

Questioning Food Sovereignty in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Moh Abdul Latif¹, Mahda Reza Kurniawan², Sirajul Munir³, Muhamat Nur Ma'arif⁴
{abdullathif@iainkudus.ac.id, mahdarezakurniawan@iainkudus.ac.id, sirajulm4@gmail.com}

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

Abstract. The threat of Food sovereignty in the Covid-19 Pandemic era often causes massive loss of life, especially people who depend on agricultural land until they lose their jobs because many basic materials are imported. This paper discusses the politics of current national food law and the form of protection of agricultural land ownership rights of farmers. Socio-Juridical Research Method. From the results of the research, it appears that at this time there is an effort to revive the colonial land policy stipulated in the Copyright Work Act which until now is still in *Judicial Review*. management of agricultural land that still has inequalities in its arrangements. Not without reason should be regulated in writing in the 1945 Constitution. The step offered to realize this is to revise the 1945 Constitution and implement an ethical national food sovereignty sectoral Law to uphold the values of justice and benefit above legal certainty.

Keywords: Food Security, 1945 Constitution, Agricultural Land, Justice, Benefits.

1 Introduction

The purpose of the implementation of the Indonesian state is to protect the entire Nation of Indonesia and all Indonesian bloodshed and promote the general welfare. In particular the 1945 constitution states that a prosperous life of inner birth is the human right of every human being, and the fulfillment of those human rights is the responsibility of the state. Human life that cannot be separated from food needs encourages the implementation of the International Covenant on *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* through Law No. 11 of 2005 Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) which affirms the obligation of the state to respect, fulfill and protect the right to food of its citizens.

Food is the most basic human need. To ensure the implementation of food rights at least the government needs to take the following steps:

a. Availability can be realized by the existence of production land and production and distribution activities;

b. Ease of access and special treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice. One way to facilitate fair access is the equalization of distribution and the prohibition of stockpiling or storing Staple Food exceeds the maximum amount[1]

c. Feasibility that includes food safety, food quality, and food nutrition.

The Covid-19 pandemic that hit the world including Indonesia caused the country to experience a crisis. To break the chain of spread of the virus should be carried out a policy of restrictions to reduce the intensity of direct interactions, such as *physical distancing* and PSBB. The policy resulted in several industries and livelihoods being hampered.

Although the food sector is not inhibited in the smoothness of the food supply chain, there are still problems in the form of purchasing power because of declining revenues. Declining incomes can have an

effect in meeting food needs. On the other hand, people who rely on agricultural land are pressured by the state of land that continues to switch functions to the non-agricultural sector. The decrease in the availability of production land makes production activities less and of course agricultural products cannot meet the needs because of uneven distribution.

Both problems further exacerbate food sovereignty in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era and can lead to massive loss of life. Whereas if the decrease in income affects the purchasing power can be overcome by the abundance of food stocks so that prices become more affordable. Food stocks can still be obtained through imports. However, dependence on imports should not last long because this situation further complicates the country's efforts in seeking the realization of food independence, resilience, and sovereignty.

The constitutional right to food security needs to be realized in a policy design that is not only to meet food needs but to contribute to the independence and sovereignty of quality food. Every citizen has the right to fulfill the needs of life, so there are no concerns regarding food availability even in disaster situations.

2 Method

Rebuilding the paradigm of national food sovereignty which is the main object in this study. The analysis in this study is based on national food sovereignty mainly faced in the era of the pandemic crisis covid-19, food rights as a constitutive right of citizens, and projections of food laws in the future in accordance with the focus of their respective studies. The selection of the object of the study has been adapted to the topic of rebuilding the national law, economy, and food after the covid-19 pandemic.

Data Research and Selection Approach

By using conceptual approach and legislation this research is supported by the use of primary data and secondary data. The primary data used include the NRI Constitution of 1945, and the legislation while the secondary data used includes journals and research articles that are previously and related to the topic of this research, books, and other secondary sources that are used as quotations.

Data Research and Analysis Process

This research is literature so that the data that has been collected is analyzed interpretationally and hermeneutics. Clarity of interpretation will serve as a reconstruction of the idea hidden behind the rule of law. This teaching of interpretation uses hermenetic methods [2], so that what is produced in this study will be able to contribute to the development of national law and justice. The results of the study are presented descriptively to answer what is the problem and topic of this study.

