

Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) Policy in Sumbergondo Village, Batu City : an Implementation Approach

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ABSTRACT

Food security is an important issue to be studied concerning the welfare of a country. The government has tried to build and develop food security by utilizing land through the KRPL program. The Batu City Food Security Service launched the KRPL program to utilize yard land. Sumbergondo Village is the location for implementing KRPL because of the potential for land and nature. So, this study aims to determine the implementation of the KRPL policy in improving Food Security. The research was conducted in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method using primary and secondary data sources. Observation, interviews, and documentation are used to carry out data collection techniques. This research shows that the implementation of the KRPL policy in Sumbergondo Village is going well, seen from the aspects of policy implementation, namely through an analysis of good and supportive environmental conditions and inter-organizational relationships that run according to existing structures. Organizational resources include human and financial resources that accept and run the program optimally. It is up to the characteristics and abilities of program implementing agents to improve the food security of the Sumbergondo Village community through the use of the KRPL program land.

A. INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the many strategic issues in a country's development (Skaf et al., 2020; Preece & Peñuelas, 2020; Boratyńska & Huseynov, 2017; Jiren et al., 2020). Therefore, the agricultural sector is the most important to realize food security because it is the leading food provider, especially for developing countries such as Indonesia (Davidson, 2018). The agricultural sector has a dual role, which is for development and the main instrument of economic development (Skaf et al., 2020). Based on data on population expenditure in 2019-2020, it is concluded that the average monthly household expenditure per capita is increasing, initially from Rp.1,165,241.00 to Rp. – 1,225,685.00, including food and non-food groups. There was a slight increase in the food expenditure section from Rp.572,551.00 (49.1%) to Rp. 603,236.00 (49.2%). This form of expenditure can be used to assess the extent of the population's welfare (economic) level, where the lower the percentage of spending on food to total expenditure, the better the economic level of the population. Therefore, the government must implement a food policy by ensuring food security, including supply, diversification, safety, institutions, and food organizations to increase food independence. This policy is needed (Srinita, 2018;

Diansari & Nanseki, 2015). The development of self-reliance in the population's basic needs will become very dependent on other countries, and that means becoming a country that is not sovereign.

In Indonesia itself, population growth is very rapid. If the amount of food production does not match it, it is likely to cause problems related to meeting the food needs of the population in the future (Rozaki, 2021; Toiba et al., 2020). Along with the increasing population, food needs must continue increasing (Paganini et al., 2020; Schreer & Padmanabhan, 2020). However, on the other hand, food needs are not always fulfilled due to limited national production and distribution. From these problems, there is instability between national food needs and fulfillment. Agrarian countries such as Indonesia are still experiencing problems in the food availability sector, even though agricultural countries have high agricultural potential (Vanany et al., 2021; Beegle et al., 2017).

The purpose of the food security program itself is to guarantee food rights, become the basis for creating and shaping human resources that have good quality, and become a national food security plan (Neilson & Wright, 2017; Vel et al., 2016). Food development aims to ensure the availability and consumption of adequate, quality, safe, and nutritionally balanced food in terms of household, regional, and national (Ihya et al., 2020; Hasanah et al., 2017). Indonesia is implementing regional autonomy, where the government tends towards decentralization. Therefore, food security has become the business of each region (Toiba et al., 2020; Surahman et al., 2017; Bellotti et al., 2018).

As stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food Article 60 of Law No. 18 of 2012, the Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to realize the diversification of food consumption to meet the nutritional needs of the community following local potential and wisdom to realize a healthy, active, and productive life. This is an explanation of the Food Law issued by Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition (RI, 2015), one of which can be through optimizing land use, where Article 26 states that efforts to diversify food are carried out using yard land.

To realize the diversification of food consumption, which aims to fulfill community nutrition following local capacity and wisdom to create a healthy, active, and productive community, Sumbergondo Village implements a KRPL program which is implemented in one Rukun Tetangga or Rukun Warga by utilizing vacant land, schools, and living fences. Not only aims to meet household needs but the results of this program are managed and marketed. The KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village has been going on since 2018; it has been good. Therefore, this research will look specifically at implementing KRPL in Sumbergondo Village.

