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## **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXTENSION MANAGEMENT FUNCTION TO THE SUCCESS OF EMPOWERING FARMER WOMEN'S GROUPS IN THE SUSTAINABLE FOOD HOUSE AREA (KRPL) PROGRAM**

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### **Abstract**

The Women's Farmer Group (KWT) really needs management to process agricultural products to be more developed. In an effort to empower farmers, group processing is needed which is carried out from, by and for farmers. The study was conducted from July to September 2022. The research design used is descriptive quantitative research. The data collection techniques that researchers use are questionnaires, documents, and interviews. Research data was analyzed using statistics to determine respondents' responses regarding research variables submitted through research instruments in the form of questionnaires. To determine the effect between independent variables, namely the extension management function (X1, X2, X3, and X4) on the success of empowering farmer women groups (Y) Using Descriptive data analysis and regression analysis. The results showed that the strong relationship between the variables of the extension management function (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising) with the success of empowering farmer women's groups was shown by the simultaneous correlation coefficient R of 0.924, this showed a relationship that was classified as 'very high' at 0.60 – 0.80.

**Keywords:** Extension management; Farmer women's group; KRPL

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The role of the agricultural sector in the national economy is very important and strategic. This is mainly because the agricultural sector still provides jobs for most of the population in rural areas and provides food for the population. All agricultural businesses are basically economic activities that require the same basic knowledge of business site management, selection of seeds/seeds, cultivation methods, yield collection, product distribution, processing, product packaging, and marketing. The large population involved in the agricultural sector and its ability to deal with the current economic crisis is also another reason the agricultural sector is very important to be maintained in the implementation of national development in Indonesia (Kivry E, S, 2017).

Food is the most important basic need for humans to sustain their lives. In general, food has a close relationship with improving the quality of life of the nation so that efforts need to be made to meet sufficient and equitable food needs. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 1996 concerning food, it is stated that food is a basic human need whose fulfillment is the human right of every citizen (Amelia, A, et al 2014).

Indonesia's population that continues to grow every year will have an impact on the narrowness of land, which can be used for agricultural land. In addition, agricultural land can affect food needs and the amount of household income. So, to meet these food needs, it is not uncommon for the government to import food from other countries. This makes Indonesia increasingly dependent on food imports, which will clearly harm Indonesian farmers as food producers. Therefore, food security plays a role in realizing Indonesia that is able to provide the food needs of its population.

The direction of government policy on food security on the availability side is through the Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity (P2KP) program, as a form of sustainability of the Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity (P2KP) program based on local resources in 2010. In 2012, the Food Consumption Diversity Acceleration (P2KP) program was implemented through yard utilization optimization activities through the concept of Sustainable Food House Areas (KRPL) (Amelia, A, et al. 2014).

Yard land is one of the potential sources of food providers that have nutritional value and have high economic value, if managed properly. In addition to being able to meet the food and nutritional needs of one's own family, it also has the opportunity to increase household income, if designed and planned properly (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2011). The Ministry of Agriculture developed a concept called "Sustainable Food House Area Model (KRPL Model)" which is The association of Sustainable Food Houses (RPL) is a household with the principle of utilizing environmentally friendly yards and designed to meet the food and nutritional needs of families, diversification of food based on local resources, preservation of food crops for the future, and increase income which will ultimately improve community welfare (Ministry of Agriculture, 2014). Associated with management functions as stated by the Institute of Administration of the Republic of Indonesia (LANRI) according to Griffin et al., (2002) i.e. planning, organizing, implementing, supervising. An activity of a farmer women's group in the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) program, if it wants to be carried out properly and obtain optimal results, must be managed by implementing management functions.

The existence of management in this context is to achieve the processes and goals of an organization. This is because management plays a role in order to achieve an organizational goal by working with the people and resources owned by the organization. That is, it is necessary to be given guidance because not all are skilled in carrying out organizational activities. The means used to guide depend on the policies and wishes of the leader, such as less skilled workers are given training to improve his abilities. Farmer organizations / groups are part of the unity of the farming community that lives and lives together in a social environment that is formed to achieve a goal in which it does not work individually, but in groups by having the awareness to help each other. Farmer organizations/groups can be formed independently by the community or based on the interests of government policy through the Agriculture Office (Kivry E, S, 2017).

