

Questioning Food Security in Green Constitution Conception: Realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia

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Abstract

Research on the constitution, food security, and sustainable development have become widely explored. However, issues related to the legal framework in the context of a green constitution remain unresolved. This is particularly evident in Indonesia's efforts to address the food crisis, which has led to substantial deforestation. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the implementation of food security efforts in line with a green constitution in Indonesia. Despite the potential for adopting sustainability for future generations, there is hesitance in implementing articles related to a green constitution in food security activities. This legal issue is examined as normative research using conceptual and comparative methods and deductive logic. The results show that, firstly, food security is a pillar in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), necessitating the correction of erroneous paradigms to optimize the strategic project. The urgency of the implementation in line with sustainable development is based on five fundamental points: conservation of natural resources, environmental protection, social welfare, sustainable economic growth, and fulfilling future needs. Secondly, legislation firmly establishes the significance of sustainable development principles to prioritize environmental consciousness. In addition, there is a need for reformulation in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of Indonesia by adding wording or explanations. This would regulate the limitations of environmental exploitation for community prosperity and establish regulations for development without shifting agricultural land and food production.

Keywords: food security, green constitution, sustainable development.

A. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of Indonesia has no explicit guarantee regarding food security in harmony with nature. This is critically important because the direct implication on the security of the majority means that failing to achieve food security objectives

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jeopardizes the existence of the state.¹ For example, the Soviet Union collapsed due to an embargo initiated by the United States, using food-as-weapon propaganda.² According to this propaganda, food could be used as a weapon to weaken and destroy enemies. This shows the importance of food security in maintaining the existence of a country and the dangers posed by external disruptions. In international meetings, the global community has emphasized that food security is one of the most essential human rights,³ affecting the economic stability of communities. The disruption of food security leads to increased food prices and inflation.⁴

High inflation will make economic access difficult for the community, specifically those with low incomes. These conditions create broader economic instability, negatively impacting the welfare and development of the country.⁵ Even though the 1945 Constitution does not explicitly regulate food security in line with natural principles, the importance of this cannot be undermined. According to natural principles, the phenomenon profoundly impacts security, political stability, the existence of the state, and economic stability. Understanding the importance of maintaining sustainable food security in line with natural principles is crucial to avoid these negative impacts.

A comprehensive understanding of environmental legislation is required when formulating expansion policies. The enactment of laws concerning Environmental Protection and Management has led to increasingly stringent enforcement of environmental regulations and laws. However, guarantees for environmental sustainability are more effective when incorporated into the constitution, which is the supreme law, specifically amidst the challenges of environmental degradation and extreme climate change on Earth. These initiatives are necessary because Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution does not provide specific limitations on environmental exploitation.

Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management is a crucial regulation issued by the government. This law provides more comprehensive and stringent regulation on environmental sustainability compared to the Law Number 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management. The Law Number 32 of 2009 threatens civil lawsuits for environmental damage and imposes criminal sanctions. It systematically regulates various aspects of environmental management, including planning, control instruments, and legal sanctions.

¹ Nelti Erwandari, "Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Dalam Meningkatkan Ketahanan Pangan di Provinsi Riau," *EJournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* 5, no. 3 (2017): 875.

² George Mc. Govern, *World Hunger, Health, and Refugee Problems: Ninety-Third Congress, First Session [Ninety-Fourth Congress, Second Session]* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), 337.

³ D. John Shaw, *World Food Security: A History Since 1945* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2007), 142.

⁴ Reni Chaireni (et.al.), "Ketahanan Pangan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Kependudukan dan Pembangunan Lingkungan* 1, no. 2 (2020): 2.

⁵ Reni Arlyan, "Hubungan Ketahanan Pangan dan Stabilitas Keamanan Negara (Krisis Pangan di Venezuela)," *Jurnal Dinamika Global* 3, no. 1 (2018): 108–131, <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdg.v3i01.59>.

At a lower level in the regulatory hierarchy, questions regarding environmentally based food security are also addressed in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 on Food Security and Nutrition. A crucial article on environmental vision-based food policy is outlined in Article 27 (1) Letter c, stating that the establishment of Food Diversification Rules in Article 26 paragraph (1) Letter a is to be guided by the principles of: a) balanced nutrition, b) reliance on local resources and wisdom, c) environmental friendliness, and d) safety.

Reviewing the series of regulations, Law Number 32 of 2009 and the Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 logically implies that policies aimed at achieving food security must focus on environmental aspects. Focusing solely on food security while neglecting the environment and production can lead to significant damage and scarcity. The issue of scarcity arises due to extreme changes in the global climate and the absence of strict regulations concerning land eviction for housing and building development. By 2050, there should be a significant increase in food production capacity to feed 10 billion people worldwide. Moreover, land eviction can reduce food availability due to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes. This impacts the rise in food prices and decreases purchasing power because the amount of food available is inversely proportional to the demand.⁶

The role of the state is indispensable in providing protection and assurances for citizens' rights to food necessities. Therefore, stringent policies are crucial, and the efforts to increase food production must not neglect environmental sustainability.⁷ A balanced approach is needed between food security and environmental sustainability since the challenges faced are complex. Additionally, global climate change and disordered land use pose serious threats to future food availability. To overcome these problems, the role of the state in formulating comprehensive and sustainable policies is important to ensure sufficient food availability while maintaining environmental integrity for future generations.