Many researchers in Indonesia have conducted research on KRPL with different approaches and loci. Some of them look at aspects of evaluation (Anindya et al., 2021; Fitrianingrum & Rosdian, 2012; Kuspriyanton, 2020; Sugiarto & Ahsin, 2021; Suputra et al., 2016; Wartiningih et al., 2022), implementation (Ayirezang, 2015; Kusnadi, 2019; Wahyudi et al., 2022; Yonifwisma & Tauran, 2016; Zuwita et al., 2023) and community participation (Sari et al., 2016). None of these studies or others have specifically looked at implementing the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village, an important contribution to this research.

B. METHOD

This research is qualitative research, which is descriptive research. Qualitative research methods are usually carried out directly or intensively, where researchers participate directly in the field to find data sources to determine how implementing the KRPL program increases food security in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City. This data collection aims to collect or obtain data in the field accurately following the facts to find out and solve existing problems (Iryana & Kawasati, 1990). Data was collected through interviews, and respondents were selected through purposive sampling techniques, observations, and documents. Interviews were conducted with 3 members of Working Group 3 as the person in charge of the KRPL program, namely Tri Widayati, Novi, Iva, and Budi Harianto as the Sumbergondo Village Community KRPL actors. Data was analyzed through interactive techniques: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village in Improving Food Security

KRPL is one of the many forms of government work programs that move to accelerate food diversity and can improve food security in a region in every village in Indonesia. The Sustainable Food Estate Program is also carried out in supporting programs to deal with stunting, surgery, poverty, prosperous people, handling food in vulnerable areas, and developing border areas carried out by local governments. This result will explain the implementation of the KRPL policy in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City, through the concept adopted by G. Shabbir Cheema & Dennis A. Rondinelli. Each region conducts and considers the implementation of its KRPL policy through several points that can affect the effectiveness and smoothness of activity, some of which will be mentioned in several points through the conceptual framework of G. Shabbir Cheema & Dennis A. Rondinelli.

Environmental conditions are the first concept emphasized in policy implementation in the conceptual framework. Environmental conditions include the type of political system in a region, the structure of policy development, the characteristics of the local political structure, natural and human resource constraints, the sociocultural degree of involvement of program recipients, and the available infrastructure. Some factors influence environmental conditions in implementing a policy based on G. Shabbir Cheema & Dennis A. Rondinelli. This is then examined from various sources in Sumbergondo village for policy implementation. The second concept is the relationship between organizations and organizational resources. These two things are interconnected because they relate to human resources in the place of policy implementation. In this case, the relationship between organizations focuses on the clarity and concentration of program targets, the KRPL.

Furthermore, the division of functions within the agency, standardization of procedures, planning, budgeting, and determination of implementation and evaluation. Then, it also considers the provision, consistency, and quality of communication between organizations for network effectiveness that can support KRPL in a region. Another concept that can be explained is organizational resources. In implementing policies, control over the source of funds, the balance of budget distribution and program activities, the provision of budget allocations, revenues in line with expenditures, support from local political leaders, and commitment within the bureaucracy must be considered.

Based on data on the need for non-riced food in Batu City through the Food Security Service, it is explained that the city has built many programs to meet the food needs of citizens. So, socialization is intensively carried out regarding using yard land for food interests. This also encourages the government to encourage people to plant their food crops in their yards and on their land so that they have the independence to meet their needs without having to depend on economic activities. The next concept contained in the G. Shabbir Cheema & Dennis A. Rondinelli framework is the character and capability of the program implementing agency. This stage is a continuation factor of the previous two concepts, which in this case must be considered the technical, managerial, and political skills of program implementing officers. Then, the ability to coordinate, control, and integrate to make decisions at every program step. Support from agency political resources, well-established relationships between agencies to target areas, outside government, and NGOs. The quality and commitment of the activity leader and the agency's position in the hierarchy need to be considered for the effective continuation of the implementation of a policy in program implementation.

