
THE INFLUENCE OF FIELD AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION (PPL) DEVELOPMENT ON THE DYNAMICS OF FARMER GROUPS

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Abstract

The role of agricultural extension workers is needed to improve the abilities, knowledge and skills of each member of the farmer group so that the goals of the farmer group can be achieved properly. An extension worker in fostering farmer groups in an effort to increase production and productivity by helping to develop definitive group plans (RDK) and (RDKK). In addition, in terms of fostering farmer groups, extension workers implement the Training and Visit (LAKU) work system. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of DRC and RDKK; knowing the development of agricultural extension workers in the Training and Visit Work System (LAKU); knowing the influence of agricultural extension worker development in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK and agricultural extension worker development in the Training and Visit Work System (LAKU) on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association, Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency. This research was conducted in Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency. The research was carried out in October-December 2022. The respondents in this study were Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association (GAPOKTAN) as many as 89 people. The design used in this study was quantitative descriptive. Data analysis techniques in this study use descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis, f-Test, t-Test and coefficient of determination. The results showed that the development of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK and the training and visit work system (LAKU) had a real effect on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association. The development of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK with the development of agricultural extension workers in the Training and Visit Work System has a real effect together on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association.

Keywords: field agricultural extension development (PPL); group dynamics; farmer groups

INTRODUCTION

The challenge of agricultural development in facing the era of globalization is the fact that Indonesian agriculture is only a small business, has narrow land, has little capital and has low productivity. This condition has an unfavorable impact on competition in the global market. Therefore, special efforts are needed to empower farmers and other agricultural business actors to improve their lives and improve their welfare (Haryanto, 2011). The role of agricultural extension workers is needed to improve the abilities, knowledge and skills of each member of the farmer group so that the goals of the farmer group can be achieved properly. The role of extension workers in fostering farmer groups leads to creating strong and

independent farmer groups, improving the ability of group members in agribusiness development, and improving the ability of farmer groups to carry out their functions.

According Nasir (2010) *in* Faqih (2016), The development of farmer groups is directed at increasing the ability of farmer groups to carry out their functions, increasing the ability of members in agribusiness development, and strengthening farmer groups that become strong and independent farmer organizations. According Mardikanto (1998) *dalam* Faqih (2016) Success indicators used to measure the implementation of farmer group empowerment include: 1) the number of group members who are actually interested in the activities carried out, 2) the frequency of attendance of each group member at the implementation of each type of activity, 3) the level of ease of program implementation to obtain member consideration or approval of new ideas put forward, 4) the number and type of ideas put forward by the group aimed at smooth running implementation of control programs, 5) the amount of funds that can be extracted from group members to support the implementation of activity programs, and 7) increasing the capacity of group member participation scales.

An extension worker in fostering farmer groups in an effort to increase production and productivity by helping to develop definitive group plans (RDK) and (RDKK). Given that the ability of farmers to prepare Group Definitive Plans (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plans (RDKK) is still limited, agricultural extension workers need to foster and guide farmer groups (Kementrian Pertanian, 2018). In addition, in terms of fostering farmer groups, extension workers implement the Training and Visit (LAKU) work system. The training and visit work system is expected to motivate agricultural extension workers in carrying out their functions as companions and guides for farmers, as well as ensuring the continuity of extension worker development to farmers in carrying out better agricultural activities, so as to increase production, productivity and income (Ahmad *et al.*, 2021).

Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency is an area where almost some of its residents work as farmers and have many farmer groups. However, not all farmer groups in Sukagumiwang Village participate in the Extension Development Program. This is because the members of the farmer group in Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, are mostly elderly, so the interest and motivation and awareness of the farmer group members are passive and unresponsive to innovations in agriculture provided by extension workers.

One way that can be used to form a group that gathers together for one purpose is to hold counseling. The implementation of agricultural extension is the delivery of agricultural information and technology to its users. We often refer to agricultural information and technology as extension messages or agricultural extension materials (Pakpahan *et al.*, 2021). The agricultural extension material that will be delivered by extension workers to farmer groups is expected to have a positive impact on improving the welfare of farmer groups (Kustanti *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the influence of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of DRC and RDKK; knowing the development of agricultural extension workers in the Training and Visit Work System (LAKU); knowing the influence of agricultural extension worker development in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK and agricultural extension worker development in the Training and

Visit Work System (LAKU) on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association, Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency.

METHOD RESEARCH

This research was conducted in Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency. The research was carried out in October-December 2022. The respondents in this study were Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association (GAPOKTAN) as many as 89 people.

