

Food Security Policy Implementation in Rembang Central Java

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is as follows: (1) To describe and analyse policy implementation of rice availability in order to improve food security in Rembang Regency as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 (2) To describe and analyse the aspect that support and constraint the policies implementation of rice availability (3) Formulate policy implementation models of rice availability

This study used a qualitative approach in the field of a phenomenological study and the researcher's own research instruments. Informants are determined by purposive. Data collecting methods are depth interview, observation and documentation and focused group discussion. Data analysis, adopted Miles and Huberman thinking (1984) which basically includes workflow activity after the data collection process, ie, data reduction, data display and conclusion. Validity of the data (Lincoln and Guba, 1985): the degree of trust, changeable, dependency and certainty.

The results showed general food security policy implementation in particular the availability of rice in the district of Rembang has not been implemented maximally, as well as the achievement of results. Not maximal due to the implementation of several obstacles, among others: (1) Have not yet be coordination between members of Dewan Ketahanan Pangan Daerah (DKPD)/ Local Food Security Council The District Of Rembang (2) Institutional strengthening is still low both within the bureaucracy, the private sector and the community, (3) Lack of land owned by farmers and not maximal farmer groups, (4) poor quality of stakeholder's participation in the formulation of public policy and lack of access to the information obtained by the farmers in the policy process, (5) which is not maximal resource utilization.

Policy implementation of rice availability model proposed, namely: (1) improve coordination with the optimization of the Food Security Council District Rembang; (2) Policy Formulation which is fit with local condition, the degree of change is clear, and support of stakeholders is more optimal, especially from the Head of Region; (3) Communication is increasingly clear through the media that is simple yet effective; (4) The organizational structure and bureaucracy that comes with SOPs clearly.

KEYWORDS: policy implementation, availability rice, food security

INTRODUCTION

Food is one of the basic human needs, thus providing, processing, security, availability, and sustainability is very necessary for human existence itself (Y. Warella, 2009). In Indonesia, according to Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 on Food Security, food is defined as: "Everything that comes from biological sources and water, whether treated or untreated is intended as food or drink for human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials, and other materials used in the preparation, processing, and / or manufacture of food or drink"

Therefore needs food or food security (Food Security) is very important as a basic human need. Food security is defined by the PP: "The condition of the fulfilment of food for the household, as reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable". Thus food security is food for the fulfilment of the conditions of households and individuals in sufficient quantity and good quality, safe, affordable, equitable and guaranteed availability.

The focus of food security policy is the Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 on Food Security. Implementation of PP. 68/2002 has been elaborated in the policy contained in Rembang RPJMD years 2010-2015. Food security policy in particular that contained in the Strategic Plan of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry Rembang years 2010 - 2015, the Stabilization availability and food reserves that meet the quality, quantity and continuity for the community as well as the diversification of food products. The policy outlined in the Strategic Plan of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is to make policy in agriculture. The policy is the effort to increase rice production in order to meet the needs of food, especially rice in the district of Rembang. "Policy into the regional district in Rembang in 2010 - 2015 is also outlined in the Food Security Strategic Plan and Implementation Guidance for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The policy is ketersediaan rice improvement in order to meet people's needs for food, especially rice.

In 2010 and 2011 the surplus availability of rice is expected to increase by 2 % per year in 2010 was down 7 % in 2011 and fell again by 4 %. This condition requires attention so that food reserves in the next

Rembang in relative safety. Surplus in 2010 and 2011 the trends show that the implementation of the policy of the availability of rice as part of food security is not optimal. (Bappeda Rembang, 2012).

Issues concerning the availability of rice are its management. During this time the availability of rice in Rembang facilitated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry while to maintain the availability of rice conducted by Badan Ketahanan Pangan and P4K (BKP dan P4K). Rice availability management requires foresight so that the rice is always available at a price that is relatively stable. Management of rice availability is very important because it should continue to monitor the availability of rice and rice prices affordable to the public. Problem of managing the availability of rice in Rembang management issues related to the provision of rice which include planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the availability of rice. During the functions of management or management of rice availability of institutions that deal with availability is still not optimal. Food security policy in Rembang Regency established but not yet produce maximum results, so presumably the problems in the implementation of the policy of the availability of rice. Research Problem is formulated as follows:

