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MOTIVATION and PARTICIPATION of FOOD BARN MEMBERS in LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract - One of efforts in achieving food security is improving food production system focusing on local institution such as food barns. They function as community food stock for daily need or for emergency situation and they can achieve their goals through members' participation. In participating in the group activities, members need to have motivation. This paper attempts to analyse the level of members' participation, level of motivation, and correlation between motivation and participatin in food barns. The results revealed that members' motivation dan participation on food barns are both categorized in moderate level, and motivation has a significant correlation with participation.

Keywords—Food Barn; Motivation; Participation

I. INTRODUCTION

Food is a basic need of human. Therefore, fulfilment of food by a government, including Indonesia, is a must. One of the Indonesian policies on food, the Regulation number 18, 2012, states that food security is a condition of food fulfilment for people including individual, in terms of adequate, safe, various, nutritious, equal, affordable, and compatible with religion/faith, and culture for people to live healthy, active, and productive.

The Indonesian Government has implemented programs and activities to achieve food security. However, there are a lot of people who are living in condition of food insecurity or in energy consumption insecurity.

Lampung Province is one of food production central areas in Indonesia, especially rice production, as a staple food. In 2014 there was a surplus of rice production of 1,235,316 tons in Lampung (BPS, 2014). Nonetheless, at the same time, 21.38% Lampungnese lived in severe and 38.16% in moderate food insecurity. Research by Hilmiyati, Ismono, and Indriani (2014) found that malnutrition or undernutrition existed despite rice surplus. Prasmatiw, Rosanti and Listiana (2013) also found that 15% rice farmers were in food susceptibility and insecurity condition. Therefore, achieving food security is absolutely needed.

An effort to achieve food security is developing food production system focusing on local culture and institutions, one of which is food barn or

'lumbung pangan'. Indonesian farmers used to manage their food production, especially rice, together as a community activity and save their harvested unhulled rice in food barns. Some food barns belong to community since they build them together and some are built as a funding program from the government. Based on the Ministry of Home Affairs # 30, 2008, food barns are managed by local/village government and function as community food reserves for consumption or for emergency cases such as crop failures, famine season, and price fluctuations.

Food barns existing in villages in Lampung Province are managed by community in the forms of farmer groups, neighborhood groups, and other social groups. However, the study showed that 15% rice farmers was in food susceptibility and insecurity. Farmers who are producers of rice sell their product in a relatively low price but they are also consumers by buying rice in a high price. The food barn institution is important in managing food stock of farmers (Rachmat *et al.*, 2010), resolving crop failure and making food available until the following harvest season (Witoto, Napili, and Sihaloho, 2006), saving food for social and spiritual activities (Nurgani, 2010).

In managing the food barns, farmers need to participate. According to Notoatmodjo (2007), in participation members are supposed to contribute not only financially but also in terms of power and ideas. Kholiq, Hardinsyah, and Djamiludin (2008) said that members of food barns participate in making use of the barns, meetings, and carrying out activities.

In participating in any activities, any one needs to have motivation. The two-factor theory of Herzberg (in Gibson, Ivancevich, and Donnelly, 1996) says that two factors influencing people's motivation in doing activities are intrinsic factor and extrinsic factor. Intrinsic factor in food barn activities consists of achievement, appreciation, responsibility, progress, self-esteem, hope, needs, and satisfaction. Extrinsic factor consists of compensation, status, supervision, competition, attractiveness, environmental situation, and other members.

Members' participation and motivation are important in the sustainability of food barns as a local institution in achieving farmers' food security. This study is to explore their participation and motivation in the food barn

institution, and analyse correlation between motivation and participation.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study uses a survey method and was conducted in two districts, Pringsewu and Lampung Selatan where there are most active food barns. The total of respondents are 160 rice farmers, members of 45 food barns. Data were collected through group discussions and interviews using structured questionnaires. in June 2017.

Motivation and participation variables are measured using Likert scales. Motivation variable is categorized into 5, i.e. very low, low, moderate, high, and very high. Participation variable is categorized into 3 categories, i.e. low, medium, and high.

Data are analyzed descriptively using frequency table, percentage, mean, and rank Spearman correlation test.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Characteristics of Farmers

Farmers characteristics include age, education, farm size, and family size. Most farmers (56.88%) are in the productive age between 41-56 years old, and the rest are younger than 41 years (21.25%), and older than 72 years (21.87%).

In terms of formal education, from the most to the least, farmers have elementary school level (56.25%), middle school level (32.50%), high school level (10%), and no school (1.25%).

The average paddy land holding is 0.47 hectare that can be cultivated once or twice yearly. Farmers mostly (50%) have farming land less than 0.5 hectare, 44.38% farmers have between 0.5-1 hectare, and 5.62% have more than 1 hectare farming land. They mostly (59%) live with 1-2 other family members and the rest live with more than 2 in the family.

B. Level of Motivation

Motivation is the encouragement or the force of an individual to do activities. This comes from within/internal or from outside the person. In average, the levels of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of members in doing or participating in

food barn activities, as shown on Table 1, both are in moderate category (3.27 and 3.06 of 5). These results are different from research results by Hubeis (2007) saying that motivation of extension workers in Sukabumi are in good or high category.

In this study, from the most powerful to the lower forces of internal motivation are needs (very high category), hope, progress, and satisfaction (moderate). Levels of motivation driven by achievement and appreciation are in low category. This means that farmer members of food barn join the food barn activities because they want to fulfill their basic needs, as rice is their staple food, regardless of achievement and appreciation they receive from being members of the food barn. The most important thing for them is that they can save their harvested rice and take it when they need it.

In terms of extrinsic motivation, members are driven by, from the highest to lowest levels, other members, environmental situation, attractiveness of food barn activities, compensation, status, supervision, and competition.

