



How is the Efficiency of the Sustainable Food House Area Program in Gowa Regency?

Andi Erni¹; Muhammad Akmal Ibrahim¹; Nurdin Nara¹; Sukri²

¹ Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

² Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

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Abstract

To meet food needs, the Indonesian government has made maximum efforts to meet people's food needs. One form of realization of food diversification policies is the diversity of consumption and household-based food safety. This policy from 2010 to 2019 has been realized in the form of activities of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL). This study aims to describe and analyze the efficiency of the Sustainable Food House Area Program in the Gowa Regency. This research uses qualitative data collection techniques through observation, depth-interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the efficiency dimension in the sustainable food house area program in Gowa Regency had not been achieved. The government has provided facilities in the form of infrastructure to support and facilitate each group to carry out a series of program processes. However, the KRPL Program can only be used by the community to the extent of household consumption; while being commercialized, it is still challenging to do because the local government does not explicitly prepare a place for marketing processed products of this program. It is urgently needed to be an adequate companion and create creative ideas that can be transferred to every farmer group in Gowa Regency to create attractively processed products.

Keywords: *Policy Evaluation; Food Diversification; Food Sustainability*

Introduction

Various policies are formulated to realize food independence in Indonesia regarding the quantity of food commodity availability and the quality of people's nutrition. To meet food needs, the Indonesian government has made maximum efforts to meet people's food needs. This seriousness is manifested in the form of his great ideal of being able to achieve food self-sufficiency, which was finally achieved in 1984 with rice self-sufficiency. However, rice self-sufficiency was targeted to be achieved in 1974 (Rahardjo, 1993).

According to Dewi and Ginting (2012), Indonesia has tried all efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency since 1952 until now. The achievement of food self-sufficiency in 1984 cannot be maintained sustainably. Efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency are not accompanied by efforts to strengthen food security.

Based on the results of research by Mewa Ariani and Ashari (2003), several factors that are obstacles to the inhibition of food consumption diversification are: (1) the taste of rice is indeed better and easier to process, (2) there is a wrong concept of eating, it has not been said to eat if you have not eaten rice, (3) rice as a superior commodity, (4) the availability of rice is abundant, and the price is low, (5) household income is still low, (6) the processing and promotion technology of non-rice food (local food) is still limited, (7) overlapping food policies, and (8) the existence of wheat import policies, quite a lot of types of product development and vigorous promotion. A policy of diversifying food consumption is still needed. In addition to aiming to increase human resources, the positive impact of implementing the food consumption diversification program is to strengthen food security, increase farmers' incomes and food agro-industry and save foreign exchange. Diversifying food consumption provides benefits for the availability of food for the population and is also expected to positively impact the community's social life and the national economy.

According to Dunn (2003), policy evaluation has two interconnected aspects, namely the use of various methods to monitor the results of public policies and programs and the application of a set of values to determine the usefulness of the results. Dunn further divided the policy evaluation into three based on the evaluation time, namely before it was implemented, at the time it was implemented, and after it was implemented. Evaluation at the time of implementation is generally referred to as process evaluation. In contrast, after the policy is implemented, evaluation is referred to as policy *outcome* or policy *impact* evaluation, also known as summative evaluation. Specifically, William Dunn (2003) formulated policy evaluation indicators: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, flattening, responsiveness, and accuracy.

One form of realization of food diversification policies is the diversity of consumption and household-based food safety. This policy from 2010 to 2019 has been realized in the form of activities of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL). To expand beneficiaries and land use, in 2020, KRPL activities changed to a Sustainable Food Yard or P2L for short. P2L activities are carried out to support government programs for handling priority areas for stunting intervention and priorities for vulnerable areas of food insecurity or strengthening food security areas.

