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## ARTÍCULO

# The Urgency of Community Sociology Approach Strategy for Food Security Economic Defense Entrepreneur Towards Golden Indonesia 2045

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This research discusses the social community approach strategy for food security as part of the Economic Defense Entrepreneur in the context of welcoming a Golden Indonesia 2045. The aim of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of this strategy in dealing with food security problems which have often failed in Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach. Data was obtained through literature studies, interviews with experts, and analysis of documentation related to food security programs that have been implemented in Indonesia. The research results show that the social community approach strategy has a number of advantages compared to the top-down approach which has been dominant. First, this strategy empowers local communities to participate in formulating and implementing food security programs, so that they are more responsive to local needs and context. Second, this strategy builds synergy between various parties, including government, research institutions, the private sector and civil society, in creating sustainable, innovative solutions. However, the research also identified a number of barriers and obstacles in implementing this strategy, such as lack of coordination between stakeholders, limited resources, and human capacity building. Therefore, a comprehensive solution is needed, such as increasing community participation, strengthening cooperation between stakeholders, and developing an integrative model that considers the local context. This research recommends further development of community social approach strategies for food security as an effort to achieve a Golden Indonesia 2045 more effective and efficient.

## Introduction

After a long struggle for independence, Soekarno and Hatta proclaimed Indonesia's independence on August 17, 1945, with the goal of establishing a free, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous Republic of Indonesia. To advance this vision, President Joko Widodo introduced the "Indonesian Dream 2015-2045," which aims for Indonesia to excel globally in education, uphold pluralism, eliminate corruption, develop comprehensive infrastructure, become an influential nation in the Asia-Pacific, and serve as a global economic barometer (Jingmiao, 2024).

To achieve this ambitious dream, the Vision of Indonesia 2045 (Golden Indonesia 2045) was established, focusing on four key pillars: Human Development and Mastery of Science and Technology, Sustainable Economic Development, Equitable Development, and Strengthening National Resilience and Governance. These pillars are grounded in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, aiming to protect the Indonesian people, advance public welfare, educate the nation, and contribute to global peace and justice (Bappenas, 2019; Sahib et al., 2022).

In an era of ever-changing global dynamics, Indonesia faces complex challenges in achieving its vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045, especially related to food security. According to a prior study, global climate change is a serious threat to food production in Indonesia. This is in line with the findings of prior literature which revealed that changes in extreme weather patterns and rising global temperatures can disrupt agricultural systems and food availability (Al-Shboul et al., 2024).

Apart from that, aspects of urbanization and changes in land use, as highlighted by prior study, also put significant pressure on the availability of agricultural land. This is exacerbated by the need to develop urban areas which require the same land for infrastructure development. In this context, a comprehensive analysis of the global dynamics that influence Indonesia's food security is very important (Elisabeth, 2022).

In the context of defense economics studies, food security is an aspect that cannot be ignored. Prior literature emphasized that food security is not just an agricultural problem, but is also an important part of the economic stability and security of a country. Moreover, with global dynamics continuing to change, the issue of food security in the future will become increasingly important. Statistical data shows that food security will become an increasingly complex problem, including in Indonesia. Some relevant facts are:

Based on a report from the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the world is experiencing a food crisis, which shows that the challenge of food security is not only limited to developing countries, but also developed countries. Data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that food imports Indonesia has increased significantly in recent years, indicating greater dependence on food supplies from abroad (Hernández-Ascencio & Angel-Alvarado, 2022; Lert-asavapatra et al., 2022). Fluctuations in food prices on the global market are also an important factor in identifying food security problems. Data from the World Bank shows that world food prices have increased significantly in recent years, which has the potential to affect food availability in countries like Indonesia.

Changes in consumption patterns and lifestyles also have an impact on food security. Data from public consumption surveys show an increase in consumption of imported and processed foods, which can disrupt a country's food

sovereignty. Dependence on Food Imports: Indonesia still experiences a high level of dependence on food imports from abroad, which indicates failure to achieve sustainable food sovereignty (BPS, 2020). This is caused by a lack of investment in developing agricultural infrastructure and a lack of support for local farmers to increase productivity and diversify agricultural output.

