

## Management of the Two Days No Rice Program in Sangihe Islands District, North Sulawesi Province

Ridwan<sup>1</sup>, Andi Mamu<sup>1</sup>, I Made Aldy Wijaya<sup>1</sup>

Corresponding Email: [ridwan@ipdn.ac.id](mailto:ridwan@ipdn.ac.id)

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Internal Government South, Sulawesi Campus, Indonesia

### Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation of the Two Days No Rice policy implemented by the Regional Government of Sangihe Islands Regency in improving food security and reducing food dependence from outside the region, inhibiting factors and what can be done to overcome inhibiting factors in the implementation of the program. This research uses qualitative descriptive method with inductive approach. This research uses the theory of Policy Implementation by Van Meter & van Horn (1975) which contains six indicators with environmental, social, economic, and political dimensions. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis is carried out by data reduction techniques, data display, and data verification. The results of this study show that the Two Days No Rice Program has been running but has not been implemented properly and effectively in accordance with indicators from the social, economic, and political environmental dimensions. Obstacles found in program implementation are limited human resources and budget support, lack of political support, minimal food production, inadequate food facilities and infrastructure, and insufficient program transmission. Efforts made by the Food Security Office include socialization/tiered appeals, utilizing local food on Tuesdays and Fridays, providing capital assistance to farmers, and utilizing yards.

**Keywords:** Policy Implementation, Two Days No Rice Program, Food Security

Received: April 12, 2024

Revised: May 13, 2024

Accepted: June 3, 2024

### Introduction

The most important basic human need is food where individual human rights can be fulfilled through the fulfillment of food which is part of the individual's own rights. Not only that, the basic component to form quality human resources is the fulfillment of food. Food security is always related to food availability and eating habits and is greatly influenced by the actual conditions that occur in the community. In relation to food availability, efforts must be made to increase production, minimize yield loss (post-harvest) and increase food safety and nutritional value (Molenaar, 2020).

In Law No. 18 of 2012, it is explained that the most important basic human need is food obtained in the 1945 Constitution as a basic component to realize quality human resources, that the state is obliged to realize the availability, affordability, and fulfillment of food consumption that is quite safe, quality and nutritionally balanced at the national level. However, the nutmeg aspect of food consumption in Indonesia has not been maximized because the state of food security is still not diverse, nutritious and balanced (Pangan, 2018).

Food security is a multidimensional and very complex issue, covering social, economic, political and environmental aspects. The political aspect is often the dominant factor in the decision-making process to determine food policy (Purba et al., 2023). There are two ways to obtain food security, namely: food self-sufficiency and food sufficiency (Syafiullah, 2016).

According to the definition of food security as outlined in the Food Law, there is a summary, namely: (1) food needs for the state are met at the individual level; (2) the fulfillment of the need for food has benchmarks, namely: (a) the quantity meets or is sufficient, (b) the quality is good, safe for consumption, the types of food available vary, meet nutritional adequacy, (e) in terms of spiritual food safety, food must not conflict with the principles of religion, beliefs and culture of the community, and (d) in terms of economic affordability, food distribution at affordable prices; and (3) the provision and affordability of food is intended so that the community to individuals can live healthy, active and productive lives in a sustainable manner (Suryana, 2014). Food security is a complex system where there are at least 3 (three) aspects that are interrelated and synergistic, namely aspects of availability, aspects of distribution and aspects of consumption (Suryana, 2014) this means that food security is a system that must be built cross-sectorally.

In North Sulawesi Province, development carried out by the government both in order to meet basic needs and improve community welfare requires efforts to optimally utilize the potential of natural resources (Butarbutar & Soemarno, 2012). In an effort to meet the adequacy of people's food needs, especially rice, policies adopted by the North Sulawesi provincial government include implementing diversification and promoting food security programs. A very important aspect of food security is food diversification which has benefits for increasing farmers' incomes (Mulyaningsih & Astuti, 2022). This diversification of production will directly or indirectly support efforts to diversify food (consumption) which is one of the important aspects of food security. Especially Sangihe Islands Regency itself is a border, remote and outermost area that is so vulnerable to food problems and poverty that the 1n1 area is still dependent on food supplies from outside the region (Lino, 2023). Food problems, especially rice, are not a new problem in Sangihe Islands Regency but are classic problems every time they arise with various variations. This area is indeed loaded with various specific problems because it has several characteristics, including: (1) This area is a border area that is synonymous with limitations, underdevelopment and slums; (2) The archipelago area is synonymous with marginalized weak accessibility that is isolated and poor, especially villages on small islands; (3) Sensitive areas are prone to natural disasters such as high waves occurring almost every year, floods, and landslides.

Sangihe Islands Regency has a sea area of 11,126.61 km<sup>2</sup> and a land area of 736.97 km<sup>2</sup>. There are 105 islands consisting of 26 inhabited islands and 9 uninhabited islands with a population of 130,493 people and have potential natural resources in the marine and fisheries sectors, agriculture and plantations, mining and other sectors that have the potential to be developed. So complicated is the problem of food security in Sangihe Islands Regency that most of it must be supplied from outside the region. For details can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Data on Rice Needs of Sangihe Islands Regency Residents

Komoditi	Requirement (KG/CAP/D AY)	Number of Days	Number of inhabitants (Thousands)				Total requirement (Ton)			
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
BERAS	0,275	365	130,83	131,1	139,2	139,6	13,13	13.16	13,97	
			3	63	63	80	2	5	9	14,020

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2022

From the data above, it shows that every year the population increases as well as the need for rice increases, so it gives an indication of the number of population that affects the increase in food needs. There is also data on rice supply in Sangihe Regency as shown in Table 2.

