

PROPOSAL

**SOCIAL CHANGES, FOOD AND NUTRITION SYSTEMS, AND DIETARY
DIVERSITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN WEST JAVA:
A STUDY IN KASEPUHAN CIPTAGELAR AND SINAR RESMI**

Principal Investigator:

Rita Patriasih, SPd, MSi

**Department of Home Economics Education
Faculty of Technology and Vocational Education
Indonesia Education University
Jl Setiabudhi No.207
Bandung – West Java – INDONESIA
Phone: 62-22-2013163 ex 3408
Facs: 62-22-2011576
Email: harpabiru@yahoo.com**

November 2014

DESCRIPTION

Title : Social Changes, Food and Nutrition Systems, and Dietary Diversity of Indigenous People in West Java: A Study in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi

Principal Investigator : Rita Patriasih, SPd, MSi

Research Team : Dra. Winati Wigna, MDS
Dr. Isma Widiaty, SPd, MPd
Dr. Ir. Hadi Riyadi, MS
Prof. Dr. Ir. Ali Khomsan, MS
Prof. Dr. Ir. Faisal Anwar, MS

Data Analyst : Rian Diana, SP, MSi

Research Assistant : Catur Dwi A, SP

Bank account number : 132-00-0468872-8 (Rita Patriasih)

Bank Address : Mandiri Bank, KCP Bandung Setiabudi, Bandung, Indonesia

Swift code bank : BEIIDJA

Office Address : Department of Home Economics
Faculty of Technology and Vocational Education
Indonesia Education University
Jl. Setiabudhi, Bandung, West Java

Telephone : 62-22-2013163 ex 3408

Fax : 62-22-2011576

Email : harpabiru@yahoo.com
ritapatriasih@upi.edu

Total budget :

Bogor, November 2014

Principal Investigator,

Head of Department/Dean

Rita Patriasih, SPd, MSi

LIST OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	6
OBJECTIVES	11
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	12
METHOD	17
Design, Location and Time	17
Sampling	19
Data Collection Technique	20
DATA ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT	28
Data Quality Control.....	28
Data Management & Analysis.....	28
RESEARCH AREA	29
RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH.....	30
DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE RESEARCH	31
RESEARCH SCHEDULE	32
PROPOSED BUDGET	33
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET	35
BIBLIOGRAPHY	37
CURRICULUM VITAE	40

SUMMARY

The people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi in Regency of Sukabumi, Jawa Barat own a socio-cultural system and an ecological system which are specific. Both of the indigenous communities come from the same ancestor, and then occupy different residential areas, where the people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar at present live in a more remote area whose transportation access is limited. The socio-cultural and ecological systems which differentiate these two indigenous peoples result in a food and nutrition security which is also specific and interesting to be investigated. This study will focus on the importance of an attention directed to the social changes, food and nutrition systems, and dietary diversity of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out socio-cultural changes in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
2. To compare food security and sovereignty in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
3. To compare coping mechanism of food provision in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
4. To compare quality and dietary patterns in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
5. To compare nutrition intake and nutritional status of children under five in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi

This study will employ two approaches, that is a quantitative approach (survey) and qualitative one (anthropological approach), so this study is explorative, descriptive, and comparative in the cases of food security, food sovereignty, food consumption, and nutritional status.

The population of this study is the households of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi. From the population will be proportionally drawn the households which have children under five, with a total sample of 200 households.

Social changes are changes over time of behavioral patterns, social values, social relations, social institutions, and social structures. It is said to have changed if it covers three basic comprehensions, namely: (1) there is difference, (2) happens at different times (differs across time), and (3) among the state of different social system. To get a true picture of social change, then we need to look at those three indicators of change either from researcher's viewpoint (objective) or community's viewpoint (subjective).

Objective indicators which are used are: (1) quantitative measure, (2) quantitative time, and (3) standard measure for the changes. Meanwhile, subjective indicators which are used are in the form of measures according to the community suspected of experiencing the changes, namely: (1) community awareness of the changes, and (2) qualitative time.

To see how much social change occurs in society, this study also observes: (1) scope of change: in what case the change has occurred? (2) the process of change: whether the change has stopped or is increasing? (3) the impact of change: associative (unify the

community) or dissociative (separate the community), and whether the community feel the change as an advantage or a disadvantage for them, (4) the speed of change: observed from how fast or slow the change affects people's lives.

Data on the food security will be collected by emphasizing on four components of food security, namely 1) availability, 2) accessibility, 3) stability, and 4) quality. Data on the physical food availability at the households will be observed from the production, food barter, food collection/obtaining from nature, buying, and a gift. The food accessibility will be investigated by income, food expenditure, nutritional knowledge, food taboo, and food preference. The stability will be obtained from changes in household food availability (leuit) for the last one year, the use of community food reserves (community rice barn) for the last one year, agricultural calendar, and questions related to food stability. Diet quality will be investigated by Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), households' food frequency, and nutrient intake which will be collected through one day 24-hour food recall method among the vulnerable group (children under five).

Nutritional status is one of the outcomes of food security. Anthropometric measurements (body weight and height measurements) will be done to measure nutritional status (weight for age-WAZ, height for age-HAZ, and weight for height-WHZ) of children. Questions will also be asked regarding the infectious diseases suffered by children under five as well as their sanitation and hygiene.

The qualitative primary data include: (1) data on the socio-cultural changes among the indigenous people and their impacts to the food security and food sovereignty, (2) data on the cultural aspects, including food taboo, food preferences, ceremonial food, and agricultural cultures, (3) data on the food supply, including production, barter, collection, buying, and gift of foods, (4) data on the food sovereignty, and (5) data on the coping mechanism.

The qualitative data above will be collected by an anthropological approach. The anthropological approach will be carried out by undertaking either observation or participation and case studies in some selected households in both research areas.

Data analyses include: (1) estimation of elementary statistics (mean, standard deviation, maximum score, and minimum score) for the whole quantitative variables; (2) Estimation of proportion for all variables which are categorical or categorized, (3) difference test analysis will be used to compare variables. The data analyses will be done by using SPSS.

INTRODUCTION

Every community must experience changes during its life even though the changes are very slow and very small. There is no community which stands still at a certain point in its development all the time. There are many factors which affect why social changes can occur. Sajogyo (1985) in Yulianto (2010) states there are several factors which trigger social changes to happen, among others are the intensity of a contact or relationship with other cultures, modern education levels, open attitudes from the community, and an intention of the community to develop and move forward. Further, Sajogyo also explains that social changes may take place due to the community itself (internal causes) and due to the factors outside the community (external causes).

According to Farley (1990) in Sztompka (1993), social change is defined as the change over time of behavior patterns, social relations, institutions and social structures. In a broader sense, social changes in the community can be the changes in social values, social norms, behavior patterns, organizations, structure of social institutions, the layers of community, power and authority, social interactions and so forth (Soekanto 1990).

It needs to be noted that changes in a community does not always mean a progress but it can also mean a setback of the community in question, concerning with certain life domains. Commercialization in agricultural sectors is unable to raise small-scaled farmers, only rich farmers are able to compete in open markets and make it as an added value to increase their income. The small-scaled farmers' life does not change, even their life becomes marginalized from time to time. Penny (1990) noticed what happened in Village Sriharjo in Java was an example of how agricultural commercialization in Java finally only made a small proportion of the small-scaled farmers prosperous and made more farmers poor.

Food is not just something to eat; it is an integral part of the culture of a community, region, or nation. Food is a relative concept. On a global level, humans eat everything that is not immediate toxic. However, when we take a close look at various distinct cultures, the situation is entirely different. What is considered edible in one culture may not be the case in another culture. Food often provides elements for the cultural identity of a group of people, community, or a nation. From this perspective, people can be rather emotional towards their national food. Rejecting the food from a community or a country is not only felt as an offence, but is also seen as the rejection of an entire culture (den Hartog *et al.* 2006).

Study by Khomsan *et al.* (2009) showed that tradition and social institutions stand together in Baduy's community, and this has been one of the strengths of Baduy community

in securing their food availability for their daily consumption. There are several social institutions in Baduy, which maintain food supply for Baduy's community. Food supply in Baduy community is maintained since each household possesses a *leuit* (a rice barn). Besides storing the rice in the rice barn to maintain their food supply, Baduy people also have the habit of visiting their relatives or sending foods to them or to their neighbors. Foods sent by the neighbors include rice and its side dishes, and relatives are given the priority to receive the foods. The types and amount of foods depend on the economic level of each household. This activity is known as *nganjang*, meaning visiting friends or relatives by bringing some foods, and this has been a habit from generation to generation. They also frequently taste their neighbors' cuisine.

According to Suhardjo (1989) each community possesses its own culture—custom and tradition which shape the mindset and emotion of the community. Culture teaches ones how to do and try in order to fulfill their basic biological needs. Culture also determines what can be accepted, such as food, at what condition, when people can or cannot eat, what foods are taboo, etc. Whereas, tradition connected with food habits is a manifestation of the behaviour based on the culture of each tribe or area (Depdikbud RI 1997).

According to Nguyen *et al.* (2013) individuals' food consumption pattern may reflect ones' nutrition adequacy. A dietary diversity is ones' effort to meet their nutrition intake, including energy, protein, vitamin, mineral, etc. Basically the more diverse ones food consumption is, the greater their chance is to fulfill their nutrition need. There are many factors which affect the dietary pattern, among others are sociocultural factors, demography, and lifestyle. Interaction among the various factors will then shape the community's food habit. In regard to this matter, evaluation toward the community's dietary pattern can become one of the efforts to describe the food and nutrition condition of the community (Park *et al.* 2005). Leyna *et al.* (2010) add that a dietary pattern of a community is significantly correlated with the condition of the community's food security or food insecurity. If the condition of the food security is good, the dietary pattern will also tend to be foods of better quality .

Food security—access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life—is one of several conditions necessary for a population to be healthy and well nourished (Jensen *et al.* 2013). Food security has a very crucial role in building the nation since food fulfillment is a basic human need. With adequate food fulfillment for each individual, it can be guaranteed that this will result in human resources of good quality. In Indonesia the concept of food security is realized in *Undang-undang nomor 18 tahun 2012*

tentang Pangan (Law number 18 of 2012 concerning food), which formulates food security as “the fulfillment of food for the state up to the individual reflected by food availability in terms of sufficient (both in quantity and quality), safe, diverse, nutritious, prevalent and affordable as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture, to live healthy, active, and productive in a sustainable manner”. Food security is the responsibility of the government and the community. The law also emphasizes food fulfillment at the individual level by utilizing the potentials of natural resources, human resources, social resources, economic resources, and local wisdoms well (BKP 2012).

The food security concept becomes more important to be understood, moreover with the presence of the World Food Summit Conference in 1996, which states that it is the right for each person to have an access to nutritious and safe foods of good quality (Deptan 2000). Food security is a condition where the community has adequate foods at the regional level and also in each household, as well as is able to get access to food adequate to its entire household members so they are able to live a healthy life and work productively. There are two principles in food security, namely, the availability of adequate food, and the household ability to gain access to foods (BKP 2012).

Food security requires that each household is able to consume adequate food. The adequacy standard of food consumption is approximately 2000 kcal and the availability is 2500 kcal (Nugrayasa 2013). A study by Saliem *et al.* (2001) showed that even though the food security at the regional level (province) was categorized as ‘secured’, it was still found the households in a relatively high proportion belonged to having ‘poor food’. The impact of poor food and nutrition deficiency may occur among people of all ages, either old people, adults, children, infants or pregnant mothers. The result of BPS (The Indonesian Statistics Centre) analysis (Ariani *et al.* 2007) showed that more than half of the numbers of regencies in Indonesia had a prevalence of children under five with nutrition deficiency more than 25%, while the proportion of the citizens who consumed energy less than 2100 kcal/cap/day was 64%.

In regard to food consumption, the problems faced, among others, are the food consumption level and quality which are still low and the dietary patterns which are less diverse, mainly because of the decreased purchasing power of the households as a result of poverty. In addition, the income level which is still low influences the food choice of good quality very much (Damora 2009). Various endeavours are performed by the households or community in the effort of providing enough food. The ways performed, among others, are

by producing food by themselves in their own land or by purchasing it at the market or stalls available in their surrounding (Khomsan 1993).

Every community member owns what is called cultural knowledge, that is the entire knowledge obtained from the surrounding (local knowledge). The cultural knowledge becomes one of importance guidances to recognize, select, and determine an action in order to fulfill the basic need (particularly food), social needs, and custom needs. In order to fulfill its needs, the community makes an effort to provide a number of foods together. Therefore, a relation and interaction take place based on the values, norms, and agreements among the community members. This is reflected in the presence of norms and social regulations which are applied in the community and social institutions (DKP 2010).