Based on Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, food security is defined as the fulfillment of food needs for the state and individuals, reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, that is safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, and affordable, without conflicting with religion, belief, and community culture. The definition aligns with the principle of zero hunger by 2030, which is set as the second goal of SDGs.⁸ Food security is pursued through up-to-date strategies

⁶ Tasya Adhila Amalia, Jordan Aria Adibrata, and Riko Ratna Setiawan, "Strategi Ketahanan Pangan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Penguatan Potensi Desa Melalui Sustainable Farming di Indonesia," *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian* 18, no. 2 (2022): 129–140.

⁷ If'all and Lalu Unsunnidhal, "Tumbuh Bersama: Mendukung Pertanian Lokal, Ketahanan Pangan, Kelestarian Lingkungan, dan Pengembangan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Pengabdian West Science* 2, no. 5 (2023): 364–373, <https://doi.org/10.58812/jpws.v2i5.376>.

⁸ Herning Prabayanti, Joko Sutrisno, and Ernoiz Antriyandarti, "Aspek Ketahanan Pangan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah: Perkembangan Luas Panen Padi, Produktivitas Lahan, Subsidi Input, Harga Beras, Jumlah Penduduk, Produksi, dan Konsumsi Beras," *Proceedings Series on Physical & Formal Sciences* 4 (2022): 30–38, <https://doi.org/10.30595/pspfs.v4i.480>.

to improve environmental conditions, which will also facilitate easy access for communities to clean water and favorable climate conditions. In line with this issue, food security is part of realizing the second, seventh, and thirteenth goals of the SDGs. These goals focus on eliminating hunger, providing clean energy, and climate action. Therefore, sustainable food security has broad and positive implications for human welfare, the environment, and the earth's sustainability.

In the context of striving for food security, the SDGs have guidelines that do not neglect any aspect, including the environment. The increasing population causes the demand for food to rise continually, presenting a new challenge in achieving security. This phenomenon emphasizes two important slogans: adequate and equitable accessibility and community access to food in real and financial terms. Food security can thus be characterized as the entry point for every family or individual to obtain food, fulfilling essential life needs.

The despair based on the SDGs cannot be considered an issue whose regulation can be postponed. Despite the country's abundant biodiversity, achieving food security is challenging when population growth increases rapidly and food efficiency remains very low. As the authority holder, the government can take initiatives unforeseen by the public through environmentally based production programs.

The destruction of ecosystems is primarily caused by uncontrolled human freedom. Communities create democratic systems to promote freedom but are unaware of the negative impact on the environment. As democratization and human freedom develop, the possibility of ecosystem damage increases. Market liberalization and the reduction of state responsibility for business, accompanied by implementing of a modern democratic system, provide vast opportunities to control and use capital in the massive exploitation of natural resources. Increased democratization and human freedom are proportional to the growing risks of ecosystem damage. Even though democracy aims to give authority to society, awareness of the need for sustainable regulation and management measures in the use of natural resources need for sustainable regulation and management measures in the use of natural resources must be increased.⁹ A balanced approach is required between individual freedom and responsibility for environmental sustainability to achieve a sustainable balance between socio-economic development and ecosystem preservation.

In this context, democracy should be responsible for the damage to ecosystems and the environment.¹⁰ Even though the concept need not be antagonized, the development of ecocracy in the future must be controlled by law and balanced by new ideas. The concept of ecocracy considers the natural environment to have autonomy and sovereignty. Nature possesses fundamental rights and sovereignty,

⁹ Sapto Hermawan and Winarno Budyatmodjo, "Implementasi Demokrasi Lingkungan Hidup Sebagai Upaya Mengurangi Timbulan Sampah Plastik di Lautan Indonesia," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 1 (2022): 181–206, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.5.1.181-206>.

¹⁰ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Menuju Negara Hukum yang Demokratis* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2009), 395.

similar to how individuals are regarded as having the highest authority in a democracy. This new development is known as a green constitution.¹¹ The urgency of this discussion is to ensure that food security arrangements align with the principle of a green constitution and the SDGs, thereby maintaining a well-preserved environment while achieving maximum legal certainty, justice, and utility.

B. Study on Conception of Food Security in Sustainable Development Goals

Food is a fundamental human necessity that impacts all activities, and its deprivation increases the difficulty of obtaining the energy required for cognitive function and physical action. In addition, food sufficiency is directly proportional to positive human actions, while scarcity has an inverse relationship. Scarcity can cause humans to justify any means to meet their food needs. Generally, food availability significantly impacts human life and can shape patterns of action and behavior.¹² Efforts to maintain adequate and equitable food supplies significantly reduce the risk of social instability and promote positive societal developments.