In improving the implementation of the KRPL program, there are several aspects, namely, first implementation. Among them can make rules or instructions that the implementer easily understands and implements when in the field, then hold socialization related to the program to be carried out periodically so that the implementers and assistants in the village be motivated in carrying out the implementation, then mentoring is carried out gradually and continuously so that it can bring motivation to each target group. Continuous monitoring and evaluation are needed to find feedback for program improvement. Second is the supporting aspect. In this case, there needs to be a plan to meet the needs of seeds or seeds in a place, related to who prepares the amount, quality, and estimated time, then the provision of facilities and infrastructure, such as media for plants, including organic fertilizers and inorganic fertilizers or vegetable pesticides and market institutions that can receive excess production, for example, cooperatives, or business partners. The third is on promotion, namely periodic field meetings are held to share about the KRPL program so that later villages that have not

implemented KRPL can participate in implementing the program; then gradual advice is needed to policymakers in the village area which discusses the benefits of the program then program development and the last is related to the continuation of the program such as the procurement of competitions.

The entire conceptual framework will impact the effectiveness of the performance and optimality of the impact of the KRPL carried out in Sumbergondo Village. The degree to which the program can achieve the goals of the initial program objectives – changes in the administrative capabilities of local organizations where the program is implemented and other results obtained. In connection with this policy, the yard has a great opportunity to be developed and optimized for a good impact on people's lives. Using carefully designed and organized land will be a good medium for food plants, vegetables, and fruits. In addition to fulfilling household resilience, it can also increase household income, considering agricultural commodities of high economic value. The activities of the KRPL have to do with increasing food security and income that can be used for other things outside of consumption activities if this program runs effectively and can produce food crops that are suitable and nutritious for consumption by each family. There are several specific impacts of implementing KRPL activities, including household expenditure. It is undeniable that consumption activities have a large impact on household expenses. So, implementing this program can be expected to impact residents' household expenses positively. Based on the results of the interviews, it can be stated that the expenditures of residents in Sumbergondo Village have decreased since this activity, so this activity has created food independence for residents or households in the area.

Another impact of the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village is that the social impact felt by the community before participating in the KRPL is said to be quite good. Before participating in this program, the community felt that they had difficulty saving food expenses because the crops were sometimes not as expected or damaged due to pests and plant diseases. This happens due to the lack of knowledge and knowledge gained during the cultivation of plants and before following the (KRPL). There is rarely interaction; interaction between group members is limited to during group meetings and extension workers. KRPL is on social conditions, so it takes closer communication between residents. The arrangement of the yard following the procedure will give the impression of a beautiful environment so that it will produce a cool and beautiful environment. This can attract people to implement the KRPL program. Each group or RT usually makes the arrangement. The community usually chooses the type of plant according to the food needs of each group.

Another factor that can benefit the KRPL for the welfare of the people, especially in Sumbergondo Village, if it runs optimally, is the effort to improve food distribution. Food distribution is the distribution of the results of activity in the form of several kinds of goods, later traded to other people for economic activities and group income, which can benefit both consumers and producers. In this case, it can be done by Sumbergondo Village for the community's welfare. The type of organic plants from the KRPL are processed into processed home food derived from organic vegetables planted in each group yard. Supporting this also requires socialization and counseling from agents of change who prepare the KRPL from the beginning to evaluate the activity. However, this has not been running in Sumbergondo Village because there are still many factors that have not been fulfilled, so the researchers describe it following the conceptual framework of policy implementation through environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, organizational resources, and the characteristics and capabilities of the agency implementing the activity.

Environmental Conditions

Environmental conditions are inseparable from natural and human resources constraints, an area's sociocultural aspects, and program recipients' involvement. In this case, Sumbergondo Village is an area with a natural environment that supports this policy. Sociocultural in Sumbergondo Village, which concerns this area's social and cultural conditions, accepts implementing the KRPL policy but still requires encouragement and appreciation to run continuously. This can also be influenced by the availability of physical infrastructure to support the implementation of KRPL. The state of the environment greatly determines the achievement of the main objectives of implementing the KRPL program, including in Sumbergondo Village. Based on the perspective of the basic concepts of G.