In the cultural knowledge of a community there is a system of food category. For example, the category of recommended foods versus taboo/prohibited foods, prestigious foods versus low-class foods, cold foods versus hot foods, etc. a recommendation or prohibition to consume a number of foods is based on knowledge or belief which is considered or believed coming from religious teachings, a tradition, or a social custom. The perception and its standards are, of course, not always according to the medical standard or nutrition science. Even, in several cases, the standards can be contradictory. What is categorized as a recommended food according to a modern medication, is categorized as a prohibited food (a taboo food) according to the cultural knowledge of the community.

Because of that, if there is a malnutrition case or poor nutrition among some at risk groups, especially children, pregnant mothers, breastfeeding mothers, the elderly, the explanation is not merely because of poverty (economic factors). There is another explanation which is derived from cultural explanations or cultural reasons, where the food is available but cannot be consumed due to a belief or not a custom. The existence of such knowledge or belief makes the role of parents, people who are considered knowledgeable, and traditional midwives become referers in selecting and consuming foods. The consumption behaviour of the community is also very much influenced by information, education levels, and cultures which are rooted in the family. It is understandable that the open information system will affect individuals' consumption behaviour and preference toward kinds of foods they want (DKP 2010).

Food sovereignty is the right of peoples, communities, and countries to define their own agricultural, labour, fishing, food and land policies, which are ecologically, socially, economically and culturally appropriate to their unique circumstances. It includes the true right to food and to produce food, which means that all people have the right to safe, nutritious and

culturally appropriate food and to food producing resources and the ability to sustain themselves and their societies (Glipo and Pascual Jr 2005).

Food sovereignty is the ability of a community to fulfill its own food needs. One of the ways is by planting a variety of food commodities according to the local condition in their region. The ability can be realized if the community has a local wisdom in foods, that is by optimizing a movement of cultivating the local plants which have become a part of their daily life from generation to generation (Levis 2013). Food sovereignty emphasizes the importance of having a self-production resources through the control of the production system, consumption, and fair distribution based on the resource, ecological, social, economic and cultural potentials to reach the community's maximum prosperity because food sovereignty is also a fulfillment of human rights to decide their own agricultural system and food which emphasizes more household-based agriculture—which is based on the principle of solidarity—not agribusiness-based agriculture—which is solely based on profits. If food security becomes an instrument of developmentalism paradigm, food sovereignty is a means of development paradigm which is of social justice (Saragih 2012).

In the effort of developing the food security, so far some proportion of the society has understood the importance of realizing the food security by strengthening the pillars of the food security. This society awareness can be viewed in the existence of foodstocks which are well managed at a group level or at the household level (DKP 2010). The general way performed by a traditional community in Indonesia in maintaining their food availability is by storing unhulled paddy in a certain place. One thing which is a special feature of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar in Jawa Barat (West Java), Indonesia is strong food security and sovereignty because they are supported by a strong logistic system in a form of a storehouse to keep stock foods which is called *leuit* (granary) (Anonym 2011). What foods are available from which the individual can choose is dependent on the environment and is moderated by technology and politics (Kuhnlein & Receveur 1996).

The people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi in Regency of Sukabumi, Jawa Barat own a socio-cultural system and an ecological system which are specific. Both of the indigenous communities come from the same ancestor, and then occupy different residential areas, where the people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar at present live in a more remote area whose transportation access is limited. The socio-cultural and ecological systems which differentiate these two indigenous peoples result in a food and nutrition security which is also specific and interesting to be investigated. It is expected that of the socio-cultural and ecological systems which are applied in the peoples of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi can be studied

positive features for the food fulfillment of their people. This study will focus on the importance of an attention directed to the social changes, food and nutrition systems, and dietary diversity of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi.

OBJECTIVES

General Objective:

To analyze social changes, food and nutrition systems, and dietary diversity of indigenous people in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi, West Java.

Specific Objectives:

1. To find out socio-cultural changes in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
2. To compare food security and sovereignty in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
3. To compare coping mechanism of food provision in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
4. To compare quality and dietary patterns in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi.
5. To compare nutrition intake and nutritional status of children under five in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The changes that occur in community are common and normal symptoms. Many experts questioned the difference between social changes (community) and cultural changes. This difference arises because of difference in definitions between community (social) and culture. As a matter of fact, in everyday life, it is often not easy to determine the location of the dividing line between social changes and cultural changes because it is difficult to determine the location of the dividing line between community (social) and culture. This is because there is no community that has no culture and otherwise there will be no culture without community support. Therefore, even though theoretically and analytically the separation between those two terms can be made but the dividing line is difficult to be seen clearly in real life. However, social changes and cultural changes have one common aspect. Both of them are related to the acceptance of new ways or an improvement of the way the communities fulfill their need. In this case, many sociologists termed the social and cultural changes simply by the term social changes alone.

Social change is defined as the change over time of behavior patterns, social relations, institutions and social structures (Farley 1990 in Sztompka 1993). In a broader sense, social change can be the change in social values, social norms, behavioral patterns, social organizations, social institutions, layers of community, power and authority, as well as social interaction in the community (Soekanto 1990). It is said to have changed if it covers three basic comprehensions, namely: (1) there is difference, (2) happens at different times (differs across time), and (3) among the state of different social system. To get a true picture of social change, then we need to look at those three indicators of change either from researcher's viewpoint (objective) or community's viewpoint (subjective).

Objective indicator which is used to measure the first comprehension (the difference) is a quantitative measurement in the form of how many people are doing or experiencing a change in things related to behavior pattern, social value, social structure and social institutions (for example, how many people who change their livelihood from traditional to modern agriculture; how many people who consider the traditional agriculture is outdated so it needs to be left behind and needs to be replaced with modern agriculture). Meanwhile, subjective indicator to measure whether there is difference/not which depicts there has been a change is seen on whether people aware that there has been a change in the community which affects their lives.

The objective indicator used to measure the second basic comprehension (happens at different times) is “quantitative time” which implicitly expressed by conventional tools such as a clock and calendar which allows us to recognize the speed ratio, interval, range, and duration of social events that occurs. For example: When (what date, month and year) social change happens?; How long (in months/years) has social change happened?; What has changed in this year?. Meanwhile, subjective indicator which is used to measure the second basic comprehension is “qualitative time”. It refers to the time shared by a group, community, social class and other social units and it is determined by the nature of social process, where each actual social process will create various quality of time. In here, social change is no longer as a conventional or external framework but as internal framework of social events and processes which happen in the society. Thus, subjective indicator used to measure different times is event that is very memorable and important in people’s lives.

For measuring the third basic comprehension (different social system), it would be better if the indicator used is only the subjective indicator because in here we are talking about cultural values as the basis of relationship among people, people with group, and among groups in a community.

To see how much social change occurs in the community, this study also observes: (1) scope of change: in what case the change has occurred ?, (2) the process of change: whether the change has stopped or is increasing?, (3) the impact of change: associative (unify the community) or dissociative (separate the community), and whether people feel the change as an advantage or a disadvantage for them, (4) the speed of change: observed from how fast or slow the change affects people's lives.

Soekanto (1990) explained that every change in a social institution would also result in changes in other social institutions because those social institutions influenced each other reciprocally. Tjondronegoro (1990) observes when the money economy enters into villages, this changes the traditional relationship in the rural areas. The institutions which were previously based on a cooperation or economic independence become broken, and the urban influence increasingly erases the traditional relationship in the rural areas. Organizations which are rooted in urban areas expand to the villages and the urban interests are fulfilled. The indigenous or traditional institutions get shrinked and the power of the custom norms gets weaker. The rural people who used to be more egalitarian become stratified, the interests of the people of different strata are contradictory. As a result, the process of differentiation and distance emerges, that is, the social distance among the people widens. Other negative implications of the social changes are movement of evolution in values, norms, life standards,

social structures as well as other life aspects, including food and economic systems in the community life. In addition, the social changes also arouse a variety of conflicts in the community, either individual conflicts or collective conflicts which last long so this threaten the community existence in maintaining its economic, social, and cultural life which relies on the local tradition and wisdom.

The indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar live in villages which still hold the local traditions firmly, while the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi geographically live in residential villages which are more open so they can easily interact with people from other villages. The socio-cultural and ecological changes will lead to economic changes, particularly the agricultural systems and the market systems which will affect the people life very much. Another change is the utilization of indigenous lands which will affect the food system.

The socio-cultural factors hold a very important role in the process of the nutrition problems in various layers of the people. The cultural elements create a food habit of the people which are sometimes contradictory with the principles of nutrition science. Many cultures give different roles and values to food materials or foods. There is a culture which prohibits the people from eating certain foods, but there is also a culture which gives a high value on the same foods. The people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi, which must have similarities or differences their ecological and socio-cultural systems create food and nutrition systems which are very interesting to be studied. It is expected that the ecological and socio-cultural systems which are applied in those indigenous peoples can be studied, particularly the parts which are positive for the peoples' nutritional status.

The nutrition status of the community which is reflected in the nutritional status of children under five is influenced very much by food consumption, and the health condition. Food consumption which is the farthest part of the food systems is closely connected with the food distribution, food processing, storage, and food preservation as well as food sources and supplies. These variables rely very much on food habits which are followed by a community. Food habits are the way ones/community obtain, select, and consume foods available in their environment. Food habits which exist in a community are usually shaped as a result of the condition of the local society, culture, economy, and ecology.

The problems of nutrition deficiency in the developing countries are partly due to the inability of the countries to produce enough food. However, food availability is not the only solution to overcome problems of the people's food and nutrition. The problems of people's

food and nutrition can also be caused by beliefs or avoidance/taboo, which prevents the people from utilizing certain foods available.

Numerous obstacles amid the people's life may inhibit them to get an access for foods they need. Ecological and economical obstacles may cause food shortage at the community level so they need a coping strategy. Coping strategy can be defined as an effort performed by one in coping with a situation or condition which is not beneficial. In general coping is a strategy which can help one to reduce stress and help to solve a problem. Cultural differences affect one's coping strategy or efforts (Donnelly 2003 in Mutiara 2008).

According to Martianto *et al.* (2006), coping strategies of households are classified into two, that is, the adaptation phase and the divestment phase. The adaptation phase is done when the condition of food insecurity of a household is at a moderate level, whereas divestment is done when the condition of food insecurity at a high and severe levels. The strategies which are taken at the adaptation level, among others are changes in a dietary pattern, reduction of food frequency, consumption of uncommon foods, borrowing, as well as looking for a job in other places temporarily. On the other hand, at the divestment phase, the strategies carried out, among others, are selling liquid assets and productive assets as well as migration.

In coping with problems faced, households need to develop sufficient adaptation strategies, one of which is food coping. According to Maxwell *et al.* (1999) a food coping strategy can be defined as an endeavour performed by one in overcoming a condition which is not beneficial, including at the time of the declining access to foods. In such a condition or situation one can make an effort by relying on the intellectual ability, physical or biological, or material abilities. The food coping strategy which can be done is through the utilization of assets or savings which are owned (Mutiara 2008).

