

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

One of the components that needs to be developed within the framework of regional autonomy is rural areas. In Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which refers to the Government Regulation No. 47 of 2015, the implementation of the Law in article 1 paragraph 1 provides opportunities for village communities to regulate and manage their own households with mandated requirements and pays attention to potential and regional diversity in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Until now, the agricultural sector has remained a supporter of the people's economy, particularly in rural areas. A business in Indonesia is dominated by small-scale family farming, which is very weak in various fields. In other words, it can not develop independently dynamically. Small farmers are highly dependent on large land farmers or traders to obtain productive assets (land, equipment), working capital and the acquisition of production facilities (Langi, 2015).

There are many problems faced by farmers, both those that are directly related to the production and marketing of their agricultural products and those faced in their daily lives. Apart from being a part of his life, it is even a way of life, so that it is not only economic aspects but also social and cultural aspects, as well as aspects of tradition. All play an important role in the actions of farmers. The problems that are often faced by farmers in terms of production results are usually in the form of crop failure and in terms of price levels, usually in the form of very low selling

prices of agricultural products. Thus, farmers cannot meet the shortage of agricultural production costs and living expenses due to losses (Yunus, 2008).

An agricultural policy has many influences on everyone's life, including the welfare of many people. Everyone's reaction to a policy will vary depending on individual circumstances and the impact of the policy on income, wealth, and other interests. Agricultural policy is a public policy in agriculture, a form of social control to achieve certain goals, for example, the objectives of agricultural development and the main content of the objectives of agricultural development although with different formulations and pressures, namely to increase production, expand employment opportunities, and increasing the distribution of agricultural development activities, by increasing incomes and living standards, conserving resources, and so on (Jusrang dan Prianto, 2012).

To achieve the increased agricultural development, the institutional role of farmer groups in rural areas is very large in supporting and implementing various programs that are being and will be implemented because these farmer groups are basically the main actors in agricultural development (Friis-Hansen & Duveskog, 2012; Jusrang & Prianto, 2012). Thus, the need for agricultural development that is truly able to increase productivity, so that independent food security can be achieved. Building agriculture is the key to success lies in human resources, meaning how to improve the capabilities of existing human resources, both in terms of skills, knowledge and mental attitudes of farmers. Thus, a strong agricultural development must be based on building and empowering farmer groups, so that farmer groups are able to analyze and solve problems independently (Jusrang dan Prianto, 2012).

In an effort to develop farmer groups, what is to be achieved is the realization of dynamic farmer groups, where farmers have discipline, responsibility and are skilled in cooperatively

managing their farming activities as well as in efforts to increase business scale and increase business towards a larger and commercial nature. The agricultural development is largely determined by the human resources in it (Riana, Purnaningsih, & Satria, 2015). If human resources have high motivation, creativity and are able to develop innovation, then agricultural development can certainly be better. Therefore, it is necessary to strive for the empowerment of farmers to improve the capacity of human resources. An empowerment means an increase in ability that actually has potential starting from the status of being less powerless to becoming more empowered, so you are more responsible (Sukino, 2013).

Community empowerment, especially for farmer groups, is an effort to improve the quality of human resources (HR) by shaping and changing people's behavior through developing their potential. Farmers, in this case, are the main actors who must be empowered. The paradigm of farmer community empowerment strategy needs to be designed optimally involving the participation of the farming community. The orientation of community empowerment must help the target (farmers) to be able to develop themselves on the basis of existing innovations, determined in a participatory manner oriented to community needs and practical matters, either in the form of individual or group services (Langi, 2015).

Empowerment of farmers through farmer group institutions is one of the appropriate methods of community empowerment to enable them to improve their quality of life. This small institution is a form of cooperative organization that enables the community to develop responses that are in accordance with logic and become a forum that unites farmers horizontally and vertically (Suradisastra, 2006). To face increasingly fierce competition, one way to support these activities is to establish strong and reliable farmer institutions.

The Tani Makmur Group Association (Gapoktan) is a forum for all farmer groups in Kartoharjo village. In 2018, the Makmur Farmers Association, in collaboration with the Kartoharjo village government, received an award as an exemplary farmer group at the national level. The success was achieved by Gapoktan Tani Prosperous through a number of assessments, including aspects of institutional administration, aspects of planning activities, aspects of implementing functions, aspects of business development, and aspects of coaching and reporting. Based on these various assessments, the Makmur Farmer Association, in collaboration with the Kartoharjo village government, is considered successful in increasing the prosperity and welfare of farmers. This can be seen from the increase in the income of farmers, both from the number of harvests and the increase in financial income.

