

**STRATEGY OF FOOD SECURITY ACHIEVEMENT
THROUGH FOOD LAND UTILITY IN THE AREA
OF CENTRAL MIGRANTS
(Empiric Study of Wonogiri Regency, Central Java)**

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Abstract

A migration process at central migrant causes a change of population composition. It means that the migration of the population from rural area to urban one decreases a potential workforce to utilize lands at central migrant for food products. The condition is subject to scarcity in food.

The study generally aims to formulate a strategy of food security achievement in the area of central migrants. It particularly aims to (1) identify a productive food plant and land utility for the food plant security achievement in the area of central migrants of Wonogiri regency, Central Java, (2) analyze the characteristics of central migrants for the employment of people empowerment in an institution, (3) analyze the condition of food security in central migrants, and (4) formulate a strategy of food security achievement in the area of central migrants based on the conditions of productive food plant, land utility, people empowerment level, and food security in the survey.

The study used the primary data by observation, in-depth interview, and focus group discussion (FGD), and the secondary data from the related agencies. With the multistage sampling, the respondents included (1) the farmer community in the associations (LPMD/PDPM), (2) 8 figures (key persons) in a purposive sampling, and (3) 32 informants (community figures and governments with a snowballing sampling approach. The study employed a quantitative-qualitative (mixed method) approach. The quantitative approach used an LQ analysis and the qualitative one employed the observation, in-depth interview, and FGD. The quantitative approach with descriptive statistic was employed to analyze the characteristics of central migrants. It is assumed that the condition of migrant community was classified into two motives: economic opportunity and adventurer. The researcher analyzed and the group of farmer community with economic motive on the basis of the empowerment level. The descriptive-statistic approach was used for analyzing the condition of food security in the area of central migrants. The FGD and in-depth interview approaches were used for formulating a strategy of food security in the area of central migrants.

The results of the study show that the productive food plants covered the rice, corn and sweet potato and the alternative food plants included the peanut, pea, mung bean and cucumber. For the achievement of the food, a local government of Wonogiri regency greatly empowered the productions of the food plant: cassava. In Baturetno and Wonogiri sub-districts, the land utility could not be employed maximally because the sub-districts was dependent on rainfall and their lands were categorized as infertile, hardened and dry.

The stakeholders played a role in the farmer empowerment level in an institution. They were the academicians, businessmen, government and community (ABGC), but the community was in the most significant role. The figures of Baturetno sub-district played the most significant role. It was affected by the figures existence for greatly empowering the farmer community in the area.

In a descriptive analysis, the results of the study show that the food security was said to be secure. The formulations of the achievement comprised a land utility strategy and community empowerment strategy in an institution. A maximal land utility strategy was employed by choosing a proper productive food plant and empowering agricultural staff whereas but a non-maximal land utility one was applied with planting diversities. It is proposed that the high farmer empowerment level in an institution was realized with accompaniment whereas the low one was realized with standardization and *consultation*.

Keywords: migrant, food crops, land, food security, empowerment, Wonogiri, Indonesia