Food also has profound social, economic, security, and political implications beyond its necessity. Its availability influences the level of social welfare and impacts the stability and development of a country.¹³ Therefore, strong strategies should be developed to create safer, more sustainable, and prosperous societies.

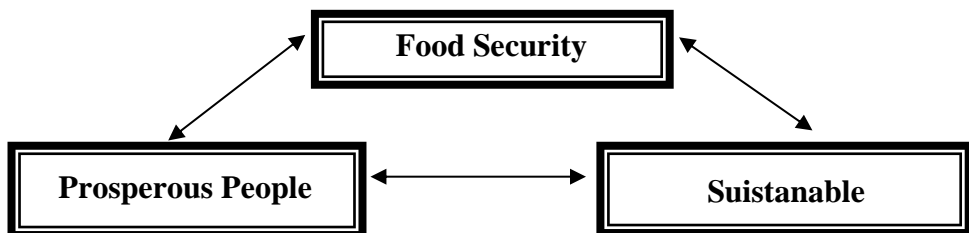


Figure 1. Food Security Impact Diagram

Based on the diagram, food security is directly proportional to community welfare and sustainable development. Maintaining food security creates prosperity for society, leveraging the implementation of sustainable development. In this case, the variable increases the ease of obtaining energy intake to carry out a series of activities. When nutritional needs are met, the community tends to have better

¹¹ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Green Constitution : Nuansa Hijau Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2016), 2.

¹² Yunir Patadungan, "Analisis Dampak Program Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari Terhadap Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Pada Kelompok Wanita Tani Mee Distrik Mimika Baru Kabupaten Mimika," *Jurnal Kritis (Kebijakan, Riset, dan Inovasi)* 3, no. 2 (2019): 100.

¹³ Mohammad Teja, "Pembangunan Untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Kawasan Pesisir," *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial* 6, no. 1 (2015): 64, <https://doi.org/10.46807/aspirasi.v6i1.463>.

energy and endurance to support participation in various aspects of development.¹⁴ Subsequently, community welfare and a prosperous society provide the basic capital to participate in sustainable development efforts. There is greater potential to contribute to initiatives with an assurance of meeting basic needs through food security. The ability to be part of economic, educational, and social empowerment sectors creates an environment that supports long-term development.

The issue of food extends beyond rice as a staple and includes agricultural products, such as vegetables and fruits; forestry resources like wood and medicinal plants; livestock products comprising eggs, meat, and milk; and fisheries products, namely shrimp, fish, and seaweed. The developed paradigm about food is limited to rice as a staple, a view reinforced by development priorities that focus predominantly on the rice sector.¹⁵ Food security also encompasses the ability to obtain various types of products of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the needs of the population without compromising the environment and the welfare of the farming community.¹⁶ This broader understanding is important in addressing climate change, environmental degradation, and global supply uncertainties. Correcting the narrow paradigm on food is essential for implementing strategic projects aimed at sustainable security.

On an international scale, the concept of SDGs highlights the high level of human consumption activity compared to production as a critical issue.¹⁷ Scarcity and extinction can occur when consumption is not balanced with production, an outcome that must be prevented to ensure that future generations also have access to resources. SDGs were created to prevent excessive consumption by considering the ability and accessibility of future generations to meet their needs.¹⁸ This responsibility ensures that current actions do not negatively impact the environment or natural resources, leading to long-term social and economic losses.

SDGs emphasize the responsibility to protect the earth and its natural resources.¹⁹ The current generation must ensure that present actions yield long-term benefits without compromising the earth's sustainability and humanity's welfare.

¹⁴ Warda Eka Islamiah (et.al.), "The Correlation between Food Security with Stunting Toodler from Fisherman Family," *Media Gizi Indonesia* 17, no. 1SP (2022): 83–89, <https://doi.org/10.20473/mgi.v17i1SP.83-89>.

¹⁵ Muhammad Amin, Rukmana Amanwinata, and I Gde Pantja Astawa, "Politik Hukum Bidang Pangan dan Implementasinya Dalam Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia," *Jurnal Poros Hukum Padjadjaran* 3, no. 1 (2021): 161, <https://doi.org/10.23920/jphp.v3i1.714>.

¹⁶ A. A. I N. Marhaeni and Ni Nyoman Yuliarmi, "Pertumbuhan Penduduk, Konversi Lahan, dan Ketahanan Pangan di Kabupaten Badung," *Jurnal Ekonomi Kuantitatif Terapan* 11, no. 1 (2018): 62, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JEKT.2018.v11.i01.p05>.

¹⁷ Raine Isaksson, "Creating a Sense of Urgency for Sustainable Development – Testing Two System Models," *Journal of Cleaner Production* 227 (2019): 1173, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.177>.

¹⁸ The World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report): Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*, United Nations (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987), 16.

