

# Art\_P5\_Semilaritas\_Institutional strengthening of farmer group to support sustainable agriculture and food security in Pesawaran regency

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To cite this article: Indah Listiana *et al* 2021 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1796** 012028

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## Institutional strengthening of farmer group to support sustainable agriculture and food security in Pesawaran regency

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**Abstract.** Sustainable agriculture and food security can be realized through the institutional strengthening of farmer groups, namely independent business and collective solidarity in facing land degradation problems, environmental quality degradation, and food security problems. This study aimed to analyze the role of farmer group institutions in supporting sustainable agriculture and food security of farmers. The method used in this study was a survey research method. The research approach used was a quantitative approach that is supported by qualitative data. Data used in this study were primary data from interviews using questionnaires to research respondents and in-depth interviews. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by the tabulation technique and analyzed by correlation analysis using the *SPSS* application. The results showed that there is no significant relationship between the roles of farmer groups in preserving the environment. However, farmer groups as learning units have a significant relation to farmers' ability to preserve the environment. The relationship between farmer group institutions (means for learning, cooperation arena, and production units) and household food security level has a very significant relation both as a whole and as a group function. The institutional strengthening of farmer groups indirectly affected the improvement of environmental quality and had a direct effect on rice farmers' food security in Pesawaran Regency.

**Keywords:** environmental quality, food security, farmer group institutions

### 1. Introduction

According to Statistics Indonesia or BPS, the amount of population that lives below the poverty line are much dominant in a rural area compared to the urban area [1-3]. One of the leading causes of poverty in rural areas is food problems because the shortage of foods makes it hard to fulfill household consumption needs [4]. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that food index averaged 96.1 points in August 2020, up 1.8 points (2.0 percent) from July 2020 [5, 6]. Farmer group is one of the agricultural institutions that have a role in developing rural business units with the local and also supporting the effort



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to fulfill the food needs [7, 8]. Farmer group is a collective of farmers in an area that is informally tied by everyday needs [9, 10].

Farmer groups formed by farmers and the existence of a farmer group cannot be separated from the agricultural extension [11, 12]. The relationship between extension and farmers are built upon trust to ensure good cooperation [13]. Cooperation built with trust, norm, and networks become the social asset key in interaction [3]. The farmer needs the information from the extension [14]. Agricultural development involving farmers cannot be separated from global scale development. All of the development must be moving toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to create an environmentally friendly development [15, 16]. One of the crucial aspects of SDGs will help to cope with poverty and starvation while ensuring life continuity [17]. According to the Global Hunger Index (GHI), in 2019, Indonesia placed 70 out of 117 countries with the highest hunger rate [18]. From the environmental aspect, in Indonesia, agriculture is one of the sectors that contribute to greenhouse gasses [19,20]. Agricultural development with considering environmental aspects in mind must be the end goal of now and future development [21,22].

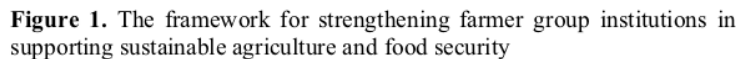
Preliminary research manages to identify that many farmers live in hand with poverty and powerlessness [23]. Farmer became the last choice when there are no other options [24]. Economically, working on the farm provide little economic sufficiency, but on the other hand, it provides another way for a family to survive. In some cases, institutional farmer groups became an important aspect to increase household food security [25,26]. However, research on the relationship between farmer groups and agricultural sustainability is still limited [27-29]. This research is focused on the relationship between institutional strengthening of farmer groups and agricultural sustainability from the aspects of farmer attitudes, cultivation, production and post-harvest. The hypothesis of this research is that farmer group affects sustainable agricultural development and farmers' food security. This research expected can be used as a reference in the future to help realize sustainable agricultural development and farmers' food security. The purpose of the research is to identify the role of institutional farmer group in supporting sustainable agriculture and locals' food security in Pesawaran regency.

