



Food Security in Flood Disaster-Program Regions, Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the Food Security of Heads of Poor Families in Flood-Prone Areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency. The points of study are: food availability, food stability, food accessibility, and food quality. This study uses a descriptive method with a spatial approach. The population in this study were 290 heads of poor families and the sample in this study was 39. The sampling technique in this study used proportional random sampling. Data collection techniques using observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. descriptive analysis using a spatial approach. The results of the study showed that: (1) The food availability of the heads of poor families was mostly classified as moderate, namely as many as 25 (64.1%); (2) high food stability as many as 26 (66.7%); (3) the majority of food accessibility is high (92.3%); (4) Food quality is mostly low (61.5%); and (5) food security is mostly low (66.6%). The conclusion in the study is that the food security of the household heads in the research area is strongly influenced by food availability, food stability, food accessibility, and food quality.

Keywords: *Food Security; Poor Family Heads; Flood Prone Areas*

Introduction

Food problems are a major problem for people all over the world, including Indonesia. This is because food is a basic need for humans to be able to sustain life. Therefore, the fulfillment of sufficient, nutritious, and safe food is the basic right of every citizen to realize national development. Food security has an important role in development because it can support sustainable national food security.

Food security according to Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015, article 1 paragraph 3 concerning food and nutrition security (2015) is "food security is a condition of fulfilling food for the state to individuals as reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe,

diverse, nutritious, 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 in a sustainable manner". FAO (1996) states that "Food security has been defined as the access for all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life". to be active and live a healthy life.

One of the factors that can affect food security is poverty. Poverty is a condition of a person's inability from an economic point of view to meet basic food and non food needs as measured from the expenditure side. A total of 1.05 million (12.34%) of the population in Lampung Province live below the poverty line (BPS, 2021). Pesawaran Regency is one of the regencies in Lampung Province which has a fairly large number of poor family heads, as many as 65,026 families from 11 districts in Pesawaran Regency. The following is data on the number of heads of poor families per district in Pesawaran Regency.

Table 1. Number of Heads of Poor Families per District

No	District	Heads of Poor Families
1	Gedung Tataan	9396
2	Kedondong	6250
3	Marga Punduh	2721
4	Negeri Katon	10037
5	Padang Cermin	3732
6	Punduh Pidada	2937
7	Tegineneng	7616
8	Teluk Pandan	4989
9	Way Khilau	5535
10	Way Lima	6377
11	Way Ratai	5436
Total		65026

Source: BPS of Pesawaran Regency, 2020

Table 1, it is known that Negeri Katon District is the district that has the highest number of poor family heads with a total of 10,037 families (15.43%). One of the villages in Negeri Katon district which has a large number of poor family heads, namely Kagungan Ratu Village with 290 poor family heads (Dinas Sosial, 2020). This is because most of the heads of poor families have low income levels and education levels, which causes many family heads in Kagungan Ratu Village to become poor families.

Low income causes the ability to provide basic food is also limited, the majority of poor family heads provide basic food needs in accordance with the amount of money earned. Low education also causes many heads of poor families who do not pay attention to the nutritional content of the food they consume, thus causing poor families to not have the ability to meet the needs of balanced and well-nourished food consumption, because these poor families will be more concerned with the consumption of food that they can afford. buy according to their income, so they do not pay attention to the content contained in the food they consume. In addition, the heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village mostly access food by buying, because the majority of poor family heads do not have land to produce food from their own land.

In addition to economic factors, natural disasters have a big contribution to the occurrence of food security in an area. Damage to facilities and infrastructure as a result of natural disasters makes distribution lines cut off and disaster areas can be isolated. Depleted food stocks can threaten the lives of

people who are victims of natural disasters, thus affecting the food security of families living in disaster-prone areas. One of the natural disasters that have a major impact on food security is the flood disaster. Flood disaster is a disaster that often occurs with the number of events not less than 500 events every year (BNPB, 2017).

Pesawaran Regency is one of the regencies in Lampung Province which has a high risk of flooding. In this study, the researchers focused on the study in the Kagungan Ratu Village area, Negeri Katon Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency because Kagungan Ratu Village is the village that often experiences flooding. For more details, it can be seen in the table regarding the occurrence of flood disasters in the Negeri Katon District area based on data compiled from BPBD Pesawaran Regency with a vulnerable time of 2015-2020, namely as follows table 2.