The design used in this study was quantitative descriptive. According to Sugiyono (2018), Research data on a quantitative approach in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics are used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using quantitative / statistical data analysis research instruments with the aim of testing hypotheses that have been set. The type of data in this study uses primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews and questionnaires (questionnaires). Data analysis techniques in this study use descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis, f-Test, f-Test and coefficient of determination. Multiple linear regression equation model as follows :

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

Y = Group Dynamics
 a = Intecept
 b1-b2 = Regression coefficient
 X1 = Preparation of DRC and RDKK
 X2 = Training and Visitation Work System (LAKU)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of Agricultural Extension Development (X₁) in Assisting the Preparation of RDK and RDKK

The results of surveys and interviews in the field of farmers in the preparation of RDK and RDKK showed that from the total reality score obtained as much as 27.00 of the total expectation score with as many as 32. This shows that the total percentage of farmers' reality value in the preparation of RDK and RDKK is 84.38% and is included in the high category. The results of data analysis for the preparation of RDK and RDKK can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Data Analysis of RDK and RDKK Preparation

No	Preparation of RDK and RDKK (X ₁)	Score		Percentage (%)	Category
		Hope	Fact		
1	The group's definitive plan each year	4	2,91	72,75	Tall
2	Definitive Plan of Group Needs each year	4	3,00	75,00	Tall
3	Preparation of RDK and RDKK in accordance with group objectives	4	2,90	72,47	Tall
4	Extension Guidance in the preparation of RDK and RDKK	4	3,53	88,20	Tall
5	Realization of the Group's Definitive Plan Each Year	4	3,37	84,27	Tall

6	Realization of the Definitive Plan for Group Needs Each Year	4	3,72	92,98	Tall
7	Counseling Extension Officers in the Formation of Group Structure	4	3,84	96,07	Tall
8	The distribution of tasks is always assisted by Agricultural Extension Officers	4	3,73	93,26	Tall
Total		32	27,00	84,38	Tall

Source : Primary Data Analysis

From the results of data analysis, it can be obtained that the preparation of RDK and RDKK has reached 84.38% and this is included in the high category category. This shows that the preparation of RDK and RDKK of the Sukagumiwang Village Farmer Fortune Association, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency can be implemented properly by Gapoktan members so that in reality it can be carried out properly.

The preparation of Group Definitive Plan (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plan (RDKK) is a strategic activity that must be carried out simultaneously and on time, so a movement is needed to encourage farmer groups to prepare Group Definitive Plans (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plans (RDKK) correctly or according to the needs of farmers. Given that the ability of farmers to prepare Group Definitive Plans (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plans (RDKK) is still limited, agricultural extension services need to accompany and guide farmer groups (Dinar, 2015).

2. Overview of the Training and Visit Work System (X₂)

The results of surveys and interviews in the field of the training and visit work system (LAKU) showed that from the total number of reality scores obtained as much as 14.07 out of the total expectation score of 16. This shows that the total percentage of farmers' reality value in the preparation of RDK and RDKK is 87.92% and is included in the high category. The results of the analysis of the training and visit work system (LAKU) data can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of Data Analysis of Training and Visit Work System (LAKU)

No	Training and Visit Work System (X ₂)	Score		Percentage (%)	Category
		Hope	Fact		
1	Definite, regular and continuous visits by Agricultural Extension Workers	4	3,55	88,76	Tall
2	Extension workers always spur the motivation of group members	4	3,52	87,92	Tall
3	Counseling with Increased Knowledge, Better Skills	4	3,56	89,04	Tall
4	Agricultural extension increases productivity	4	3,44	85,96	Tall
Sum		16	14,07	87,92	Tall

Source: Primary Data Analysis

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be obtained that Training and Visitation Work System has reached % and this is included in the high category. This indicates that s75Training and Visitation Work System (LAKU) Farmer groups in the Farmer Fortune Association of Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu

Regency have been implemented well by members of the Association so that their implementation can be carried out properly.

The implementation of the Training and Visit (LAKU) work system is expected to motivate agricultural extension workers in carrying out their functions as companions and guides for farmers. Some of the positive aspects of the LAKU work system include: (1). Agricultural extension workers have a work plan for a year. (2). Agricultural extension workers visit farmers regularly and sustainably. (3). Agricultural extension workers quickly find out the problems that exist in farmers and quickly solve them. (4). Agricultural extension workers regularly gain additional knowledge and skills. (5). Counseling is carried out through a group approach and (6). The implementation of agricultural extension workers receives regular supervision and supervision (Indraningsih, 2015).

