

INTEGRATION MODEL OF FOOD SECURITY SYSTEM AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

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INTEGRATION MODEL OF FOOD SECURITY SYSTEM AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research is important to integrate Food Security system with Food Sovereignty system. Starting from the current condition that the Food Security has not been integrated with Food Sovereignty system yet. It is known that Food Security system is developed by free market economy system, while Food Sovereignty system is determined based on national interest of a country in choosing food system considered suitable to be applied in its country. For the current condition in Indonesia, the food system still refers to the Food Security system. The Government does not have capacity to intervene the market directly and consequently, the number of food imports becomes high and the welfare of farmers slumps. Through this research, it is necessary to arrange and adapt the application of Integrated Model construction of Food Security System Integration and Food Sovereignty to Achieve Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency in Indonesia. This research was conducted by using juridical-empirical approach which is oriented to holistic study and in its process, legal discipline gets the assistance of related discipline, such as economics, politics, technique, environment, human rights, social, and culture. The analysis of the research object was conducted through legal analysis, in addition to library research, data collection techniques used is field surveys and the analytical technique used is Cost-Benefit-Analysis (CBA). The result of this research is the arrangement of Integration Model Construction of Food Security and Food Sovereignty System to Achieve Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency in Indonesia.

Keywords: Model, integration, system, food, security, sovereignty, self-sufficiency, sustainability.

1. Introduction

The latest regulation on food at the national level has been made through the enactment of Law No. 18 of 2012 replacing Law no. 7 of 1996. Food is the most essential human need and its fulfilment is part of human rights that is guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic component in creating quality human resources. The state have the obligation to achieve availability, affordability, and fulfilment of Food consumption that is sufficient, safe, excellent and nutritionally balance both on the national and local levels to individuals equally in entire territory of the

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Republic of Indonesia at all time utilizing local resources, institution and culture. In addition, as a state with large population and on the other hand has various natural resources and Food sources, Indonesia can fulfil Food demand in a sovereign and independent manner.

In the framework of implementing the provisions of Article 28 paragraph (4), Article 43, Article 45 paragraph (3), Article 48 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (2), Article 54 paragraph (3), Article 112, Article 116, and Article 131 paragraph (2) of Law no. 18 of 2012 on Food, it has been established through Government Regulation (PP) no. 17 Year 2015 on Food Security and Nutrition.

Concerning the definition of Food, it is affirmed that the definition of food in Article 1 number 1 of Law. 18 of 2012 is as follows: Food is anything that originate from biological sources product of agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water, both processed and unprocessed that are intended as food and beverage for human consumption, including Food additives, raw materials and other materials utilized in the preparation, processing and/or production of food or beverage.

In Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food, it is distinguished explicitly between the definition of Food Security and Food Sovereignty.

In the provisions of Article 1 number 4 of Law no. 18 Year 2012, it is stated that Food Security is the fulfilment of Food for the state up to the individuals, that is reflected by Food availability that is sufficient, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, prevalent and affordable as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture, to live healthy, active and productive in a sustainable manner.

In the provisions of Article 1 point 2 of Law no. 18 of 2012, it is stated that : "Food Sovereignty is the right of the state and nation that independently establish Food policy that guarantee the right on Food for the people and grant the right for the society to establish Food system that is appropriate with the local potential resources."

In Food Security system, the characteristics are as follows: 1) industrial agriculture; 2) free trade; 3) World Trade Organization (market) system; 4) everyone has access to adequate food; 5) the government does not intervene in the market; 6) food controlled by food producers; 7) resulted in the condition of farmers slumped.

In the Food Sovereignty system, the characteristics are as follows: 1) the right of the nation to food; 2) carrying the local market; 3) self-determining the most suitable food system; 4) core organization: social democratic movement; and 5) farmer empowerment.

In the Food Security system, everyone has access to adequate food, not questioning the way of production, the origin of the food, and the condition of the farmer. The production models are industrial agriculture, free trade, with World Trade Organization (WTO) as its locomotive.

In contrast to the Food Sovereignty system, which is the right of the Indonesian nation, Indonesia must determine its own food system that is most suitable to be applied and carries the local market (according to the characteristics of the Region in Indonesia), with

the core organization of the social democratic movement.

The main obstacle faced by Indonesia in realizing the ideal of food sovereignty system is the current food system still refers to the concept of Food Security. The government does not have capacity to intervene the market directly. Food stocks controlled by the government are only about 6% (six percent) to 9% (nine percent), and that is only rice. Other types of food 100% (one hundred percent) are controlled by food producers. Such condition has caused the fate of farmers the worst economic slump. In the last ten years (2004 - 2013, according to the Agricultural Census of 2013), 5 (five) million farm families were forced out of their land, and the value of Food Imports shot up 346% (three hundred forty six percent).