¹⁹ Musa Muhajir Haqqi, "Konsep Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional," *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 31, no. 1 (2022): 18, <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsh.31.1.11-28>.

According to Hampel, sustainable development emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balance between economic and environmental dimensions.²⁰ This concept is in line with the World Conservation Strategy, which asserts that SDGs should “maintain natural ecosystems, make wise use of natural resources, and improve the quality of human life”.²¹ In simple terms, the World Conservation Strategy integrates environmental protection with economic development and social welfare. Based on the experts' statements, SDGs not only consider current needs but also cover future generations. This integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects ensures long-term sustainability, meeting human needs without harming the natural environment and depleting limited resources. The urgency of SDGs relies on five fundamental points as follows.²²

The first is the conservation of natural resources, where SDGs focus on the responsible use of water, land, and energy. By maintaining these resources and avoiding over-exploitation, the current generation ensures that future generations can access these essential resources. The lack of conservation efforts can lead to over-exploitation of non-renewable resources, causing scarcity and extinction, which negatively impacts ecosystems and human life.²³ According to SDGs, humans should maintain the availability of natural resources in the long term through wise management and by avoiding uncontrolled exploitation. These conservation efforts involve collaboration across various economic, scientific, governmental, and societal sectors to create policies, technologies, and practices to support sustainability. The urgency of conserving natural resources lies in ensuring environmental sustainability and a good quality of life for all. By incorporating these principles, society can maintain a sustainable balance supporting current and future needs, fostering a healthy and thriving planet.

The second fundamental point of SDGs is environmental protection, focusing on maintaining and protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, specifically in the era of climate change and pollution. By prioritizing environmentally friendly practices, the current generation mitigates negative impacts on ecosystems and optimizes protection for biodiversity.²⁴ Diverse species continue to thrive and contribute to the ecosystem's balance through maintaining a healthy ecosystem. When a species experiences a population decline or extinction, the balance of the entire ecosystem may be disrupted. SDGs provide an important foundation that must be adhered to

²⁰ L. C. Hampel, *Environmental Governance: The Global Challenge* (Washington D.C.: Island Press, 1996), 39.

²¹ Afni Nooraini and Afif Syarifudin Yahya, “Strategi Prioritas Untuk Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Sekitar Kawasan Industri Pulogadung Provinsi DKI Jakarta Dengan Metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP),” *Jurnal Manajemen Pembangunan* 5, no. 1 (2018): 60.

²² Rachmiwati Yusuf and Sri Swastika, “Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan,” (Seminar Nasional Pelestarian Lingkungan (SENPLING) Universitas Riau, 2017), 19.

²³ Franck Courchamp (et.al.), “Rarity Value and Species Extinction: The Anthropogenic Allee Effect,” *PLoS Biology* 4, no. 12 (2006): 2405, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0040415>.

²⁴ Joko Christanto, *Ruang Lingkup Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka, 2014), 17.

to address global challenges such as climate change and pollution. The current generation can maintain sustainability, protect ecosystems, and manage biodiversity by prioritizing protection and implementing environmentally friendly practices.

The third point is social welfare, where SDGs aim to form a fair, inclusive, and sustainable society by alleviating poverty, ensuring gender equality, ensuring fair access to education, health, and other resources, and building strong communities. The community is empowered to manage and use natural resources wisely.²⁵ This concept comprises social aspects such as building a community that is resilient to change and natural disasters. SDGs also creates a community with the capacity to face challenges by involving all levels of society in decision-making processes related to the environment and natural resources.

The fourth point is sustainable economic growth, directly linked to SDGs as humans create stable, sustainable, and just schemes by considering environmental and social aspects of economic development. Sustainable economic growth ensures that current economic needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.²⁶ Economic patterns that rely on the over-exploitation of natural resources are avoided. Sustainable development also addresses the social dimension by ensuring that economic growth benefits a broad base, promoting social welfare evenly, and reducing disparities. The concept creates social stability and promotes inclusion in access to economic opportunities, education, and health services. SDGs can form a stronger foundation for a sustainable and just future by forging economic growth balanced with environmental and social aspects.

The fifth fundamental point of SDGs is fulfilling future needs, ensuring that future generations can meet their needs without compromise. By adopting sound policies on unsustainable resource use and planning development with long-term impacts in mind, humans can create a better world for future generations. SDGs focus on economic growth, social balance, community welfare, and ecosystem maintenance, aiming to achieve economic progress without neglecting social justice and ecosystem integrity. The results showed that implementing SDGs ensures a balance between human needs, the natural environment, and social welfare. This integrated approach aims to build a better future by harmonizing nature and human activities rationally and wisely.

Sustainable development and food security are closely related and influence each other.²⁷ Food security refers to a country or region's ability to meet its

²⁵ Andika Jaya Pratama (et.al.), "Peran Wawasan Nusantara Dalam Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Alam dan Pengembangan Ekonomi," *ADVANCES in Social Humanities Research* 1, no. 5 (2023): 567, <https://doi.org/10.46799/adv.v1i5.67>.

