

Contestation Of Family Food Security Discourse(Case Study In North Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency)

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Abstract: This study examines the contestation of food security discourse between actors in farming families in North Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency. This research was conducted in North Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, Maluku Province in January-March 2025. This study uses a qualitative research design using a constructivist paradigm. The results of the study indicate that there are three main actors in the food security discourse, namely the government, community and business actors. Each actor tries to practice their discourse in farming families. When practicing the discourse, there is a synergistic discourse interaction between actors. However, the most dominant discourse practiced by families is the community discourse, while the government discourse is complementary and the business actor discourse is a driver. The novelty of the results of the research on the contestation of family food security discourse found at the study location is the rationality and synergy of farming families in meeting family food needs.

Keywords: Contestation, Discourse, Food Security, Family

INTRODUCTION

Rika Isnarti (2020) who conducted research in rural India on food security that causes malnutrition in local communities. In response to this, the government provides food subsidies for small and poor households, provides additional food for children, subsidizes grain seeds for farmers and yard crop programs. Giulio Fusco. et.al. (2020) who conducted research in Europe on food security and economic growth. The results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between the agricultural sector can increase the level of food security and family economic growth. Likewise, Nur Marina. et. al, 2019, stated that food security has an impact on economic growth, especially in developing countries with dry land. This study has identified that food security has a significant positive impact on food security, because increasing food security increases economic growth. However, food security also has an impact on economic growth in terms of life expectancy, number of jobs, and poverty, while life expectancy and total employment with better food security have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty reduction, achievement of food security and increased economic growth.

Abdullah. et. al. (2019) who conducted a study on households in rural areas of northern Pakistan, revealed that age, gender, education, remittances, unemployment, inflation, assets, and disease are important factors that determine household food insecurity. In addition, gender plays a dominant role in food insecurity because female heads of households are food insecure while male heads of households are food secure. Policies should be established to promote education, which focuses more on women as heads of households and encourage the influx of remittances. Terrence Kairiza and George D. Kembo. 2019. who conducted a study on food insecurity in Zimbabwe showed that there were three main findings, namely First, female-headed households are more vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity than those headed by men. Second, female-headed households are more likely to use consumption-based coping strategies than their male counterparts, but there is no statistically significant difference in the use of livelihood-based

coping strategies. and third, although there is little evidence of gender heterogeneity in the correlates of consumption-based coping strategy use, there is ample evidence that female-headed households are less likely to adopt livelihood-based coping strategies when faced with food and nutritional insecurity. The sum total of these findings is that while female-headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity than their male counterparts, they are less able to use livelihood-based coping strategies to address household food and nutritional insecurity than men.

Geographically, North Tanimbar District is the third furthest district (108 miles) after Yaru and Molu Maru districts from the capital of Saumlaki district. In terms of population, it is the second largest after South Tanimbar District, which in 2021 was 15,022 people. Meanwhile, the land area is 1075.74 km² and is the fourth largest area, with 10 villages. This district is a coastal district. Regarding family food security, this area is quite food insecure because the marketing control of agricultural products is quite far from the market in the district capital. In this regard, local farmers only cultivate types of crops to meet family food needs such as tubers, beans and corn and coconuts. The problem of food insecurity will be seen when the waiting time for the tuber harvest is quite long, namely 6-8 months. This situation makes farmers really need food assistance from the government to meet the food needs of their families while waiting for the harvest.

It is acknowledged that there are several government programs related to this such as welfare rice and Non-Cash Food Assistance, but sometimes these programs have not been fully felt by farming families who really need food assistance for their family's food security. The problem of food insecurity is still a global issue that is a major concern today, which not only occurs in poor and developing countries but also in developed countries (Conceição, Levine, Lipton, & Warren-Rodríguez, 2016; Yeoh, Sin, Lê, Terry, & Mcmanamey, 2014). Even FAO 1992: Food Security is "a situation where all people at all times have sufficient quantities of safe and nutritious food for a healthy and active life. While in Indonesia, according to Law No. 7/1996, Food Security is a condition where there is sufficient food supply for households as measured by the adequacy of food in terms of quantity and quality and also the guarantee of safety, equitable distribution and purchasing power.

