

**ANALYSIS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION EFFORTS THROUGH FOOD INDEPENDENCE IN
PUBLIC POLICY PERSPECTIVE IN EAST JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a fundamental problem and has an impact on the country and globally. The occurrence of poverty has hit various areas including East Jakarta. In March 2020, there was an increasing number of poverty in East Jakarta. Poverty is characterized by the inability to fulfill clothing, food and shelter. The community has not been able to fully fulfill their most basic needs, namely food. This is the task of the government in an effort to overcome poverty through a policy of food self-sufficiency.

The purpose of this research is to analyze government policy efforts in poverty alleviation for the people of East Jakarta through a food self-sufficiency policy program. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Researchers focused on the people of East Jakarta.

The government's strategy in overcoming poverty through food self-sufficiency policies by increasing the expansion of food land, improving infrastructure, agricultural facilities, provide adequate, affordable, safe, nutritious, and high quality food.

Keywords: poverty, food self-sufficiency, public policy.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Poverty is a problem that concerns the government in any country. This is due to the national circumstances of a country and the global situation. Therefore, in overcoming poverty, it is necessary to have policies carried out by the government.

According to Kunarjo in Badrul Munir (2002: 10), poor countries have the characteristics of low income, high population, generally work as farmers and are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Poverty also occurs in a number of areas, especially in East Jakarta.

Table 1.1 Percentage of Increase in the Number of Poor People in East Jakarta 2019-2020

No.	Month	Percentage of Increase in Number of Poor Population
1.	March 2019	0.37%
2.	September 2019	0.56%
3.	March 2020	9.78%

Source: East Jakarta BPS

Based on the data from BPS above, it can be concluded that in March 2020 the number of poor people increased by 9.78% in September 2019 and in March 2019 an increase of around 0.37%.

The government has overcome the problem of poverty but the number of poor people in East Jakarta is still increasing, there has not been any significant change impact every year (Wongdesmiwati, 2009).

Employee welfare can be increased and free from poverty if the fulfillment of needs can be met (Sumarsono, 2003). The poverty alleviation strategy must be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner (M. Nasir, 2008). Poverty alleviation strategy is through food self-sufficiency program. The research objective was to analyze the government's strategy for poverty alleviation for the people of East Jakarta through a food independence policy program.

Formulation of the Problem

1. What is the government's strategy to overcome poverty through food self-sufficiency policies?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Poverty

According to Suparlan (2001) poverty is a lack of material according to generally accepted standards in society.

According to BPS the poverty indicators are:

1. Clothing, food and shelter has not been fulfilled yet.
2. Lack of access to health, education and transportation.
3. There is no guarantee of the future.
4. There is a change from the individual or the masses.
5. The low quality of human resources and natural resources.
6. Lack of appreciation for social activities.
7. There is no access to employment opportunities.
8. Not yet have the ability to try.
9. Social disabilities.

Concept of Food Independence

Food is a basic need that must be met by the community and the government according to Law No. 18 of 2012. The success of nation development is determined by the fulfillment of qualified human resources.

Efforts to improve human resources in accordance with the 1945 Constitution Article 28H paragraph (1), namely that every individual has the right to live in prosperity and to receive health services. Therefore, improving the quality of human resources is an investment in fulfilling food for the health of the Indonesian people.

Concept of Public Policy

Harold D. Laswell and Abraham Kaplan (Suwitri, 2011: 6) policies, namely programs to achieve goals, direct practices and values. According to Carl J Federick in Agustino (2008: 7) policy is the implementation of policies by a person, group or government to achieve goals in which there are various obstacles and opportunities.

Thomas R Dye in Islamy (2009: 19) public policy, namely activities carried out by the government to do something or not to do something. So in conclusion public policy is a policy carried out by the government in solving government or public problems.

RESEARCH METHODS

Sugiyono (2013) used qualitative research to examine the conditions of natural objects, researchers as a key instrument, inductive data analysis, data collection by triangulation (combined), and research results emphasizing meaning.

Creswell (2010: 261) researchers in qualitative research are a key instrument. Collecting data, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. Researchers use qualitative descriptive because they explore the phenomenon of poverty alleviation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Previously, the Law on Food was No. 7/1996 and then it has been updated to become Law No. 18 of 2012 because it complies with changes, developments and circumstances of the times. According to Law no. 18 of 2012 food is a basic need to fulfill human rights that have been guaranteed by the 1945 Indonesian Constitution to create quality human resources. The state is obliged to provide adequate, nutritious, affordable, safe for consumption and quality food.