Management of resources certainly requires good management. To achieve the goals of the group, the Harapan farmer women's group in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District,

Kuningan Regency will certainly face problems related to the limitations of various elements of resources, such as human resources that have physical limitations, capital is often lacking, materials as raw materials or production processes are problematic with their availability, methods as a guide to complete work still depend on understanding and ability processing agricultural products.

The concept of Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) implemented in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2011). Through the development of KRPL, it is alleged that it has been able to realize food independence of farmer households, encourage diversification of food and nutrition based on local resources, as well as become an additional source of household income. Thus, it is hoped that the impact of KRPL development can improve household welfare and the economy in rural areas (Purwantini, 2012).

The Women's Farmer Group (KWT) really needs management to process agricultural products to be more developed. In an effort to empower farmers, group processing is needed which is carried out from, by and for farmers. One of the factors that is considered important for improving the quality of performance of farmer group members is how the farmer women's group can carry out the management functions of the farmer women's group properly, including: planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising (Terry, 2009). Management is needed to organize farmer groups in doing / making decisions in organizing. In this case Management carried out by the farmer women's group affects the performance of farmer group members (Engkus Kusmana, 2019). Urban farming activities carried out by farmer women's groups are in groups, namely regular meetings, group garden activities, product processing and marketing (Ackerman, P. L., & Lohman, 2006). The impact of the use of digital communication media on the activities of urban farming women's groups is an increase in knowledge, the application of technology and towards the development of agricultural education (Selly Oktarina et al, 2020).

Empowerment is an alternative concept to improve the ability and dignity of the community to be free from the trap of poverty and backwardness, in other words making it "powerful" or independent and enabling the community. In this conception, Kartasasmita proposes several approaches in community empowerment efforts, namely, first, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop (Enabling). Empowerment is an effort to build that power by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of its potential and trying to develop it. Second, strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community (Empowering) (Utami, 2017).

The success of community empowerment can be seen from their empowerment which concerns economic ability, the ability to access welfare benefits and political types (Poerwoko, 2012). These three aspects are related to the four dimensions of power, namely, power within (*Power Within*), power to (*power to*), power over (*Power Over*) and power with (*power with*).

In this case, more concrete steps are needed, in addition to creating an "atmosphere" for empowerment, also involving the provision of various inputs, as well as opening access to various opportunities that will make the community more empowered. The three meanings are

protecting the weak (less empowered in the face of the strong (Kuswandro, 2016). In essence, empowerment is an activity that emphasizes more on the process, so that community participation or involvement in every stage of empowerment is absolutely necessary.

Ciputat Village is one of the beneficiary areas of the sustainable food house (KRPL) model organized by BPTP (Center for the Study of Agricultural Technology) of West Java Province. The KRPL program began on June 8, 2015 by involving Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) in charge of Ciawigebang District and a farmer group called the Harapan Farmer Women Group which is the only farmer group that implements the KRPL Program.

The problems faced by the Harapan farmer women's group in implementing the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) program are the management functions of the farmer women's group such as planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and assessing the success of empowerment are still not optimally applied by members of the Harapan farmer women group. Based on these problems, researchers are interested in researching the Application of the Extension Management Function to the Success of Empowering Farmer Women Groups in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency.

## **METHOD RESEARCH**

The research design used in this study is descriptive quantitative research (Sugiyono, 2011). This research took place at the Harapan Women's Farmer Group (KWT), Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency. The location was chosen because it has all the supporting aspects in the research. Research time from start July to September 2022. The taking of the Hope Farmer Women's Group as a research sample area was carried out by means of *purposive sampling* (Arikunto, 2012). The number of peasant women who joined KWT Harapan in Ciputat Village was 30 people.

The data collection techniques that researchers use are questionnaires, documents, and interviews. The following is an explanation of each method. For testing purposes, the management function score and success of empowering the farmer women group were classified into 3 categories, namely good, good enough and not good, using the class interval formula proposed (Jogiyanto, 2014).

Data Analysis techniques use descriptive analysis and regression analysis. Descriptive analysis is a statistic used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make generalized conclusions or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2014). This analysis is used to determine respondents' responses regarding research variables submitted through research instruments in the form of questionnaires.

