The Management Revolution Of Indonesian Agriculture Towards National Food Resilience

Suharno, Kazan Gunawan

Abstract: Until now, Indonesia's National Food Resilience is still in an unstable condition. This condition provides a real picture that there are problems for the Indonesian people in the field of food resilience. Because of the position of the existence of a very strategic region of Indonesia, Indonesia should become a prosperous and independent nation and state in terms of food sources. This study aims to create an Agricultural Governance Revolution towards Indonesia's National Food Resilience. The method used is a Descriptive Analysis by creating a Stock Flow Management Diagram of Food Resilience relating to the context of good governance in agriculture which includes procurement or production, processing, distribution and use or consumption activities. The results showed that the agricultural governance revolution must cover at least 4 aspects, namely; 1) Food availability and resilience, 2) Food distribution, 3) Provision of Food reserves, and 4) Management of Food Resilience. Furthermore, good governance practices must be able to be applied consistently, to principles in partnership terms, as the basis for more open governance in an agricultural governance revolution towards Indonesia's National Food Resilience.

Keyword: Revolution, Agriculture Management, National Food Resilience.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Land (regional land) is a natural resource which is very important in supporting every activity of human life both as a resource that can be processed and as a place to live. Therefore, the existence and ownership of land have always been one of the bases and triggers of the growth of disputes in the life of society, nation and state. The problem of providing land for various human activities at this time is becoming more complex in urban areas and suburban areas that are growing (urban fringe) [9]. Demands for the provision of various facilities lead to increased demand for land, while the supply of vacant land in urban areas is increasingly difficult to obtain. This has led to a shift in the function of agricultural land around urban areas to become residential areas[10], this is what has happened and is experienced by various nations in the world, including in Indonesia. Related to the ownership of the land, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is a vast area that is astronomically and geographically located in a very strategic area. Viewed from an astronomical point of view, what area of Indonesia is in the position: 6° LU (North Latitude) - 11° LS (South Latitude) and between 95° East (East Longitude) - 141° East (East Longitude). In such a landscape / astronomical position shows how Indonesia has a vast territory of sovereignty. The description of the vast territory owned by the Republic of Indonesia is presented in the following astronomical map.

In the astronomical landscape, it means that Indonesia has an area of +1919.000 square kilometers. Meanwhile, if compared with the Western European region which includes/covers an area of 11 (eleven) countries with an area of only 1,500,000 square kilometers. This gives an idea of the size of the territory owned by the Republic of Indonesia. The position as depicted on the map above indicates that the Republic of Indonesia is located in a tropical climate region and is in the eastern hemisphere. Such conditions make Indonesia always exposed to the sun throughout the year. And what is very beneficial from the existence of the region in such a position is that Indonesian territory only occurs or experiences two seasons at a time, namely; dry season and rainy season. Naturally, countries that have a tropical climate are generally overwhelmed with extraordinary fertile nature. Rainfall that is high in the area makes the land fertile. Flora and fauna are also very diverse. In such conditions, the nation and the State of
Indonesia can be able to become one of the Nation and the State of Power in the field of Food in the World [1]. In the landscape as mentioned above, geographically, Indonesia is located between the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The position of Indonesia as such is also very strategic and important concerning the world economy. In this case, Indonesia is at a very strategic intersection of world economic traffic. The geographical position of Indonesia as such is one of the determinants that greatly determine the future of the nation and the State of Indonesia in conducting international relations. If the Indonesian nation is good at utilizing the benefits as stated, then Indonesia will become the control for civilization and the progress of the nations of the World [1]. For the time being the Indonesian nation and state have not been able to take full advantage of these benefits, but in time the Indonesian nation and state will greatly determine and influence important world events, that broad geographical conditions will be a determinant that influences various events more than ever before [2]. In the condition of the regional constellation and the strategic position as described above, there is no reason and not even reasonable for the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia to not become a prosperous and prosperous nation as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. Even more than that, Indonesia must become a world Food buffer zone. However, in reality, what happened and was experienced by all Indonesian people was not as it should be. Food Resilience becomes a worrying problem experienced by this nation repeatedly. The Indonesian nation must depend on other nations to meet national food needs. Moreover, Food price stability is not guaranteed. Food which is the main necessity of life and an important aspect for the welfare and Resilience in the life of the nation and state turns out its supply and existence cannot be predicted. The Indonesian people are always faced with a cycle of worrisome Food problems. In some cases the problem of prices and supplies to meet Food needs, the Indonesian people are forced to depend on supplies from other nations and countries that are no better than Indonesia. The mastery of technology and the science of Food cultivation for the Indonesian people is no less advanced when compared to other nations that are involved in agriculture. But once again meeting Food needs has always been one of the important problems for the Indonesian people who need to repeat every year. Food Resilience for the Indonesian people, in this case, has proven to be very weak and vulnerable. As a result, the Indonesian nation and state became an independent nation and depended on the strength of other nations. By paying attention to the geographical and agronomic position of this country which is very categorical and the mastery of agricultural science and technology as mentioned above, then a temporary conclusion can be drawn that there are fundamental problems regarding agricultural governance that are wrong and must be corrected for the Indonesian nation and state to become sovereign nation and superpower in the preparation of world Food.