In 2005, through Law no. 11 In 2005, Indonesia ratified the International Covenant on Socio-Cultural Economic Rights (Covenant of Ecosob). The Covenant includes, among other things, the state's responsibility to respect, to protect, and to fulfil the right to food for its people. In other words, the problem of food is the human right that must be fulfilled and it is the responsibility of the state.

As a case study, for example at the level of West Java Province. It has been implemented through the Regional Regulation of West Java Province No 4 of 2012 on Regional Food Self-Reliance, which aims to achieve food security through the availability, access, and food security in West Java Province and its technical arrangements have been regulated through the Governor Regulation of West Java Province No. 67 of 2013 on the Implementation Guidance of West Java Provincial Regulation No. 4 Year 2012. In addition, the Province of West Java has Regulation No. 27 Year 2010 on sustainable land farming protection.

In the scope of West Java Province, food problem is still one of the main topics discussed by various parties. This is because West Java has a strategic role as one of the provinces supporting the fulfilment of national food needs, especially rice in Indonesia with its contribution to the fulfilment of national rice needs of about 20% or number two after East Java. On the other hand, regarding the phenomenon of rice in West Java there is no guarantee will be different from national conditions. in the future west java will face difficulties in terms of food security, especially rice.

West Java Province consisting of 27 districts/cities with total population of about 41,483,729 people (the results of the local socio-

economic survey of 2007) poses great potential challenges in the future related to the availability of adequate food for the population.

The economic development of West Java as stated in the Strategic Plan is carried out through the development of six core business, namely: (1) Human Resources, (2) Agribusiness, (3) Maritime Business, (4) Tourism, (5) Manufacturing Industry, 6) Other service industries. The efforts done in increasing the economic growth and purchasing power of the people are by increasing productivity and increasing investment in the leading sectors (6 core business), including the Agribusiness sector which is food industry-based business and it is one of the core business in West Java.

2. Method

This research was conducted by using empirical juridical approach, which is oriented to holistic study, that is the science of law get the assistance of related discipline. The analysis of the research object was conducted through legal analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

Certainly, Leaving the Food Security system is not a wise choice, but Indonesia with strong character as an agrarian country also needs to put forward the Food Sovereignty system considered more suitable to be applied in Indonesia. Therefore, it requires a model which is capable of integrating the Food Security system with Food Sovereignty system projected to realize Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency characterized by the alignment to the achievement of the condition of a prosperous Indonesian farmer with justice.

The results of this research are projected to be useful: a) For farmers, farmers are treated as subjects in the development of the food sector, so that there may be significant and equitable welfare improvements; b) For food-based industries, with achieving sustainable self-sufficiency in food, the significant efficiency will be gained as the value of imports of food raw materials whose industrial activity declines can be met by domestic food products; c) For the Government, the government obtains a holistic study as the material for drafting legislation (Laws, Government Regulations, Regional Regulations) in the field of development of the National Food System of Indonesia; and d) For Stakeholders, other stakeholders get clarity on the

direction of food sector development which sides with the farmers in an effort to get closer to achieving the idealism of Food Sovereignty system within reasonable limits and can be in synergy with Food Security system.

At least, the concept of Food Security includes 4 aspects, namely sufficiency, access, security, and time. With these aspects, food security is viewed as a system, which is a series of three main components of food availability and stability, food accessibility and food utilization.

The Implementation of Food Security System in Indonesia is built based on industrial agriculture and free trade developed under the World Trade Organization (Market Oriented) system, and it applies the principle that all of the people have access to adequate food, so that the Government does not intervene market or it is difficult for government to intervene the market, finally Food sector is controlled by Food Producers. Consequently, the condition of farmers becomes worse, weak, helpless, and poor.

Normatively, this research is based on the mandate of the 1945 Constitution (the fourth amendment result), Article 33 Paragraph (4) which affirms: "The organisation of the national economy shall be conducted on the basis of economic democracy upholding the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, continuity, environmental perspective, self-sufficiency, and keeping a balance in the progress and unity of the national economy."