In implementation, this research uses types or tools in the form of descriptive research carried out through data collection in the field. The steps taken are as follows:

- a. Each indicator assessed by respondents was classified into five alternative answers using an ordinal scale that describes the ranking of answers.
- b. Calculated total score of each variable/sub variable = the sum of scores from all variable indicators for all respondents.
- c. Calculated each score of variable/sub variable = average of total scores.
- d. To describe respondents' answers, descriptive is also used such as frequency distribution

and display in the form of tables or graphs.

Regression analysis was used to determine the effect between independent variables, namely the extension management function (X1, X2, X3, and X4) on the success of empowering farmer women groups (Y). The linear regression estimator model built as proposed by Arikunto (2008) is:

$$\bar{Y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4$$

Remarks:  $\bar{Y}$  : The Success of KWT Empowerment

X1: Planning

X2: Organizing

X3: Implementation

X4: Supervision

B<sub>0</sub>: Intercept

b<sub>1</sub>-b<sub>4</sub> : Regression Coefficient

Simultaneous hypothesis testing is carried out with the F test, which is to test the simultaneous influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Testing can be done in two ways, namely by comparing the magnitude of the F<sub>calculate</sub> number with F<sub>table</sub>, and by comparing the significance level (Sig) of the calculation results with a signification level of 0.05.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The functions of extension management include planning, organizing, implementing and supervising. From the results of the questionnaire given to 30 respondents, KWT Harapan members were included in the good category, with an extension management function score of 75.58 out of an expectation score of 200. For more details, the results of respondents' assessment of the extension management function can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1. Responses of Farmer Women Group Members to the Management Function**

No.	Function Components	Score		Percent (%)	Category
		Hope	Fact		
1.	Planning	50	35,20	70,40	Good enough
2.	Organizing	50	34,76	69,53	Good enough
3.	Implementation	50	41,60	83,20	Good
4.	Supervision	50	39,60	79,20	Good
	Management Functions	200	150,56	75,58	Good

Source: Results of Primary Data Analysis

Through the table above, it is known that the management function based on planning indicators obtained a score of 35.20 (70.40%) from the expected score, and is classified as quite good. This means that KWT Harapan in carrying out the management function (planning) is classified as a fairly good category. Furthermore, the management function based on organizing indicators obtained a score of 34.76 (69.53%) from the expectation score, and was classified as quite good. This means that KWT Harapan in carrying out management functions (organizing) is quite good. The management function based on implementation indicators obtained a score of 41.60 (83.20%) from the expected score, and was classified as good. This means that the Harapan farmer women's group in carrying out management functions

(implementation) is classified as a good category. Based on the supervisory indicator, a score of 39.60 (79.20%) was obtained from the expectation score, and was classified as good. This means that the Harapan farmer women's group in carrying out management (supervision) functions is classified as a good category.

In an effort to empower farmers, group processing is needed which is carried out from, by and for farmers. In management there are several main functions consisting of planning, organizing, implementing and supervising. Management is needed to regulate groups of peasant women in doing / making decisions in organizing. Research results Rowlinson (2018) in Hong Kong and Australia shows that the concept of cultural empowerment, organization, trust and commitment from stakeholders is related to the management function.

### **1. Description of the Success of Empowering Women Farmer Groups**

The success of KWT empowerment is a group independence so that motivators who understand, have affection and are skilled in KWT empowerment. Because this is very influential in the success of empowering women farmers and the role of field extension workers who participate in the process of empowering farmer women's groups. Transformed awareness, commitment, willingness, knowledge and skills of KWT and Moved or mobilized local communities, to participate in the development of the wider community, in accordance with data, field facts and analysis of local needs in the field. The following results of respondents' assessment of the success of empowering farmer women groups can be seen in table 2.

**Table 2. The Success of Empowering the Hope Peasant Women's Group in Ciputat Kuningan**

No.	Components of Success	Score		Percent (%)	Category
		Hope	Fact		
1.	Program Specialization	20	18,23	91,16	Good
2.	Participation	20	17,53	87,66	Good
3.	Ease of Technology	20	17,16	85,83	Good
4.	Smooth Implementation	20	17,53	87,66	Good
5.	Problem Control	20	17,26	86,33	Good
6.	Capacity Building	20	17,53	87,66	Good
	Successful Empowerment	120	105,24	87,72	Good

Source : Data Analysis Results (2022)

From the results of the questionnaire given to 30 respondents of the Harapan farmer women's group, Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency was included in the good category with a success score of empowering the farmer women's group of 105, 24 or 87.72% of the hope score of 120.

