

## THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON THE FOOD SECURITY OF MEMBERS OF THE “MELATI PUTIH” SUSTAINABLE FOOD HOUSE (KRPL) AREA IN BANDUNGREJOSARI, SUKUN DISTRICT, MALANG CITY

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### ABSTRACT

Social capital can affect realizing food security, especially if the household joins an organization or group. One example is KRPL "Melati Putih". The KRPL has the potential that members like and want to learn to grow crops, 85% of members have used their yard and family relations are still well maintained. But, at this time the morale of the members fluctuated because the average member worked. This study aims to identify elements of social capital, identify food security, and analyze the effect of elements of social capital on the food security of KRPL members. The method used is descriptive quantitative with descriptive analysis and PLS-SEM. The results show that social capital in terms of the trust, KRPL members trust the management, Field Agricultural Extension, and other members. In terms of social norms, members obey the activities of regular meetings or meetings, maintenance activities of the Village Nursery, and the use of the yard. In terms of social networks, members help each other, Village Seedlings crops help members meet their food needs, and Field Agricultural Extension can facilitate, provide new information, and provide solutions. Food security of members is good because there is sufficient food supply, easy access to food, and adequate food consumption. Social capital affects the food security of KRPL members. The most dominant element of social capital influencing is trust.

**Keywords:** *food security, KRPL members, social capital*

### BACKGROUND

Food is a basic need that is very important for humans. Fulfillment of food needs based on Government Regulation (PP) Number 68 of 2002 dated December 30, 2002, states that food security is a condition of fulfilling food for households as reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity, quality, safe, equitable and affordable. According to Food Security Agency (2019), Malang City in food security was ranked 29th with a score of 82.36% of 98 cities in Indonesia. However, agricultural land in Malang City is decreasing, namely, in 2019 only 5.6% of the total area of 14,530 hectares remained (JawaPos.com, 2020). This is due to the conversion of land into residential and industrial areas. This will result in a small amount of agricultural production so it will have an impact on meeting the lack of food needs.

Food security can be achieved through three aspects: availability, accessibility, and food consumption (Food Security Agency, 2019). The achievement of food security cannot be separated from the influence of social capital. Wahyuni, E and Enderwati, S (2015) stated that social capital in the form of trust, social norms, and social networks influence household food security status. Social capital in the form of trust can be used to help each other between households, in this case, related to food stability. Strong social networks can be used to make it easier for households to access food. Social norms that are well adhered to can help households to get food when experiencing difficulties

and food consumption will be better. The existence of good use of social capital can help in realizing food security, especially if the household joins an organization or group.

One example of its application can be seen in an organization or group from the government, namely the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL). The Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) is an activity carried out by community groups who jointly cultivate the yard as a sustainable food source to meet nutritional needs (Food Security Agency, 2014). Malang city has several KRPLs, one of which is KRPL "Melati Putih". Most of the people there like and want to learn to grow crops even though they do not have expertise in agriculture and do not work in agriculture. This can be seen in 85% of the members who are members of the KRPL who have used their home gardens to plant various kinds of organic vegetables. In addition, family relations are still well maintained.

However, currently, there are problems in KRPL, namely the ups and downs of KRPL members' morale compared to before because the average member works. Morale is a condition that must exist if the activity or work process wants to run smoothly (Arianto, 2012). With high morale, organizational goals can be achieved as expected or vice versa. This problem must be addressed immediately because it can hamper the sustainability of KRPL, especially in realizing food security, especially in the household sphere.

Based on the described background, it is important to conduct research considering that efforts to achieve food security for KRPL members cannot be separated from the influence of social capital in the form of trust, norms, and social networks owned by KRPL members. In addition, KRPL "Melati Putih" can be used as a reference for other KRPLs to achieve food security. This research has the following objectives: 1) identify the elements of social capital; 2) identify food security, and 3) analyze the effect of elements of social capital on the food security of KRPL members.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative. This research was conducted from February to March 2020 at KRPL "Melati Putih" located in Bandungrejosari Village, Sukun District, Malang City. Determination of the research location using purposive (deliberately) because even though the Bandungrejosari Village is not an agricultural area and a small part of the community works in agriculture, but the whole community likes farming, KRPL was once included in the category of food security and nutrition in the 2019 National Healthy City Competition. (Department of Agriculture and Food Security, City of Malang, 2019), and the research location is an urban area but the social relations of the community are classified as good.

