

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY: APPLIED BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESEARCH

2021, Vol. 2, No. 11, 1250 – 1258

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.02.11.17>

Research Article

The Increasing of Human Resources quality Through Food Security in Semarang City (A Study of Legal Anthropology)

Emy Handayani^{1*}, Satrio Adi Wicaksono²

¹Faculty of Law Diponegoro University Semarang Indonesia

²Indonesia Open University

Article history:

Submission November 2021

Revised November 2021

Accepted November 2021

**Corresponding author:*

E-mail:

emyfhundip@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Development of food security has a strategic meaning in development in an area through its human resources, in accordance with Constitution number 18 of 2012 concerning food, that the provincial, district/city and/or village governments determine the type and amount of certain food reserves according to the consumption needs of the local community. The Human Development Index (HDI) also states that three factors determine the Human Development Index, namely education, health, and economy, so the quality of human resources is very influential and has an important role in developing and managing food so that a synergistic relationship between various aspects of the food security development in a region is needed.

In this study, improving the quality of human resources in the city of Semarang in terms of the Anthropological Study of Law on food security, the method used through a normative juridical approach that is the law conceptualized as a normative symptom in legislation with the legal anthropological approach, the population in this study is the Department of Agriculture Semarang City with samples of food products in improving the quality of its human resources.

The results of this study comes through the Empirical Legal Anthropology approach, the support of strong and effective food institutions can spur growth, development and improvement of food, the nutritional status improvement of the community is very influential in improving the quality of human resources in increasing intelligence and the performance of human resources in determining future growth as one of strengthening local food security in the city of Semarang. With the availability of high quality human resources characterized by a strong physical, strong mental, excellent health and mastering science and technology can support the development of the city of Semarang.

How to cite:

Handayani, E. & Wicaksono, S. A. (2021). The Increasing of Human Resources quality Through Food Security in Semarang City (A Study of Legal Anthropology). *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. 2(11), 1250 – 1258. doi: 10.11594/ijmaber.02.11.16

Keywords: Legal Anthropology, Food security, Semarang City, Human Resources

Background

Food Security is a strategy for food stability in achieving food security, it cannot rely solely on exclusive roles, but must involve various cross-sectoral dimensions and must be implemented by elements of government, businessmen and society together or integrated, supported by institutions. Integrated food security between institutions, between programs, and between the center and the regions.

Basically, food is concerning the life of the community, both producers (farmers) and consumers so that the community and state officials have the right to determine (Darwanto, 2010) their food security system independently. In the classical Maltusian theory, food sufficiency is related to aspects of production/availability of food with population.

Methodology

In this study, the juridical normative approach method is used, namely the law is conceptualized as a normative symptom in the legislation related to food security in Semarang City and is combined with the approach in Legal Anthropology in examining the problems to be studied. The population of this research is the Agriculture Office of Semarang City with samples of food products in improving the quality of human resources, Source of data used:

- a) Primary Legal Materials, namely regulations on food security and their implementation, namely Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food, Law No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food, Government Regulation No.68 of 2001, and World Food Summit of 2002.
- b) Secondary Legal Materials, namely writings, magazines, and books related to the object under study.

Data Analysis using qualitative analysis in accordance with the provisions of normative legal research, without forgetting the real law (legal anthropological study).

Results and Discussion

Food Security as Quality Improvement of Human Resources in Semarang City (Legal Anthropology Study)

Food Security is a strategy for food stability in achieving food security. It cannot rely solely on exclusive roles, but it must involve various cross-sectoral dimensions and must be implemented by elements of government, businessmen and society together or integrated, supported by institutions. Integrated food security between institutions, between programs, and between the center and the regions.

Basically, food is concerning the life of the community, both producers (farmers) and consumers so that the community and state officials have the right to determine their food security system independently. In the classical Maltusian theory, food sufficiency is related to aspects of production / availability of food with population.