1. How Implementation of policies in order to increase the availability of rice food security in the district of Rembang District (Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 on Food Security) ?
2. What aspects of that support and hinder the implementation of policies in order to increase the availability of rice food security in the district of Rembang?
3. How to model the availability of rice policy implementation in order to improve food security in the next Rembang formulated?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study, “The implementation of policies in order to increase the availability of rice food security in Central Java province Rembang District”, is the study-specific and holistic. This specific study subjects were bureaucrats (actor) and implementer in the field of rice in order to increase the availability of food security. Holistic assessment is that this research does not only involve the socio-economic aspects, but also of public administration. Given the uniqueness and subject, object and nature of the research study, the research approach and the kind of research qualitative phenomenological research. According to Strauss and Corbin (1980), qualitative research is a kind of research which established findings that can't accomplish with statistical procedures or other tools of quantitative.

The scope is very broad food security covers 4 areas, namely food availability, food distribution, food diversification and food security (Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 on Food Security). The wide range of food security is not possible for the researchers to investigate fully. Therefore, in this study researchers are focus on the field of food security. The field of food security also has coverage that is the availability of food carbohydrates and protein. Availability of food carbohydrates consist of rice, corn and tubers. Due to limitations of time, effort, and chance the researchers only focused research on the availability of rice.

Phenomena observed in this study is the *first* to analyse and describe the implementation of policies in order to increase the availability of rice food security in Rembang contained in Government Regulation No. 68 of 2002 on Food Security, through the phenomenon of : a) the process of determining the availability of rice policy, b) Overview conditions Availability Rice today; c) An Availability Management Rice today.

Second, Identifying and Supporting Aspect Implementation Obstacles Availability Rice, through the phenomenon : a) Content of Policy (Grindle, 1980) b) the policy context (Grindle, 1980); c) attitudes and skills executors (Van Metter Van Horn, 1975); d) Communications (George Edward III, 1980) and e) bureaucratic structure (George Edward III, 1980). *Third*, formulate Rice Model Availability Policy Implementation in the Context of Food Security Improved, In the District of Rembang.

The unit of analysis used in this study were the parties involved in the implementation of the policy of the availability of rice namely : Food Security Agency, Regional Development Planning Board, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Public Works Department, Industry, Trading and Cooperative and SMEs Agency, Bulog, Farmers Group, National Land Agency, the Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics, rice mill owners and traders in the district of Rembang. Informants are determined by purposive include all stakeholders above. Data collecting using in-depth interview techniques to informants and direct observation in the study site. Analysis using techniques of qualitative analyst with the stage to collect the data, the data processing, data reduction, data presentation and verification of the data, formulating conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Rice Model Availability Policy Implementation

Based on the results of the study found the model of policy implementation in order to increase the availability of rice food security in the district of Rembang Regency. Overview of the implementation of policies that the current availability of rice in the district of Rembang started to policy formulation by the

method of monitoring and evaluation shows that the implementation of the policy of the variables studied. Variable is the contents of the policy, the policy context is, attitudes and skills executors, communication and bureaucratic structures.

Grindle (1980) stated that the success of policy implementation is influenced by several factor are grouped into two groups of phenomena. This two groups are content of policy and context of policy. Van Metter and van Horn (1975) also stated that the success of policy implementation is influenced by Implementer's attitude and ability. George Edward III also says that the success of policy implementation is influenced by communication and bureaucratic structure. All phenomena are used in research of policy implementation in order to increase the availability of rice food security in the district of Rembang Regency. The results of the research as follows:

Policy contents, the contents existing condition policy consists of several variables: the type of benefits, the degree of expected changes, the implementation of programs and resources involved.

Support of rice availability policy implementation seen from benefits of rice availability policy which its safe, quality and affordable by the community can be enjoyed by the target group. Benefits of rice availability policy perceived by farmers in the implementation of programs such as *Sapta Usaha Pertanian* (seven effort of farming), cropping regimes " Jajar Legowo ", *Sekolah Lapang Penglolaan Tanaman Terpadu* (SLPTT) implementation, implementation of System Rice Intensification (SRI)

Changed degree produced of rice availability policy is the new cropping pattern changes " walik dami " and how to grow crops in a way " Jajar Legowo ". Improved Food Security Office Rembang be Implementing Agency for Food Security and Agricultural Extension, Agriculture and Forestry (BKP, and P4K) will improve the performance of food security affairs. Intended to form *Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah* (SKPD) Agency Head of P4K BKP and easy to coordinate with other SKPDs Community involvement is quite good, especially the people who are members of farmer groups and Gabungan Kelommpok Tani (Gapoktan) actively involved in food security programs

Barriers in rice availability implementation policy such as the availability of rice due to the lack of integration and the establishment of inter synergist stakeholder on education and the related and still emerging ego sector and overlaps in running job descriptions. Yet the realization of integration of programs among stakeholders with each other. Regulatory and infrastructure support is still limited.

