



## The Success of Food House Lestari Area Program in the Farmer Women Group in Aceh Jaya District

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### **Abstract**

The Success of food house Lestari Area Program in the farmer women Group in Aceh Jaya District. Research that discusses the conditions and success of food house Lesatari Area (KRPL) program and how the influence of internal and external factors on the success of the KRPL program in Aceh Jaya District. The method used in the sampling technique is a simple random sampling method with a sample number of 45 people. The analysis tool is a questionnaire given to a group of farm women. From the results obtained KRPL Program conditions in Aceh Jaya district has already been good with the achievement of the percentage of performance by 95%, for the achievement of the 100% Seed garden program, 100% demonstration plot, and 75% of member's yard. However, the success of the KRPL Program in the Women Farmers Group in Aceh Jaya District based on the PPH score indicator and the Food Expenditure Share obtained the success rate of the KRPL program with a percentage of 86.67% with the number of KWT respondents included in the low success rate category of 39 people. For KWT who are already in the high success rate category with a percentage of 13.33% with the number of KWT respondents as many as 6 people. The results of the Logistic Regression conducted to see the influence between variables obtained the results that the variables of Internal factors that have an influence on the success of the KRPL program are KWT Education (X1), while the number of KWT Family Members (X2) does not have a significant influence on the success of KRPL, and External Factors of the success of the Program that has an influence on the success of the program is the variable (X3) The Role of instructor, while (X4) Institution does not have a significant influence on the success of the KRPL program in the group of women farmers in Aceh Jaya District.

**Keywords:** *Program Success; KRPL; Farmers Women Group*

### **Introduction**

In order to actualize food independence, the ministry of agriculture through the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development develops a Home food Area or what is called KRPL (Saptana, 2012). Indicators of the success of the KRPL program can be seen from the impact caused by the program, among others by an increase in the Food Pattern of Hope (PPH) and the low of Segment Food Expenditure. Internal and external factors are also indicators of the success of the KRPL program, while internal factors are KWT education and the number of family members. The level of education is very

influential on the success of the KRPL program the higher the level of education and knowledge of a person, the higher the level of awareness to meet nutritional and balanced consumption patterns, while for the number of family members have increased, the family has more varied the level of taste or food to be consumed . External factors of the KRPL program are institutional and the role of instructor workers. Institutions are needed to provide an explanation of the importance of the KRPL program from planning, monitoring and evaluation. Especially at the implementation stage of group institutional strengthening and financing for farmer groups. The role of instructors is also considered very important because the instructor will provide direction and motivation to the farmer women's groups they foster (Suhardjo, 2005).

The Province of Aceh exactly Aceh Jaya Regency has nine districts, but in this research we only took five districts in Aceh Jaya District because we wanted to see the success rate of the KRPL program which received assistance from the central government. In 5 sub-districts in Aceh Jaya District, such as: Teunom, Panga, KruengSabe, Setia Bakti and Darul Hikmah Districts. Aceh Jaya has become one of the successful regions in the KRPL program in Aceh. Where the success of KWT from Aceh Jaya District has succeeded in increasing household income and also increasing PPH scores. PPH calculation data in Aceh Jaya Regency, 2013 - 2017 can be seen on Figure 1.