Shabbir Vheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, who pay attention to and assess program implementation from performance, it is also seen from the extent to which environmental conditions can affect the success of public policies that the government has established. Some factors that can cause failure in implementing a performance policy are environments that are not conducive. Thus, it is necessary to make the environmental conditions conducive to implementing activities such as the KRPL. In addition, external conditions, such as natural conditions, also have a direct effect, which can involve agreements from the implementers.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the environmental conditions that are visible and have a significant effect are the land that is not too much for implementation and several other problems, such as weather and lack of equipment to support the KRPL policy in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji, Batu City. Based on information, these environmental conditions can cause crop failure and losses. Despite these statements, the KRPL implementation program runs well in Sumbergondo Village.

Socioculturally, Sumbergondo Village supports implementing the KRPL, especially in connection with activities that can benefit the community. The Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Batu City conducts monthly socialization activities at the Sumbergondo Village Hall to provide an overview of the KRPL. This was also welcomed positively by the residents because this activity can be a forum concerning the relationship between the community and the local farming culture provided by the Batu City Government so that sociocultural activities can occur, which can benefit the survival of every resident in the neighborhood. According to G. Shabbir Vheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, environmental conditions are the most influential factor in achieving policy implementation objectives. In this case, the program cannot run optimally if the environmental conditions are uncontrollable and unsupportive. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that several things, namely, in Sumbergondo Village, still have several problems related to environmental conditions that the government may overcome. The government can consider the results of this analysis to support the implementation of a KRPL in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji, Batu City.

The things that can be done in connection with environmental conditions to run optimally are the holding of socialization or counseling on several matters that can support the knowledge of residents to take advantage of the environmental conditions of Sumbergondo Village for the implementation of this KRPL policy, such as transparency regarding the type of political system in running the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village, clarifying the structure of public development because if the government is open, then the community will be more open—analyzing the constraints of existing resources externally and internally, including sociocultural and community acceptance in joint involvement with this program. Environmental conditions themselves can see a situation based on the affordability and utilization of food. Batu City has food affordability, which is the ability of households to obtain nutritious food through a combination of food sources. Sumbergondo Village is one of the areas that has great access to its food land. The ability needed is only through the management of organizational resources physically, economically, and socially to access food diversity.

Every food product that can be consumed and grown independently by planting will produce good and safe results. When there is an effort to plant by utilizing one's land and witnessing every transformation of the seedlings that grow and develop, it will provide pride and pleasure. This program is expected to have a good impact on the community by planting their food consumed without causing worry because it can be ensured to avoid pests or chemicals.

Food availability is a tool for measuring food access, where sometimes food access can be fulfilled through one's production and imported products. This access can realize existing food security and the success of a strategy related to food security, such as the KRPL program itself. So, in connection with this, environmental conditions that are in line with the provision of food and supporting yard land make the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village work.

Interorganizational Relationships

The implementation of the KRPL program, which is directly carried out in each region, especially in the village, is carried out by the facilitator, the Food Security Service, the program's implementing agent. Every program must have coordination. Coordination is the most needed and most important process in implementing a policy/program, including this KRPL. The better the communication carried out by the parties involved, the less likely there will be unwanted risks. On the other hand, if the coordination is not good or there is no coordination, a program will not run well, and achieving goals will not be easy. Researchers conducted interviews with sources of information in Sumbergondo Village, Bumiaji, Batu City. Based on the results of observations in Sumbergondo Village, the group community feels that the KRPL program can help the local community because, with this program, the community can minimize food consumption expenses. Certainly, household nutritional needs are met. The KRPL program is present to assist the community in providing foodstuffs carried out by the community itself so that independence emerges in terms of meeting food needs. The community can meet food needs by harvesting crops previously planted on private or group land. Many kinds of food crops are cultivated, which can certainly fulfill the variety of nutrients needed.

Based on the results of interviews from several informant sources, inter-organizational relations towards the implementation of the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village have been running well. Residents hope that this socialization or counseling will continue to be carried out as a form of support and appreciation from the government, such as the local Food Security Office, and related parties from the Sumbergondo Village management. So that residents remain enthusiastic about carrying out KRPL activities, researchers relate these results to the theory of G. Shabbir Cheema & Dennis A. Rondinelli, where implementing a program requires full support and intensive coordination from all parties involved. The success of a program is highly dependent on cooperation. So, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Rumah Pangan Lestar Area in Sumbergondo Village has been running well with the relationships between the organizations involved in the program.