Determination of the sample in this study uses Non-Probability Sampling in the form of a saturated sampling technique (census), which makes a population of 30 members as a sample. Data collection uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through questionnaires and interviews and secondary data was obtained from management and members of the KRPL WhatsApp group, and the results of previous studies related to this study and other sources.

The data analysis method uses four methods, namely income analysis, expenditure analysis, descriptive analysis, and PLS-SEM analysis. The following is a description of the analysis method in this study:

### Income Analysis

The income level is divided into three, namely low, medium and high. The following is a calculation of the level of household income of members KRPL:

1. Calculate the total income of all family members consisting of husband, wife, and children.
2. Determine the average value of income from member households KRPL with the following calculations:  $\text{maximum income} - \text{minimum income} / 3$
3. Classify income levels based on low, medium, and high income as follows:
  - a. Low income:  $\text{minimum household income} + \text{average household income}$ .
  - b. Medium income:  $\text{low-level household income} + \text{average household income}$ .
  - c. High income:  $\text{moderate household income} + \text{average household income}$ .

### Expense Analysis

KRPL member household expenditure is based on food expenditure and non-food expenditure. The following is the calculation of the level of expenditure:

1. Summing up food expenditure and non-food expenditure to find out the total expenditure.
2. Calculate the average of food expenditure, non-food expenditure, and total expenditure.

### Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis in this study is presented which aims to describe the elements of social capital and food security of KRPL members. Assessment in this study using a Likert scale of 1-5. Based on the Likert scale, the criteria for the average value of respondents' answers are known by using the formula (Marzolina, & Fitri, 2013):  $\text{Scale range} = (\text{total scale} - 1) / \text{total scale}$ . In this research, the result is 0.8.

Based on the results of processing the scale range above, an interval table is obtained to be a reference, which is as follows:

1. 1.00 - 1.79 : Very Not Good
2. 1.80 - 2.59 : Not good
3. 2.60 - 3.39 : Fairly Good/Neutral
4. 3.40 - 4.19 : Good
5. 4.20 - 5.00 : Very Good

### PLS-SEM Analysis

PLS-SEM analysis helps researchers to predict the effect of variables X and Y and explains the theoretical relationship between the two variables. The following are the stages in PLS-SEM:

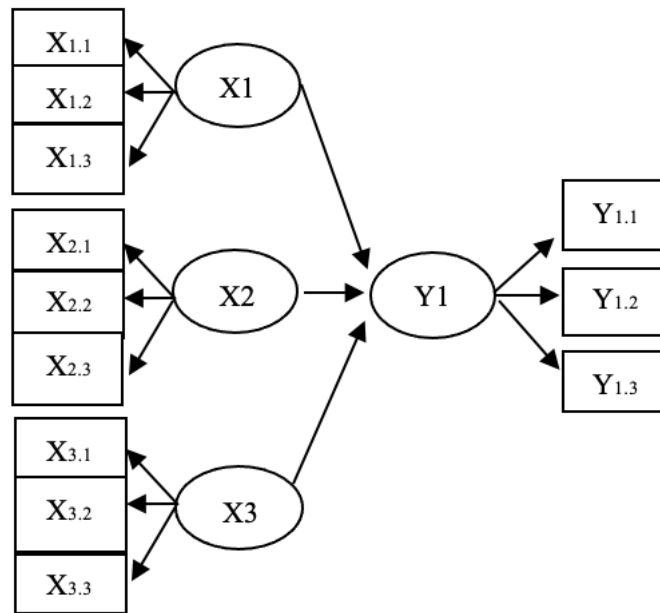
1. Identifying variables
  - a. Latent variable. Latent variables consist of exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables. Exogenous latent variables in the form of trust (X1), social norms (X2), and social networks (X3). Meanwhile, the endogenous latent variable is food security (Y).
  - b. Manifest variable. The manifest variable of the trust variable consists of trust in KRPL management, trust in Field Agricultural Extension Officers, and also trust in other members. The manifest variables of social norms are compliance with meeting activities or routine meetings, member compliance with village nursery maintenance activities, and also the use of yards. The manifest variables of the social network are mutual assistance, utilization of crops,