3. Overview of group dynamics (Y)

The results of surveys and interviews in the field of farmers in the Dynamics of Farmer Groups showed that from the total value of reality obtained as much as 137.46 out of the total expected value of 184. This shows that the total percentage of value The reality in the dynamics of farmer groups is 74.71% and is included in the medium category. The results of group dynamics data analysis can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of Farmer Group Dynamics Analysis

No	Farmer Group Dynamics (Y)	Score		Percentage (%)	Category
		Hope	Fact		
1	Group Objectives	32	24,76	77,39	Keep
2	Group Structure	32	24,84	77,63	Keep
3	Group Task Functions	24	18,89	78,70	Tall
4	Group Maintenance	20	15,92	79,61	Tall
5	Group Cohesiveness	16	12,39	61,97	Keep
6	Group Climate	12	9,87	82,21	Tall
7	Group Pressure	16	9,64	60,25	Keep
8	EffectivenessIn Groups	24	14,90	62,08	Keep
9	Covert Agenda	8	6,25	78,09	Tall
Sum		184	137,46	74,71	Keep

Source: Primary Data Analysis

Based on data analysis, it can be obtained that the dynamics of GAPOKTAN has reached 74.71% and this is included in the high category. This shows that the dynamics of farmer groups in the Farmer Fortune Association of Sukagumiwang Village, Sukagumiwang District, Indramayu Regency can be applied well by Gapoktan members so that their implementation can be carried out properly.

According to Effendi (2004) Stating three reasons for the formation of farmer groups which include better (optimal) use of all available resources, development by the government as a tool of development, and the existence of ideological reasons for farmers that require the role of farmers to be bound by a sacred mandate that they must practice through other groups.

4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to find out the extent to which the independent variable knows the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2007). The regression test between the preparation of RDK RDKK and the Training and Visit Work System on Group Dynamics can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a					
Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1(Constant)	34,698	3,727			9,310,000
X1	,310	,120	,365		2,575,004
X2	,186	,168	,157		2,108,003

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source : Primary Data Analysis

Based on Table 4, it can be concluded that the results of multiple linear regression have the following equation:

$$Y = 34.698 + 0.310X1 + 0.186X2$$

Based on a constant value of 34.698, it states that if the variable score of RDK RDKK and the training and visit work system is zero, then the dynamics of the farmer group is 34.698. For the regression coefficient of the RDK RDKK preparation variable (X 1) of 0.310 and the variable of the training work system and visit variable (X 2) of 0.186, the farmer group dynamics variable (Y) will also increase. The RDKK RDK Preparation variable (X1) has a sig value = 0.004, that means $0.004 < 0.05$. So the Farmer Group Dynamics variable (Y) is influenced by the RDKK RDKK preparation variable (X1). When viewed from the unstandardized coefficients in the preparation of RDK RDKK with a value of B = 0.310 and the regression coefficient marked positive, meaning that if the value of the preparation of RDK RDKK increases by 1 unit, the dynamics of the farmer group (Y) will decrease by 0.310 assuming that variable X1 is fixed.

For variabel Training and Visiting Work System (LAKU) (X2) has a sig value = 0.003 that means $0.003 < 0.05$. Judging from the unstandardized coefficients in the training and visit work system with a value of B = 0.186 and a regression coefficient marked positive, this shows that if the value of the training and visit work system increases by 1 unit, the variable (Y) will increase by 0.186 assuming that variable X2 is fixed.

Based on the description above, it shows that the breastfeeding of the DRC and the DPRK and Training and Visitation Work System (LAKU) has significant value to the dynamics of farmer groups. A role is a set of behaviors expected by others of a person to assume his position in a social system. Roles are influenced by social conditions both from the behavior expected of a person in a particular social situation. Roles become meaningful when associated with other people, social or political communities (Saputra *et al.*, 2022).

The role of agricultural extension workers is to help farmers form healthy farmer groups and make good decisions by communicating and providing the communication they need. The main role of agricultural extension workers is more seen as the transfer of technology from researchers to farmers. Now the role of extension workers is more seen as a process to help farmers make their own decisions by helping them develop insight into the consequences of each choice (Latif *et al.*, 2022).