1.2. The Problem Statement

Food Resilience as contained in Law Number: 18/2012 concerning Food is "the condition of the fulfillment of Food for the state up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, affordable and not contrary to the religion, beliefs and culture of the community, to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life in a sustainable manner. The problem of availability and Food in resilience experienced by the Indonesian people leads to the increasingly limited production and capacity of national Food production. Such conditions generally occur due to various reasons, including 1) the continued conversion of agricultural land to other uses (non-agricultural use), especially in Java, 2) the declining quality and fertility of the land due to environmental damage, 3) increasingly limited and not of course the availability of water for food production due to forest destruction, and 4) the high level of environmental damage due to climate change and natural disasters so that the quality of the environment and the function of natural protection decreases. Issues related to availability and Food in resilience are becoming increasingly worrying because the demand for Food has continued to increase in line with the increase in population, meeting the needs of industrial raw materials, and the growing use of Food in line with the booming development of tourism in hotels and hospitals. Food resilience becomes a new problem and worsens national Food Resilience conditions due to poverty, limited provision of basic infrastructure in rural areas, the low potential of Food resources, vulnerability of public health in remote areas, and frequent natural disasters in various regions [5]. Supply and price stability, in this case, is an important indicator that shows the quality of the performance of the distribution subsystem and Food order. Some problems related to distribution aspects, namely; the inadequacy of infrastructure and distribution facilities to connect producer locations with consumers in all regions which have caused insecure smooth flow of Food distribution [3]. The real picture of the instability of Food commodity prices in the field occurs in various markets where consumers directly interact with market participants. The report which is published periodically/daily by the Jakarta Food Information Media provides a clear picture that from day to day, month to month, prices of food commodities in the markets always move up and down according to the rhythm of the season and calendar of community activities [6]. Fluctuations in the supply and prices of Food commodities that occur in markets in the Jakarta area from time to time as they are issued on a day-to-day basis [3] are as shown in the following Table:
Inadequate Food distribution facilities and infrastructures hamper physical access and have the potential to trigger price increases, which can reduce the quality of food consumption. The uneven smoothness of the distribution process is also detrimental to producers because, in addition to expensive marketing costs, agricultural products are commodities that are easily shrinkage and are damaged [7]. Apart from that, price volatility is burdensome for farmers. With the seasonal nature of production, falling prices at harvest tend to harm farmers. Conversely, at certain times, Food prices rise and pressure consumers, but the increase in prices is not much enjoyed by farmers as producers. Another problem is the influence of soaring world food prices, for example, rice and soybeans as a result of rising domestic prices due to dependence on Food exports. In the era of regional autonomy, many regional regulations have the effect of physically inhibiting the flow of Food distribution in the form of an increase in the cost of food distribution for the benefit of regional financial income which is ultimately imposed on consumers. Problems related to the Food distribution process include the limited and / or inadequate transportation facilities and infrastructure, uncertain climate conditions (due to unfriendly rainy season conditions, so that many roads are damaged, due to floods, or high sea waves so that they interfere shipping) which can interfere with Food transportation. Technical problems in the distribution process have an impact on the surge in freight costs. The consequence of high freight costs will have an impact on prices at the consumer level will be soaring. Conversely, prices at the producer level will fall. High Food prices cause economic accessibility of consumers to decline. Then the condition of Food Resilience is certainly disturbed [5]. The length of time it takes to transport fresh Food during transportation disruptions, both due to road conditions and weather conditions, will increase the percentage of Food that is damaged. The problem of food scarcity in a region has an impact on Food prices will soar so high that it results in exceeding the inflation rate from a predetermined inflation rate. Even though the government has guaranteed the sufficiency of rice stocks, the adequacy of Food stocks cannot guarantee sufficient Food supplies in the market so that if there are insufficient stocks on the market, the impact on Food prices on the market can soar. Another problem affecting the availability of food in the region is that not all regions, both provincial and district/city, have laid down Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 concerning Food Resilience and the agreement of Governors and Regents at the Regional Session of the 2005 Food Resilience Council into regional operational policies. In the regional session, the Governor and the Regent committed to building regional Food reserves. However, regions still face