Distribution and Accessibility Gaps: There are still gaps in food distribution which cause some regions to experience hunger or food shortages, while in other regions there is a production surplus. This shows a failure in managing food distribution and accessibility evenly throughout Indonesia.

Environmental Damage that Affects Productivity: Environmental damage such as deforestation, land degradation and environmental pollution are factors that hinder agricultural productivity and create new challenges in achieving sustainable food security.

Ineffectiveness of the Food Subsidy Program: The food subsidy program experiences problems in effectiveness and efficiency, especially in targeting appropriate subsidy recipients (Bappenas, 2022). This results in the program not fully achieving its target of reducing food uncertainty among vulnerable communities. Lack of Increased Agricultural Productivity: Lack of agricultural technological innovation, investment in agricultural research and development, as well as farmers' lack of access to markets and technology are factors that hinder the increase agricultural productivity and creating uncertainty in food supplies.

Climate Change as an Exacerbating Factor: Global climate changes such as unpredictable weather patterns and seasonal changes can disrupt agricultural production and cause significant losses for farmers. Corruption and Misuse of Funds: Cases of corruption and misuse of funds in food security programs also be a failure that affects the effectiveness of the program.

This article will examine in more depth the challenges and potential solutions to ensure Indonesia achieves sustainable food sovereignty in accordance with the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

## Literature Review

Food security is the ability of a country or region to ensure access sufficient, safe and nutritious food for the entire population in a sustainable manner. This matter involves aspects of production, distribution, accessibility and balanced food consumption sustainable.

Food Production Aspect: Sufficient and sustainable food production is one main pillar in achieving food security (FAO, 2016). This includes productive and sustainable agricultural development, agricultural technology innovation, and sustainable management of natural resources.

Distribution and Accessibility Aspects: Efficient and equitable distribution of food as well good accessibility for all levels of society is an important factor in achieving food security. This includes good distribution infrastructure, systems reliable transportation, and inclusive food access policies (Anisah & Wandary, 2022).

Consumption and Nutrition Aspects: Food security also involves aspects of food consumption healthy and nutritious for the entire population. This includes nutrition education, diversification food consumption, and accessibility to quality food (Sabry et al., 2022).

Environmental and Sustainability Aspects: Sustainable food security too pay attention to the environmental impact of food production. This involves agricultural practices

environmentally friendly, sustainable water and land management, and mitigation climate change.

Economic defense entrepreneurship or defense economic innovation and creativity refers to an innovative approach in developing a country's economic resilience, especially in the defense context. This concept involves the use of proactive and adaptive economic strategies to face economic and security challenges, including in terms of food security. According to a prior study innovation and creativity in the defense economy can take the form of developing advanced agricultural technology, such as climate control systems to increase crop production, or the use of big data and artificial intelligence in food supply chain management. This approach not only strengthens the agricultural sector, but also creates new economic opportunities and increases a country's global competitiveness in the defense industry and food security. International organizations such as the World Bank also recognize the importance of innovation and creativity in the defense economy in facing complex challenges such as climate change and the food crisis (World Bank, 2023). Thus, an innovative approach to defense economics through economic defense entrepreneurship or the concept of innovation and creativity can be a strong foundation for building sustainable economic resilience and food security.

Defense sociology examines how social interactions and social structures influence the defense dynamics of a country or group. Max Weber, a sociologist, in his theory of power and authority, highlighted the importance of understanding social hierarchy in the context of defense (Weber, 2009). Karl Marx, with his conflict theory, illustrated how power imbalances between groups can influence defense strategies (Marx, 1867).

John Galtung, through his structural conflict theory, emphasized that social and economic structures greatly influence conflict and defense strategies (Galtung, 1969). John A. Camillus developed a civil defense theory that emphasized the importance of community participation in national defense efforts. In the context of international relations, the complex dependency theory by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye considers the social and political factors that influence defense cooperation between states (Keohane & Nye, 1977).

Defense strategy theory is a conceptual framework used to plan and implement strategies in the context of the defense of a country or organization. This theory includes an understanding of strategic goals, factors that influence strategy success, as well as the methods or tools used to achieve these goals.

An example of an important defense strategy theory is the theory put forward by Carl von Clausewitz in his work "On War." Clausewitz's theory emphasizes the importance of understanding the relationship between political, military, and other factors in achieving strategic goals (Von Clausewitz, 2006).