Table 2. Flood Prone Areas with Number of Events and Types of Damage District 2015-2020

No	Villages	Cases	Damage Type
1	Purworejo	2	± 50 units of houses were submerged and 10 houses were damaged
2	Kagungan Ratu	4	Houses were submerged as much as ±50 units, houses were submerged as high as ±60 cm, houses were submerged as high as ±25 cm, houses were submerged 30 units
3	Kalirejo	1	30 units of houses were heavily damaged and 50 houses were lightly damaged
4	Negeri Katon	1	Broken house 12 units

Source: BPBD of Pesawaran Regency, 2020.

Furthermore, for areas with flood risk in Kagungan Ratu Village, it can be seen in Figure 1 regarding the flood hazard map in Kagungan Ratu Village.

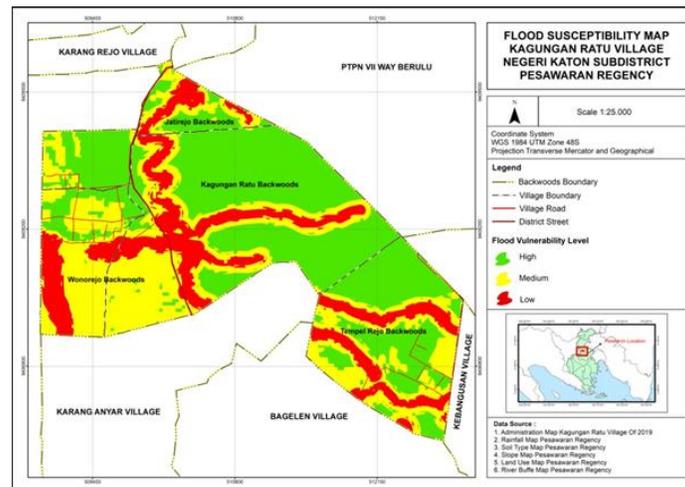


Figure 1. Flood Hazard Map in Kagungan Ratu Village

Figure 1, it can be seen that most of the areas that have a high potential for disaster events are areas that are located around rivers. Areas that have a high potential for disaster events should not be used as settlements or residences, because there is a high risk of endangering the safety of the residents themselves. The cause of the flood in Kagungan Ratu Village was caused by overflowing river water and high rainfall that occurred continuously. Kagungan Ratu village is located on the Way Sekampung watershed and is also crossed by two confluence of rivers, the Way Semah and Way Tenong rivers. The

overflow of the river water was caused by the increased water discharge due to receiving water from the upstream of the Way Semah river in Way Lima District, then the water met the Way Tenong river, causing the water to overflow and the water to enter residential areas of people's homes and take longer to recover. recede.

The flood disaster that occurred in Kagungan Ratu Village in addition to causing many residents to flee also caused a lot of losses and disrupted residents activities. Many houses were severely or lightly damaged due to flooding, with poor housing conditions, especially for poor people whose walls are made of bamboo such as gribik which were severely damaged, because they could not withstand the high enough puddle of water due to flooding. Rice fields and plantations that are used by residents as a source of livelihood are also damaged due to being submerged by puddles due to flooding, even though the rice fields and plantations are highly utilized by the population as a source of livelihood and there are damaged bridges causing distribution activities to be hampered, causing residents to have difficulty getting to work. access food needs.

Based on facts and data regarding heads of poor families and flood prone areas in Kagungan Ratu Village, poor families living around flood prone areas experience problems with family food security, with that researchers focused on food security studies on heads of poor families in vulnerable areas. flood disaster in Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency.

Method

1. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive research method with a spatial approach. According to Arifin (2011) descriptive research is research that is used to describe, explain, and answer questions about phenomena and events that are happening today, both about phenomena as they are and analysis of the relationship between various variables in an organization. phenomenon". The spatial approach referred to refers to one of three geographic approaches. Analysis with a spatial approach, where the form of analysis is in the form of a thematic map that describes the distribution of the analysis (Stehman & Czaplewski, 1998; Comber, et al., 2012). The descriptive method with a spatial approach aims to describe or describe and then map information related to food security for the heads of poor families in flood prone areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency.