Table 1. Average scores of members' motivation

Motivation	Average score	Category
Intrinsic Motivation		
a. Achievement	2.21	low
b. Appreciation	2.29	low
c. Responsibility	2.96	moderate
d. Progress	3.44	high
e. Self-esteem	3.09	moderate
f. Hope	3.91	high
g. Needs	4.56	very high
h. Satisfaction	3.21	moderate
Total average score	3.27	moderate
Extrinsic Motivation		
a. Compensation	2.79	moderate
b. Status	2.51	low
c. Supervision	2.33	low
d. competition	2.26	low
e. Attractiveness	3.73	high
f. Environment	3.87	high
g. Other members	3.91	high
Total average score	3.06	moderate

Food barn is a local wisdom that has been established since 1960. In the study area, in average, food barns has established for 23 years and farmers have become members for 18.8 years. They become members mostly because of other members. The spirit of mutual cooperation among members is the most dominant force in doing food barn activities. Some benefits farmer members get from food barn are the guaranteed availability of rice to anticipate food scarcity, borrowing inputs and or money for their agriculture, illness compensation, death aid, and holiday allowance. They feel or perceive the benefits that motivates them in being members. This is in line with Suherdi, Amanah, and Muljono (2014) who stated that motivation has a positive correlation with farmers' perception on the benefits of forest.

C. Level of Participation

Participation is involvement of people in activities especially in a development program. It is important that intended people involve in all activities for the sustainability of the program. In the activities of food barns, members together with administrators are expected to involve in planning, carrying out, monitoring, and making use of food barn functions such as savings dan borrowing money or products. The research showed that the average members' participation on food barns is in moderate level with the score 2.04 of 3. This result is different from the research resulted by Suprayitno, Sumardjo, and Sugihen (2012) who says that participation of farmers in managing candlenut forest in Maros District is in low level.

The food barn member activities having scores from the highest to the lowest respectively are rice saving, planning, managing, monitoring, developing business/marketing, borrowing, and money saving (Table 2).

The main activity of food barn is rice saving. Members save unhulled rice right after harvested as a stock and they can take it any time they need for consuming or selling. Most members participate in the rice saving and not many in borrowing. Members also involve in planning and managing activities, together with barn administrators. They plan and manage where, how, and when to put as well as to take the rice. Since most food barns in the study area are self-help granary, they manage the activities together.

Table 2. Average scores of members' participation

Participation variable	Average score	Category
a. Planning	2.51	high
b. Managing	2.47	high
c. Monitoring	2.18	moderate
d. Money saving	1.28	low
e. Rice saving	2.66	high
f. Borrowing	1.40	low
g. Developing business	1.81	moderate
Total average score	2.04	moderate

D. Correlation between Motivation and Participation of Food Barn Members

Members' motivation is expected to correlate with their participation. The analysis showed that, overall, motivation has a significant correlation with participation, meaning that the higher the motivation the higher the participation (Table 3). This supports the result of study done by Suprayitno, Sumardjo, and Sugihen (2012) about motivation and participation in managing and utilizing candlenut forest in Maros.

Table 3. Correlation between motivation and participation of food barn members

Motivation Factors	Participation	
	Correlation Coefficient	P value
Intrinsic Factor		
a. Achievement	0.180*	0.023
b. Appreciation	0.182*	0.021
c. Responsibility	0.125	0.115
d. Progress	0.187*	0.018
e. Self-esteem	0.342**	0.000
f. Hope	0.258**	0.001
g. Needs	0.098	0.218
h. Satisfaction	0.206**	0.009
Extrinsic Factor		
a. Compensation	0.261**	0.001
b. Status	0.194*	0.028
c. Supervision	0.196*	0.013
d. Competition	0.174*	0.030
e. Attractiveness	0.076	0.338
f. Environment	0.146	0.065
g. Other members	0.083	0.297
Motivasi	0.292**	0.000

Most factors of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation have a significant relationship with participation. In intrinsic motivation, factors related to participation, respectively from the most significant are: self esteem, hope, satisfaction, progress, appreciation and achievement. Farmer members participate in food barn activities driven by their pride of being members. They feel that by participating they have high pride and they are satisfied being members. Based on the study, the food, especially rice, availability of most farmers is categorized in 'continuous' meaning that they have enough food to consume, and they have direct access on food by being members of food barn. Farmers have become members for a relatively long time (18.8 years) and food barn functions as fulfillment of their hope by saving and borrowing food collectively. This condition is parallel with result of research by Kholid, Hardinsyah, and Djamaludin (2008) saying that one of factors contributing to community's participation in developing food barn activity is tradition to store food by the community.

The intrinsic factors that do not have a significant relationship are responsibility and needs. A relatively low land holding (average of 0.47 ha) forces farmers (almost 50% of farmers) to also work off-farm. Although most food barns are not formally structured organization, they have organizers such as a leader, a secretary, and a treasurer who manage the barn activities. This may cause most members do not feel responsible in participating in food barn activities. Based on the scores stated in Table 1, the motivation driven by needs is the highest and most farmers are this category so that the motivation driven by needs does not correlate to their participation.

Extrinsic factors that significantly motivate members in participating respectively from the strongest are compensation, supervision, status, and competition. They experience the benefits and most members are motivated because of barn's attractiveness, good social environment and membership which scores shown in Table 1 as high.

IV. CONCLUSION

Food barn members' motivation and participation are in moderate category. Motivation has a significant correlation to participation of members in food barn activities. Intrinsic

motivation factors related to participation are: self esteem, hope, satisfaction, progress, appreciation and achievement. Extrinsic factors significantly motivate members in participating are compensation, supervision, status, and competition.

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