

Food Security Based on Pancasila Economic Democracy

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Abstract—The objectives of the research are to know the development of the principles of populist economics in a social policy to support the improvement of the welfare of cashew farmers and realize food security. Determination of research subjects with stratified random sampling. Data analysis techniques were carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results of the study shows macroeconomic policy as a mandate from the body of the Constitution of Indonesia Republic in Article 1 paragraph 3, and article 33 paragraph 4. The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, equitable efficiency, sustainability, environmentally sound, independently and by maintaining the balance of progress and unity of the national economic. Namely of the Minister of Finance Regulation substance Number 213 of 2011 is *das sollen*, and has vertically synchronization with the Law No. 19 of 2013 concern in farmer protection and empowerment. The development of economic democracy principles contains horizontal harmonization with the objectives of food security, especially Article 56 letter e of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food.

Keywords: *democracy, economy, food security, Pancasila*

I. INTRODUCTION

Ideology in a country influences both law and economic policy. Pancasila economy has its own character will affect the level of welfare of the Indonesian people based on the constitution of the state Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 and the basic ideology of Pancasila (Solihah, 2016). This is part of the capacity to carry out state functions to realize the ideals of justice and community welfare. A strong state idea and its relationship to the protection of human rights (Mutaqin., 2016). Pancasila is a normative value system. This demands that the economic framework of Pancasila must be a means to realize the national ideals set forth in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution Alenia IV, (McCawley, 1982).

National food security conditions are still vulnerable. At least there are still food insecure populations which are still relatively high at around 14% of the total population of Indonesia. While food production is also still weak, for example cashew nuts. Indonesia as a supplier of cashew raw material, but its processing still depends on other countries in consuming processed cashew products, importing cashew

products from outside. This is caused by consumption patterns that still rely heavily on ready-to-eat cashew for consumption. The limitation of land ownership for cashew farmers causes food productivity is still low. Other parts of Indonesia also face natural challenges in the form of areas prone to natural disasters. That everyone has the basic right to be free from hunger and malnutrition and to get a dignified life so that their access to food is guaranteed at all times. Therefore, food security concerns the availability and affordability of sufficient and quality food. In this case there is an aspect of supply, which includes food production and distribution. Besides that there is also a purchasing power aspect, which also includes the level of individual and household income. There is also an aspect of everyone's accessibility to food, which means covering matters related to openness and opportunities for individuals and families to get food.

Food security does not only cover the understanding of adequate food availability, but also the ability to access (including buying) food and the absence of food dependence on any party. In this case, farmers have a strategic position in food security. Farmers are food producers and farmers as well as the largest consumer group, some of whom are still poor and need enough purchasing power to buy food. Farmers must have the ability to produce food while also having sufficient income to meet their own food needs. Likewise with other communities that are able to meet food needs so that it can be said that food security in Indonesia has been fulfilled.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pancasila as the source of all sources of law has a central role in Indonesia, both in the development of the legal system and in structuring economic policies based on social justice. The mandate of social justice is contained in the fifth principle of Pancasila and is derived in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), which contains recognition of rights and obligations in the distribution of fair wealth (Reisch, 2002) with roles the state as the owner of policy control to realize prosperity (Srivastava, 1990) With the role of control in the economic field, the state is responsible for protecting human rights, including the rights to the welfare of its citizens. Therefore, Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution also contributes to the rights and obligations of citizens of the country and state. These rights and obligations are also

binding related to meeting the primary needs of citizens, one of which is in the field of food. In line with that, Law Number 18 Year 2012 concerning Food (Food Law) affirms the availability, affordability and fulfillment of food needs as a state obligation. It can be interpreted that citizens have the right to food as the responsibility of the state whose fulfillment is realized in food policy, including food sovereignty, food independence and food security.

Export subsidies allow exporters to provide trade subsidies that make the prices of goods from exporters to be relatively cheap from normal prices (Rashid, Shahidur, & Jr, 2018) : 152). The role of the state in realizing the aspect of social justice and reflecting the fifth principle of Pancasila. Food distribution is carried out in an integrated manner so that people can access it properly. This aspect is an important point where good distribution can support better access to food. In line with (Sen, 1981), it is stated that food problems are not only related to food production or availability, but also the distribution of food ownership; obstacles to access to food related to weak food ownership at the household level or individuals and richer groups can buy more food.

Food is an interesting issue, because it contains dimensions that are very complex and broad, and are interrelated to be analyzed from various points of view - economic, political and socio-cultural. Over the past decade, the issue of food has become a strategic theme when the world is shocked by global price increases in grain commodities, until a number of countries face crisis and food insecurity. That, of course, forces countries to formulate their national food policies to meet the food needs of their population. These conditions have logical consequences for all parties in placing food security as a main agenda for the medium and long term development, or at least realize that food security is an agenda that must be transformed as quickly as possible concretely.