2. Population and Sample

The population in this study were the heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency, amounting to 290 families. Sampling in this study was carried out by proportional random sampling, which is a sampling technique where all members have the same opportunity to be sampled according to their proportions, large or small population. So that the sample taken can be said to be representative, the sample size in this study is determined using the Slovin formula. Based on the calculation results of this study, a sample of 39 heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village was obtained.

3. Variables and Variable Operational Definitions

The variables in this study are Food Security for Heads of Poor Families in Flood-Prone Areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency, which includes food availability, food accessibility, food stability, and food quality. The operational definition of the variable in this study is the food security of the heads of poor families in flood prone areas which includes food availability,

food accessibility, food stability, and food quality which is measured based on several indicators. Each variable is further categorized into assessment criteria using scoring.

Table 3. Scoring Class Variables of Food Security Indicators

No.	Food Security	Indicator	Score	Category	Value
1.	Food availability	1. Type of staple food	3	High	7-9
		2. Food production	2	Middle	5-6
		3. Food supply/storage	1	Low	3-4
2.	Food Stability	1. Frequency of food	3	High	7-9
		2. Adequate consumption	2	Middle	5-6
		3. The solution to lack of food	1	Low	3-4
3.	Food Accessibility	1. Market	3	High	10-12
		2. Land ownership	2	Middle	7-9
		3. Social networks/relationships	1	Low	4-6
		4. Purchasing power			
4.	Food Quality	1. Food quality	3	High	7-9
		2. Nutritional status	2	Middle	5-6
		3. Food diversity	1	Low	3-4

Source: National Food Security Index 2018

To determine the condition of food security in the heads of poor families in this study, researchers used a scoring technique, which was done by adding up the highest and lowest scores of each variable, namely food availability, food stability, food accessibility, and food quality, then calculated interval class to obtain a classification of food security. The following table 4 shows the food security categories of heads of poor families.

Table 4. Categories of Food Security for Heads of Poor Families in Vulnerable Areas

No.	Categories of Food Security	Interval
1.	High	31-39
2.	Middle	22-30
3.	Low	13-21

Source: Results of Research Data Processing in 2021.

4. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in this study are observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. Observations made in this study aimed to obtain data on research locations, flood-prone locations and houses of poor families affected by floods. The questionnaire in this study used a closed questionnaire to obtain food security data which included food availability, food stability, food accessibility, food quality. The interview technique in this study is a structured interview technique used to obtain data on the food security of the heads of poor families and obtain data on how the conditions were during the flood disaster. The documentation technique in this study was used to obtain data on the area, population, land use, livelihoods, village maps, data on the number of poor families, data on flood events.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this study uses a spatial or spatial approach in descriptive form. “The Spatial Approach studies the differences in locations regarding important characteristics in the distribution of space use and the provision of space to be used for various designed activities. In spatial analysis, location data is collected consisting of point data and plane data” (Bintarto & Hadisumarno, 1979). Analysis with a spatial approach, where the form of analysis is in the form of a thematic map that describes the distribution of the analysis. It can be concluded that the spatial approach is an approach that emphasizes the factors that influence an area or activity. The data from this analysis were obtained from the results of interviews.

Result And Discussion

The description of the data from this study describes the condition of food security including food availability, food stability, food accessibility, and food quality for heads of poor families living in flood-prone areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, Katon District, Pesawaran Regency.

1. Food Availability

Food availability indicators are seen based on the type of staple food, food production and food supply. The type of staple food is the type of staple food consumed in an area. Food production is the way the head of the family produces food, namely producing it himself, buying it, or from government assistance, while food supply/storage is seen from the period of availability of staple food for the family seen from the availability of staple food on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. The following is a map of food availability for heads of poor families living in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village.