Food Security is the synergistic capability of local resources and human resources in the context of realizing independence in local food consumption, so that it will create good and healthy quality in local food products in Semarang City without forgetting the existence of local food wisdom which is an unwritten rule, which is a reference for society in various lives, including:

- a) Regulations concerning relationships between human beings in social interactions between individuals and groups, for example hierarchies in government and customs, rules of marriage between clans, manners in everyday life.
- b) Regulations concerning the relationship between humans and nature, or animals, plants which aim to conserve nature.
- c) Rules concerning human relationships with the unseen, for example God and unseen spirits.

This second principle is local wisdom (Atmosudiro, 2010) which is closely related to the food aspect, especially local food. In this case, the local food wisdom of farmers cannot be sep-

arated from their knowledge about food according to the season with pranatamangsa (farming) carried out by the people of Yogyakarta. So that local wisdom in dealing with nature causes local (traditional) food resources to be cultivated wisely, as of the problem of food shortages can be properly avoided.

One of the indicators in assessing the quality of food consumed by the community is the Expectant Food Pattern, which is a good food pattern and fulfills the nutritional needs of the body, both in terms of quantity and variety, sourced from local food, both from plants, livestock and fisheries.

Semarang City Government accommodates the interests of producers as food providers and consumers as objects of food security, in this case are farmers. In the effort of food security, farmer groups are an important part of the success of food security. Through food diversification, agricultural institutions have an important role in encouraging the community to utilize natural potentials in order to fulfill their food needs. Food diversification basically has two main dimensions, namely (Adnyana, 2005):

- a) Variety of consumption patterns to fulfill the quality and balanced nutritional needs (containing carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins),
- b) Diversity of food sources for each type of nutrition, protein sources can be obtained from animals, fish and vegetables and are site specific.

Food Security as an improvement in the quality of human resources in Semarang City (Study of Legal Anthropology) focuses (pemikiran peneliti, 2013) on the focus of an empirical approach in legal anthropology where in the subject and object of food security, there are realities of farmer life and farmer mentality as a strong buffer for food security in Semarang City. It is supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure for food supply and food availability at affordable prices so that food independence or food sovereignty can be achieved.

According to Krisnamurti, (2003) food independence to meet domestic food needs can be achieved by reducing or minimizing depend-

ence on imported food, so that food self-sufficiency can be realized in terms of self-reliance, namely dependence on food availability as a measure of food security through food self-sufficiency.

Solid food security needs to be supported by food diversification (Khaeron, 2012), which means that it demands a variety of consumption patterns and good quality.

Food diversification is a concept or policy made by the Semarang City Government because it is an alternative substitute for food sources other than rice, thereby strengthening the local food security of Semarang City.

In realizing strong food security according to Maleha and Sutanto (2006), are:

- a) Competitiveness, characterized by the level of efficiency, quality, price and cost of production as well as the ability to break through the market, increase market share, and provide professional services.
- b) Committed, characterized by the development of productive businesses that involve the wider community with business opportunities, employment opportunities and enjoying additional value (income).
- c) Sustainable, characterized by the ability to increase the capacity of food resources which is getting bigger from time to time which will make the community more prosperous both economically, socially and environmentally.
- d) Decentralized, which means that economic activities are determined by the community who do something with the conditions of their territory based on comparative advantage and the aspirations of the local community.

The development of food security must be directed at empowering the community, especially those involved in agricultural systems and processes, especially farmers, if the mentality of the farmers is strong, various stimulations are given (capital, tools and technology) will be responded responsively by farmers, and processed into strong strengths. They create pride and self-esteem as farmers and make food more conducive. This situation will place farmers in a trusted role in supporting food security, so that with the formation of a sustaina-

ble agricultural performance system that supports food availability both in terms of quality and quantity and types of food with better quality.

The policy/consolidation of food security is formulated in line with global issues agreed upon by the World Food Summit in 2002 (World Food Summit-Five years later: WFS-fyl), namely achieving food security for everyone and eradicating hunger around the world.