Food security is a dynamic idea that has undergone significant transformation over time. In the 1970s to 1990s, food security studies emphasized the macroeconomic level regarding food availability. Then there was a dynamic in understanding food security that drove a shift from the macroeconomic level paradigm to the microeconomic level. Therefore, development is related to the economy, agriculture and food security which is focused on households as the unit of analysis for design, planning, implementation and evaluation interventions. The focus on households is based on the assumption that households as homogeneous units have equal access to food and other resources, although the concept of homogeneous households has been widely questioned, especially from empirical and theoretical aspects (Nanama et al., 2012).

Maxwell and Slater (2003) also evaluated the definition of food security over time and found that the discourse on food security changed rapidly from a focus on availability to a rights and access perspective. Even Mekonnen & Gerber (2016) argued that although there has been improvement in several years, the problems of poverty and food security remain challenges. Boratyńska & Huseynov (2016) argued in their study of food security policies in developing countries that there are two approaches taken to analyze innovative concepts related to food security policies, namely direct and indirect. Direct policies involve structural changes in relative prices and targeted food subsidies. Meanwhile, indirect policies such as improving agricultural infrastructure and the general economic environment and facilitating farmers with new agricultural technologies that can increase food crop production. In developing countries, governments use short-term and long-term policies to promote food security using a simple microeconomic approach that addresses operational issues in food security strategies (Boratyńska & Huseynov, 2016). Departing from the various problems above, it is necessary to conduct an investigation with the aim of studying the discourse between actors in family food security in North Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, Maluku Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

a) Research Design

This study uses a mixed approach (quantitative and qualitative). According to Hardani (2020), qualitative and quantitative data can be combined into one database that is used side by side to strengthen each other. The research design used is a case study

design in the form of a single case. The single case study in this study is a case study of community production and consumption adaptation strategies in small island ecosystems. Specifically, this study looks at the process of production and consumption adaptation strategies. This approach was chosen because the researcher intends to explain or describe a phenomenon experienced by the research subject, such as community consumption and production from the farming business being worked on. Holistically by means of description in the form of words and language in a specific context experienced by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research is scientific research that aims to understand a phenomenon in a natural social context by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between researchers and the phenomenon being studied (Loraine Busetto. et al, 2020).

b) Research Instruments and Procedures

Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting research data so that their work becomes easier and better, in the sense that it is more accurate, complete, systematic so that it is easier to process. The instruments used in the research are observation, questionnaires and documentation. While the research procedures in this study refer to the stages put forward by Merriam, S., B., & Grenier, R., S. (2019), namely: (1). Making a research design. Starting from determining the problem to be studied, preliminary studies, formulating problems, objectives, determining research methodology, and finding sources that can support the research process; (2). Research Implementation. Includes data collection, analysis of data obtained through observation, interviews and questionnaires, so that conclusions can be drawn.

c) Population and Sample

The research was conducted in North Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, Maluku Province in January-March 2025. BPS data for North Tanimbar District in 2024, the population of North Tanimbar District was 15,022 people. with 8 villages and 3,700 heads of families. From this population, 10 percent was taken as a sample using the Slovin formula (Sugiyono. 2016).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

The sampling procedure is carried out by means of probability sampling. Probably sampling is a sampling method using a chance method that is carried out randomly and can be done by means of a lottery. One of the sampling procedures using this chance method is a systematic random sample. This sampling procedure is carried out by numbering the population. The first sample is drawn randomly, then systematically according to a certain interval. By using the Slovin formula, the number of samples in this study was 97 people with the following calculation:

$$n = \frac{3.700}{1 + 3.700 (0,10)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3.700}{38}$$

$$n = 97,37 \text{ rounded } 97$$

Furthermore, the selection of informants was carried out purposively using the snowball sampling method. According to Jordan Nunan, et al (2020), taking informants with this method is an approach to placing rich information from key informants. The informants taken in this study were farmer figures, village officials, legislative members, sub-district officials, and officials at the district and provincial levels.

d. Data Collection Techniques

The data collected in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data collection techniques are carried out as follows: (a) Observation techniques include various things related to observing family food security. (b) Purposive sampling technique, namely selecting a sample of people who know for sure about family food security. This data is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews with the community and key informants. In-depth interviews use questionnaires in the form of written questions

in a structured manner that are given to respondents according to the research problem. (c) Participatory observation (Colleen McGrath and Debbie Laliberte Rudman. 2019), namely the author is directly involved in the daily lives of the community by listening and distinguishing what the community as the subject of the study has said and done. While secondary data in the form of village population data in North Tanimbar District and the results of research on the contestation of family food security discourse in different locations were obtained through literature study techniques.

e. Data Analysis Techniques

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data obtained through interviews in this study were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, namely by thoroughly describing the data obtained from interviews with informants. Interview data in the study is the main source of data that is used as material for data analysis to answer research problems. Data analysis begins by conducting in-depth interviews with respondents and informants.