Group dynamics is a process of group life which is a function of group strength directed at the formation of group behavior and group members to achieve group goals (Emanuel Moon *et al.*, 2018) Group dynamics is material that aims to dynamic trainees, through familiarity, getting to know each other between trainees, cooperation in achieving a learning goal. Thus, the learning process becomes more conducive, full of joy, togetherness, so that with such an atmosphere the material delivered can easily be absorbed and adopted by training participants (Salahuddin *et al.*, 2021)

The distinctiveness of each individual becomes an attraction for other individuals who are expected to appear by themselves after knowing and getting to know friends in their group. The dynamic of the group can be derived from the call of experience revealed between individuals, which causes a person to become open and sensitive to the causes of human attitudes and behavior with all the twists and turns of his feelings and thoughts (Abdullah *et al.*, 2021).

5. The influence of agricultural extension worker development in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK and agricultural extension worker development in the Training and Visit Work System (LAKU) on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups

Based on the results of the t test for the RDKK RDK preparation variables, $t_{cal} > t_{table}$ numbers were obtained which were $2,575 > 1,662$ with significant values of $0.004 > 0.05$. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that DRC and RDKK have a positive effect on Group Dynamics. Based on the results above, it can be concluded that with the best possible preparation of RDK and RDKK, it can increase the decency in farmer groups so that the dynamics of farmer groups can be established as well as possible.

For the results of t testing for the variables of the Exercise and Visit Work System, a $t_{cal} > t_{table}$ value was obtained which was $2,108 > 1,662$ with a significant value of $0.003 < 0.05$. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that there is a positive influence between the Training Work System and Visits on Group Dynamics. Based on the results above, it can be concluded that with the Training and Visit Work System regularly and periodically, it can increase the decency in farmer groups so that the dynamics of farmer groups can be established as well as possible.

The implementation of the Training and Visit work system is expected to motivate agricultural extension workers in carrying out their functions as companions and guides for farmers, as well as ensuring the continuity of extension worker development to farmers so that the dynamics of farmer groups are as good as possible

To determine the influence (RDK and RDKK, Training and Visit Work System together on Group Dynamics) can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.463a	.214	.184	3,92373

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Based on the results of the analysis above, the R number of 0.463 shows that the correlation between Group Dynamics and its 2 independent variables is strong. The magnitude of the *Adjusted R square* (R^2) or coefficient of determination (KD) is 0.184. This figure shows the magnitude of the influence of DRC and DRC, and the Training and Visit Work System, together on Group Dynamics is 18.4%. The remaining 81.6% was influenced by other factors.

According to Dinar (2015) Farmers as the main actors of agricultural development, need to have the responsibility to realize production and productivity targets, targets for achieving self-sufficiency and sustainable self-sufficiency. The instruments used in preparing the target planning are carried out through the preparation of the Group Denitive Plan (RDK) and Group Needs Denitive Plan (RDKK) (Permentan, Number 82 of 2013).

Group Definitive Plan (RDK) is a farm work plan from a farmer group for a period of 1 year containing details of activities on resources and regional potential, productivity

targets, organization and division of labor as well as mutual agreement in farm management. The Group Needs Definitive Plan (RDKK) is a formulation tool to meet the needs of production facilities and agricultural machinery, both based on credit/farm capital for members of farmer groups who need banking capital or from farmer self-funding. The preparation of Group Definitive Plan (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plan (RDKK) is a strategic activity that must be carried out simultaneously and on time, so a movement is needed to encourage farmer groups to prepare Group Definitive Plans (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plans (RDKK) correctly or according to the needs of farmers. Given that the ability of farmers to prepare Group Definitive Plans (RDK) and Group Needs Definitive Plans (RDKK) is still limited, agricultural extension services need to accompany and guide farmer groups (Agriculture, 2018)

Motivational and emotional aspects play an important role in the life of farmer groups. The group will be formed if it is based on the similarity of motives between group members, the same emotional will be a strong unifying force. In each group, there needs to be a cohesive / unifying and joint identification between members so that the group can survive for a long time and develop (Aziz *et al.*, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The development of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK has a real effect on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association. This means that with guidance by agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of RDK and RDKK as well as possible, it can increase the decency of farmer groups so that the dynamics of farmer groups can be established as well as possible. Furthermore, the development of agricultural extension workers in the training and visit work system also has a real effect on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association. This means that with the Training and Visit Work System carried out by agricultural extension officers regularly and periodically, it can increase the decency between each member of the farmer group so that the dynamics of the farmer group can be established as well as possible so that the group is even more dynamic. The development of agricultural extension workers in assisting the preparation of RDK RDKK with the development of agricultural extension workers in the Training and Visit Work System has a real effect together on the Dynamics of Farmer Groups in the Farmer Fortune Association.

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