

Sustainable Reserve Food Garden (SRFG): Analyzing Society's Knowledge and Attitude

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Abstract: This research was aimed to know the local community knowledge and attitude about Sustainable Reserve Food Garden (SRFG). The research was conducted in July 2016 in Jorong Lubuk Agam, Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Koto Baru Dharmasraya West Sumatra. This research is descriptive quantitative research. The sample collection techniques employed Accidental Random Sampling. The number of respondents is 33 families. The research results showed that the knowledge and behavior of KRPL still low, respectively 44.1% and 47.27%. The conclusion of this study is the knowledge and behavior of a third of the public about SRFG program is still low, thus we need further action to improve the knowledge and attitude of the community in applying the concept SRFG.

Key Words: sustainable reserve food garden program, public knowledge, behavior society

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat tentang Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL). Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan juli 2016 di Jorong Lubuk Agam, Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Kecamatan Koto Baru Kabupaten Dharmasraya Sumatera Barat. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan sampel secara *Accidental Random Sampling*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 33 kepala keluarga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat tentang KRPL masih kurang, berturut-turut 44,1% dan 47,27%. Simpulan penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan dan perilaku sepertiga masyarakat tentang program KRPL masih rendah, sehingga perlu dilakukan tindakan lebih lanjut untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat dalam menerapkan konsep KRPL.

Kata kunci: kawasan rumah pangan lestari, pengetahuan masyarakat, perilaku masyarakat

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is commonly known as agriculture country which is abundant in terms of food and spices; in 2014, the production of unhulled grain reached 70.83 tons, the production of corn reached 19.03 tons, the production of soybeans reached 953.98 tons, and the production of chilli reached 1.03 tons (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015). However, the availability of food crops is an imbalance with the demand due to the population increase (Rahmawati *et al.*, 2012). In 2010, the population of Indonesia reached 237,64 people which increased 206.26 in 200 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012). It results in increasing demand for food every year.

Food security has been stipulated in The Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 regarding Food. The aim of food security in Indonesia is to achieve

equal distribution of food in national level; (Simatupang, 2006; Rachman *et al.*, 2007). Unfortunately, this objective has not accomplished the target; from 349 regencies in Indonesia, 100 regencies are indicated lack of food (Food Security Council, 2006) and the consumption level of Indonesia society remain low from the nutritional provision (Basic Health Research, 2013). Therefore, it is important to utilize the available resource such as the utilization of yard to improve the food security and availability (Ministry of Agriculture, 2012).

The utilization of yard for medicinal herbs, food crops, verticulture, farming, fishery, and etc is promising to fulfill the family's necessity and improve the income of households (Malik, 2012). The utilization of yard is currently insignificant. This due to the mediocre knowledge possessed by the local community

(Ashari *et al.*, 2012). In addition, it hampers the creativity of the local community in utilizing the yard of their house and could not fulfill the household's necessity well (Mardharini, 2011). As a genuine response, the government along with the Ministry of Agriculture enforce Sustainable Reserve Food Garden (SRFG) (Ministry of Agriculture, 2011).

Sustainable Reserve Food Garden is a program within village or ward or community association established in a form of the group which utilizes the house yard and resource based on the local resource and environmentally friendly (Saliem, 2013). The aim of this program is to improve the family income (Aji & Sholihah, 2013) and develop the ability of local community in fulfilling sustainable food and nutrition in order to achieve independent society (BBP2TP, 2011). This program deals with the utilization of house yard for developing vegetables and medicinal herbs (Muhammad & Yossita, 2015), cattle farming and fish farming, waste management, waste recycling, establishing domestic economic production and creating a pleasing and sustainable environment (Putri *et al.*, 2015). SRFG indicators consist of organic fish farming, urban farming, compost fertilizer processing, hydroponic growing system, verticulture, domestic-waste-to-biogas processing (Al-Muhdar, 2015).