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKET LOCATION</th>
<th>The year 2019</th>
<th>Lowest Price (IDR)</th>
<th>Highest Price (IDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senin Market</td>
<td>Jan 13.000</td>
<td>Feb 12.964</td>
<td>March 13.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramuka Market</td>
<td>12.419</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>12.000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>The year 2019</th>
<th>Lowest Price (IDR)</th>
<th>Highest Price (IDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pramuka Market</td>
<td>41.290</td>
<td>24.750</td>
<td>34.516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induk Market</td>
<td>49.523</td>
<td>33.607</td>
<td>39.935</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Lowest Price (IDR)</th>
<th>Highest Price (IDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Induk Market</td>
<td>36.387</td>
<td>31.143</td>
<td>44.194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibubur Market</td>
<td>27.548</td>
<td>24.000</td>
<td>32.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
problems in developing Food reserves, including the lack of a legal umbrella that can coordinate the management of Food reserves at the central, provincial and district/city levels (institutions in the regions that will manage Food reserves, who determines the needs of Food reserves, and how much the amount of the volume of Food reserves will be managed by the province and district/city) and budget allocation for the management of food reserves in the province and district [4].

a. Other problems in the context of supporting distribution, prices, and Food reserves are data and information, human resources and institutions in the provinces and districts / cities that are responsible for the accuracy and management of data related to Food availability, Food prices, and Food reserves in the province / district / cities / villages to be used in formulating policies on distribution, price stabilization and Food supply and the condition of Food reserves in provinces / districts / cities / communities.

b. Institutional and management of Food Resilience as a non-technical aspect, is also one of the determining factors in the realization of Food Resilience [2]. Various problems faced and need to be addressed in a coordinated manner.

c. Understanding and commitment of the local government are still low about the institutions that handle Food Resilience as a Regional Work Unit, and the role and function of the Food Resilience Council (DKP) have not been optimal as a coordinating functional institution in handling Food Resilience in the region.

d. The form of Food Resilience institutions/work units established in provinces and districts/cities does not yet have uniform nomenclature so that the implementation of Food Resilience development is not optimal.

e. The rotation of the leadership of the Regional Work Unit is often done so that Food Resilience management becomes slow.

f. Commitments and concrete steps by local governments are still low to build sustainable Food Resilience.

g. The development of community empowerment models that are supported by local governments has not been carried out on an ongoing basis.

h. The implementation of monitoring and monitoring of Food Resilience programs is less than optimal so that it still needs to be improved, especially in the implementation of programs in provinces and districts/cities.

i. The results of Food Resilience analysis have not been maximally utilized as a basis for program planning and implementation.

j. The availability of communication and information technology that has not been used optimally to support program planning, implementation, and control.

k. Not yet implemented Food Resilience activities by the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Food Resilience.

l. Lack of support from Provincial and District / City APBDs in supporting Food Resilience programs.

