



The Regencies and Municipalities Population Food Availability and Affordability in Eastern Priangan

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Abstract

The realization of national food security is expected to be built on regional food security. Local governments are obliged to build their own regional food security, and contribute to national security. This is in line with the mandate of Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government, which states that food is a mandatory matter for the central and regional governments. In relation to this background, this study aims to determine the availability and affordability of food in the East Priangan region, as one of the food production centers of West Java Province. The research method used is mixed method research with the dominance of quantitative design. Based on the results of the analysis, the research can be concluded that the food security conditions of regencies and municipalities in the East Priangan region are categorized as strong. However, based on the results of the comparative analysis among the regencies and cities, it shows a quite unique condition. The condition of the level of food availability (independent) is inversely proportional to the condition of the level of affordability. Regencies and municipalities that have a high marketable surplus of food tend to have a relatively low level of affordability. Conversely, regencies and municipalities with high food affordability have low marketable surplus.

Keywords: east priangan; food affordability; food availability; food security.

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Introduction

Food is everything that comes from biological sources and water, whether processed first or not, before being consumed as food and drink. Functionally, food is an essential need for humans that must be fulfilled every day throughout life. Due to its priority urgency, food has always been a national strategic issue. Food problems are multidimensional, so food stability has an impact on national stability. Until now, the condition of national food security is still vulnerable. As an illustration, the Global Food Security Index reported that Indonesia's Food Security Index (FSI) ranking in 2019 was 62.6, ranked 62nd out of 113 countries in the world. Compared to ASEAN countries,

Indonesia's FSI is only ranked 5th, lower than Singapore, Malaysia Thailand and Vietnam. Singapore's FSI not only ranks first in Asean, but ranks first in the world. Therefore, the government is constantly striving to build stronger national food security. Maxwell and Frankenberger (1992) define food security as a condition where "people have secure access at all times to sufficient food for a healthy life".

National food security is built through the domestic economic contribution approach. Each region is expected to be able to provide sufficient food for the entire population in its region. The availability of regional food is prioritized in such a way that it is sourced from domestic production in sufficient quantity and diversity, safe and affordable on a sustainable basis (Suryana 2014). The domestic economic strength approach in an effort to realize national food security is also in line with the division of authority of central and regional government affairs, where food affairs are optional mandatory affairs of the central and regional governments.

In an effort to fulfill national food availability through domestic production, West Java is one of the provinces with surplus food production, especially rice. The contribution of West Java Province to national rice production over the last three years (2018-2020) ranged between (16.30-17)%. Among the six Development Areas (DA) in West Java Province, the East Priangan DA has a marketable surplus area for rice, thus contributing significantly to rice production in West Java Province. The contribution of the East Priangan DA to West Java food production reached 12.5 percent (BPS 2020).

Administratively, East Priangan DA consists of 6 (six) autonomous regions, namely: Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Ciamis Regency, Tasikmalaya City and Banjar City. Although in general the East Priangan DA is a food (rice) surplus area, not all autonomous regions are food surplus. Tasikmalaya City, for example, is an area that belongs to the marketable minus food category. Tasikmalaya City to fulfill its domestic food needs must bring in food from other regions. However, when viewed from the purchasing power of its people as seen by the per capita income indicator, Tasikmalaya City has the highest purchasing power among districts/cities in the East Priangan region (BPS.2020).

Based on the background and urgency of the food problem as described above, the objectives of this study are: a.) To identify and describe the food security condition of each regencies and cities in the East Priangan DA. b.) To identify and describe the condition of food availability and affordability of each regencies and cities in the East Priangan region.

Research Method

This research method combines qualitative and quantitative approaches. Referring to Sugiyono (2017) and Creswell John (2010), call it mixed method research. The data used, both quantitative and qualitative data, can be grouped into two categories, namely primary and secondary data. The object of this research is regional food availability independently and the population's accessibility to food. Food availability is defined as the ability of autonomous regions in East Priangan to produce food (rice) in their own region, Food affordability is defined as the ability of the population to access food economically, analyzed through a regional per capita income approach.

