



## Analysis of Agricultural Extension Centers in the Implementation of the Agricultural Development Strategy Command Program (Konstratani)

Veronice<sup>1</sup>; Farid Azel<sup>2</sup>; Benny Warman<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer of Agribusiness Management Studi Program in Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Payakumbuh, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer of Plantation Management Studi Program in Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Payakumbuh, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer of Master of Food Security Studi Program in Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Payakumbuh, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i12.4191>

---

### **Abstract**

Konstratani (Farmers Strategic Command) is a sub-district agricultural development reform movement, through optimizing the tasks, functions and roles of the Agricultural Extension Center in realizing the success of agricultural development. This research is to analyze the constraint program. The research was conducted at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Fifty Cities District, West Sumatra. The research method that will be used is a survey. The results of the study prove that socialization of the Konstratani Program to extension workers, mayors and related agencies was 73%, b. Information Technology training Activities and agricultural data/information management and program Report application training 66%, implementation or monitoring of training and mentoring activities by 59%, the constraint program promoted by the government is still constrained, such as the absence of clear directions regarding the technical implementation of activities at the sub-district level. Konstratani still focuses on data collection, coordination or training through the Zoom meeting application because it has been facilitated by the internet and counseling media.

**Keywords:** Program; Coordination; Konstratani; Training

### **Introduction**

This constituency activity has not run optimally due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so that coordination between BPP and extension workers is rarely carried out, farmer group meetings are also rarely held due to reduced funding. Agriculture is the driving force for national economic activities (Siti Halimah and Slamet Subari, 2020). To achieve a more productive agricultural development, the role of field agricultural extension workers (PPL) as a means of disseminating information among farmers is very much needed. The importance of the role of agricultural extension workers greatly affects the empowerment and welfare of farmers. As stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 Year/Permentan/SM.050/12/2016 concerning Institutional Development of Farmers, the main actors and business actors are able to build competitive and

sustainable farming businesses, for that the capacity and ability of the main actors and actors The business continues to be improved, one of which is through counseling and fostering farmer institutions that include the growth and development of farmer institutions, so that farmers can gather and develop their institutions into Farmer Economic Institutions (KEP) that are highly competitive, productive, apply good and sustainable business governance.

According to Najib, (2010) also stated that to increase the effectiveness of extension activities and to grow and develop the participation of farmers in agricultural development, it is necessary to provide guidance to farmer groups that are formed, so that later they are able to grow and develop into an economic force that supports the welfare of its members. and can also help sustain agricultural development. An extension worker influences the target through his role as a motivator, facilitator, communicator and innovator for farmers (Marbun, 2019).

One of the flagship programs of the ministry of agriculture in terms of increasing the ability of its extension workers and their institutions is through this program called Kostratan (Strategic Command for agricultural development). In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia No: 13/kpts/07.050/I/02/2020 concerning the instructions for implementing the Strategic Command for Agricultural Development in the District, Kostratan is a national agricultural development reform movement based on information technology, as a one-command movement in stages starting from the sub-district to with the center in terms of supervision, development, monitoring, collection and processing and presentation of data and information related to agricultural development programs by involving all echelon 1 of the scope of the ministry of agriculture and other relevant ministries/institutions.

The output of this boarding program is the establishment of a 'big data' within the ministry of agriculture. According to Kalamullah, 2015. 'Big data' is a collection of very large data which will then be analyzed or processed again for certain purposes such as making decisions (decision making), predictions, and others. The data can be called 'big data' if the velocity, variety and volume are large.

BPP is the spearhead of Konstratani activities. Extension workers have the task of making the data collection program a success into the 'big data' Center for Data and Information (Pusdatin) at the ministry of agriculture. Kostratani personnel or brigades are equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure such as drones, all-in-one laptops, stable internet networks, and LCDs. In line with that, it is also important to increase the capacity of extension workers' human resources, such as support officers (IT and admin), the extension workers themselves, as well as other functional officers.

### ***Research Methods***

The research was conducted at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Fifty Cities District, West Sumatra. The research method that will be used is a survey. The data needed in the study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through direct observation, directed interviews according to a questionnaire with closed questions, namely to all extension workers at BPP Payakumbuh and open questions to the extension coordinator and other stakeholders in the Kostratan program. Secondary data comes from the BPP, then from other Kostratani brigades. Other secondary data are also sourced from the Act, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Payakumbuh City Agriculture Office, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), previous research reports and journals on the internet related to the research title. The selection of key informants (key informants) was carried out by purposive or purposeful methods because key informants were parties who understood and understood the success of the boarding house program.