1.2. Potential Factor and Challenges

To face various challenges in order to realize a stable national Food Resilience, in fact there are still huge opportunities because there are still enough reliable potential resources available (natural, human, cultural, technological, and financial) that have not been optimally utilized to 1) increase Food availability, handling of vulnerabilities and Food accessibility; 2) developing a Food distribution system, stabilizing Food prices and increasing Food reserves; and 3) developing diversified Food consumption that is diverse, nutritionally balanced, and safe [3]. On the other hand, strengthening the institutional Resilience of government and community Food Resilience has a greater chance of being used in encouraging the achievement of Food Resilience program.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Food Availability

To increase production and availability of food commodities, actually, there are still opportunities and enormous possibilities to be pursued. The existence of opportunities and possibilities is because not all of the natural resource potentials contained in Indonesia's jurisdictions are managed optimally [8]. Related to Food supply and the realization of national Food Resilience, land and water management is the main natural resource that needs to be optimized for producing Food commodities. According to available statistical data, up to the end of 2018, there were around 12,016,777.90 hectares of abandoned land that had not been empowered for farming. Most of the land that has been exploited/has not yet been cultivated island under forest stands. These lands naturally are very potential land to produce Food [6]. The potential of agricultural land spread throughout the provinces in Indonesia and can still be used as a source of national food production. The land that has not been optimized for use when given the support of water resource infrastructure which is one of the strategic activities as a series of important efforts in strengthening national Food Resilience [1]. Therefore, by examining the existing conditions and potentials, strategic policies in the context of strengthening national Food Resilience can be pursued with the following steps:

1) Development of irrigation networks,

2) Management of irrigation networks,

3) Optimization of potential of swamps and groundwater,

4) Increasing water efficiency, and Making artificial rain.
With the potential of diverse natural resources and is supported by the availability of technology in the upstream to downstream fields, provides great opportunities to increase Food production capacity, increase business productivity and efficiency, and increase Food agribusiness. Indonesia is known as a country of "bio-diversity" which is very rich in flora and fauna sepsis. Its biodiversity includes 400 species of fruit-producing plants, 370 species of vegetable-producing plants, 70 species of root crops, and 55 species of spice plants. Others such as corn, sweet potato, cassava, taro, and sago which used to be a staple food in some regions are also no lower in nutritional content than rice and flour [2]. The potential of natural resources that contain various types of biological resources can be used as a source of Food to ensure the availability of community Food evenly and all the time in all regions. The role of developing innovative science and technology in agriculture is very important, meaning that it is a means to facilitate the process of transforming biomass into Food and renewable energy. The development of industrial technology, processing, storage, and post-harvest Food as well as transportation and communication that is very rapid up to remote areas, became an important support for stabilizing Food availability, Food reserves and handling Food resilience [11]. The Food Resilience Agency, which has the task of carrying out the assessment, development, and coordination in the field of strengthening Food Resilience, has the potential and opportunity to encourage the stabilization of Food availability, namely to play a role in (a) increasing coordination in the formulation of production policies, the availability, and handling of Food resilience; (b) improving the system of Food production and availability monitoring to anticipate Food resilience; (c) developing a Food independence program in a Food insecure village; and (d) developing regional and household Food access [12].

2.2. Food Distribution

As described in the front, that the total area of Indonesia is as broad as + 1,919,000 square kilometers, stretching in position: 6° LU (North Latitude) - 11° LS (South Latitude) and between 95° East (Longitude) - 141° East (East Longitude) More than that, the country of Indonesia is an archipelagic country which most of its territory is sea. Based on data from the 2018 Indonesian statistics book, Indonesia had 16,056 in 2017. This number is reduced to 1,448 islands from the previous 17,5504 islands [1]. In such conditions, related to the matter of equal distribution of people’s welfare and national Food Resilience as mandated by the constitution (the 1945 Constitution), the serious problems and challenges that the nation must address are transportation for Food distribution. The smooth running of transportation has strong implications on the smooth distribution of increasing Food Resilience. And vice versa, the lack of transportation can have strong implications on the weakening of Food Resilience which results in disasters of general social resilience. Indonesia as an archipelago that is spread out over a vast area, has a serious challenge to be able to distribute Food promptly so that it is available in sufficient quantities at prices that are affordable to the public and available at any time. Specifically for eastern Indonesia, remote islands and border areas the challenges faced are the less supportive climate, limited facilities/infrastructure that is adequate for transportation, markets and storage facilities, and market information. Even so, the participation of the community in terms of transportation is still very reliable so that the problem of Food distribution to date can still be overcome. Considering the function of Food distribution to date has been carried out by distribution actors in conducting trade and marketing services, the role of the government, in this case, is to provide facilitation in policies that support the availability of facilities and infrastructure of easy and inexpensive distribution, and regulation of production patterns in each region. so that the process of Food distribution from producers to markets and consumers is
carried out smoothly and regularly. The potential of the community and the private sector in providing distribution facilities/infrastructure for services, marketing, transportation, processing, and storage is quite large and varies greatly from small-scale individuals, joint ventures in the form of cooperatives, to large corporations, and multinational. Such conditions need to be continuously maintained and developed their existence [6]. Challenges in a fairer international Food trade, particularly in the application of increasing protection and promotion of Food trade, have a good impact on the distribution of domestic Food. The support of the international community in the framework of reducing poverty and Food in resilience together, which is manifested in the form of alliances between countries in the regional and international regions, can contribute to efforts to increase community Food distribution. On the other hand, the challenges faced in improving the standardization system and quality of Food commodities, as well as the implementation of policy tools that provide incentives and a conducive environment for market participants, will increase the potential and opportunities for developing a Food distribution business, which ensures the stability of Food supply throughout the region from time after time. In this regard, the people and government actually have the potential and opportunity to work together to formulate Food distribution policies, including (a) increasing coordination in formulating policies to support the distribution of cheap and easily affordable Food; (b) improvement of programs and activities that support the development of Food distribution systems through improved monitoring and analysis of Food prices; (c) institutional development of community Food distribution; and (d) development of community and regional government Food reserve systems [13].