Based on the description above, the further research is needed. This research, entitled "Effectiveness of Empowerment of Farmer Groups in Kartoharjo Village, Ngawi District, Ngawi Regency" filled the gap that existed.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the description of the background above, the problem in this study can be formulated:

1. Does the Farmer Groups Empowerment in Kartoharjo Village, Ngawi District Implemented effectively?

## **C. Research Objective**

The purpose of this study was to determine the Effectiveness of Empowerment of Farmer Groups in Kartoharjo Village, Ngawi District, Ngawi Regency.

## **D. Research Benefit**

The benefits of this research are as follows:

### 1. Academic Benefits

The results of the research are expected to improve and enrich knowledge in the field of government disciplines, and can also be used as the material for further research related to farmer group empowerment programs in an area/village.

### 2. Practical Benefits

- a. For the government, it is hoped that the results of this research can serve as an illustration for the government in planning, implementing, and evaluating every program related to farmer group empowerment.
- b. For the community, it is hoped that the results of this research can increase community insight and community participation and concern in supporting village development programs through empowering farmer groups, so people can become more active and take initiative.
- c. This research means increasing the author's scientific ability through theories obtained in the area of government. It also increases the author's knowledge to be able to understand further how to help and empower the community.

## **E. Literature Review**

The literature review aims to avoid the similarity of research and plagiarism in the research that the researcher conducted. The following studies have a relevance to the research conducted

by the researcher. This relationship can be seen from the theme under the study, namely Empowering Farmers in Kartoharjo Village.

1. Demmalino, Rahmadanih, and Aswar. (2018). *Efektivitas Kinerja Organisasi Gabungan Kelompok Tani Pottanae*.

This study aims to: 1) Describe the implementation of the Gapoktan function and 2) Analyze the effectiveness of the Gapoktan organizational performance based on the achievement of the Gapoktan function (PERMENTAN No. 67/SM 050/12/2016). The research location for this study is at Gapoktan Pottanae, Tajong Village, Tellu Siattinge District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, and it employs both qualitative and quantitative method. The results of the study concluded that: 1) The implementation of the function of Gapoktan Pottanae had not been going well. So far, Gapoktan has only been able to carry out some of its functions as a unit providing agricultural production infrastructure. It has not been able to carry out its functions as a farming unit, processing unit, marketing unit, or as a microfinance or savings and loan unit. 2) The level of effectiveness of Gapoktan Pottanae's performance based on member responses is only 17.20%.

It can be concluded that the implementation of the performance of the Gapoktan Pottanae in Tajong Village is not effective. This Gapoktan has not been able to meet the needs of members, both the need for agricultural machinery and member farm capital, guarantee the quantity, quality and continuity of the results, have not been able to add value to the product from the processing of members, there is no market guarantee and have not even been able to create independent farming for member farmers.

2. Haryanto, Sumardjo, Amanah, and Tjitropranoto. (2017). *Efektivitas Peran Penyuluh Swadaya dalam Pemberdayaan Petani di Provinsi Jawa Barat*

This study aims to analyze the role of self-help extension workers and the effectiveness of extension activities in empowering farmers by self-help extension workers and the factors that influence these activities. This study used a survey design with cluster random sampling to collect data from 224 self-help extension workers in four districts in West Java (Bogor, Karawang, Majalengka, and Sukabumi). Data was collected through questionnaires for self-help extension workers and in-depth interviews with farmers assisted by independent extension workers. The data collection was carried out in 2017.

The data processing uses descriptive techniques and Structural Equation Models (SEM). The results showed that self-help extension workers had a high role as empowerment facilitators, while the other four roles were in the moderate category, but still contributed to the empowerment of farmers. This proved that the role of self-help extension workers has been effective in helping farmers obtain the information needed for their farming so that farmers are able to work well together and are able to choose innovations that are suitable for specific locations or apply local innovations in their area. The role of self-help extension workers also has a positive influence on the effectiveness of farmer empowerment because they are able to facilitate and bridge the information needs of farmers from government research and extension institutions.