The contents of the policy are as follows: Food self-sufficiency is the country's potential to produce various kinds of domestic food to meet food needs by utilizing the capacity of natural resources, human resources, economy, social and local wisdom. Food self-sufficiency can also be defined as food self-sufficiency, the state

and nation of Indonesia can meet domestic food needs and have a food surplus so that they can export domestic foodstuffs to increase foreign exchange and state income with the realization of national food self-sufficiency. To meet the food needs of the people in Indonesia, food production and domestic food reserves are required. If the food need is not fulfilled, food imports can be carried out. Food reserves are used to deal with food emergencies such as food shortages, disruption of prices and food supply. Sending food to the customs area of the Republic of Indonesia is referred to as food imports. In overcoming the problem of the food crisis, the central and regional governments as well as the community are obliged to provide assistance regarding food. Community participation is crucial in the implementation, supervision, security, planning and fulfillment of food.

According to UU no. 18 of 2012 Food administration is carried out in accordance with the principles of independence, justice, sovereignty, security, resilience, equity, benefits, and sustainability in meeting basic human needs. The central and regional governments are obliged to provide food production in the regions and locally. How to provide domestic food, namely a. increasing food producers that depend on agencies, human resources, culture; b. Increase efficiency food businesses; c. Technology and equipment for food production; d. Improve facilities and infrastructure for food producers; e. Increase vacant land for food production; and f. building food-producing places.

The government is obliged to determine and stabilize the supply, cost and distribution of food. The government produces domestic food first by utilizing the potential of human resources, natural resources, funds, science and technology, facilities and infrastructure as well as food institutions. Pempus and local governments have an obligation to strengthen and supervise farmers, fishery keepers and food businesses. The central and local governments have the obligation to a. Develop and improve land for water and agriculture; b. provide counseling; c. reducing policies that result in decreased competitiveness; and D. carry out the allocation of funds.

In addition, the central and local governments must be able to anticipate and overcome food problems with regulations and technology. The government must be able to form national leftovers in order to achieve food self-sufficiency. Benefits of national food reserves to get international cooperation. It is necessary to have cooperation from the community, universities, and business actors and prioritize the purchase of domestic products to increase the national leftover food.

Food exports are implemented if the use and domestic food waste can be fulfilled. Food imports are carried out if domestic food production has not been fulfilled and must meet the quality, nutrition and safety requirements. National development is a reflection of and demands of the people's aspirations for welfare based on Pancasila and the 1945 RI Constitution in a just, sustainable and equitable manner.

Food is the main need that must be met by all Indonesian people. Food must be fulfilled, of good quality, safe, nutritious, has a food system for food production and consumption. To realize fulfilled food consumption, what must be considered are (i) food based on local resources, (ii) food that is accessible to all people, and (iii) consuming and utilizing nutritious food. In realizing food that can be fulfilled, food diversification is carried out and prioritizes domestic food production.

Consumption of food and nutrition produces quality human resources as a success of development. If the food distribution experiences a loss, then the food business actors are responsible for this problem. Before buying and consuming food, clear information about food products is needed. This information consists of origin, safety, quality, and nutritional content.

In realizing food self-sufficiency, it can be determined through the potential of a nation that has innovation and technology in the food sector and socialization to business actors as well as the need for food institutions to establish synchronization, consolidation and sector route activities.

Community participation also determines the success of the food self-sufficiency policy. The public can submit complaints, suggestions, problems regarding food to Pempus and the local government. The law on food is used as the legal basis for implementing food, consisting of planning, available food, nutrition, consumption, security, supervision, information, research, food development and community participation. The law must be in accordance with the times in Indonesia. The sustainability of food self-sufficiency depends on research, surveys, development, technology and business actors in the food sector.