Resources involved in the implementation of this policy is the resource at the level of bureaucracy into its own problems in the implementation of food security policies. Bureaucracy is the main implementer should be able to mobilize the community to carry out what is expected by the policy of the government. From the aspect of funding has not been optimized for operational funds for food security in particular BKP just \$ 250 million from the budget and the budget of 1 billion. Resources include human resources involved both farmer groups and PPL, Rice Traders Association, facilities and infrastructure (support the availability of irrigation water through the revitalization of tertiary and secondary, both budget, provincial and district.

Policy context. Context of policy implementation in the District of rice availability Rembang Regency consists of several aspects of compliance and responsiveness, stakeholder support, support infrastructure, natural conditions (weather and climate) and the condition of agricultural land. The underlying aspects of policy implementation in the District of rice availability Rembang Regency. Successful implementation of the policy is influenced by the availability of rice to these aspects.

- a) **Compliance and Responsiveness**. Inhibitory element in the aspect of compliance and responsiveness are not yet fully understand all the forces of food security policy, officials still have the notion that food security policy is a government policy that provides food needs in the narrow sense is not up to the production processes on food commodities. Merely understanding the distribution of food, therefore there needs to train about food security policy in a broader sense to the authorities and stakeholders. Successful implementation of food security policies in Rembang depends on adherence or commitment and responsiveness or responsive all stakeholders involved both the target group in this case farmers and officials as food security policy implementer. Based on the results of the study can be seen that the level of compliance officers and farmers as a target group well enough, so it will support the implementation of the food security policy.
- b) **Stakeholders support**. Big rice traders in Rembang Regency a barrier to the implementation of policies in the District of rice availability Rembang Regency. They may send rice to other regions of Rembang Regency.
- c) **Infrastructure support**. Irrigation service still does not reach the entire area. Conditions like these are not support an increase in agricultural productivity in the future. Required the development of irrigation infrastructure so as to increase the range that can be irrigated paddy fields. Irrigation management is also necessary in order to remain able to function optimally in improving agricultural production so the impact on increasing people's income. Irrigation systems can not fully meet the needs, this is because many conditions secondary irrigation canals were damaged there is no follow-up to be fixed. In addition to the specific area have not built irrigation channels. So thus it can be argued that the quality

and quantity of agricultural infrastructure has declined and is very limited in number, thus hampering efforts to achieve successful implementation of food security policies in the District of Rembang Regency. d) Nature (Climate and Weather). Aspects of climate or weather in Rembang is the biggest obstacle for the implementation of policies to improve the availability of rice. In general, based on the results of the interview can be argued that climate and weather are less supportive because of rainy days in a year is smaller than the number of dry days. As noted above, the number of rainy days in the year 2012 amounted to only 76 days in a year. Average rainfall in the district of Rembang Regency is also low. e) Conditions Farmland Rembang Regency Land use district generally can be grouped into an area of 29 172 hectares of wetland and dry land area of 72 236 ha. Most land in the District Rembang Regency rice is rain fed rice by 17.84 % of the total rice land. This is due to the climatic conditions in the district that includes Rembang Regency area with low rainfall. Medium to dry soil is mostly a moor that is equal to 34.29 % of the dry land area in the district of Rembang Regency. While the use of land for settlements related to the impact of population growth on the provision of residential facilities and other supporting facilities.