The member of the Formulating Team who proposed the use of the term fair efficiency in Article 33 Paragraph (4), explained that: "Economic efficiency has been changed into social efficiency, with justice as its benchmark. Thus, it is no longer a market equilibrium, but a social equilibrium. In the words of fair efficiency, the transformed efficiency of economic-centric (liberal neoclassical) value becomes social efficiency toward the meaning of social-justice and societal welfare, which is directly related to the meaning and the 5th principle of Pancasila, social justice for all Indonesians."

⁹ Related to the term economic democracy contained in Article 33 Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution, Sri Edi Swasono (2018: 20) explains that: "The most important elements of economic democracy are economic participation and economic emancipation. Participation requires all parties to be involved, and emancipation affirms each other to be equal and as a cooperating brother, based on the humanistic credo of the brotherhood of men. Economic democracy in corporations is defined as broader

involvement in decision making which includes not only share holders but also stake holders, and economic democracy opposes concentration or ownership oligarchy and expands joint ownership of the entire common bond spectrum. "

In Article 33 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stipulated that: " The economy shall be organized as a common endeavour based upon the principles of. The family sytem"

Sri Edi Swasono (2018: 29-30) gives meaning to the word "organized" in Article 33 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, namely: "organized (in the context of economic order and economic system), means that the economy should not follow market mechanisms and powers. Imperatively, it should not follow the will and the taste of the market. Thus, the role of the State is not only to intervene, but to organize the form, and to structure as well, in order to realize togetherness and family principles and to ensure social justice for all Indonesian people. National development should not refer to the will of the market and the taste of the market, especially the market instinct (greed) of the market, but instead it should be drafted by the State. "

WidjojoNitisastro (in the paper of Emil Salim, 1965) supported Bung Karno's opinion that liberal practices in development must be completely eradicated (in Sri Edi Swasono, 2018: 35). In its development, the analysis of Pancasila Economy was proposed by Mubyarto (Prisma Magazine, January 1981), Mubyarto&Budiono (FE UGM, 1981), and Abdul Madjid& Sri Edi Swasono (DewanHankamnas / UI Press, 1981). There is an issue of academic hegemony, the problem is the dominance of, Western economy, often referred to as Smithian economics which is neoclassical or competitive mainstream economics, and the liberal capitalistic influences the preparation of syllabuses of the economic teaching.

Concerning Pancasila Economic System, Sri Edi Swasono (2018: 39) asserts that: Pancasila economic system is a constitutional economic system. In other words, it should be in accordance with the imperative message of the constitution, that is we must transform the colonial economy into a national economy. Therefore, Indonesian independence rejects liberalism and capitalism. the economy must be organized and it should not follow the market's will, Indonesia's national economy should be based on planning which is state driven and the mechanisms of market driven should be in conformity with state plans. "

Further, Sri Edi Swasono (2018: 61-65) asserts that: "For Pancasila economy should prioritize people democracy, the market must give priority and pay attention to the will of People not the investors. Market democracy should not displace people democracy. The development should displace poverty. It should not displace the poor people Subsidies and protection should no longer be interpreted as market inefficiency but national economic empowerment, people empowerment, and the social rights of society. The competition must be reduced as synergistic concours. National development is the increase of income per capita, the process of expanding the capability of the people, the process of increasing economic added value and social value added, the process of increasing the ownership (wealt) of the people based on the principle of national togetherness in accordance with the doctrine of economic democracy in Triple-Co conception which includes co-ownership, co-responsibility, and co-determination. "

At least Food Sovereignty System has the following characters: 1) Right of the Nation on Food; 2) Carrying Local Market; 3) Determining the Most Suitable Food System; 4) Core Organization through Democratic Social Movement; 5) Farmers Empowerment.

The character of the nation rights on food implies that the issue of Food is a matter of Human Rights (HAM). Thus, the State is obliged to meet the food needs of its citizens.

The character of carrying the local market implies the existence of a firm alignment on the effort to empower and promote the local market.

The character of determining the most suitable food system implies the existence of independence in determining the most suitable food system to be applied in Indonesia.