The maximum utilization of domestic yard house could support the availability of domestic food (Adekunle, 2013), improve the local community economy (Galhena *et al.*, 2013), and improve the local community health (Jones, 2012). In addition, farming allows the local community to obtain highly nutritious food, encourages the local community to perform an active life, as well as improves the understanding of food knowledge (Landry *et al.*, 2015). The implementation of SRFG program, since it aims at utilizing house yard, the local community does not need to buy for their daily necessities. In addition, the implementation of SRFG could decrease the domestic expenditures of the local community (Aji & Sholihan, 2013), however, the percentage of the implementation remains low (Purwantini *et al.*, 2012).

SRFG program knowledge takes a significant role in instilling individual confidence and understanding of the ecology in order to be in the implemented within the neighborhood (Ahmad, 2010). The knowledge regarding the environment is expected to become one of the means in forming attitudes and behavior of a society that leads to responsible behavior towards the environment (Ministry of Agriculture,

2012). A culture that needs to be instilled in the local community is in the form of discipline, caring, and awareness of the environment (Rika, 2015). If the environment around the local community can be well managed, it will be an effective instrument for shaping environmental caring behavior to the community, thus the community environment can be the pioneer of environmentally friendly living (Rika, 2015). The purpose of this study is to discover the knowledge and local community behavior on SRFG.

METHOD

This study employed descriptive qualitative approach. The data collection of this study was using accidental random sampling. The respondents of this study was a Jorong Lubuk Agam Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Koto Baru District Dharmasya regency West Sumatera Local Community. It took 33 families as the respondent and assumed that they possess equal knowledge and attitude. To obtain the data regarding the knowledge and attitude of 33 families, questionnaires and in-depth interview were employed. Further, the data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistic. The data obtained was in the form of percentage with the criteria based on Arikunto's assessment criteria (2005).

RESULTS

According to the results on the local community knowledge of Jorong Lubuk Agam Ampang Kuranji regarding SRFG is still below the expected number (44.1%). The local community aspect of knowledge regarding SRFG is 4.38%, while the indicator of SRFG is 36.36% and the knowledge of the benefit of SRFG is 3.37%. The data is presented in the following Figure 1.

Additionally, the results also reveal that the attitude of Local Community in Jorong Lubuk Agam Ampang Kuranji regarding SRFG is generally unsatisfactory (47.27%). In accordance with the attitude indicator of the local community, they have utilized 5.45% of house yard, have conducted 10.91% waste management, have implemented SRFG for daily necessities amounted to 3.03%, have implemented organic agriculture technique amounted to 13.94%, and have implemented organic fish farming amounted to 13.95% (see Figure 2).

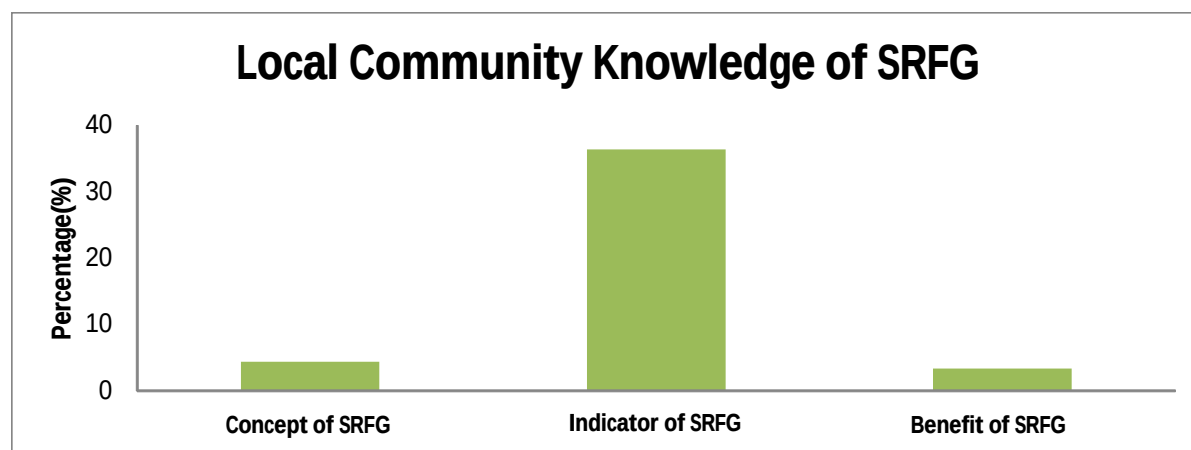


Figure 1. Jorong Lubuk Agam Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Local Community Knowledge Regarding SRFG