Inter-organizational relations in Sumbergondo Village can be done effectively through several things, such as the socialization of the clarity and concentration of the KRPL implemented in Sumbergondo Village by the local government. It clarifies the division of functions between agencies openly and appropriately to all village officials to be forwarded to the community implementing the KRPL program. This has already been done in Sumbergondo Village. Furthermore, standardize procedures, planning, and implementation to evaluate the program's sustainability so that the community does not act alone and is still supervised by related agencies or organizations. The KRPL is one of the Batu City government programs that helps encourage fulfilling non-rice food needs in Batu City. This program is carried out intensively by the Food Security Service in line with the socialization of the community due to the use of land and home gardens to support community food needs.

Inter-organizational relationships exist in institutional development, in connection with group institutions, to improve the management of the KRPL program so that there is a driver for improving management. Besides that, it can also develop the participants' desire to run the program. In this case, the institution plays an important role in the program's running due to the ease of access to the facilities needed for the smooth running of the program. Institutions are also a bridge between the community and policymakers, so the success or obstacles obtained during the program's running can always be evaluated. In general, institutions related to food security, social environment, and everything that plays a role in activating activities. The KRPL activities through KBD or Village Seedling Gardens will go through three stages: seed processing (looking for and then procuring source seeds, planting for maintenance, and processing, namely by sorting, sieving, and drying). Secondly, seed preparation (preparing seedling media, sowing, propagation, and maintenance); and thirdly, seedling distribution (identifying the need for seedlings for each household, finding information on the availability of seeds and seedlings in the KBD, and controlling the entry and exit of seeds/seedlings from the KBD). However, in Sumbergondo village, there is no KBD institution, but it is directly covered by parties from Working Group (Pokja) 3, who oversee the KRPL program.

This program is a program of the Batu City Food Security Service that focuses on increasing food self-sufficiency, which is widely spread across 24 villages and villages in Batu City, one of which is Sumbergondo Village. The inter-organizational relationship between the food security office and the

local village builds a concept of sustainable agriculture that relates between the local government, residents, and local farmers. This can also motivate local farmers to continue to meet food needs independently through government support. In general, the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village is one of the government's efforts to improve the quality of community food consumption. This activity will run more according to procedures if each activity is assisted by government extension workers who are tasked with directing the community and farmers to traditionalize diversity in food consumption in Batu City, with provisions such as balanced nutrition and safety for consumption.

Organizational Resources in Program Implementation

Organizational resources in policy implementation are divided into human resources and financial resources. The role of human resources cannot be separated from the effectiveness of a policy. In this case, the policy between the division of members and program activities needs to be clarified in a structured and written manner. In addition, bureaucratic commitment is also needed. Furthermore, financial resources concern the management of sources of funds for all activities, as well as regulating income following expenses in connection with the results of the activities of the KRPL. Based on the results of this study, organizational resources play an important role in making a government program policy such as the KRPL run effectively. In its implementation, related agencies and the community must establish a good relationship to monitor the program's success. Programs that are scheduled and carried out with routine will create a consistent community and can achieve program goals well.

Organizational resources must also be followed by organizations responsible for running a program. In this case, the activities of the KRPL require support from leaders from the region or the village to run effectively and gain the trust of the people who will carry out this policy. In Sumbergondo Village, the policy implementation has been optimized. Food security is usually associated with community food self-sufficiency, namely the existence of fulfilled community food needs or households nationally or regionally that have independence in empowering human, economic, and social capital (including yard land and surrounding agriculture) owned. As a result, this impacts the improvement of the economic and social life of the community, which can support family welfare. Food self-sufficiency can be realized if its development or growth is implemented based on its community's initiative (active participation) as awareness in building quality food security. This can lead to the success and optimization of an ongoing policy program, including the KRPL.