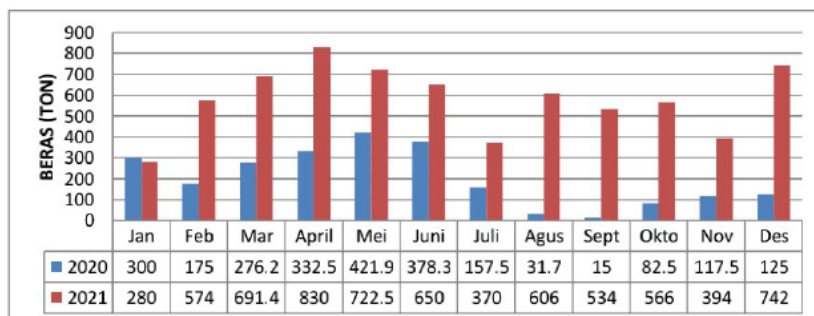


Figure 1. Sangihe Regency Rice Supply 2020-2021

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2022

Figure 2 shows supply data from outside the blood of Sangihe Islands Regency (Manado, Makassar and Surabaya) by sea which is now facilitated by the presence of Toi Laut reaching Tahuna Port. From the data above, the food needs (rice) of 1 00 percent are supplied from outside the region, which is approximately increased by around 1 00 ton per month within a period of 2 years (2020-2021) where the amount from 2020 is 2,413 tons and in 2021 is 6,960 tons. Food supply (rice) from the last two years has increased considerably, therefore the policies adopted by the government include: (1) Increase in planting area, (2) Increase in productivity, (3) Increase in farmers' work ethic. The programs to realize the hah include yard utilization programs, food distribution programs, Community Food Granary (LPM) development programs and political policies taken by local governments to overcome the high food supply every year, especially rice, namely with the One Day No Rice Program in 2017. This program has previously been created by the Depok City government (Azwar, 2013) since 2011, namely the One Day No Rice Program which is the same as the program run in Sangihe Islands Regency which emphasizes food diversification. The results of previous research on this program can be seen from four right (right policy, right implementation, right target, and right environment). The background of this program is because in Depok City which consumes 186,025,990 tons of rice per year, the amount of rice production produced by Depok City is 5,220 tons per year. So that Depok City is experiencing a shortage of rice supplies of 487 tons per day. This policy can be said to have received a lot of praise because of its impact that can reduce the level of rice consumption of the community and also increase the diversification of people's food.

Through Regent Regulation No.33 of 2017 concerning "Two Days No Rice" for All People of Sangihe Islands Regency which aims to reduce dependence on rice from outside the region and utilize local food in areas such as sago, tubers which are implemented as an implementation of Food Diversification to support Food Security in the region. The mindset of the community "haven't eaten if you haven't eaten rice" is still the main reason why people have not been able to replace rice with other staples so that rice dependence certainly has a negative impact on dependent areas, especially for the community, namely regarding health, the influence of rice dependence often results in diabetes. Through news [www.suara.com](http://www.suara.com) 2020 entitled Raising Local Food, Sangihe Implements Two Days Without Eating Rice, the Head of the Sangihe Food Security Office is not silent, "So every Tuesday and Jurnat, in Sangihe Islands Regency does not consume rice. Replacing carbohydrates from rice with carbohydrates from tubers and sago," said the Head of the Sangihe Food Security Office. There are several considerations for the policy, including: (a) Making optimal use of natural resource potential, including promoting local food diversification; (b) Increase people's income; (c) Ensure the fulfillment of diverse, nutritious and balanced food needs.

The program is alleged that there is a tendency not to run as expected and there are several difficulties that have implications for most areas that are still food insecure such as from technical aspects of eating methods and consumption habits of people that are difficult to change which concerns the difficulty or not of the process of cooking food, social aspects (regarding habits and tastes), and economic aspects (related to income levels and food prices) (Suryana, 2014). The political strength of this area, namely the northernmost border of the Republic of Indonesia, is the identity of the nation needs to be healthy and strong to defend this border area. As a vulnerable island area with food insecurity, accessibility is weak so it needs special attention and there is no impression of being left unchecked, aginalized and marginalized by reducing the cost of household consumption, which causes political instability. Food prices such as tubers are relatively expensive so that supply from outside the region by sul it traders is avoided due to large market demand (Intyas et al., 2022). The increase in food prices, especially rice, in almost all regions due to insufficient food availability for consumption. Food needs that occur today are still lacking because they are only imported from outside the region such as 100% (percent) rice from outside the region. Due to dependence on other regions and lack of infrastructure facilities that cause expensive distribution from production centers to consumption centers, for example, food needs, especially staple foods (rice) which are greater than their availability.

## Methods

In this study, the authors used qualitative design. The author chose this qualitative method because the qualitative method describes actual events in the field at the time the research was carried out, the background taken was carried out by using initial observations by researchers in the field, how to collect the data needed and then enter the data into the next analysis and provide the formulation of problems found from direct observations in the field, Lali is developed with theory during the data collection process so that a conclusion of research results is obtained. (Sugiyono, 2013) explained that qualitative research methods that are based on the philosophy of postpositiveism, are used to examine the state of objects that are natural, (as opposed to experiments) where qualitative researchers emphasize more on the purpose of generalization. The criterion in qualitative research is definite data. Definite data is data that actually happens as it is, not data that is just visible, spoken but data that contains the meaning behind what is seen and spoken.