The success of empowerment of members of the Harapan farmer women's group is good, the results in the field prove that members of the farmer women's group are empowered, independent and able to create business opportunities from cultivation, processing agricultural products that have high economic value such as cassava opaque, banana chips, rompeyek, ginger powder, crispy cassava, orog-orog and others. The following results of the assessment of the success classification of empowerment of farmer women groups can be seen in table 3 as follows.

**Table 3. Classification of Success in Empowering Women Farmer Groups**

<https://injuriy.pusatpublikasi.id/index.php/inj/index>

No.	Successful Empowerment	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)
1.	Less Good (20% - 46.67%)	0	0,00
2.	Good enough (46.67% - 73.33%)	0	0,00
3.	Good (73.33% - 100%)	30	100,00
	Sum	30	100,00

Source: Data Analysis Results (2022)

From table 3, it can be seen that the success of empowering the Harapan farmer women's group is mostly good, namely 27 people (95.31%), and the remaining 3 people (4.69%) are classified as poor.

The results showed that the success of empowering the Harapan farmer women's group in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency which included program specialization, participation, ease of technology, smooth implementation, problem control and capacity building, was overall in the Good category with a result of 87.72%. This means that group members together with group administrators are very good in the success of empowering the Harapan farmer women's group. According to Moser (1989) Women's empowerment can be done through meeting practical needs, namely by education, health, economy both women and men and through meeting strategic needs, of course, by involving women in development activities.

## 2. The Influence of Management Function on the Success of Empowering Women Farmer Groups

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. To determine the effect of management functions on the success of empowering farmer women's groups, multiple linear regression analysis was used. The results of the regression variance analysis turned out that there was a significant (real) influence between the management function on the success of empowering farmer women's groups. The results of the test of the influence of variable management functions of planning, organizing, implementing and supervising the success of empowering the Harapan farmer women's group can be seen in table 4.

**Table 4. Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test Results (F Test)**

Type	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	830.830	4	207.707	36.303	.000b
Residuals	143.037	25	5.721		
Total	973.867	29			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>, X<sub>4</sub>

b. Dependent Variable: Y

From the results of the analysis shows that the F<sub>calculate</sub> value is 36.303, with a Sig. F value of 0.000 less than the real level of 5%, then H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. This shows that the management function variables (X), consisting of planning (X<sub>1</sub>), organizing (X<sub>2</sub>), implementation (X<sub>3</sub>) and supervision (X<sub>4</sub>), which are used as free modifiers in this model simultaneously have a real influence on the success of empowering peasant women groups as non-free modifiers (Y). Thus, H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and accepts H<sub>1</sub> means that there is a significant influence between management functions simultaneously on the success of empowering farmer women's groups.

The results in the field proved that the management function applied by extension workers to the farmer women's group succeeded in empowering members of KWT Harapan in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency to have a very high curiosity about new information that could improve their standard of living, technology transfer activities about yard utilization technology with organic vegetable cultivation received positive responses from KWT Harapan members and it went well and smoothly.

The results in the field show that the success of the farmer women's group in implementing management functions (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising) is good, the farmer women's group can meet the food and nutrition needs of families and communities through optimizing the sustainable use of yards. Developing productive family economic activities so as to improve family welfare and create a clean and healthy green environment independently.

According to (Ghozali, 2011) The F statistical test basically shows whether all independent variables or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable or dependent variable. To test this hypothesis F statistics are used with the following decision-making criteria: 1) If the F value is greater than 4 then H0 is rejected at a 5% confidence degree in other words we accept an alternative hypothesis, which states that all independent variables simultaneously and significantly affect the dependent variable; 2) Compare the F value of the calculation result with F according to the table. When the F value<sub>count</sub> greater than F<sub>table</sub> then H0 is rejected and accepts H1.