3. Mutmainah and Sumardjo. (2014). *Peran Kepemimpinan Kelompok Tani dan Efektivitas Pemberdayaan Petani.*

The goal of this study is to examine the relationship between a leadership and the process of empowering farmer groups, as well as the relationship between the empowerment process and the level of empowerment, as well as the relationship between personal and environmental factors and the empowerment process. The method used is a survey supported by a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews with the informants. The results of this study were processed using Rank Spearman and Chi-Square. This research was conducted at the Bina Sejahtera Farmer's Group in Situ Udik Village, Cibungbulang District, Bogor and the Hurip Farmer's Group in Cikarawang Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency. The results of this study indicated a significant positive relationship between leadership and the empowerment process, while the empowerment process did not have a significant positive relationship with the level of empowerment. Several personal factors showed a significant positive relationship with the level of empowerment.

4. Ayuningtyas, Y., Nadra. (2014). *Keefektivan Program Gapoktan dalam Meningkatkan Produksi Hasil Pertanian sebagai Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Petani Desa Sumberagung Moyudan Kabupaten Sleman.*

This study aims to describe: (1) the implementation of the Gapoktan program in increasing the production of agricultural products in Sumberagung Village, (2) the success of the Gapoktan program in increasing the production of agricultural products in Sumberagung Village, (3) the success of the Gapoktan program in empowering farming communities in Sumberagung Village. This research was a descriptive research with under a qualitative approach. The subjects of this study were the managers of the Sumberagung



Village Gapoktan, members of the Sumberagung Village Gapoktan and the surrounding community in the Sumberagung Village area. The data was collected using the methods of observation, interviews, and documentation. Researchers are the main instrument in conducting research, assisted by observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation guidelines. The techniques used in data analysis are data display, data reduction, and conclusion drawing. A triangulation is used to explain the validity of the data by using source triangulation.

The results showed that: (1) The implementation of the Sumberagung Village Gapoktan program in increasing the production of agricultural products was quite smooth, including: SL PTT (Integrated Crop Management Field School), land reclamation, development of the SRI (System of Rice Intencification) planting system, development of table planting, rat pest control movement with the Tyto Alba bird; (2) the Gapoktan program had succeeded in increasing the production of farmers' agricultural products in Sumberagung Village. Before the Gapoktan, the average yield of agricultural production was 5 tons/hectare; after the Gapoktan;the average yield was 6.5 tons/hectare; (3) the success of the Gapoktan program in community empowerment efforts could be seen in the increasing welfare of farmers in Sumberagung Village.

5. Eriantina. (2018). *Analisis Efektivitas Program Pemberdayaan Penyuluh Pertanian dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam*.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the agricultural instructor empowerment program in increasing the income of lowland rice farmers and to

determine the Islamic economic view of the effectiveness of the agricultural extension program's empowerment in increasing the income of lowland rice farmers.

This study uses a qualitative method. This research included the field research. The sources of data were in the form of primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques consist of observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The population in this study were 30 rice farmers who were members of the Sumber Jaya farmer group and the sample used in this study were 30 rice farmers. A qualitative descriptive approach was used in data collection techniques and data analysis methods. Based on the description above, researchers can draw conclusions about the effectiveness of the agricultural extension program empowerment in increasing the income of lowland rice farmers based on 4 indicators, namely the achievement of objectives, efficiency, acceptance by the public and production has been running effectively.

According to the perspective of Islamic economics, empowering agricultural extension workers improves welfare. Empowerment in Islamic economics is a lesson to the community or group, so that they can achieve a better life. With this, every member of the farmer can try to change himself into a more advanced farmer and can take advantage of existing resources. Judging from the principles of Islamic economics, the agricultural extension empowerment program in this case has been run based on the principle of monotheism, the principle of work or productivity and the principle of mutual assistance (ta'awun).

## **F. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. *Gabungan Kelompok Tani* or Farmer Group Association (GAPOKTAN)**

Gapoktan is a collection of several farmer groups that join and work together to increase economies scale and business efficiency. Gapoktan is an economic institution in rural areas in which farmer groups join. Gapoktan, as an institutional asset of the Ministry of Agriculture, is expected to be fostered and monitored forever by all components of the agricultural community from the center, provinces, districts/cities to sub-districts to be able to serve all the needs of farmers in rural areas (Ministry of Agriculture No. 273 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Institutional Development of Farmers).