and the role of Field Agricultural Extension. While the manifest variables or indicators of food security consist of food availability, community accessibility to food, and food consumption.

2. Designing models

- a. Structural Model. The structural model describes the causal relationship between exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables.
- b. Measurement model (outer model). The measurement model is used to describe the relationship between variables and their latent variables.

3. Compile a path diagram (path diagram). Path diagrams are prepared against the structural model by connecting the exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables. The following is a path diagram used in this study.



**Figure 1.** Path Diagram (Abdillah, 2015)

4. Convert path diagrams to the system of equations

- a. Structural model equation (inner model)

$$\mu = \gamma_1 \xi_1 + \gamma_2 \xi_2 + \gamma_3 \xi_3 + \delta$$

Information:

- $\mu$  : Endogenous variables (food security)
- $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  : Exogenous variables (beliefs, social norms, social networks)
- $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  : Coefficient (effect of trust, social norms and social networks on food security)
- $\delta$  : Standard error

- b. Measurement model equation (outer model)

**Table 1.** Measurement Model Equation (Outer Model)

Variable	Construct	Outer Model
Exogenous Variable	Trust ( $\xi_1$ )	$X_{1.1} = \lambda_{X1.1} \cdot \xi_1 + \delta_{1.1}$
		$X_{1.2} = \lambda_{X2.1} \cdot \xi_1 + \delta_{1.2}$
		$X_{1.3} = \lambda_{X3.1} \cdot \xi_1 + \delta_{1.3}$
	Social norms ( $\xi_2$ )	$X_{2.1} = \lambda_{X2.1} \cdot \xi_2 + \delta_{2.1}$
		$X_{2.2} = \lambda_{X2.2} \cdot \xi_2 + \delta_{2.2}$
		$X_{2.3} = \lambda_{X2.3} \cdot \xi_2 + \delta_{2.3}$
	Social network ( $\xi_3$ )	$X_{3.1} = \lambda_{X3.1} \cdot \xi_3 + \delta_{3.1}$
		$X_{3.2} = \lambda_{X3.2} \cdot \xi_3 + \delta_{3.2}$
		$X_{3.3} = \lambda_{X3.3} \cdot \xi_3 + \delta_{3.3}$

Variable	Construct	Outer Model
Endogenous Variable	Food security ( $\mu$ )	$Y_1 = \lambda y_1 \cdot \mu + \varepsilon_1$ $Y_2 = \lambda y_2 \cdot \mu + \varepsilon_2$ $Y_3 = \lambda y_3 \cdot \mu + \varepsilon_3$

Source: Abdillah (2015)

**Information:**

- $X_{1.1}, X_{1.2}, X_{1.3}$  : Trust manifest variables
- $X_{2.1}, X_{2.2}, X_{2.3}$  : Social norm manifest variable
- $X_{3.1}, X_{3.2}, X_{3.3}$  : Social network manifest variables
- $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  : Pagan resilience manifest variable
- $\lambda_{x1.1}, \lambda_{x1.2}, \lambda_{x1.3}$  : Coefficient of confidence indicator
- $\lambda_{x2.1}, \lambda_{x2.2}, \lambda_{x2.3}$  : Efficient indicators of social norms
- $\lambda_{x3.1}, \lambda_{x3.2}, \lambda_{x3.3}$  : Efficient indicators of social norms
- $\lambda_{y1}, \lambda_{y2}, \lambda_{y3}$  : Coefficient of food security indicators
- $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  : Exogenous latent variables (trust, social norms, and social networks)
- $\mu$  : Endogenous latent variable (food security)
- $\delta, \varepsilon$  : Standard error