## Results and Discussion

### Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of agricultural extension respondents in Limapuluh Kota Regency can be seen from the graph below:

Table 2. Characteristics of extension workers at BPP Konstratani

No	Characteristics of Extension	Percentage	(%)
Age			
a.	Usia 20-30 years old	4	
b.	Usia 31-40 years old	43	
c.	Usia 41-50 years old	23	
d.	>50 years old	30	
Formal education			
a.	Graduation S1/ D4	53	
b.	D3	23	
c.	SPP/SMA	20	
d.	D1	4	

ased on the results of the research conducted, it was obtained that the most respondents were extension workers who were in their 30s, namely 43% and in their 50s, about 30%, while based on the education level of the extension workers, the extension workers with an undergraduate education level were 43% and D3 graduates were 23%.

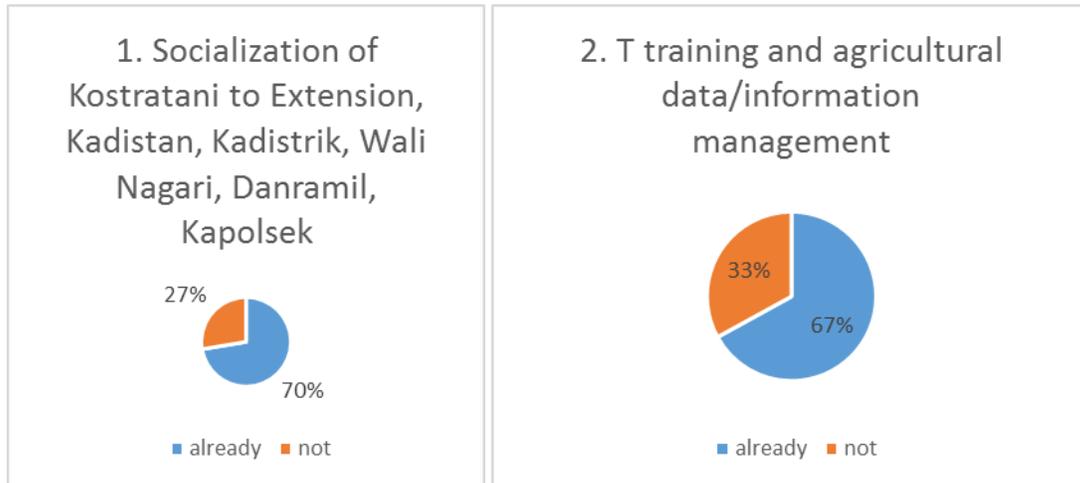
Kostratani (Strategic Command for Agricultural Development) is a renewal movement of the Minister of Agriculture, Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) to encourage the success of agricultural development. As the center of agricultural development in the sub-district area is the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP). There are at least five roles of BPP as Kostratani. First, as a data and information center. Second, the center of the agricultural development movement. Third, the learning center. Fourth, the agribusiness consulting center. Fifth, the development of partnership networks.

Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) has a strategic role in realizing the success and sustainability of agricultural development at the sub-district/district level. Through the Kostratani program which optimizes the roles, functions and tasks of BPP by utilizing Information Technology, the role of BPP becomes more important and strategic. The results showed that 63% of the extension workers answered that the socialization of constrani to extension workers, Kadistan, Kadistrik, Wali nagari, Danramil, and Kapolsek had been carried out at each BPP while for the implementation of Information Technology (IT) training and management of agricultural data or information only around 67% . There is still a lack of IT training and data management activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred in the last 2 years.

This was also experienced by the implementation/monitoring activities of the CPCL preparation which was only realized by 33%, CPCL verification (53%), farmer assistants in implementing the main program of the Ministry of Agriculture (40%), reporting the results of the activities of the main program of the Ministry of Agriculture was very far from what was expected, namely only 40%. Based on the results of research that has been carried out at BPP samples, one of which is at BPP Guguak District which consists of eight extension workers and BPP Mungka District consisting of five extension workers, it is found that the description of the completeness of the constituency in the BPP office in Guguak

District and Mungka District consists of computers and modems, while other devices that support the constituency program such as drones, war rooms, GIS and social media do not yet exist.

ased on the results of the interview with the extension coordinator, it was obtained that the constituency has officially started in 2020, but its activities are still data collection, meaning that BPP as a database has been carried out, such as planting data, agro-climate data, institutional data and so on. As a data and information center, BPP collects, accommodates, processes and presents data about agriculture, or all data and information related to agriculture in BPP's working area.