The contestation of the family food security discourse as the main focus of this study, is seen from the ability of each household to dynamize their family's food. Furthermore, the researcher made data reduction by abstraction, namely taking data that is in accordance with the research context and ignoring unnecessary data.

Data from in-depth interviews, field notes and other documents were analyzed qualitatively by collecting data on the contestation of the family food security discourse. This type of data is then analyzed regarding the role of government actors, local communities and business/private actors in family food security.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Forms of food discourse can be observed through; strategy formation, concept formation, subject formation, and object formation can be seen in Table 1. While the contestation of food discourse between actors can be seen in Table 2.

Table 1. Forms of food security discourse between actors

No	Actor	Formation			
		Strategy	Concept	Subject	Object
1.	Government	Making policies, rules, programs, counseling	Food security	Government apparatus as subjects starting from the central level, regional government, village government and field work units	Head of family as the recipient of agricultural programs. Village as an arena for pilot programs and agricultural programs.
2.	Local community	Helping each other between neighbors, mutual cooperation, sharing the same fate, family, helping the less fortunate	Enough to eat for a year, no debt	Men and women work together (housework is done by women, women do not work in the gardens).	The objects of food are men and women, especially children.
3.	Businessmen	Savings, loans, purchases, sales, rental of premises	Profit, loss, capital	Men and women have equal opportunities to borrow and sell, but men interact more frequently in production and savings and loans.	Men and women have equal opportunities to borrow and sell, but men interact more frequently in production and savings and loans.

Table 2. Contestation of food discourse between actors in institutionalization and management rules

No.	Actors	Rules		
		External	Internal	Power Management
1.	Government	Regulating who is covered by the program, involved, given assistance and who is not.	Policies, laws, regulations, programs	- Forming farmer groups and non-farmer groups to provide assistance or not - Forming doctrinal groups (field extension workers, food security agencies, agricultural services)
2.	Local Community	Setting the type of work that should be done	Customary rules, religious values, habits to regulate relationship patterns	Rituals or customs after harvest and before harvest
3.	Businessmen	Rules of play and savings and loan agreements	Principles of trust, rules for storing and taking food, selling prices	The ritual of visiting food crops that are being harvested to ensure that the produce is sold and stored in the food barn.

DISCUSSION

The contestation of forms of food discourse carried out between actors regarding family food security can be explained as follows:

Government Actors

International/global food discourse influences national conditions and has an impact on local conditions. Each province and district/city, whether they have food-insecure areas or not, forms a food security agency. From here, it can be seen that there is a process of standardization as a result of the global discourse (see Figure 1).