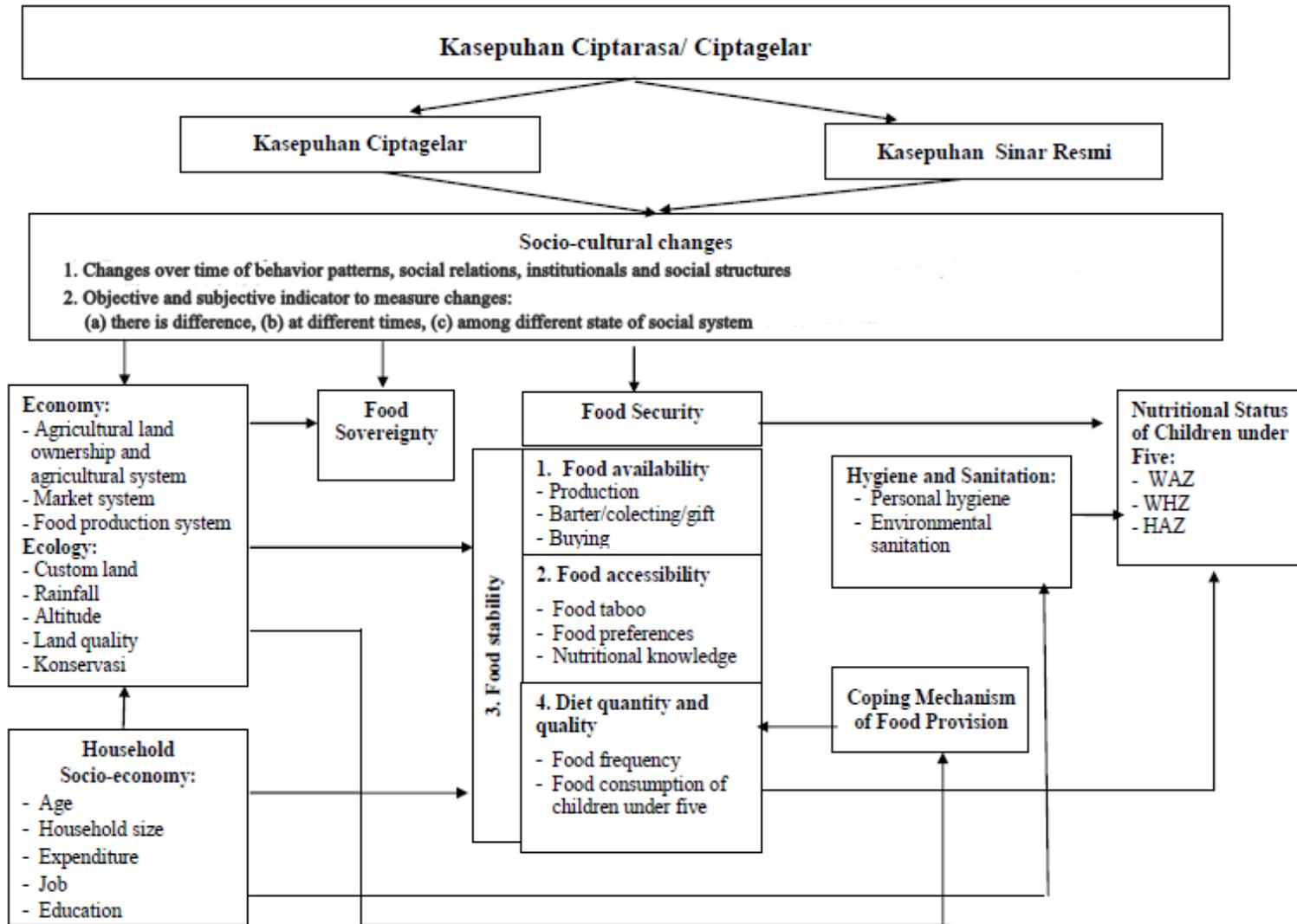


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the study

METHOD

Design, Location and Time

The indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi live in Province Jawa Barat-Indonesia. They are categorized as traditional community members who remain strong in holding the tradition and culture of their ancestors, however it cannot be denied that outside impacts have been entering into these indigenous regions either through mass media or citizen mobility (in and out). The location of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar is relatively remote, but Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi has been relatively exposed to the people nearby. The intensity of the expose to the outsiders may lead to socio-cultural values of the people's life, which can also affect their dietary patterns.

Selection of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi as the research area aims to observe the condition of Kasepuhan community before and after changes. Therefore, by observing those two kasepuhan we can analyze the changes and their effect to their consumption patterns. In this case, sociological factor like the birth history of the two communities becomes important to be observed because history is an important event in people's lives.

The above opinion is supported by the opinion that states if we speak of change, we have something in mind that comes into existence after some time; that is to say, we are dealing with a difference between what can be observed before that point in time and what we see after that point in time. In order to be able to state differences, the unit of analysis must preserve a minimum of identity – in spite of change over time (Swanson 1971 in Strasser and Randall 1981).

Kasepuhan Cipta Gelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi were originally derived from one Kasepuhan, namely Kasepuhan Cipta Rasa (later moved to Cipta Gelar's region) which was known as Kasepuhan which upheld their traditions. Traditions that are considered as Kasepuhan's characteristic, beside various taboos and prohibitions, are displacement of Kasepuhan location and its people for many times and doing traditional agriculture without selling the crops. These traditions will be done by each Kasepuhan if their leaders got a "wangsit" (sacred sound of the almighty), either through dreams or sacred whisper.

As we know, the smallest unit of sociological analysis and fundamentals are "event" or incident. Time is closely related to social changes. Time defines social changes which refer to the difference in two states of social systems. Sociologically, the chosen time between

important social events and the importance of them depend on the lifestyle and dominant issues that will be different between various communities and societies.

Based on the above reasoning, the social events referred in this study are the events when some people of Kasepuhan started to leave the tradition of moving Kasepuhan location and started to leave the traditional agriculture system and the prohibition of selling their crops as well as taboos and other traditions they have abided for so long. These events are chosen because people of the community consider these events important because of their major impacts on their lives, in the form of disunity of Kasepuhan Cipta Rasa into two Kasepuhan, namely Kasepuhan Ciptagelar where its people chose to uphold their old tradition and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi where its people chose the changes as their new way of life. These social changes mainly affect economic life of people of Sinar Resmi community where economic life is the basis of community consumption pattern. Therefore, by comparing the consumption pattern between two Kasepuhan, i.e Kasepuhan experiencing social changes with Kasepuhan where there is relatively no changes found, we can find coping mechanism of food provision from people who are having nutrition problem.

Both Kasepuhan were governed by leaders who still had blood ties as brothers. Kasepuhan Cipta Gelar was governed by the older brother who followed his father's footsteps as the leader that upheld and kept the longevity of Kasepuhan's tradition. Meanwhile, Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi was governed by the younger brother whom his fidelity to the tradition had been loosened due to his dual position as the village headman while also governing Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi (informal position as the leader of Kasepuhan made in unison with the formal position as the village headman) whereas both positions were very contrast in their implementation. Nowadays, Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi is governed by the son of the first leader because the first indigenous leader had been died and the social changes still continue to occur.

People of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar currently live in further areas and more isolated with more difficult access for vehicles so that their interactions with people outside community become more limited. Meanwhile, Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi community is located in areas with more affordable access. Layout and location of Kasepuhan become factors that differentiate both Kasepuhan. Therefore, those things are feasible to be studied in discussing social change and its effect to consumption pattern in the community.

This study will employ two approaches, that is a quantitative approach (survey) an qualitative one (anthropological approach), so this study is explorative, descriptive, and comparative in the cases of food security, food consumption, and nutritional status. This

study will use primary data, either quantitative or qualitative, and the secondary data. The quantitative primary data will be collected by directly interviewing the respondents by using a structured questionnaire (survey), while the qualitative primary ones will be collected through an indepth interview to the informants (community figures), that is: the leaders of the village, traditional healers, religious leaders, indigenous leaders, youth leader, other figures who frequently interact with the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi as well as several households which are selected by certain criteria. The secondary data are collected from the institutions which are relevent to this study.

Sampling

The population of this study is the households of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi. From the population will be proportionally drawn the households which have children under five, with a total sample of 200 households. Before the samples are drawn, a sampling frame is prepared. The sampling frame will be made by asking the data of the households from the village leaders concerning with a number of the households which have children under five.

Data Collecting Techniques

A. Quantitative primary data

The quantitative primary data include:

1. Data of social aspects which cover age, education, husband and wife's jobs, households' size.
2. Data of food and nutrition security
 - a. Availability
 1. Production (staple food)
 2. Barter
 3. Collection/obtaining
 4. Buying
 5. Gift
 - b. Accessibilty
 1. Income
 2. Food expenditure
 3. Nutritional knowledge
 4. Food taboo

5. Food preference
- c. Stability
 1. Changes in household food availability (rice barn=*leuit*) for the last one year
 2. The use of community food reserves (community rice barn) for the last one year
 3. Agricultural calendar
 4. Questions related to food stability
 - d. Diet quality
 1. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
 2. Households' food frequency
 3. Nutrient intake for children under five
 - e. Nutritional status (Anthropometry):
 1. WAZ
 2. WHZ
 3. HAZ

The primary data above will be collected through a direct interview to the respondents by using the structured questionnaire which will be carried out by the enumerators. The enumerators will stay in the research site during the research in order that the enumerators are able to feel the respondents' life which was studied so they can interact more easily to obtain accurate answers for the questions stated in the questionnaire. The respondents of the quantitative primary data (survey) are wives and/or husbands.

Data on the food security for the last one year will be collected by emphasizing on four components of food security, namely 1) availability, 2) accessibility, 3) stability and 4) quality. Data on the physical food availability at the households will be observed from the production (staple foods), food barter, food collection/obtaining from nature, buying, and a gift. Meanwhile, household food accessibility is defined as the ability to acquire sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members' nutritional requirements for productive lives. The food access will be viewed from an economic side (income and food expenditures) and a socio-cultural side (food taboo, food preference, and nutritional knowledge). Stability of food and nutrition security will be obtained from changes in household food availability (rice barn=*leuit*) for the last one year, the use of community food reserves (community rice barn) for the last one year, agricultural calendar, and questions related to food stability (whether they have ever got food aid from government program such as rice for the poor/Raskin program).

Diet quantity for the vulnerable group (children under five) will be measured by 24-hour recall of food consumption. Meanwhile, diet quality will be measured by Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). The dietary diversity scores consist of a simple count of food groups that a household or an individual has consumed over the preceding 24 hours. To better reflect a quality diet, the number of different *food groups* consumed is calculated, rather than the number of different *foods* consumed. An increase in the average number of different food groups consumed provides a quantifiable measure of improved household food access. In general, any increase in household dietary diversity reflects an improvement in the household's diet. HDDS methods include the food groups consumed by household members in the home, or prepared in the home for consumption by household members outside the home (e.g., at lunch time in the fields). Foods consumed outside the home that were not prepared in the home should not be included.

Nutritional status is one of the outcomes of food security. Anthropometric measurements (body weight and height measurements) will be done to measure nutritional status (weight for age-WAZ, height for age-HAZ, and weight for height-WHZ) of children. Questions will also be asked regarding the infectious diseases suffered by children under five as well as their sanitation and hygiene.

B. Qualitative Primary Data

The qualitative primary data include:

1. Data on the socio-cultural changes among the indigenous people.

Social change is defined as a change in behavior patterns, social relationship, institution and social structure that occurs in a community at a particular time. It appears here that the basic concept of social change involves three ideas: (1) difference, (2) at different times, (3) among different state of social system. Based on that definition of social change, the data of social changes which will be examined in this study are changes in social values, social norms, behavior patterns, social organizations, social institutions, the layers of community, power and authority and social interactions which happen at different times.

The indicator used is subjective and objective indicators. Subjective indicators are observed by the typology of social process which describes scope, time span, direction, and speed of social change. Typology of the social process is as follows: (1) the scope of social process, can be seen in what case the change has occurred; (2) time span, the period of the ongoing social process which can be observed from the time when (since what

event) the change occurs and whether the change has been stopped or is increasing; (3) direction i.e direction of the social process which can be observed from the reality that happens as an impact of the change, whether it is associative (unify the community) or dissociative (separate the community) and whether people feel the change as an advantage or a disadvantage for them; (4) speed, the force that drives the social process which can be observed from how slow or fast the change affects people's lives. Beside those four criteria, the most important criterion as subjective indicator to measure social change, namely (5) an awareness of the social process among members of the community itself. It can be observed from whether people realize that there has been a change in their lives.

2. Data on the cultural aspects, including food taboo, food preferences, ceremonial food, and agricultural cultures.
3. Data on the food supply, including production, barter, collection, buying, and gift of foods.
4. Data on the coping mechanism.
5. Data on the food sovereignty.

Food sovereignty will be measured qualitatively by interviewing key figures or informal leaders of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi. As mentioned in the introduction, in which among others, states that food sovereignty is the right of communities to define their own agricultural and land policies which are ecologically, socially and culturally appropriate to their unique circumstances. Previous study in indigenous people of Baduy (Khomsan et al. 2009) revealed that the traditional Baduy community was not interested in using high-yielding rice seeds introduced by Indonesian government. They also didn't use pesticide (which is often used by other farmers in Indonesia) in growing rice. Traditional people of Baduy also grew their rice only once a year while other Indonesian farmers grew it 2-3 times a year. This suggests that Baduy people have food sovereignty, especially in the production of staple foods. Rice processing without using machine can also be an indication that indigenous people hold firmly post harvest process in accordance with their own tradition. In the villages of Indonesia, it will be easy to find people who raise livestock such as goats, cows or buffaloes but Baduy people uphold their traditional rules which prohibited them from raising livestock. This kind of things, which is one form of food sovereignty, that we would like to observe in indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi.

The qualitative data above will be collected by an anthropological approach. The anthropological approach will be carried out by undertaking either observation or participation and case studies in some selected households in both research areas, Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi, in order to obtain a detailed picture of the real facts from different parts. We need to know (1) not only what people say they do but also what they actually do in terms of food pattern-related practices, and (2) the food pattern-related nutritional status in the areas (or the lack of them) have to be described.