Implementer's attitude and ability, attitude and skills in policy implementation availability executor of rice consists of several aspects: Ability officials, local capacity to provide the means of agricultural production and the ability of local governments in the fight against pests. Apparatus capabilities in policy implementation availability of rice in Rembang seen that many officers who are members of the Food Security Council and the agencies that are directly related to the availability of rice, such as BKP, and P4K, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Public Works on Irrigation and Water Resources Division, Department of Industry and Trade and Planning Agency. Staff in the institutions (on education) is not fully understood about the availability of rice policy, thus hampering policy implementation rice availability. The ability of the government to provide agricultural inputs less than the maximum in facilitating both the supply and standard-setting price of fertilizer, agricultural medicines and rice seedlings. The government's ability Rembang as executor in the eradication of pests is also less than optimal. Medicines rice pest eradication that are available today have not been able cope with plant diseases caused by fungi "blas".

Communication. Communication between the executive officers have duties and functions directly related to the availability of rice and communication between formal institutions and constrained runs on bureaucratic procedures, so the response to the problem of food security and efforts to synergize activities in an effort to increase the availability of rice to be blocked.

Organizational Structure / Bureaucracy. has influenced to bureaucratic structure to the successful implementation of the food security policy. Influence the bureaucracy structure was seen from four aspects, namely the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), fragmentation, collaboration and coordination. Standard operating procedures in the bureaucratic structure is a standardized set of written instructions about the process of implementation of the various activities of the organization, how and when it should be done, where and by whom done. SOPs are needed in policy implementation rice availability. Rembang Regency district no SOPs in rice availability policy implementation. The absence of SOPs as the embodiment of the organizational structure is the bottleneck of the implementation of the food security policy of the availability of rice in the district of Rembang Regency. Fragmentation, fragmentation is a grouping along with a balanced distribution of tasks among the parties involved in the implementation of the policy of the availability of rice. Availability of rice in policy implementation Rembang there are barriers that lack of understanding, coordination and synchronization in the implementation of food security policies, resulting in the implementation of the policy less than the maximum. Sectoral ego still found and related agencies tend to focus more on areas of core functions, rather than serious join together in the implementation of food security policies. With a more normative fragmentation and the lack of synergy among relevant agencies, to be one aspect of a barrier for the implementation of policies in the District of rice availability Rembang Regency;

Cooperation. Implementation cooperation in rice availability policy is to help each other and work together between the institutions associated with the implementation of the policy of the availability of rice in the district of Rembang Regency. In policy implementation Rembang Regency availability of rice in the district there is obstacle in cooperation implemented in less actionable and not try to sustainability. Chain of rice procurement policies involving various levels of farmers, wholesalers / grinder, a large supplier to the existing market traders and institutions, both government and private employers. Effectiveness of cooperation in the framework of the provision of rice in Rembang still needs to be improved further so that it can support the availability of rice policy.

Coordination. Coordination is a unity of action in order to achieve successful implementation of policies rice availability. There are barriers to coordination in the implementation of policy coordination availability of rice is done more in the planning stages, while coordinating the implementation phase and the evaluation phase is still inadequate Lack of coordination makes the bottleneck in solving problems in case of obstacles or barriers in the implementation of food security.

b. Proposed Model Availability Policy Implementation Rice.

Based on the existing condition of policy implementation Rembang Regency availability of rice in the district described above, the proposed model of policy implementation rice availability Proposed model is an improvement over existing models with the implementation of the same phenomenon, namely: (1) **Content Policy Of Policy**. Proposed model of policy implementation rice availability of policy content consists of several variables: the type of benefits, the degree of expected changes, the implementation of the program and the resources involved. Sufficient availability of rice policy, safe, quality and affordable by the community based on the results of research related to the content model of the proposed policy are:

- 1) Type of benefit from the availability of rice for public policy redefined so as to provide direct benefits can be enjoyed by the target group. Re-defining the type of policy benefits is done by reformulating the availability of rice policies contained in the Agency Strategic Plan and food security.
- 2) The degree of expected changes of policy availability of rice is sufficient, safe, quality and affordable by the community is a change in cropping patterns and rice cultivation from the conventional to the cropping pattern " walik dami " and how to plant "Jajar Legowo" Daily dietary changes and food diversification.
- 3) Improving the implementation of the policy program to increase the availability of rice sufficient, safe and affordable, is to optimize the Executing Agency for Food Security and Agricultural Extension, Agriculture and forestry (BKP, and P4K) as the leading sector in coordinating the implementation of policies to improve the availability of rice.