5. Parameter estimation. Parameter estimation is carried out from the conversion of path diagrams to a system of equations. Outer loading from path estimation shows the relationship between latent variables and manifest variables or indicators.
6. The goodness of Fit (GoF) Evaluation
  - a. Measurement model (outer model). Evaluation of the measurement model consists of: construct validity and reliability. The validity test consists of convergent validity and discriminant validity. The convergent validity test is assessed based on the loading factor must be  $> 0.7$  and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) must be  $> 0.5$ . The discriminant validity test is assessed based on the cross-loading value that must be  $> 0.7$  and the comparison between the AVE roots and the correlation between constructs, where the AVE root value must be greater than the correlation between constructs. While the reliability test is assessed based on Cronbach's alpha must be  $> 0.6$  and composite reliability must be  $> 0.7$ .
  - b. Structural model (inner model). The structural model (inner model) is evaluated with R-square ( $R^2$ ), effect size  $f^2$ , collinearity statistic (VIF), and the path coefficient value or t-value for each path. The value of R-square ( $R^2$ ) consists of strong 0.7; moderate 0.45; and weak criteria 0.25. The collinearity statistic (VIF) must be  $< 5$ . The effect size value is small 0.02; medium 0.15; strong 0.35. Meanwhile, the path coefficient value or t-value for each path is  $> 1.64$ .

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Characteristics of Respondents**

Based on the results of the study, the majority of KRPL members 40-50 years old, and the level of education that has been taken is SMA/Equivalent. The majority of members have family members of 3 to 5 people. The majority of KRPL members work all of them and the most common type of work for members is housewives. The income level of KRPL members is included in the low category of income, which is Rp. 800,000-Rp. 4,033,333. The majority of members allocate income to non-food expenditures compared to food expenditures. This is because KRPL members can take

advantage of the harvest from their yard to meet the food needs of family KRPL members, especially vegetables.

The land area of the house yard that is mostly owned by KRPL members is 1-5 m<sup>2</sup>. The most common type of vegetable grown by members in their yards is chili because chili is easy to grow, care for, fast to harvest, and chili is often used for cooking. The most widely planted vegetables are 1-5 polybags (chili), 5-10 polybags (mustard), and more than 10 polybags (green spinach). The most harvested vegetables with yields of less than 1 kg (chili and kale), 1-5 kg (chili and mustard greens), and more than 5 kg (kangkung).

Meanwhile, based on vegetable production data in KRPL, shows that vegetables harvested from the KRPL's Village Nursery during the last month were mustard greens, broccoli, chilies, eggplant, cabbage, tomatoes, and kale. These vegetables can be harvested approximately 6 to 7 times. The presence of vegetables from the Village Nursery can reduce expenses or save money for KRPL members by approximately Rp. 1000-Rp. 2000 per vegetable purchased.

**PLS-SEM Model Evaluation**

1. Validity test. The validity test consists of a convergent validity test and a discriminant validity test. The following are the results of the validity test.

**Table 2.** Convergent Validity

Variable	Loading Factor	AVE	Information
KP1	0.981	0.940	fulfilled
KP2	0.949		fulfilled
KP3	0.979		fulfilled

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 2 shows that all indicators of the KP (food security) variable are valid because the loading factor value is > 0.7 and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value is >0.5.

**Table 3.** Discriminant Validity

	KEEP	NS	JS	KP
KEP1	<b>0.967</b>	0.817	0.570	0.793
KEP2	<b>0.945</b>	0.821	0.625	0.817
KEP3	<b>0.972</b>	0.802	0.568	0.814
NS1	0.836	<b>0.981</b>	0.644	0.836
NS2	0.822	<b>0.969</b>	0.679	0.876
NS3	0.668	<b>0.893</b>	0.570	0.675
JS1	0.492	0.583	<b>0.918</b>	0.597
JS2	0.602	0.648	<b>0.953</b>	0.597
JS3	0.620	0.649	<b>0.951</b>	0.732
KP1	0.884	0.882	0.695	<b>0.981</b>
KP2	0.705	0.702	0.694	<b>0.949</b>
KP3	0.842	0.862	0.727	<b>0.979</b>

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 3 shows that the indicators of all variables are valid because the value of cross-loading is greater in the construct itself than in other constructs and the value of cross loading >0.7.