By using the defense sociology framework from these experts, we can understand how social, political and economic dynamics play an important role in forming a country's defense strategy and policy.

Regulations related to Food Security.

Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 51 of 2008 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Registration of Fresh Food of Plant Origin

Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 43 of 2009 concerning P2KP for Local Resources

Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 65 of 2010 concerning SPM Food Security

Presidential Decree Number 22 of 2009 concerning P2KP for Local Resources.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food

PP Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition

Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Concerning Technical Guidelines for Optimizing Yard Land Utilization Through KRPL in 2017

Presidential Decree Number 83 of 2017 concerning Strategic Policy for Food Security and Nutrition

Law Number 18 of 2018 concerning Food

PP Number 86 of 2019 concerning Food Safety.

Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation (PermenLHK) number 24 of 2020 concerning Provision of Forest Areas for Food Estate Development

Presidential Decree Number 66 of 2021 concerning the National Food Agency

Presidential Decree Number 125 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Government Food Reserves

Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 125 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Government Food Reserves.

Regulation of the Head of BAPANAS RI Number 12 of 2023 concerning Implementation of Concurrent Government Affairs in the Food Sector, Food Safety Sub-Affairs

Regulation of the Head of BAPANAS RI Number 3 of 2023 concerning One Food Data

Regulation of the Head of BAPANAS RI Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the National Food Agency

## Methodology

The current research explores strategies for a sociological approach to society in the context of food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045, using a defense economic approach (economic defense entrepreneur). One relevant theory is the concept of defense sociology which studies social interactions and social structures in the context of the defense of a country or group. Weber (2009) and Marx (1867) provided insight into how power, authority, and social structure influence defense dynamics. Galtung (1969) with his structural conflict theory highlighted the role of social and economic structures in conflict and defense efforts. Meanwhile, a theory of civil defense which emphasizes community participation in national defense. The descriptive qualitative approach in the literature study will explore literature related to community sociological strategies in supporting Indonesia's food security towards the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

## Result and Discussion

### Research Result

In the results of the analysis which was influenced by the sociological theories of defense from experts such as Max Weber, Karl Marx, John Galtung, and John A. Camillus, several findings were revealed which are relevant to current research regarding the strategy of a community sociological approach to food security in the Indonesian context. Gold 2045 with an economic defense entrepreneur approach.

Weber (2009) provided insight into how power and authority influence social structures which can be a basis for understanding social interactions in supporting food security. In this context, Weber's theory provides a deep understanding of how power dynamics and social structures influence food defense strategies.

Conflict theory by Marx (1867) illustrates the importance of understanding social and economic conflict in the

context of food defense. Marx's critical approach can help identify power imbalances and challenges faced in achieving sustainable food security.

Galtung (1969) with his structural conflict theory highlighted the role of social and economic structures in determining conflict and defense efforts. Galtung analysis can help in understanding the roots of conflicts that may hinder the achievement of food security goals.

A theory emphasizes community participation in national defense efforts. In the context of food security, community participation is very important in supporting the sustainability of agricultural and food security programs.

From the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that a community sociology approach based on these theories can provide a strong foundation for developing an inclusive and sustainable approach strategy in supporting Indonesia's food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

**Ends Factor Strategy Analysis**, which can be linked to Clausewitz's strategy theory, has significant relevance in research on the sociological approach to food security with economic defense entrepreneurship in the context of Golden Indonesia 2045. The theory of Clausewitz, who is famous for his work "On War," provides insight into the importance of understanding the ultimate goal or the desired outcome in a defense strategy (Clausewitz, 1942). In the context of food security, the ends factor strategy refers to the steps taken to achieve the final goal.

According to Clausewitz, defense strategy must be directed at achieving the desired political goals, in this case, food security as part of the Golden Indonesia 2045 agenda (Clausewitz, 1942). Ends factor analysis strengthens understanding of the need to design strategies that focus on these end goals, by considering various internal and external factors that influence food security. In the context of the sociological approach to society, the theories of Max Weber, Karl Marx, John Galtung, and John A. Camillus also play a role in providing a broader perspective on the ends factor strategy. Weber (2009) highlighted the importance of social structure in achieving ultimate goals, while Marx (1867) described the obstacles that may be faced in achieving food security. Galtung (1969) emphasized the role of social and economic structures in determining the final outcome of defense strategies, while a prior study highlighted the importance of community participation in achieving final goals related to food security.