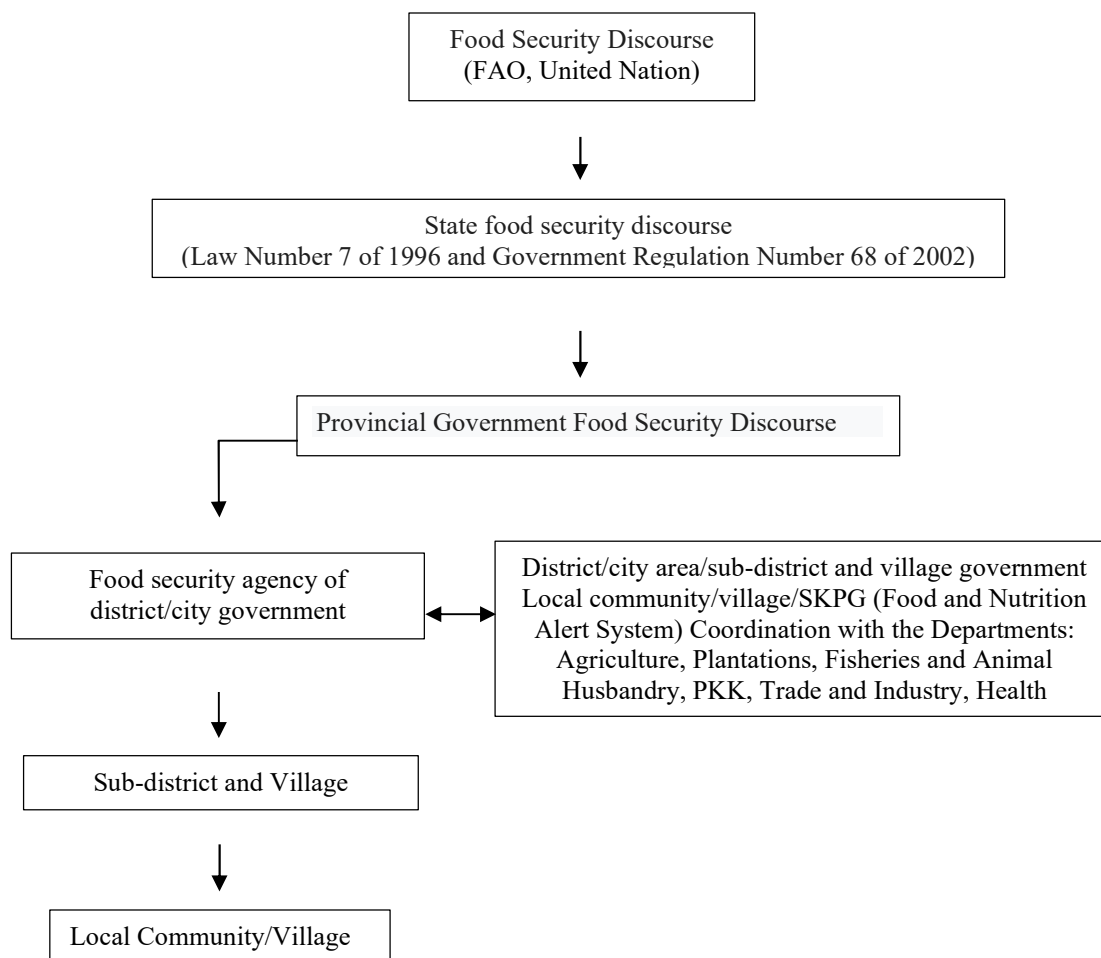


Figure 1. Process of Standardizing Food Security Discourse

The government's strategy to support food discourse after issuing the law is to create programs related to food security. National programs include: provision of food reserves, independent food villages, programs to accelerate the diversification of food consumption. In addition, the government formed a coordination team to be alert to food insecurity conditions with a food and nutrition alert system program, which involves related agencies and institutions such as the following: agriculture, plantations, fisheries and livestock, industry and trade, health. The provincial government follows up on the program by sharing regional revenue and expenditure budget activities. The food security program at the Tanimbar Islands Regency level is basically the same as the national and provincial programs. The difference is that the national program uses national revenue and expenditure budget funds, usually in the form of social assistance and in the form of cash assistance. While sharing programs with regional revenue and expenditure budgets in the form of goods, namely seeds, fertilizers and others. Programs from the food security agency and other agencies related to food have an impact on the knowledge of farmers, including women.

Farmers are introduced to new agricultural techniques such as seeding using floating media, using poison to eradicate weeds before planting. The process of introducing agricultural knowledge through various agricultural extension programs. For example, extension on the use of; superior seeds, pesticides, chemical fertilizers and so on. It is hoped that with this program there will be an increase in agricultural productivity in order to realize family food security.

Local Community Actors

Local communities (farmers) have their own strategies in meeting their food needs. The strategies include maintaining a sense of mutual assistance among close neighbors, because they feel they are in the same boat. Through local institutional forums, each interested party can dialogue, learn and work together to examine the problems faced and at the same time find alternative solutions (Rosyida I and Nasdian T, 2011). When a family is poor and needs money for food, close neighbors give them loans. The loan is paid with labor during the planting and harvest seasons. Helping each other is also a mechanism for solving food problems in this community. As an informant said, even though she is a widow living alone because she has no children, her neighbors lend her money when she needs to buy rice and other food needs. When the planting and harvest seasons arrive, she will pay off the debt with the energy she has. The farming community has its own way of responding to various programs that come in. Among them, when poor rice is distributed, the distribution arrangements are left to the village, and the village distributes it to all families. Those who feel they need it will get a share and those who feel they are able will be ashamed to take the poor rice. Not only poor rice but also agricultural programs in the form of assistance to farmer groups such as seeds and fertilizers.