Research results Mulyandari (2011) shows that farmer empowerment is useful for increasing farmers' opportunities for information, agricultural technology, accelerating the communication process in the marketing and production process, thereby increasing communication networks and farmers' bargaining position (Oeng Anwarudin et al, 2019). As for Research Results Paul Wilson et al. (2010) shows that the implementation of the management functions of wheat farmers in the East of England, which includes planning, organizing, implementing and supervising functions, is overall in the good category with operating close to maximum yields having a significant and positive effect on the level of technical efficiency.

The t test is used to determine whether the independent variable partially affects the dependent variable. The results of the test of the influence of the management function of planning, organizing, implementing and supervising the success of the empowerment of the Harapan farmer women's group can be seen in table 5.

**Table 5. Partial Regression Coefficient Test Results (T Test)**

Type	Unstandardized		Standardized	T	Sig.
	Coefficients	Std. Error	Coefficients		
	B		Beta		
1 (constant), X	66.177	5.200		12.727	.000
X1 (Planning)	.332	.070	.388	4.753	.000
X2 (Organizing)	.378	.080	.389	4.745	.000
X3 (Actuating)	-.204	.065	-.242	-3.151	.004
X4 (Controlling)	.577	.073	.617	7.944	.000

a. Dependent Variable : Y

Based on the data of tables 4 and 5 mentioned above, the regression equation is obtained as follows:  $\hat{Y} = 66.177 + 0.332 X_1 + 0.378 X_2 - 0.204 X_3 + 0.577 X_4$  ( $R^2 = 0.853$ ). The value of the constant  $b_0 = 66.177$  means statistically if the independent variable



management function remains unchanged, then the success value of empowering the farmer women group will increase by 66,177 units. The value of the regression coefficient  $b_1 = 0.332$  means statistically if the management function (planning) increases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will increase by 0.332, and vice versa if the management function (planning) decreases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will decrease by 0.332 units. The calculated value is 4.753 with a P-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning that there is a significant influence of the management function variable (planning) on the success of empowering the farmer women's group.

The planning function of the statement "a plan made in accordance with what was determined from the beginning" referred to here is the entire plan of work activities or work programs (land provision, seedlings, planting process to harvesting) that has been determined from the beginning in the Harapan farmer women group in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency. The results of this study are supported by the results of the study Arumsari (2017) shows that the implementation of the planning management function at UPTD Dikpora Jepara District is going quite well and communicates the vision and mission that are in accordance with the standards set by the Youth Education and Sports Office. Research results Laverack & Labonte (2010) In Australia explained that planning sustainable community empowerment programs, requires a long-term vision that integrates sustainability in all projects and activities, it needs to be ensured that the reach and implementation process involves all stakeholders.

The value of the regression coefficient  $b_2 = 0.378$  means statistically if the management function (organizing) increases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will increase by 0.378, and vice versa if the management function (organizing) decreases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will decrease by 0.378 units. The calculated value is 4.745, with a P-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning that there is a significant influence of the management function variable (implementation) on the success of empowering the farmer women's group.

The results of the study show that the organizing function in the process of empowering farmer women's groups has a very large influence, because without good organization, the empowerment process will not run smoothly. The results in the field proved that the organization carried out by the peasant women's group went well, such as allocating resources, arranging and assigning tasks and establishing the necessary procedures. Establish a group structure that shows the line of authority and responsibility, placement of experts in the right and most appropriate position in accordance with their skills (expertise). This is in line with the results of the study Widiawati (2017) shows that organizing employees in radio broadcast production will be successful if placed according to their fields (expertise) and experience considerations in order to maximize performance in each position and maximize the results to be achieved.

The results of the analysis obtained the value of the regression coefficient  $b_3 = -0.204$  means statistically if the management function (implementation) increases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will increase by -0.204, and vice versa if the management function (implementation) decreases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will decrease by -0.204 units. The calculated  $t_{\text{value}}$  is -3.151, with a P-Value value of  $0.004 < 0.05$ , meaning that there is a significant influence of the management function variable (supervision on the success of empowering farmer women's groups). The results showed that the implementation function in the

empowerment process of the farmer women's group has a very large influence, because without guidance, providing motivation to good group members, the empowerment process will not run smoothly

The results of this study are supported by research S. Raharjo (2019) shows that the majority of the implementation of Stimulation of Early Detection and Intervention of Child Growth and Development (SDITK) activities at the Socah health center in Bangkalan Regency has good movements in the parameters of providing direction, motivation and enthusiasm in order to remain enthusiastic about working together in achieving the goals that have been set. As for research Paul Crawford et al. (2012) in Australia shows that project management implementation activities with an objective and financial approach can be carried out well in contributing to donor funding of NGO operations that have increased.