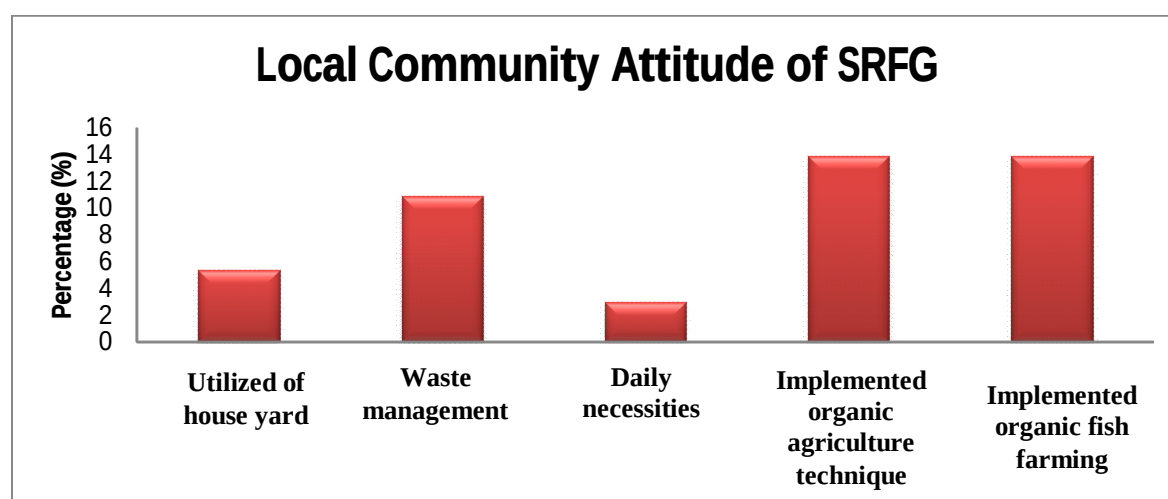


Figure 2. Jorong Lubuk Agam Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Local Community Attitude Regarding SRFG

DISCUSSION

The results showed that the knowledge of the Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Local Community is still low since most of them obtain a limited knowledge regarding the concept and benefits of SRFG. SRFG knowledge indicator consists of organic fish farming, organic farming, *urban farming (hydroponics, aquaponics, & verticulture)*, compost fertilizer processing, biogas household waste processing is still lacking. Among the five indicators of SRFG, most of them only know two to three indicators. Indicators that they know is compost fertilizer processing using hoarding method, agricultural engineering, and organic fish farming, but they do not know the way of conducting, therefore, they use conventional method.

In addition, the findings reveal that the local community knowledge regarding SRFG is still low. This

insufficient knowledge is due to the lack of information obtained by the local community. Also, the government still has a small contribution in disseminating the knowledge and information related to SRFG to the entire local community. Agricultural extension, Women Farmers Group, Family Welfare Program and Local Extension Team take a significant role in the development of SRFG (Subadar, 2013). Further, the small number of references and literature contribute to the low level of SRFG knowledge possessed by the local community.

Local community attitude regarding SRFG is still lacking. It happened since the local community possesses little information regarding the benefits of SRFG. In addition, this matter occurs due to environmental concerns of the local community which remains mediocre. This is proven by the presence of local com-

munity who do not dispose of the domestic waste in accordance with the kind of a waste. The community also has not been able to utilize the waste into something which has economic value. Also, there is a tendency of people to buy all the basic necessities without any attempt to use the house yard to fulfill their basic needs, and most of them only use house yard for planting fruits and flowers.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the knowledge and attitude of Jorong Lubuk Agam Kenagarian Ampang Kuranji Koto Baru District Dharmasraya Regency West Sumatera regarding SRFG is still low. Predominantly, it is caused by the insufficient information obtained by the local community.

This study is an initial study. Therefore, it requires a further consultation and development in terms of enriching reading materials regarding SRFG to the local community.

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