In this study, the author considers a qualitative method by taking a descriptive approach. The purpose of using this method and approach in education activities is that first, the descriptive method can reveal the meaning contained behind the observed reality. The second, that is, this method presents directly, the relationship between the author and the informant. Then the last is that the descriptive method is more open and continues to develop according to the circumstances in the field.

The descriptive method is one of the methods used to conduct research on a group of people, objects, or conditions according to circumstances, or an event that occurs in the present. The purpose of writing this description method, which is as a picture or painting that is arranged systematically, accurately about the facts, actual to existing phenomena and their relationships, this is explained by (Rukajat, 2018) about the descriptive method, that the descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of humans, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of writing this descriptive is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena investigated. Based on the facts and realities that exist in the research location, the author seeks understanding using descriptive methods. In order to

obtain a clear and systematic picture, an approach to the problem at hand is taken. The writing activity this time uses descriptive with an inductive approach.

The author uses research variables that have been proposed by Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) who argue that there are 6 (six) variables that can affect the variable of implementation success but the author limits it by using 1 (one) variable with indicators that are used as something that can be measured as listed in Table 2.

Table 2. research variables according to Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975

Theory	Dimension	Indicator	Sub Indicator
(Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975)	Socioeconomic and political environment	Cleanliness Economic Resource Support	Natural Human Resources and Budget
		The Effect of Policy Implementation on Economic and Social Conditions	Improving the standard of living and social welfare of the community
			Food Availability
			Economic Impact
		Nature of Public Opinion	Understanding the Two Days No Rice Program
		Political Elite Support	The Role of Legislative Politics in the Policy of Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2017 concerning the Two Days No Rice Program
		Partisan/organizational support for policy	Clarity of the Two Days No Rice Program
			Transmission (Information Delivery) Program Two Days No Rice)
Private Group Influence	Controlled Food Prices		

Source: processed by author

In terms of data sources, the author uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data were taken from interviews with the Head of the Food Security Office and the community, while secondary data was obtained in the form of documentation in the form of books, journals, magazines, and others discussing Sangihe Islands Regency. Data collection is carried out by triangulation of data through interviews, observation and documentation. The author analyzes the data according to the type of research, namely by using the development of interaction

models from Miles and Huberman (Huberman, 1996). The stages of data analysis start from data collection, data reduction, to the process of drawing conclusions.

To obtain complete information in accordance with the focus of the problem, researchers use the purpose sampling technique. The technique used in purpose sampling, namely informants, is determined based on the objectives desired by the researcher. The sampling technique is carried out by means of certain considerations. The informants who participated in the study are shown in table 3.

Table 3. List of informants

No	Report	Sum
1	Head Of The Food Security Office	1 Person
2	Secretary Of The Food Security Service	1 Person
3	Head Of Food Availability And Insecurity	1 Person
4	Head Of Food Distribution And Reserves	1 Person
5	Head Of Consumption And Food Safety	1 Person
6	Subdistrict Head	2 Persons
7	Tokoh Pangan	1 Person
8	Member Of Dprd	1 Person
9	Private/Merchant	2 Persons
10	Farmer	2 Persons
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>13 People</b>

Source: processed by author

## Results and Discussion

### Implementation of Two Days No Rice Program in Sangihe Islands District

The author conducts analysis and data collection using interview techniques with a theoretical perspective, namely the implementation theory of Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) because this theory describes the situation and conditions in the implementation of policies of this program. The theory explains that the implementation process will vary depending on the nature of the policy to be carried out. Different types of decisions will display the characteristics of processes, structures, and relationships between factors that affect the implementation of public policy. This is what shows in the Two Days No Rice program there are supporting and inhibiting factors that make the process of the Two Days No Rice program less optimal. Based on Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) theory in which there are 6 dimensions, where one of the dimensions is the social, economic, and political environment which is hypothesized that the economic, social and political of the implementing organization will affect the character of the implementer, the disposition of the implementer and performance with 6 indicators used to measure implementation, namely: (1) Successful resource support; (2) The effect of policy implementation on economic and social conditions; (3) The nature of public opinion; (4) Support of the political elite; (5) Partisan.organiizational support for policy; (6) Influence of private interest groups

The information obtained from the interview was supported by documentation activities and direct observation at the research site, namely the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office. To determine the level of implementation of the Two Days No Rice program in Sangihe Islands District, North Sulawesi Province, and from the results and techniques used by the author, it can be described in the discussion as follows:

### ***Economic, Social, and Political Environment***

What needs to be considered assessing the performance of public implementation in the perspective offered by Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been determined. An unconducive social, economic and political environment can be the culprit of failure in policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conduciveness of external environmental conditions. In this study, the economic environment has a great influence on the implementation process of this program because basically this program is made with one of the objectives of prospering the people.