## 2. Research Methods

The research was conducted in Padang Cermin Village and Kota Jawa Village, which are located in the administrative area of Padang Cermin subdistrict and Way Khilau subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency. The location was purposely selected because it is a central agricultural region where many of the inhabitants work as lowland rice farmers. Primary data collection was conducted from April to July 2020. The population or the subjects in this study were farmers that actively involved in farmer groups in the two subdistricts. Respondents were determined using a simple random sampling method, and from it, 96 respondents were obtained, scattered in the two districts.

There are two different sets of data used in this study, which are primary and secondary. Primary data obtained through interviews. Secondary data obtained from books, reports, and other sources. This research was conducted using a survey research method. Hypothesis testing research is a study that explains the causal relationship between variables through hypothesis testing [30]. The research approach used is a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data. The data were collected using questionnaires. The data include the institutional role of farmer groups (learning media, cooperation, and production units), sustainable agriculture (balanced fertilizer usage and utilization of rice waste), household food security (availability, accessibility, and food consumption).

The data processing and analysis techniques used in this study were divided into three stages. After the data is collected, it is then written down into the logbook and respondent codebook before being processed using SPSS. The rank spearman used to determine whether there is an influence between two variables, which are the institutional role of farmers group variable, sustainable agriculture, and the status of household food security of farmers variable.



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### 3.1. Farmers characteristic

The individual characteristics of the respondents varied. The average age of farmers in the productive age range is around 49 years. Productive age is the age that is open to various kinds of innovations and changes. The education level is dominated by junior high school graduates, although there are respondents who received high school and higher education levels. The average respondents' income is Rp. 4,000,000.00. Some respondents can be categorized into prosperous range according to the determination of the poverty line by BPS. The cultivation area controlled by the respondents ranged from 0.25 ha to 2 ha. The characteristics of the research respondents are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** The distribution of individual characteristic of respondent

No	Farmer characteristics	Range	Average	Classification
1.	Age	30 – 65 years	49 years	Productive Age
2.	Education level	Elementary to College	9 years	Junior High School
3.	Time spent as farmer	7 – 41 years	20 years	Adequate
4.	Number of dependents	2 – 7 peoples	4 peoples	Adequate
5.	Farmer income	Rp. 200.000- Rp. 5.400.000	2.160.000 /mnth	Adequate
6.	Farm area	0,25 ha – 2 ha	0,58 ha	Small

### 3.2. The role of farmer group institution

Farmer groups are formed from farmers, by and for farmers based on the need to learn, cooperate, and as a forum for farming business development. A farmer group is a group of farmers/ranchers/planters formed on shared interests, common environmental conditions (social, economic, resource), and familiarity to improve and develop members' businesses. As the party closest to farmers, extension workers have direct access to

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Low= 41-60; Medium= 61-80; High= 81-100

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as a cooperation arena cannot operate on their own. It is because they need to be supported by extension agents and other parties. The institutional role of farmer groups as a cooperation arena is still relatively low. That farmers are not satisfied with the ability of extension workers in developing the organizations[33]. Also, many of the farmers consider the extension efforts' to develop farmer groups below. Farmers are required to have a high motivation to build networks or collaborations through farmer groups. Every member must help each other in order to increase the ability of the farmer group class. Also, extension workers and other related parties must assist farmers to build networks/partnerships with other parties.

### 3.2.3. Role of farmer groups as production unit

In this case, farmer group as a production unit, a farming business that was carried out by each member, is seen as a business unit that can be developed to achieve economic scale in terms of quantity, quality, and continuity. Like farmer groups' role as a cooperation arena, the institutional role of farmer groups as a production unit is dominated by the deficient and medium categories. Because the current farmer groups serve only as learning classes, a vessel to get assistance (subsidized fertilizers) and other agricultural programs from the government. The farmer groups were shown to be unable to fulfill their actual roles that have been determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. Some farmers view farmer groups only as learning classes and hangout places and their function as production units. Farmer groups still not been able to produce an original local product and the relationship with other groups to advertise their Products.