The formation of the Gapoktan is carried out in a deliberation attended by at least the farmer contacts/heads of the farmer groups that will join, after it has previously been agreed with the group members to join the Gapoktan in each group. In the meeting for the formation of the Gapoktan, the members agreed on the form, structure and period of management, the provisions that became the rights and obligations of each group. The chairman of the Gapoktan was elected by deliberation and democracy by its members, and then the chairman chose the management of another Gapoktan. To gain legitimacy, the management of Gapoktan was confirmed by local regional officials (Ministry of Agriculture No. 273 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Farmer Institutional Development).

The primary goal of establishing and strengthening Gapoktan is to fortify existing farmer institutions so that government guidance to farmers is focused on specific goals (Ministry of Agriculture, 2006). The formation of Gapoktan is based on the vision that is carried out, that modern agriculture is not only synonymous with modern agricultural machines, but there needs to be an organization characterized by an economic organization

that is able to touch and move the economy in rural areas through agriculture, including by forming Gapoktan (Sekjen Deptan, 2006).

The Gapoktan leader or chairperson becomes a coordinator, where he or she explains or indicates various opinions and suggestions, while each member in the group certainly plays more than one role in group participation. In addition, the group leader is also a group mover to act or make decisions, and tries to stimulate or encourage the group to carry out predetermined activities (Hermanto dan Swastika, 2011:373-374).

As a social organization, Gapoktan functions as a teaching and learning forum for its members to improve knowledge, skills, and attitudes as well as grow and develop independence in farming with increased productivity, increased income, and a more prosperous life. In addition, it also has other functions as a vehicle for cooperation between fellow farmers in farmer groups and between farmer groups, as well as with other parties. It is expected that with this cooperation, the farming business will be more efficient and be better able to face threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances. As well as, it can function as a production unit, which is carried out by each member of the farmer group as a whole, as a business unit that can be developed to achieve economies of scale, both in terms of quantity, quality and continuity (Hermanto dan Swastika, 2011: 374).

## **2. Effectiveness**

Effectiveness is the ability to carry out tasks, functions (operations, program activities or missions) of an organization or the like in the absence of pressure or tension between its implementation. Efforts to evaluate the running of an organization can be done through the concept of effectiveness. In this case, effectiveness is the achievement of

organizational goals through the efficient use of available resources, in terms of input, process, and output. What is meant by resources includes the availability of personnel, facilities and infrastructure as well as the methods and models used. An activity is said to be efficient if it is carried out correctly and in accordance with procedures, while it is said to be effective if the activity is carried out correctly and provides useful results (Kurniawan, 2005: 109).

Sedarmayanti explains that effectiveness is a benchmark that describes how far the goals can be achieved (Juli Panglima Saragih, 2014). Effectiveness is the use of resources, facilities and infrastructure that have been quantitatively regulated to determine the success of some goods for the services of their activities. Effectiveness is the focus of success or failure, on target or not. If the policy or program is close to the intended target, it means the higher its effectiveness (Suryani, 2015).

Effectiveness is the use of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously determined beforehand to produce a number of goods for the services it carries out. Effectiveness is a measure that can indicate a program is successful or not. Effectiveness shows a success in terms of whether or not the targets have been achieved (Siagian, 2001: 24). Therefore, the effectiveness of the program can be carried out with operational capabilities in carrying out work programs that are in accordance with predetermined objectives.

Gibson describes several criteria to measure the level of effectiveness, including:

- a. Production, is the expertise of an institution or organization in producing several outputs according to existing desires.
- b. Efficiency, is a comparison between input and output

- c. Satisfaction is a benchmark for showing the level of success of the organization in achieving community needs
- d. Excellence, is the level of ability in internal and external changes
- e. Development, is a measure of organizational expertise to increase responsibility for carrying out the needs of the community (Panggulu, 2013).