So that policies related to efforts to food self-sufficiency include:

- a) Policies that have a very positive impact in the short term, (input subsidies and increases in output prices and food trade including distribution interventions)
- b) Policies that are very positive for the long term (technological change, extensification, food security safety nets, infrastructure investment, as well as macro, education and health policies)
- c) policies that encourage domestic production growth:
 - Improving the quality of intensification, expanding the area, improving irrigation networks, providing production facilities that are affordable to farmers, giving production incentives through the application of input and output price policies,
 - Development of harvest and post-harvest technology to reduce yield and loss
 - Development of new types of varieties with high productivity for commodities with good market prospects.

Improving the quality of human resources, related to the provision of healthy and quality human resources in increasing productivity and high competitiveness based on the development of food security with dimensions in each integrated, measurable and sustainable sector.

To achieve high food security sustainably, there are several ways must be taken:

a) Equal Access to Resources

Poor farmers are given access to land and water, capital, labor, extension training and technology.

b) Access to Food

The household welfare of food crop farmers is relatively low and tends to decrease, greatly determines the position of

food security. The welfare factor in the empirical approach to legal anthropology describes several factors (KrisnaMurthi, 2005) that farmers do not have productive factors, land tenure is getting narrower and continues to be converted, production infrastructure such as water, electricity, roads and telecommunications are inadequate, market structures are unfair and exploitative due to weak bargaining power, inability or the ignorance of farmers.

c) Women and Food Security

According to FAO (2004), the key role of women as producers and providers of food and a very decisive role in building household food security has not received serious attention from the Government.

d) Food Availability and Food Distribution

Food farmers can carry out business consolidation (Adnyana et al., 2000) through the application of corporate management according to the agreement of the corporate group members. Increasing food availability is pursued through increasing productivity by applying technology, both conventional and biotech. Expansion of the planting area can be carried out by increasing the planting index as well as utilization of idle land and opening of new land, especially in the outside of Java.

e) Affordable prices

Households are increasingly affordable for food prices.

f) Healthy Food Ingredients

The achievement of the hope food pattern is based on the contribution of energy, both absolute and relative, to fulfill nutritional needs in quantity, by taking attention into social, economic, cultural, religious and taste aspects which are manifested as balanced (Adnyana, 2005) food consumption and nutrition as indicators of a healthy consumption pattern.

In improving the quality of human resources, it has two aspects, namely:

a) Quantity aspects

Regarding the number of human resources. The strength of human resources without being accompanied by good quality will be a burden to the organization.

b) Quality aspects

Regarding the quality of human resources concerning abilities, both physical abilities and non-physical abilities (intelligence and mental).

Improving the quality of human resources is one of the main requirements. Because the quality of human resources involves two aspects, namely: physical aspects (physical quality) and non-physical aspects (non-physical quality) which involve the ability to work, think, and have other skills.

Local food security in Semarang City is very much needed in the context of developing human resources through food estates. The food estate program is an option in overcoming food problems, because food estate is a breakthrough mode of production that is implemented to pursue an increase in local food needs in the city of Semarang to actualize food security in Indonesia

Food Security Policy in Semarang City

In general, the state policy regarding agriculture is very clearly stated in the constitution. However, it is not easy to describe and apply in every food policy implemented by the Semarang City Government, because in its application all parties often have different interpretations in terms of strategies to achieve goals "for the greatest prosperity of the people".

If the construction of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution does not place Indonesia's natural resources as economic goods with market factors and logic that are more decisive, it will have another problem, namely that natural resources including food are treated as economic goods through supply and demand in terms of production, distribution and consumption.

According to Ardhian, et al, Indonesian agriculture faces two major challenges, namely (Ardhian, et al., 2007): First, overcoming development problems such as alleviating poverty, strengthening food security and supporting rural economies.