These observations and case studies will present a realistic picture of the local inhabitant's relevant concepts, perceptions, institutions, and values which used in their life as well as of the ways in which these interrelate. It is not pretended, however, that these case studies will be a representative sample from which reliable quantitative data can be obtained concerning all the inhabitants in the research areas. Nevertheless, in order to answer the research questions formulated above, facts and figures, which are representative of these research areas, are needed. Most of these data are collected by means of comprehensive survey carried out by skilled enumerators. The anthropological team will gratefully use these facts and figures. It is expected that the case studies and observation will add relevant information to data obtained through the survey. In this way, the reliability of part of the survey may be checked and the interpretation of their results be facilitated. We could say, quantitative data are bones, and qualitative data are flesh to the research, all together make the research able *stand up* strongly (Istiany *et al.* 2013).

Giving a meaning to the results of an anthropological research is characterized by the research characteristics which are subjective, accordingly this research is conducted by viewing from the viewpoint of the people studied (viewpoints of the internal people), not based on the researchers' view. Subjective in this case is to reconstruct interpretation and research based on the conceptualization of the people who are studied.

The key question of this study is "how is the subjective understanding of the people being studied to themselves". The relationship between those who are investigated and the researchers are equal, formulated as a relationship between 'subject-subject'. The scientific truth is the results of the intersubjectivity. The questions marks of "how" and "why" are used as the main tools in looking for the data since by a question mark "how" the researchers are able to explore (to find out, to probe), and by a question "why" the researchers are able to give explanation (to explain, to clarify), so by using both questions the researchers can describe the research in depth. The researchers try to understand in depth the contexts which are going to be studied, without any pre-concept, presumption, nor the theory the researchers

have. The research will be done inductively, that is, to construct a concept according to the viewpoint of behaviour patterns of the people being studied, not constructed according to the researcher's own theory. The researchers try to enter into areas which they are not familiar with without making a generalization based on their own experience. The data which the researchers will look for is a description on how they think, live, behave in their daily life, the way they view their daily life, the way they solve their problem, etc. as it is.

Anthropological research is a research which is micro, accordingly this anthropological research relies more on the data of a case study result, where the research is based on a small number of household cases (ten households) selected, so this limits a chance of generalization. However, the micro data are very in depth, with details specified, rich, and relatively free from any theory or one's view.

The criteria which are used to determine the ten household cases selected from the research site are based on the type of households which are predicted to be difficult or easy to experience a shift of socio-cultural values as follows :

1. Nuclear family (father+mother+children)
2. Extended family (father+mother+children+grandparents+relatives)
3. Young family/family of a newly-married couple
4. Old family / family having been married for a long time
5. Widow family/widower famil
6. Young men and young women
7. Family which is put in charge and respected in the community, for example family of *ajengan/kyai* (a religious leader), family which has long been staying in that village.
8. Family of the RT/RW (sub-village consisting of several households) leader
9. Family which experiences a socio-cultural shift in the food pattern.
10. Family which is well-known to be very obedient to the custom rule by the community.

In collecting the qualitative data the researchers are assisted by two anthropology graduates. The collection of quantitative and qualitative data cannot be carried out simultaneously because the qualitative team require a time which is long enough to be together and to take participation with informants and respondents at the time of data collection. The time possible for interviewing the respondents or informants is determined more by them according to the time which is given by them so there is no fixed scheduled which can be used for visiting them. Making an appointment is something very important, which sometimes the promise is also broken by them because they do not have any permanent activities in their daily life.

In this case study, the data collection is done by a method called “Studi Riwayat Hidup” (a life history study). A life history study is a collection and utilization of documents, events, reports/notes, and stories of personal life which explain flashbacks in an individual life. In principle, a life history study is an entry point at understanding events or social symptoms. “Life history”, in addition to including individual confession about his/her life experiences, includes information of other numerous sources on a social life and context of that individual. A life history study of an individual can be an effective medium to get a sociological understanding of a social life in a community. This is in line with the main assumption of “a life history study”, that is, that behaviour of a human life must be learned and understood from the perspective of the individual who are involved in that life. With the life history study, the researchers are able to investigate the influence of social environments and cultural forces to individuals of community members. Besides that, the researchers are able to get a deep understanding on psychological aspects which cannot be easily observed from outside, getting details from the things which cannot be easily told or difficult to be caught through a structured-interviewed method.

C. Secondary Data

Secondary data include:

1. Data on the ecological aspects: rainfall, altitude, land ownership, land use.
2. Data on demography and agriculture.

Secondary data are collected through tracing at the government offices of the villages, sub-districts, or regency at the research site.

Table 1. Kinds of data and their collection methods

Kinds of Data	Data Collection Methods
A. Social Data: - Age (husband and wife) - Education (husband and wife) - Household size - Occupation (husband and wife)	Interview using a questionnaire (Respondents: husband and wife)
B. Data Food and Nutrition Systems	

Kinds of Data	Data Collection Methods
1. Food availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production - Exchange/barter - Collection/obtaining - Buying - Gift 	Interview using a questionnaire (Respondents: husband and wife)
2. Food accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income - Food expenditure - Nutritional knowledge - Food taboo - Food preference 	Interview using a questionnaire (Respondents: husband and wife)
3. Food stability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in household food availability (leuit) for the last one year - The use of community food reserves (community rice barn) for the last one year - Agricultural calendar - Questions related to food stability 	Interview using a questionnaire

Table 1. Kinds of data and their collection methods (cont.)

Kinds of Data	Data Collection Methods
4. Diet quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food consumption of the households - Nutrient intake for children under five - Food frequency 	Interview using a questionnaire HDDS Interview using a questionnaire One-times-24-hour food consumption recall Interview using food frequency questionnaire
5. Data on the nutritional status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age and sex of the children - Body weight - Body height 	- Weighing by using a step scale (A digital scale) (capacity of 200 kg, accuracy of 0.1 kg) - Measuring the body height using microtoise (capacity of 2 m, accuracy of 0.1 cm)
6. Data on the health status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diarhea - Acute respiratory infection diseases - Skin infection diseases 	Interview using a questionnaire
7. Sanitation and hygiene	Interview using a questionnaire and observation
C. Data on socio-cultural food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food taboo, - Food preference - Ceremonial food, - Agricultural Culture - Market system - System of food production 	In depth interview interview to the key informants

Kinds of Data	Data Collection Methods
- System of agriculture	
D. Data on Food Sovereignty	In depth interview to the key informants
E. Coping mechanism of food provision	In depth interview to key informants
F. Secondary Data - Ecological Data: rainfall, altitude, land ownership, land use - Demography and agriculture	Collected from the government offices

DATA ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Data Quality Control

To guarantee the quality of the data collected in this study, several controlling steps are taken as follows:

1. Recruitment of enumerators. In this case the researchers will be assisted by enumerators (who will collect the data in the field). The criteria of enumerators in this research are graduates having background in nutrition or public health and anthropology. Before collecting the data, they are informed of the purpose and scope of this research, length of survey, sampling technique, methods of data collection, and load of works. The enumerators will be trained how to complete fill-in forms and the questionnaire, how to use the guideline for data collection, and interview technique.
2. Pre-test instruments, that is, a questionnaire and a form, will be tried first. The tryout will be administered in the research site. Revision will be done based on the result of the tryout.
3. A guideline for the data collection will be developed and covers a guideline for interview and for using the instruments.
4. Supervision will be done by the research team to supervise the enumerators during the data collection. The research team as a supervisor also help to overcome problems which appear in the field during the data collection.

Data Management and Analysis

Data processing is done first by preparing the file structure in MS Excel format that contains sheet completed with variables for entering data. The data from the questionnaire are entered to the sheets. Editing and cleaning is done for the data which are already entered. Editing is done to data which are not suitable with the data in the questionnaire. Cleaning is applied to the extreme data.

Data analyses include: (1) estimation of elementary statistics (mean, standard deviation, maximum score, and minimum score) for the whole quantitative variables; (2) Estimation of proportion for all variables which are categorical or categorized, (3) difference test analysis will be used to compare variables. The data analyses will be done by using the SPSS.

RESEARCH AREA

Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi both are located in Kecamatan Cisolok (a sub-district), Regency Sukabumi Jawa Barat. The width of Village Sirna Resmi is 4917 Ha, at the altitude of 600-1200 meter above the sea level, and characterized by a hilly and mountainous topography with a slope ranging from 25% to 45%. The residence of the community members is generally in a relatively flat area, while their dry and wet agricultural areas are at the slopes of the mountain. The distance from Village Sirna Resmi and the capital of the sub-district is 23 km, the distance from the capital of the regency is about 33 km, the distance from the capital of the province is about 183 km, and the distance from the capital of the country is 168 km.

The majority of the people have a means of living at agricultural sectors. This is in line with the native culture which places agriculture as their cultural system, including the community's income sources (Darmo 2012). The firmness of the indigenous people in maintaining this culture makes the socio-cultural systems of the people in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi have their own uniqueness.

Socio-culture in a region give a strong influence to the formation of food habits of a community group. The scope of this study covers: social changes, food and nutritional systems, dietary diversity, and nutritional status among the indigenous people. This study will enrich a comprehensive understanding of the food and nutritional aspects among the people, which so far become the focus of the studies which are funded by Neys-van Hoogstraten Foundation (NHF).

RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi are the people who are still firmly holding their ancestors' cultural heritage and customs. They live in Kecamatan Cisolok, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Propinsi Jawa Barat-Indonesia. Both groups of the indigenous people are parts of the indigenous custom of *kasepuhan*, which spread in the area of National Garden-Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun (TNGH).

The area of TNGH is an area of a forest and a mountain whose top is always covered by fog (*halimun*). TNGH is an area which still reflects a harmony between nature and human beings. The high care of the people to that forest is connected with the rules, the way, customs, and culture, which have been available. The concepts of managing the national Park is as an area of conservation which possesses several zones known as zones of Leuweung Awisan, Tutupan, Titipan, and Garapan.

The food security system of the indigenous people of Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi is known as *leuit* (granary) (Ruhandi 2004). The food security system has been established. *Leuit* is a place in which the people keep rice, that is also known as *lumbung* (granary). This system is connected with the indigenous people's belief, which "prohibits" them from selling rice. There are two kinds of granary which are known among the indigenous people, that is, an individual granary and a public one. The agricultural traditional pattern which relies on rice shows a very close relationship between an agricultural practice, social institution, belief system, with natural elements such as land, water, air, sunlight, and weather (Rahmawati 2008).

According to the history of the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi, the people used to have a life pattern, nomad. Movement from one area to another one kept on going until they were successful finding a place, which according to their mythology is called *lebak sampayan* or *lebak ngampar*, which if that happens, they will reach a prosperous life. The movement of a place for living is based on "*wangsit*" from which is given to the native leader in that area. The presence of a statement on *wangsit* can also be explained as a solution of a problem so that the village does not get dense (Marina 2011). The life system which is relatively nomad make the houses which are built in that area not permanent. The houses are made of big log of posts with the roofs of palm fibres, the walls made of plitted bamboo. Each *kasepuhan* unit own a native house which is called "*Imah Gede*", where the custom leader and his wife stay.

DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE RESEARCH

The local wisdom possessed by the indigenous people of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi is a uniqueness, which is interested to be studied. This study which is going to be conducted is emphasized more on the importance of attention to the social changes, food and nutritional systems, dietary diversity in both of the *kasepuhans*.

From this study is expected that important informations can be obtained for the local goverment to make a policy or programs which are able to make the indigenous people more prosperous, particularly in food and nutritional sectors.

Dissemination of the results of this study will be carried out in a seminar. In that opportunity will also be invited governmental institutions which are involved in making policies for the people's prosperity. The seminar participants are 30 persons. The result report of this study will also be sent to the governmental institutions, libraries of higher education, and will be published in a scientific journal.