According to Sutrisno, the indicators of effectiveness include as follows:

a. Program Understanding

This indicator means how far the community has understood the program. A program can be said to be successful if it can be seen from the frequent practice of socialization or coaching activities by groups responsible for empowering farmers. The carried out socialization will lead to knowledge that can be understood by the community. Providing material at the time of important socialization, so the public can understand the material presented.

b. Fulfilling the Target

The purpose of right targeting is that people who have received knowledge and socialization are the right targets, namely farmers who are not yet prosperous. The program formed by the government should have the right target, because in a program, if it is in accordance with the intended target, then the program can be said to be successful. The target in a program must be in accordance with the reality that exists in the community, including farmer empowerment programs made by the government and must have the right target to improve the welfare of the farmers.

c. On Time

‘On time’ here can be seen based on the use of time and skills training programs aimed at the community are in accordance with what has been agreed.

d. The Achieved Goal

The achievement of the goal can be seen from the achieved goal that has been set through the farmer empowerment program.

e. Change in Real Form

This can be learned whether or not an activity has a positive impact on the community by implementing a program.

Effectiveness is the ability to carry out tasks, functions (operations, program activities or missions) of an organization or the like in the absence of pressure or tension between its implementation. Efforts to evaluate the running of an organization can be done through the concept of effectiveness. In this case, effectiveness is the achievement of organizational goals through the efficient use of available resources, in terms of input, process, and output. What is meant by resources includes the availability of personnel, facilities and infrastructure as well as the methods and models used. An activity is said to be efficient if it is carried out correctly and in accordance with procedures, while it is said to be effective if the activity is carried out correctly and provides useful results (Kurniawan, 2005: 109)

An organization as a whole in terms of effectiveness is achieving organizational goals. If each individual acts or works effectively in achieving its goals, the group of which he is a member is also effective in achieving goals, and the organization is also effective in achieving goals. Effectiveness is different from efficiency. Efficiency is a sacrifice to

achieve a goal. The smaller the sacrifice in achieving the goal, it is said to be more efficient. While effectiveness is a measure of the extent to which the goals (organization) can be achieved (Sigit, 2003:1).

According to Hubeis (2000), group effectiveness is the group's success in achieving its goals, which can be seen in the achievement of conditions or changes (physical or non-physical) that satisfy group members. Therefore, the effectiveness of farmer groups must be seen from (1) productivity, namely the success of achieving group goals; (2) morals in the form of the spirit and attitude of its members; and (3) satisfaction, namely the success of members in achieving personal goals.

### **3. Community Empowerment**

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept builds a new paradigm in development, which is "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable" (Rohim, 2013). This concept reflects the new paradigm of development, which is "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable". This concept is broader than merely meeting basic needs or providing a mechanism to prevent further impoverishment processes (safety net), which has recently been developed as an effort to find alternatives to the concept of growth in the past.

To encourage the realization of an empowered society, it is necessary to carry out an empowerment society that is more comprehensive and oriented towards the future and is sustainable. The empowerment that must be done is how the government and other



stakeholders are able to synergize in planning programs and still consider existing social values and local wisdom (Daman Huri, et al 2008: 84).

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the ability and potential of the community, so the community can realize their identity, dignity and worth to the fullest in order to survive and develop themselves independently in the economic, social, religious and cultural fields. Community empowerment, especially in rural areas, is not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities or capital, but must also be followed by changes in the socio-economic structure of the community, supporting the development of community potential through increasing roles, productivity and efficiency.

Empowerment means improving the quality of life or the gaps between each individual and society, among others in the sense of:

- a. Improvement of the economy, especially food sufficiency;
- b. Improvement of social welfare (education and health);
- c. Freedom from all forms of oppression;
- d. Guaranteed security;
- e. Guaranteed human rights free from fear and worry (Totok and Poerwoko, 2013: 27-28)

Empowerment can be interpreted as a process of growing power and ability of both individuals and groups of people who are still poor, marginalized and powerless. Through the empowerment process, it is hoped that the lower community groups can be raised into middle and upper human groups. This can happen if they are given the opportunity as well

as facilities and assistance from related parties. Poor community groups in rural areas find it difficult to carry out the empowerment process without assistance and facilities.

In an effort to empower the community, it can be seen from three sides, namely:

a. Creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop (enabling).

The starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society, has potential that can be developed. That is, no society is completely without power because otherwise, it would be extinct. Empowerment is an effort to build that power, by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of its potential and trying to develop it.

b. Strengthening the potential or power of the community (empowering).

