



Dynamic Governance in increasing Millennial Participation Food Independent South Sumatra Movement Program (GSMP)

Steven Anthony¹, Atrika Iriani², Sanny Nofrima³, Ronny Basista⁴

¹ Universitas Terbuka, Kota Palembang, Indonesia.

² Stisipol Candradimuka, Kota Palembang, Indonesia.

³ Universitas Indo Global Mandiri, Kota Palembang, Indonesia.

⁴ Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

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CORRESPONDENCE

Name: Sanny Nofrima

E-mail: sanny@uigm.ac.id

A B S T R A C T

Appropriate measures to address food security at the local level can be designed and implemented, understanding people's perceptions and judgments about their food security, will have practical implications for designing better interventions to improve community food security. This study uses a qualitative methodology through interviews, and then the data is coded using Nvivo 12 Plus. To realize this, the Province of South Sumatra implemented the South Sumatra Self-Sufficient Food Movement through efforts to change the community's mindset from "buyers" to "producers" covering the cultivation of plants, fish, and poultry. However, its implementation is still experiencing many obstacles, including beneficiaries still focusing on their main activities to earn income so that the assistance received has not been utilized optimally, GSMP socialization has not been optimal for beneficiaries, field assistance related to plant and fish cultivation has not been optimal, as well as assistance provided services provided have not been fully adapted to field conditions and beneficiary skills. So, it is expected to be able to recommend solutions for implementing the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program (GSMP), especially in Palembang City. This study concludes that millennial participation in the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement is relatively high and is influenced by factors such as interest, knowledge, and community involvement. Thus, further efforts are needed to increase interest, knowledge, and community involvement in this program to achieve the goals of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement.

INTRODUCTION

Food has always been a problem in poor and developing countries, including Indonesia. The need for food in the world will increase along with the world population (Widayanti & Hasanuddin, 2023). However, the increase in population is not the only factor impeding the realization of national food security. Agricultural land is decreasing because it is converted into settlements, and industrial land is a threat and a challenge for the nation to achieve food self-sufficiency. Natural conditions and fertile soil are the main factors that make Indonesia an agricultural country (Ketut, Kariyasa, Achmad, 2016; Edi, 2013). Availability and adequacy of food play an important role in providing sufficient caloric energy to increase productivity and support the improvement of quality of life and sustainable development.

The results of Choudhury and Headey's research (2017) titled "What Drives Diversification of National Food Supplies? A Cross-Country Analysis shows several large countries, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Egypt, have very low Diversification of Food Supplies (DFS). Diversification of animal-based foods and processed foods has increased faster compared to diversification in fruits, vegetables, and other plant-based foods. Countries that produce and consume rice produce less diverse food supplies, for example, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Madagascar, Cambodia, and Laos.

Limnirankul, Promburom, and Thongngam (2015), whose research titled "Community Participation in Developing and Assessing Household Food Security in the Highlands of Northern

Thailand," found that food security is a complex problem. It includes many dimensions, often related to resources. To improve household and community food security, local communities need to understand and assess how their food security is. Thus, appropriate measures to address food security at the local level can be designed and implemented. Understanding people's perceptions and judgments about food security will have practical implications for designing better interventions to improve community food security.

Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food and Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security stipulates that the conditions for fulfilling food for the State down to individuals are reflected in the availability of sufficient food both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, equitable, and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs, and culture of the community to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life sustainably (Adam, 2011).

Results of research Problems related to food security are the supply, distribution, and consumption of food (Chaireni et al., 2020). Provision is faced with increasingly limited and decreased production capacity. Distribution is faced with problems of land and inter-island distribution infrastructure, distribution channel institutions and security, and variations in production capacity between regions and seasons. The problem with consumption is that food needs have not been met due to insufficient energy consumption (although protein consumption is sufficient) and energy consumption mostly from grains and bias towards rice.

