution taken by the government. Policies in terms of politics and economics are also not spared from this. In terms of the reconstruction of food security in

Indonesia, it is definitely necessary to increase or improve in terms of policies taken by the government as a manifestation of good food self-sufficiency (AA Idjudin, S Marwanto, 2008). In the context of realizing food security in Indonesia, this self-sufficiency program is the main target that needs to be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture. This program will be carried out for the next five years, namely in 2010 and also until 2014 as stated in Ministerial Regulation No. 15/Permentan/Rc.110/1/2010, therefore, so that all of these goals can be realized, the Ministry of Agriculture has declared the main targets consisting of the following 4 points:

1. Sustainable targets for the achievement of self-sufficiency
2. It is hoped that there will be an increase in food diversification
3. Exports, competitiveness, and added value are expected to increase
4. Farmers in Indonesia are expected to improve their welfare

Reconstruction of the national food security policy has been proclaimed by the government through the Ministry of Agriculture as stated in the policy for specific use of food in Indonesia which was carried out from 2010 to 2014 which in this case is contained in the RPJM in the second phase, which include the following (RH Martondang, S. Rusdiana, 2013):

- a. Activities such as SLPTT, subsidies related to pupu, assistance in providing superior seeds, which have very good prospects and performance which were implemented in the previous year, are expected to be continued and improved.
- b. Activities such as PMD, SMD, and also PUAP where these activities have a vision on business development, especially in the agribusiness sector to continue to be strengthened and also continue their implementation.
- c. Carry out the sustainability of the corn, egg and chicken self-sufficiency program in

order to increase production in the agricultural sector.

- d. Self-sufficiency in sugar, meat and soybeans is expected to be achieved by the government.
- e. Substitute products in imported commodities, local fruit, or in terms of upstream production, it is hoped that an increase in production will be achieved.
- f. Irrigation, ponds, and also farming or activities related to improvement of suggestions and infrastructure to be carried out in order to improve the quality of the public.
- g. Productive land is guaranteed control.
- h. Farmer group which is the center of organic fertilizer to always be built.
- i. Publishing of national seeds and also in terms of seeds is always strengthened.
- j. Through the assistance of facilities, an empowerment is carried out for farmers and the poor.
- k. Low interest capital, markets, and also farmers' access to science and technology should be facilitated.
- l. Support for the existence of a business climate and also for partnerships in business, there should be encouragement in terms of interest in making an investment.
- m. The development of a bio-energy as well as the consolidation of energy-based bio-energy for energy needs in the fuel subsidy needs to be developed for commodities in the area.
- n. In order to overcome food swamps and the security of a production center in a country, it is necessary to develop and develop food diversification for development or for the development of a community food barn.
- o. Control of animals and also pests and diseases to be carried out in an integrated manner and also improved in order to create a balanced ecosystem.

- p. The utilization of germplasm in Indonesia needs to be improved in terms of its protection.
- q. Quarantine systems in the agricultural sector must be strengthened.
- r. The use of superior technology which of course has an orientation towards conformity to the needs of farmers and also to specific resources on local wisdom needs to be developed by conducting an in-depth research.
- s. In order to be able to open a job field, and to improve in terms of a balanced village economy, it is necessary to develop the downstream production sector.
- t. The determination of the highest retail price, government purchases, as well as the protection of trade tariffs, needs to be improved with the enactment of an active policy from the government.
- u. In order to increase millennial interest in agribusiness sector entrepreneurship, it is necessary to increase the promotion of the image of farmers, of course.
- v. The principles of accountable good governance need to be applied in order to improve the development sector in agriculture.