For the past 11 years, the Food Diversification Policy has not been optimally, especially the Sustainable Food Yard program in the Gowa district. This food independence is in line with the vision of the four Regents and Deputy Regents of Gowa as stated in the 2016-2021 RPJMD, which reads that self-sufficiency is defined as a condition for people with economic capabilities so that they can solve their problems by optimizing existing resources. This condition is characterized by the increasing development of the potential of local natural resources and the empowerment of the people's economy.

In terms of efficiency, it shows that this program has not yet achieved the desired target, namely the presence of farmer groups in each area that can represent the entirety of the Gowa district area. However, this program has two sources: the Local government and state budgets.

The various problems of implementing this program show that several obstacles are faced, so the goal of a food diversification policy in the Gowa district has not been achieved. Because this policy has been running for ten years, it is crucial to evaluate the achievements and obstacles faced in implementing the household-based food diversification policy in Gowa Regency.

Method

In this study, the author used qualitative research, where the research carried out was descriptive. This involves the discovery or interpretation of facts from the facts studied. It makes it easier for the author to obtain objective data to analyze and understand the evaluation of household-based food diversification policies in the Gowa Regency. Qualitative research is the understanding of behavior, perception, motivation, behavior, and other phenomena related to the experience of the research subject globally (globally) through the description below. Special natural arrangements use various natural methods (Moleong, 2012). This research was carried out in Gowa Regency, especially the Food Security Service. The research data were obtained from Primary Data, obtained through very in-depth observations and *in-depth interviews with the community* and the authorities to provide information and information on the evaluation of household-based food diversification policies in Gowa Regency; Secondary Data were obtained through the study of documents that support the primary data of this study. According to Huberman and Miles (2004), interactive data collection with data analysis and qualitative data analysis in this study about the data collection model of data analysis activities starting with on-site data collection. The data collection results are then reduced to data by organizing it into certain conceptual units, certain categories, or specific topics. In addition, the display of data in a specific format is carried out. It is essential to facilitate the presentation and final declaration. The last activity is the drawing of conclusions. This data analysis is not carried out once but is interactive. Of course, the extent to which that process goes back and forth depends on the complexity of the problem in question. It also largely depends on the accuracy of the analysis during data collection. In other words, how are researchers' sensitivity and ability to make comparisons in data collection?

Research Results

Achievement of KRPL Program Objectives in Gowa Regency

The objectives of the KRPL program in the Gowa Regency have not been achieved optimally. This is because the use of yards by the public is still not comprehensive. This is a result of the lack of community participation. However, not a few people also feel that the purpose of this program has been achieved because if the harvest period comes, some of these community groups feel helped and can use the harvest for household needs and sales. With this program, every community group should be able to use their yards effectively so that the goal of this program, namely food security in Gowa Regency, can be realized. When food security occurs, the main objectives of this program can be realized.

Increase in Income of the People of Gowa Regency

This KRPL program can only be used by the community to the extent of household consumption, while being commercialized is still challenging. Because the harvest produced is fresh plants or vegetables, people do not have much time to sell the harvest. Finding a target market that can market the products harvested by farmer groups is one of the inhibiting factors in making this program a tool to increase the income of the community, especially the farmer groups of Gowa Regency. In addition to creating household-level food independence, sustainable food houses also create sales of healthy agricultural products at more affordable prices. However, this has not been realized due to the lack of market access for excessive product sales, Putri et al. (2015). It takes creativity and innovation that can help better crop processing.

A Sense of Responsibility of Each Group on the Facilities and Infrastructure Provided by the KRPL Program

In implementing the KRPL program, the government has provided facilities in the form of infrastructure to support and facilitate each group to carry out this series of program processes, starting from nursery infrastructure facilities and planting. However, it was stated in the field that not all groups

can maintain the infrastructure that has been provided. The process of the program that is constantly repeatedly carried out makes some community groups become saturated with the activities of this program, not to mention that some of them also have other activities to do. Those who can survive and maintain responsibility for the infrastructure given are only those groups still actively active in activities today.