Our Constitution mandates Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food. In the Food Law, it is clearly defined that food is a basic human need in the context of being a citizen of a country and must be fulfilled by the government and society synergistically. This can mean that to realize food security there is a need for interdependence from the side of the government and from the community side in a balanced manner. Thus, it is explicitly stated in the Act that the government has the authority to organize arrangements, coaching, control and supervision. Whereas, the community acts as the party in charge of organizing the process of production, trade, distribution and acts as a consumer who has the right to access sufficient food in terms of quantity, quality and price affordable by the people's purchasing power.

Food security is an agricultural policy and strategy and food supply. Food security, by some economists is considered a technical concept and definition of it is very broad, depending on the dimensions and interests behind it. The most widely adopted definition of food security is the result of the 1996 World Food Summit agreement, which emphasized everyone's access to food at all times, regardless of where the food was produced and in what way. Food security then undergoes refraction into the ability to provide food at global,

national and regional levels which makes international trade a necessity. Food security is a building system consisting of three subsystems that are interdependent and cannot be discussed partially. The building system starts from production, distribution to consumption activities. The synergy of these three subsystems will create a condition of food security which is reflected in the maintained and stable level of supply, then followed by the ease of the community in accessing food both in terms of availability and price affordability aspects which will ultimately achieve a good level of nutrition in general in the community . The first subsystem, availability or production ensures the availability of food supply in order to meet the needs of all residents from various aspects (quantity, quality and diversity). There are three alternatives that can be done by a country to guarantee supply in building production subsystems, namely: (1) increase domestic production, (2) Management of food reserves, (3) food imports as contingency planning when domestic production is not expected to meet the needs domestic. Second, distribution subsystem. Strengthening in the production / supply availability subsystem will not give added value to the community if it is not supported by the distribution subsystem. Seeing the condition of Indonesia as an archipelago that has a variety of production capabilities between regions and between seasons, good distribution management and siding with all levels of society is absolutely necessary to maintain price and supply stability at all times. This has consequences for the government to create legislation and an institution that is able to ensure the creation of conditions in which all communities have the ability to access food easily at rational and affordable prices at all times.

The policy of surrendering the smooth subsystem distribution of staple food commodities to business entities in the market mechanism, of course, will trigger social insecurity and potentially be exploited by speculators without considering national interests. This correlates with price and supply fluctuations in staple food commodities whose impact will cause harm to consumers - the people. Almost all developing countries in the world have legal and institutional tools to intervene in policies, in order to maintain price and supply stability for strategic food commodities that affect the lives of many people. Indonesia has a Bulog as a food institution which in its time is recognized as being able to guarantee the optimal functioning of the distribution subsystem. In its journey, Bulog underwent various transformation processes, such as institutions, with restrictions on authority relating to operational activities and commodity management (only rice). Bulog's most significant transformation was the result of pressure from the IMF and the World Bank in the liberalization era, which resulted in a significant reduction in the role of the National Logistics Agency in supporting the success of the food distribution subsystem. Bulog has a burden to carry out commercial functions, amid social functions to maintain food price stabilization.

Third is the consumption subsystem. That is a subsystem that serves to bring the community towards the optimal pattern of food utilization and meet the principles of quality, diversity

and nutritional content and level of hygiene. The performance of this subsystem has indicators that are reflected in the pattern of healthy food consumption in the most basic entity, namely the household. In a specific scope, Indonesia faces a fundamental problem in determining agricultural policy, as part of overall food policy. This is related to the management of balance in the level of production with national consumption levels. One source of the problem lies in the level of accuracy of statistical data presented by BPS and various other relevant agencies in estimating the amount of consumption and production, which is the basis for formulating policies. So far Indonesia has a tendency to over estimate on the production side and under estimate on the consumption side due to incorrect reference data. As a result the Government never knows the level of supply and demand in the country and how many tons must be fulfilled through imports if the supply is smaller than demand.

The dysfunction in the production subsystem which was marked by the increasing tendency to import was followed by a similar condition in the next subsystem, namely the distribution subsystem. Since the economic crisis, there has been very strong pressure for government intervention to be cut drastically so that all national interests, including food, must be submitted entirely to market mechanisms. This pressure mainly arises from developed countries lenders, especially the US and international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. Historical reality proves that western pressure in economic and political policy in Indonesia to be more 'friendly' to market mechanisms brings many structural and institutional consequences, including food policy.

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III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Normative research methods, the development of people's economic principles in a social policy to support the improvement of the welfare of cashew farmers and realize food security. Legal material becomes important as a reference in dissecting forms of business responsibility, such as legal documents in the form of laws and regulations, legal scientific journals, and detailed and in-depth explanations of legal provisions (Borg and Gall, 1989). The selection of selective legal materials is guided in the opinion of legal experts from relevant legal materials.

