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Supporting Factors and Obstacles. Thank you

*Warmest regards,
MG. Westri Kekalih S
FEB Soegijapranata Catholic University
Semarang Indonesia*

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Thank you

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Name: westri Kekalih

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Comments/ Query: My article entitle Development intervention Model of staple Food Consumption Pattern from Rice towards Alternative Staple Food: Supporting Factors and Obstacles have been accepted for the Publication and I have paid the fee. Would you please inform me the Vol, number of issue and when it will be publish? thank you for your kindness

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MG. Westri Kekalih S
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- Title page

- **Author's information**
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- **Abstract**
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- **Results**
- **Discussion**
- **Acknowledgments**
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Format of Review Articles

Review articles are an attempt by one or more authors to sum up the current state of the research on a particular topic. The author searches for everything relevant to the topic, and then sorts it all out into a coherent view of the "state of the art" in the field. Interested scientists may write their review articles under the following headings:

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- Abstract
- Keywords
- Introduction
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Acknowledgments
- References

- Tables
- Figures

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Tables

Tables must be numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they are cited in the text. They should have a brief title placed at the top. A short description is also accepted. Footnotes can be included below the table. Tables cannot be contained in the text. Tables must be sent in Microsoft Word and have no links to the main document or other archives. Files at approximately the correct size they are to be printed (letter size).

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At the end of the paper, in the References section the literature should be arranged in alphabetical order. If they have the same author, they should be in chronological order.

In the text: References must be cited in the text mentioning the last name of the author and year between parentheses. For two authors, both should be mentioned. When there are three or more authors, mention only the first author followed by 'et al.' for two or more references are cited in the same parenthesis, the authors should be in chronological order. And if they have the same year, they should be in alphabetical order. Moreover, if there is more than one reference of the same author and the same year, they should be indicated with letters.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF INTERVENTION MODEL OF STAPLE FOOD CONSUMPTION
 PATTERN FROM RICE TOWARD ALTERNATIVE STAPLE FOOD: SUPPORTING
 FACTORS AND OBSTACLES**

MG. Westri Kekalih Susilowati*)

Faculty of Economics and Business, Soegijapranata Catholic University

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Retno Yustini W

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Widuri Kurniasari

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ABSTRACT

Food security has become one of the global strategic issue. One of the important issues related to food security in Indonesia is the dependency on rice as a staple food. Diversification of food policy that is promoted by the government has not achieved optimally. In previous studies, it is known that basically people have a positive attitude towards the alternative (non-rice non-wheat) staple food. However, the intention to consume the alternative (non-rice non-wheat) staple food are low. Therefore, it is important to understand supporting and obstacle to change their staple food consumption pattern. By using factor analysis, this study found eight supporting factors and also obstacles.

Keywords: staple food, food security, diversification.

1. Introduction

Food is one of the most basic needs for human beings. However, access to food is increasingly difficult for many reasons, among others, the issue of degradation of land, water and the environment, climate change led to a decrease in production and the uncertainty of harvest and population growth. Up to 2050 the growth in global food production required a minimum of 70 percent (FAO, 2012). FAO also indicates that in 2011, food-insecure population is expected to reach 1.02 billion. Therefore, the food security issue become crucial. The problem of food security is quite complex, as it includes issues of production, distribution and consumption of food and people's access to food. One of the most basic problem is the rice domination as the most preferred staple food. However, basically people have a positive attitude towards non-rice non-wheat.

2. Literature Review

In Indonesia, development of rice consumption in the period 2010-2014 compared to the period 2005-2009 showed a downward trend. This could be caused by the enactment of policies ranging diversification through various promotions. However, decline in rice consumption also needs to be watched since statistic data shows the trend of increased consumption of wheat (Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, 2015).

Food consumption patterns are influenced by a number of factors such as a person's experience, cultural, knowledge, size of income and perceived health benefits. Drewnowski & Hanna, (1999) and Suhardjo (1989) states that there are four factors that influence consumption patterns, namely individual characteristics, food, prices and the environment. Den Hartog, van Staveren, and Brouwer (1995) states that family size influence the consumption habits and nutrition.