RESEARCH SCHEDULE

The scope of activities in this research includes the preparation of surveys, data collection and analysis, and report writing. It will take 12 months from the preparation to the report writing, commencing from 2014 to 2015. Detailed activities and schedules can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Research Schedule

N O	ACTIVITY	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Study Preparation													
1.	Meeting for discussing preliminary field studies	X											
2.	Survey of study site	X											
3.	Survey permit	X	X										
4.	Developing questionnaires		X	X									
5.	Training of the interviewers			X									
6.	Questionnaire try-out			X									
B. Data Collection													
7.	Meeting for data collection				X								
8.	Collection of data				X	X							
9.	Data entry and cleaning					X	X						
10.	Developing dummy table						X	X					
11.	Data analyses							X	X				
C. Dissemination and Report Writing													
12.	Report writing								X	X	X		
13.	Seminar											X	
14.	Writing manuscript for publication											X	
15.	Print and distribution of final report												X

PROPOSED BUDGET

Per 28 October 2014 1 Euro = IDR 15,381.50

No.	Activities	Unit / Volume	Cost per item (IDR)	Total of Cost (IDR)
1.	Preparation			
	a. Survey of Study Sites and Survey Permit			
	Researchers: Per diem (6 persons x 5 days)	30	500,000	15,000,000
	b. Training of the Interviewers			
	Researchers: Per diem (6 persons x 2 days)	12	500,000	6,000,000
	Interviewers for survey: Fee (6 persons x 1 day)	6	250,000	1,500,000
	Interviewers for qualitative approach: Fee (2 persons x 1 day)	2	250,000	500,000
	c. Questionnaire Try Out			
	Researchers: Per diem (6 persons x 2 days)	12	500,000	6,000,000
	Interviewers for survey: Fee (6 persons x 2 days)	12	250,000	3,000,000
	d. Preliminary research preparation			
	Researchers: Per diem (6 persons x 5 days)	30	500,000	15,000,000
	Sub Total No. 1			47,000,000
2.	Data Collection			
	a. Researchers (Supervision 1)			
	Per diem (6 persons x 4 days)	24	500,000	12,000,000
	b. Interviewers for survey			
	Per diem (6 persons x 20 days)	120	350,000	42,000,000
	c. Qualitative survey (Observation) (2 persons)	2	8,000,000	16,000,000
	d. Researchers (Supervision 2)			
	Per diem (6 persons x 4 days)	24	500,000	12,000,000
	e. Researchers (Supervision 3)			
	Per diem (6 persons x 4 days)	24	500,000	12,000,000
	e. Gift for respondents	200	60,000	12,000,000
	f. Gift for informal leaders/ key informants (10 persons)	10	500,000	5,000,000
	g. Field guides (6 persons)	6	500,000	3,000,000
	Sub Total No. 2			114,000,000
3.	Data Analysis			
	a. Data entry, tabulation, data cleaning etc. (3 persons)	3	5,000,000	15,000,000
	b. Programmer for data analyses (1 package)	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Sub Total No. 3			30,000,000

No.	Activities	Unit / Volume	Cost per item (IDR)	Total of Cost (IDR)
4.	Seminar			
	a. Participants: per diem (25 persons x 1 day)	25	200,000	5,000,000
	b. Researchers (including seminar preparation): per diem (6 persons x 6 days)	36	500,000	18,000,000
	c. Seminar kit, Sound system, Room, etc (1 package)	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Sub Total No. 4			25,500,000
5.	Research Assistant			
	Research Assistants (man-months)	12	2,500,000	30,000,000
	Sub Total No. 5			30,000,000
6.	Stationery (at cost)			
	1 package	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub Total No. 6			10,000,000
7.	Transport			
	a. Preparation of the study			
	Transport for study sites survey and permit (5 days)	5	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Transport of questionnaire try out (2 days)	2	2,000,000	4,000,000
	b. Data collection			
	Transport for supervision 1 (4 days)	4	2,000,000	8,000,000
	Transport for supervision 2 (4 days)	4	2,000,000	8,000,000
	Transport for supervision 3 (4 days)	4	2,000,000	8,000,000
	Roundtrip Transport for 8 interviewers:			
	- Regular car	4	2,000,000	8,000,000
	- Four wheels drive (4 WD)	4	2,000,000	8,000,000
	c. Seminar			
	Transport, including for seminar preparation (3 days)	3	2,000,000	6,000,000
	Sub Total No. 7			60,000,000
8	Institutional Fee	1	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Sub Total No. 8			7,500,000
	TOTAL BUDGET			324,000,000
			1 Euro=Rp 15,381.50	21,064

JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET

1. Preparation

a. Survey of Study Site and Survey Permit

This activity involves all of the researchers and aims to find out accurately the characteristics of the research location. The permit is required from the local government to get support administratively to conduct the survey. The permits from district, subdistrict, and *kelurahan* (village level) are needed.

b. Training Interviewers

Training is needed so that data completion in the questionnaires by interviewers is correct and the data can be justified. The training continues for one day involving all of the researchers.

c. Questionnaire tryout

After training, the interviewers will try out the questionnaire. This activity is planned in Desa Sinar Resmi, Kabupaten Sukabumi Jawa Barat so that the accuracy could be more assured because the respondents are native residents of the area. The two-way travel and on-field tryout takes 2 days.

2. Data Collection

a. Researchers

The researchers numbering 6 persons will carry out supervision in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi. It will be done 3 times. Each field visit takes 4 days including the travel.

b. Interviewers

Six interviewers will work every day for 20 days, including screening (5 days) and interviewing the samples (15 days), in which on each day the target of 2-3 questionnaires could be completed. In total as many as 200 respondents are taken as the samples of this study.

c. Qualitative Survey (Observation)

For the qualitative data collection two anthropological (social sciences) graduates are needed for the in-depth interview to the key informants for getting more comprehensive knowledge about the culture of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi so that the results will reach the objectives of the research.

d. Gift for Respondents

Respondents will be given a gift for their participation in this research.

e. Field guides

Field guides fee is needed for the persons in the research site who guide the interviewers to reach the location or address of the respondents

3. Data Analysis

It takes about 3 months to complete data entry, cleaning, tabulation, and data analysis. Data analysis consist of a descriptive analysis, statistical regression, comparative statistical analysis and dummy table preparation.

4. Seminar

The seminar will be conducted in Kabupaten Sukabumi and it will be attended by 25 policy makers or stakeholders. Each participant is given per diem for 1 (one) day. The researchers need 5 days including the travel to the location and seminar preparation.

5. Research assistants

To help with the research operation, the researchers need an assistant working for 12 months.

6. Stationery

For secretarial and administrative work, office equipments and writing utensils are required such as paper, printer ink, and others including for copying questionnaires and sending documents.

7. Transportation

Transportation cost is needed for preparation of the research (transport of survey on study site and research permit, and transport of questionnaire try out), data collection (transport for supervision), and seminar in Kabupaten Sukabumi. The estimated cost per day for a rent car, gasoline, driver's fee is IDR 2,000,000.-.

8. Institutional Fee

Institutional fee is needed for sharing maintenance at Departments i.e. Department of Home Economics, Faculty of Technology and Vocational Education, Indonesia Education University and Department of Community Nutrition at Bogor Agricultural University.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anonym. 2011. Demokrasi Ekonomi di Kasepuhan Ciptagelar (Economic Democracy in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar). http://www.berdikari_online.com/kabarrakyat/20111009/demokrasi-ekonomi-di-kasepuhanciptagelar.html#ixzz33S5WD3Bt. [Accessed: 28 Mei 2014].
- Ariani M, Ariningsih E, Kariyasa IK & Maulana M. 2007. Kinerja dan Prospek Pemberdayaan Rumah tangga Rawan Pangan dalam Era Desentralisasi. Kerjasama Penelitian Biro Perencanaan, Departemen Pertanian, dan UNESCAP-CAPSA. Kinerja Sektor Pertanian Tahun 2000-2003). (Performance and Prospect of Empowering the Households of Food Insecurity in the Decentralization Era. A Research Collaboration between the Planning Bureau, Agricultural Department, and UNESCAP-CAPSA 2004. The Performance of Agricultural Sector in 2000-2003). Jakarta.
- BKP [Badan Ketahanan Pangan]. 2012. Laporan Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah Tahun 2012. (An Accountability Report of the governmental Institutions' Performance in 2012). http://bkp.pertanian.go.id/tinymcpuk/gambar/file/Lakip_BKP_2012.pdf. [Accessed: 14 April 2014].
- Damora. 2009. Pola Konsumsi Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Hutan Kemasyarakatan di Kabupaten Lampung Barat (Dietary Patterns of the Community Forest Farmer Households in di Kabupaten Lampung Barat. [A Thesis]. Bogor: Program Pascasarjana-IPB.
- Darmo K. 2012. Verifikasi dan Pendalaman Data untuk Program Pengembangan Ekonomi Komunitas. Desa Adat Sinar Resmi Kecamatan Cisolok Kabupaten Sukabumi. Tim Gabungan Verifikasi dan Pendalaman Data. Lembaga Manajemen Quantum. (Data Verification and Intensification for the Program of Community Economy Development. A Native Village of Sinar Resmi Kecamatan Cisolok Kabupaten Sukabumi). The Integrated Team of Data Verification and Intensification. Quantum Management Institution.
- den Hartog AP, WA van Staveren, & ID Brouwer. 2006. Food Habits and Consumption in Developing Countries: Manual for Field Studies. Wageningen Academic Publishers. The Netherlands.
- Departemen Pertanian. 2000. Pembangunan Subsektor Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura, Bahan Rapat Kerja dengan Komisi III DPR-RI (The Development of Crops and Holticulture, A Material of Workshop with Committee III Indonesian Parliamentary Members). Jakarta: Direktorat Jendral Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura. Departemen Pertanian RI.
- DKP [Dewan Ketahanan Pangan]. 2010. Kebijakan Umum Ketahanan Pangan 2010-2014 (A General Policy of Food Security 2010-2014). <http://bkp.pertanian.go.id/tinymcpuk/gambar/file/KUKP%202010%20202014%20Edit%20TA%20Nov%202011.pdf>. [Accessed: 14 April 2014].

- Glipo A and Pascual FG Jr. 2005. Food Sovereignty Framework. Paper used in Nyéléni 2007–Forum for Food Sovereignty. 23rd-27th February 2007. Sélingué. Mali. <http://www.nyeleni.org/spip.php?article89>; <http://www.Nyeleni.org/IMG/pdf/FoodSovereigntyFramework.pdf>. [Accessed: 14 April 2014].
- Istiany A, Siswono E, Wigna W. 2013. A Study of Food Access, Food Hygiene, Environmental Sanitation, and Coping Mechanisms of the Households at Slum Areas. Jakarta State University and Neys-van Hoogstraten Foundation.
- Khomsan A. 1993. Keragaan Kebiasaan Makan. Proyek Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi. Media Gizi dan Keluarga, 17 (2), 29033. (A Diversity of Food Habits. A project of Food and Nutrition. Media of Nutrition and Family, 17 (2), 29033). Bogor.
- Khomsan A, Anwar F, Sukandar D, Riyadi H, Mudjajanto ES, Wigna W. 2009. Socio-Cultural Aspect of Nutrition and Food System of Baduy Tribe in Indonesia. Department of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University and Neys-Van Hoogstraten Foundation.
- Kuhnlein HV & Receveur O. 1996. Dietary Change and Traditional Food Systems of Indigenous Peoples. *Annu Rev. Nuw.* 1996. 16:41742.
- Leyna GH, Mmnaga EJ, Mnyika KG, Hussain A, and Klepp KI. 2010. Food insecurity is associated with food consumption patterns and anthropometric measures but not serum micronutrient levels in adults in rural Tanzania. *Public Health Nutrition.* 13(9):1438-1444, 3 Maret 2010. doi:10.1017/S1368980010000327.
- Levis LR. 2013. Kedaulatan Pangan berbasis Kearifan Lokal (Indigenous Food Sovereignty). <http://www.kompasberita.com/2013/07/kedaulatan-pangan-berbasis-kearifan-lokal/>. [Accessed: 16 June 2014].
- Marina *et al.* (2011). Analisis Konflik Sumberdaya Hutan di Kawasan Konservasi.”Sodality: Jurnal Transdisiplin Sosiologi, Komunikasi, dan Ekologi Manusia. (An Analysis of the Forest Resource Conflict in the Conservation Area. Sodality: Journal of Transdiscipline Sociology, Communication, and Human Ecology). Vol.5, No.1, April 2011, hlm. 90-96
- Martianto D, *et al.* 2006. Penilaian Situasi Pangan dan Gizi di Wilayah Kerja Plan Indonesia Program Unit Lembata. Kerjasama Fakultas Ekologi Manusia IPB dengan Plan Indonesia. (Evaluation of Food and Nutrition Situation in the Working Area of Plan Indonesia Program Unit Lembata. A Collaboration between The Human Ecology Faculty of Bogor Agricultural University and Plan Indonesia).
- Maxwell D, Clement A, Levin C, MargaretA, Sawudatu Z, Grace ML. 1999. Alternative Food Security Indicators: revisiting the Frequency and Severity of Coping Strategies. *Food Policy: Vol.24(4),pp.411-429.*
- Mutiara E. 2008. Analisis Strategi *Food Coping* Keluarga dan Penentuan Indikator Kelaparan. [Disertasi]. (An Analysis of Households’ Food Coping Strategies and Determination of Hunger Indicators). (A Dissertation). Sekolah Pascasarjana. Institut Pertanian Bogor. Bogor.