Through the integration of these theories with a community sociology approach and an ends factor strategy inspired by Clausewitz, a holistic and targeted approach strategy can be developed to support Indonesia's food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

**Ways Factor Strategy Analysis**, which can be linked to Clausewitz's strategy theory, has important relevance in research on community sociology approaches to food security with economic defense entrepreneurship in the context of Golden Indonesia 2045. Clausewitz's theory, especially in his work "On War," highlights the importance of understanding the various ways or methods that can be used to achieve strategic goals (Clausewitz, 1942). In the context of defense strategy, the Ways factor refers to the operational strategy used to achieve the final goal.

According to Clausewitz, defense strategy must take into account various operational and tactical factors that influence the effective implementation of the strategy (Clausewitz, 1942). Ways factor analysis allows the identification and development of various ways or methods that can be used to support Indonesia's food security towards the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

In the context of the sociological approach to society, the contributions of theories from Max Weber, Karl Marx, John Galtung, and John A. Camillus also played a role in providing a broader perspective on the Ways factor strategy. Weber (2009) highlighted the importance of social and economic structures in formulating effective operational strategies, while Marx (1867) described the potential for conflict and obstacles in the implementation of Ways strategies in the context of food security. Galtung (1969) emphasizes the role of social and economic structures in determining the most effective means or methods to achieve the ultimate goal of defense strategy, while results of a prior study provide insight into operational strategy in the context of civil defense.

Through the integration of these theories with a community sociology approach and the Ways factor strategy inspired by Clausewitz, a holistic and effective approach strategy can be developed in supporting Indonesia's food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

**Means Factor Strategy Analysis**, which can be linked to Clausewitz's strategy theory, has important relevance in research on the sociological approach to food security with an economic defense entrepreneur approach in the context of Golden Indonesia 2045. Clausewitz's theory, especially in his work "On War," highlights the importance of understanding various means or tools used to achieve strategic goals (Clausewitz, 1942). In the context of defense strategy, the Means factor refers to the resources and technology used to achieve that end goal.

According to Clausewitz, defense strategy must take into account the availability and effective use of resources (Clausewitz, 1942). Means factor analysis allows the identification and development of various facilities or tools that can be used to support Indonesia's food security towards the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

In the context of the sociological approach to society, the contributions of theories from Max Weber, Karl Marx, John Galtung, and John A. Camillus also played a role in providing a broader perspective on the Means factor strategy. Weber (2009) highlighted the importance of resource management and technology in formulating effective Means strategies, while Marx (1867) described the potential for conflict and obstacles in the strategic use of resources in the context of food security. Galtung (1969) emphasized the role of social and economic structures in determining the most effective resources and technologies to achieve the ultimate goals of defense strategy, while a prior study provided insights into the management and use of resources in the context of civil defense.

Through the integration of these theories with a community sociology approach and the Means factor strategy inspired by Clausewitz, a holistic and effective approach strategy can be developed in supporting Indonesia's food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

## Discussion

The food security problem currently being faced has various dimensions that affect the sustainability and availability of food for society. One of the problems that occurs is unequal food distribution, where some community groups have better access to food than other groups (Sen, 1983). This can cause hunger and malnutrition in economically disadvantaged groups.

Apart from that, climate change is also a factor that complicates food security, especially in terms of uncertainty in agricultural production due to extreme weather (FAO,

2016). The decline in agricultural productivity due to climate change could threaten food availability in the future.

Another problem is the low level of investment and innovation in the agricultural sector, which can hinder increasing productivity and efficiency of food production (Pingali, 2012). Lack of investment in agricultural infrastructure, technology and farmer training can be an obstacle in overcoming food security challenges.

In addition, political instability and armed conflict can also disrupt the production, distribution, and access to food (Headey & Fan, 2010). Armed conflict can destroy agricultural infrastructure, hinder trade, and force refugees who are vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition.