²⁶ Reni Ria Armayani, Hilma Kholilah Lubis, and Novita Sari, "Hubungan Antara Ekonomi Dengan Lingkungan Hidup: Suatu Kajian Literatur," *SINOMIKA Journal: Publikasi Ilmiah Bidang Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi* 1, no. 2 (2022): 175–182, <https://doi.org/10.54443/sinomika.v1i2.181>.

²⁷ Imam Mukhlis, "Pengentasan Kemiskinan dan Ketahanan Pangan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," (Inaugural Speech for Professor Position Faculty of Economic, University of Negeri Malang, 2021), 162.

population's food needs. At the same time, sustainable development involves using adequate, safe, and sustainable methods to fulfill the needs of the present generation without compromising the future generation's ability to meet their needs. Food security is a key component of the SDGs, precisely the second goal,²⁸ which focuses on "providing healthy, nutritious and sustainable food" and "increasing agricultural productivity and farmer resilience". Physical and cognitive development are influenced by access to healthy and nutritious food.²⁹ This positively impacts other aspects of development, such as education, health, and economic growth.

SDGs require sustainable farming practices³⁰ focused on conserving natural resources and reducing negative environmental impacts. These practices include organic farming, soil and water conservation, judicious use of fertilizers and pesticides, and crop diversification. Sustainable agriculture aims to increase the efficiency of land, water, and energy use while reducing the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Agricultural practices such as efficient irrigation methods and crop diversification also reduce vulnerability to climate change and help maintain food security. Therefore, food security contributes to environmental conservation and responsible use of resources. SDGs ensure access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food³¹ both in quantity and quality. This is achieved through increased agricultural production, fair distribution, and equitable access to food. In addition, food security and SDGs support each other in the context of climate change, which poses a serious threat.³² Efforts are made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts that negatively affect food security, such as droughts or floods. Steps are taken to mitigate these impacts, strengthen agricultural resilience to climate-related natural disasters, and reduce vulnerability to hunger and food uncertainty.

Food security is closely related to sustainable development's social and economic dimensions.³³ Access to sufficient food enhances concentration on education, improves health outcomes, and boosts economic productivity. Enhanced food

²⁸ Donatella Saccone and Elena Vallino, "Food Security in the Age of Sustainable Development: Exploring the Synergies between the SDGs," *World Development* 152 (2022): 105815, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.105815>.

²⁹ William D. Schanbacher, *The Politics of Food The Global Conflict between Food Security and Food Sovereignty* (California: Praeger Publishers, 2010), 365.

³⁰ Veranus Sidharta (et.al.), "Suatu Kajian: Pembangunan Pertanian Indonesia," *KAIS Kajian Ilmu Sosial* 2, no. 2 (2021): 229–230, <https://doi.org/10.24853/kais.2.2.229-232>.

³¹ Ummi Khuzaimah, Yayuk Farida Baliwati, and Ikeu Tanzhiha, "Peranan Pilar Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Terhadap Penanganan Gizi Kurang di Provinsi Jawa Barat (The Role Of Pillar Sustainable Development Goals Relate to Tackling Undernutrition in West Java Province)," *Amerta Nutrition* 5, no. 3 (2021): 196, <https://doi.org/10.20473/amnt.v5i3.2021.196-210>.

³² Achmad Suryana, "Upaya Mewujudkan 'Pangan Beragam, Bergizi Seimbang' (Wawancara Khusus)," *Jurnal Dialog Kebijakan Publik* 4 (2011): 4.

³³ Yunastiti Purwaningsih, "Ketahanan Pangan: Situasi, Permasalahan, Kebijakan, dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan: Kajian Masalah Ekonomi dan Pembangunan* 9, no. 1 (2008): 13, <https://doi.org/10.23917/jep.v9i1.1028>.

security reduces poverty, inequality, and other social problems. Therefore, ensuring adequate access to food is pivotal for achieving sustainable development goals. By promoting sustainable agricultural practices and reducing vulnerability to climate change, communities can build a sustainable future that encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

C. The Concept of Food Security Based on Green Constitutional Conception

At the ontological level, the existence of philosophy succeeds in freeing humans from dependence on nature. This subject helps us understand nature, the meaning of life, and the relationship with the world. In addition, philosophy is the existence of knowledge that motivates humans to advance the technology required to explore and exploit nature. The superiority attitudes caused the exploitation of nature on a large scale by mankind in the era of industrialization. The importance of science and technology in developing tools and methods to explore natural potential is very significant. Humanity, aided by science and technology, possesses the capability to explore, comprehend, and master phenomena both beyond the skies, beneath the Earth's surface, and in the depths of the ocean. The aspects of the natural world can be explained, researched, and harnessed by humankind, from the fields of astronomy to geology, or the study of microorganisms to the comprehension of intricate ecosystems.