Furthermore, the value of the regression coefficient  $b_4 = 0.577$  means statistically if the management function (supervision) increases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will increase by 0.577, and vice versa, if the management function (supervision) decreases by 1 unit, the success value of empowering the farmer women's group will decrease by 0.577 units. The calculated value is 7.944, with a P-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning that there is a significant influence from the management function variable (supervision) on the success of empowering farmer women's groups. The results in the field prove that the supervisory function carried out by the Harapan farmer women's group is running well, such as evaluating success in achieving the goals and targets of the farmer women's group in accordance with predetermined indicators. Take steps to clarify and correct any deviations that may be found. Carry out various alternative solutions to various problems related to achieving group goals and targets.

The results of this study are supported by the results of the study Batlajery (2016) shows that The supervisory function carried out by the Tambat village government apparatus is quite good, this can be seen from attendance checks, monitoring of activities, work results that can be measured properly. Research results Ojvan (2013) in Croatia it shows that the control function of the department in Croatian Listing Companies has a significant impact on the positive effect on the company's performance.

According to Ghozali (2011) The T-test difference test is used to test how far the influence of the independent variable used in this study individually in explaining the dependent variable partially. The basis for decision making used in the t test is as follows: 1) If the probability value of significance  $> 0.05$  then the hypothesis is rejected. The rejected hypothesis means that the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable. 2) If the probability value of significance  $< 0.05$  then the hypothesis is accepted. The hypothesis cannot be rejected means that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

The results of this study are supported by the results of the study Batlajery (2016) shows that the applicability The functions of planning, organizing, implementing and supervising carried out by the government apparatus of Kampung Tambat, are quite good, this is proven by all apparatuses and related communities in short-term, long-term planning, forming organizational structures and explaining the tasks and functions of each unit in work. The directing function is carried out by motivating the apparatus with a management and monitoring approach (Batlajery, 2016). Empowerment, training and internship activities have a positive effect on the potential of agribusiness sustainability. Training as one of the efforts to increase the capacity of farmers to become entrepreneurs in a more general sense,

decision making, management change, identification of new opportunities and networking skills (Oeng Anwarudin et al, 2019).

Based on the data of table 5 above, in detail it can be interpreted as the strong relationship between the variables of the extension management function (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising) with the success of empowering farmer women's groups shown by the simultaneous correlation coefficient  $R$  of 0.924, this shows a relationship that is classified as 'very high' which is 0.60 – 0.80 (Arikunto, 2010). The magnitude of the influence of the extension management function (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising) with the success of empowering farmer women's groups with a coefficient of simultaneous determination  $R^2$  of 0.853 or 85.30% means that the influence / contribution of management function variables (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising) with the success of empowering farmer women groups by 85.30% and the remaining 14.70% influenced by other variables outside the research variables.

According to Ghozali (2011) The determination coefficient ( $R^2$ ) is a tool to measure how far the model is able to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero or one. A small  $R^2$  value means that the ability of independent variables to explain the variation of independent variables provides almost all the information needed to predict dependent variables. The results of the study were supported by the results of research on the application of management functions contributing 66% to the variation in the application of rice agribusiness in Aimas District, Sorong Regency. Partially reviewed, functions that have a real influence on the application of rice agribusiness and planning and evaluation functions (E.Y. Arvianti, 2012). Further research results Yuniriyanti et al. (2017) shows that the empowerment of farmer women's groups by optimizing the use of yards through the concept of sustainable food houses (RPL). Residents who cultivate intensive home yards to be utilized wisely with various local resources that ensure the continuity of quality and diverse household food supply.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the simultaneous management function (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising functions) affects the success of empowering farmer women's groups in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency. The partial management function (planning, organizing, implementing and supervising functions) affects the success of empowering farmer women groups in Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency.

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