- Nguyen PH, Strizich G, Lowe A, Nguyen H, Pham H, Truong T, Nguyen S, Martorell R, and Ramakrishnan U. 2013. Food consumption patterns and associated factors among Vietnamese women of reproductive age. *Nutrition Journal*. 12:126. Online 12 September 2013. Doi:10.1186/1475-2891-12-126.
- Nugrayasa O. 2013. Pola Pangan Harapan Sebagai Pengganti Ketergantungan Pada Beras. (An Expectation Food Pattern as A Substitute for the Dependence on Rice). <http://www.setkab.go.id/artikel-7199-.html>.
- Park SY, Suzanne PM, Lynne RW, Jennifer FY, Sangita S, Jean HH, Brian EH, and Laurence NK. 2005. Dietary patterns using the food guide pyramid groups are associated with sociodemographic and lifestyle factors: the multiethnic cohort study. *J. Nutr.* 135:843-849. 31 December 2004.
- Penny DH. 1990. *Kemiskinan, Peranan Sistem Pasar (Poverty, Role of Market Systems)*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Rahmawati *et al.* 2008. Pengetahuan Lokal Masyarakat Adat Kasepuhan: Adaptasi, Konflik, dan Dinamika Sosio-Ekologis. *Sodality: Jurnal Transdisiplin Sosiologi, Komunikasi, dan Ekologi Manusia*. (Local Knowledge of the Indigenous People of *Kasepuhan*: Journal of Transdiscipline Sociology, Communication, and Human Ecology). Vol 2, No 02, Agustus 2008 hlm.151-190.
- Ruhandi SS. 2004. Hubungan Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi dan Budaya Masyarakat Adat dengan Keamanan Kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun. *Jurnal Nusa Sylva*, (The Correlation of Socio-economic and Cultural Characteristics of the Indigenous People with the Security of The Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Area). Fakultas Kehutanan UNB Vol. 4. No. 2. Desember 2004.
- Saliem HP, Lokollo EM, Purwantini TB, Ariani M & Marisa Y. 2001. Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Tingkat Rumah tangga dan Regional. Laporan Hasil Penelitian. (An Analysis of Food Security at the Household and Regional Levels. A Report of Research Results). Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian. Bogor.
- Saragih H. 2012. UU Pangan Baru Tidak Sesuai dengan Konsep Kedaulatan Pangan, Isi Lama Kemasan Baru (New Food Act In accordance with the concept of Food Sovereignty, the Old New Packaging Contents). <http://www.spi.or.id/?p=5699>. [Accessed: 16 June 2014].
- Soekanto S. 1990. *Sosiologi: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: C.V.Rajawali.
- Strasser H and Susan C. Randall. 1981. *An Introduction to Theories of Social Change*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Suhardjo. 1989. *Socio-Culture of Nutrition*. Department of Education and Culture. Directorate General of Higher Education. Inter University Center for Food and Nutrition, IPB. Bogor.
- Sztompka P. 1993. *The Sociology of Social Change*. Translated by Alimandan (2004). Jakarta: Prenada Media.

Tjondronegoro SMP. 1999. Keping-keping Sosiologi Pedesaan (The fragments of Rural Sociology) Jakarta: DIKTI, Depdikbud.

Yulianto EH. 2010. Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Akibat masuknya Perekebunan Kelapa Sawit di Desa Samuntai, Kecamatan Long Ikis, Kabupaten Paser [Thesis]. Institut Pertanian Bogor. Bogor.

CURRICULUM VITAE

(Rita Patriasih, SPd, MSi)

1. Name : Rita Patriasih, S.Pd., M.Si.
2. Date of Birth : August, 11th 1970
3. Office Address : Jl. Setiabudhi 207. Bandung. 40154. Indonesia.
Phone : +6222. 2013163 ext 3408. Fax. +6222 2011576
4. Home Address : Jl. Bukit Raya I No. 1. Komplek Bukit Sariwangi. Bandung
40559. Indonesia.
Phone : +6222.82025732. HP. +6287722143001
5. Nationality : Indonesian
6. Education : Master of Science in Community Nutrition, Bogor
Agricultural University. 2005
SPd (bachelor) in Home Economics, Indonesia University
of Education. 1996.

Research:

No.	Research title
1.	Model Pendidikan Gizi Athena (Athletes Targeting Healthy Exercise and Nutrition Alternatives) untuk Mengatasi Eating Disorder pada Atlet. (A Model of Nutritional Education Athena to Overcome Eating Disorder among Athletes). 2014
2.	Rancang Bangun dan Implementasi Media Edukasi Gizi Bagi Anak Sekolah Dasar. (A Design and Implementation of Nutritional Education Media for Elementary School Children). 2013
3.	Sosialisasi dan Enkulturasasi Nilai Nilai Tradisi Makan Rasi Pada Keluarga di Kampung Adat Cireundeu Leuwigajah Cimahi. (Socialization and Enculturization of the Values of <i>Rasi</i> Eating Tradition in the Indigenous Village of Cireundeu Leuwigajah Cimahi). 2013
4.	Study On Nutritional Status, Health Characteristics And Psycho-Social Aspects Of The Elderly Living With Their Family And Of Those Living In Nursing Home.NHF 2012-2013
5.	Rancang Bangun dan Implementasi Media Edukasi Gizi Model Enjoyfull Pyramid and Eat Smart Bagi Anak Sekolah Dasar. (A Design and Implementation of Nutritional Education Media using an Enjoyfull Pyramid and Eat Smart Model for Elementary School Children. 2012
6.	Studi Pola Konsumsi Pangan dan Status Gizi Balita Pada Masyarakat yang Mengonsumsi Singkong Sebagai Makanan Pokok. (A Study of Dietary Patterns and Nutritional Status of Children under Five among the People who Consumed Cassava as a Staple Food). 2012
7.	Socio-economic and Cultural Aspects of Cireundeu People in West Java Who Consumed Cassava as Staple Foods: Effect on Household Nutritional Status and Health. (2011)
8.	Studi Kajian Implementasi Kurikulum Pendidikan Kejuruan Program Sarjana Kependidikan Kelompok Keahlian Profesi.(A Study on the Implementation of the Vocational Education Curriculum of the Educational Undergraduate Program of the Profession Expertise Group). (2010)
9.	Peningkatan Kualitas Pembelajaran Dekorasi Patiseri Melalui Pengembangan Multimedia Interaktif Berbasis Model Simulasi. (Improvement of Patisserie Decoration Learning Quality through the Development of Simulation Model-based Interactive Multimedia).(2010)

10.	Pengembangan dan Implementasi Media Edukasi Gizi " <i>Cyber Food and Nutrition Shop</i> " Bagi Remaja. (Development and Implementation of Nutritional Education Media " <i>Cyber Food and Nutrition Shop</i> " for Teenagers (2010)
11.	Peningkatan Ketahanan Pangan Pada Keluarga Miskin Di Pedesaan Dengan Prinsip <i>Healthy And Safety</i> . (Improvement of the Food Security among the Poor Family in Rural Areas with Principle <i>Healthy And Safety</i> (2009)
12.	Pengembangan Program Pelatihan Berbasis Kecakapan Hidup untuk Meningkatkan Kompetensi Siswa Kurang Mampu di Kota Bandung. (Development of a Life-skill-based Training Program to Improve the Less-able Students' Competence in Bandung City (2009)
13.	Study On Socio-Economics and Environmental Factors Contributing To Health and Nutritional Status Of Street Children. (2009)
14.	Pendekatan Inkuiri-Kontekstual Berbasis Teknologi Informasi Topic Food Additive untuk Meningkatkan Keterampilan Berfikir Kritis Mahasiswa. (An information Technology-based Inquiry-Contextual Approach with a Food Additive Topic to Improve the Students' Critical Thinking Skills). (2008)

Publications :

No.	Publications
1.	Cica Yulia, Pipit Pitriani, <u>Rita Patriasih</u> . Persepsi Mahasiswa Pendidikan Kepelatihan Olahraga Fpok Upi Mengenai Pendidikan Gizi Untuk Mencegah Kecenderungan Eating Disorder Pada Atlet. Jurnal Invotec (The Perception of the Sport Education Students, the Faculty of Sport Education, Indonesian Education University on Nutritional Education to Prevent an Eating Disorder Trend among the Athletes. Journal Invotec). Volume X No 1. Februari 2014. ISSN : 1411-5514. p:1-12.
2.	Widji Nurcahyani, Ellis Endang, <u>Rita Patriasih</u> . Manfaat Hasil Belajar Pengawetan Makanan pada Kesiapan Mahasiswa Berwirausaha Produk Makanan Awetan” Jurnal Media Pendidikan Gizi dan Kuliner. (The Benefits of Learning Food Preservation to the Students’ Readiness to run a business on preserved food products. Journal of Nutritional and Culinary Education Media), Vol 2. No 1. Nov 2013 . p:65-73. ISSN : 2085 – 9783
3.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Isma Widiaty, Mira Dewi, Ali Khomsan, Dadang Sukandar. A Study on Nutrition Status, Health Characteristics and Psychosocial Aspects of the Elderly Living with Their Family and Those Living in Nursing Home”. Published by : PT Penerbit IPB Press. ISBN : 978-979-493-568-2
4.	Ellis Endang N, <u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Ade Juwaedah. Pola Konsumsi Pangan dan Status Gizi Balita pada Masyarakat yang Mengonsumsi Singkong sebagai Makanan Pokok. Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Dietary Patterns and Nutritional Status of Children under Five among the People who Consumed Cassava as their Staple Food. Journal of Nutrition and Food), Volume 8, Nomor 1 Suplemen. Juni 2013. ISSN : 1978-1059
5.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> . The Relation Between Knowledge, Nutrition Attitudes Towards Eating Behavior And Nutrition Status Of Elderly On Nursing Home In Bandung”. An International Version of the Thai Journal of Clinical Nutrition. Year 5 No.1 January - June 2011.
6.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Isma Widiaty, Mira Dewi, Dadang Sukandar. Nutrients Intake and Nutritional Status of Street Children in Bandung” Jurnal of Nutritional & Food. Volume : 2010 5(3) 177-183. p: 177-183. ISSN 1978-1059 “
7.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Yulia Rachmawaty, Ali Khomsan. Pangan dan Gizi dalam Gaya Hidup Remaja”. (Food and Nutrition in Adolescents’ Lifestyle) Penerbit : Prodi

	Pendidikan Tata Boga. 2009. ISBN : 978-602-97072-1-2.
8.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Laksmi Dewi, Setia Mulyanto. Pengembangan Program Pelatihan Berbasis Kecakapan Hidup Untuk Meningkatkan Kompetensi Siswa Kurang Mampu di Kota Bandung. Jurnal INVOTEC. (Development of a Life Skill-based Training Program to Improve the Less-Able Students' Competence in Bandung City. Journal of INVOTEC), Volume V, No.15 Agustus 2009. (444-449). ISSN : 1411-5514. “.
9.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> , Isma Widiaty, Mira Dewi, Dadang Sukandar. Study on Socio-Economics and Enviromental Faktors Contributing to Health and Nutritional Status of Street Children”.2009. ISBN : 978-602-96-058-1-5.
10.	<u>Rita Patriasih</u> . Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Makan Lansia pada Panti Werdha di Kota Bandung. Jurnal INVOTEC. (Eating Attitude and Behaviour of the Elderly at Panti Werdha in Bandung City. Journal of INVOTEC). Volume IV, No 10, Februari. (189-195). ISSN: 1411-5514

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Dra. Winati Wigna, MDS)

1. Name : **Dra. Winati Wigna, MDS**
2. Date of Birth : March, 27th, 1948
3. Office Address : Department of Communication and Community
Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor
Agricultural University, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor 16680
Indonesia, Phone: (0251)8420252
4. Home Address : Jl. Waru. E.9. GRAHA INDAH, Kedunghalang, Bogor
16710
5. Nationality : Indonesian
6. Education : Research Fellow at International Exchanges Department,
Institute of Development Economies (IDE), Tokyo, Japan
(1990 – 1991)
Masters of Development Studies (MDS) in Economic and
Social Studies and Policy (Specialization on Women and
Development), Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, the
Netherlands (1983)
Undergraduate (Dra) in Anthropology, Pajajaran
University, Bandung (1977)

Research :

No.	Research title
1	Study of Food Access, Food Hygiene, Enviromental, Sanitation, and Coping Mechanism of Household at Slum Area (2012)
2	Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects of Cireundeu People in West Java Who Consumed Cassava as Staple Foods: Effect on Household Nutritional Status and Health (2011)
3	Socio Cultural Aspect of Nutrition and Food System of Baduy Tribe in Indonesia (2009)

Publications :

No.	Publications
1	Winati Wigna , Ali Khomsan. 2011. Kearifan Lokal dalam Diversifikasi. (Local Wisdom in Diversification) Jurnal Majalah Pangan (Journal of Food). Vol 2(3): 283-294.
2	Ali Khomsan, Winati Wigna . 2009. Sosio-Budaya Pangan Suku Baduy. (Socio-Cultural Foods of a Baduy Tribe) Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Food and Nutrition). Vol 4(2): 64-72.
3	A. Khomsan, F. Anwar, D. Sukandar, H. Riyadi, E.S. Mudjajanto, Winati Wigna . Socio-cultural Aspect of Nutrition and Food System of Baduy Tribe in Indonesia. NHF, 2009.
4	Istiany A, Siswono E, Wigna W, Sukandar D, Roosita K. A Study of Food Acces, Food Hygiene, Environmental Sanitation, and Coping Mechanism of Households at Slum Area. IPB Press (2013).