Second, responding to changes in the strategic environment, especially the effect of the changes dynamics in the global economic order that lead to free markets.

The ability to respond to these two interrelated challenges is very much dependent on the

government's efforts to develop policies and development in the agricultural sector, especially to strengthen agriculture from the pressures of the waves of change associated with the impact of free markets.

In the research results, it is hoped that the Semarang City Government will pay attention to several principles of food security policies including:

- a) Semarang City Government needs to be aware of the importance of paying attention to food security issues in its region.
- b) The need for appreciation of costs, benefits, and impacts on regional development and the national program to increase food security in the regions to policy makers in the regions.
- c) Semarang City Government needs to formulate plans and strategies to deal with food security problems in the regions.
- d) It is necessary to develop a vehicle for exchanging informations and experiences in dealing with food security problems among local governments.

Semarang City Government in food security also provides a strategy to achieve food security, through several things that can help to implement the strengthening and development of food security in the city of Semarang through superior food products consumed by the public in Semarang City.

Semarang City Government in the direction of food security policy in Semarang City, as follows:

- a) Strengthening food security through a systematic, continuous and integrated process in the food security system that has roots in the strength of the people of Semarang City and the wisdom of local culture to face the challenges and needs of local food in Semarang City. For example, the results of research in Semarang City have high potential for diversity of local food sources, such as sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), taro (*colocasia esculenta*), sago (*metroxylon sp*) and maize which are developed as highly nutritious processed food ingredients and as a food main source to support food security in actualizing local food self-sufficiency in the city of Semarang.

- b) Realizing sustainable food security at the family level (Maxwel: 1996), namely: First, food sufficiency as the number of calories needed for an active and healthy life. Second, access to food as the right to produce, buy or exchanging food or receiving as a gift. Third, resilience as a balance between vulnerability, risk and social security. Fourth, the time function of food security is chronic, transitional or cyclical.
- c) Food security in improving the quality of human resources is the fulfillment of adequate, nutritious, and sufficient food consumption for the formation of quality human resources. From an empirical approach it greatly affects food quality, where humans that consumed food nutrition with better quality will produce good output in meeting human food needs, especially the people of Semarang City.

In the legal anthropological approach, the linkage of relevant facts in the people of Semarang city to realize an increase in food quality and good nutrition will be able to provide policy directions made by the Semarang City Government through human food policies. In this case is the people of Semarang City can live their lives properly. In accordance with article 27 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "every citizen has the right to a decent job and livelihood." Thus, humans have a very large influence either as policy actors or an indicator of food security success. The better the management of food security in the Semarang City will produce human resources who have high intelligence abilities and are able to operate everything with technology in accordance with the times, so that human resources are used as a determining factor in managing food security properly, because of the quality of food. Human resources greatly affects the processes and results of agricultural and food production where ecological agriculture within the framework of the local food system will be able to increase farmers' control in realizing local food security in Semarang City through increasing production and provision of good food for consumption by the people of Semarang City, so that it can provide an increase the quality of human resources towards

strengthening local food security in an empirical approach to Legal Anthropology, where the empirical approach looks at facts / events that are relevant in the life of the community, both farmers, the people of Semarang City, and the City Government Semarang synergizes with each other in realizing sustainable food security and can provide good output for the development of local food security in the city of Semarang, through increasing the fulfillment of food consumption needs that are nutritionally balanced, safe and halal for those who consume food products that is produced with good quality, safe, high quality, and have good food nutrition that can provide an increase in the quality of human resources in fulfilling food nutrition and can strengthen local food security and local food independence in Semarang City, in other words that food fulfillment is the most basic human need which is very much determined by human development.

To maintain food security in Semarang City, the government may import if it is considered a rational choice from an economic and humanitarian perspective, but it would be much better if it is based on strong local food security in Semarang City, efforts will continue to be made to maintain the strengthening of Semarang City local food security, where in the Legal Anthropology approach, the existence of local food that is identical to local wisdom comes from local food sources. Local Indonesian products including cassava, tubers, gembili, taro, sweet potato, corn and others that have more complete nutrition than rice, and the existence of such food sources must be monitored and controlled in terms of price and quantity, because external products will be very difficult to control. So that, with the right policies from the Semarang City Government, food commodities of good quality and affordable prices are realized.