Food Self-Summary Movement Changes in the mindset of the community from "buyers" to "producers" through the following activities: First, Plant Cultivation; cultivating vegetables, chilies, spices, etc. in the yard or using pots. Second, Fish Cultivation; fish farming using tarpaulin ponds, drums, barrels, or earthen ponds. and third, Poultry Livestock Cultivation; farming of laying hens and their meat

the people who previously had a consumptive "mindset" which needs to be changed to be productive in agricultural products. In addition, it also appealed to the people of South Sumatra to be more productive and not consumptive to support economic recovery and encourage a shift in mindset from consumers to producers (Apdita & Baliwati, 2016).

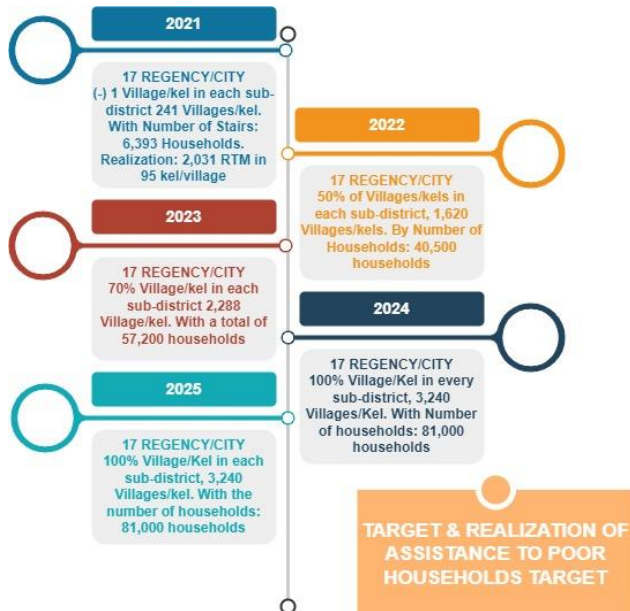


Figure 1: Targets & Realization of Target Poor Household Assistance in South Sumatra Province (processed by the author) Source: GSMP 2022 Documentation

The details of the distribution of aid from the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement (GSMP) in South Sumatra can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: Details of the Distribution of Aid for the Independent Food Sumsel Movement (GSMP) in South Sumatra

DISTRICT/CITY	TARGET			REALIZATION IN 2021		
	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE	RTM	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE	RTM
OGAN ILIR	16	16	415	6	6	166
PRABUMULIH	6	6	151	4	4	60
PALEMBANG	18	18	343	6	6	121
OKU SELATAN	19	19	506	4	4	71
OKU TIMUR	20	20	354	6	6	110
OKI	18	18	492	6	6	130
OKU	13	13	493	4	4	90
EMPAT LAWANG	10	10	201	5	5	100
MUSI RAWAS UTARA	7	7	161	7	7	161
MUSI RAWAS	14	14	426	6	6	164
MUARA ENIM	21	21	657	6	6	143
LAHAT	22	22	563	12	12	241
PALI	5	5	154	3	3	62
PAGAR ALAM	5	5	198	2	2	42
MUSI BANYUASIN	15	15	439	7	7	147
BANYUASIN	21	21	577	5	5	155
LUBUK LINGGAU	8	8	242	3	3	68
TOTAL	238	238	6.372	92	92	2.031

Source: Documentation of the South Sumatra Provincial Government in 2021

The following is a picture of the delivery of aid, and the realization of the implementation of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement (GSMP) in South Sumatra, the Governor of South Sumatra for 2018-2023 created the South Sumatra Independent Food Program. The food self-sufficient South Sumatra program is a Food Self-Sufficiency Movement to realize the vision of national food security. One of the most basic ways is to achieve food security first at the household level. The main objective of this program is to try to change the mindset of



Figure 2: Delivery of aid and realization of the implementation of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement (GSMP) in South Sumatra

Source: Documentation of the South Sumatra Provincial Government in 2021

However, based on reports on the implementation of the Independent Food South Sumatra Movement (GSMP) in South Sumatra, it is known that there are several obstacles in the field, including: First, recipients are still focused on main activities to earn income, so the assistance received has not been utilized optimally. Second, the socialization of GSMP to beneficiaries is still not optimal regarding its objectives and sustainability. Third, field assistance related to plant and fish cultivation is still not optimal so that problems encountered in the field take time to be resolved and fourth, the assistance provided has not been fully adapted to field conditions and beneficiary skills in each location.