Kahya and Nenzu (1996: 45) policy implementation is an activity to carry out the program smoothly. There are difficulties in establishing policy outcomes at this stage. According to Edward III, the implementation of

public policies is influenced by: (1) communication; (2) resources; (3) disposition; and (4) standards and objectives. (Subarsono 2006: 90)

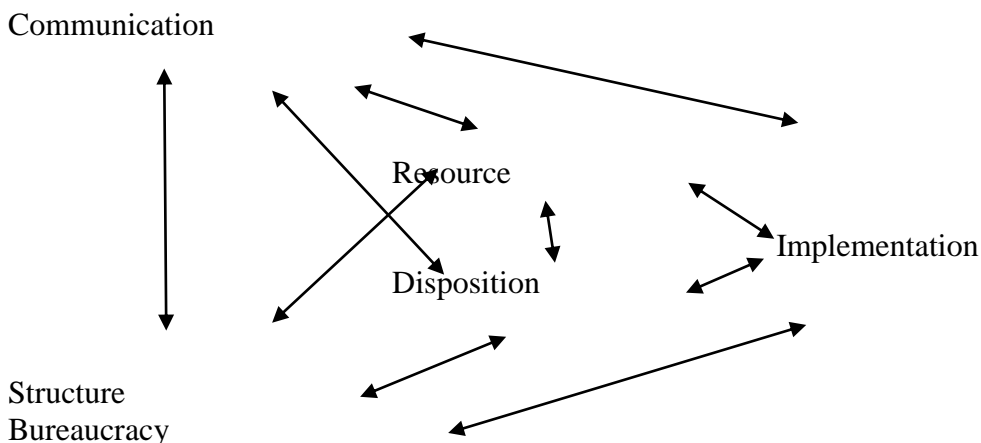


Figure 4.1 Determinants of the success of Edward III's policy implementation

Poverty alleviation efforts through food self-sufficiency policies can be analyzed according to the picture above, namely

1. Communication

Food independence policy makers and food security offices (recipients of food self-sufficiency policies) to communicate about food self-sufficiency policies by means of socialization to the public, especially in Susukan Village, Ciracas District, East Jakarta.

Based on the research results, the communication given to East Jakarta community groups is not clear so that the achievement of goals has not been able to run optimally. Activities carried out by the people of Susukan Village, Ciracas District, East Jakarta, namely, food processing, food storage, and livestock. For example in implementing a food self-sufficiency policy, for example holding a food alms barn, green revolution movement in every RW, creating parks and gardens to produce food, processed food by making chips, and livestock. To find out the food self-sufficiency policy and to find out the response from the community, socialization was carried out at the food security office. It is necessary to monitor and report regularly every month by several community groups. However, in reality some community groups have not been able to submit these reports because the socialization has not been fully understood by the community groups. This can be shown that the community has not been able to submit reports regularly. The conclusion is that the socialization carried out by the food security office cannot yet be understood by community groups in Susukan Village, Ciracas District, East Jakarta.

2. Resources

The human resource factor and funds are important elements in the implementation of the food self-sufficiency policy and sourced from the APBN. Each community group has different funds because the activities of community groups are also different.

Based on research and observations, the implementation of food independence to overcome poverty in the Susukan Village, Ciracas District, East Jakarta from 2019 to 2020 has not yet reached the stage of food independence due to the increasing number of poverty.

3. Disposition

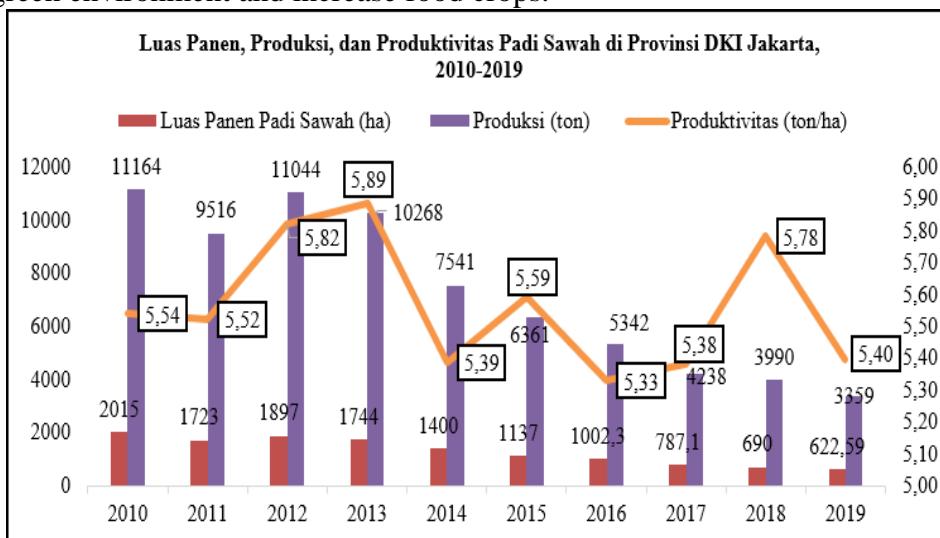
The response from the community has not been able to understand the process of food self-sufficiency policy, while the implementers (policy makers) really understand that the policy is very beneficial for the community. Consistency from the community is needed so that the business can develop and increase.