The Community Can Produce Creative Products from Processed Food Crops

The results of this study show that from the processed food crops that have been carried out, several groups have been able to prepare such as cassava chips, banana chips, and others. However, this community group is still in small quantities. Finally, this program, initially expected to develop productive economic activities for families in Gowa Regency, has not been able to produce processed products that can be traded significantly. The problem faced in the use and development of yard land is the lack of availability of harvesting and post-harvest technology for local food commodities, which are only temporary to meet household needs and are not yet market-oriented (Ashari, 2012). This is inseparable from the creative ability of the local community, which is still unable to produce innovations and interesting creative ideas. In this case, an adequate companion is needed and able to create creative ideas that can be transferred to every farmer group in Gowa Regency.

Increasing Community Satisfaction from the Results of the Sustainable Food House Area Program

Community satisfaction will arise when feeling the benefits of the sustainable food house program. For Gowa Regency itself, the benefits that the community has felt are still limited to reducing expenses for kitchen needs in the form of vegetables and kitchen spices because they have been able to be obtained from garden products on their home page. However, the benefits of increasing the income of each farmer group have not been felt significantly. This is what finally makes people feel unsatisfied with this program. According to Tando (2018), The development of KRPL can be sustainable if the benefits can be felt and have economic value for the implementer and the surrounding community.

Increasing the Motivation of the People of Gowa Regency in Running the Sustainable Food House Area Program

Building motivation is something that should be done continuously. In the sustainable food house area program in Gowa Regency itself, the community initially welcomed it enthusiastically. The courtyard of the community's house was initially filled with plants such as vegetables and fruits. However, over time, it was found that many farmer groups ended up saturated and no longer interested in running this program. This is because the program activities are not varied, and the mentors who are not total in providing activities outside their duties make some community groups feel indifferent to this program. However, it is undeniable that there are still farmer groups who still have the motivation to survive carrying out this activity because they can reduce the number of household expenses to buy vegetables needs. Nevertheless, if the government cannot create varied activities later, more and more farmer groups will inevitably lose their motivation to carry out this program.

The Government's Efforts in Improving the Quality of Farmer Groups and Companions

Improving the quality of human resources in a program is crucial. In this KRPL program, the quality must continuously be improved in the Farmer Women group and group assistants from the government. In the opinion of the people of Gowa Regency, the government has initially conducted training and counseling in making compost and pesticides. However, the training is only basic, while the government has not conducted training on processing crops. The primary purpose of this program is to create community independence by selling the harvest produced. The quality development that is most needed is from group assistants, who should have the skills to provoke creativity from each group of peasant women by providing ideas to produce goods worth selling. For Gowa Regency itself, the

development of the quality of human resources from the peasant women's group and the group assistant has not been carried out optimally.

Government Efforts to Improve Food Diversity

To improve food diversity, the Gowa Regency government has prepared various plant seeds accompanied by socialization and training on procedures for the care of these plants. The government also conducted training on the manufacture of organic fertilizers and pesticides. The provision of various types of seeds is carried out as one of the efforts of the Gowa Regency government to increase the yield of diverse crops as well as an effort so that the community can breed various types of plants that were once considered difficult to obtain. Like various kinds of lettuce that used to be only able to be obtained in supermarkets, it was finally able to be grown and enjoyed by the community.

Training on Crop Processing of the Sustainable Food House Area Program

Specifically, training on processing crops from the KRPL program has not been carried out by the Gowa Regency government, but for the government to support by preparing the equipment needed by the community in processing their crops. The government has also provided socialization which contains information to the community to use their crops not only for consumption but also for commercial use by selling them to the surrounding community and by managing the harvest to produce exciting preparations. The absence of direct training by the local government made many people finally stop implementing this program because of their ignorance in processing their crops. If the training is carried out regularly, the community will be motivated to develop their garden products' management constantly.