Therefore, Bureaucratic Reform based on Dynamic Governance is needed to implement the Independent Food Summary Movement (GSMP) to be more optimal. Boon Siong Neo and Geraldine Chen (2007: 52) formulate dynamic governance as 'to how these chosen paths, policies, institutions, and structures adapt to an uncertain and fast changing environment so that they remain relevant and effective in achieving the long-term desired outcomes of society'. Neo and Chen's opinion shows that dynamic governance is a mechanism or pattern of how various policies, institutions and structures have been selected to be able to adapt to uncertain conditions and rapid environmental changes so that these policies, institutions and structures remain relevant and effective in achieving the desires of society.

Studies on the Food Self-Sufficiency Program in South Sumatra have also been studied by scholars, (Hendra, Duwies Putra, Andries, Lionardo, Azwar, 2022; Chodur, 2018; William G, Moseley, Paola, 2020; Ms, Sneha, Sarkar, Aditya, 2022).

Neo and Chen (2007) describe three the main function that makes governance dynamic. That first is "think ahead," recognizing the signs emerging developments, anticipating how new developments will affect societal goals, evaluating the effectiveness of existing policies to regulate new ones developments, and involve decision makers and stakeholders in dialogue about how to respond to the new development. The second function is " think again," reevaluating and reformulating existing policies to improve results using real performance data

and public feedback. The third function is "Think across," learn from practices applied by other institutions in similar situations. These three functions are part of an adaptive policy. As an example of research (Ramachandran et al., 2011) which shows that the supervision of research is so complex, fast moving, and high convergent technologies that require dynamic processes, multi-stakeholder collaboration, cross-agency coordination, and the capacity to adapt over time.

Based on the studies that have been carried out, in outline on community empowerment, women in the farmer group village program and millennials in the food self-sufficiency program by the santri group. So it is important to conduct research entitled Dynamic Governance in the implementation of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program (GSMP). So, it is expected to be able to recommend solutions for implementing the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program (GSMP), especially in Palembang City.

METHOD

Qualitative research describes the natural form of the circumstances under study in written forms, words, pictures, and sentences. Bogdan and Taylor (1982) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The approach is directed at the background and individuals holistically (Abdussamad, 2021). This research tries to examine the food self-sustaining movement program using dynamic governance from a millennial perspective in response to the food self-sufficiency program. South Sumatra made food self-sufficient a program from the government, so researchers By using a qualitative approach, this study aims to provide a more nuanced narrative of how and why the government has implemented the food self-sufficiency program.

Observations and interviews were carried out directly by meeting with resource persons from millennials from the South Sumatra Agriculture Ambassador using approaches and interviews to make it easier for researchers to find data. Researchers found that the participation of millennials and the community in the Independent Food Program had a significant influence. The qualitative method is an in-depth explanation model and seeks answers to how and why a phenomenon can occur (Polkinghorne, 2005). This study uses the NVivo analysis software tools (Olubiyi et al., 2019). This study used interview data. The data was obtained from observations and interviews with research subjects using the Qualitative Data Analysis (QDAS) model (O'Neill et al., 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Movements According to (Nofrima & Qodir, 2021), are a group of people who work together in a loosely organized, non-institutionalized manner to bring about change in society (Ariestya, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Neil Smelser (1964), who explained social movements as a side effect of rapid social change from the existence of an established system, collective behavior becomes strained when the mechanisms of a stable system cannot adapt quickly (Prasisko, 2016)—according to Rudolf Heberle said that social movements refer to various collective efforts to make specific changes in social institutions or to create new orders (Akbar, 2016).