Enhancing the role of Food Security Council needs to be done to bring up the importance of security to the mayor and the Food synergy is also the Local Legislative (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah-DRPD). Farmers and traders as well as my head rice trading system business should always be nurtured and given direction to maintain the availability of rice in the district of Rembang Regency. BKP, and P4K should be able to play and maintain alignment between stakeholder related synergetic and reduce to a minimum ego sector and overlap in doing the jobs description. Besides the availability of rice in policy implementation Rembang regulations need to be followed by the preparation of the food security and rice trading system, so that the implementation of the food security policy has a clear legal framework in the area.

In the implementation, efforts should be made are:

- a) In the Rice Availability Policy Implementation in the District of Rembang Regency as PP 68 of 2002 is the optimization of the Regional Food Security Agency in this regard is the role of the optimization of BKP and P4K, as Executive Secretary of the Regional Food Security Council. Role of maintaining the availability of food, especially rice became the main objective by monitoring and periodic evaluation.
 - b) Annual Coordination Meeting in forum Food Security Council District Rembang Regency needs to be done because of the availability of the rice policy can be formulated in the forum and immediately actionable.
 - c) Organizing in the District is done via P4K with BKP and food security control centre there.
 - d) BKP, and P4K should conduct formal coordination meeting every six months to monitor the availability of rice, so that all the activities related to the supply of rice can be integrated from multiple SKPDs.
 - e) Increasing rice production is done by various methods and ways including cropping practice " walik dami " and how to plant " Jajar Legowo ", method of rice cultivation is practiced to all farmers, restrictions on rice area planted with sugarcane, paddy sustainable program, to develop methods rice farming method System rice Intensification (SRI) water-saving, efficient post-harvest handling.
 - f) Joint Optimization of institutional Farmers Group (Gapoktan) and farmer groups as well as reactivating the village barn gradually.
- 4) The resources involved in the implementation of this policy should be optimized. Human resources involved in the implementation of policy availability of rice should be enhanced by providing training and skills as well as increased understanding of the availability of food, especially rice. The good human resource personnel, PPL, farmers, traders and businessmen as well as sales seeds, fertilizer and pesticide (*Saprotan*), rice milling. Commitment of policy implementation is the availability of rice increased allocation of funding in the implementation of food security policies at the level up enough to take action trading intervention in rice and rice production increased.

(2) **Context of Policy**. In order for successful policy implementation rice supply several phenomena related to the implementation of the policy context of the policy is to maximize the availability of rice phenomena in the context of the policy as follows:

- a) **Compliance and Responsiveness.** In terms of policy context, a policy will be easily implemented if the implementation is quite good level of understanding, so that foster compliance and responsiveness is quite good also. Successful implementation of policies in the District Rembang Regency rice availability depends on adherence or commitment and responsiveness or responsive to all stakeholders involved in both the target group in this case farmers and officials as food security policy implementer. Availability of rice in policy implementation aspects of compliance and responsiveness needs to be maximized, especially in executive level personnel , so that they do not just carry out the task but truly understand the policy direction the availability of rice.
 - b) **Supported by Stakeholders.** Policy is implemented will be able to succeed if stakeholders involved providing optimal support . The higher the higher the level of stakeholder support successful implementation . Likewise stakeholders involved in the implementation of policies such as the availability of rice , local governments , government officials , PPL , chairman *Gapoktan* , Chairman of Farmers Group, Farmers, rice mill businessmen, Agent *saprotan* , collectors rice , rice traders, *Dolog* and *Bulog*. County Government represented by the Regent, in order to give more attention to the implementation of the food security policy , especially the availability of rice . Other stakeholders are expected to contribute the maximum to provide support for the implementation of policies to maintain the availability of rice surplus.
 - c) **Support Infrastructure.** That the implementation of the policy , the better availability of rice needs to support optimal infrastructure . Irrigation service still does not reach the entire area . Infrastructure improvements such as irrigation canals , ponds , dams , and rural roads should be carried out in stages according to the financial capacity of the area . Infrastructure procurement strategies , among others, by asking for financial support from the central and provincial governments . In addition another strategy is to use ground water for irrigation and to bring up a new irrigation channel in the region that is not in such irrigation district Fur , Pancur , Sulang and Pamotan.
 - d) **Natural (Climate and Weather).** The influence of climate on agriculture is very large . Especially for growing crops that requirement is subject to availability of water and rainfall . In areas with high weather and climate anomalies would need to deal with the cropping pattern and cropping systems . Some suitable cropping system include the System Rice Intensification (SRI) is the way of water - saving rice cultivation , is suitable for areas that supply raw water for small irrigation . Besides the rice cropping system should still be maintained and enhanced . *walik dami* system is rice based cropping system of local wisdom to deal with the short rainy season in the District of Rembang Regency. Rice farming system with this model should also be balanced with rice cultivation technique right . *Jajar Legowo* system should be integrated with the system so that the *walik dami* to obtain maximum results. In addition, to deal with a short rainy season should also be pursued both large and small ponds , dams and seeks the wells in the region artesian well. Efforts to " catch " the rain water and hold it as long as possible to provide agricultural raw water must be done in order to increase rice productivity.
 - e) **Agricultural Land Condition.** Condition of agricultural land in the district of Rembang Regency relatively fertile when obtaining adequate irrigation . Agricultural land should be cultivated to be maintained strictly in order of diminishing the extent not . In some places the land is reduced to brick business , such as in the village or in the District Maguan Kaliori Kaliori . Attempt to land use should be limited by government policy or that may be restricted by law in order to have the force of law.
 - f) Attempt a field planted with sugar cane fields and brick-making is limited as much as possible . Cultivated land that should be strived for planting sugarcane instead of paddy fields . If there are many cultivated paddy rice production from sugarcane feared Rembang decreased . Declining rice production will affect the availability of rice .
- (3) **Attitudes and Managing Capabilities.** Attitude and the ability to implement policies implementing the availability of rice to be optimized , namely:
- a. **Ability Apparatus.** Ability PPL officials and other officials associated with the availability of food , especially in understanding the mechanisms of availability of rice and rice distribution patterns as well as an understanding of the policy direction should increased rice availability . Many officers who are members of the Food Security Council and the agencies that are directly related to the availability of rice , such as BKP , and P4K , Department of Agriculture and Forestry , Department of Public Works on Irrigation and Water Resources Division , Department of Industry and Trade and Planning Agency. Staff in the institutions (on education) should fully understand about the availability of rice policy . Thus they will provide optimal support for increased availability of rice.
 - b. **Ability to Provide Inputs of Agriculture.** Necessary increase the government's role in facilitating both the supply and standard-setting price of fertilizer , agricultural medicines and rice seedlings , through policy measures related to the provision of strategic inputs to farmers in the district of Apex. Government's role can be expressed in terms of the empowerment of cooperatives as provider of inputs

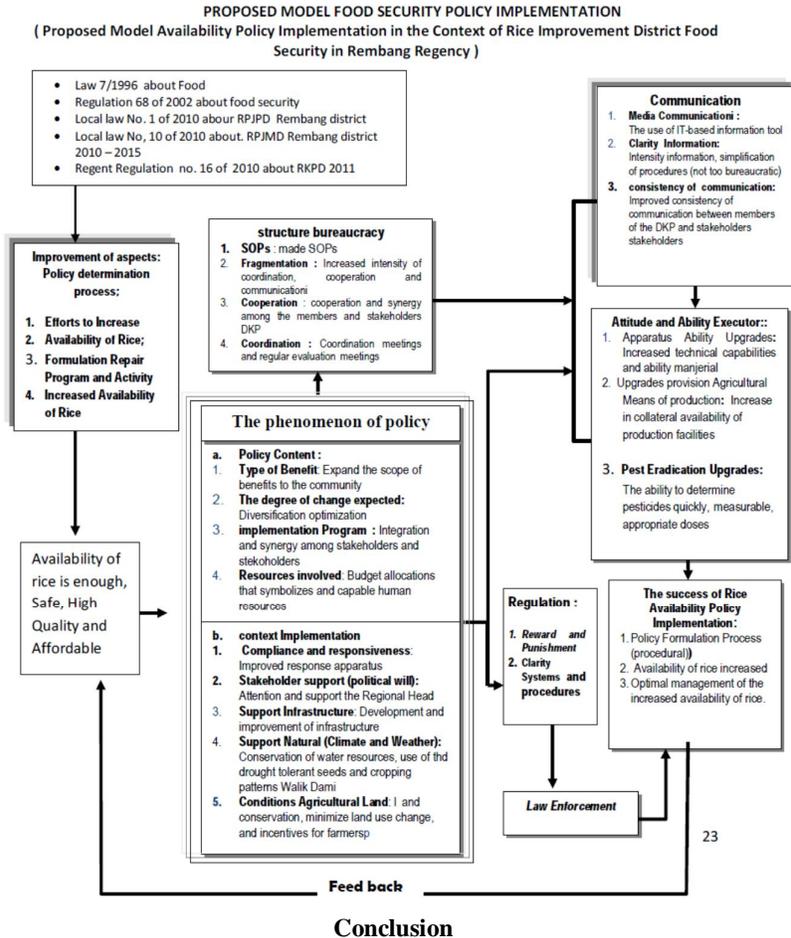
as well as a place where marketing of agricultural products. Besides fertilizers, medicines and seeds, the government needs to facilitate their barns. Food storage is not just a place to store food reserves but has a wider meaning to the institution that is engaged in the distribution of storage, processing and trade of food are established and managed by the community.