In this context, intensive exploration of nature raises challenges and ethical considerations. Human efforts often have negative impacts on the environment and ecosystems. Therefore, humans need to take a responsible attitude towards the use of natural resources to maintain sustainability. The development of philosophy and science has played a major role in liberating humans from natural limitations and providing the possibility to explore and master the world. However, there is a great responsibility to act wisely and sustainably in exploiting nature for the balance and survival of the earth.

In the international sphere, environmental awareness is realized through international law, multilateral forum meetings, and related activities. At the national level, governments show concern by ratifying international laws, participating in multilateral and bilateral agreements, as well as implementing domestic policies and programs. In addition, international and national forums have begun to address concerns such as tree planting, environmental education, and public awareness campaigns. Civil society also participates in various activities to raise awareness and integrate principles of sovereignty through nomocracy and democracy with environmental autonomy.³⁴

³⁴ Jimly Asshiddiqie, "Gagasan Kedaulatan Lingkungan: Demokrasi Versus Ekokrasi, Bunga Rampai," in *Green Constitution: Nuansa Hijau Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rajawali Grafindo Persada, 2009), 18–19.

Many new terms and concepts have recently appeared in various fields related to environmental awareness. These include green marketing, technology, entrepreneurship, economy, mining, party, politics, innovation, building, architecture, and city. These terms emphasize the importance of incorporating environmental (green) factors into the field. However, one term that remains less understood and utilized is the 'green constitution.' Legal and constitutional experts and environmentalists have recently developed this terminology and concept. Asshiddiqie's research aims to familiarize the Indonesian community with the concept and terminology of the green constitution. This concept involves elevating environmental laws to constitutional status, thereby enhancing protection norms. The SDGs play a pivotal role in shaping laws and regulations within this framework. The green constitution introduces the concept of 'ecocracy,' emphasizing environmental sovereignty.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security is achieved when communities have both physical and economic access to safe, healthy, and nutritious food.³⁵ Since 1974, the Indonesian government has favored a technology-based farming system over traditional one. This shift occurred post-Suharto era, during the Green Revolution, which diminished genetic diversity and soil quality. High-yielding seeds introduced during this period are often susceptible to pests, resulting in crop failures.

The Letter of Intent (LoI) focused on commitments for 1984, 1985, and 1986, yet rice imports continued in subsequent years. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's report titled Institutional Decade of Food Security in Indonesia, Green Revolution farming methods, such as the use of transgenic seeds and chemical pesticides and fertilizers have degraded soil quality. In addition, the effectiveness of pesticides and fertilizers has waned, with synthetic chemicals causing damage to the soil's chemical, biological, and structural properties. The current state of affairs shows that the government's emphasis on maximizing food availability has not been balanced with environmental safety considerations. This unbalanced method may lead to soil infertility and crop failure, posing significant long-term risks. Therefore, an advanced mindset is necessary when discussing the development of food security technology, focusing on both improvement and environmental principles.

The Green Constitution of Indonesia, as articulated in Article 33 paragraphs (3) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution, reflects notions of power, human rights, and the concept of economic democracy. This focus on human welfare demonstrates an anthropocentric method, which poses a significant risk of environmental damage if not promptly addressed. The environment becomes vulnerable to excessive exploitation to meet human needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Both current and future generations hold the right to use the environment. In this context,

³⁵ Mojtaba Shafiee (et.al.), "Household Food Insecurity is Associated with Depressive Symptoms in the Canadian Adult Population," *Journal of Affective Disorders* 279 (2021): 563–571, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.10.057>.

reforming the green constitution is necessary to balance human welfare with environmental protection. Implementing food security programs can help prevent excessive exploitation that threatens human life.

Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states, "The land and the waters and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized to the greatest extent for the prosperity of the people." This affirms that the environment can be maximized for human welfare. However, the absence of clear limitations on environmental use poses a real risk of excessive exploitation, threatening the environment and the future sustainability of human life. Therefore, it is necessary to reformulate Article 33 paragraph (3) by adding wording or explanations that regulate the limits of environmental exploitation. Moreover, Article 33 paragraph (4) acknowledges environmental concerns by including the phrase 'environmentally insightful.' This article elaborates on Article 33 paragraph (3), stating that land, waters, and natural resources used for the national economy must be managed with sustainable principles and environmental insight. Despite this, Article 33 paragraph (4) remains anthropocentric as long as Article 33 paragraph (3) is not formulated to include explicit environmental protections.

In addition to the green constitution, Indonesia has derivative regulations supporting the implementation of food security projects aligned with sustainable development. However, there is increased optimization when the assurance of food security in line with sustainable development is regulated in the constitution as the supreme law. One such derivative regulation is Law Number 5 of 1960 on the Basic Agrarian Regulations. Article 15 of the Basic Agrarian Regulations regulates the obligations of rights holders, legal entities, or institutions concerning land, which is crucial for food security projects.