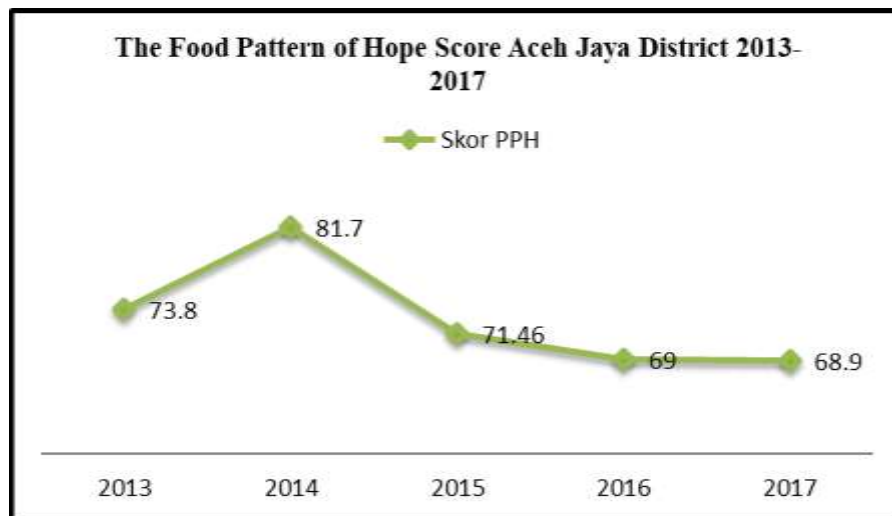


Figure 1. The food pattern of hope score in Aceh Jaya District year 2013-2017  
Source: National Economy Social Survey, 2018

Based on the graphic in Figure 1, it was obtained the Aceh Jaya PPH score in 2013 amounted to 73.8 in 2014 amounted to 81.7, in 2015 amounted to 71.46, in 2016 amounted to 69 and in 2017 amounted to 68.9. This shows that Aceh Jaya Regency is still in a less than ideal food pattern of hope. Therefore, it is necessary to do regulation with the Food House Area Program, in order to improve the ideal food pattern of hope. In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 45 of 2015, about the Organization and Work Procedure of the Agriculture's Ministry. The Food Security Agency has the task of "conducting coordination, formulation and implementation of policies in the field of increasing diversification and strengthening food security" and implementation based on good governance. The KRPL program is an appropriate strategic target to reduce the number of food insecurity and can be seen based on an increase in food patterns of hope and the low segment of food expense by farm women groups.

## ***Methodology***

The determination of the location of this research was carried out intentionally, in Aceh Jaya Regency with consideration that the KRPL program in the study area was good according to the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), 2018. The object of the research was the Farmers Women's Group (KWT) involved in the Food House Lestari Area program (KRPL) in Aceh Jaya Regency. The scope of this research is limited to the success of the KRPL program and the influence of internal factors (education, and the number of family members), as well as the influence of external factors (the role of instructors, institutional funds) in Aceh Jaya district. The sampling method used in this study is the simple random sampling method where in the sampling method of all members of the population is carried out randomly without regard to the specific values or sequences in the population (Nasution, 2004).

The number of samples taken was 30% of the population, the population was 150 people with a total sample of 45 people, the sample was taken from 5 Farmer Women Groups (KWT) in Aceh Jaya District, and each group contained 9 respondents of the study sample. According to Arikunto (2006), if the population is less than 100, then the sample is all, if the population is more than 100, then the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25%. Types of data collected in this study were obtained from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collection conducted by interviews obtained directly from the KRPL members who are sampled, by looking at the respondent's profile, internal characteristics, external characteristics and related matters about the KRPL. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire list or direct observation in the field. Secondary data needed may include conditions in the study area, level of education, livelihood, number of female members of the KRPL program and obtained from related substances or the internet.

## ***Results and Discussion***

In assessing the success of a program, several important indicators are needed, including: 1). Food Hope Score, 2) Segment of Food Expenditures. If the Hope Food Pattern Score > 88 then meets the ideal score, but if < 78 then it does not meet the ideal score. The ideal score in PPH is 78 - 88. For Food Expenditures Segment, see how food expenditure is spent. If < 60%, then expenditure is low and food resistant, if > 60% then food expenditure is high and not food resistant. From the two indicators the category level of program success is measured using frequency analysis with criteria, including: 1) High Program Success 2) Low Program Success to see the success of the KRPL Program can be seen in Figure 2.