In this context, more positive steps are needed, apart from just creating a climate and atmosphere. This strengthening includes concrete steps, and involves providing various inputs (inputs), as well as opening access to various opportunities (opportunities) that will make the community empowered. In the context of this empowerment, the very main efforts are increasing the level of education and health status, as well as access to sources of economic progress such as capital, technology, information, employment, and markets.

c. Empowering that also means protecting.

In the process of empowerment, the weak must be prevented from becoming weaker, because of the lack of power in the face of the strong. Therefore, protection and siding with the weak are very basic in the concept of community empowerment. Protecting does not mean isolating or covering up from interaction because doing so

will dwarf the small and weaken the weak. Protecting must be seen as an effort to prevent unequal competition, as well as exploitation of the strong over the weak. Community empowerment does not make people more dependent on various charity programs (Rohim, 2013).

The application of the empowerment approach can be done through the 5Ps, namely: enabling, strengthening, protecting, supporting, and maintaining, with the following explanations:

- a. possibility; creates an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally. Empowerment must be able to liberate society from cultural and structural barriers that hinder it.
- b. Strengthening; strengthens the knowledge and abilities of the community in solving problems and meeting their needs. Empowerment must be able to develop all the abilities and confidence of the community that support their independence.
- c. Protection; protects society, especially weak groups, from being oppressed by strong groups, avoid unbalanced (especially unhealthy) competition between the strong and the weak, and also prevents the exploitation of strong groups against weak groups Empowerment must be directed at eliminating all types of discrimination and domination that do not benefit the poor.
- d. Support; provides guidance and supports, so that the community is able to carry out its role and life tasks. Empowerment must be able to support the community so as not to fall into conditions and positions that are increasingly weak and marginalized.

- e. Maintenance; maintaining conducive conditions in order to maintain a balanced distribution of power between various groups in society. Empowerment must be able to ensure harmony and balance that allows everyone to have the opportunity to do business (Suharto, 2011).

Empowerment must be carried out continuously, comprehensively, and simultaneously until the threshold is reached a dynamic balance between the government and all the segments that are governed. It is necessary to share empowerment programs, including: (Taliziduhu, 2003)

- a. Political empowerment, which aims to increase the bargaining power of the governed against the government.
- b. Economic empowerment that is intended as an effort to increase the ability of those who are governed as consumers so that they can function as insurers from the negative impacts of growth, program failures, and environmental damage.
- c. Socio-cultural empowerment, which aims to improve the ability of human resources through human investment in order to increase human value (human dignity), use (human utilization), and fair treatment of humans.
- d. Environmental empowerment is intended as a program of environmental care and preservation, so that the governed and their environment are able to adapt in a conducive and mutually beneficial manner (Taliziduhu, 2003).

From the several concepts of community empowerment above, in general, community empowerment activities can be grouped into several activities, namely: (Hutomo, 2000)

a. Capital assistance: In this aspect, it is undeniable that capital assistance is an important effort in assisting this empowerment activity. In this context, two points should be noted. First, the need for capital assistance is not only intended for people who own businesses, but also for people who lack production factors or rely on salaries. Second, it is necessary to observe the community's business through this aspect of capital, namely:

- 1) not causing dependence on the community;
- 2) Creating a way so that the concept of capital can be carried out in a conducive manner;
- 3) being able to be precise in applying this capital system..

b. Infrastructure development assistance

In order for the community to have the spirit as we expect, infrastructure in the midst of a powerless community will encourage them to explore their potential.

c. Mentoring assistance

The existence of an institution that is in the midst of the community is considered important so that empowerment can be created, as well as the existence of an institution that will help the community in coordination so that an orderly atmosphere is created in the community (Hutomo, 2000).

Community empowerment should lead to the formation of a better cognitive, conative, affective, and psychomotor community. The cognitive conditions are essentially the ability to think based on the knowledge and insight of a person or society in order to find solutions to the problems at hand. The conative condition is the attitude of community

behavior that is formed which is directed at behavior that is sensitive to the values of development and empowerment (Ambar T. Sulistyani, 2004: 80).

An affective condition is a sense that is owned by the community which is expected to be intervened to achieve empowerment in attitudes and behavior. Psychomotor abilities are skills that are owned by the community as an effort to support the community in carrying out development activities. Empowerment in these four aspects (cognitive, conative, affective and psychomotor) will be able to contribute to achieving the desired community independence (Ambar T. Sulistyani, 2004: 80).