According to Baiquni 2007, the livelihood strategies of farming households are divided into three, namely: 1). Accumulation strategy, a strategy that allows farmers to diversify their businesses. Farmers who implement this strategy have many resources so that they are able to obtain more capital from the results of an activity. The profits obtained from their activities are used to obtain access to higher and better productive resources from various sectors, both agricultural and non-agricultural. 2). Consolidation strategy, namely prioritizing the security and stability of income from processing the resources owned. 3). Survival strategy, namely a strategy that is limited to just making ends meet without being able to develop capital. Usually this strategy is applied by farmers who have limited land or no land and also limited resources. The family still plays a role in meeting the food needs of poor families. When they have no money at all to eat, while they already have a lot of debt to close neighbors, they go to relatives to borrow help. Assistance from relatives is usually not in the form of debt but gifts. Relatives work together to help underprivileged families. This condition makes poor families still able to meet their family's food needs. The mechanism for meeting farmers' food needs can be seen in Figure 2.

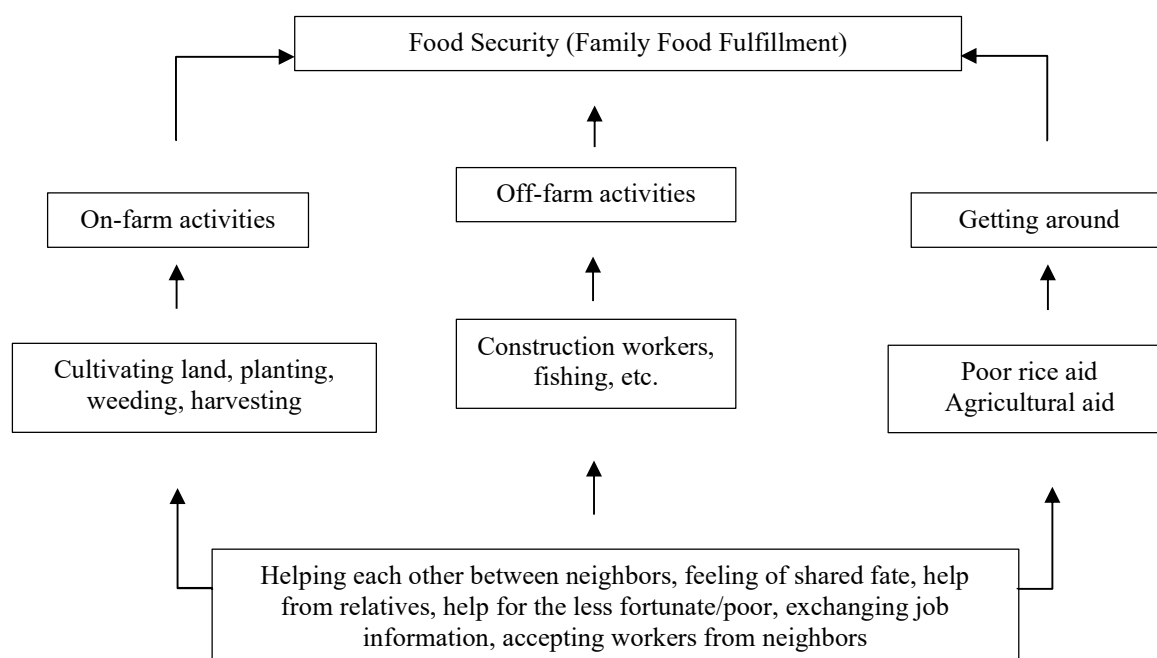


Figure 2. Mechanism for Fulfilling Food Needs of Poor Families

This shows that at the community level there is a mechanism that allows poor families to still be able to eat every day from the generosity of close relatives or relatives who live far from where they live. The community strategy can be seen more clearly in Figure 3.