According to the results of the study, it shows that the community in running their business experiences problems, namely funding. It is necessary to respond and participate in the community towards the implementation of food self-sufficiency policies in the prevention.

Food self-sufficiency assistance funds come from grants. The policy must continue to develop, be sustainable and must submit reports regularly. The food security office must be able to overcome obstacles in implementing food self-sufficiency policies. People in Susukan Village, Ciracas District, East Jakarta must have a strong attitude of commitment and honesty in implementing food self-sufficiency policies.

4. Standards and goals

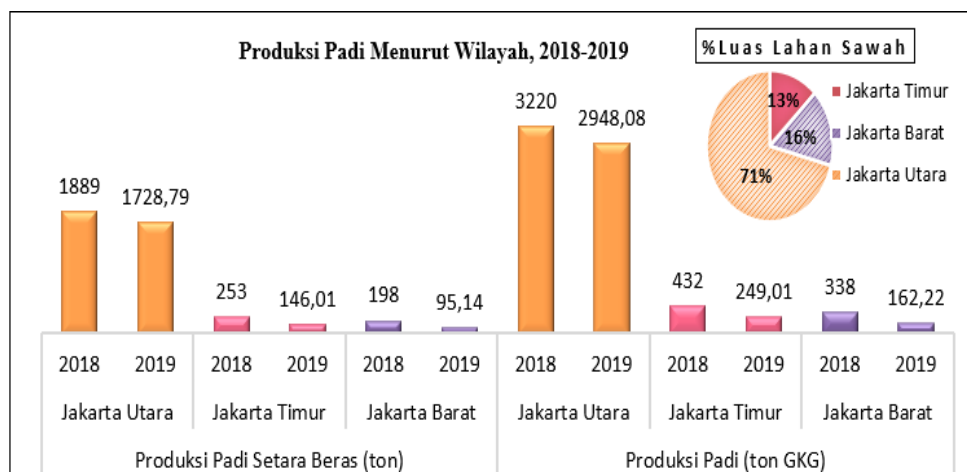
The rule that needs to be understood by community groups is that they must make regular financial reports. In its implementation, the food self-sufficiency policy also involves the agriculture office to provide goats. The agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors are sectors whose GRDP value in DKI Jakarta is very small compared to other sectors and their productivity continues to decline but has great potential. In 2019, the forestry, fisheries and agriculture sectors contributed 0.08% and could develop an urban farming program that aims to create a green environment and increase food crops.



Source: Agricultural Service

During 2010–2019 the area for producing rice has decreased every year, but can produce rice above 5.56 tons per hectare. The decline in rice production was around 12%. 2014 experienced a decrease of around 27%, while in 2019 it decreased by 16%.