In the social movement, the role of the Millennial Generation is significant. According to Elwood Carlson's book *The Lucky Few in The Greatest Generation and The Baby Bown*, millennials

are Generation Y or those born after Generation X (Cahyaningtyas, 2019). According to Karl Mannheim in 1923, the millennial generation was born between 1980 and 2000 (Arif 2021). According to Howe and Strauss, the millennial generation is defined as a generation that is rich, better educated, ethnically diverse and focuses on teamwork, achievement, humility, and good behavior (Zis et al., 2021).

The millennial generation is considered to have a significant contribution and role in the progress of human civilization today. The role is the exercise of one's rights and obligations according to one's social status (Fabiana Meijon Fadul, 2019). The Millennial Movement's participation in the Food Self-Sufficient South Sumatra Program is a collaborative effort of various parties from society, millennials and the government (Purawinangun, 2020). Mobilization, use and management of local resources (Natural Resources, Human Resources, Financial Resources, Physical/Technological Resources and Social Resources) to increase household and community food security (Saputra et al., 2022).

Dynamic governance (Neo and Chen, 2007) that there are three characteristics of capability, namely: First, thinking ahead (thinking ahead) is the ability to identify environmental factors that influence the implementation of development in the future. Second, thinking again is the ability to review existing policies, strategies and programs. Whether the results achieved by policies, strategies and programs have met the expectations of many (Neo and Chen, 2007). Third, thinking across (thinking across borders) is the ability to adopt other thoughts, opinions, ideas outside the frame of mind (mindset) that has traditionally been attached and has become the basis for doing something. These three capabilities must be supported by people who have the ability (able people) and must be carried out with a fast, agile and good/correct process (agile process). Able people mean people who can or are able to see the future based on facts, symptoms and current developments plus projections due to rapid global change. An interesting finding in the research ... problems in implementing the program Many providers encountered reporting requirements and program documents as well burdensome, especially collecting about the income adequacy of the family. Among non-participating centers, it is underinformed and limited (Andreyeva et al., 2022). This study (Eicher-miller et al., 2020) shows that neither consistent participation nor changes in food assistance program participation over time mediate or moderate the effects of SNAP-Ed on food security and program delivery characteristics.

It can be concluded that the food self-sufficient South Sumatra Program has an increasingly positive impact on the whole community, because at least the community already has an open mind to start growing plants in their own homes, and the Regional Government of South Sumatra also deserves appreciation for their work program this time.

The Provincial Government of South Sumatra is trying to reduce the poverty rate by affirming its position as a national food storage facility. The food self-sufficient South Sumatra movement has been realized in the courtyard area of the Lematang river plaza, Lahat Regency on Thursday (2/12). In the food self-sufficiency program that has been implemented, South Sumatra Province is ranked fourth in the national ranking for agricultural production <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5889081>. This movement was initiated by the Governor of South Sumatra to make it an independent region. The aim of the Governor of South Sumatra with this program going forward is to eliminate

dependence on imported goods such as vegetables, chilies, tomatoes and other goods. The Food Self-Sufficient South Sumatra Program is very important so that people's living costs can be reduced and incomes will be higher, so that people can be more prosperous. UK example to investigate how embedded areas of economic production and economic governance combine locally. He argues that rescaling in these areas has increased local spatial integration. The dynamic convergence of centralized regulatory procedures, regional resource management, market protection, and enterprise-level practices can be used to understand this integration (Salder, 2023). This can increase the responsiveness of the program to the priorities identified by the community. Findings are meant for

Supporting various partners working with indigenous peoples in taking a decolonization approach centralize and integrate community knowledge and experience for local action on food sovereignty and food security (Domingo et al., 2023).