**Table 4.** AVE Root with Variable Correlation between Constructs

	<b>KEEP</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>JS</b>	<b>KP</b>
<b>KEEP</b>	<b>1,000</b>	0.846	0.612	0.841
<b>NS</b>	0.846	<b>1,000</b>	0.688	0.846
<b>JS</b>	0.612	0.668	<b>1,000</b>	0.727
<b>KP</b>	0.841	0.846	0.727	<b>1,000</b>

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Table 4 shows that all variables are valid because the AVE root value in each construct is greater than the correlation value between constructs and other constructs.

2. Reliability Test

**Table 5.** Composite Reliability Value and Cronbach's Alpha

<b>Latent Variable</b>	<b>Composite Reliability</b>	<b>Cronbach's alpha</b>
KEEP (X1)	0.959	0.959
NS (X2)	0.973	0.944
JS (X3)	0.979	0.935
KP (Y1)	0.964	0.968

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 5 shows that all variables in this study are reliable because of the value of composite reliability > 0.7 and Cronbach's alpha > 0.6. The structural model is evaluated by R<sup>2</sup>, effect size f<sup>2</sup>, collinearity statistic (VIF), and path coefficient or t-value of each path. The following is an evaluation with a structural model.

**Table 6.** R-Square Value, f-Square Value, and Collinearity Statistical Value (VIF)

	<b>KEEP (X1)</b>	<b>NS (X2)</b>	<b>JS (X3)</b>	<b>KP (Y1)</b>
R-Square				0.807
Effect Size f <sup>2</sup>	0.229	0.147	0.190	
Collinearity Statistics	3,572	4.035	1,831	

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 6 shows that 1) the R-Square value, shows variables of food security can be explained by variables of trust, social norms, and social networks by 80.7%, and the remaining 19.3% is explained by other variables outside the model; 2) Effect Size f<sup>2</sup>, show the effect of trust and social network variables on the food security variable is medium and the influence of the social norm variable on the food security variable is small; and 3) Collinearity Statistics (VIF), which shows that trust, social norms and social networks do not have collinearity because < 5. In addition, the structural model (inner model) is also seen based on the value of T-statistics. The following is the t-statistic value.

**Table 7.** T-statistic Value

	<b>T-Statistic (IO/STDEVI)</b>
KEP (X1)->KP (Y1)	2,962
NS (X2)->KP (Y1)	1,757
JS (X3)->KP (Y1)	1,660

Source: Primary Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 7 shows that the variables of trust, social norms, and networks have a significant effect on food security (Y1). This is because the T-statistic > 1.64.

## **Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

### ***Trust***

Based on the results of the study, it is shown that the indicator with the largest mean value is trust in other members of 3.6 (good category). This shows that most members believe that activities in KRPL or members need assistance to meet food needs, other members will help each other, believe in new information or opinions conveyed by other members by asking more clearly, and will believe if they feel it is by the opinion of members the. The information or income is discussed to obtain a mutual agreement.

While the smallest mean value is an indicator of trust in the management and trust in Field Agricultural Extension with the same value, namely 3.5 (good category). Most of the members believe that the procurement of KRPL needs was not misused by the management, the money has been managed properly and openly because there are discussions at regular meetings and the management has carried out a good performance. In addition, most members believe that Field Agricultural Extension can facilitate members well starting from the application of assistance to the realization of assistance from the Government or if KRPL has a need in the relevant Office and can provide solutions to problems or obstacles in KRPL.