3 Result and discussion

3.1. Politics of Food Law in Indonesia

The richness of nature and its strategic position in the world's shipping lanes make Indonesia a potential target for other nations to explore the wealth of the SDA.[3] Had experienced a bleak period of colonialism both in terms of SDA and HUMAN RESOURCES, until finally in 1945 the formal juridical Indonesian nation declared independence. Independence is a momentum in determining the policy of self-organizing the country to protect the entire nation of Indonesia and promote the general welfare by utilizing the potential wealth of SDA and human resources.

One of the efforts to protect and advance the general welfare of the nation is to ensure the fulfillment of food for all Indonesians. Food is a fundamental need for humanity and is a human right guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution. Even in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (usually abbreviated as ECOSOC Rights) passed by Law No. 11 of 2005 the Ratification of the International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Right (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) countries must act to ensure the realization of the right to food both independently and through international cooperation. In this position the government becomes one of the economic actors with several functions, among others as follows:[4]

- a) Allocation function. The allocation of funds to build food security infrastructure can encourage the production of food commodities.
- b) Distribution functions. Distribution equality needs to be supported by infrastructure so that people can access food. The distribution process is very important because it becomes a liaison between producers and food consumers. The difficulty of access to food can trigger the occurrence of food prices become unnatural which can cause social turmoil.
- c) Stabilization function. Food availability must be balanced with the needs so that economic stability is formed to prevent market failure.

Throughout the administration, various efforts have been made in order to meet food needs even in the position of food sovereignty. Food policy by trying to increase production is carried out by providing food production land, irrigation networks, producing superior seeds, domestic fertilizer production and access to capital. The policy is supported by the existence of one of the food management regulatory agencies given exclusive power by the government.

Domestic production is quite successful to make Indonesia less dependent on foreign production. However, because of the focus on the production of certain food sectors, the impact of the diversity of local food resources is minimal. Even the situation of rice self-sufficiency does not last long because one of the reasons is the use of fertilizers and chemical pesticides that were originally intended to increase production is not environmentally friendly and resulted in reduced national food production.[5]

After Indonesia is no longer in the position of food self-sufficiency due to the decline in production then change the direction of government ioniran with only oriented to the fulfillment of food for the adequacy of quality and nutrition of the community. While improving the rehabilitation system of agricultural infrastructure, as well as revitalization of the fertilizer industry, the government made import policies. Initially this policy was planned to last a while but it lasted long enough. In addition, the agency in charge of food management shifted on profit orientation from the previous one as the body in charge of maintaining food price[6] stability. This situation further keeps Indonesia away from food sovereignty.

Increasing population growth certainly affects the national food needs so that to meet it, agricultural production must be continuously increased. On the other hand, the agricultural sector is experiencing the urgency of land transfer function of agricultural land has implications for the decrease in the availability of food production land so that it will have a decrease in food production, lower environmental support capacity, unaffordable access to funding, natural and pest factors and differences in capital and sales that do not provide enough economic sufficiency for food producers. Whereas in the Food Act such things are the threat of food production that must be anticipated.

Unfortunately, if the problem is again offered an import policy solution but solves the problem of domestic production. The implementation of large quantities of imports and neglect of domestic production problems make Indonesia will never be sovereign in the field offood. The government must be careful in realizing the availability of domestic agricultural commodities so as to meet the needs of consumption and /or government food reserves. Thus, the import of agricultural commodities at the time of the harvest that will have an impact on the decrease in the selling price of domestic farmers will not occur.

In terms of agriculture and farmers' performance in producing food, an improvisation or innovation is needed from the old way so as to produce more crops. On the other hand, although it wants to pursue improvements in domestic production in order to minimize food imports, the concept of agriculture must be designed sustainably with an environmentally friendly system. Efforts to pursue production results should not only be oriented to spur land productivity but productivity is not long-term. In the end it can damage the future of agriculture and the continuity of food supply.

Although there is a diverse food policy with a religious success rate as well, but Indonesia has been awarded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rice self-sufficiency policy aimed at meeting domestic food needs (1985) and alleviating hunger and poverty and overcoming malnutrition.[8] The two awards can at least be used as a reflection of lessons in formulating the politics of food law in the future.

3.2. Implementation of Food Sovereignty Law in Indonesia

To realize a prosperous, fair and comprehensive national development for the People of Indonesia in accordance with the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution one of the fundamental sectors of food security. Food is the most basic human need to maintain its existence in the world, food must always exist, safe, nutritious enough, easy to be and prices that can always be affordable in all circles both middle, up and down. To achieve this, there must be food protection that protects human needs, especially food in the consumption and production sectors.