The South Sumatra Provincial Government is targeting that all villages in 17 government districts and cities in 2025 will have implemented the food self-sufficient South Sumatra movement program. The South Sumatra Food Independent Movement program itself has started at the end of 2021. Various stakeholders the interests of both BUMN and BUMD are now supporting programs to improve community welfare, improve the economy and alleviate poverty through the support of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds Gatra.com 2023. The South Sumatra Independent Food Program was established on December 2, 2021 in Lahat, which was implemented online in 17 City Districts throughout South Sumatra. The Regencies that have joined are Banyuasin, Empat Lawang, Lahat, Muara Enim, Musi Banyuasin, North Musi Rawas, Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ilir, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan, Ogan Komering East Ulu, Penulak Abab Lematang Ilir, Lubuk Linggau, Pagar Alam, Palembang, Prabumulih, South Sumatra.

As youth, it is hoped that the millennial generation will bring change in an area, with the millennial population level in Indonesia, especially millennials in Palembang, which has quite a large number of millennial population from BPS data (2021) Palembang city, we can see the number of millennial men and women in the latest data for 2021 as described in the table below.

Table 2: Total Millennial Population in Palembang City

NO	AGE	YEARS	MALE	FEMALE
1.	19-39 YEARS	2021	343.785	330.780

Source: BPS (2021)

The total population of millennials in Palembang City includes many categories, according to BPS (2021), in 2021 the total male millennial population is 343,785 and the female population is 330,780, with a total of 3,000 more young people who are productive in age and can maintain a country's resilience. Millennials are said to be productive, namely children aged 19 to 39 years. With sufficient age, it is expected to be able to fight progress and challenges that will be faced in the future. With advances in technology, young people, especially millennials, are required to be productive people and be able to take advantage of the natural wealth they have.

Millennial Participation in the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program

The South Sumatra Independent Food Program has a clear goal of creating an independent community with productive

thinking and utilizing existing land such as planting vegetables, chilies or onions in the yard of the house in order to reduce economic spending and be able to form habits from an early age to do something productive, innovative. Ofcourse in this case it also reduces expenses, especially for the middle to lower economic community, by utilizing the land they can take the crops they produce. The impact of the Independent Food South Sumatra Program has been very significant and has been running in 2021 for about 2 years. The Mandiri Food program has brought about a change, as in October it has reduced chili deflation. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) released data on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for South Sumatra Province in October 2022 which experienced a deflation of -0.10% (mtm), different from the previous month which recorded inflation of 1.26% (mtm). The results of deflation which are quite below the sufficient percentage can be influenced by the existence of food self-sufficiency in order to make people more productive. involving the private sector and society can solve other problems. This can have an impact on poverty alleviation, stunting prevention, and reducing and increasing the country's economy (Rusliadi et al., 2023).

In this case, Empat Lawang Regency has also implemented and implemented and realized the food self-sufficiency South Sumatra program. Empat Lawang Regency has started to show its existence in increasing the food self-sufficient South Sumatra program from the district which was previously in the red zone (poor zone) now entering the green zone. This food self-sufficiency program is worth continuing because it has a big impact like the chili deflation in South Sumatra. All regencies in South Sumatra, in an even stage, have implemented the food self-sufficient South Sumatra program. in the food self-sufficiency program which was first realized in Lahat district. Lahat is a district that has entered the green zone in agriculture. The aid programs distributed include fish seeds, tree seeds, rice seeds and other basic needs according to the targets in each district. The function of the Mandiri Food Program is clearly to increase and reduce the poverty rate in South Sumatra so that a food self-sufficient society can be realized. Millennials consider that this program is very important and can be carried out, one of which is being able to run and give direct examples that this movement is very important and affects the economy (Setiawan, 2021).

South Sumatra Millennial Response to the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement (GSMP)