Normative study of elaboration through statutory provisions and a reference for everyone's behavior. The applicable legal norms are in the form of written positive legal norms. The method of empirical legal research approach is used as a reference, so the approach is a legislative approach and a fact approach. This type of research is qualitative research (Bungin, 2008). Research with the study of national economic policy development. Collection of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. Determination of research subjects with stratified random sampling. Data analysis techniques were carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. To produce a development strategy, an analysis of legal effectiveness is used in terms of structure, substance and legal culture. The results of the study show macroeconomic policy as a mandate from the body of the

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 1 paragraph (3), and Article 33 paragraph (4). In the state of Pancasila law, the national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, equitable efficiency, sustainable, environmentally sound, independence and by maintaining the balance of progress and unity of the national economy. das sollen, namely the substance of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 213 of 2011, and has vertical synchronization with Law No. 19 of 2013 concerning Farmer Protection and Empowerment. The development of principles of economic democracy contains horizontal harmonization with the objectives of food security, especially Article 56 letter e of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia's food policy needs to rest on Pancasila which mandates the realization of social justice. The principle of social justice in food policy will be achieved if the Government can perform a control function on food policy and protection of citizens. This role becomes important when Indonesia integrates itself with the global economic system; Indonesia must strengthen the national food system and adapt to the market economy to achieve food self-sufficiency.

As an effort to realize social justice, Indonesia in this post-reform era needs to revitalize food policy. Revitalization can be done by reviving food institutions in one door in order to realize food security and self-sufficiency. This is so considering that Indonesia is a country. agrarian which in fact depends on imported food needs.

After paying off Indonesia's debt to the IMF, there is urgency about the importance of rebuilding food sovereignty and independence. The commitment is stated in Article 126 of the Food Law which mandates the establishment of food institutions with parastatal character. Unfortunately, the institutional establishment commitment has not been carried out until the Presidential Regulation (Perpres) has been issued. Later, the Perpres which regulates the organization and governance of food institutions needs to pay attention to the aspects of efficiency, transparency and public transparency which are the implementation of good governance. This aspect is important so that the experience of the fall of the Bulog function does not occur again in the new food institutions.

The cultural values of Pancasila must be embedded in the character, personality and behavior of society. The basic values of Pancasila become the core of desire that gives meaning to life, demands, purpose of life which is the basic measure of the entire life of the nation. Pancasila is the nation's moral ideals, as the core of the shared spirit of Pancasila contains 5 moral principles that are relevant to the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia. Various perspectives on Pancasila still face many obstacles in its implementation. The principles of Pancasila that should be used as guidelines in the attitudes and behavior of Indonesian citizens have turned out to be many who are biased and even abandoned from the nature, personality, and behavior of society.

In the community must also be able to apply the values of Pancasila in improving food security. That is the practice value that is inherent in improving food security is the second principle (Fair and Civilized Humanity). Externally, there must be food availability (world), but internally it must also be strong (national food sovereignty). Likewise, national values that are sovereign and just, which are all a reflection of the foundation of values contained in the ideology of Pancasila, must be able to fill and be implemented in every vision of development, as well as food security policies.

It is intended that the direction of food security development is not merely an ideal concept (Anderson, Martin, & Eds, 2006) in economic and political terms, but that direction must contain values that are in favor of the national interest, protect the people to prosper and prosper. Therefore, food security must be able to create food sovereignty which means that people live in an atmosphere of food availability. Pancasila contains a set of values which are a whole and unified entity. These Pancasila values are included in the level of basic values. This value consists of the values of divinity, humanity, unity, popularness and justice. These values underlie other values, namely instrumental values. Basic values as well as underlying all activities of community life, nation and state. Basic values are fundamental and fixed. Pancasila in the level of legal norms is located as a basic norm or norm rather than orderly Indonesian law. As a basic norm, Pancasila underlies and becomes a source for the formation of laws and regulations in Indonesia. Pancasila is a source of national basic law that is the source for the preparation of national legislation.

In this fourth precept there is divine value, humanity's value, and the values and ideals of the nation in actualization must uphold the sovereignty of the people in the spirit of deliberation led by wisdom of wisdom. In the principle of consensus, decisions are not dictated by the majority (dictator majority), but are led by wisdom / wisdom that glorifies the power of rationality and wisdom of each citizen indiscriminately. Decision making based on consensus between the community and policy makers in agrarian reform will increase awareness and enthusiasm of all agricultural stakeholders to improve food security, due to people's aspirations

V. CONCLUSION

Development of the legal system and structuring economic policies based on social justice. The mandate of social justice is contained in the fifth principle of Pancasila and is revealed in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945). The role of the state as the owner of policy control to realize prosperity. The foundation of values contained in the Pancasila ideology must be able fill and be implemented in every vision of development, as well as food security policies.

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