2.3. Food Consumption

One of the strengths and weaknesses inherent in the Indonesian people is having a large population. As stated in the Strategic Plan of the National Food Resilience Agency for 2010-2014, Indonesia has ranked 4th in the world in terms of the population projected to have reached 286,076 million. A complete picture of the projected development of the population of Indonesia up to 2019 as contained in the National Food Resilience Statistics is as shown in the Projection graph [3]. The total population of Indonesia in 2015-2019 as follows.

![Projection Diagram of Indonesia's People Population in 2015-2019](image)

By paying attention to the graphic display of the projections of such a large population movement which in 2019 has reached 268,074 million people, we then imagine how much effort must be made to meet the consumption needs of such a large population. Food is the most important basic human need, therefore Food fulfillment is a part of individual human rights. Food is anything that comes from biological sources and water, whether processed or not processed which is intended as food or drink for human consumption including Food additives, Food raw materials and other materials used in the process of preparing, processing and or making Food and drinks (Law No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food). For the provision following what is needed, a hard and comprehensive and serious effort is needed to avoid becoming a disaster for this nation. Poverty and hunger as a direct impact of failures in providing national Food become a real threat to the nation and will further open opportunities for intervention and control by foreign nations by direct or indirect colonization [14]. Food is indeed very important for human life and health as well as the national Resilience of the nation, however, Food also has political, historical value and contributes to international problems. The use of Food as a political weapon by the United States is carried out effectively and planned. Earl Butz, US Secretary of Agriculture, emphasized the role of Food in the arena of foreign policy by saying: "Food is a weapon, it is now one of the principal tools on our negotiating kit" [12]. However, Indonesia, with its wealth of natural resources and mega biodiversity, has enormous potential and opportunities to develop Food diversification. The increasing knowledge that is supported by the development of information technology and public communication strategies, provides opportunities for accelerating the process of increasing awareness of diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe Foods that are expected to change people’s mindsets and consumption
behavior, to achieve good nutritional status [16]. This is a huge opportunity in accelerating the process and expanding the reach of community education efforts, to increase nutrition awareness. Increased development, handling, and supervision of business actors in the Food sector, especially Food SMEs in handling Food Resilience, is expected to increase the supply of diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe Foods. Meanwhile, there are various institutions at the local level in sub-districts and villages, which can become partners for government and non-government organizations, in the context of diversifying Food consumption movements, such as Posyandu, Agricultural Counseling Centers, extension workers from various related agencies, and community institutions. This institution can play an active role in detecting problems and facilitating efforts to improve the quality of food consumption and nutrition improvement [15]. To encourage and synchronize the development of Food Resilience, a Minister of Agriculture Regulation concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture has been made, the Food Resilience Agency as one of the echelons I units of the Ministry of Agriculture. This agency has the duty and function to carry out the assessment, development, and coordination of the field of Food Resilience, together with other relevant agencies in strengthening Food Resilience, especially in increasing the acceleration of Food diversification and strengthening the Food Resilience of the people [8]. The Food Resilience Agency also has the duty and function to encourage the acceleration of consumption and Food safety diversification, which is to play a role in (a) increasing coordination in the formulation of Food Resilience and consumption policies; (b) improvement of programs and activities in the context of developing consumption and Food Resilience through improved monitoring and analysis of Food consumption patterns; and (c) fostering the development of rural institutions in diversifying Food consumption and Food Resilience [1].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Food Resilience Management