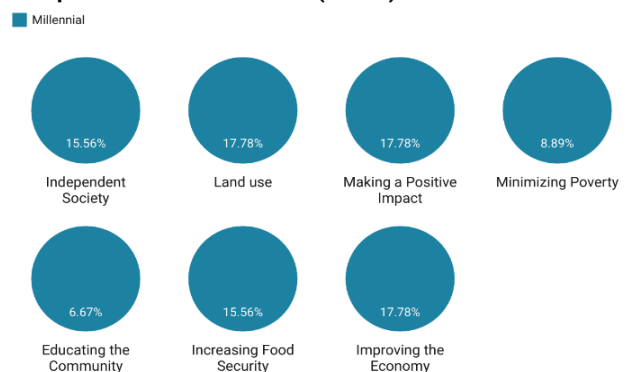


Figure 3: South Sumatra Millennial Response 2023

Source: Interview processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus

The participation of Millennials has had an impact on the smooth running of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program, based on the data above which the author

processed using Nvivo 12 Plus the results of interviews with ten millennials, one of which is agricultural ambassadors, students, the community and others. Responding well to the existence of this program has proven that the program has brought significant changes to the people of South Sumatra, including being able to increase food security, improve the economy, educate the community, minimize poverty, provide positive impact, utilize land and be self-sufficient in society. One millennial from Sekayu village said that: "The people of Sekayu village are trying hydroponic plants to take advantage of the empty land in front of the house"

Educating the local community to produce vegetables from their home bouquets so as to cultivate hydroponic plants. Another response from the community in Tanjung Api-Api Village KM 35, researchers saw from the village community that the majority work as farmers. Residents in Tanjung Api-Api Village can be said to have implemented the South Sumatra government's food self-sufficiency program long before this food self-sufficiency program was launched. With the majority as farmers, the people of Tanjung Api-Api Village make use of agricultural land as a means of livelihood. With habits that are already entrenched in the area, the people are used to and productive in the use of agricultural land.

In addition, through interviews with researchers from one of the residents of Tanjung Api-Api Village Km 35 Sumber Mekar Mukti, Tanjung Lago District, Banyuasin Regency, Mr. They also have a way of increasing soil fertility and harvesting compacts. The people of Tanjung Api-Api KM 35 village are mostly rice and oil palm farmers. They harvest rice every one to two years, but within one year the land they have is never empty. They will replace the rice crop by planting corn to wait for planting time and restore soil fertility. Rice planting is usually done from November to February and March is harvest time. The uniqueness of the village community in guarding their fields is using scarecrows to prevent pests and birds from destroying the crops. Because in the rice planting stage there are many stages that must be passed in order to get good yields and produce abundant results. After their harvest time is complete, they start planting corn crops. In the interview they also explained that their crops would be collected and sold to rice collectors or we know them as agents. The price of rice is usually bought per kilo for seven thousand, and then the rice will be sold from the agent to PT. Buyung Putera Energized. In contrast to research (Effikayana & Hakim, 2023) say that it is less effective because of aspects of urban society that are not farmers, motivation, intensity counseling and low levels of independence, food adequacy, whereas in terms of participation in planting farming ability is already good. From the results of measuring effectiveness from the sustainable food garden program itself, it can be seen that the program and food sustainability self-sufficiency is relatively low while the ability to cultivate crops is relatively good.

In developing self-sufficient food in the village of Jalan Tanjung Api-Api KM 35, Sumber Mekar Mukti Village, Tanjung Lago District, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. Judging from agriculture and increasing productivity as well as creating a productive mindset, the people of Tanjung Api-Api have implemented the Food Self-Sufficiency Program long before the South Sumatra Program was launched. However, this program certainly increases the level of public awareness of the importance of land use and the level of food security for the community's economy. In this case the people of Tanjung Api-Api

are also participating in the program from the Banyuasin Regent for the 2018-2023 period, where it is obligatory to at least plant crops such as vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants in their yards.

From the Food Independent South Sumatra Program, it is hoped that the community will be more prosperous and there will be no inequality. Given that staples such as chilies, fruits and vegetables often experience price increases. This program is here to make it easier for the community to directly feel the impact that has been obtained and to minimize the scarcity rate and the increase in the price of basic commodities, especially vegetables. As well as being able to reduce public expenditure for shopping for food needs. The impact of the food self-sufficient South Sumatra program is that almost all people grow crops on vacant land around the house, and the food self-sufficient South Sumatra program is very feasible to continue running. It is known that the South Sumatra Independent Food Program from the government distributed aid packages in the form of chicken livestock, fish cultivation packages, plant seeds, and vegetable seeds. In this assistance, it is not immediately distributed simultaneously, but gradually each city district is not evenly distributed. The assistance program also looks at the food potential in each district. Increasing the availability, thus affordability, and utilization of household food through diversity, balance, and food security, as well as increasing household income through the provision of food (Effikayana & Hakim, 2023).