Based on Figure 2, the graph of the success rate of the KRPL program is 86.67% with the number of KWT respondents included in the low success rate category of 39 people. For KWT who are already in the high success rate category of 13.33% with the number of KWT respondents as many as 6 people. This is seen based on PPH scores and the segment of food expense obtained from each KWT. However, the success rate of KWT in the study area can still be increased again by the application of better food patterns of hope and lower expense/expenditure by paying attention to the nutritional and energy values. To find out the segment of food expenditure and food expectations pattern of KWT respondents can be seen in the following explanation:

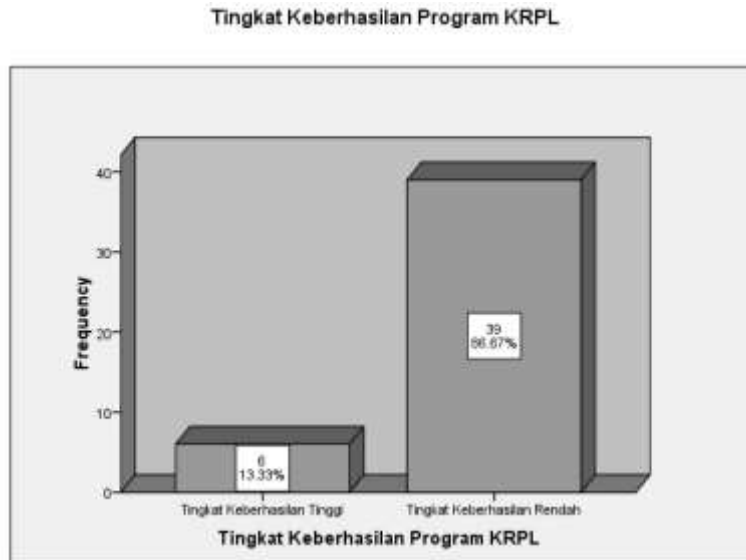


Figure 2. Graph of the Success rate of the KRPL Program in Aceh Jaya District  
Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2019

The segment of food expense (expenditure) is the ratio between expenses to buy household's food with total household expense (food expense with non-food expense). Table 1 is a table of the proportion of household food expenses.

**Table 1 The segment of food expense KWT in the field's research (Aceh Jaya District)**

No	Expenses	Total (IDR/Month)	Persentase (%)
1	Pengeluaran Pangan	Rp 803.467	65,06
2	Pengeluaran Non Pangan	Rp 431.533	34,94
<b>Pengeluaran Total</b>		<b>Rp 1.235.000</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2019

Based on Table 1, it can be known that the total household expense of women farmers is IDR 1,235,000 per month, food expense is IDR 803,467 per month or 65.06% of total expense and non-food expense is IDR 431,533 per month or 34, 94% of the total household expense of women farmers in the five Farmer Women respondents groups in Aceh Jaya District.

The data above shows that food expense still dominates with a percentage of 65.06% of the total food expense of women farmers in Aceh Jaya Regency. Women's famers with relatively large expense allocations for food compared to non-food expense indicate that household women farmers have a relatively low income and ability to provide food. This shows that the welfare of household life of women farmers is still low due to the percentage of food expenditure share  $\geq 60\%$ .

The Food Pattern of Hope (the Desirable Dietary Pattern) is a composition of foods variety based on energy contributions from the main food groups (both absolute and relative) from a pattern of food

availability and or consumption (Baliwati, 2002). To find out the average and total PPH score in the food group in the Women Farmers Group of Aceh Jaya Regency, it can be seen in Figure 3.