### ***Successful Resource Support***

One of the factors that influence the success of a policy implementation is resources, even though the content of the policy has been clearly conveyed, but the implementor lacks qualified resources, it will hinder the implementation of existing programs. Pleased with the implementation of the Two Days No Rice program, natural resources in this program affect the implementation of the program because the food of Sangihe Islands Regency contains this program, which consists of local foods such as sago, tubers and so on. As for Human Resources (implementers) in this program is very important, where human resources as implementers are determinants of the success of objects or targets for the implementation of the Two Days No Rice program, namely the community. Budget resources are also very important, because through budget resources all natural resources processed by human resources can be facilitated. If the available resources are still inadequate, it will greatly affect program policies so that they cannot be implemented properly.

The potential of natural resources is very important in building food security. Natural resources in Sangihe Islands Regency are quite adequate but dominated by plantation crops such as coconut, cloves and nutmeg as well as local crops such as tubers, sago and other local plants as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Data on Local Rice and Food Needs

Komoditi	Necessity /Kg/Kap/Day	Number of Days	Population				Total Demand (Ton)			
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beras	0.275	365	130,833	131,163	139,263	139,680	13,132	13,165	13,979	14,020
Ubi Jalar	0.025	365	130,833	131,163	139,263	139,680	1,194	1,197	1,271	1,275
Ubi Kayu	0.025	365	130,833	131,163	139,263	139,680	1,194	1,197	1,271	1,275
Talas	0.025	365	130,833	131,163	139,263	139,680	1,194	1,197	1,271	1,275

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, 2023

It can be seen from the data provided by the Field of Food Availability and Insecurity that Natural Resources in Sangihe Islands Regency consist of local foods such as sweet potatoes, cassava, taro and other tubers but the needs of the population are more dominant in rice, as the population increases the need for rice also increases from year to year.

Human Resources are the main actors in the realization of the objectives of a policy. Quality and professional human resources are the main key in improving the quality of public services. So that human resources can realize their role as social beings who are able to manage themselves and all the potential contained in them in order to achieve prosperity in life. The human resources in question are farmer resources which are the main actors of food security, meaning that farmers as actors who seek to cultivate available natural resources and the

resources of the farmer apparatus as the backbone of agricultural development and food security are expected to have a relatively high, skilled and productive work ethic. Judging from its role in the development of the food sector (agriculture), agricultural Human Resources are classified into two major groups, namely Human Resources that act as main actors / farmers and other business actors / agribusiness) and Human Resources who play a supporting role (agricultural apparatus, both functional and structural which acts more as communicators, facilitators, advisors, motivators, educators, organizers, and dynamicators in the food development process). There are also farmer groups in question attached to Table 5.

Table 5. Farmers

No	Farmer Group Name	Village/Prosperity
1	Melati	Nanedakele/Nusa Tabukan
2	Mihuse	Hangke/Tabukan Selatan Tengah
3	Maju Bersama	Lipang/Kendahe
4	Senggalipoho	Naha/Tabukan Utara
5	Nawacita	Kalagheng/Tabukan Selatan
6	Mangsumombo	Kuma/Tabukan Tengah
7	Tumedang	Manumpitaeng/Manganitu
8	Mawar	Matutung/Kepulauan Marore
9	Kahumata	Pindang/Manganitu Selatan
10	Tunac Karya	Dalokawong/Tabukan Solatan Tenggara
11	Sumber Kasih	Laine/Manganitu Selatan
12	Makmur	Beha/Tabukan Utara
13	Jaya	Kolongan/Tahuna Barat

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2023

Certain stages of the overall implementation process demand the existence of qualified human resources in accordance with the work hinted at by apolitically established policies. But when the competence and capability of these resources is nil, public policy performance is very difficult to expect. Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, it can be said that human resources have no obstacles because the officials who run this program already have sufficient competence and capability. The success of the implementation and implementation of tasks and various activities of food security development programs managed by the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office is largely determined by the ability of available human resources. Based on data in the Strategic Plan of the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office until 2022, the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office is supported by 16 employees, with the following composition: (1) Education level: High School 4 people, Bachelor Degree One 7 people, and Strata Two Master 5 people; (2) Among them, 10 people have degrees from Agriculture and have special competencies as agricultural extension workers by participating in the Functional Basic Training of Expert Agricultural Extension Workers.

Statements regarding human resources having sufficient competence and capability are also supported by documentation carried out by looking at the rank or group of employees in the Organizational Structure of the Food Security Office. Where in the organizational structure, most employees are graduates of agricultural graduates.

In addition to natural resources and human resources, there are also budget resources. The budget resources in question are sources of financing used to succeed a program or activity in



this food security program such as infrastructure development, land printing, irrigation, capital assistance to farmers for the needs of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, tools and machinery, training, extension, internships and others. The following is the budget for food security development in Sangihe Islands District in Table 6.

Table 6. budget for food security development

Type	Budget
Infrastructure Development	Rp. 21,098,477,000
Irrigation	Rp. 1,353,750,00
Farmer Capital Assistance	Rp. 583,541,250
Extension	Rp. 1,144,250,000
Construction of Production Roads	14 unit
Construction/Rehabilitation of Irrigation Networks	7 unit

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2023

The APBD is very minimal and the Provincial APBD is relatively low, the Special Allocation Fund (OAK) for agriculture and food security is also relatively low because it is adjusted to the provisions must be based on the potential land area so that it can be concluded that the funds allocated to Sangihe Islands Regency related to agricultural problems and food security have not been able to answer the existing problems. Looking at the data above, it can be seen that the funds allocated for agricultural development and food security in Sangihe Islands Regency are inadequate, but it needs to be appreciated that the government has innovations to prosper the community through the Two Days No Rice program.