In the Assistance Program, several regencies have received assistance from the government for food. From the data and interviews, residents who were a little lacking also knew information and news from outgoing relatives who lived between districts and cities. The Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government (Pemkab) has opened and implemented a food self-sufficient South Sumatra program to meet the food needs of the people in the Ogan Komering Ulu region. In increasing food in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, the government will provide livestock farming assistance, namely 20 KUB hens, feed and cages. Then, for fish farming, the government will also assist 100 catfish seeds and assistance for vegetable and fruit cultivation. Through the Independent Food Program movement, it is hoped that the people of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency can be independent and increase their income to meet their daily needs. With this, the programs issued by the government have begun to be realized properly in each district. The hope of the farming community is that with the existence of a self-sufficient food program, the community hopes that the local government will reduce the price of fertilizer and make fertilizer non-standard. (Pangaribowo et al., 2022) It is also hoped that the government can increase the percentage of food sales at higher prices. In order to increase the economic welfare of farmers, where the income and yields that have been planted do not match, the South Sumatra Mandiri Food program is expected to be able to create smart and productive farmers in terms of land use as well as improving the community's economy. This integration can be accessed through the dynamic convergence of policy mechanisms referred to, regional resources management, market protection, and enterprise practice levels (Salder, 2023).

The South Sumatra Independent Food Program is a program that is feasible to run because this program is able to increase the prosperity of food sources in every district in South Sumatra. Therefore, the regional government of South Sumatra wants this program to last a long time. The food self-sufficient South Sumatra program so far has had quite a good impact in several

areas such as Banyuasin, Musi Rawas, Lubuk Linggau and Pagar Alam. In that area the farmers have started to understand the correct farming procedures, and have a positive impact on the local community. It can be concluded that the food self-sufficient South Sumatra Program has an increasingly positive impact on the whole community, because at least the community already has an open mind to start growing plants in their own homes, and the Regional Government of South Sumatra also deserves appreciation for their work program this time. There are mutual benefits to implementing the program. Cooperation in the implementation of non-cash food assistance programs in sustainable development by involving the private sector and the community are the best solutions to overcome the problems of poverty and stunting (Rusliadi et al., 2023). Result of Indonesian government policy significantly reduce the poverty rate and stunting rate in the community from the existence of food self-sufficiency (Syahputra et al., 2023).

Based on research results, from millennials (South Sumatra Agricultural Ambassadors) and Farmers who were interviewed by researchers, the Food Self-Sufficient South Sumatra Program has indeed been designed and implemented for a long time, but there are still many people from the community or district areas who have not received assistance or knowledge and collaboration. food self-sufficient South Sumatra program directly to them. As conveyed by the Agricultural Ambassador of South Sumatra, their organization has only been formed for approximately 2 (two) years, and has not fully received the mandate to carry out or carry out these activities directly to the community. Even farmers in Banyuasin, they have already implemented a program from the Banyuasin Regent, namely planting plants in their yards. Therefore, we as students and also as part of millennials in South Sumatra, are of the opinion that, the South Sumatra Food Self-Sufficiency Program has been very well published by the provincial government, but the allocation is still lacking, and even the participation of youth or millennials for going straight to the field is still minimal and has not been fully fulfilled.

Three characteristics of capability in a dynamic government (Neo and Chen, 2007). First, thinking ahead (thinking ahead) is the ability to identify environmental factors influencing the implementation of development in the future. Encouraging government institutions to assess and review ongoing policies and strategies, update targets and objectives, and formulate new policy concepts that are prepared for the future.