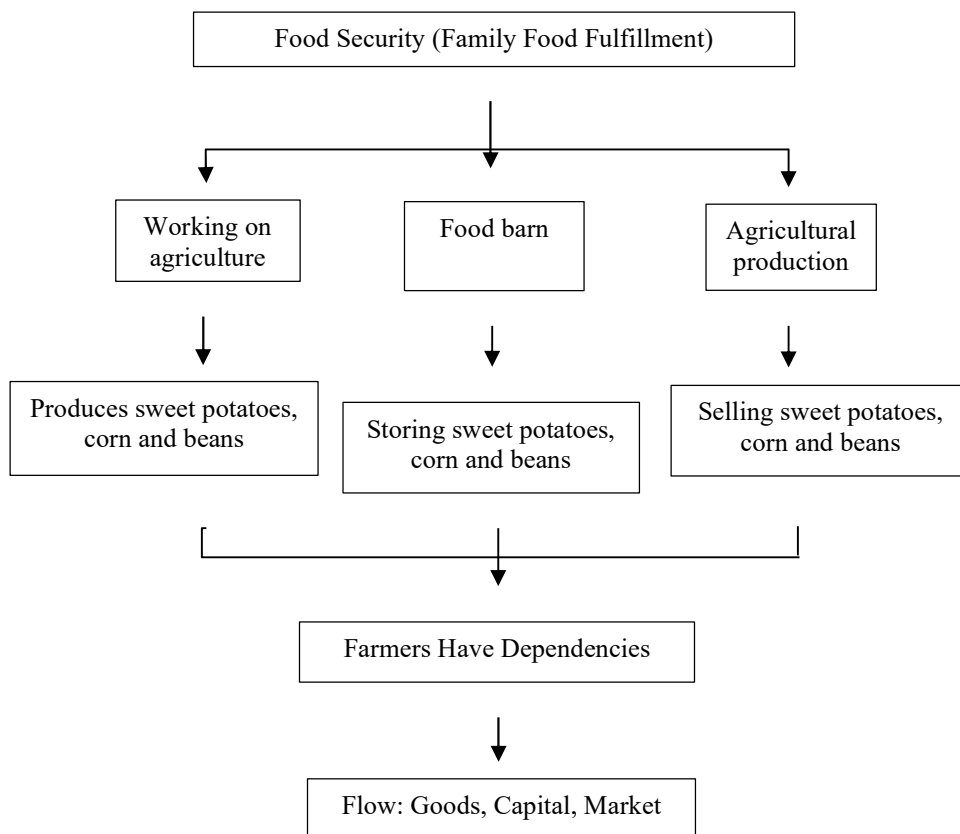


Figure 3. Mechanism of the food security system for underprivileged families

Business Actors/Private Sector Actors

Agricultural business actors have economic goals for the food security discourse. In many cases, they gain benefits including; in the provision of agricultural production facilities, storage of agricultural products, purchase and sale of agricultural products, and as partners of local governments in food security programs.

Institutionalizing and managing family food discourse Actors try to institutionalize and manage discourse through various rules. These rules are deliberately created in order to achieve goals. Actors will determine and regulate who the objects are to be targeted. For example, for government programs, who will receive the program will be limited. After that, it will be continued by making internal rules in the form of certain laws and policies in the program. Then, to manage the discourse, there will be rules for managing power. Discourse management is also carried out through a disciplinary process. Discipline is one way to regulate internal discourse. Each actor who carries the discourse tries to discipline their discourse using their own methods.

Interaction Between Actors in Family Food Security

Basically, each actor has the goal of providing convenience in fulfilling family food needs. The government, with its food security discourse, assumes that with various programs it wants the welfare of the community and farming families to increase over time. However, according to Barker (2011), the ruler/government is a historical block that exercises its authority over farmers. The policies taken by the government on the grounds that they have been approved through a consensus have slipped into agreements

that are detrimental to farmers. Other weaknesses in existing laws and regulations are: (i) The objects of agricultural land that are protected from the conversion process are determined based on the physical condition of the land, even though the physical condition of the land is relatively easy to engineer, so that land conversion can take place without violating applicable regulations; (ii) Existing regulations tend to be advisory in nature and are not equipped with clear sanctions, both in terms of the amount of sanctions and the determination of the party subject to sanctions; (iii) If there is a conversion of agricultural land that is not in accordance with applicable regulations, it is difficult to trace the institution most responsible for taking action because the conversion permit is a collective decision of various agencies (Pasandaran 2006). Even Foucault (1991) also explained that any strategy that ignores various forms of power will fail.

Mujiono Hafidh Prasetyo (2020), it can be concluded that the struggle for political and economic hegemony is generally followed by political engineering of a government regime. This condition is the cause of the problem of land ownership not being free from the practice of abuse of office in public institutions (politics, government, law, customary institutions, and entrepreneurs). The gap between the ideal vision of the constitution and the practice of managing strategic resources including land is still very large. Likewise with the farming community, so far the values and customs that apply in society have tried to support the fulfillment of family food in the community. In general, indigenous knowledge is knowledge used by local communities to survive in a special environment (Aldeva Ilhami et. al 2020). Furthermore, according to I Made Bagus Dwiarta. et al (2020), empowered farmers are farmers who can politically articulate their interests, economically can carry out the process of bargaining with other parties in economic activities, socially can manage the community and make decisions independently, and culturally their existence is recognized. Meanwhile, business actors with businesses in the field of agricultural production facilities procurement and provision of barns that buy and sell also make it easier for farmers to obtain food. In power relations, groups that have greater capital tend to have greater power or control or domination over other groups. However, this is not absolute, especially when viewed from the ability of a group that appears 'weak' is actually able to submit bargaining power if they have the ability to show the capital they have (Pentzold, Sebastian 2006).