However, along the way, the national food security policy in the RPJMN encountered many obstacles, such as cheap food prices which resulted in threatened farmers' lives, narrow land and others. Problems such as cheap food are caused by Indonesian food depending on imported food which results in decreased farmer productivity which then threatens the availability of domestic food and also of course the existence of food crops in the life of a farmer. In this case, the level of a farmer's emphasis on cheap imports against food prices that tend to be cheaper will occur. The decrease in enthusiasm in the food planting business and also the creation of poverty experienced by farmers are the result of the relatively very low selling price of their products. The honor of Indonesian farmers can be considered low in this case the effect from the point of view of

food imports whose prices have fallen. Stagnation in domestic capacity related to production can trigger serious problems (AD Nugroho, SNH Utami Y Yuslianti, 2017). In addition, the narrowing of agricultural land for non-agricultural infrastructure needs has become a big problem in food security. Soil fertility, degraded infrastructure, as well as conversion to development decline will decrease which is caused by a decrease in the area of food crops. In order to maintain from one season to the next related to its productivity, technically a textural input effort is carried out in dealing with the decline in food crops, in this case rice. The tendency to increase prices in farming and also to irregularities in this inefficiency causes the failure of a cooperative business and also decreases the productivity of the farmers themselves. With efficiency in restoration this will often continue if it is not developed so that later this phenomenon will continue if special efforts are not carried out in Indonesia. Indonesia's food sovereignty has been proven to be eroding with the increasing prevalence of the food mafia. In this case, part of Jokowi's cabinet program, one of which is the eradication of this food mafia so that it no longer develops in Indonesia (HC All, IAA Sulaiman, 2017).

If we target the Indonesian people to avoid the food mafia, then this food self-sufficiency is the most appropriate thing to overcome this. The availability of a budget for development in the agricultural sector is evidence of support for this vision of achieving food self-sufficiency by the Indonesian government. The biggest increase in the budget in the agricultural sector in history was in the Jokowi administration, which reached 100 percent. Apart from the agricultural sector, in the ministry of PDPT and also PUPR are also targets for development in the government of President Jokowi. And what's even more great, President Jokowi directs directions related to sector development as described above (A Anas, MT Abdullah, 2021). In order to realize food self-sufficiency that is responsive to good food security for the fulfillment of food consumption of the Indonesian people, the

government is reconstructing a food security policy which includes several aspects, namely:

- a. Regarding the way the Ministry of Agriculture achieves a desired goal, it uses a concept called refraining or often also referred to as the concept of reframing. Of course the thinking carried out by the organization within it is closely related to this. To be different in the future often a person is stuck in the position they are in now and not only stuck in the position but also trapped in his thoughts. Development in measurement systems; creation of a vision; and mobilization is the main mission, it is the substance of this reframing. In order to realize a thought and also a new determination, this reframing concept must be applied.
- b. In the various developments and dynamics that have occurred in Indonesia lately, it is very necessary that the Ministry of Agriculture must make efforts, related to the policy restructuring that he has carried out, this can be done by restructuring or what can be called with. In the realization of a special effort by the government, an organization is carried out systematically on an organizational structure which in its development does not experience changes even though it is included in a formal organization. In order to achieve programs related to fertilizer assistance, accuracy in providing superior seeds, carrying out a coupling in damaged irrigation, the success of the funding program, must be carried out by the government with this system.
- c. The relationship between national development and the ministry of agriculture can be carried out dynamically as stated in the goals of the Indonesian state. workforce, and also one of the main objectives of this program is the successful improvement of the agricultural sector. The difficulty of achieving a brilliant achievement occurs because of the result that business actors

have a minimal desire to grow and develop. Therefore, a program called special effort is carried out in a substantive manner with the aim of involving the ministry of agriculture as a government party in the plan or vision. In 2017 the government's discourse regarding food sovereignty is expected to be achieved with the launch of the program in Indonesian society. In various regions in the food production sector, it is very necessary to make an effort to expand the land to support or increase its productivity.

The above aspects In order to support the reconstruction of the strategic aspects of food security development above in order to achieve responsive food self-sufficiency, the government also focuses on the P3KP Agricultural Development Strengthening program which in this case is part of the program that was proclaimed as the main strategy in achieving the mission of the ministry of agriculture, some of these programs among them; 1) a strengthened monitoring system is carried out by a management; 2) an effort or program to strengthen the organization and besides being strengthened, it is necessary to make an arrangement within it; 3) a mission to strengthen planning; 4) in terms of communication and information technology, it is very necessary to manage and organize in it; 5) regulations or rules that are strengthened in terms of their substance; 4) related to technology and innovation, it is very necessary to support it in terms of improvement; 5) land, in terms of its use, it is necessary to increase its availability; 6) in terms of agricultural facilities and infrastructure the government is targeting an increase in it; 7) in terms of seed logistics, the government targets product expansion and development (AA Sulaiman, E Jamal, 2018).