CURRICULUM VITAE

(Dr. Isma Widiaty, M.Pd.)

1. Name : Dr. Isma Widiaty, M.Pd.
2. Date of Birth : 7 June 1971
3. Office Address : Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 207 Bandung
4. Home Address : Jl. Pondok Damai B. 17 Cipageran Asri Cimahi
5. Nationality : Indonesian
6. Education : Doctorate in Curriculum Development, UPI (Education University of Indonesia) in 2013
Master in Curriculum Development UPI (Education University of Indonesia) in 2004
Bachelor in Family Prosperity Education, UPI (Education University of Indonesia) in 1999

Research :

No.	Research title
1	Mengembangkan Vocational Pedagogy di Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan Melalui Kegiatan Lesson Study (Development of Vocational Pedagogy at the Technological and Vocational Education through Lesson Study activity) (2014)
2	Model Pendidikan Gizi Athena (Athletes Targeting Healthy Exercise and Nutrition Alternatives) untuk Mengatasi Eating Disorder pada Atlet. (A Model of Nutritional Education Athena to Overcome Eating Disorder among Athletes) (2014)
3	Pengembangan Model Desa Ekowisata Budaya Dan Ketahanan Pangan Nasional Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Kampung Cireundeu. (Development of a Cultural and Ecotourism Village Model and the National Food Security Based on the Local Wisdom of Kampung Cireundeu People) (2014)
4	Pengembangan Model Pendidikan <i>Creative Entrepreneurship</i> pada SMK Program Keahlian Tata Busana se Jawa Barat (Development of a Creative Entrepreneurship Education Model at SMK (Vocational Schools) the Fashion Expertise Program of West Java) (2013)
5	Sosialisasi dan Enkulturasasi Nilai Nilai Tradisi Makan Rasi Pada Keluarga di Kampung Adat Cireundeu Leuwigajah Cimahi. (Socialization and Enculturization of the Values of <i>Rasi</i> Eating Tradition in the Indigenous Village of Cireundeu Leuwigajah Cimahi). 2013
6	Rancang Bangun dan Implementasi Media Edukasi Gizi Bagi Anak Sekolah Dasar. (A Design and Implementation of Nutritional Education Media for Elementary School Children). (2013)
7	<i>Study On Nutritional Status, Health Characteristics And Psychosocial Aspects Of Elderly Living With Their Family And In Nursing Home</i> (2012)
8	Kaji Tindak Partisipatif Industri Kreatif Bidang Fashion di Kota Bandung (A Participative Action Research of Creative Industries in Fashion Fields in Bandung City) (2012)
9	Pengembangan Model College Plus (Softskills) Siswa SMK Melalui Pembelajaran Teaching Factory di SMK Kota Bandung (Development of a Teaching Model College Plus (Softskills) of the Vocational School Students through Teaching Factory at SMK of Bandung City) (2012)
10	<i>Socio-economic and Cultural Aspects of Cireundeu People in West Java Who Consumed Cassava as Staple Foods: Effect on Household Nutritional Status</i> (2011)

11	Model Pembelajaran Teaching Factory of 6 Langkah (TF-6M) untuk Mengembangkan Industri Kreatif di SMK (A Teaching Model of Teaching Factory of 6 Steps (TF-6M) to Develop Creative Industries at Vocational Schools (2011)
12	Pengembangan Model <i>Performance Assessment</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Efektivitas Pembelajaran Patisserie (Development of Model Performance Assessment to Improve the Effectiveness of Patisserie Learning (2011)
13	Desain Dan Implementasi Media <i>E-Learning</i> "Building Blocks " Pada Perkuliahan Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan (A Design and Implementation of Media <i>E-Learning</i> "Building Blocks " in the Teaching of Technological and Vocational Education) (2010)
14	Peningkatan Kualitas Pembelajaran Dekorasi Patiseri Melalui Pengembangan Multimedia Interaktif Berbasis Komputer Model Simulasi (Improvement of the Learning Quality of Patisserie Decoration through the Development of Computer-based Interactive Multimedia of Simulation Model) (2010)
15	Peningkatan Ketahanan Pangan Pada Keluarga Miskin Di Pedesaan Jawa Barat Dengan Prinsip <i>Healthy And Safety</i> (Improvement of Food Security among the Poor Family in the Rural Areas West Java with a principle of Healthy and Safety) (2009)
16	Pengembangan dan Implementasi Media Gizi Bagi Remaja Melalui <i>Cyber Food and Nutrition Shop</i> (Development and Implementation of Nutritional Media for Adolescents through a Cyber Food and Nutrition Shop)(2009)
17	Study On Socio-Economics And Environmental Factors Contributing To Health And Nutritional Status Of Street Children (2009)

Publications :

No.	Publications
1	Rita Patriasih, <u>Isma Widiaty</u> , Mira Dewi, Ali Khomsan, Dadang Sukandar. A Study on Nutritional Status, Health Characteristics and Psychosocial Aspects of The Erderly Living with Their Family and Those Living in Nursing Home. PT Penerbit IPB Press, ISBN:978-979-493-568-2
2	<u>Isma Widiaty</u> . The relevance of Creative Industry-based Curriculum for Vocational Schools through an Extrapolation Method and the Economic Approach. INVOTEC, Journal of Vocational Technological Education. Volume IX, Nomor 1, Februari 2013, p.29-42. ISSN 1411-5514
3	Tati, Yoyoh Jubaedah, <u>Isma Widiaty</u> . Rancang Bangun Model Portfolio Based Assesment pada Kompetensi Kejuruan di SMK. (A Design of a Portfolio-based Assessment Model on the Vocational Competence at Vocational Schools) INVOTEC, Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Kejuruan (Journal of Vocational and Technological Education) Volume IX, Nomor 1, Februari 2013, p.29-42. ISSN 1411-5514
4	Rita Patriasih, <u>Isma Widiaty</u> , Mira Dewi. Nutrient Intake and Nutritional Status of Street Children in Bandung. Jurnal gizi dan Pangan , Journal of Nutrition and Food/ ISSN 1978-1059;Volume 5,Nomor 3, Nopember 2010
5	Tati, <u>Isma Widiaty</u> ,Liunir. Pengembangan Media E-Learning "Building Blocks" pada Perkuliahan Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan. (Development of Media E-Learning "Building Blocks" for the Teaching of Vocational and Technological Education) Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan (Journal of Vocational and Technological Education) INVOTEC/ISSN:1411-5514; Volume V, No.15, Agustus 2009

CURRICULUM VITAE

(Dr. Ir. Hadi Riyadi, MS)

1. Name : Dr. Ir. Hadi Riyadi, MS
2. Date of Birth : June 15, 1961
3. Office Address : Dept. of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology,
Bogor Agricultural University, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor
16680 Indonesia
Phone: (0251)8621258 Fax. : (0251)8622276
4. Home Address : Ciomas Permai D5 No.10, Ciomas Bogor 16610 Indonesia
Phone: (0251)8318301HP: 0815-133-10437
5. Nationality : INDONESIAN
6. Education : Dr. Community Nutrition, Bogor Agricultural University,
2002
Master of Science in Biochemistry, Bogor Agricultural
University, 1992.
Ir. Community Nutrition, Bogor Agricultural University,
1985

Research:

No.	Research title
1	The USDA's Feeding program for pregnant women in Bogor (2005-2006)
2	Food and Nutrition Security Assessment in Lembata, East Nusa Tenggara (PLAN Area) (2006), East Nusa Tenggara (2006)
3	Evaluation of Nutrition Program Implementation in Cianjur (2006)
4	Study of Nutrition Program Implementation: Its Utilization by Households, Coverage, Effectiveness, and Impact on Nutritional Status in Poor Areas (2006)
5	Food and Nutrition Security Assessment in Kefamenanu, East Nusa Tenggara (PLAN Area) (2007)
6	Socio-cultural aspects of food and nutrition in Baduy Tribe (2008)
7	Effectiveness study of existing mandated fortified wheat flour in North Jakarta (2008)
8	Efficacy of Vitamin A-Fortified Palm Oil among Indonesian School Children (2007-2008)
9	Effect of nutrition education and home garden intervention on nutritional status of children U5 (2007-2008)
10	Desk Review on Food Security and Nutrition in NTT (2008)
11	Nutrition Education to Improve Mother and Cadre Nutritional Knowledge and Children Nutritional Status in Indonesia (2009)
12	A Multi-Approach Intervention To Empower Posyandu Nutrition Program To Combat Malnutrition Problem In Rural Areas (2013)
13	Food Security and Nutrition and Coping Mechanism of Ciptagelar Traditional Community in West Java (2013)

Publications:

No.	Publications
1	Efficacy of Giving Temulawak Extract (<i>Curcuma Xanthorrhiza Roxb</i>) and Multivitamin Mineral against Lowering Blood Lactic Acid in Athletes. <i>Media Gizi Mikro Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Journal of Micronutrient). Vol.5, No.1, Desember 2013: 61-70.
2	Effect of Temulawak (<i>Curcumin Xanthorrhiza Roxb</i>) Extract On Reduction Of Mda (<i>Malondialdehyde</i>) Levels Of Football Athletes. <i>Pakistan Journal of Nutrition</i> . 2013;12(9): 842-850
3	V. Prihananto, Ahmad Sulaeman, Hadi Riyadi, Nurheni Sri Palupi. The effect of food supplement on energy and protein consumption of pregnant mothers. <i>Food and Nutrition Journal</i> 2007 2(1): 16-21
4	Bernatal Saragih, Hidayat Syarief, Hadi Riyadi, Amini Nasoetion. Effect of multi micronutrients fortified supplementary food in pregnant women on linear growth, knee height and anemia status of infants. <i>Journal of the Indonesian Nutrition Association</i> 2007 30(1) : 12-24
5	Hadi Riyadi dan Faisal Anwar. Food consumption and nutritional status of children participating at Posyandu Program in Cianjur Regency. <i>Food and Nutrition Journal</i> 2007 2(2): 1-12
6	Bernatal Saragih, Hidayat Syarief, Hadi Riyadi, Amini Nasoetion, Rosmala Dewi. Effect of multi micronutrients fortified supplementary food in pregnant women nutritional status and morbidity of infants aged 0-6 months. <i>Info Kesehatan Masyarakat (The Journal of Public Health)</i> 2007 11(1) : 1-10
7	Ali Khomsan, Faisal Anwar, Dadang Sukandar, Hadi Riyadi, Eddy S Mudjajanto. Mother's Nutrition Knowledge and Food habits of households in highland and coastal areas. <i>Food and Nutrition Journal</i> 2006 1(1): 23-28
8	Yuliana, Ali Khomsan, Soemiarti Patmonodewo, Hadi Riyadi, Deddy Muchtadi. The influence of nutrition-health extension and other factors on growth of pre-school children. <i>Food and Nutrition Journal</i> 2006 1(2): 8-16
9	Hadi Riyadi, Ali Khomsan, Dadang Sukandar, Faisal Anwar, Eddy S Mudjajanto. Nutritional status of poor and non-poor households. <i>Journal of the Indonesian Nutrition Association</i> 2006 29(1) : 33-46
10	Dadang Sukandar, Ali Khomsan, Hadi Riyadi, Faisal Anwar, Eddy S Mudjajanto. Food security of poor and non-poor households. <i>Journal of the Indonesian Nutrition Association</i> 2006 29(1) : 22-32
11	Eddy S. Mudjajanto, Ali Khomsan, Dadang Sukandar, Faisal Anwar, Hadi Riyadi. Study on breast-feeding practices of poor and non-poor household. <i>Journal of the Indonesian Nutrition Association</i> 2006 29(2) : 126-133

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Prof. Dr. Ir. Ali Khomsan, MS)

1. Name : **Prof. Dr. Ir. Ali Khomsan, MS**
2. Date of Birth : Ambarawa, February 2, 1960
3. Office Address : Dept. of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology,
Bogor Agricultural University, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor
16680 Indonesia
Phone: (0251) 8621258 Fax. : (0251) 8622276
4. Home Address : Perumahan Tanah Baru Jl. Teratai Blok B/59
Kedunghalang Bogor 16710
5. Nationality : **INDONESIAN**
6. Education : Ph.D. in Home Economics Education, Iowa State
University, USA, 1991
MS in Community Nutrition & Family Resources, Bogor
Agricultural University, 1987
Ir in Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University, 1983