### **The Effect of Policy Implementation on Economic and Social Conditions**

The implementation of the policies of the program that was made has an impact and has an influence after implementation, especially regarding the Two Days No Rice Program which is closely related to the economic and social conditions of the community. There are changes that occur when this program runs and after the program is implemented both regarding improving living standards, community welfare and food availability.

The standard of living and welfare of the community from this program is said to have increased, because it is known that the people of Sangihe Islands Regency who were once very difficult to get food supplies from outside the region such as rice with this program are reduced food dependence from outside the region due to local food alternatives such as sago and tubers sold every day in the market produced by local food farmers. Based on the results of interviews conducted with local communities, the Two Days No Rice Program has an impact on welfare not only to farmers and government officials but also to people who work as local food traders and food traders (rice). The improvement of living standards and community welfare is felt among farmers and local food traders (tubers) where at the time there is a decrease in production and demand for local food due to lack of public interest in local food and the Two Days No Rice program run by the government is not as active as at the beginning of this program. The Indicators of Improving the Standard of Living and Community Welfare also require that this program does not distinguish between people living in cities and villages, so that any community can benefit from their standard of living, welfare and social welfare.

The main indicator that influences the implementation of the Two Days No Rice program is food availability. Food availability in Sangihe Islands Regency itself is not sufficient so it still depends on outside the region. The results of interviews conducted with food leaders Mr. Ir. Bartholomeus, MBA and Head of Food Availability and Insecurity Mrs. Almawaty Kaemba,

S.STP showed that the food availability of Sangihe Islands Regency is still very dependent on food supply imported from outside the region with some facts obtained from interviews and observations, namely: (1) Sangihe Islands Regency is not a rice producing area due to limited arable land area and most farmers produce food only for household consumption needs; (2) Food supply (rice) from outside the region is cheaper to sell in the market compared to local food; (3) Access to food availability in urban areas (Tahuna) that are far from local food production resources; (4) The government's lack of attention to local food production farmer groups, so that farmers' work ethic is lacking in meeting food availability, especially in food-insecure areas.

In order to accelerate the transformation of the Indonesian economy in order to achieve Indonesia's vision to realize an independent, advanced, adii, prosperous society, four strategic components that act as subjects or actors of improved agricultural development are (1) Farmers who are the main actors of agricultural business and farmer economic institutions, (2) entrepreneurs and traders engaged in agricultural food both in the provision of production facilities and processing and marketing As a result, (3) Resilient agricultural apparatus and institutions include institutions and services including research, education and extension.

Economic turnover through this program, of course, if this program is successful, the economic turnover is smooth, but the community also thinks that in this area rice is still cheaper than local food (tubers), making this program not smooth. It is the quality of farmers, entrepreneurs and officials who must coordinate well if there is a price imbalance adjusted to the National Food Price and regional food access. The following is presented strategic food price data in Sangihe Islands Regency in 2022 in Table 7.

Table 7. Traditional Market Consumer Level Strategic Food Prices in 2022

Month	Strategic Food Price (Rp/kg)								
	Rice	Tubers	Flour	Tomato	Corn	Palm Oil Cooking Corn	Cayenne pepper	Sugar	Egg
January	13,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	57,500	14,500	32,000
February	13,000	30,000	10,000	8,000	7,000	20,000	55,000	15,000	32,000
March	13,000	25,000	10,000	14,000	8,000	25,000	70,000	14,000	32,000
April	13,000	25,000	13,000	18,000	8,000	25,000	45,000	17,000	32,000
May	13,000	25,000	11,000	20,000	8,000	25,000	110,000	16,000	32,000
June	13,000	25,000	12,000	85,000	8,000	25,000	110,000	15,000	32,000
July	13,000	25,000	12,000	10,000	7,500	24,000	70,000	15,000	32,000
August	13,000	25,000	12,000	9,000	7,000	18,000	55,000	15,000	32,000
September	12,500	30,000	12,000	9,000	7,000	24,000	58,000	15,000	35,000
October	12,500	30,000	12,000	8,000	7,000	24,000	60,000	15,000	32,000
November	13,500	30,000	12,500	13,000	7,000	27,000	55,000	15,000	32,000
December	13,500	30,000	12,500	20,000	7,000	27,000	60,000	15,000	32,000

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2023

Food prices are influenced by aspects of availability, if there is a lot of local food availability then the price will definitely decrease, but if the availability of local food is limited / decreased then the price will increase. Indeed, if it is said to save, it cannot be said to save significantly, but for people who make this local food into staple food (main), for example people outside the city (village) certainly prefer local food because of the habit of rural people consuming

local food, but for people in urban areas prefer rice because it is much easier to access and cheaper than local food sold in the market.

### **Nature of Public Opinion**

The nature of public opinion is the basic view and understanding The nature of public opinion is the basic view and understanding of the implementation of this program can also be known from how much the public / public response in responding to the program because this program is made with the target target, which is directly to the community. Based on the results of interviews and observations, it can be concluded that to realize the nature of good public opinion with the Two Days No Rice program, it needs to be based on understanding by the implementers or implementers, namely the government and the community which aims to see how much success / satisfaction about this program based on public views or understanding.