## **B. Actualization of the Student's Role in Determining Ideas for the Direction of National Food Policy in the Aspect of Food Self-Sufficiency Towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.**

The role of students in food security policies in achieving food self-sufficiency that is able to meet the food needs of the community is very important. As an agent of change, the issue of food security certainly needs to be an important point of discussion for students who are academics. Because, through students, creative and innovative ideas as well as renewable ideas are present to answer and assist the government in realizing the food self-sufficiency program. This is in accordance with Article 28 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution in terms of the constitutional basis which requires the rights of citizens to create sustainable development for the Indonesian people where the legal arrangement states that in order to build the nation and also the state, everyone has the right to collectively fight for the rights of the Indonesian people. in order to create a sustainable development in society. For example, a group of Millennial Citra Muda Getasan farmers from Kopeng Village, Semarang Regency.

Reporting from the [Ayosemarang.com](http://Ayosemarang.com) page, the group of young farmers managed to utilize 10 hectares of productive land by planting 70 types of vegetables. Amazingly, the vegetables grown are organic vegetables so they sell well in the market. Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, sales increased by 300% by using social media platforms for sales. This was certainly appreciated directly by the Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo, who was willing to travel about 53 kilometers to witness firsthand the millennial farmer groups. So it is necessary to develop the efforts that have been described above as well as the use of natural resources so that the Indonesian state can minimize the cost of imports from abroad where in fact this can be avoided by maximizing the existing natural data resources owned by Indonesia and balanced by

increasing human resources. . In the target or mission of change in the food sector in Indonesia, one of the important factors is food technology students, this is because with the many and varied discoveries made by food technology students, it is very important for the Indonesian people to maintain and improve related to resilience. food (Ma'some University, 2022).

## **CONCLUSION**

From the above concept, we can draw a common thread or the following conclusions: (1). Food self-sufficiency is an effort by the government to meet the needs of farmers in Indonesia by holding a program concerning food security in Indonesia. In order to achieve food self-sufficiency in responsive communities by 2045, the government has designed the reconstruction of the national food security program which includes four aspects, namely Reframing, Restructuring, Revitalizing, and Renewing, by supporting it with programs Strengthening P3KP Agricultural Development which in this case is part of the program that was proclaimed as the main strategy in achieving the mission of the ministry of agriculture, some of these programs include; 1) a strengthened monitoring system is carried out by a management; 2) an effort or program to strengthen the organization and in addition to being strengthened, it is necessary to carry out a arrangement in it; 3) a mission to strengthen planning; 4) in terms of communication and information technology, it is very necessary to manage and organize in it; 5) regulations or rules that are strengthened in terms of their substance; 4) related to technology and innovation, it is very necessary to support it in terms of improvement; 5) land, in terms of its use, it is necessary to increase its availability; 6) in terms of agricultural facilities and infrastructure the government is targeting an increase in it; 7) in terms of seed logistics, the government targets product expansion and development.(2). In order to assist the implementation of the government's food security program in achieving food self-sufficiency in the community that is responsive to food fulfillment and agricultural

productivity, the role of students as agents of change in providing futuristic ideas is needed. because of the duties and responsibilities of students as the younger generation, in achieving a common progress in this Indonesian state, it is very necessary to have a great spirit and not only enthusiasm but must also be balanced with an attitude of always upholding the progress of the country. All things related to the progress of this nation can always be realized even though the road faced by the Tegolong is not an easy one. In order to manage this nation, we must have abundant resources, it is impossible for a country to want to progress solely by relying on the abundance of natural resources alone. In terms of being an agent of change in achieving the development of the Indonesian state into a more developed country, this is where the role of students is needed, to achieve this, persistence and hard work are needed and a journey that is not easy even though some people consider it trivial. This is part of the student's efforts to assist the government in protecting the entire nation so that the country's goals in Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are achieved.

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