The ability of national and regional Food Resilience management is a driving force and driving force in the implementation of strengthening Food Resilience at the national level to the household, which includes on various strategic matters, including:

a. Collaborative network with related central and regional agencies

Some provinces and districts/cities have established Food Resilience Councils and Food Resilience Agencies or work Units that deal with Food Resilience. Along with these institutions, regional autonomy gives full authority to the regions to be more specific and flexible in implementing Food Resilience policies in their regions. For this reason, the Secretariat of the DKP along with a network of supporting Food Resilience and Food Resilience institutions at the central and regional levels needs to be further strengthened to strengthen regional and national Food Resilience programs.

b. Cooperation with the private sector and the community

The new paradigm of development management and governance towards decentralization and community participation can be momentum for strengthening Food Resilience that starts at the household level. On the other hand, as a positive impact of the community education process, it has boosted the level of public awareness of Food safety, quality, halal, and nutrition, as well as growing community awareness to improve Food Resilience at the household level. Proactive information support will encourage effective collaboration between the government, private sector and the community in efforts to strengthen Food Resilience.

c. Community demands for service quality

The implementation of Food Resilience development is related to the protection of businesses and consumers, which are mostly classified as small people who need a fair and responsible protection system that is supported by strict regulations and law enforcement. This can be done by optimally implementing the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) at the provincial and district/city levels.

d. The handling of Food Resilience in the future has become increasingly complex.

Therefore, the management of Food Resilience development must be carried out transparently, productively, effectively, efficiently and accountably, in every management function (planning, implementing, controlling and reporting).

3.2. Alternative Solutions.

Some alternative solutions that can be analyzed and used as guidelines are as follows:

a. Land Optimization

As described in the foregoing discussion, the advantages that are owned by the Indonesian people are to have a very wide area. Moreover, Indonesia’s landscape position is located in the Tropical region with high rainfall and fertile land, suitable for use as agricultural land. As published in the article in Tribun.Com 2019, it was stated that the Republic of Indonesia consists of 17,504 islands with a total land area of up to 1,919,000 square kilometers. In that case, it turns out to be far more extensive than the territory of 11 countries in the European region which only reaches 1,500,000 square kilometers. Meanwhile, the potential for Food preparation especially regarding the area of land owned by the Indonesian people as released by the Indonesian Statistics Bureau in 2018 is 45,294,990.30 ha. The area of land is divided into allotment; rice fields (irrigated and non-irrigated), legal, fields, and land which is temporarily not cultivated.
If we pay close attention, Indonesia in 2018 still has agricultural land which is not and/or has not been used for agricultural business in the area of +12,016,777.90 Ha. With such agricultural land ownership, the problem of availability and affordability, as well as national Food Resilience as programmed by the government actually, is not something that can not be realized. An important thing that must be sought by the government and all Indonesian people is to optimize the use of agricultural land available for agricultural activities, especially in terms of production and procurement of food commodities.