Members' trust can be maintained by the existence of information disclosure between members to the management, members to Field Agricultural Extension, and trust to other members. Disclosure of information from sharing information, consulting each other when there are problems or obstacles, accommodating members' aspirations, and responding to member questions or complaints quickly. According to Halimatusha'diah (2013), building good trust between one another is by effective coordination among fellow members, and being open to each other in expressing ideas, problems, solutions, and important information.

### ***Social Norms***

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the indicator with the largest mean value was compliance with the maintenance activities of the Village Nursery of 3.7 (good category). This shows that most members try to take their time to carry out pickets and work together in cooperation. Whereas the indicator with the smallest mean value is compliance with meeting activities or routine meetings and utilization of the yard of 3.6 (good category). This shows that most members try to take their time to attend regular meetings or meetings on their consciousness and members try to apply social norms that exist in the community related to the use of the yard, namely if some members or residents need seeds, seeds or vegetables then members will provide for free.



KRPL members comply with social norms due to the existence of social control in KRPL. This social control can be seen if members do not participate in activities in KRPL then members feel uncomfortable or embarrassed. According to Bagus & Putra (2011), social control creates a necessity for every member of society to behave by social norms that exist in society. If they are not obeyed, they will get sanctions, one of which is psychological sanctions, namely psychological burdens.

### *Social Network*

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the indicator with the largest mean value was mutual assistance and the utilization of crop yields was 3.7 (good category). This shows that most members help each other if anyone needs money or vegetables and members find it easy to get help. Most members can take advantage of harvests from both their home gardens and from the Village Nursery Gardens, where members get free vegetables if there are leftovers from sales or only need vegetables as needed, and sometimes garden crops will be distributed free of charge to all members, but not regularly. Members can take seeds from the Village Nursery to be planted in their yard so that the harvest can be used for consumption. While the indicator with the smallest mean value is the role of Field Agricultural Extension of 3.6 (good category). This is shown by the majority of members agreeing that Field Agricultural Extension can facilitate members, and provide new information and solutions if there are problems in KRPL.

KRPL members in maintaining social networks to run well by conducting quite intense interactions between members and even though it is a city area, the community still maintains good family relations. So, when there are members of the surrounding community who need help, they will be happy to help. According to Rachmawati (2011), the interactions that exist between individuals in a group who have different statuses and roles are generally positive primary which leads to cooperation. This interaction becomes the basic capital in building a network that can support the success of a group.

### *Food Security of KRPL Members*

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the indicator with the largest mean value, namely accessibility to food, was 3.8 (good category). This is shown by the fact that most members do not go out of the village to get vegetables because members can take advantage of the harvest from their home gardens. Members help each other if a member needs money. Members get many benefits while joining KRPL, one of which is easy access to food because members can buy crops from the Village Seedling Gardens in the form of organic vegetables at lower prices than in stalls. This helps reduce expenses because there is a price difference between vegetables in the stalls and vegetables in the Village Nursery of approximately Rp.1,000-Rp.2000. KRPL members can also get free vegetables from the Village Nursery Gardens, this is a form of reward for members to be more active and stay united. According to Yulyanti & Prasodjo (2011), food access is guaranteed if households have sufficient resources to get the right food for nutritious consumption.

Meanwhile, the indicator with the smallest mean value is food availability and food consumption of 3.7 (good category). This is shown by the fact that most members use vegetables in their yards for daily supplies, so they rarely buy vegetables. The supply of vegetables from the yard of the house and the Village Nursery Gardens was deemed sufficient by the members to meet their food needs. Based on harvest data from KRPL, it shows that on average harvests are carried out approximately 6-7 times a month, and on average once harvest can produce at least 0.5 kg and at most

can reach approximately 5 kg depending on the type of vegetables. According to Saputri, Lestari, & Susilo (2016), food availability is one of the sub-systems of food security which means that enough food is available to meet food needs, both in quantity and quality from time to time.

Judging the harvest yields at KRPL shows that the consumption of members can be fulfilled. This is indicated by the fact that most of the members are never hungry and eat three times a day. The vegetables consumed are guaranteed healthy and nutritious because the vegetables consumed are organic. According to Suryana (2014), household food consumption includes adequacy of consumption in terms of quantity, variety, quality of nutrition or nutrition, and safety.