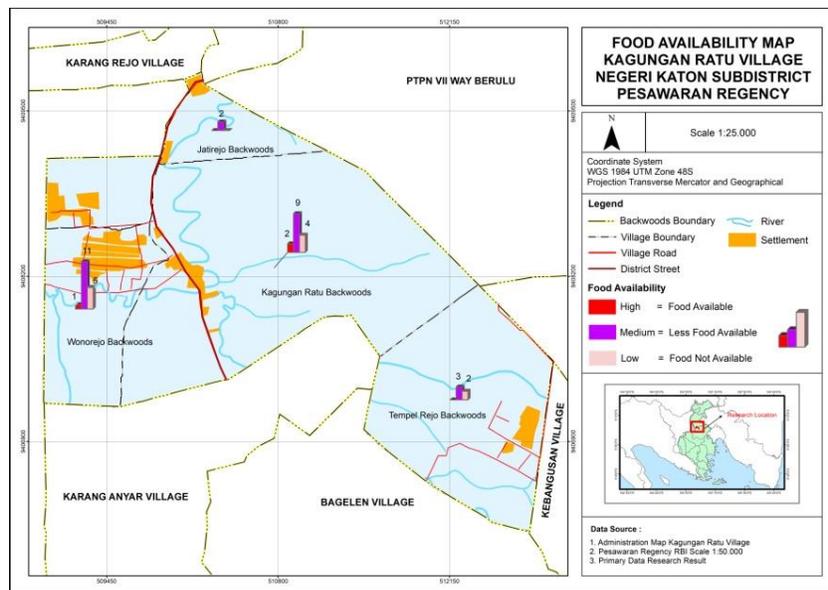


Figure 2. Food Availability Map of Heads of Poor Families Kagungan Ratu Village

Figure 2 shows that results of research conducted on food availability for heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village, primary data were obtained. The following table 5 can be seen 3 categories of food security for heads of poor families.

Table 5. Food Availability of Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas

No.	Villages	High (Score 7-9)		Middle (Score 5-6)		Low (Score 3-4)	
		Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%
1.	Kagungan Ratu	2	5,1	9	23,1	4	10,3
2.	Wonorejo	1	2,6	11	28,2	5	12,8
3.	Tempel Rejo	-	-	3	7,7	2	5,1
4.	Jatirejo	-	-	2	5,1	-	-
Total		3	7,7	25	64,1	11	28,2

Source: Primary Data Research Results in 2021

Figure 2 and Table 5, it can be seen that the availability of food for the heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village is mostly classified in the medium category, namely as many as 25 families or (64.1%). The availability of staple food in the medium category means that the availability of basic food is available on a weekly basis, does not have land to produce food, and the ability to buy food needs is still low. The head of the family is usually only able to buy basic food needs after they receive their salary/wages. Usually the head of the family buys 5-10 kg of staple food for a period of a week for the food needs of family members. This is because the heads of poor families feel that if they buy staple food on a daily basis they are vulnerable to changes in the price of staple food rice. This is very influential because the heads of poor families have low incomes so they cannot afford to buy if the market price of staple food for rice is in a situation where prices are rising. Availability of basic food on a daily basis or daily purchase of staple food cannot guarantee its availability, especially for poor families, compared to weekly and monthly (Herawati, et al., 2011).

The heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village have not been able to provide basic food for a period of one month with high food availability because most of the heads of poor families do not have paddy fields to produce their own staple food. The heads of these poor families mostly work as farm laborers, namely farmers who work in other people's fields as laborers for hoeing, plowing fields, planting rice, and harvesting rice. So that the heads of poor families only take advantage of the income from working as farm laborers, where their income is still relatively low. Usually they receive a wage of Rp. 50,000/day. With this income they make maximum use of it to meet their family's food needs. So they find it difficult if they have to provide basic food for a period of a month because there are still many other needs that must be met by the head of the family.

The availability of food for the heads of poor families living in flood-prone areas in Kagungan Ratu Village still needs optimization in providing staple food for families, namely by increasing income and the role of the government is very important in this regard, namely by stabilizing food prices, especially rice as a staple food. Public. So that the heads of poor families with low incomes can easily meet basic food needs if food prices are affordable. The condition of food availability for the heads of poor families is still in the moderate category, it can be improved by optimizing the use of house yards to cultivate crops such as bananas, sweet potatoes, and vegetables or to cultivate livestock or fisheries to provide family food and increase family income. In addition, heads of poor families rely on food fulfillment from food reserves that are stored even though they are small. So that the availability of food will be maintained even when a flood disaster occurs.