The physical availability of regional food stocks is closely related to the ability of the region to produce food. The construction of logical thinking is that the greater the ability of the region to produce food, the greater the availability of food. Meanwhile, individual or household affordability of food is closely related to purchasing power, which is a manifestation of community income. A high income will lead to a high affordability of food, and vice versa. Low income will also lead to low purchasing power, including purchasing power towards food. The research was analyzed using a tabulation approach and graphical illustrations. The research was conducted in the second semester of 2021 in East Priangan which includes six autonomous regions, namely Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Pangandaran, Tasikmalaya City and Banjar City.

Results & Discussion

Food security in the East Priangan region is categorized as low vulnerability. Based on the FSI, it can be stated in detail that the autonomous regencies areas in East Priangan are in the low vulnerability category, namely Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis and Pangandaran districts. Meanwhile, the autonomous municipalities areas, namely Tasikmalaya City and Banjar City, are categorized as moderate vulnerability category. In other words, the autonomous regencies areas in East Priangan have relatively stronger food security compared to the city autonomous areas.

Table 1
FSI, Vulnerability Level and Category of Food Security in Regencies and Municipalities in East Priangan

Regencies/Municipalities	FSI	Vulnerability Level (1-6)	Category
Pangandaran Regency	82,99	6	Low
Ciamis Regency	80,21	6	Low
Garut Regency	77,20	6	Low
Tasikmalaya Regency	74,28	6	Low
Tasikmalaya City	59,82	4	Moderate
Banjar City	58,71	4	Moderate

Source: BPS (2020)

Areas with the highest FSI values are the most secure, while the lowest FSI values indicate areas that are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Availability and Affordability

The physical, geographical biophysical and agroclimatic conditions of the East Priangan Region are quite unique. As one of the centers of food production, it contrasts with the condition of the region in northern West Java which is dominated by flat land in the form of paddy field ecosystems. East Priangan DA is a hilly area, which is dominated by fertile mountain ecosystems, the result of weathering formation from volcanic rocks left over from past eruptions of the surrounding volcanoes. The largest land potential of the East Priangan DA is dry land, which has the potential to produce more diverse foodstuffs besides rice.

Despite the similarity of geographical and agro-climatic physical and biophysical conditions, as well as the similarity of social and cultural conditions, the autonomous regions in the East Priangan DA have different resource characteristics and economic potential. Tasikmalaya City, for example, is the only autonomous region in East Priangan DA that is marketable minus food (rice). Tasikmalaya City cannot fulfill the availability of food to meet consumption in the region independently. Tasikmalaya City to fulfill the availability of food (rice) must be supplied from other regions. As an illustration, rice production in Tasikmalaya City in 2020 was 34,544.38 tons, while the need for consumption in the same year required rice food of 78,419.52 tons, resulting in a minus of 43,875.14 tons. Meanwhile, Banjar City, despite its status as a city, is still an autonomous region that is able to fulfill its food needs independently, and even has a marketable surplus. For more details on independent food production (rice) and food requirements for regional consumption in each autonomous region in East Priangan (Table 2).

Table 2
Rice Production and Consumption of Each Region in Eastern Priangan

Rank	Region	Production (000 ton)	Consumption (000 ton)	Margin (000 ton)	Notes
1	Tasikmalaya Regency	451.232,47	204.239,40	246.993,07	Surplus
2	Garut Regency	438.524,70	283.124,30	155.400,40	Surplus
3	Ciamis Regency	276.952,42	134.583,17	142.369,25	Surplus
4	Pangandaran regency	166.363,65	46.391,87	119.971,78	Surplus
5	Banjar City	31.105,72	22.006,22	9.099,50	Surplus
6	Tasikmalaya City	34.544,38	78.419,52	(43.875,14)	Minus
	Jumlah	1.398.723,34	768.764,48	629.958,86	Surplus

Source: BPS (2020)

Table 2 above shows that Tasikmalaya City is ranked last in the ability to provide staple food rice independently, there is a minus difference of (43,875.14) thousand tons per year. Meanwhile, Tasikmalaya Regency's ability to provide food independently is ranked first. Tasikmalaya Regency is not only able to provide food independently, but also has the largest excess production, which is 246,993,070 tons per year.