### **The Effect of Social Capital on Food Security of KRPL Members**

#### ***The Effect of Trust on the Food Security of KRPL Members***

Based on the results of the data analysis, shows that the confidence variable has a t-statistic value of 2.962 and a P-Value of 0.002. This shows that trust has a positive and significant effect on food security. This influence can be seen in members helping each other, especially in meeting food needs. Having confidence in new information or opinions from other members can be useful for members, for example how to deal with pests and diseases in plants. This information can be used by members when the plants in their yard are affected by pests and diseases.

The trust of KRPL members in the procurement of KRPL needs and financial management will be very important to note because the money is used for KRPL purposes such as seeds, seeds, or other things. The existence of seeds or seedlings helps members to meet food needs from their harvests. Vegetable crops from the Village Nursery make it easier for the surrounding community to access, especially members you don't have to go all the way to the market or shop, and members can also get free organic vegetables which can guarantee nutrition and health. The good performance of the management makes it easier for members to realize food security for members. Members believe that Field Agricultural Extension can facilitate, and provide information and solutions that will be beneficial for members, especially in the use of home yards. This is in line with the statement of Humaira (2011) which states that trust grows in society through established social relationships. This relationship will form a trust without any suspicion needed to assist in meeting food needs and make it easier for households to access food.

#### ***The Influence of Social Norms on Food Security of KRPL Members***

Based on the results of the data analysis, shows that the t-statistic value on the social norm variable is 1.757 and the P-Value is 0.040. This shows that social norms have a positive and significant impact on food security. This influence can be seen in the compliance of members with regular meetings or meetings as well as the maintenance activities of the Village Nursery which can make it easier for the surrounding community, especially members, to access food for supply or consumption. The implementation of existing social norms in the community such as helping each other when someone needs free seeds, seeds, or vegetables can help fulfill food needs. This is to the statement of Wahyuni & Endarwati (2015), that the norms that exist in society, namely unwritten rules when someone is in need will help each other in meeting household food needs. If a household does not have food resources, other households will voluntarily help to fulfill these food resources.

### ***The Effect of Social Networks on the Food Security of KRPL Members***

Based on the results of the data analysis shows that the t-statistic value of the social network variable is 1.660 and the P-Value is 0.049. This influence can be seen in the ease of getting assistance from other members to help members access food needs so that members do not go hungry. The existence of the Village Nursery Garden makes it easier for members to get vegetables at a cheaper price, members sometimes get free vegetables and can take seeds, so that the harvest can be used for consumption. Organic vegetables from the yard or the Village Nursery help in the fulfillment of nutritious and healthy vegetables. In addition, information, facilities, and solutions from Field Agricultural Extension can assist members in realizing food security.

So it can be concluded that the network affects the food security of KRPL members. This is in line with the statement (Suandi, 2012), that the role of social capital in the household can be seen from the participation of households in the organization. This participation supports the condition of household food security and helps overcome problems faced by households. The more social relationships there are, the more new networks there will be to help fulfill food needs, and the easier access will be to meet food needs.

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Social capital in terms of trust shows that members trust the management; Field Agricultural Extension; and also other members. Trust can be maintained because of information disclosure. In terms of social norms, members comply with routine meeting activities; maintenance activities for the Village Nursery; and use of the yard. Members obey social norms because there is social control. From a social network perspective, members help each other; crop yields help meet food needs, and Field Agricultural Extension can facilitate; provide new information, and solutions. Members maintain social networks with fairly intense interactions and maintain good family relations.

Food security members of the aspect of availability are sufficient because vegetables are always available in the yard and the Village Nursery. In terms of accessibility, it is easy to access because vegetables are always available in sufficient stock from the yard and the Village Seedling Garden. In terms of consumption, it is sufficient because members are not hungry, eat three times a day and vegetables are healthy and nutritious. Social capital affects the food security of KRPL members. The most dominant element of social capital influencing is trust.

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