2. Food Stability

Food stability referred to in this study is measured based on the frequency of eating family members in a day (1 time, 2 times, and 3 times) and the adequacy of food consumption in a day. Frequency of eating can describe the sustainability of food availability in the family. The following is a map of food stability for heads of poor families living in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village.

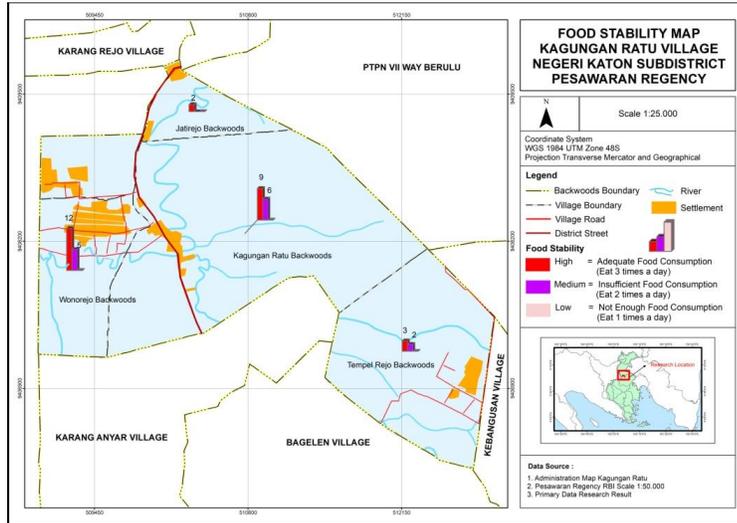


Figure 3. Food Stability Map of Poor Family Heads in Kagungan Ratu Village

Figure 3 shows that results of research conducted on the food stability of heads of poor families in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village, primary data were obtained, can be seen the following table 6.

Table 6. Food Stability of Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas Kagungan Ratu Village.

No	Villages	High (Score 7-9)		Middle (Score 5-6)		Low (Score 3-4)	
		Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%
1.	Kagungan Ratu	9	23,	6	15,	-	-
2.	Wonorejo	12	30,	5	12,	-	-
3.	Tempel Rejo	3	7,7	2	5,1	-	-
4.	Jatirejo	2	5,1	-	-	-	-
Total		26	66,	13	33,	-	-
			7		3		

Source: Primary Data Research Results in 2021.

Figure 3 and Table 6, it can be seen that the food stability of the heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village has high food stability, meaning that the adequacy of food consumption is fulfilled, namely the frequency of eating 3 times a day as many as 26 households or (66.7%) . This is because the heads of poor families will try to provide food so that their family members do not feel

hungry even with minimal food because most poor family heads will be more worried if their family members are sick and it will complicate the economic situation and if they have to be hospitalized and will issue greater cost. However, the head of the poor family has not consumed good and nutritious food, but the head of the poor family provides simple food cooked according to food needs and the amount of money available. Usually the food provided is similar food cooked in the morning to be eaten in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Sufficient food consumption for the family will affect the condition of the food security of the family itself. According to Kristanti, et al (2017) "sufficient food consumption is an absolute requirement for the realization of family food security".

Heads of poor families in Kagungan Ratu Village who have moderate food stability, namely their food consumption is insufficient with the frequency of eating 2 times a day, namely as many as 13 families (33.3%). The frequency of eating can actually describe the sustainability of food availability in the family, one way to maintain food availability in a certain period of time is to reduce the frequency of eating. This is one of the strategies for poor families so that the family's food availability does not run out quickly and to extend family food security. This is in line with research according to (Salasiah, et al., 2016). that "heads of families who have basic food supplies generally eat three times per day. If the majority of households in one village, for example, only eat two times per day, this condition is merely a household strategy so that their basic food supplies do not run out quickly, because with the frequency of eating three times a day, most households cannot survive to eat. still have basic food supplies."

3. Food Accessibility

Food accessibility in this study is seen from the way to obtain food, namely by direct access (own production) or by indirect access (buying), based on land ownership, distance to market, purchasing power, and social network. The following is a map of food accessibility for heads of poor families living in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village.