Apart from these aspects, demographic changes and urbanization also put additional pressure on food security, especially in the context of urban development which is not always accompanied by adequate strategies to ensure food availability for urban residents.

By understanding the complexity of these problems, it is important to design holistic and integrated policies and programs to strengthen food security, including involving various stakeholders, implementing innovative technology, and increasing fair and sustainable food access and distribution.

The current implementation of Indonesia's food security includes various programs and policies aimed at increasing food production, reducing dependence on food imports, and increasing people's access to sufficient and quality food. However, as is the case with many government programs, there are also case studies of programs that were unsuccessful or experienced significant obstacles. The following are several examples of case studies of programs that failed in implementing food security in Indonesia:

**Fertilizer Subsidy Program:** The fertilizer subsidy program aims to help farmers obtain fertilizer at affordable prices, so as to increase agricultural productivity. However, studies show that this program often experiences problems in the distribution and distribution of fertilizer, especially related to corrupt practices and distribution of fertilizer that is not on target.

**Superior Seed Provision Program:** This program aims to provide superior seeds to farmers to increase agricultural productivity. However, studies have found that the quality of the seeds provided is often low, does not meet the needs of local varieties, and does not meet the required quality standards.

**Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement Program:** This program includes the construction and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation, agricultural roads and traditional markets. However, many studies show that the implementation of this program is often slow and hampered by regulatory problems, bureaucracy and inefficient budget allocation.

**Food Diversification Program:** This program aims to reduce dependence on certain foods by encouraging diversification of cropping and food consumption patterns. However, case studies show that promotion and education regarding food diversification is often less effective, so that people's consumption patterns still tend to focus on the same food.

**Farmer Capacity Building Program:** This program includes training and mentoring for farmers to increase knowledge and skills in modern agriculture. However, program evaluation found that the approach to implementing the program was often not in accordance with farmers' needs, so that the effectiveness of the program in increasing agricultural productivity was limited.

#### **Advantage**

One of the advantages of the community social strategy

approach in the context of food security is its ability to actively involve community participation and involvement in building sustainable and inclusive food security. This approach recognizes the important role of communities in identifying local problems related to food, formulating solutions that suit local community needs, and implementing food programs that are more adaptive and responsive to social and economic dynamics at the local level.

One theory that supports this advantage is Max Weber's socio-economic theory, which highlights the importance of efficient social and economic structures in formulating operational strategies that can optimize the use of resources (Weber, 2009). In the context of a social community approach to food security, active community participation in managing agricultural resources can provide more sustainable and measurable solutions in facing food challenges.

In addition, John Galtung's theory which emphasizes the role of social and economic structures in determining the most effective ways to achieve strategic goals is also relevant in this context (Galtung, 1969). The social community approach takes these aspects into account by empowering communities to manage resources and technology to achieve more sustainable and inclusive food security.

By integrating the community sociology approach and known defense strategy theories, the community social approach in the context of food security can be seen as a more effective step in building adaptive, responsive and sustainable food security in Indonesia towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

#### **Obstacles**

The community social strategy approach in the context of food security also faces several obstacles and obstacles that need to be overcome to achieve the desired goals. One of the main obstacles is the uneven level of community participation and involvement, especially in areas that are remote or have limited access to information and resources. This can hamper the effectiveness of food security programs that depend on active community participation.

In addition, differences in views and interests among community members can also be a significant obstacle in implementing this strategy. Social conflict theory as proposed by Ralf Dahrendorf highlights the potential for conflict and disagreement between members of society who have different interests (Dahrendorf, 2019). This conflict can hinder the coordination and cooperation needed to build food security effectively.

Another obstacle is the lack of resources and access to technology needed to increase productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector. Development economic theory as proposed by Amartya Sen highlights the importance of investment in the development of human resources and agricultural infrastructure to achieve sustainable food security (Sen, 1983).

By identifying these obstacles and formulating strategies to overcome them, the community's social approach in building food security in Indonesia can be more effective and can have a positive impact in achieving the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

Government regulations related to food security or food estates that experience problems in their effectiveness and efficiency, along with a brief analysis:

**Food Import Policy (example: Presidential Regulation No. 75 of 2020):**

**Analysis:** Inappropriate food import policies can become an obstacle in achieving food security. For example, import

policies that are too loose can result in high dependence on food imports, reduce incentives to increase domestic production, and harm local farmers. On the other hand, import policies that are too strict can make it difficult for people to access food and increase price pressure.