The activities of the KRPL program are implemented with the concept of community organization, namely by groups, so there is joint work to carry out activities and organization. Apart from being an individual human being, humans are also social beings, where humans cannot fulfill all their needs without the help of others. Therefore, an individual needs a forum to work together with others to meet all their basic needs. Through the formation of groups from the KRPL program, it is hoped that in the future, the community can develop potential organizational skills to provide ideas, work together to increase productivity, and meet basic needs for a prosperous life. KRPL activities are implemented in each region with an empowerment model, where empowerment is the empowerment of household or community independence by including the entire community or group. Therefore, planning and participation, informative and communicative socialization between every regional human resource, and integrated support by the government as an implementing agent in every regional policy is important. Careful planning and cross-sectoral support in utilizing the yard can be more optimal for food security.

Human Resources

In implementing the KRPL program, one thing that is no less important is Human Resources (HR), which consists of managers and extension assistants in each HR program. In the implementation of the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village, researchers received information from archiving documents carried out by members of Pokja 3, where the number of farmer groups in each RT was 17 groups, with 15-20 members in each group, which included almost all residents in each RT in Sumbergondo. Based on the information obtained from interviews and observations, if it is related to the concept of G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli for policy implementation, it still needs to be supported by both

human resources who can manage human and non-human resources so that the program can be carried out more optimally. It can be concluded from this explanation that the human resources in Sumbergondo Village are sufficient to support the activities of the KRPL.

Human resources are one of the important points in the smooth running of a government program, including the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village. Thus, socialization to every member of the community is very important. A concrete example of what the local government has done to optimize this program is the application to each family that needs to meet food needs independently. This needs to be done evenly to deal with food-insecure areas. So, discussions between the government and the community must be carried out to support human resources so that the program is right on target and according to needs. The KRPL program is closely related to efforts in community empowerment in Sumbergondo Village. This is also one of the uses of human resources so that they can continue contributing to government land use programs. One of the human resources that plays an important role in this program is also local farmers because farmers have their own perceptions of land use, especially when there is support from the local government.

Effectiveness is an achievement or target of a program or activity goal seen from the contribution of people around, in this case, human resources. The greater the contribution of these human resources, the higher the program's effectiveness, including the KRPL. This is related to the obstacles in the group. The lower the obstacles, the more effective it is. In addition, the socialization factor given in each group plays an important role in a program's effectiveness. Establishing a good and sustainable socialization is an action that can create a good atmosphere in the community so that the knowledge and knowledge provided in each program can be carried out properly. In connection with this, the KRPL program must be a sustainable socialization, so it becomes challenging for the government and the implementing community to run it. Creating a good atmosphere and bringing compatibility to each group is not easy. This is where the government must strategize. In this case, Sumbergondo Village has established relationships between groups that work well and created socialization patterns that can optimize the KRPL program.

Some important efforts that can be prepared by farmers participating in the KRPL program are to develop KRPL groups that are based on local institutions that already exist in the area, which will allow the area to become a forum for solving various problems that arise. Then, the group leaders and administrators are determined democratically through consensus deliberation. Increase the participation of each group member from the preparation, growth, maturation, and independence stages. Furthermore, it is also necessary to improve self-discipline and time management for various productive economic business activities. Encourage each community group and household to have a good working spirit. In addition, cooperation can increase a good productive economic business group container. Human resources are one of the factors that can make a program successful. The level of motivation of human resources in an area determines a program's optimality. Clarity of procedures, agency intervention in connection with counseling, and management following procedures are important in developing programs related to human resources. Farmers and communities participating in the KRPL need more intense assistance from the local government so that the program can always run optimally and efficiently. Sumberdaya Financial

Financial resources are given based on the group's needs, outlined in the proposal needs in each program implementation. Financial resources become a group need in connection with increasing food diversification, accelerating the increase in food consumption diversity for areas categorized as food insecure so that special assistance and programs from the government will be provided. The provision of financial resources originating from the government will be held based on the needs of each group. Each member will propose the needs required depending on the needs of each KRPL. Submission of each budget will be poured into the Budget Needs Fund Activity Plan (RKKA) so that the provision of financial resources will be appropriate and can produce planting results in the community yard to fulfill basic needs based on local resources. Financial resources can also be referred to as a source of financing for running a program, including the KRPL program. Based on information obtained by researchers, funds for the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village are disbursed from the community's funds. Some people also objected because the costs incurred were not small, but the community could gradually accept it and implement this program well.