3. Research Method

This research was conducted in Semarang in which middle up class society are taken as sample by stratified random sampling method. There are 16 districts in Semarang, for each district set by quota sample of 20 so that the total respondents is 320. This study consist two stages, the first stage aimed to identify the latent variables and the second stage to reduce the latent variables into factor by factor analysis.

4. Result and Discussion → **dipisah sesuaikan dengan yang sdh di update**

The first stage of this research found 29 latent variables that support and 52 obstacles in changing the behavior of staple food consumption. The 29 latent variables that support

The test results of KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) already qualify, above 0.5, then the data can be analyzed. Likewise with Bartlett's test of Sphericity also significant at 0.05. So it can be concluded that the factor analysis can be continued. The 26 variables that were analyzed contained a computer extraction results into eight factors (eigenvalues value > 1 be a factor). The eight factors are able to explain at 63.546 %. Hereinafter, component 1 to 8 referred to factor 1 to 8 and named varied types of alternative staple food, social environment, attractive display, Fit for Diet, Nutritious, food security awareness, easily obtained and continuously available.

The 52 obstacle latent variables were also reduced into eight components. Its results of KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) already qualify, above 0.5. The Bartlett's test of Sphericity also significant at 0.05. The 54 variables that were analyzed contained a computer extraction results into eight factors (eigenvalues value > 1 be a factor). The eight factors are able to explain at 63.815 %. Those component are referred as factor 1 to 8 and respectively named lack of availability, less knowledge, do not know processing and dishing up, inadequate character of the food, low image, suggestions, price and habit.

5. Conclusion

The study found 8 factors supporting and 8 factors obstacle. The 8 factors that support are varied types of alternative staple food, social environment, attractive display, Fit for Diet, Nutritious, food security awareness, easily obtained and continuously available. Meanwhile, 8 factors obstacles are lack of availability, less knowledge, do not know processing and dishing up, inadequate character of the food, low image, suggestions, price and habit.

6. References

- Den Hartog AP, Van Staveren WA, Brouwer. 1995. Manual for Social Surveys on Food Habits and Consumption in Developing Countries. Germany : Margraf Verlag.
- Drewnowsk, A and Clayton, H .1999. Food Preferences and Reported Frequencies of Food Consumption as Predictor of Current Diet in Young Women. *American Journal Clinical Nutrition*. vol 70 pp.28-36
- FAO Staistical Year Book .2012. World Food and Agriculture. FAO The United. Rome.
- Kekalih, MG.Westri, Widuri, K., Retno Y.W., 2015. Development of Intervention Model of Staple Food Consumption Pattern from Rice toward Alternative Staple Food. (Competitive Grants from Directorate General for Higher Education)

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERVENTION MODEL OF STAPLE FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERN FROM RICE TOWARD ALTERNATIVE STAPLE FOOD: SUPPORTING FACTORS AND OBSTACLES

MG. Westri Kekalih Susilowati*)

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FAO Staistical Year Book .2012. World Food and Agriculture. FAO The United. Rome.

Kekalih, MG.Westri, Widuri, K., Retno Y.W., 2015. Development of Intervention Model of Staple Food Consumption Pattern from Rice toward Alternative Staple Food. (Competitive Grants from Directorate General for Higher Education)

October 19, 2016

Dear WESTRI KEKALIH,

Based on the reviewer's recommendations, I am delighted to inform you that your following manuscript has been accepted for the publication in *The Social Sciences*.

Title	Development of Intervention Model of Staple Food Consumption Pattern from Rice toward Alternative Staple Food: Supporting Factors and Obstacles
Authors	1. MG. Westri Kekalih Susilowati, SE., ME , 2. Dra. Retno Yustini Wahyuningdyah, MSi, 3. Dr. Widuri Kurniasari
Received on	July 19, 2016
Accepted on	November 30, -0001

Thank you very much for submitting your article to "*The Social Sciences*".

We look forward to receive more articles in future.

Best Regards

Muhammad Kamran
The Social Sciences