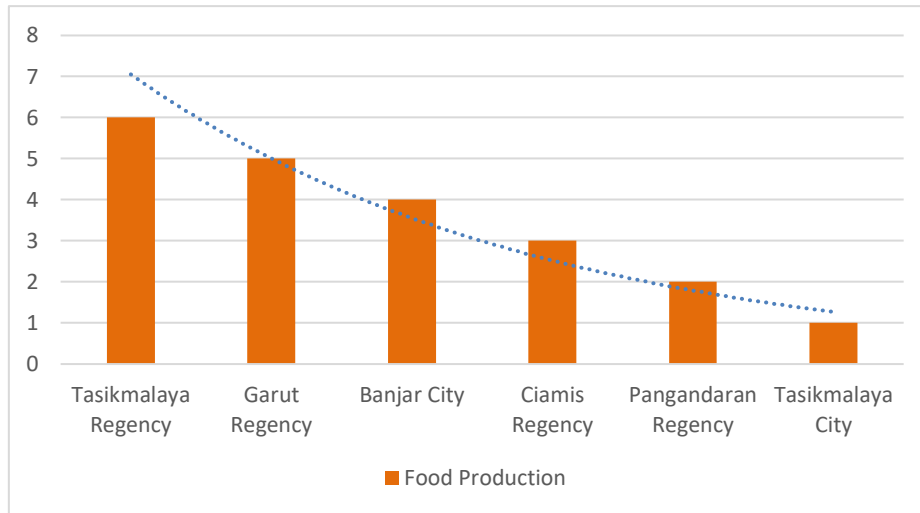


Figure 1 Rankings Illustration of Each Autonomous Region's Ability To Produce Food

Tasikmalaya City, although it does not have the ability to produce food independently, when viewed from the average income per capita over the past five years, reaches the highest level compared to the amount of income per capita of other autonomous regions in the East Priangan DA. It is known that income per capita is one of the indicators of economic access to food. So Tasikmalaya City, although the ability to provide food independently is the lowest, but it is compensated by the highest purchasing power among other regions. The average income per capita of Tasikmalaya City over the last five years reached Rp 29,690,800 per capita per year. Compare for example with the income per capita of Tasikmalaya Regency during the same period of Rp 19,113,800 per capita per year. For more details, the income per capita of the autonomous regions in the East Priangan Development Region for the period 2016 to 2020 can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3
Income per Capita of Each Region in Eastern Priangan (Rp. 000)

Rank	Region	Year					Average
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	Tasikmalaya City	25.396	27.617	30.145	32.781	32.515	29.690,80
2	Pangandaran regency	22.107	23.794	26.064	28.330	28.639	25.786,80
3	Ciamis Regency	20.865	22.458	24.474	26.386	26.608	24.158,20
4	Banjar City	19.825	21.100	22.463	23.906	24.340	22.326,80
5	Garut Regency	17.300	18.552	20.349	22.069	22.014	20.056,80
6	Tasikmalaya Regency	16.069	17.474	19.428	21.270	21.328	19.113,80
Eastern Priangan		121.562	130.995	142.923	154.742	155.444	141.131,20

Source: BPS (2020)

In the form of a graphical illustration, the ranking of the population coverage of each autonomous region in the East Priangan WP towards food with the indicator of per capita income can be expressed in Figure 2.