At this time most of the barn serves as a food reserve agency to address the lean times. Social and management is still limited to the loan activities of grain in kind with a relatively small scale.

Barns are expected in the future is a barn that evolved into the institution of food-based businesses with professional management. Barns is expected to be an institution that can cope with declining food prices during the harvest. Through institutional barns expect some pre-harvest activities from post-harvest to be done, not only to accommodate the results of a food reserve, but also for the provision of inputs, sales stall and delay (delay selling), improve the quality and processing of agricultural products, marketing of agricultural products at the desired time and have a productive business, so that the institution can obtain added value for its members.

- c) **Pest Control.** Efforts to improve the ability apparatus / PPL in doing mite eradication can be done by giving education and training specialized in handling agricultural pests. In addition to technical skills, the apparatus must be provided with a managerial capacity handling agricultural pests. With good ability apparatus expect a high initiative and ability to attack anticipative agricultural pests. Disability anticipation of agricultural pest attack is done by direct observation to agricultural lands and increase the activity counselling to farmers by giving examples of the way agricultural pest eradication. In pest eradication activities given the technical indicators and the use of appropriate pest exterminator drug with the right dose so that efforts to combat mites give optimal results.
- b) **Law Enforcement.** To support food security policies in particular the availability of rice, have made a formal legal regulation as a device that is protecting the agricultural sector. eg Regulation on Spatial Planning and Regional (Spatial) which provide protection to agricultural land, Regulation on the Determination of Food Zone Abadi, Regulation of Transfer Function of Land and others. The existence of these regulations shall be complied with and it takes a commitment from all parties to be accompanied by law enforcement (law enforcement) that expressly for those who violate the rules. In order to understand the regulation needs to be disseminated to the general public to understand and obey the rules.
- c) **Communications.** Factors that communication is the bottleneck in the implementation of policies rice availability is communication between the executive officers have duties and functions directly related to food security in particular the availability of rice. Communications relating to the implementation of policies between formal institutions and constrained runs on bureaucratic procedures, so the response to the problem of food security and efforts to synergize activities in an effort to increase the availability of rice to be blocked. In communication that affect the success of policy implementation is the availability of rice: the transmission or communication media and information clarity and consistency of information.
 - 1) **Transmission** (Media Communications), transmission or communication media used in the implementation of food security policies, especially policies for the availability of rice in Rembang undertaken by officials or personnel through a variety of methods has not been optimal. While transmission to farmers through media socialization and counseling expressed above quite effectively and appropriately so that important information that needs to be understood and implemented by all relevant parties, especially farmers can be conveyed clearly and effectively.
 - 2) **Information Clarity,** Clarity of information based on the results of research, clarity of information is the message that will be presented to the stakeholders in the district's authority on education Rembang Regency and also with *Bulog* and traders should be improved. Vagueness of information will lead to a different interpretation to that expected
 - 3) **Consistency of information**, an attempt to spread the information quickly and widely to the public, especially farmers can run optimally, there should be increasing the number of agricultural extension officers, farmers intensively so as to obtain assistance. Appointment of field extension workers should be clear and obvious employment status. The unclear status will affect the motivation and performance of the officer, who in turn become an obstacle to efforts to implement food security policies in the District of Rembang Regency;
- d) **Organizational Structure / Bureaucracy.** Aspects that need to be developed to implement the policy because it is very important to the success of the implementation is the Standard Operating Procedures. Standard procedure as the embodiment of the organizational structure of food security in the district has been formed Rembang Regency normatively, to improve the performance and effectiveness of the optimization successful clarity of roles in achieving the goals must be performed. Thus it can be asserted that the issue of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) implementation Rembang