Harapan Food Pattern (PPH) is defined as the composition of the main food group that when consumed can meet the needs of energy and other nutrients. The composition of various foods is based on the proportion of energy balance of 9 food groups (grain, tubers, animal food, fatty oil, fruit / oily seeds, nuts, sugar, vegetables and fruits) taking into account the aspects of acceptability, food availability, economy, culture and religion. PPH is prepared with the aim to produce a composition of food norms (standards) to meet the nutritional needs of the population, which considers the balance of nutrition (nutrition *balance*)based on taste (*palatability*), digestibility (*digestibility*),*acceptability*, quantity and purchasing ability (*affordability*)[9].

The food security system consists of three subsystems, namely availability, affordability, and food utilization. Related to food, of course, the primary sector employed by the government is agriculture, located at the following points:

- a. Building food supply comes from domestic production and national food reserves.
- b. Accelerate technology dissemination and increase farmers' capacity to adopt appropriate technologies to increase crop productivity and business efficiency.
- c. Promoting the reduction of food loss through the use of food handling, processing, and distribution technologies[11]
- d. Advancing agribusiness that is built harmoniously and synergistically on the aspects of upstream agricultural industry, downstream agricultural industry and supporting services related to agribusiness business.
- e. To maintain national food sovereignty. With this, the government can optimize agricultural products for the area.

To realize food security at the regional level, namely by the existence of regional autonomy can maximize the role of the government. The following are done by the local government in an effort to maintain regional food sovereignty:

- a. The Regional Government prepares regional food security implementation plans set out in the Annual Work Plan, regional Medium Term Development Plan, and Regional Long-Term Development Plan. The regional Development Plan is aligned with the Provincial Food Security Plan based on the National Food Security Plan.
- b. Developing food production that is based on local resources, institutions and culture.
- c. In realizing food availability through local food development, the local government sets the type of local food.
- d. Local governments are responsible for food production, food availability, food distribution, diversity of food consumption, food safety, quality and nutrition of food8. coordination and synchronization, food information systems, incentives and disincentives and the role of the community.

It will slow the growth and development of agriculture of a country without agricultural research and technology. Through research can improve efficiency will include technology development of production facilities (seeds, fertilizers and insecticides), land processing technology (tractor), integrated pest control technology (IPM), water management technology (gravity irrigation, pump irrigation, water efficiency and

conservation), cultivation technology (planting method, planting distance, balanced fertilization, planting pattern, variety transportation), and yield processing technology.

And the warehouse of development of this thing is in universities, recently the Minister of Agriculture appreciated the innovation of superior rice seeds in IPB in trials on an area of 500 ha involving 50 Professors of Agricultural Experts throughout Indonesia, this seed is able to produce production of 13.4 tons / ha and the national average of 5.5 tons / ha so 2 times the result, with synergy from the government and academics optimistic Indonesia is able to realize food self-sufficiency and even export to foreign countries. Then in the technology sector, The Ministry of Indonesia launched the industrial revolution 4.0 or often called agricultural technology 4.0. because the world of agriculture is now entering the fourth agricultural industry revolution which uses automation machinery that is integrated with the internet network. What is to be achieved is the system of work from land processing, planting, harvesting to processing using remote control fromhome.

Agricultural Research and Development Agency (Balitbangtan)

Plays an important role in carrying out research and development in the field of agriculture. Technology services are vital for agriculture, so BPTP and its partners work together to respond to agricultural needs. In order to implement industry 4.0 namely Internet of things, Artificial Intelligence, Human Machine Interface, robotic technology, sensors, and 3D printing[14] Technology. For work efficiency and competitiveness of industry in agriculture. The latest innovations that are being run Balitbang Agriculture are:

- a. Vertical farming is a method of agricultural crops planted in stages or vertically to minimize land use with 2 methods namely hydroponics and verticulture.
- b. Precision agriculture is an agricultural concept with a system approach to agriculture with income growth, high efficiency and sustainable agriculture. This means optimizing resources for maximum results and low impact.
- c. Smart farming is a technology-based smart farming method.

Service to farmers, in this reform era, must be implemented in the corridors of good and clean government, following the principles:

- a. The government is obliged to improve the development of access to resources, facilities and production infrastructure.
- b. The government is able to analyze the problems that occur in the area and take appropriate public policy.
- c. The government includes farmers in the planning, implementation of agriculture, monitoring, evaluation and improvement.
- d. The government conducts training and study for farmers to be sent abroad and then practiced in their respective regions.
- e. The government opens the opportunity for the public to provide input;
- f. The government builds good synergy with farmers for the sake of mutual progress in maintaining regional and national food security.