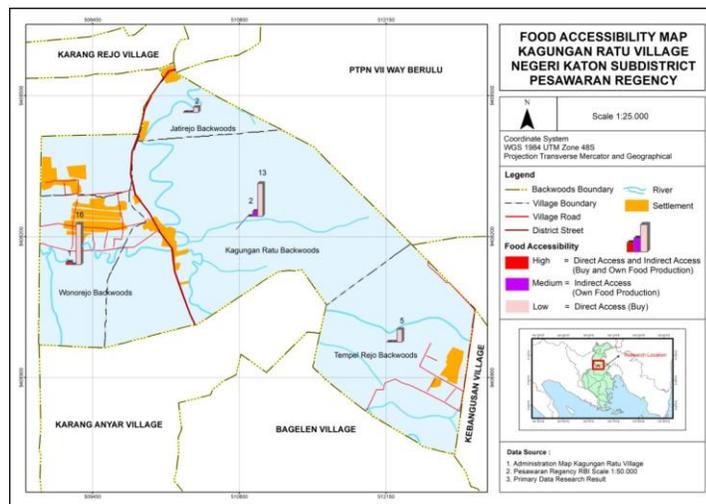


Figure 4. Food Accessibility Map for Heads of Poor Families in Kagungan Ratu Village

Based on the results of research conducted on food accessibility for heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village, primary data was obtained which can be seen in the following table 7.

Table 7. Food Accessibility to Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas

No.	Villages	High (Score 10-12)		Middle (Score 7-9)		Low (Score 4-6)	
		Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%
1.	Kagungan Ratu	-	-	2	5,1	13	33,4
2.	Wonorejo	1	2,6	-	-	16	41,0
3.	Tempel Rejo	-	-	-	-	5	12,8
4.	Jatirejo	-	-	-	-	2	5,1
	Total	1	2,6	2	5,1	36	92,3

Source: Primary Data Research Results in 2021.

Figure 4 and Table 7, it can be seen that the food accessibility of poor family heads in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly obtains food by buying or indirect access, namely there are 36 households or (92.3%). This is because they do not have the land to produce their own food. In addition, according to the heads of poor families, it will be easier to get food by buying compared to producing their own food, because it is faster and does not wait for a long process.

The heads of these poor families usually buy basic food needs at stalls near their homes and at markets located in Kalirejo Village, which is 2 km from Kagungan Ratu Village with accessible roads, but there is no public transportation facility to get to the market. so that it has not made it easier for the population to access more complete food. According to (Kristanti, et al., 2017) "access to food in the household is measured based on the distance from the house to the nearest market 3 km or 3 km". The ability to access food to a food ingredient does not always cause someone to buy the food because there are taste and cultural factors. There are also families who choose to buy vegetables from traveling vendors who pass in front of the house or near the house. This is a logical reason considering the distance between traditional markets and residential areas is quite far and they have to spend money to get to the market, and there is no need to spend to buy food needs at the market.

Indirect access to food is also influenced by income because the heads of poor families spend money to buy food needs. The income level of the head of the family will greatly affect the level of consumption or the level of food expenditure of a family. Most of the incomes of poor family heads in Kagungan Ratu Village have below average income. Heads of poor families with low income levels will have a limited number of goods to be purchased. The income of the head of the family will affect purchasing power and consumption patterns, therefore income can be an important indicator to determine purchasing power which can be seen from the large number of products purchased by consumers.

Heads of poor families with moderate food accessibility, namely by producing their own food or direct access in Kagungan Ratu Village, where there are only 2 family heads or (5,1%). Direct access is a way for families to get food that is already available on the land so that when the family needs it, they will take it directly from the garden. while the head of a poor family with high food accessibility is by producing their own food or direct access and buying in Kagungan Ratu Village, where there is only 1 family head or (2.6%). The heads of these poor families, apart from producing food on their own land, usually buy food needs that are not available on their own plantations, so the other needs are usually purchased at the market.

4. Food Quality

The quality of the food referred to in this study is measured based on the diversity of food because the diversity of food can determine the quality of food from the nutritional content contained in

the food consumed by the family. The following is a map of the food quality of heads of poor families living in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village.