This also agrees with the research conducted by Sudarman, et al (2021) that Extension during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak is the role of extension agents as supporters of government program policies, motivators for farmers and facilitators in supporting farming activities. The function of the data is as material for consideration to carry out an activity, the data is also material for compiling a plan, as well as for making decisions. The data is also used as material for evaluating the activities carried out. These data can be collected in various ways, such as through interviews, observations, questionnaires, documentation, online searches. With the existing data, verification and validation are carried out before being presented as information. This information can be used by agricultural people as a reference to maximize agricultural development.

The constraint program promoted by the government is still faced with many problems, such as the absence of clear directions regarding the technical implementation of activities at the sub-district level. Konstratani still focuses on data collection, coordination or training through the Zoom meeting application because it has been facilitated by the internet and counseling media.

This constituency activity has not run optimally due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so that coordination between BPP and extension workers is rarely carried out, farmer group meetings are also rarely held due to reduced funding. The lack of training or socialization about the constituency program has resulted in this program being poorly understood by some extension workers, officers or plant pest observers, guardians, and military officers, police chiefs. The importance of continuous socialization provides a clear understanding to extension workers and related elements about the constraint program.

Based on the description of the situation from the results of interviews, questionnaires given to extension workers, plant pest officers, it can be concluded that the most common challenges or obstacles encountered in the constituency command line are:

1. Limited operational funds for BPP, so that BPP cannot prepare and plan extension programs to farmers.

2. Lack of communication and information facilities or facilities at BPP
3. Lack of briefing and strategic information for extension workers

The above constraints make the role of the BPP in constituency is still limited to the role of the BPP as a data and information center, while the other BPP roles cannot be carried out optimally, in this case extension workers along with functional and admins at Agricultural Extension Centers (BPP) throughout Indonesia are required to upload data updated every Thursday afternoon to the main reporting application of the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture via the website <http://laporanutama.pertanian.go.id>.

## References

- Anantanyu, Sapja. 2011. Kelembagaan petani: peran dan strategi pembangunan kapasitasnya. *Jurnal SEPA*, Vol. 7 No. 2 Februari 2011: 102-109.
- Aslamia, Mardin dan Awaluddin Hamzah. 2017. Peran Penyuluh Pertanian dalam Pengembangan Kelompok Tani di Kelurahan Matabubu Kecamatan Poasia Kota Kendari. *Jurnal Ilmiah Membangun Desa dan Pertanian Volume 2*.
- Ban, Van Den A. W dan H. S Hawkins. 1999. *Penyuluhan Pertanian*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Lalu Ismail. 2020. Peran Penyuluh Pertanian dalam Perkembangan Kelompok Tani di Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian Perikanan dan Kehutanan (BP3K) Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Agriwidya Volume 1 (2)*.
- Marbun. 2019. Peran Penyuluh Pertanian Dalam Pengembangan Kelompok Tani Tanamna Hortikultura di Kecamatan Siborongborong, Kabupaten Tapanuli. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis 3 (3)*.
- Mardikanto T. 2009. *Penyuluhan Pertanian*. Srakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press.
- Nazir M. 2014. *Metode Penelitian*. Bogor (ID): Ghalia Indonesia.
- Suci Indraningsih, Inovasi Teknologi Usahatani Terpadu. *Jurnal Agro Ekonomi volume 29 No 1, Mei 2011; 1-24*.
- Subejo. 2011. Penyuluhan Pertanian di Jepang. *Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Pertanian*. Vol 7 No 1. Juli 2011, hal 61-70. Sulaiman, Adhi Iman. 2013. *Model Komunikasi Formal Dalam Proses Kegiatan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Purwokerto. Fakultas Ilmu Pemerintahan Universitas Jendral Soedirman.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 16 Tahun 2006 Tentang Sistem Penyuluhan Pertanian, Perikanan dan Kehutanan (SP3K).
- Zulfikar. 2017. Persepsi Petani Terhadap Kompetensi Penyuluh Pertanian Tanaman Pangan di Kabupaten Aceh Utara [Thesis]. Bogor (ID): Institut Pertanian Bogor.

## Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).