Therefore, the system that has been designed for a centralistic and instructive pattern, in this era of autonomy and globalization needs to be adjusted to a participatory pattern. This adjustment requires willingness, intellectual ability and commitment to change and must start from our respective environments, to be further transmitted to partners in the wider circle.

Diversification of Food Production

There are two forms of production diversification that can be developed to support national food security, namely a) Horizontal diversification that is developing centrally agricultural businesses that become

superior and partly only complementary, b) Regional diversification; i.e. develop production in accordance with the location so that it appears in each agricultural center area. [16]

Production and Consumption Patterns

In most food products follow seasonal production patterns, while food needs must be met throughout the year. Agricultural products in general are also quickly damaged (perishable). So, with such conditions, the aspect of processing and storage becomes important in the efforts to provide food sustainably. Because geographically Indonesia maritime country the process of distribution of goods must be safe and not damaged to the destination therefore it needs 2 efficiencies, namely:

- a. Technical efficiency includes efforts to maintain quality, reduce yield loss, and facilitate the flow of goods.
- b. Economic efficiency in the form of cost savings for processing, storage, transportation, and distribution. Thus, the price disparity between regions and between times is expected to be smaller.
- c. Optimal efficiency by optimizing raw products into high-value ingredients such as yams into flour, tapioca, ceriping,[17]noodles.

3.3. Responding to Food Sovereignty Law in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era

Based on the LIPI Economic Research Center (P2E LIPI) survey at the end of 2020 on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on family food security, most households or 64 percent are in the food secure category. The rest are vulnerable groups that fall into the category of food insecurity, namely food insecurity without hunger as much as 28.84 percent, moderate hunger food insecurity as much as 10.14 percent, and acute hunger food insecurity as much as 1.95 percent [18]

As Aartje Tehupeiory continued the hanafie opinion that Food is a primary and fundamental need for humans that must be met at all times. Food becomes very important for agriculture because Food is one of the most basic needs in the fulfillment of human desire [19]. that Food is the most important basic human need and its fulfillment is part of human rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 as a basic component to realize quality human resources.

Fao (*Food and Agriculture Organization*) has warned countries around the world that there will be a food shortage or emergency during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Moreover, with the existence of a massive social restriction scheme (*lockdown*) that has been carried out by many countries that ultimately affect food compliance in each country is no exception in the country of Indonesia. Therefore, the government should anticipate new policies to maintain food security in Indonesia and save local farmers. The small thing that has had an impact is the increase in food prices in Indonesia although there is still the availability of sufficient amounts of food. It is expected to the government to always maintain and be aware that there is no mafia playing to maintain price stability.[

Still related to the Era of The Covid-19 pandemic which greatly impacts the dynamics of people's lives in social, cultural, and legal aspects including the national food aspect. The Central government to the region has begun to distribute social assistance in the form of cash and food assistance to the community. that is, in the face of the Covid 19 pandemic crisis era one of the main things that should be of concern to the government is about food sovereignty. To overcome this, the government began to mobilize the participation of communities and non-governmental organizations to prevent food crises in an effort to realize food sovereignty. But the problem of the presence of Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food has not been able to answer the challenges faced by the problems that become food crises in the era of the covid-19 pandemic at this time. Equalization of unfinished food problems in Indonesia. Inequality between the poor and the rich has become taboo in this country. The Indonesian government's delay in responding to covid-19 has now spread throughout Indonesia. In fact, the first case of covid-19 occurred at the end of 2019 in Wuhan,

China. However, the government is considered in addressing the symptoms that occur in Wuhan only limited to global issues. Still, in economic terms, Chinese workers are allowed to enter Indonesian territory only because of business interests.

4. Building Food Sovereignty in a Just Future

Every human being born in this world has a nature and a dramatic state as a living being as well as a creature of God Almighty. These natures and dramatic circumstances must be protected, respected, maintained and protected by any individual, society or State. These natures and circumstances, then known as "Human Rights". Human rights are everything that is inherent in man from birth. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Right* states that, human rights are fundamental rights inherent in human beings, are universal, lasting and therefore, must be protected, respected, maintained and should not be ignored, reduced or deprived by anyone. One of human rights is food. This is explicitly stated in ICESCR Article 11 paragraph (1) as follows[21]:

"Covenant States recognizes everyone's right to a decent standard of living for himself or her family, including food, clothing and decent housing, as well as continuous improvement of living conditions. States Parties shall take the necessary measures to ensure the realization of this right, and recognize the importance of voluntary international cooperation to achieve this goal"