Although each actor has a discourse that is developed, in practice there is a synergistic interaction between actors in the arena of food security in farming families. A description of the interaction between actors in family food security can be seen in Figure 4.

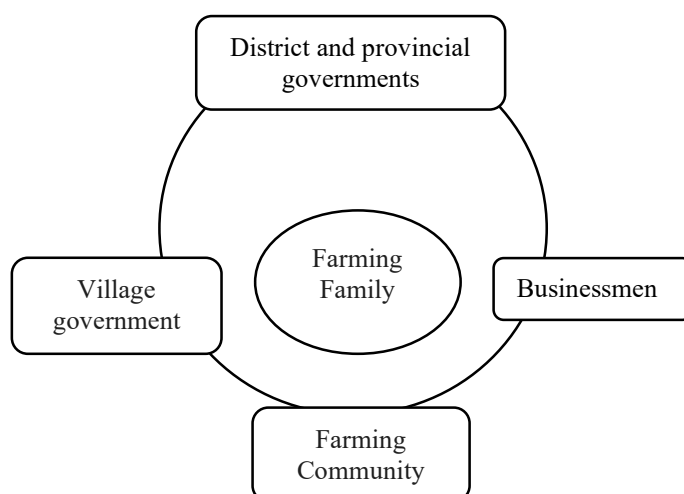


Figure 4. Interaction between actors in family food security

Government discourse (central, provincial and district) is practiced through interaction with village governments and business actors. Various food security programs are implemented to the family level through interaction between village governments and the government, including: the formation of farmer groups, distribution of credit assistance and others.

Government interaction with business actors is related to the procurement of production facilities and the purchase of rice for village food reserves. Community interaction is more often carried out with village governments and business actors. Central and regional government programs can reach communities and families through intermediaries between village governments and business actors.

If examined, the food security discourse carried by the community is relatively more frequent and more primarily practiced by farming families. Meanwhile, government discourse is complementary and business actor discourse is supportive. This is understandable because farming families have lived in communities for years and geographically the location is relatively isolated. Transportation outside the sub-district is reached by using public transportation, then by motorcycle taxi and public transportation. In the last few years, land access connecting the village to the nearest district town has only been opened and improved.

CONCLUSION

a. Main Findings

There are three main actors in the discourse on food security, namely the government, community and business actors. Each tries to practice their discourse on farming families. It turns out that in practicing this discourse, there is interaction between actors who synergize with each other. However, the most dominant community discourse is practiced by families while the government discourse is complementary and the business actor discourse is a driver. New findings in this study related to the contestation of the family food security discourse can be explained as follows: According to Cosmas Gatot Haryono. (2017) said that contestation refers to the existence of competition or competition to obtain a position as a winner or gain recognition from the environment. While discourse according to Foucault (2002) is a statement that allows a group of signs as objects of a discourse to exist. According to Yunindyawati et al (2014) the discourse on family food security is a statement that allows families to meet their food needs. The results of the study show the contestation of the family food security discourse found at the study location, namely the rationality and synergy efforts of farming families in meeting family food needs.

b. Strengths and Limitations of the Study

The strengths found in the study are that local farmers have experience in meeting family food needs which have been continuously applied from generation to generation.

The limitations of this study are the lack of understanding of respondents regarding the questions in the questionnaire as well as the attitude of attention and seriousness in answering all questions, so that the subjectivity of the research results is biased in the answers.

c. Recommendations and Future Directions

For the Government. Changing the paradigm of the food security system based on the potential and tastes of the community, not top down which results in a decrease in local food production.

For the community. It is recommended to continue to increase the cultivation of food crops as an effort to meet the food needs of their families so that there is no discourse on food security.

Advanced Researcher. Contestation of the discourse on family food security in small island areas, and the perception and attitude of the community towards food assistance by the government.

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