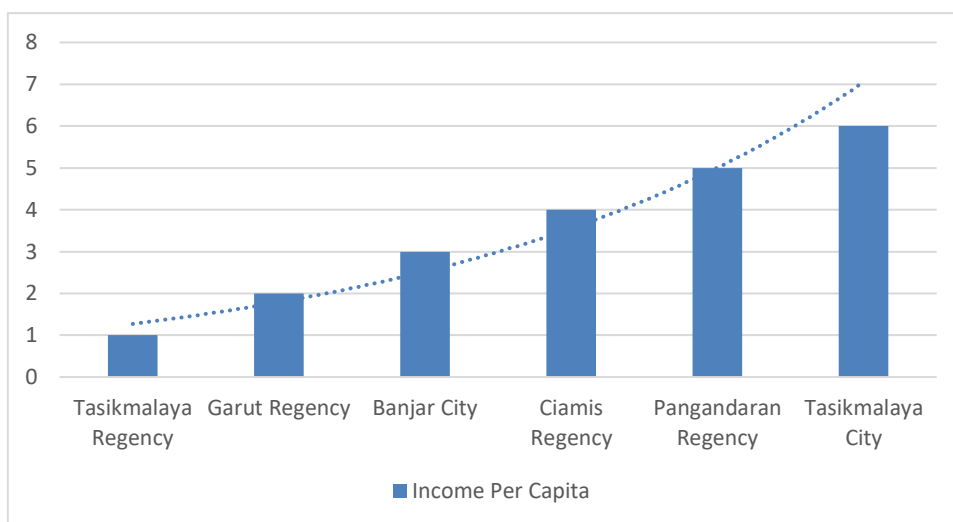


Figure 2. Rankings Illustration of Income Per Capita in the Eastern Priangan Region

Based on the tabulation description and graphical illustrations that have been presented above, a conclusion can be drawn that the condition of independently produced food availability and the condition of food affordability of each autonomous region have an inverse relationship. Autonomous regions that have a high ability to provide food independently have low food affordability. Conversely, autonomous regions that have high food affordability have low food affordability.

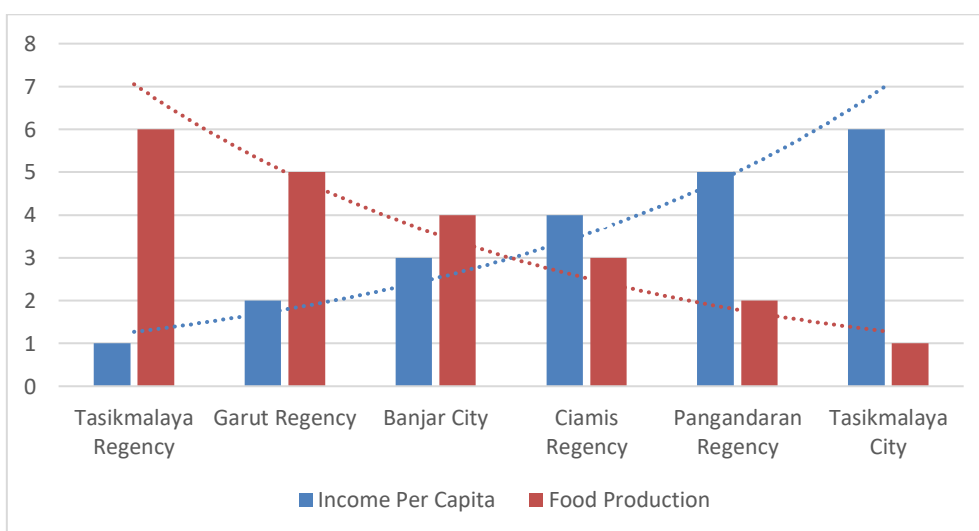


Figure 3. Illustration of Rankings Comparison of Income per Capita and Food Production

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the food security condition of autonomous regencies in East Priangan Development Area (DA) is categorized as low vulnerability, while for autonomous municipalities is categorized as moderate vulnerability. Based on the results of comparative analysis through tabulation and graphical approaches, it can be concluded that the level of food availability (independently) and affordability of the population to food among regencies and municipalities shows a fairly unique relationship. The level of food availability (independently) is inversely proportional to the level of affordability. Regencies and municipalities that have a high level of availability, indicated by a large marketable surplus of food, have a relatively low level of affordability. Conversely, regencies and municipalities with high food affordability have low marketable surplus.

Regencies autonomous regions with relatively low level of ability to provide food independently should not be forced to produce food independently. Due to development in municipalities autonomous regions, agriculture may no longer be a priority in economic development. Strengthening

food security can be done through strengthening food affordability and utilization, as part of the three pillars of food security. For future research, it is expected that a more in-depth analysis of food availability and affordability in East Pringan DA can be conducted using more detailed indicators as commonly used to measure the three pillars of food security.

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