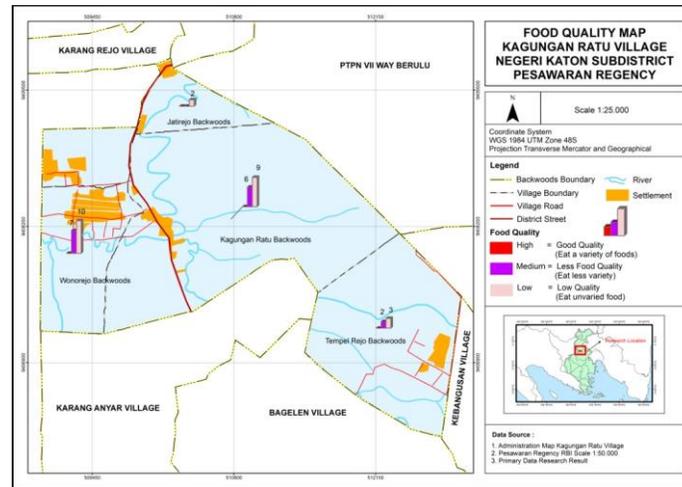


Figure 5. Food Quality Map of Poor Family Heads in Kagungan Ratu Village

Based on the results of research conducted on the food quality of heads of poor families in flood prone areas, primary data were obtained, can be seen in the table 8.

Table 8. Food Quality for Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas

No.	Villages	High (Score 7-9)		Middle (Score 5-6)		Low (Score 3-4)	
		Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%
1.	Kagungan Ratu	-	-	6	15,4	9	23,1
2.	Wonorejo	-	-	7	18,0	10	25,6
3.	Tempel Rejo	-	-	2	5,1	3	7,7
4.	Jatirejo	-	-	-	-	2	5,1
Jumlah		-	-	15	38,5	24	61,5

Source: Primary Data Research Results in 2021.

Figure 5 and Table 8, it can be seen that the food quality of the heads of poor families in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly has low or not diverse food quality, namely there are 24 heads of households or (61.5%). The head of the poor family only consumes staple food (rice) and vegetables, sometimes rice and tempeh, sometimes rice and fish or only with chili sauce. The factors that cause the food quality of poor family heads in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village are low due to low income and education levels.

Most of the income heads of poor families have low incomes. Heads of poor families with low incomes will prioritize cheap sources of protein, because if the head of the family buys food needs that have high protein and energy content, it will also cost more to buy these food needs. So, the head of the poor family does not really think about having to eat healthy and diverse foods, but eats food according to his financial condition. This is in line with the results of Herawati et al. (2011) "if the income earned is

low, the family will prioritize low-priced food, such as energy sources, then with increasing income there will be a change in consumption from low-priced food to high-priced food, namely protein sources".

A part from income, education level also affects family consumption patterns. The majority of poor family heads in Kagungan Ratu Village have low education, only elementary or junior high school graduates. The higher the education level of the head of the family or the wife who usually processes food will affect the knowledge they have so that they are able to make decisions to process good food for their families. However, because the education level of the head of the family is low, knowledge about nutrition and good food is also low, so that the head of a poor family will prioritize the quantity of food that is considered filling rather than the quality of the nutrition contained in the food. The higher the level of education and knowledge a person has, generally the higher the awareness to fulfill a balanced consumption pattern and fulfill nutritional requirements and be selective in relation to food security (Leroy, et al., 2015).

While the heads of poor families who have moderate or less diverse food quality are 15 heads of households or (38.5%). This is because most of the heads of poor families consume food consisting of staple food (rice) and vegetables every day, then occasionally accompanied by consuming vegetable protein (tofu tempe) and animal protein (salted fish), sometimes they usually only consume food. which consists of staple food (rice) and vegetables only or tofu and tempeh only. The head of the poor family very rarely consumes animal protein (fish, meat, chicken, beef) usually only when there is a thanksgiving event and only on Eid. Likewise with fruits, very rarely they consume fruits to complement their diet.

5. Food Security

Food security in this study can be seen by combining the scores of four variables, namely food availability, food stability, food accessibility, and food quality. The grouping of food security in this study was grouped into 3 classifications, namely high (food resistant), medium (less food resistant), and low (not food resistant). The following is a map of food security for the heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village.