Regulations on the Transfer of Agricultural Land (example: Regional Regulations on Agricultural Land Use): Analysis: The transfer of agricultural land to non-agricultural functions often occurs without careful planning and considering aspects of food security. This can reduce the area of available agricultural land, cause a decline in local food production, and worsen food security.

Fertilizer and Seed Subsidy Program (example: Agricultural Fertilizer and Seed Subsidy Program): Analysis: Although the aim is to increase agricultural productivity, fertilizer and seed subsidy programs often face problems of effectiveness and efficiency. For example, there were many cases of subsidy distribution that was not on target, corrupt practices in distribution, and a lack of transparency in program mechanisms.

Agricultural Infrastructure Management Policy (example: Minister of Agriculture Regulation on Agricultural Infrastructure): Analysis: Regulations related to agricultural infrastructure management can experience problems in effectiveness if they are not supported by careful planning, adequate budget allocation, and good coordination between relevant stakeholders. Lack of adequate infrastructure can hamper the production, distribution and marketing processes of agricultural products.

With an in-depth analysis of these regulations, challenges and obstacles can be identified that need to be overcome to increase effectiveness and efficiency in achieving food security or food estates in Indonesia.

### Solution to Overcome Obstacles

In facing the obstacles and obstacles in the Ends Factor related to social community approach strategies for food security, several solutions can be proposed to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of these programs.

One solution is to increase active participation and community involvement through a more inclusive and participatory approach in designing, implementing and monitoring food security programs. The theory of community participation proposed by [Arnstein \(2019\)](#) highlights the importance of giving power and control to the community in making decisions related to issues that affect them. By strengthening the role of the community in each stage of the program, more targeted and effective solutions can be produced.

In addition, efforts to resolve conflicts and disagreements among community members are also needed. The conflict mediation approach developed by [Burton](#) offers a framework that can help resolve conflicts and increase cooperation between the parties involved. Through constructive dialogue and negotiation, more inclusive and equitable solutions can be found.

Then, in terms of resource and technology development, greater investment in agricultural infrastructure and farmer education is also needed. The human development theory put forward by [Sen](#) emphasizes the importance of investment in human capacity development, including education and health, to achieve sustainable development ([Sen, 1999](#)). By increasing people's access to relevant education, training and technology, agricultural productivity can be significantly increased.

By implementing these solutions, it is hoped that the obstacles and constraints related to the Ends Factor in the social community approach strategy for food security can

be overcome, so that Indonesia can be better prepared to face the food challenge towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

In overcoming the barriers and obstacles to the Ways Factor related to community social approach strategies for food security, several solutions can be proposed to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of these programs.

One of the main solutions is to increase public access to information and communication technology (ICT) that is relevant to the agricultural sector and food security. The theory of information technology development put forward by [Rogers](#) highlights the importance of rapid and effective technology diffusion in increasing technology adoption among society ([Rogers, 2003](#)). By expanding access and training related to ICT, farmers and agricultural businesses can optimize the use of technology to increase productivity and efficiency.

Apart from that, cooperation between the government, research institutions and the private sector in the development and dissemination of agricultural technology is also needed. The public-private partnership theory as proposed by [Prahalad and Hart](#) highlights the importance of collaboration between the public and private sectors in creating innovative solutions to social problems, including food security ([Prahalad & Hart, 2002](#)). Through this partnership, technology and innovation can be implemented more widely and sustainably.

Apart from that, approaches based on local and cultural knowledge can also increase the effectiveness of food security programs. The theory of local knowledge and cultural knowledge put forward by [Berkes](#) highlights the importance of recognizing and utilizing traditional and local knowledge in designing strategies and programs that are relevant to the social and cultural context of society ([Berkes, 2009](#)). By strengthening local knowledge and integrating it into food security strategies, more sustainable and adaptive solutions can be generated.