Funds at the beginning were indeed from the local Agriculture Office. After that, everything was delegated to each group. Most often, the community is a little objectionable of the funds used for seeds and fertilizers, but with time, each group must now have a group cash where the cash comes from the sale of the KRPL program. Also, from the competition results, if you win, it will be put into the group cash. Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, although the community here still uses personal money from Pokja 3 itself, it still controls the budget issued by each RT. Pokja 3 members explained that from the beginning of this program, there was no coaching money from the village or the office. Before the KRPL program, some residents had begun using private land to meet household food security needs. So, when this program existed, the community was very supportive.

Funding for the KRPL development program in Sumbergondo Village still comes from using the community's funds. Financial resources require control from parties with knowledge so that control of funding sources runs following program objectives, especially related to the economy and community welfare. In Sumbergondo Village, the source of funds came from personal money, so some residents objected to the funds used to implement the KRPL itself. Pokja 3, the field that cares for KRPL, had applied for funding but was not ACC. Gradually, however, the residents realized that the benefits were also many besides their food security and could be traded. The proceeds from the sale are put into the group treasury, which, if the surplus is getting bigger, then the personal costs incurred are also getting less.

Characteristics and Capabilities of Implementing Agents in the KRPL in Sumbergondo Village

The characteristics and abilities of implementing agents can also be a success factor in implementing this program, where the implementers in the field must be serious and consistent in making a program, including the KRPL, run well and optimally. The seriousness and intervention of the implementor are very visible from the creation of rules and standard operational procedures (SOP) in each existing activity. Implementing KRPL activities requires future optimization and consistent work in each area. Based on interviews with two informants in Sumbergondo Village, no supporting regulations for activities or SOPs can be used as a reference for residents to implement the KRPL program.

This is connected to the concept of G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, where the characteristics and abilities of agents in running the program are needed and can also affect the interest, willingness, support, and rejection of the community. With this, the characteristics that must be considered are the bureaucratic structure, norms, and patterns of relationships that occur in the bureaucracy to create effective and optimal program implementation. Through the explanation and analysis of these characteristics and capabilities, the appropriate characteristics can make residents support or reject the implementation of a program. In this case, it can be connected to the KRPL, which is still not given much attention by the central village government, so most are run privately. It only gathers when a competition is held, where the competition is carried out to seek appreciation for the activities carried out. The KRPL competition in Sumbergondo Village runs at the RT level, and this interests residents because the competition winners can be selected to be city representatives and even representatives of the East Java province. Furthermore, according to observations and interviews that researchers have conducted, the ability of the implementing agents in Sumbergondo Village managers still needs good organizational intervention or relationships with professional parties to improve the management and assistance of activities. The sources of information in this study have done their best to organize this activity, but all activities must require coordination so that the management can run optimally.

The characteristics and capabilities of the implementing agencies of the KRPL are needed, especially in matters related to the technical, managerial, and political skills of the officers who supervise and implement this program. In connection with this, Sumbergondo Village is still not optimal and effective due to the lack of supervision from the central agency implementing the KRPL program. Furthermore, this is also related to the coordination and control capabilities that should be carried out by agents of change in this activity so that the program always runs with full transparency and there are no things complained about by the community because this program is for the welfare of the Sumbergondo Village community itself. The greater the good impact felt by the community, the

higher the level of welfare that the community will have. The capability of the implementing agency of the KRPL also requires the ability to attract support from the target resources that will be used for policy implementation. In this case, Sumbergondo Village received direction from the beginning of the policy and continuous support and supervision. This makes residents more enthusiastic and enthusiastic in running the KRPL program, especially if there is a competition. Residents are more serious about winning. In addition, this is related to internal communication that needs to be improved in local agencies that oversee programs in Sumbergondo Village because the existence of a relationship between agencies and the government or other outside parties can be the main trigger for the success of KRPL activities.