Government Efforts in Marketing Processed Products of the Sustainable Food House Area Program

The primary purpose of this program is to create community independence. If the community cannot market the processed products of this KRPL program, this goal will be challenging to achieve. During the presence of this program, the government is only limited to providing training from breeding to harvesting. After this process is complete, people do not know where to sell their crops. Although the local government has given directions to sell the harvest to the surrounding community and fellow members of the Peasant Women's group, this is very limited if the goal is to achieve the independence of each farmer's women's group. The local government did not specifically prepare cooperation with traders or places that could be used as a place for peasant women's groups to market their processed products.

The Role of the Government in Achieving the Objectives of the KRPL Program

A good program is a program that can achieve the goals of the policies that have been made. The government has a massive role in achieving the program's objectives. The role of the Gowa Regency government in implementing the KRPL program is considered not optimal. The government only takes a role in the program socialization process and provides the equipment needed to support the implementation of this program. What the community needs most is the role of the government in managing the harvest. After the harvest process, people do not know how the harvest will be secured or how the yields will be managed beyond their household consumption needs. Because of this, many farmer women's groups stopped participating in this program. The role of the government, which should be maximized for the processing and marketing of products, has not been carried out.

Community Participation in Achieving KRPL Program Objectives

To achieve the objectives of the KRPL program, it not only requires the role of the government but must also be followed by the participation of the community. The results of this study show that the community has not entirely carried out its role in supporting this program. This can be seen from the

frequentness of some peasant women's group members doing daily pickets. These activity reports are rarely made, so the head of the Peasant Women's group does not get daily reports of activities in the field. The community's participation in the meeting is still very lacking. Not to mention the suboptimal care of the seedling garden. Research by Nurjannah et al. (2015) shows that member participation in program planning in Tualang Village, Tualang District, Siak Regency is relatively high, as seen from the presence of members in socialization, training, and decision-making processes, but member activity is still low. This phenomenon indicates that apart from the government's efforts, which are not followed by a lack of effort and community motivation, this program will be challenging to achieve its goals.

Utilization of Assistance is Following the Provisions

For the utilization of assistance, it was found that it had not been used in total. There is still much equipment such as shelves that will be used for polybags not used. There are also groups of people who get the help of superior chicken seeds, but due to lack of care, many eventually die and cannot be enjoyed the benefits. The above is caused by the decreasing motivation of the community to continue to be active in this program. Besides that, there are still many groups of peasant women who do not understand agricultural technology. Finally, the assistance provided cannot be utilized by the objectives of this program.

Budget Allocation for the Sustainable Food House Area Program

In this KRPL program, the community is given more assistance regarding program implementation needs for agricultural equipment, seeds, and planting media. If there is assistance in the form of money, the funds will go into the treasury of the Peasant Women's Group. The clarity of assistance in the form of money is usually still unknown to some people because not all members of the Peasant Women group are active in every activity.

Conclusion

The efficiency of the sustainable food house area program in Gowa Regency has not been achieved from the study show that the use of yards by the public is still not comprehensive due to the lack of community participation. This KRPL program can only be used by the community to the extent of household consumption, while commercialization is still tricky. The government has provided facilities in the form of infrastructure to support and facilitate each group to carry out a series of program processes. Program activities are not varied, and mentors who are not total in providing activities outside their duties make some community groups feel indifferent to this program. For Gowa Regency itself, the development of the quality of human resources from the peasant women's group and the group assistant has not been carried out optimally. The training provided by the government is still limited to plant management training. There is no training on crop management. Although the local government has given directions to sell the harvest to the surrounding community and fellow members of the Peasant Women's group, this is very limited if the goal is to achieve the independence of each farmer's women's group. The local government did not specifically prepare cooperation with traders or places that could be used as a place for peasant women's groups to market their processed products. It is urgently needed to be an adequate companion and create creative ideas that can be transferred to every farmer group in Gowa Regency to create attractively processed products.

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