b. Strengthening Food Distribution and Business Administration
National Food production and procurement for the government and the Indonesian people is not a serious problem and cannot be overcome. This is because the land for agricultural activities owned by Indonesia is classified as very large, national Food products produced through agricultural activities by Indonesian farmers are also quite high which if managed properly can be able to meet the needs until the next harvest season. As explained in the foregoing discussion, that the strength of the Indonesian nation and state compared to other countries is that Indonesia has a very wide area. Moreover, the position of Indonesia lies in the tropics with high rainfall and fertile land, suitable for use as agricultural land. Therefore, it is natural that Food commodities, especially rice as the Staple Food of the nation, will be classified as high. From statistical data on Food production in 2018, it is recorded that Food commodities, in this case, the rice that can be produced by Indonesian farmers are +166,034,000 tons. Overall Food production especially Indonesian rice from 2014 to 2018 is as shown in the following Table:
Table 4. Production, Harvested Area and Productivity of Rice in 2014-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Growth per year (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. PADDY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Production (Ton)</td>
<td>70,846</td>
<td>75,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Harvested Area (Ha)</td>
<td>13,797</td>
<td>14,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Productivity (Ku/ Ha)</td>
<td>51,35</td>
<td>53,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. PADDY RICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Production (Ton)</td>
<td>67,102</td>
<td>71,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Harvested Area (Ha)</td>
<td>12,666</td>
<td>13,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Productivity (Ku/ Ha)</td>
<td>52,98</td>
<td>55,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. RICE FIELDS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Production (Ton)</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>3,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Harvested Area (Ha)</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Productivity (Ku/ Ha)</td>
<td>33,11</td>
<td>33,39</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Stock Flow Diagram of Food Resilience Management

Based on Figure 5. Stock Flow Diagram of Food Resilience Management, the problem of Food availability, especially rice for the Indonesian people can be solved optimally if the distribution mechanism which is often not smooth can become smooth by overcoming obstacles due to various reasons, among others; traffic congestion on the
availability of the transport fleet and inadequate infrastructure traffic. And therefore, it is necessary to make various efforts to reform and improve so that distribution becomes smooth. Improvement and improvement as intended must be managed as well as possible following the rules and principles of appropriate and professional management. Thus, the improvement and improvement efforts become planned, controlled and controlled towards the desired goal. Food trade system, in this case, is the end of the chain of Food Resilience activities as shown in Figure 5. In this node, the quality of Food is proven. In a well-managed and professionally managed Food trade system, the existence and availability of Food commodities are guaranteed. Likewise, Food prices are controlled and affordable by the people’s purchasing power.

### 3.3. The Agricultural Governance Management Revolution.

Governance is a compound word from the word governance which means rules or regulations, and governance which means controlling, managing everything. Furthermore, compound governance is generally interpreted as a rule in managing or controlling everything. Thus, if governance is juxtaposed with the word agriculture, the meaning that develops is the rule in taking care of everything or cases related to agricultural activities. As it is understood that in agriculture will involve various activities, among others; activities of producing agricultural commodities, processing of agricultural products, distribution of agricultural products. In discussions at various academic forums, the word governance is aligned with the word governance, which has a very important meaning and role in ensuring the achievement of the most basic objectives of an entity including entities engaged in the procurement/production and distribution and use or consumption of agricultural commodities. UNDP (United Nations Development Program) defines governance as a process, regulation, or the result of interaction between the legislative, executive, civil society (civil society), the court, and the community which is then called the stakeholders in certain areas. In this case, governance is interpreted as the embodiment of power in the economic, political and administrative fields to manage a country at all levels. World Bank defines governance from several sides. On the one hand, governance is defined as formal and informal rules governing the public area, especially in the decision-making process. Besides, governance is also defined as “The capacity of the government to design, formulate, and implement policies and impose penalties on violators”. From the definition of governance (governance) stated above, shows how important attention to inter-relations between the parties in making decisions, planning, preparing, implementing and evaluating each process and phase of disaster management. Specifically, from social science studies, the interrelations of the parties themselves can be studied as an embodiment of social reality and the phenomenon of social action. Concerning the context of good governance in agriculture which includes procurement or production, processing, distribution, and use or consumption of agricultural commodities, there must be at least 3 (three) principles in the most basic governance in interrelations of the parties referred to, namely: transparency, participation, and accountability. Transparency, in this case, involves the disclosure of public information as the main foundation of good governance in the administration of agriculture and the management of yields and distribution to the needy. Participation in this program is intended to ensure the involvement of all parties related to the subject matter of this activity, primarily the community as the main beneficiaries of the rehabilitation-reconstruction agenda and program. Accountability in the sense of all parties must be able and must be accountable for decisions and actions are taken. Good governance practices must at least be able to apply the three as mentioned above. The consistent application of these principles has come to be referred to as the Partnership as the basis for more open governance. The implementation of good agricultural governance in agricultural activities for the government and the Indonesian people as a whole is essentially intended to realize the existence of National Food Resilience. As secured in Law number: 18/2012 concerning Food that Food Resilience is “The condition of the fulfillment of Food for the state up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, and affordable and not contrary to the religion, beliefs and culture of the community, to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life in a sustainable manner”. Such conditions regarding Food are expected to be realized by the government and all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia through good agricultural governance. Food availability and price stability of Food commodities, in this case, is one of the main indicators that must be realized in the national Food Resilience program. With the implementation of good agricultural governance, it is expected that all problems related to meeting people’s Food needs can no longer be found in the lives of Indonesian citizens. Thus it means that the cycle of weakening Food commodity prices in the harvest season to exceed / lower than the cost of production at the farm level and soaring prices beyond the reasonable limit until almost unaffordable by consumers no longer occurs. All efforts and efforts to realize National Food Resilience as mandated by the Constitution / Basic Law and Law Number: 18 of 2012 concerning Food wins have been sought by the Government and the Related Parties. However, efforts to realize the National Panhandle Strength have not been able to achieve the results as expected. Fluctuations in prices and scarcity of Food commodities are a problem that continues and continues to recur. With the existence and repetition of unfavorable conditions as explained above and awareness and responsibility to realize the mandate of the Constitution and the Law in the context of improving the welfare of all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia as an independent, independent and dignified nation, a comprehensive governance revolution must be made to governance Agriculture that has been going on all this time. One of the important and fundamental things that must first be developed and developed in all members of the Indonesian people / nation and the government especially in this case the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade is that farming which is one of the nodes in agricultural governance must be made as a collective...
effort in corporate form involving all actors of production and parties related to production activities as well as all actors of distribution of food commodities. It must be realized that the weak point of agricultural governance that has existed and has occurred so far is that agricultural governance is implemented and managed by the farmer himself. Such conditions certainly have several opportunities for vulnerability from upstream to downstream. Certain parties who are not responsible for trying to break through every opportunity of the vulnerability for the benefit of themselves and their groups. In this case, the producers (farmers) and consumers are both in a disadvantageous and even disadvantaged position. The series of activities in the agricultural governance revolution that must be carried out subsequently by the Government and the Indonesian people are mapping the area and carrying out assistance and education in the context of establishing a corporate institution in a particular area prepared to oversee agricultural governance by involving all stakeholders in the area concerned. and all parties concerned.