### **Political Elite Support**

The success of a program is largely determined by the support of political elites especially related to funding or budgeting. The food problem is a worldwide problem, especially with the global issue, namely global climate change, which greatly impacts agricultural productivity and production in general, and food in particular, one food commodity is problematic / lost in the market / the price soars, so political symptoms are difficult to avoid. In addition, coordination between the executive and legislature as well as with the Regional Apparatus Organization is also very influential on the process of running this program, because even without support from the legislature, this program is difficult to follow up.

The legislature is the people's representative in each region. If an area has the majority of farming communities, it is expected that the legislature will fight for the interests of farmers because farmers are heroes of food security so farmers need to get injections of agricultural business capital such as agricultural infrastructure/equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, and others. Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2017 is an important and strategic program so it needs support from the legislature, especially budgeting every year. Without support from the legislature, this program did not run as expected. Therefore, the relationship between the legislature and the executive must be well coordinated regarding the policies of this program.

From the statement of the Member of Parliament, the Chairman of the Justice and Unity Party Faction, Mr. Dalmasius Saletia, SE, it was revealed that this program did not work well because the DPR members did not know about the Regent Regulation Policy on the Two Days No Rice Program. Coordination between the executive and legislature is not running properly, every policy, especially the Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2017 issued must be discussed with the DPR so that it does not seem to run alone without a supporting DPR institution. The cause of this program is considered unclear because it has never been conveyed from the executive to the legislature with the program policy. This makes it difficult to implement this program because there is no funding or budgeting, so it can indeed be seen how difficult the Food Security Office is to socialize with a very limited budget.

### **Partisan/Organizational Support for Policy**

Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) revealed that every component discussed originally had to be filtered through perceptions that were in accordance with the resulting policy. An important element that affects the ability and desire to implement policies is clarity and understanding of the policy or program itself. The implementation guidelines in the implementation process of the Two Days No Rice program began with a clear submission from the Bupati's instructions in Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2017 concerning the Two Days No Rice Program in

Sangihe Islands Regency which was then continued with coordination from the Food Security Office as the implementer followed by coordination to the sub-district and sub-district areas so that the community clearly received information about the Two Days No Rice program. The successes and obstacles that occur are from seq: the availability and consumption of local food is increasing. When measured from success, there are several variables / aspects, namely food utilization, food access and food availability. However, if measured the level of success in general, it cannot be measured and cannot be said to be successful, one of the factors is because nutmeg consumption of people has not been diverse, nutritious and balanced. The following is presented the data on the Food Pattern Score of Hope for Food Groups in Sangihe Islands District in Table 8.

Table 8. Food Pattern Score Food Group Expectations

Year	Food Group	Consumption (cal/capita/day)					PPH Score (Achievements)
		Hope	%	Max Score	Actual (Achievements)	%	
2020	Grains	1075	50,0	25,0	1,099	47,1	25,0
	Tubers	129	6,0	2,5	210	9,0	2,5
	Nuts	107,5	5,0	10,0	23	1,0	2,1
2021	Grains	1075	50,0	25,0	1,220	48,0	30,0
	Tubers	129	6,0	2,5	269	11,9	5,5
	Nuts	107,5	5,0	10,0	23	0,9	1,0

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2023

From these data, the level of food consumption patterns of the Sangihe community has become more diverse, nutritious and balanced, especially the increase in the PPH score for tubers. This is shown from the observation of PPH Score data from the Food Security Office with food groups of grains, tubers, animal foods, oils and fats, fruits / seeds. Nuts, Sugar, Vegetables and Fruits from the available data shows the total PPH Skar in 2017: 67.5, in 2018 PPH score: 75.4, in 2019 PPH score: 81, 1 in 2020 PPH score: 85.3 and in 2021 PPH scar: 87.5.

Observations made show that this program has been implemented but it can be seen from the government's attitude that it has not been successful because of the lack of direct attention in providing facilities, especially to the farming community so that this program is considered ineffective. The Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office still has to socialize and facilitate the community in Sangihe Islands Regency regularly starting from the sub-district to sub-district levels so that this program does not stop and continues to run because of Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2017 and the Regent's instructions regarding the program are clearly still valid even though regional leaders change.

The Two Days No Rice Transmission (Information Delivery) program is an important factor in socializing this program, before the implementers in this case the Food Security Office carry out the tupoksinya, they should compile a work plan to determine what will be done, whether it is in accordance with the orders or instructions of the program policy that has been made. This must be a special concern because if there is a distortion of the transmission process (delivery of information) it will result in the program launched by the agency will be delivered differently to the implementer and also the community. This transmission dimension requires that information be conveyed not only to policy implementers, but also to related target groups, namely the community as the main target who participate in this program. The Two Days No Rice Program has been disseminated to all sub-districts, sub-districts and organizational groups

in the sub-district to provide information about the Two Days No Rice Program with all the appeals and invitations needed in order to properly implement the services of the Government in this case through the Food Security Office.

### **Influence of Private Interest Groups**

This indicator explains that private interests in this sector traders / entrepreneurs help and mediate success between program drivers and implementers. The observation was also seen by researchers that on Friday, food vendors who sell rice were crowded with buyers so that the Two Days No Rice Program did not reduce public demand for rice. It was also said by Ibu Umi that in running its business at the time of this program, the amount of rice supply from outside the region remained the same and when viewed from the losses of this program, Ibu Umi as a staple food trader did not also experience a big loss, because this program was only carried out on Tuesdays and Fridays and in fact the community was not all who carried it out. So the loss presentation is only about 10%. Not only food traders, direct observations and interviews were conducted with local food traders (tubers), besides that the documentation shows that many tubers are sold in Towo Market but unfortunately not all tubers come from within the area but most of them are supplies from Manado.