Community empowerment aims to make people independent, in the sense that they have the potential to be able to solve the problems they face, and are able to meet their needs without relying on outside assistance for their lives, both government and non-governmental organizations. According to Totok and Poerwoko (2013: 111-112), the purpose of empowerment includes various improvement efforts, as follows:

- a. Improved education (better education): empowerment should be designed as a form of better education;
- b. Improved accessibility (better accessibility): with the growth and development of the spirit of lifelong learning, it is hoped that it will improve its accessibility to sources of information/innovation, sources of financing, providers of products and equipment, marketing institutions;
- c. Better action: improvement of education and accessibility with a better variety of resources, it is hoped that better actions will occur;

- d. Institutional improvement (better institution): by improving the activities/actions taken, it is expected to improve institutions, including the development of business-partnership networks;
- e. Business improvement (better business): improvements made previously are expected to improve the business being carried out;
- f. Improved income (better income): with the improvement of the business carried out, it is expected to be able to improve the income he earns, including the income of his family and community;
- g. Environmental improvement (better environment): income improvement is expected to improve the environment (physical and social), because environmental damage is often caused by poverty or limited income;
- h. Improvement of life (better living): the level of income and improved environmental conditions, is expected to improve the living conditions of every family and community;
- i. Better community: better living conditions, supported by a better (physical and social) environment. It is hoped that a better community life will be realized.

## **G. Conceptual Definition**

### **1. Effectiveness**

Effectiveness in general can be interpreted as program activities that are based on predetermined targets so that their implementation can achieve success in the program without ignoring the quality produced.

## 2. Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept builds a new paradigm in development, which is "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable".

### H. Operational Definitions

An operational definition is a definition based on defined and observable properties. Indirectly, the operational definition will point to a suitable data retrieval tool or, referring to how to measure a variable (Ardinal, 2005).

**Table 1. 1. Research Variables**

No	Variabels	Indicators
1	Effectiveness	Program Understanding
		Right On Target
		On Time
		Goal Achieved
		Change In Real Form
2	Community empowerment	Possibility
		Reinforcement
		Protection
		Support
		Maintenance

### I. Research Method

#### 1. Type of Research



This type of research used qualitative types or methods. This qualitative research model was usually used in social observation and research. A Qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and oral information from a person and observable behavior. This research was descriptive research, which is a type of research that provides a description or description of a situation in the object under study. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively. The type of qualitative data is expressed in the form of words, sentences and pictures (Sugiyono, 2017).

## **2. Subject and Research Objectives**

### **a. Research Subject**

The research subject is the place, person, or object to be observed. The subjects of this study were the head of the farmer group and the members of the farmer group "Tani Makmur" and the Kartoharjo Village Government related to the effectiveness of empowering farmer groups.

### **b. Research Objectives**

The object of this research was carried out in Ngawi Regency, and the data collected are related to the effectiveness of empowering farmer groups in Kartoharji Village, Ngawi District, Ngawi Regency.

## **3. Data Types**

The type of data in this study is something related to the variables in the problems formulated in research activities, according to what is meant by that term. The data sought is in the form of both primary and secondary data.

a. Primary Data

The data obtained from the first source comes from a person or agency/institution that is directly related to the research (Sugiyono, 2017). In this study, the data sources that we will examine are from the village government and the Farmers Association of Makmur, which are related to the effectiveness of farmer empowerment.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary Data is data that is obtained by observing library research (Library Research), using data that is already available in the form of library materials such as books, journals, articles, and so on that are considered relevant to the problem studied by the author (Sugiyono, 2017).

#### **4. Data Collection Techniques**

In accordance with the type of qualitative research and the type of data described above, the data collection techniques that were used in this study are:

a. Interview

According to Suharsimi (2010), an interview is a data collection method in which direct questions are asked of an informant or an informant or an authority (an expert or authority in a problem). The author conducted

interviews with the research sample with the intention of obtaining data directly from the respondents so that the truth is consistent with the facts and there is no doubt. The data on changes in the form of local government policies were gathered.