In addition, the right to food is also stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28H on the right of everyone to live a prosperous inner birth. And in the Law on Food No. 18/2012 which states that Food is the most important basic human need, and its fulfillment is part of human rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 as a basic component to realize quality human resources. Basically, talking about food is inseparable from some of the main pillars in it: availability, access, and eligibility. Availability means that food as a human right must be guaranteed either through production, land use and or livestock. Accessibility means that economic and physical access to food must be guaranteed. This is related to affordable food prices without the need to sacrifice other basic needs. Feasibility means that food must meet the needs according to age, decent standard of living, and so forth[21].

In Islamic perspective, everything related to food as a human right and basic human rights has also been arranged in the Qur'an as one of the sources of Islam other than al-Hadith. This is as stated in Surah Yusuf verses 46-49. Explicitly in the verse speaks of food security strategy in the time of Joseph A.S.[22].

The story of Joseph, who dreamed of seven fat sheep and seven lean sheep, can be used as a reference and a reference to how to build food security. Learning from the experience of Joseph as, he encouraged the Egyptian government at that time to prepare for a seven-year period of paceklik. Yusuf gave input to the king with strategic planning to build strong food security. Namely mass production of wheat and management of food stocks[22], as well as cultivating a frugal life in consuming food. With the implementation of these three food security strategies, the Egyptian state remains calm in a state of paceklik due to the many food reserves in the stomach. Even the Nile country's food security at that time made it an exporter of wheat to the Union states of Egypt, such as Mesopotamia, Syria, and Kan'an, when the countries experienced the same dry[22] season.

In understanding the source of Islamic teachings, of course, must use perspectives and viewpoints relevant to differences and developments of factual situations and conditions. This is because as a source of religious teachings that are transcendental, in addition socio-cultural conditions, politics, government between the time when the Qur'an is revealed with the present is clearly different. To fill the gap of difference can be used perspective double *movement* Fazlurrahman[23]. Another alternative perspective that can be used is Applied Islamic Science, where this paradigm states that religion remains a sacred religion, an absolute and final transcendental. However, the practice of religion in concrete life must certainly respond to the contextuality in which it is practiced.[24] This paradigm can be used as a reference for comprehensive analysis of the surah Yusuf in an effort to find normative-practical solutions to food and food security issues in the local context of Indonesia, even universally.

This paper is in the context and efforts to find normative-theoretical solutions to food and food security problems and problems in Indonesia. Normative-theoretical solutions can be one solution and an alternative argument in addition to a political-practical solution. Indonesia is the world's largest maritime archipelago consisting of 17,499 islands with a coastline length of 81,000 km and an area of waters consisting of territorial seas, archipelago waters and inland waters covering an area of 2.7 million km or 70% of Indonesia's territory.

Indonesia still has a number of multidimensional issues, including food-security issues and everything related to it. Related to the problems faced by the State of Indonesia in food procurement, among others, the agricultural sector in Indonesia since 1967 until now, generally undergoes five phases: consolidation phase, high growth phase, deconstruction phase, crisis phase, transition phase and decentralization (Arifin, 2004). The economic performance of agriculture during this period, shows the growth of food crops that continued to decline after 1986. This means that food availability is automatically also experiencing a downward. From 1967 to 1978, food availability grew by 3.58 percent. In 1978-1986 4.95 percent, then in the phase 1986-1997, by 1.90 percent and in 1997-2001 by 1.62 percent[9]. Food production is highly dependent on the level of productivity and the area of harvest. Rice food commodity, based on data shows that the area of harvest and productivity fluctuated during 1990-2003, but the fluctuations are small (insignificant), so it can be stated that the figure is relatively fixed[9]. Production of food crops other than rice, namely corn and cassava showed an increasing trend from 1990-2005, but for soybeans decreased after 2000, and increased starting in 2004. The data may be different from other data with different sources.

In an effort to solve the problem of food as the most basic human right, this paper tries to offer solutions to build food security in the future that is just, fair in the true sense. As Muslims, it is certain in dealing with problems and problems, the first step is to find normative-transcendental solutions in the Qur'an and Hadith. Of course, by keeping the factual aspects in mind.