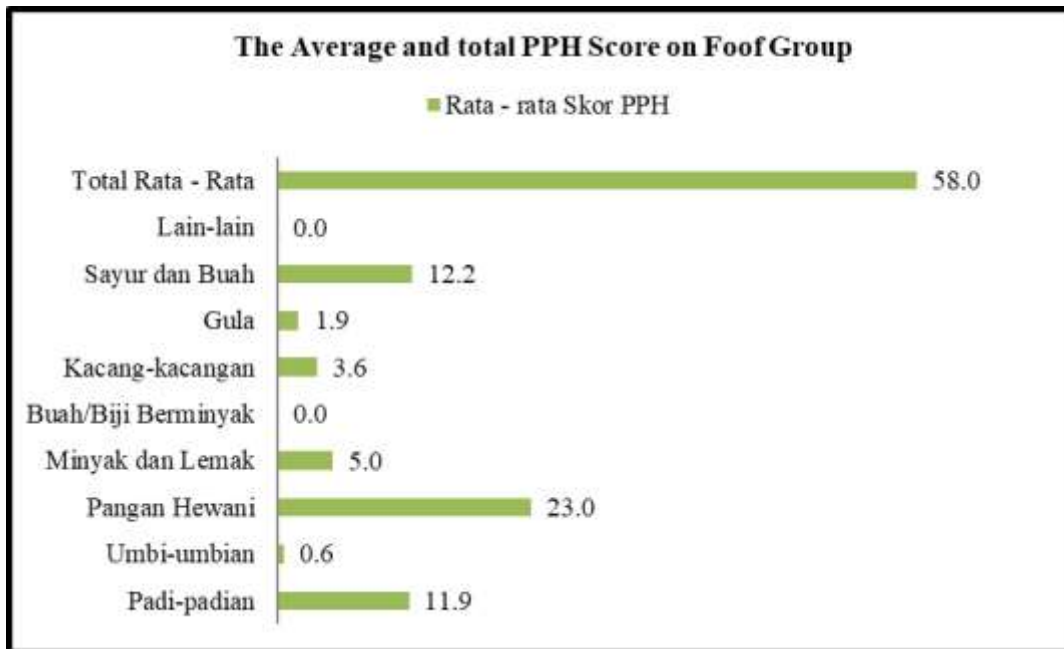


Figure 3. Total Graph and Average PPH KWT Score in the Study Area (Aceh Jaya District)

Information: Primary Data (Processed), 2019.– The number of Respondents 45 groups of Women Farmers

Based on Figure 3, an average PPH score of 58.9 was obtained. This value is the average for the study area in 5 KWT groups in Aceh Jaya Regency. The highest score was Animal Food with a percentage of 23.0. It is caused, there are many of peasant women who often consume fish or chicken for their side dishes. Then the second highest PPH score is grains or usually consumed, namely rice with a percentage of 11.9, this is because rice is a staple food, especially Indonesian society, including in the group of farm women in Aceh Jaya Regency. then followed by vegetables and fruit, it is amounting to 12.2, then oil and fat amounting to 5.0, beans amounting to 3.6, sugar amounting to 1.9, tubers amounting to the remaining 0.6 oily fruit seeds and others. With an average PPH score of 58.9, it means that the PPH score in the study area still does not meet the ideal score.

The success of the Food House Lestari Region Program (KRPL) is influenced by Internal and External Factors, the Internal Factors include: KWT Education, and the Number of KWT Family Members. External Factors includes: The Role of Instruction Workers and Institutions. To find out how the influence between internal and external factors on the success of the KRPL program, then using binary logistic regression analysis to determine the factors that influence the success of the KRPL Program in Aceh Jaya District.

In logistic regression, the T test or partial test was replaced with the Wald test. The Wald test is a parametric statistical test named by Abraham Wald with various uses. To find out whether there is a significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. To find out the

significance value, the criteria for acceptance and refinement of the zero hypothesis (Ho) are used as follows:

1. Reject Ho accept Ha: If the P-value of significance value is lower than 0.05 (P-value < 0.05)
2. Reject Ha accept Ho: If the P-value VALUE is significantly higher than 0.05 (P-value > 0.05).

**Table 2 Wald Test results  
Variabel in the Equation**

	<b>B</b>	<b>Wald</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Exp(β)</b>
<b>X1</b>	0,257	4,014	0,045	1,293
<b>X2</b>	- 0, 360	0,768	0,381	0,698
<b>X3</b>	2,348	6,070	0,014	10,460
<b>X4</b>	-0,523	0,408	0,523	0,593
<b>Constant</b>	-1,873	0,973	0,324	0,154