Regency rice supply in the district still needs to be confirmed and clarified . With the continued lack of clarity in the standard procedure would likely be aspects obstacle to efforts to implement food security policies are optimal . The next aspect is the fragmentation , ie with increasing clarity in the division of duties between the parties involved , especially within government agencies . They are expected to separately implement policies that lead to the availability of rice the same purpose . High ego sectoral approaches can be removed with the power of Regents that oversees the implementation of this policy directly. The next aspect is cooperation. Cooperation should be implemented and followed up continuously strived for sustainability .



Results of this study indicate the general availability of rice in policy implementation has not been done Rembang maximum. Not maximal due to the implementation of several obstacles , among others : (1) low performance of the bureaucracy , especially the coordination between stakeholders, (2) Low institutional capacity building both within the bureaucracy , the private sector and the community, (3) decrease in the quality and quantity of land (4) the low quality of stakeholder participation in the formulation of public policy and lack of access to the information obtained by the farmers in the policy process , (5) which was not optimal utilization of resources.

Availability of rice policy implementation model proposed , namely: (1) improve coordination with the optimization of the Food Security Council District Rembang Regency, (2) to formulate regional policies more tangible , the degree of change is clear , and support of stakeholders is more optimal , especially from the Head of Region, (3) Communication is increasingly clear through the media that is simple yet effective. (4) The organizational structure and bureaucracy that comes with SOPs. Law enforcement become an important phenomenon and quite influential in public policy implementation especially on rice availability policy implementation.

Recommendation

1. Rice Availability Policy Implementation:

- a) Coordination meeting scheduled Regional Food Security Council once each year involving all members / SKPDs to formulate and plan a program of activities, strategies, and objectives are shared on the basis of the entire input / SKPDs and implemented in an integrated manner involving all related local government offices to clear SOPs that synchronous and aligned in the implementation. This agenda can also be used to find solutions to the problems of agricultural infrastructure that needs to be developed or improved (eg agricultural irrigation facilities are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works Division of Water Resources), so it can be addressed in an integrated manner together to find a solution.
- b) Evaluation of the activities scheduled meetings every 6 months, and each member of the Board of Regional Food Security report the activities that can be readily anticipating obstacles in policy implementation. This activity also aims to intensify communication among members of the Regional Food Security
- c) Need to increase both human resources and budget , with the addition of capable human resources and improvement of facilities - infrastructure with a proposed budget of the District Budget
- d) To ensure a common understanding and a whole need to be socialized and intensive coaching level executive officials and stakeholders about program availability rice policy in order to form a strong commitment to achieve the goal .
- e) Required the development of information systems and IT -based communications to improve communication and encourage the acceleration of the expansion of the availability of information on rice policy.
- f) To anticipate the increasing lack of rainfall, competence of PPL indispensable in determining rice varieties tolerant to drought and cropping patterns suitable for dry land,
- g) Need socialization / intensive and sustained campaign on: (1) Diversification of staple foods to reduce dependence on rice as a carbohydrate source. And (2) Reduce dietary habits are often left on the table / not spend on food .

2. Government Policy :

- a) Minimize the conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural and agricultural land degradation with the preparation of land use regulation is good. Besides, it is very important is the presence of Law Enforcement and the commitment of all parties to enforce the regulations .
- b) Eternal Food Zone set incentives for landowners
- c) There needs to be compatible institutions to conduct research and technology development in agriculture, including nursery / hatchery, rapid discovery of crop seeds, pest-resistant and more importantly, is in accordance with ecological and climatic conditions. Utilization of agricultural machinery as simple and affordable as well as easy to use in production technology and farming techniques.
- d) Development and improvement of agricultural infrastructure, development irrigation in farms level (Jitut) and irrigations in village level (Jides), farm roads and road production.
- e) Human resource development in the field of agriculture, there is a tendency today is getting low interest of young people to go into farming because farming is not the reason that promised land economically and not a fascinating profession. Based on this reality, it is necessary to prepare well-educated farm workers who go directly to the field as agricultural entrepreneurs.
- f) The role of government through pro farm policy, for example by subsidizing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides drugs.

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