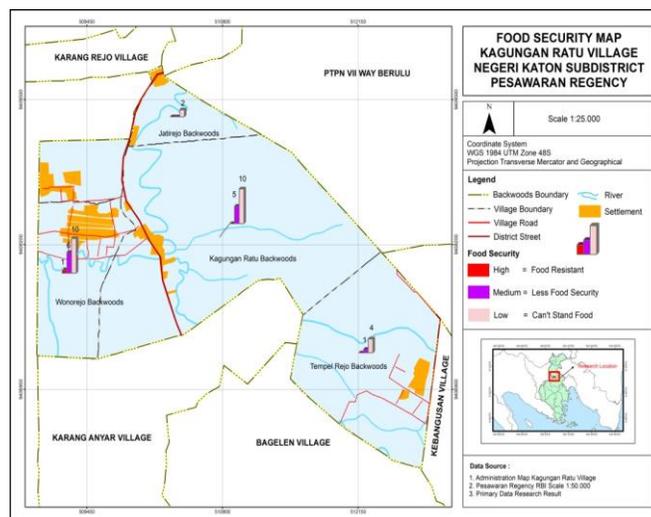


Figure 5. Food Security Map of Poor Family Heads in Kagungan Ratu Village

Based on the results of research conducted on the food security of heads of poor families in flood prone areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, primary data were obtained, can be seen in the table 9.

Table 9. Food Security of Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas

No.	Villages	High (Score 31-39)		Middle (Score 22-30)		Low (Score 13-21)	
		Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%	Heads Families	%
1.	Kagungan Ratu	-	-	5	12,8	10	25,6
2.	Wonorejo	1	2,6	6	15,4	10	25,6
3.	Tempel Rejo	-	-	1	2,6	4	10,3
4.	Jatirejo	-	-	-	-	2	5,1
Total		1	2,6	12	30,8	26	66,6

Source: Primary Data Research Results in 2021.

Figure 5 and Table 9, it can be seen that the food security of the heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly have low food security, namely there are 26 households or (66.6%). This is influenced by the low level of income. Income is the main factor that determines the behavior of the head of the family in carrying out food consumption patterns. The low income of the head of the poor family will cause the head of the family to have difficulty in reaching sufficient food, apart from low purchasing power, knowledge about nutrition of the head of the family is also low, so that in consuming food they do not consider the nutritional content of food. This is in line with the results of Damayanti research (2018) which states that "in general the level of income affects the pattern and level of household expenditure. A household will allocate its income to food, after that other needs. If the income earned is not sufficient to buy food, then the risk of becoming food insecure will be higher."

Food security at the family level is highly dependent on whether or not enough food is consumed by each family member to achieve good nutrition and a healthy life. Poverty is related to the ability of a family to meet their food needs. In general, families categorized as poor are those who are food insecure or food insecure because they do not consume sufficient and balanced food. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to increase income as an effort to improve family welfare so that they can consume balanced food. Increased knowledge about food and nutrition is also needed so that families can diversify more and improve food quality, both in terms of quantity and quality

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion on "Food Security for Heads of Poor Families in Flood Prone Areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, Negeri Katon Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency" it can be concluded that: The food availability of poor family heads in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village is mostly moderate, namely as much as 25 household heads (64.1%) due to the low level of income and ability to provide basic food. Food stability of heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly have high food stability, namely as many as 26 heads of families (66.7%) because poor family heads maintain food consumption for their family members can be met. Food accessibility of heads of poor families in flood prone areas, Kagungan Ratu Village, has low access to food, as many as 36 heads of families (92.3%) because the majority of poor family heads do not have land to produce their own food needs, low purchasing power, and the distance from the market. place of residence, and the lack of social relations with other household heads causes poor family heads to experience difficulties in accessing food needs. The food quality of the heads of poor families in flood prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly have low food quality or consume food that is not diverse, namely as many as 24 heads of families (61.5%) due to low income and education levels, so that poor family heads are more concerned with quantity. cheap food than the nutritional quality contained in the food. Food security in the heads of poor families in flood-prone areas of Kagungan Ratu Village mostly have low food security, namely there are 26 households or (66.6%) due to not consuming sufficient and balanced food.

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