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2019

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the analysis of the Wald results does not show that the Wald results are 0 for each variable. This shows that it means that individually the independent variable influences the dependent variable. For X1 or KWT Education have a significance value of Wald 0.045 < 0.05, rejecting Ho, it means that education provides a significant partial effect on the success of the KRPL Program (Y). X2 or the number of KWT family members has a significance value of Wald 0.381 > 0.05, meaning reject Ha, it means that the number of KWT members does not have a significant partial effect on the success of the KRPL Program (Y). Furthermore, for X3 or the Role of Instructor has a significance value of Wald 0.014 < 0.05, means rejecting Ho, it means the role of the instructor provides a significant partial effect on the success of the KRPL Program (Y), lastly X4 or Institution has a significance value of Wald 0.523 < 0.05, means rejecting Ha, it means that the KWT Institution does not have a significant partial effect on the success of the KRPL Program (Y).

Furthermore, to see what independent variables that significantly influence the level of food security, can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3 The Regression Logistic Factors that Influence of KRPL's Success program**

<b>No</b>	<b>Variabel</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Sig</b>	<b>Exp (B)</b>	<b>Keterangan (Remarks)</b>
1	(education)	0,257	0,045	1,293	(Influence)
2	(Members Number)	- 0, 360	0,381	0,698	(No Influence)
3	(Instructor Role)	2,348	0,014	10,460	(Influence)
4	(Institutions)	-0,523	0,523	0,593	(No Influence)
	<b>Konstanta</b>	-1,873	0,324	0,154	

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2019

From Table 3, it can be seen from the results of the Binary Logistic Regression Analysis the equation of the logit model is obtained as follows:

$$Y = \ln \frac{P_i}{1-P_i} a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \mu$$

$$Y = -1,873 + 0,257X_1 + -0,360X_2 + 02,348X_3 + - 0,523X_4$$

Based on the results of the regression analysis it can be seen that the KWT education variable (X1) obtained Exp (B) value of 1.293. This means that 1,293 times more people who have higher education are more dominant in the success of the KRPL program, compared to people with low education. Natural Logarithmic B value of  $1.293 = 0.257$ . Because the value of B is positive, education has a positive influence on the success of Home's Food Lestari Area (KRPL) program. Furthermore, for the number of KWT family members (X2) has a Natural Logarithmic B value of  $0.698 = -0.360$ . Because the B value is negative, the number of members has no effect/influence on the success of the KRPL program. The Role of Instructor (X3) has a Natural Logarithmic B value of  $10.460 = 2.334$ . Because the B value is positive, the role of the instructor agent can be said to have an effect on the success of the KRPL program, and for Institutional (X4) it does not have an influence on the success of the KRPL because it has a negative Natural Logarithmic B value, namely:  $-0.523$ . Because the institutions in the Aceh Jaya Women Farmers Group are still not solid enough to increase the success of the program.

### ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

1. The condition of the KRPL program in Aceh Jaya district is already good with the achievement of a percentage of performance of 95%, for the achievement of the 100% Seed Plantation/garden program, 100% demonstration plot and 75% member yard. However, the success of the KRPL Program in the Women Farmers Group in Aceh Jaya District based on PPH score indicators and the share of food expense obtained the success rate of the KRPL program by 86.67% with the number of KWT respondents included in the low success rate category of 39 people. For KWTs that are already in the high success rate category of 13.33% with the number of KWT respondents as many as 6 people, and suggest that the success rate of the KRPL Program should be further increased in order to increase the Hope Food Pattern Score because it is not ideal, and the share of food expense is still not yet effective, it is necessary to educate about the importance of the objectives of the KRPL program in Aceh Jaya Regency.
2. Based on Logistic Regression conducted to see the influence between variables, the results show that the variables of internal factors that have an influence on the success of the KRPL program are KWT Education (X1), while the number of KWT Family Members (X2) does not have a significant influence on the success of KRPL, and External Factors of Program success that have an influence on program success are variables (X3) Role of Instruction Workers, while (X4) Institution does not have a significant effect on the success of the KRPL program in farmer women's groups in Aceh Jaya District, and it is suggested that they call for government support in increasing knowledge the community about food and nutrition, as well as the active participation of farmer women groups are expected to be more significant so that the KRPL program can continue continuously.

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