The character of core organization through the democratic social movement implies that in striving for the achievement of welfare for farmers, it should be done in an organized manner and in a democratic manner based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The character of farmers empowerment implies that in the Food Sovereignty system, Farmers are placed as subjects of food sector development demanding the increase of knowledge, the increase of skills, and the improvement of farmers welfare

Improving the development of food security directed at food sovereignty achievement (Food Research Team IPSK-LIPI, 2001: 7-9) has become increasingly prominent in recent years. Development of food security must be directed at

efforts to increase food self-sufficiency as a transition step towards the achievement of food sovereignty. Government through Food Policy and Strategy 2010-2014 has mentioned the development of food diversification and stabilizing food security through a comprehensive approach, namely: 1) to ensure the availability of domestic food-based production; 2) Increased productivity through incentives for farmers; 3) Modern, efficient, environmentally friendly and sustainable agriculture. As a matter of fact, the policy implicitly leads to efforts to strengthen food security based on independence and diversification of domestic production, and the creation of a conducive farming climate, and to maintain the sustainability of agricultural development. Therefore, the strong food security paradigm should not only achieve the conditions of food fulfilment but should be directed to the fulfilment of food needs independently based on local food sources as well, and through the creation of a conducive farming climate, and the welfare of farmers. The condition of food security and food self-sufficiency should not only provide a macro picture of the food conditions in Indonesia but it should clearly describe the micro-condition up to the level of householder as well. Of course, food sovereignty absolutely will not be met by any State when a State is unable to produce all types of food commodities, due to the limited potential of its agricultural resources. Nevertheless, the effort to achieve food self-sufficiency is an important step towards achieving the ideal conditions of food sovereignty. Food independence to meet domestic food needs can be achieved by reducing or minimizing dependence on imported food. Efforts to provide food by developing a system of food production, institutions, and local culture can not be separated from the principle of food sovereignty itself. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food sovereignty is the right to have food regularly, permanently and freely, both free of charge and purchased with sufficient quantity and quality, and it fits with the cultural traditions of the people who consume them. Therefore, there is criticism of the concept of food security expressed by the government, because it does not consider the ability of a country to produce and distribute the main food fairly to the people. The practice of widespread exports of cheap and highly subsidized agricultural products to these underdeveloped countries tends to be allowed, even it is encouraged in the name of free trade or liberalization of agriculture sustained by developed countries. Such condition affects the

understanding of food sovereignty which should be interpreted to uphold the right of the community as a whole to produce, to distribute, and to meet food needs above all other interests. Food sovereignty should provide flexibility to farmers as producers to determine choice independently and without coercion in developing food resilience and independence in accordance with the capacity and potential of local agricultural resources owned, so that farmers are able to increase production and welfare. Of course, the role of the government is still needed as a regulator and facilitator of needs in the agricultural sector through various policy instruments, regulations, and food programs supporting the food sovereignty effort.

Some Principles of Food Sovereignty are as follows (IPSK-LIPI Food Research Team, 2001: 18-19): 1) to respect and to strengthen traditional wisdom and local knowledge in producing local food agriculture as the foundation of sustainable food production system; 2) to recognize and to respect the distinctive culture in choosing and consuming food and the right to self-determine what will be eaten in sufficient quantity which is nutritious and safe; 3) The sovereign villagers in determining the policies and strategies of their own production, distribution and consumption of food, especially to prioritize the increase of various food production in order to fulfil the food of all villagers; 4) The poor and under-served families in the village are given priority to access various productive sources (land, water, forests, technology, seeds and capital).

The integration model of food security system and food sovereignty resulted in Indonesian Food System. For its implementation, it can be done through the institution of Public Order for Food known in the International Civil Law (HPI). Public Policy Institution is a form of Government intervention in the act of civil law containing foreign elements, in order to keep the authority of the principles and norms of the national law concerning the life of the people under the powers of the State (public interest) to realize the welfare of the community.

Sudargo Gautama (1987: 133-135) asserts that: "Only if the actual foreign law is to be used in accordance with the provisions of our own international civil law, foreign law affecting the life of the people under the powers of the State related to sectors of production which are important, for exceptions, the foreign law may be ruled out. This Public Policy institution should only be used as a shield not to violate this foreign

law. In other words, its function is only defensive and as protection.

The objectives of the Public Policy are: 1) independence of food production, distribution, and spare system; 2) diversity of food consumption the Indonesian people; 3) farmer sovereignty over seeds and technology; 4) farmers participation empowerment in formulating food sector policy; 5) human rights approach for food; 6) government proportional intervention to market; 7) synchronization and harmonization of food sector legislation regulations.

If the seven objectives of the Public Policy can be implemented properly and consistently, it is believed that Indonesia will be able to realize Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency eventually.

4. Conclusion

The Indonesian Food System Model is the result of integration of Food Security System and Food Sovereignty System. For the establishment of Indonesian Food System, it can be achieved through the goal between realizing Food Self-Reliance. The realization of the Indonesian Food Self-Reliance condition is an elegant middle ground of integration of Food Security System and Food Sovereignty System, which is believed to lead Indonesia to the goal of realizing the Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency.

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7. Biographies

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