The success of a government program can be seen from its impact on the community and its environment, including the KRPL activities. Implementing agents can be seen through participating in proper food consumption and following the community's needs. Food consumption participation in a society that includes households will reflect how many households or communities consume certain foods. In this case, the KRPL is studied by the implementing agent for food crops, vegetables, fruits, or herbal plants, such as what the community needs to fulfill food consumption participation in Sumbergondo Village. With this, it can also be seen from the harvest results previously described that only this follows the consumption needs of residents or households in the village. In connection with the characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents in the KRPL, it can also be seen from the impact on consumption levels concerning the fulfillment of energy and protein for residents. The quality and quantity of food consumed by the household community also reflects the energy and protein obtained. As a source of carbohydrates, rice is a type of food that is consumed at a high level. Based on the location studied in this research. Energy consumption has been sufficient concerning the description of energy and protein consumption levels in East Java Province, and it can be concluded that the KRPL program has a good effect or positive impact on increasing the consumption of energy and protein obtained.

Based on the existing explanation, it can be concluded that the managers and administrators of implementing activities already exist and are always in control. There are assistants in each village who are directly selected by the village to implement and manage the KRPL so that the program runs properly with maximum results. Intervention from managers and organizational relationships that run well can impact community performance and the impact of KRPL activities in Sumbergondo Village. Concerning the performance and impact of the KRPL, a change in administrative capacity in local organizations is one of the expected impacts. In addition, the expected impact is an output that is beneficial and profitable for the residents of Sumbergondo Village, which can be felt from the existence of this KRPL. Some things that can be beneficial outputs are the fulfillment of B2SA food security, efforts to improve food distribution, a reduction in the cost of food for the local community, the achievement of meeting family needs and nutrition, and an increase in residents' income. Another impact that residents with the appropriate implementation capability can feel is the existence of a positive evaluation that runs. In this case, Sumbergondo Village residents have difficulty answering questions about matters related to evaluation, so researchers can conclude that the evaluation of KRPL activities in Sumbergondo Village has been running properly. The expected evaluation of the KRPL activities is the development and utilization of activities outside the membership of the KRPL group. This means that this activity can benefit people outside Sumbergondo Village.

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The Sumbergondo Village community has made optimal efforts to run the KRPL program. In line with this, this program has been running with aspects related to implementing government policies. Aspects that have been fulfilled in this program include adequate environmental conditions and can support the achievement of the main objectives of the KRPL policy. Inter-organizational relationships are carried out with coordination between related parties that ultimately optimize this policy. Organizational resources include human resources and financial resources. Finally, the character and ability of the implementer in implementing the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village is one of the

success factors in implementing this program. The fulfillment of these factors can be concluded that the program carried out by the central government, namely the Ministry of Agriculture, in the form of a KRPL, has been successfully implemented in Sumbergondo Village and is running according to its objectives. The implementation of this program is basically to become a food defense and a decent level of life for the community. Economically, this program can minimize community expenditures in a village using surrounding land and promote the proper consumption of food with balanced nutrition to improve the welfare of the local community.

Based on research conducted, observations, and interviews, every resident feels the positive results of the KRPL program. From this program, the community can minimize household consumption expenditures and meet household nutritional needs by harvesting the results of plants that have been planted. Cultivated plants are diverse, ranging from herbal toga, vegetables, fruits, and food crops such as tubers, all types of plants that meet nutrition requirements. From the explanation above, the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village is running effectively. Although there are still some obstacles, this will be an evaluation material for the Batu City Food Security Office and Pokja 3 to make it better in the future. The obstacles of this program are weather factors, land that not all RTs have the same area, financial resources, and monitoring from related agencies that are still not optimal.

Recommendations

Suggestions from researchers regarding how the policy implementation of the KRPL program in Sumbergondo Village is:

1. Hopefully, this program can continue to run to further support the nutritional needs and economy of the local community through programs that produce the community. Through this program, the people of Sumbergondo Village can have a strong hope for their area and continue to develop productivity concerning food needs.
2. The researchers' hope for the government is that this policy can be sustainable and can continue to be developed in wider locations.
3. Regarding finance, it is hoped that the government can provide full funding, considering that Sumbergondo Village also often represents the province participating in KRPL competitions.

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