Research :

No.	Research title
1.	A multi-approach intervention to empower posyandu nutrition program to combat malnutrition problems an rural area. 2011-2013. Nestle Foundation. Switzerland.
2.	Problem and solution of stunting as chronic malnutrition in rural. IPB-Ministry of Education and Culture. 2013
3.	A Study on Nutritional Status, Health Characteristics and Psychosocial Aspects of the Elderly Living with Their Family and of Those Living in Nursing Home. 2013. Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, the Netherlands.
4	Life style and nutrition aspect of rural and urban adolescent. 2013. Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, the Netherlands.
5	Growrh cognitive development and psycosocial stimulation of preschool children in poor household in Subang. 2011. Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, the Netherlands.
6.	Intervention of Soybean Powder to Heal Children Diarrhoea. Ministry of Education, 2010
7.	Caring Practise and Children Growth and Development in Some Provinces/Districts. PT Nestle Indonesia. 2010.
8.	Study of Carbohydrate and Protein Rich Food Self-sufficiency to Improve Food Security. Ministry of Education, 2010.
9.	Study of Food Habits and Food Consumption of People Live Around Nickel Mine Areas in Halmahera. PT ERM, 2010
10	Study of Food Security Indicators : Education, Economic, and Food Consumption Perspectives. Ministry of Education, 2009.
11.	Improving Food Security of Poor Households in Rural Areas : Application of Healty and Safety Principles. Ministry of Education, 2009.
12.	Nutrition Education to Improve Mother and Cadre Nutritional Knowledge and Children Nutritional Status in Indonesia. 2009, Nestle Foundation, Switzerland
13.	Effectivenes of Soybean Isoflavone to Improve Inflammation, Oxidative Stress, and Immune Status of Overweight Adolescent. Ministry of Education, 2009.
14	Development and Implementation of Nutrition Education Media for Adolescent

No.	Research title
	through Cyber Food and Nutrition Shop. Ministry of Education, 2009.
15.	Study of Household Economic Improvement for Food Access. Ministry of Education, 2009.
16.	Planning Model for Agricultural Development in Rural Areas. IPB. 2009
17.	Socio-cultural Aspect of Nutrition and Food System of Baduy Tribe in Indonesia. NHF, 2009
18.	Nutrition Education to Improve Mother and Cadre Nutritional Knowledge and Children Nutritional Status in Indonesia. NF Switzerland, 2009.
19.	Study of Nutrition Program Implementation: Its Utilization by Households, Coverage, Effectiveness, and Impact on Nutritional Status in Poor Areas. NHF the Netherlands, 2006
20.	Food Security and Nutritional Status of Poor Households in Highland and Coastal Area. NHF the Netherlands, 2005

Publications :

No.	Publications
1.	Setiawan S, Karimah, and Khomsan A. Physical Fitness in Normal and Overweight Elementary School Children. 2014. Pakistan Journal of Nutrition 13(1):22-27.
2.	Istiany A, Siswono E, Wigna W, Sukandar D, Roosita K. A Study of Food Acces, Food Hygiene, Environmental Sanitation, and Coping Mechanism of Households at Slum Area. IPB Press (2013).
3.	Growth Cognitive Development and Psychosocial Stimulation of Preshool children in Poor Farmer and non Farmer Households. 2013. Mal. J. Nut. 19(3) :325-337.
4.	Efficacy of Giving Temulawak Extract (<i>Curcuma Xanthorrhiza Roxb</i>) and Multivitamin Mineral against Lowering Blood Lactic Acid in Athletes. <i>Media Gizi Mikro Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Journal of Micronutrient). Vol.5, No.1, Desember 2013: 61-70.
5.	Lipid Profiles and Blood Pressure Among Worker Women, Its Correlation With Risk Factor of Coronary Heart Disease. Pakistan Journal of Nutrition. 2013;12(9): 806-810.
6.	Effect of Temulawak (<i>Curcumin Xanthorrhiza Roxb</i>) Extract On Reduction Of Mda (<i>Malondialdehyde</i>) Levels Of Football Athletes. Pakistan Journal of Nutrition. 2013;12(9): 842-850.
7.	Relationship between nutritional status, psychosocial stimulation, and cognitive development in preschool children in Indonesia. Journal of Nutrition Research and Practice, 2012. Vol. 6(5):451-457
8.	Faisal Anwar, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Dadang Sukandar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2010. High Participation in the Posyandu Nutrition Program Improved Children Nutritional Status. Journal Nutrition Research and Practice. June, Vol 4(3)
9.	Waysima, Ujang Sumarwan, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , dan Fransiska R. Zakaria. 2010. Mother's Preference towards Fish Significantly Increase Children's Appreciation for Consuming Fish. Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food), Nopember, 5(3): 194-201
10.	Dadang Sukandar, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Faisal Anwar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2010. Health and Nutritional Status of Children Under Five Years in Posyandu Nutrition Program. Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food), Nopember, 5(3): 171-176

No.	Publications
11	Sakri Sab'atmaja, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , dan Ikeu Tanziha. 2010. Determinants of Positive Deviance Nutritional Status of under Five Year Old Children in Poor Areas with Low and High Prevalence of Undernutrition. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Juli, 5(2): 103-112
12.	Mira Dewi, <u>Ali khomsan</u> , dan dadang Sukandar. 2010. Soy Isoflavone Intervention Did Not Affect the Inflammation Status and Immunity of Overweight/ Obese Teenagers. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Maret,5(1):1-5
13.	Ellis Endang Nikmawati, Clara M Kusharto, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Dadang Sukandar, Arum Atmawikarta. 2009. Gap Analysis of Nutrition and Health Program in Posyandu at Bogor District. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Nopember, 4(3): 141-150
14.	Resty Adhistiana, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Leily Amalia. 2009. Identification of Nutrition Content in Elementary School Courses at Bantarjati 5 School Bogor. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Nopember, 4(3): 151-156
15.	Dadang Sukandar, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , dan Tin Herawati. 2009. Study of Family Economic Empowerment Programs to Improve Food Access. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Nopember, 4(3): 157-166
16.	<u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Faisal Anwar, dan Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2009. Nutritional knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Posyandu Participants. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Maret, 4(1): 32-40
17.	Rian Diana, Katrin Roosita, dan <u>Ali Khomsan</u> . 2008. Life Style, Supplement Consumption, Traditional Medicine (“Jamu”), Medical Plants, and Health Status of Elderly in Bogor District. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Juli, 3(2): 118-123
18.	<u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Dadang Sukandar, Faisal Anwar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy SM. 2008. Study of Socio-culture and Food System in Baduy Tribe, Indonesia. The Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, The Netherlands
19.	<u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Dadang Sukandar, Faisal Anwar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy SM. 2007. Study of Nutrition Program Implementation: Its Utilization by Households, Coverage, Effectiveness and Impact on Nutritional Status in Poor Areas. The Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, The Netherlands.
20.	Dadang Sukandar dan <u>Ali Khomsan</u> . 2007. Perception of Mothers and Children’s Participation in the Nutritional Programs. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Juli, 2(2): 26-35
21.	Suryono, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Budi Setiawan, Drajat Martianto, Dadang Sukandar. 2007. The Effects of Milk Consumption on Body Mass Index and Bone Density of Trunk of Adolescent Boys. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Maret, 2(1): 1-7
21.	Enok Sobariah, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , dan Ingrid S. Surono. 2007. Viability of Probiotic Bacterialn-Vitro and the Effect of Oxygenated Water On Viability of Probiotic Bacteria in Vivo. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , Maret, 2(1): 22-28
22.	Yuliana, <u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Soemiarti Patmonodewo, Hadi Riyadi, dan Deddy Muchtadi. 2006. The Influence of Nutrition-Health Extension and Other Factors on Growth of Pre-School Children. <i>Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food)</i> , November, 1(2):8-16
23.	<u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Faisal Anwar, Dadang Sukandar, Hadi Riyadi, dan Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2006. Mother’s Nutrition Knowledge and Food Habits of Households in

No.	Publications
	Highland and Coastal Areas. Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food), November, 1(2): 8-16
24.	<u>Ali Khomsan</u> , Dadang Sukandar, Faisal Anwar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy SM. 2005. Study of Food Consumption and Nutritional Status of Poor Households in Coastal and Highland Areas, West Java. The Neys van Hoogstraten Foundation, The Netherlands

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Prof. Dr. Ir. Faisal Anwar, MS)

1. Name : Prof. Dr. Ir. Faisal Anwar, MS
2. Date of Birth : April 13th, 1952
3. Office Address : Dept. of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology,
Bogor Agricultural University, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor
16680 Indonesia
Phone: (0251)8621258 Fax. : (0251)8622276
4. Home Address : Jalan Suralaya no. 18, Komplek Laladon Indah,
Laladon, Ciomas, Bogor 16610, West Java.
Phone : (0251) 635227.
5. Nationality : INDONESIAN
6. Education : Dr in Community Nutrition, Bogor Agricultural University,
2002
Master of Science in Food Science, Bogor Agricultural
University, 1990.
Ir in Community Nutrition, Bogor Agricultural University,
1983

Research:

No.	Research title
1.	A Multi-Approach Intervention To Empower Posyandu Nutrition Program To Combat Malnutrition Problem In Rural Areas. NF Switzerland (2013)
2.	Takokak (Solanum Torvum SWT) as antiproliferation of Cancer Cell on Mice exposed by 7,12-Diametilbenza (A) Antrasena (DMBA) (2013)
3.	Problem and Solution of Stunting in Rural (2013)
4.	Growth, Cognitive Development and Psychosocial Stimulation of Preschool Children in Poor Farmer and Non-Farmer Households (2012)
5.	Socio-Cultural Aspect of Nutrition and Food System of Baduy Tribe in Indonesia. NHF the Netherlands(2009)
6.	Nutrition Education to Improve Mother and Cadre Nutritional Knowledge and Children Nutritional Status in Indonesia. NF Switzerland (2009)
7.	Study of Nutrition Program Implementation: Its Utilization by Households, Coverage, Effectiveness, and Impact on Nutritional Status in Poor Areas. NHF the Netherlands, 2006

Publications :

No.	Publication
1.	Growth, Cognitive Development and Psychosocial Stimulation of Preschool Children in Poor Farmer and Non-Farmer Households. Malaysian Journal of Nutritional. 2013 ;19(3) :325-337
2.	<u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Ali Khomsan, Dadang Sukandar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2010. High Participation in the Posyandu Nutrition Program Improved Children Nutritional Status. Journal Nutrition Research and Practice. June, Vol 4(3)
3.	Dadang Sukandar, Ali Khomsan, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy S. Mudjajanto. 2010. Health and Nutritional Status of Children Under Five Years in Posyandu Nutrition Program. Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan (Journal of Nutrition and Food), Nopember, 5(3): 171-176
4.	Indani, Ahmad Sulaeman, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> . The evaluation of sensory quality,

No.	Publication
	nutritional content and quality of micro nutritional fortified of supplement food for pregnant women. Indonesian Journal of Community Nutrition and Family Studies. Juli 2007, 31(1): 42-53
5.	Hadi Riyadi, dan <u>Faisal Anwar</u> Food consumption and nutrition status of children participating at posyandu program in Cianjur regency. Jur. of Nutr. and Food. Juli 2007, 2(2) :1-12
6.	Dwi Aryani, dan <u>Faisal Anwar</u> . Microbiological quality of beverages at elementary schools in Bogor Tengah subdistrict. Jur. of Nutr. and Food. Juli 2006, 1(1) : 44-50
7.	Ali Khomsan, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Dadang S, Hadi R, Eddy SM. Mother's nutrition knowledge and food habits of household in highland and coastal areas. Jur. of Nutr. and Food. Juli 2006,1(1) : 23-28
8.	Eddy SM, Ali Khomsan, Dadang S, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Hadi R. Study of breast feeding practise of poor household. J. of Ind. Nutr. Assoct. Vol. 29, No 2 September 2006.
9.	Hadi, R, Ali Khomsan, Dadang S, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Eddy SM. Study of nutrition al status of poor household. J. of Ind. Nutr. Assoct. Vol. 29, No 1 Maret 2006.
10.	Dadang S, Ali Khomsan, Hadi R, <u>Faisal Anwar</u> , Eddy SM. Study of food security of poor household. J. of Ind. Nutr. Assoct. Vol. 29, No 1 Maret 2006.
11.	<u>Faisal Anwar</u> . Acceptance on rambak chips with additives sodium bicarbonate and sodium tri-polyphospate (STPP) as borax substitute. Indonesian Journal of Community Nutrition and Family Studies. Desember 2006, 30(2) : 74-80.