The need to import can be carried out if there is a lack of supply in the city of Semarang. If the food policies designed and stipulated by the Semarang City Government are not realized seriously and are not consistently implemented properly, it will result in the directions and objectives of the Semarang City food security policy which having a bad significant impact for the decrease of Human Resources quality.

Importing food products from other countries does not mean that the region / Semarang City is imposing itself to meet its food needs. This is an alternative that is seen as part of strengthening food security in Semarang City, as a reference for obtaining a healthy life with food acceptance requirements in accordance with local values or culture.

Food diversification is part of efforts to strengthen food security, although not directly. All types of food, whether originating from plants, livestock or fish, are essential in a food security system. The more various types of food consumed, the stronger the food security.

The Semarang City Government is obliged to ensure the adequacy of food in quantity and quality as well as price stability and to guarantee an increase in the income of the people of Semarang City based on the Food Policy in Semarang City.

In implementing its food policy diversification of food in accordance with the direction of food policy, the Semarang City Government explores the potential of agricultural products, in this case food products that are suitable for consumption by the people of Semarang City and are safe, have good food nutrition, thus strengthening the development of food product innovations, to encourage an increase in food sources for food products produced by human resources in order to strengthen food security in the city of Semarang.

Apart from the existence of Food Diversification, the Semarang City Government plays a role in empowering farmers as agricultural implementers by preserving food agriculture sustainably in accessing food that has a strategic position in food security.

The ability to buy will give them the freedom to choose various foods (freedom to choose) to meet their nutritional adequacy. The policy option is in the form of increasing income to purchase higher quality types of food in sufficient quantity, quality, and safety. This is an effort by the Semarang City Government to improve Semarang City people's access to local food productivity in the city of Semarang.

Referring to the empirical approach of Legal Anthropology where Food Security as an Improvement of the Quality of Human Resources is part of improving the quality of food

consumption and its various types will determine the nutritional quality of a person and local wisdom in the tradition of prey institutions during the growing season, to encourage food products produced on order to strengthen local Food Security in Semarang City, so that it will create the prosperity and welfare of the people of Semarang City. For this reason, it is very necessary to strengthen food security in improving the quality of human resources (legal anthropological studies) where humans are the object of improving food quality and have good nutrition for a healthy life in consuming good local food products.

In the legal anthropological approach, the researcher conducted observations in her research and concluded that the linkage of relevant facts in the people of the city of Semarang to realize an increase in food quality and good nutrition would be able to provide policy direction made by the Semarang City Government through human food policy in terms of now the people of Semarang City can live properly. In accordance with Article 27 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads "every citizen has the right to decent work and livelihoods."

Thus humans have a very large influence either as policy actors or an indicator of the success of food security. The better the management of food security in the Semarang City will produce human resources who have high intelligence abilities and are able to operate everything with technology in accordance with the times, so that human resources are used as a determining factor in managing food security properly, because of the quality of food. Human resources greatly affects the processes and results of agricultural and food production where ecological agriculture within the framework of the local food system will be able to increase farmers' control in realizing local food security in Semarang City through increasing production and provision of good food for consumption by the people of Semarang City, where the empirical approach looks at facts / events that are relevant in the life of the community, both farmers, the people of Semarang City, and the City Government Semarang synergizes with each other in realizing sustainable food security and can provide good output for the

development of local food security in the city of Semarang.