These obligations include maintaining the owned land, enhancing its fertility, and preventing damage. In the context of food security, maintaining land and improving fertility are critical steps to ensure sustainable food production. Fertile land increases agricultural productivity and produces sufficient harvests to meet the needs of the population. By preventing erosion or land degradation, the state maintains long-term agricultural productivity as the foundation of food security.

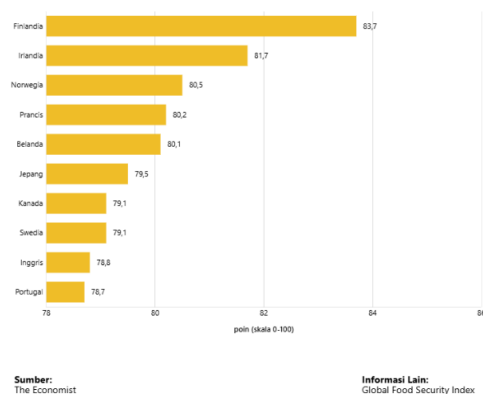
Regulations on food security policies are also stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) Letter d of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015, which emphasizes the importance of upholding the principle of sustainability. In addition, food policies have been governed by specific laws since 1996, when Law Number 7 of 1996 was enacted. This law was repealed and replaced with Law Number 18 of 2012. This action shows the country's serious attention to regulating and managing food to achieve the objectives of availability, adequacy, safety, and food independence. However, the substance of the law does not fully reflect the principles of a green constitution due to the lack of comprehensive regulations related to environmental protection. The word 'preserve' is mentioned only once in Article 1 paragraph (22).

Therefore, the law tends to focus on food optimization rather than considering aspects of sustainability.

Food security should be realized based on a green constitution, including the existence of regulations governing sustainable development. Indonesian farmers have an average of 0.8 hectares of land, which continues to decrease, making it increasingly difficult to produce enough food. In addition, Indonesian farmers must have good and sustainable agricultural skills. Postharvest management and sales should be optimized to ensure high production levels. The concept of food security used by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture must be re-evaluated to address these issues effectively.

Since the mid-1990s, food sovereignty has combined various strategies to tackle hunger and malnutrition, rural development, and environmental sustainability. This concept has become a framework for policy considerations based on the strength of the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, ecocracy must be upheld, which promotes justice and equity to protect farmers and agricultural systems. For example, during harvesting, the government must close the import faucet to prevent the falling of domestic crop prices. Increasing agricultural production is related to soil productivity and empowering farmers to become productive forces.³⁶

Farmers must be given the freedom to grow crops to meet food needs.³⁷ Under the market-based method, farmers are incentivized to cultivate crops based on demand. More than 2.5 billion farmers and fishers need policies that protect and promote self-sufficiency. Sustainable farming systems protect the agricultural community, including the land and the people. The following data shows that green constitution-based food security has been implemented in several countries, such as Portugal.



³⁶ Jan Douwe van der Ploeg, "Peasant-Driven Agricultural Growth and Food Sovereignty," *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 41, no. 6 (2014): 999–1030, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2013.876997>.

³⁷ Michel Pimbert, "Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems," last modified December 1, 2008, <https://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems>.

Figure 2. World Resilience Index³⁸

Based on Figure 2, Portugal has achieved the highest level of food security through properly implementing a green constitution. Although Portugal was the first country to implement a green constitution in 1976, the term itself, as coined by Asshiddiqie, relates to environmental sustainability. The 1976 Portuguese constitution includes provisions for the formation of a constitutional court, environmental protection, and the rights and obligations of citizens. Therefore, consistently applying a green constitution is crucial for making fundamental changes in producing and consuming resources to achieve global sustainable development. Food has been assumed as a central role in the development of society towards a sustainable future.³⁹

The enforcement of a green constitution on food security is an agricultural system that protects society by including humans and land. Agroecology is a farming system that avoids chemicals, industrial seeds, and artificial nutrients but uses local nursery seeds, natural fertilizers, and essential components.⁴⁰ The approach is important in establishing a sustainable agricultural system, focusing on maintaining community welfare and environmental sustainability.⁴¹ This concept considers the human aspect of agriculture and its impact on the soil and ecosystems. The government and stakeholders must create a legal and regulatory framework supporting sustainable agricultural practices, including the principles of agroecology.

In this context, agroecology is an agricultural system that is environmentally friendly and balanced with the local ecosystem.⁴² Its main characteristic is the avoidance of chemical fertilizers, industrial seeds, and artificial nutrients, which often negatively impact the environment and human health. Instead, agroecology employs more natural methods, using seedlings adapted to the local environment and relying on natural fertilizers derived from organic materials such as compost and green manure. Agroecology also pays special attention to the balance of soil nutrients and maintaining fertility, prioritizing essential nutrient components in agriculture, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, without relying on

³⁸ Ahdiaf Adi, "10 Negara dengan Ketahanan Pangan Terbaik. Mayoritas dari Eropa," accessed on December 2, 2022, <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/12/02/10-negara-dengan-ketahanan-panganterbaik-mayoritas-dari-eropa>.