### 3.3. Farmer Groups, Sustainable Agriculture and Household Food Security

**Table 3.** Farmer groups, sustainable agriculture and household food security

Variables/Indicators	Classification	Farmers (in %)
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>		
Environment Preservation	Non – existing	15,5
	Very Low	24,2
	Low	38,6
	Medium	14,8
	High	6,9
Average Score	Low	59,2*
<b>Household Food Security</b>		
Food Security Status	In Danger	7,29
	Vulnerable	9,37
	Inadequate	34,37
	Steady	48,90
Modus	Steady	48,90

Explanation \* Index Score Classification: Non - existing = 0-20; Very low= 21-40;  
Low= 41-60; Medium= 61-80; High= 81-100

#### 3.3.1. Farmer groups and sustainable agriculture

The results of the study show that the role of farmer groups in developing sustainable agriculture/preserve the environment is still in the low category. The farmer's ability to apply a balanced fertilizer, utilizing rice waste, and controlling the environment still needs to be improved as an effort to support sustainable agricultural development and environmental preservation. While farmers have received training on the usage of balanced fertilizers, there are still many farmers who use fertilizer excessively, thinking that higher fertilizer will result in higher yield. In utilizing rice stalk (straw) waste as compost, only 25 percent of

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From Rank Spearman, the relation between farmer group institutions (means for learning, cooperation arena and production unit) with environmental preservation by farmer group members in applying balanced fertilizer, utilization of rice stem waste and rice husks, application of IPM technology for rice plants value of 0.098 was obtained. The calculated  $r_s$  value shows no significant relationship between the general role of farmer groups in preserving the environment and farmer groups as a cooperation arena and production unit. The role of farmer groups as learning units is significantly related to farmers' ability to preserve the environment. It shows that farmer groups have been utilized by their members to exchange information about environmental preservation. The more farmers exchange information, the better the farmers' ability to preserve the environment.

The function of farmer groups as production units has no relation to environmental preservation. It means that if farmers fully utilize farmer groups as production units to increase their production and income, the ability to conserve the environment will get lower. The farmers are more likely to pursue economic benefits without taking environmental sustainability into account. Farmers using chemical fertilizers, excessive use of chemical pesticides, and herbicides to effectively increase production and not recycling waste from rice stalks and husks as compost. The important factor affecting the support of farmer groups in sustainable agricultural development is participation [37][38]. It is necessary to involve the active participation of farmer group members in the development of sustainable agriculture and food security.

Based on the results, the relation between farmer group institutions (means for learning, cooperation arena, and production units) and the level of household food security shows a very significant relation both as a whole and as a group function. Suppose the group members more actively taking advantage of the functions of farmer groups, the better the level of household food security. Farmer groups became a medium for farmers to exchange knowledge, experience, and information to solve agricultural problems. One of the problems faced today is climate change and its impact on agriculture [39]. Climate change causes crop failure and decreases of food availability [40]. The exchange of information increases farmers' skill in managing their farms and, in turn, increasing farmers' income. Besides, through farmer groups, farmers get subsidized fertilizers, receive agricultural production tools, assistance, and guidance from extension workers, and other things that farmers need to increase farm productivity and income.

## 5 Conclusion

The role of farmer groups as a means for learning is from medium to high category. The institutional role of farmer groups as a cooperation arena is relatively low. Most of the farmers are not satisfied with the impact and benefits of farmer groups in the aspect of cooperation. The shallow and medium categories dominate the institutional role of farmer groups as a production unit. Mostly, farmer groups still function only as study classes and as a vessel to get government assistance. The role of farmer groups in developing sustainable agriculture/preserving the environment is still in the low category. Most of the farmers consider chemical pesticides and herbicides to be more comfortable and faster than using natural pesticides and herbicides. Only 48.90% of farmer households are in the food secure category. Most farmers do not have independent sources of food (rice and non-rice), so they have to buy from other parties and regions.

There is no significant relationship between the roles of farmer groups in preserving the environment. However, farmer groups as learning units have a significant relation to farmers' ability to preserve the environment. The relationship between farmer group institutions (means for learning, cooperation arena, and production units) and household food security level has a very significant relation both as a whole and as a group function. If the group members more actively take advantage of farmer groups' functions, the better the level of household food security. In general, the institutional strengthening of farmer groups directly affects environmental quality improvement and has direct and indirect impacts on the food security of rice farmers in the Pesawaran Regency.

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