Conclusion

1. Food security is the synergistic capability of local resources and human resources in the context of realizing independence in local food consumption in Semarang City, so that it will create good and healthy quality in local food products, without forgetting the existence of local food wisdom.
Food is the result of a production process that involves nature and humans who are linked through certain cultivation activities to meet their food needs for local food culture and local climate for production purposes supported by high quality humans.
2. The quality of human resources is a determining factor in the success of local food security in the city of Semarang, in accordance with Article 28 A paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, and an increase in the food needs of the people of Semarang City without disturbing the preservation of natural and human resources and the environment for the realization of good and strong food security in order to improve the quality of human resources in the study of Legal Anthropology.
In the Legal Anthropology Empirical approach, the availability of quality human resources is characterized by a strong physical, strong mental, excellent health and mastery of science and technology because lack of nutrition has an impact on decreasing the quality of human resources, so that it can reduce the productivity of local food products in the city of Semarang.
3. Quality human resources supported by strong and effective food institutions can spur growth, development and improvement of good and quality food and are safe for consumption by the people of Semarang City. Improving of the nutritional status of the community greatly affects the improvement of the quality of human resources in increasing intelligence and the performance of human resources in determining

the future growth of the relationship between the quality of human resources and local food security in Semarang City.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank all parties who have provided assistance for this activity, namely: 1). Semarang city government and its staff, 2). Semarang City Food Security Service which has given permission to carry out this activity, 3). The Dean of the Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University who has provided administrative facilities for licensing activities to carry out this activity

References

Book:

Baricello, Rick, 2000, *Evaluating Government Policy for Food Security Indonesia*, University of british Columbia, Berlin.

Chung, K. L. Haddad, J. Ramakhrisma and F.Riely, 1997, *Improving Food Security of The Poor : Concept, Policy and Programs*, IFRI, Washington, D.C.

Fisher, Gunther, 2009, *How do Climate Change and Bioenergy After The Long-Term Outlook For Food*, Agriculture and Resource Availability, Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations Economic and Social Development.

Hanani Nuhnil, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, 2003, *Evaluasi Kinerja Proyek Pemberdayaan Kelembagaan Pangan di Pedesaan di Pulau Jawa*, Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Agrivita, Vol.25, No.2, hal.32, Fakultas Pertanian Unibraw, Surabaya.

Hardinsyah, Dodik Briawan, Retnaningsih, Tin Herawati dan Retno Wijaya, 2003, *Modul Ketahanan Pangan . Analisis Kebutuhan Konsumsi Pangan, Pusat Studi Kebijakan Pangan dan Gizi (PSKPG)*, Institut Pertanian Bogor dan Pusat Pengembangan Konsumsi Pangan (PPKP), LIPI, Jakarta.

Mackfoedz, Maksum, Mohammad, 2005, Mewujudkan Ketahanan Berdaulat, Reorientasi Kebijakan Politik Pangan, Gramedia.

Nurdin SP, M.Si, 2005, Antisipasi Perubahan Iklim Untuk Keberlanjutan Ketahanan Pangan, Jakarta.

Saragih, Bunaran, 2010, *Suara Agribisnis Kumpulan Pemikiran Bungaran Saragih*, Permata Wacana Lestari, Jakarta.

-----, 2009, Ketahanan Pangan Indikator Keberhasilan Pembangunan, Jakarta.

-----, Menteri Pertanian Periode 2000-2004, 2010, dalam *Ketahanan Pangan dan Gandum*, Agrina, PT. Permata Wacana Lestari, Jakarta.

Soekamto Soerjono, 1986, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Cetakan II, Jakarta.

Suryana, Achmad, 2003, *Kapita Selekta Evolusi Pemikiran Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan*, BPFE, Yogyakarta.

Papers:

Alderman, C.H. and Timmer, C.P. *Food Policy and Food Demands In Indonesia*, Buletin pf Indonesian Economics Studies (BIES), Vol.16 No.3, pp 83-93, 1980.

Boudreau E.T. and Dilley M, *Coming to terms with vulnerability : a critique of the food security definition*, *Food Policy*, No.26, pp 229-247, 2001.