³⁹ Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition, *Eating Planet - Cibo e Sostenibilità: Costruire Il Nostro Futuro* (Parma: Archivio Storico Barilla, 2016), 31.

⁴⁰ Dina Yulianti, Mu'min Elmin, and Eddy Prahasta, "Food Insecurity During a Pandemic: System Thinking-Based Analysis," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan: Kajian Masalah Ekonomi dan Pembangunan* 22, no. 2 (2021): 181–191, <https://doi.org/10.23917/jep.v22i2.15394>.

⁴¹ Avi Budi Setiawan (et.al.), "Konservasi Kawasan Lereng Gunung Sumbing (Studi Green Economic Planning Pada Sektor Pertanian)," *Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu* 10, no. 1 (2020): 58, <https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v10i1.8579>.

⁴² Carolina and Elok Wahyu Hidayat, "Kajian Agroekologi Terhadap Strategi Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pangan Masyarakat di Kabupaten Belu Nusa Tenggara Timur," *Jurnal Pangan* 25, no. 2 (2016): 90, <https://doi.org/10.33964/jp.v25i2.324>.

chemical fertilizers that can damage soil structure in the long term. Therefore, agroecology positively impacts short-term agricultural productivity and preserves the soil and environment.

The agricultural sector has been a critical industry necessitating development by the Indonesian government since 1798 when Thomas Malthus issued a caution regarding exponential human population growth. This importance is based on several considerations. First, Indonesia has a natural potential to develop agricultural land. Second, most of the population lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture as the primary source of income. Third, there is a need to adopt high technology and science to develop agriculture sustainably. Fourth, agricultural labor is abundant. Fifth, domestic production can mitigate food shortages, reducing dependence on imports.

Despite these considerations, implementing sustainable agriculture is still not optimal due to obstacles to protecting the environment and policies that farmers do not fully support. There is a conflict between the state's idealization of green economic policies and the reality on the ground. This conflict arises between what should be *das sollen* and what is *das sein*. Even though the state has introduced articles concerning green economic policies, there remains insufficient support for the practical realization of sustainable agriculture. Therefore, the 1945 Constitution has not been effectively implemented, as agriculture without environmental considerations leads to a decline in environmental and land productivity.

In 2008, Ecuador formally acknowledged natural rights as equivalent to human rights in its constitution, known as the "Pachamama Right," which views nature as a living entity.⁴³ Environmental rights in the Ecuadorian constitution are represented not only in articles but also in the preamble. The constitution emphasizes the importance of sustainability and the conservation of natural resources. The government has introduced policies and laws to support environmental protection and sustainability, such as prohibiting oil exploitation in protected areas and respecting indigenous communities' rights to land and natural resources. Ecuador was among the first countries to implement a green constitution and adopt economic principles based on social and environmental justice.

Indonesia should emulate the implementation of social and environmental justice to prevent environmental damage and extreme climate change. The constitution should define natural and environmental rights to protect ecosystems and ecological balance. Proactive steps must be taken to protect the environment, natural resources, and ecosystems by adopting this method. The Indonesian government must strengthen environmental laws and integrate sustainability principles into the constitution to protect nature and prevent damage. This implementation should also be supported by conservation efforts, increased

⁴³ Brunello Stancioli, "A Bundle of Rights and Pachamama: Visa Kurki's Theory of Legal Personhood," *Revus*, no. 44 (2021): 19, <https://doi.org/10.4000/revus.6893>.

renewable energy, sustainable water management, and control of greenhouse gas emissions. By analyzing the success of Ecuador, the model can be adapted to local needs and challenges. In this context, Indonesia will be on a better path to protecting the environment, addressing climate change, and achieving sustainable development.

D. Conclusion

In conclusion, while food security is a fundamental pillar for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it does not inherently guarantee the sustainability of development. Therefore, various efforts must be harmonized with the principles of sustainable development from an environmental perspective. This harmonization is consistent with the concept of a green constitution, which serves as a legal framework for realizing sustainable development. The concept of food security in the SDGs includes equitable access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and diverse food. In this context, attention must be given to a sustainable food system's social, economic, and environmental aspects.

Food security emphasizes the importance of achieving sustainability in production and consumption and ensuring fair and sustainable access to adequate food resources. The green constitution in Indonesia, as articulated in Article 33, paragraphs (3) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution, reflects ideas about power, human rights, and economic democracy. The focus remains primarily on human welfare, suggesting an anthropocentric approach. This tendency poses a significant risk of environmental damage if not promptly addressed. The environment could be exploited to the fullest extent for human welfare, where the potential for overexploitation was a real risk due to the absence of clear boundaries on environmental use. Consequently, the environment's existence is threatened, jeopardizing the future survival of humanity. Reformulating the articles to include additional explanations or provisions that set the boundaries of environmental use is important.

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