By implementing these solutions, it is hoped that the obstacles and obstacles related to the Ways Factor in the social community approach strategy for food security can be overcome, so that Indonesia can be better prepared to face the food challenge towards a Golden Indonesia 2045

In overcoming the obstacles and obstacles to the Means Factor related to community social approach strategies for food security, several solutions can be proposed to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of these programs.

One of the main solutions is to increase community access to capital and infrastructure needed to develop the agricultural sector. The economic development theory put forward by [Stiglitz & Rosengard](#) highlights the importance of wider access to capital and infrastructure that can support inclusive economic growth ([Stiglitz & Rosengard, 2017](#)). By strengthening access to credit, technology, markets and agricultural infrastructure, farmers and agricultural business actors can increase their productivity and competitiveness.

Apart from that, broader and more targeted training and education programs are also needed to increase human capacity in the agricultural sector. The education and training theory put forward by [Schultz](#) highlights the importance of investment in human resources, including education and training, in achieving sustainable economic development ([Schultz, 1961](#)). By improving the skills and knowledge of farmers and agricultural business actors, they can be more effective in managing their businesses and facing existing challenges.

Then, partnerships between the public and private sectors in providing services and support for farmers and agricultural businesses can also increase access to resources and technology. The public-private partnership

theory proposed by Porter and Kramer highlights the importance of strategic partnerships in creating shared value and improving social and environmental conditions (Porter & Kramer, 2011). Through this partnership, various services and support needed to develop the agricultural sector can be more easily accessed by the community.

By implementing these solutions, it is hoped that the obstacles and constraints related to the Means Factor in the social community approach strategy for food security can be overcome, so that Indonesia can be better prepared to face the food challenge towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

## Closing

### Conclusions

Based on research regarding the social community approach strategy for food security as part of the Economic Defense Entrepreneur in the context of welcoming a Golden Indonesia 2045, it can be concluded that this approach has better potential compared to food security programs that have been implemented so far in Indonesia which often fail. .

The community social approach strategy places a focus on active community involvement in overcoming food security problems, involving local knowledge, active participation and collaboration between stakeholders. This is in line with development theories which emphasize the importance of community participation in designing and implementing sustainable development programs.

Compared to top-down approaches which are often less responsive to local needs and contexts, social community approach strategies can be more effective in overcoming barriers related to food security, such as access to technology, infrastructure, capital and human capacity.

Apart from that, this strategy can also create synergy between various parties, including government, research institutions, the private sector and civil society, in creating innovative solutions that are sustainable and adaptive to social, economic and environmental changes.

However, it needs to be acknowledged that implementing this strategy also has its own challenges and obstacles, such as coordination between stakeholders, limited resources, and building human capacity. Therefore, strong commitment is needed from all parties as well as synergy between various related programs and policies to achieve success in facing the challenge of food security towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

## Recomendations

Research recommendations related to social community approach strategies for food security as part of Economic Defense Entrepreneurs in the context of welcoming a Golden Indonesia 2045 can include several important aspects:

**Comprehensive Study of Community Participation:** Further in-depth studies are needed on how to effectively increase community participation in food security programs. This includes identifying factors that influence the level of community participation, strategies to encourage active involvement, and methods for evaluating participation in achieving food security goals.

**Social and Economic Impact Analysis:** It is important to carry out a comprehensive impact analysis of the community's social approach strategy towards food security. This includes evaluating its positive effects on community welfare, improving the local economy, and reducing social inequality. This analysis can become the basis for more effective policies and programs in the future.

**Case Studies and Best Practices:** Conducting case studies

on the implementation of community social approach strategies in various regions of Indonesia can provide valuable insight into the success factors and challenges faced. Compiling best practices and lessons learned from real experience can become a guide for developing better strategies in the future.

**Development of an Integrative Model:** It is necessary to develop an integrative model that combines strategic aspects of a community social approach with existing food security programs. This model must be able to consider the complexity and diversity of local contexts in various regions of Indonesia to achieve optimal results.

**Multistakeholder Collaboration:** It is important to strengthen collaboration between various stakeholders, including government, research institutions, the private sector, and civil society. Encouraging constructive dialogue, sharing knowledge and resources, and building strong partnerships can be key to the success of strategies for community social approaches to food security.

By conducting research and implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that the social community approach strategy can be a better solution in facing food security challenges and supporting the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045.

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