Cahyani, Gayatri Indah, 28 Kabupaten Masuk Sangat Tahan Pangan, Suara Merdeka, 27 April 2012

Hanani, Nuhfil, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, Evaluasi Kinerja Proyek Pemberdayaan Kelembagaan Pangan di Pedesaan di Pulau Jawa, *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Agrivita*, Volume 25 Nomor 2, Juni, Fakultas Pertanian Unibraw, 2003

Lassa, Jonathan, *Politik Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia 1950-2005*, <http://www.fivims.net/static.jspx?lang=en&page=overview>.

Machfoedz, Mohammad Maksum, Membangun Kedaulatan Pangan : Rekonstruksi Kiblat Kebijakan Ekonomi Politik Nasional (<http://pmiisleman.or.id>)

Nganro, Rahman, Noorsalam, Dukungan Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Pengembangan Komoditas Pertanian Yang Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Nasional, semiloka "Pengembangan Iptek dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan dan Energi, diselenggarakan oleh Kedeputian Bidang Dinamika Masyarakat, Kementerian Negara Riset dan Teknologi, Jakarta, 19 November 2009.

Rachman, H.P.S., A. Purwoto, G.S. Hardono, *Kebijakan Pengelolaan Cadangan Pangan Pada Era Otonomi Daerah dan Perum Bulog*, Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi, Volume 23 no. 2, Deember,hal.73-83, 2005

Siswono Yudo Husodo, Makalah kunci pada Seminar Nasional Teknologi Pangan, Kemandirian di Bidang Pangan di Semarang,2001

Suryana, Achmad, *Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Nasional*, disampaikan dalam Simposium Nasional Ketahanan dan Keamanan Pangan Pada Era

Otonomi dan Globalisasi, Faperta, IPB, Bogor, 22 November 2005

Suswono, Revitalisasi Pertanian Berkelanjutan Menuju Ketahanan Pangan dan Kedaulatan Pangan, Seminar Nasional 17 Maret 2012, Universitas Jember, 2012

Legislation:

Undang-undang No 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan

Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1996 tentang Pangan.

Peraturan Pemerintah No. 68 Tahun 2002 tentang Ketahanan Pangan

Keputusan Presiden Nomor 132 Tahun 2001 tentang Dewan Ketahanan Pangan

Others:

Adnyana et al, 2000

Adnyana, Made Oka. 2005. Lintasan dan Marka Jalan Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Terlanjutkan, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Tanaman Pangan. Bogor.

Atmosudiro, Sumijati. 2010. Sejarah Pangan. Yogyakarta: KP4UGM

Bayu Krisnamurthi, Penganekaragaman Pangan: Pengalaman 40 Tahun dan Tantangan ke Depan, *Jurnal Ekonomi Rakyat*, Artikel-Th.II-No.7, Oktober 2003

Darwanto, Dwijono Hadi. 2010. Ketahanan Pangan Mandiri di Indonesia. Yogyakarta: KP4UGM

David Ardhan, Napiudin, Debby Ardihna Anita Primaswari Wardhani, Petani Indonesia Dalam Belenggu Pasar Bebas : Studi Implikasi Perjanjian Perdagangan Bebas (FTA) Terhadap Kehidupan Petani, 2007, Penelitian ini dilakukan atas Kerjasama : Koalisi Untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP) Sekretariat Bersama Indonesia Bersatu (SBIB), Jakarta

Khaeron, Herman. 2012. Hubungan Antar Unsur dan Subsistem, Politik Ekonomi Pangan Menggapai Kemandirian, Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan. Cidesindo, hal.139

Made Oka Adnyana, Lintasan dan Marka Jalan Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Terlanjutkan, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Tanaman Pangan, dalam Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian, Volume 3 No.3, Desember 2005

Pemikiran Peneliti dalam konsep pemikiran pendekatan Antropologi Hukum, 2013

Pendapat KrisnaMurthi, Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian, Volume 3 No. 3, Desember, 2005