The existence of the Two Days No Rice program does not affect the losses of food traders who sell rice because people continue to buy rice as before the program. Likewise, for tuber sellers, the demand for tubers increases so that there is an economic turnover for tuber sellers who were originally minimal profits but after the program profits increased, but the problem is that most tubers are not from within the region but are still a supply from outside the region (Manado). This answers how the private influence of this program, thanks to this program there is an economic turnover both for food sellers who sell rice and tuber sellers. This problem should also be overcome by the government by activating local food farmer groups that exist or are no longer active, so that local food production can be marketed so that tuber traders / sellers do not supply from outside the region but produce from the region itself.

### **Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of the Two Days No Rice Program in Sangihe Islands Regency**

The implementation of a program will not be separated from the obstacles that interfere with the course of a policy process in achieving the goals and success of the implementation of the program. As explained earlier, in general, the implementation of the Two Days No Rice Program still has obstacles. The inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Two Days No Rice Program are:

Sangihe Islands Regency is not a producing area because the area of farmer's arable land is relatively small, so farmers produce food only for family consumption needs. (1) Sangihe Islands Regency is not a producing area because the area of farmer's arable land is relatively small, so farmers produce food only for family consumption needs; (2) The need for local food consumption in the district capital is quite large while production from within the region is small so that it must still be supplied from outside the region so that the economic turnover continues; (3) Access to availability in urban areas is far from local food producing resources (tubers) so that the price of local food (tubers) is much more expensive than rice; (4) Lack of attention from the government to re-socialize and facilitate farmers and local food traders; (5) There is no support from the Legislature for funding program policies because so far the issue of this program has not been discussed in the DPR, meaning that there is no good communication between the legislature and regional executives regarding program policies.

In addition, judging from the level of income or expenditure, food access is also influenced by the level of food insecurity. Other food distribution problems faced today include: (1) Limited ability of regions and communities to manage food reserves; (2) The low efficiency and effectiveness of interregional and inter-island trade systems both land and sea transportation; (3) The traditional market structure is asymmetrical so that to overcome the problem of food access, it is necessary to build food production centers that can be closer to consumers in the area which are aligned with the development of transportation facilities and infrastructure.

### **Efforts Made by the Food Security Office in the Successful Implementation of the Two Days No Rice Program**

To build a food security system, efforts are needed, especially in overcoming various obstacles so that food security programs can run effectively and efficiently such as the stages of production and processing, storage, transportation, marketing and distribution to consumers related to the Two Days No Rice program. Thus, in the future not only managing food problems is needed, but also includes handling nutritional problems that run in synergy with food management. For this reason, relevant food security efforts are needed in order to strengthen community food security which includes: (1) Strengthening food availability based on self-reliance, (2) Increased ease and ability to access food, (3) Increasing the quantity and quality of food consumption towards balanced nutrition based on local food, (4) Improving the nutritional status of the community, as well as (5) Quality improvement and food safety.

Efforts made by the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office in improving the implementation of the Two Days No Rice Program in overcoming dependence on food supply from outside the region, namely:

The Food Security Office has provided assistance in the form of facilities and infrastructure as well as assistance in the form of rice which is given to fill Community Food Granaries given to each sub-district which is used as a food reserve if at any time a natural disaster occurs that hampers supply from outside the region. This Food Reserve is a special assistance for food insecure areas because it is affected by difficult access to availability. In addition to the local food produced by each sub-district, the Food Security Office still provides assistance in the form of rice as a food reserve material that must be processed by farmer groups so that economic turnover occurs. The following data on farmer groups receiving rice procurement assistance in Sangihe Islands District are shown in table 9.

Table 9. Farmer Groups Receiving Rice Procurement Assistance for Fiscal Year 2022

<b>Farmer Group Name</b>	<b>Village/Prosperity</b>	<b>Help Type/Volume</b>	<b>Budget Ceiling</b>
Melati	Nanedakele/Nusa Tabukan	Rice/ 200kg	2.400.000
Mihuse	Hangke/Tabukan Selatan Tengah	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
Maju Bersama	Lipang/Kendahe	Rice / 150kg	1.800.000
Senggalipoho	Naha/Tabukan Utara	Rice / 150kg	1.800.000
Nawacita	Kalagheng/Tabukan Selatan	Rice / 150kg	1.800.000
Mangsumombo	Kuma/Tabukan Tengah	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
Tumedang	Manumpitaeng/Mangaritu	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
Mawar	Matutung/Kepulauan Marore	Rice / 150kg	1.800.000
Kahumata	Pindang/Manganitu Selatan	Rice / 500kg	6.000.000
Tunas Karya	Dalokaweng/Tabukan Selatan Tenggara	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
Sumber Kasih	Laine/Manganitu Selatan	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000

Makmur	Beha/Tabukan Utara	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
Jaya	Kolongan/Tahuna Barat	Rice / 200kg	2.400.000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rice /2700kg</b>	<b>32.400.000</b>

Source: Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office, processed by the author, 2023