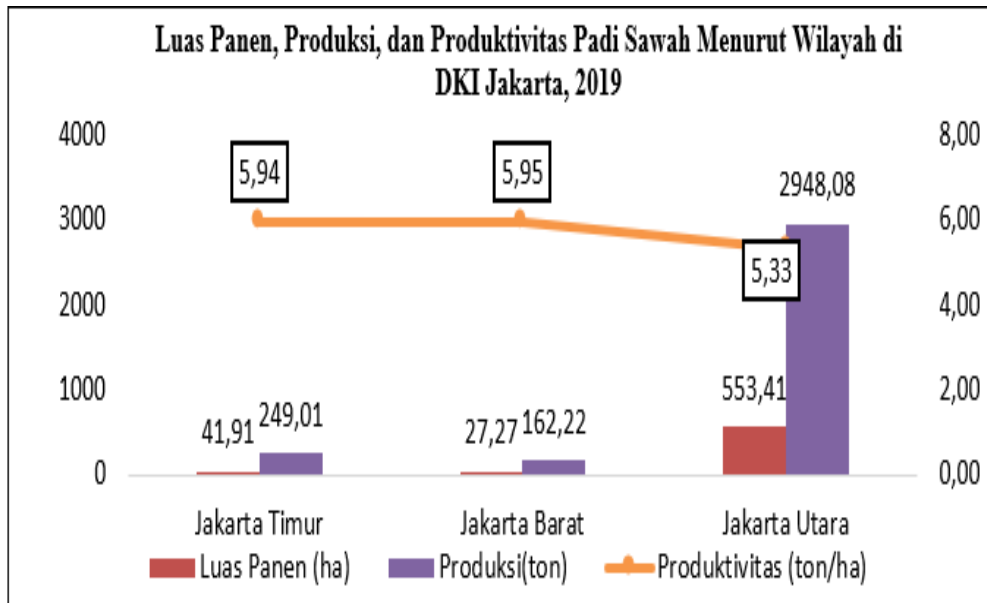
2019 production experienced the highest decline of 6.69% with a productivity of 5.4 tonnes per hectare. Based on the available data, the authors conclude that the factors causing poverty, namely the insufficient food demand because the area of land to produce food is reduced.



Source: BPS

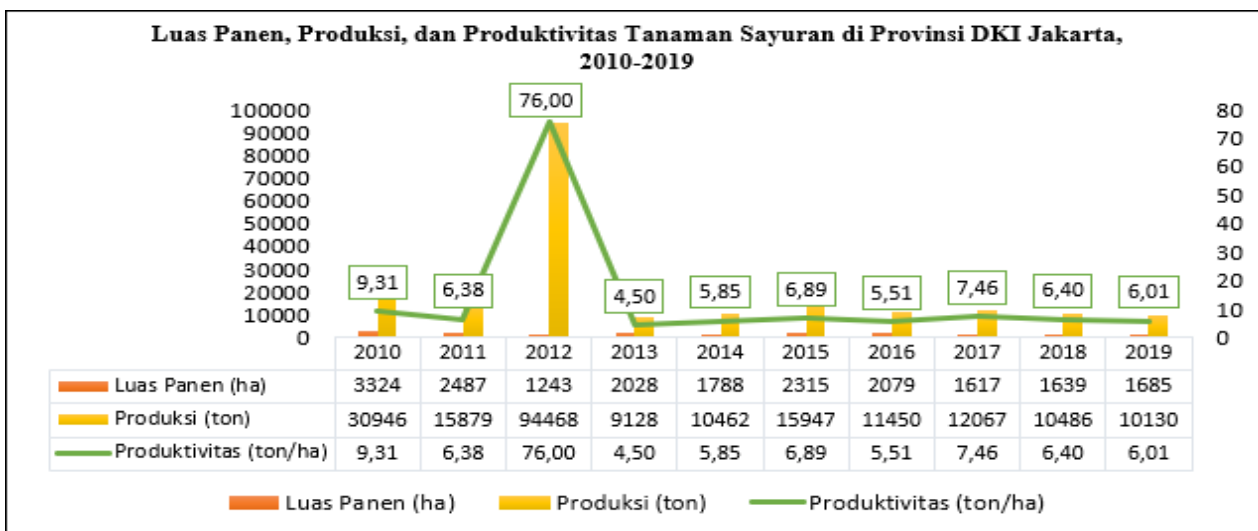
The areas for rice fields are in North, East and West Jakarta. North Jakarta is the largest rice producer, amounting to 2,948.08 tons in 2019 but has decreased by 8% from the previous year. In North Jakarta, the areas of East Jakarta and West Jakarta experienced a decline in rice production by around 249.01 tons and 162.22 tons.

In DKI Jakarta in 2019, rice production at the level of rice is around 1,969.94 tons. Rice production at the level of rice fell by about 16%. Rice producers at the level of rice in 2019 in North Jakarta are around 1,728.9 tons, East Jakarta 146.01 tons and West Jakarta 95.14 tons.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

In accordance with the 2019 BPS data regarding food crops, North Jakarta has large land but has low productivity of around 5.39 tonnes per hectare while productivity is around 6% in West and East Jakarta. Based on data from BPS, plant and vegetable producers experience instability. In the last 5 years, the average production of vegetables and fruits is 12 thousand tons and 14.5 thousand tons.