The term food security in world food policy was first used in 1971 by the United Nations to liberate the world especially developing countries from the crisis of production and supply of staple food. The definition of food security by the United Nations is as follows: *food security is availability to avoid acute food shortages in the event of wide spread crop failure or other disaster.*[22] In Indonesia, there are at least two laws and regulations on food, in which specifically discuss about food security, namely Law No. 7 of 1996 which was later amended by Law Number 18 of 2012. Law No. 7 of 1996, food security is a condition of food fulfillment for households that is reflected in the availability of sufficient, both the amount and quality is safe, equitable, and affordable. While in Law No. 18 of 2012, food security is a condition of food fulfillment for the country up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, evenly, and affordable and not contrary to religion, beliefs, and culture of society, to be able to live healthy, active, and productive in a sustainable manner. Based on some definitions of food security can be concluded some fundamental aspects. **First**, oriented to the availability of food obtained from food production and reserves; **second**, Food accessibility conducted by food distribution, including food affordability; **Third**, The utilization of food or consumption is oriented towards the fulfillment of nutrition and is intended for healthy, productive and sustainable living.

In the history of Islamic civilization, Islam has experienced a golden age in building civilization, both in the field of science, thinking including how to manage food fairly for the common good. In the Quran Allah SWT tells the story of Prophet Yusuf a.s., who became a pioneer and conceptualist in making a strong food security strategy. In surah Yusuf verse 46 it is narrated that One day the king of Egypt, Ar-Rayyân ibn al-Walîd dreamed about seven fat cows (*sab ʔ baqarât simân*) eaten by seven thin cows (*sab ʔ ijâf*), and seven green grains (*sab ʔ sunbulât*), and seven other dried threads (*ukhara yâbisât*). Dream (*ar-ru'ya*)[22]. It is narrated to al-Mala' to be interpreted. Al-Mala' instead considers the dream to *be a adgâs ahlam*.

The dream was told to Joseph and then the dream was interpreted that seven fat cows were a sign that Joseph had been farming for seven years as usual. Farming for seven years is done so that the country is fat as if it is a fat cow and has abundant food reserves. Farming for seven years must be done first, because at this time the land is still in fertile condition, so that plants and grain will look green[22]. Prophet Yusuf explained the meaning of the dream based on the revelation he received from Allah SWT. The fertile period

of seven years will change to face a period of paceklik for seven years. He said: "We are not going to be able to do that. That is, mass production of wheat and management of food stocks.

In the history it can be understood that the strategi food security conducted by Joseph A.S. by building a large domestic food availability. The main focus is to build food availability without the need to bring food commodities from abroad. In a modern perspective, the model of building food security of Prophet Joseph a.s. includes three main elements, namely the availability or production of food, accessibility or distribution of food and the utilization or consumption of food. When the three subsystems are synergized and integrated properly, then the goal of food security will be realized. Food storage will be abundant, food distribution will be evenly distributed to remote areas and the community will be spared from the nature of sprees or hedonists because the momentum of the crisis is used as a momentum to learn to refrain from saving food.

4 Conclusion

1. Independence is the momentum in determining the policy of organizing the country independently in order to protect the whole nation. One of the efforts to protect and advance the general welfare of the nation is to ensure the fulfillment of food for all Indonesians. Increasing population growth certainly affects the national food needs so that to meet it, agricultural production must be continuously increased. Although it wants to pursue improvements in domestic production in order to minimize food imports, the concept of agriculture must be designed sustainably with an environmentally friendly system.
2. Indonesia is an agrarian country aspiring to realize national food security and world food security, the government with the ministry of agriculture should pay attention to aspects of consumption, aspects of production, aspects of food willingness, economic aspects and poverty. Then the steps taken are to increase the productivity of vegetable and animal resources and maximize development in agriculture and welfare of farmers.
3. FAO (*Food and Agriculture Organization*) has warned to countries in the world there will be scarcity or food emergency in the middle of the coronavirus pandemic, the government is weak in responding to this because in the food law cannot accommodate food equality to the public.
4. In an effort to implement food security strategies, there are three strategies applied in the policy by Prophet Joseph AS above. First, there are efforts to increase food production, while second, the management of the strategy of storing most agricultural produce, and finally third, the policy of saving life or efforts to reduce consumptive lifestyles. Technically operational, the food strategy carried out by Yusuf can be described as follows the availability of domestic food stocks will be fulfilled, so there is no need to do food import policy from other countries. Then maintain rupiah currency stabilization, because we have large foreign exchange reserves, namely from Indonesia's abundant natural wealth. In addition, efforts are also needed to stop consumptive lifestyles both on an individual scale up to a national scale in the sense of national savings measures in various aspects of life. So that food security can be realized until the future.

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