The Food Security Office continues to provide assistance in the implementation of the Two Days No Rice program with a budget that has been prepared as food reserve assistance for farmer groups in each sub-district. (1) Direct and indirect socialization and appeals, both orally and in writing in the form of banners related to the Two Days No Rice Program and providing education and socialization in meetings with farmer groups. But this effort did not go well, as efforts in the form of writing with banners / banners were no longer visible. Likewise, today's world that is all technological needs to be appealed through technology disseminated through social media so that the use of transmission (delivery of information) is easier. (2) The next effort that has been made is to follow up on the mandate of Perbup No.33 of 2017, namely utilizing and consuming local food at every special event/meeting on Tuesday and Friday. Although broadly speaking, it is carried out only in the realm of government such as Regional Birthday events (Tulude), meetings, meetings, and other events that invite government officials on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Then followed up with a yard program utilization program that will support the Two Days No Rice Program. Through the Me'daseng Program every week in rotation in each sub-district, the food security office has also conducted socialization in schools to introduce and practice the Two Days No Rice program. However, the Me'Daseng program is no longer carried out due to the change of the Acting Regent so that the Two Days No Rice Program is no longer popular.

### Conclusion

The success of Resource Support, such as natural resources, human resources and existing budget resources is still poorly facilitated. The Effect of Policy Implementation on Economic and Social Conditions is very influential on the economic turnover of traders and farmers in food availability. The nature of Public Opinion who already understands the impact of this program in terms of economic, social, political, and health. Support from the Political Elite, lack of coordination between the Executive (Bupati) and Legislature (DPRD) so that all assistance is not distributed to the Food Security Office as the implementor of this program. Partisan/Organizational support for policies, indecisive government attitudes and lack of direct attention to the community make this program ineffective. The influence of Private Interest Groups, the occurrence of economic turnover that was originally minimal profit has increased but the tubers sold are still partly supplied from outside the region.

Inhibiting factors affecting the implementation of the Two Days No Rice program are local food production has not been able to meet consumption needs, the area of land cultivated by local food farmers is small, local food prices in the market are expensive, weak coordination and legislative support. Efforts that have been made in supporting the running of this program are socialization and appeals in stages, utilizing local food at every event/meeting on Tuesday and Friday, providing assistance capital such as rice reserves followed up with yard utilization programs for the community.

Suggestion Based on the conclusions outlined by the researcher above, suggestions regarding the Two Days No Rice Program in Sangihe Islands Regency are: (1) The government should seriously handle food security development programs in border areas such as Sangihe Islands Regency because they are vulnerable to food insecurity. (2) In order for this program to run

successfully and clearly, the implementation pattern should be improved by forming an integrated team, starting to hold periodic and tiered evaluation meeting reports, and giving awards to successful farmer groups in order to increase the motivation of farmers in producing local food. (3) Support from all components of society through the mass movement, the role of community leaders, youth leaders, food leaders, political support and budget/funding support from the legislature (DPRD) is needed for this program to be clarified again and discussed by the Executive (Bupati) with the Legislature so that a clear Regional Regulation / Regent Regulation is made. (4) It is expected that the Food Security Office will issue alternative policies, such as land intensification and improving food technology with hydroponics that support the program.

### Acknowledgments

The implementation of this research cannot be separated from the support of several parties. The author would like to thank the Head of the Sangihe Islands District Food Security Office and the ranks below to the farmer groups and communities who have been willing to assist the author in the implementation of this research.

### References

- Butarbutar, R. R., & Soemarno, S. (2012). Community empowerment efforts in sustainable ecotourism management in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development*, 3(1).
- Huberman, M. (1996). Focus on research: Moving mainstream: Taking a closer look at teacher research. *Language Arts*, 73(2), 124-140.
- Intyas, C. A., Putritamara, J. A., & Haryati, N. (2022). *Dinamika Agrobisnis Era VUCA: Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Lino, A. G. (2023). *Implementasi Program Two Days No Rice (Dua Hari Tanpa Makan Nasi) Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Sangihe Provinsi Sulawesi Utara* (Doctoral dissertation, IPDN).
- Molenaar, R. (2020). Panen dan pascapanen padi, jagung dan kedelai. *Eugenia*, 26(1).
- Mulyaningsih, A., & Astuti, A. (2022). Strategi Pemberdayaan Petani Dalam Mendukung Diversifikasi Pangan Lokal Di Kabupaten Pandeglang. *Jurnal Agribisnis Terpadu*, 15(1), 26-42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33512/jat.v15i1.15438>
- Pangan, B. K. (2018). Laporan Kinerja Badan Ketahanan Pangan tahun 2017. *Jakarta: Kementerian Pertanian*.
- Purba, B., Handayani, S. A., Azizah, L. N., & Sibarani, J. C. (2023). Peran Politik dalam Pembentukan Kebijakan Perdagangan Internasional (Studi Perbandingan Antara Negara Maju dan Negara Berkembang). *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 7(3), 28384-28391.
- Rukajat, A. (2018). *Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif: quantitative research approach*. Deepublish.
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D.
- Suryana, A. (2014). Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia Berkelanjutan 2025: Tantangan dan Penanganannya. *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, 32(2), 123. <https://doi.org/10.21082/fae.v32n2.2014.123-135>



- Syafiullah, Y. (2016). Kebijakan Pangan Di Indonesia: Antara Swasembada Pangan dan Kecukupan Pangan. In Jurnal Bestari.
- Van Meter, D. S., & Van Horn, C. E. (1975). The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework. *Administration & Society*, 6(4), 445-488.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/009539977500600404>