**Table 1. 2. Correspondent List**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Nama</b>	<b>Jabatan</b>
1	Suwarjono	Head of Kartoharjo Village
2	Endah Kusuma Wardhani	Head of Welfare Section of Kartoharjo Village
3	Sutrisno	Head of the Prosperous Farmers' Gapoktan
4	Teguh Wiyanto	Member of the Prosperous Farmers Association
5	Karno	Member of the Prosperous Farmers Association

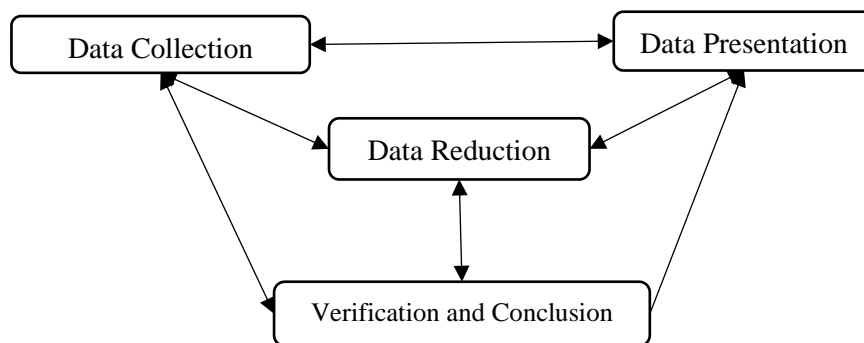
b. Documentation

Documentation is done by completing data from scientific fields which include books, magazines, newspapers, articles, journals and printed data that have a correlation with the theme of the study to be discussed. With reference to this understanding, in this study the author will look for data related to improving the quality of the community-based environment (Sugiyono, 2017).

## 5. Data Analysis Technique

The study's data analysis flowed from the initial stage of data collection to the stage of drawing conclusions from the study's results. Data analysis components include data reduction, data presentation, and interactively drawing conclusions related to data collection. (Salim, 2006).

**Gambar 2. 1. Components of Interactive Data Analysis Model**



Source: Saldana, Miles dan Huberman (2014)

The process or stages of the qualitative analysis can be described in three steps as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data obtained in the field of study.

2. Data Presentation

Presentation of data, namely the stage of description in a structured collection of information, makes it possible to draw conclusions and to take action. The

presentation of qualitative data that is commonly used is in the form of narrative text.

### 3. Verification and Conclusion

From the beginning of data collection, the researcher looked for the meaning of each symptom he got in the field, noted regularities or patterns of explanations and configurations that may exist, causality flows and propositions.

## J. Systematic research

The systematics of writing this research report consists of four chapters, namely:

### **Chapter I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the background of the research problem, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, theoretical framework, research methodology and writing systematic.

### **Chapter II RESEARCH DESCRIPTION**

This chapter contains descriptions of research subjects, research objects and informant profiles.

### **Chapter III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter will explain the discussion of the results of the interview and explanation of Bram Dermawan as the owner of Bram Dermawan's youtube channel.

### **Chapter IV CONCLUSION**

This closing chapter contains conclusions and research results.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the data obtained comprehensively from the results of the structured interviews with the government apparatus of Kartoharjo Village, Farmers' Association for Makmur, Kartoharjo Village, and Kartoharjo Village Community. This study analyzes the Effectiveness of Farmer Empowerment in Kartoharjo Village by using the effectiveness indicators, such as understanding the program, being on target, on time, achieving goals and real changes. Meanwhile, the community empowerment indicators are measured by enabling, strengthening, protecting, supporting and maintaining. The research results can be seen as follows:

#### **A. Farmer Group Empowerment Program**

Indonesia's agricultural sector is currently governed by policies that can be classified as basic and broad in nature. There have been several policy announcements, including the declaration of the Revitalization of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (RPPK) 2005-2025 and the enactment of Law Number 16 of 2006 concerning Agricultural, Fisheries, and Forestry Extension Systems. Institutional issues continue to play a crucial role in both policies, both at the macro and micro levels, and this is true for both (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2005). To begin with, a new institution will be established as a non-departmental government agency, the Extension Coordinating Board, which will be responsible for formulating in detail information on agricultural extension methods, extension strategies, and extension policies. Many new institutions, such as the Village Extension Post and the Association of Farmers' Groups, will be established at the micro-level, as will the Village