4. CONCLUSION
The government, in this case, has the role and function of being an inspirator and facilitator in forming a corporation to implement good governance as the most important part of realizing national Food Resilience. An important role that must also be carried out by the Government, in this case, is alignments in providing guarantees of protection and guidance for the existence and continuity of the programs implemented. As an inspirator and facilitator as well as guarantor of the continuation of the Agricultural Governance Revolution program in the context of realizing national Food Resilience, the next activity that must be carried out by the government is to carry out socialization, assistance and education to foster a spirit of coordination to the community members, especially local agricultural actors and stakeholders and all parties concerned, related to. In the case that a corporation has been formed as an institution that is given the authority to oversee the implementation of agricultural governance in one region (for example the territory of a Regency) in accordance with the results of studies and mapping, then everything concerning the activities of procurement / production, processing and distribution of commodities / agricultural products further managed by the corporation. Corporations formed by stakeholders and all relevant parties in the local area and therefore become a common property must be able to prepare resources and everything needed for the corporation to carry out its roles and functions properly from capital, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, processing facilities results, warehouse and transportation / distribution facilities and sales mechanism. Subsequently, overall agricultural governance is carried out by members or citizens of the corporation and all relevant parties. Thus, the opportunities for certain parties who usually take advantage of exploiting the economic weaknesses of the peasants are limited, which in turn is closed. The government, in this case, must continue to carry out its role and function as an inspiration and facilitator as well as a guarantor for the sustainability of the Agricultural Governance Revolution program. If this can be done by the contractor, then the problems related to agricultural governance will be gradually resolved. Food availability and affordability can be guaranteed death. Farmers and consumers of Food needs become secure and protected.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

DR. Ir. Suharno, MM.
Major General TNI (Retired)
Deputy Chairman of RKIH Indonesia.

Master Graduated in The Field of Management, STML 1995, and received his Ph.D./ Doctor at the Jakarta State University, UNJ Jakarta 2006. He leads the research activities in the National Food Resilience, Science and Technology.