Second, rethinking (rethinking) is the ability to review various policies, strategies and ongoing programs. Whether the results achieved by policies, strategies and programs have met many expectations. Third, cross-border thinking (cross-border thinking) is the ability to adopt other thoughts, opinions, ideas outside the frame of mind (mindset) that has traditionally been attached and is the basis for doing something. It can also be said as a way of benchmarking best practices from other countries or governments that are innovative and creative (Neo, 2007).

This third ability must be supported by people who have the ability (capable people) and must be carried out with a fast, agile and good/correct process (agile process). Able people mean people who can or are able to see the future based on facts, symptoms and current developments plus projections due to rapid global change. Capable people also mean people who have authority, because many people have the abilities mentioned above but do not have the opportunity and authority (formal authority/academic authority). The agile process relates to the

correct way, mechanism or procedure for thinking ahead, thinking again, and thinking across, the way in question is based on scientific principles that are not mixed with personal will or contaminated with the wishes of certain political groups or just a formality to spend the budget. However, this research will focus on three capability characteristics in dynamic governance only, namely Thinking Ahead (thinking ahead), Thinking Again (thinking again) and Thinking Across (thinking about the environment).

Based on interviews with researchers on the community's response to the existence of a food self-sufficient program that involves only dynamic governance, namely Thinking Ahead (thinking ahead), Thinking Again (thinking again) and Thinking Across (thinking about the environment).

Farming community with the community food self-sufficiency program expect that the local government will reduce the price of fertilizer and make fertilizer not step. It is also hoped that the government can increase the percentage of food sales in higher price. In order to increase the economic welfare of farmers where not yet according to the income and results that were planted, the South Sumatra Mandiri program This food is expected to be able to realize smart and productive farmers in utilization land as well as increasing the community's economy.

CONCLUSION

The efforts of the South Sumatra government to realize the Food Self-Sufficient South Sumatra program which was initiated by the South Sumatra Provincial Government to achieve food security in the region. This program aims to eliminate dependence on imported goods such as vegetables, chilies and tomatoes, as well as to increase the productivity of rural communities. This program has started at the end of 2021 and is expected to be implemented in all villages in 17 administrative districts/cities in South Sumatra in 2025. Thus, this program is expected to help reduce poverty levels in the region and make South Sumatra a food self-sufficient region. With the Independent Food South Sumatra program, it is hoped that it will be able to realize food security in the area and increase the productivity of rural communities. The Provincial Government of South Sumatra is committed to reducing poverty in the region and affirming its position as one of the national food producers. This program was initiated by the Governor of South Sumatra to make his region an independent region, especially in reducing dependence on imported goods such as vegetables, chilies and others. This program is expected to reduce people's living costs and increase income, so that people can live more prosperously. With this program, it is hoped that the community can achieve food security and family nutrition by increasing the availability, distribution and consumption of food as well as the sustainable use of local resources. Millennial participation in this program as a hope for change is of course highly expected so that this program can run successfully so that it can achieve its goals.

Thus, this program is expected to improve the quality of life of the people of South Sumatra Province, although this has not yet been realized in all districts in South Sumatra Province. It can be concluded that the food self-sufficient South Sumatra Program has an increasingly positive impact on the whole community, because at least the community already has an open mind to start growing plants in their own homes, and the Regional Government of South Sumatra also deserves appreciation for their work program this time. The implementation of the program has been measurable using a dynamic governance model,

it is proven that community participation, from young people to the elderly, takes part in the food self-sufficiency program. Like in Banyuasin, for example, the community has at least planted vegetables in their yard and this has helped the welfare of the people in the area. And back to the impact, the impact has been very good for several districts in South Sumatra, but most people still want good seeds and fertilizer from the government. In the economic field, food economic growth in the South Sumatra region has also increased to 6% since the South Sumatra Food Self-Sufficiency Program was implemented (according to the South Sumatra Agriculture Service Index). The problem with this program is whether the food assistance program is consistent participation or changes in participation from time to time mediate or moderate federal effects, because the program is still being implemented throughout the governor's term of office.

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