Source: BPS

Based on the table above for 2010-2019, the largest vegetable producer was 2012, which had a smaller harvest area but the productivity of vegetables had increased significantly. In 2011, kale vegetable production experienced an increase of around 49,469 tons, while about 3% of vegetable production decreased in 2019.

Seeing the development of data on consumption of food commodities and production in East Jakarta, domestic production has not been able to meet the needs of food so that imports must be carried out.

As we understand in the data table, all food commodities depend on imports from year to year. With this research, it is able to provide new ideas and conceptions so as to realize food self-sufficiency with domestic agriculture.

The following is a strategy carried out by the government in overcoming poverty through food self-sufficiency, namely

1. Increase the expansion of adequate place for agriculture.
2. Upgrade equipment.
3. Develop logistics.
4. Agricultural institutions.
5. Improving the quality of human resources.
6. Increase in energy and industry.
7. Marketing for product networks.
8. Innovation and technology support.
9. Public information services and the development of agricultural commodity markets.
10. Agricultural regulations.
11. Agricultural information and communication technology.

With the strategy that has been presented, so that the food self-sufficiency policy can be realized into a just and prosperous Indonesian food self-sufficiency nation and state. The results of interviews from the public regarding the problem of food availability and food prices are as follows:

1. Fulfillment of food needs depends on imports.
2. Agricultural land for food availability in the context of realizing food self-sufficiency has not been able to run optimally.
3. There are obstacles in the nursery system.
4. Prices of production costs are expensive, for example fertilizers.
5. The absence of facilities and infrastructure as well as technology for irrigation, land management, fertilization and marketing.

CONCLUSION

1. Poverty in Susukan Village, Ciracas Subdistrict, East Jakarta has increased. This can be proven based on data from BPS, it can be concluded that the poor population in March 2020 amounted to 9.78 percent, an increase of 0.56 percentage points against September 2019 and an increase of 0.37 percentage points against March 2019.
2. The factor that causes poverty in Susukan Subdistrict, Ciracas Subdistrict, East Jakarta, is that the need for food has not been fulfilled because the area of land for producing food has decreased from year to year. The obstacles to the implementation of the food independence policy in overcoming poverty in East Jakarta are the factors of communication, resources, dispositions, standards and targets.
3. Program food self-sufficiency for poverty alleviation in Susukan Village, Ciracas Subdistrict, East Jakarta namely by holding outreach and fostering community members, forming Association of Farmer Groups (Gapoktan), Holy Friday program, urban farming program, alms-food granary program and utilizing empty land for plants, medicines, vegetables.
4. In an effort to overcome poverty through a policy of self-sufficiency in food, support from the central and regional governments, community participation, appropriate regulations for the times, food business actors, agricultural industry in rural areas, companies, facilities and infrastructure, adequate funds, technology are also required.
5. The government's strategy in overcoming poverty through food self-sufficiency policies by increasing the expansion of food land, improving infrastructure, agricultural facilities, provide adequate, affordable, safe, nutritious, and high quality food.

SUGGESTION

1. The government optimizes agricultural land so that it can be utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. The government as a facilitator, mediator and policy maker must pay attention to the implementation of food self-sufficiency policies as a top priority in development for the benefit and prosperity of the agricultural people.
2. The government must be able to maintain the stability of commodity prices produced by agriculture, even the state is present directly to handle the prices of agricultural food products so that prices of agricultural products can be controlled at a fair price, to realize the welfare and prosperity of the people as a whole, especially for the agricultural community.
3. Agricultural infrastructure must be built with high technology and adequate information. Agricultural systems must be supported by modern organizational management based on corporation / company so that agricultural cash flow can be seen and data-based financial reporting can be evaluated because of the increase and decrease in net-profit of high technology-based agricultural companies.
4. Increased commitment from related parties so that the program can run optimally and be useful and comply with the reporting rules for the independent food program.
5. There is a need for cooperation between the central and regional governments, the food security office, the community, academia, and the business world to work together in providing ideas or suggestions on poverty alleviation in East Jakarta.

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Government regulations

UU no. 18 of 2012 concerning Food

BPS Rice and Vegetable Production East Jakarta, West Jakarta and North Jakarta 2010-2019