



Research Paper

The Effectiveness of Regional Government Efforts to Empower District Farming Groups Dampit Kabupaten Malang

8Sulistio., Bambang Satria., Supriyadi
PROGRAM MAGISTER HUKUM, PROGRAM PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS MERDEKA MALANG
*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Farmers in general have a weak position in obtaining production facilities, farming financing and market access. Apart from that, farmers are faced with trends in climate change, vulnerability to natural disasters and business risks, globalization and global economic turmoil, as well as a market system that does not favor farmers. Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers is expected to fully support farmers. Effectiveness is a measure that states how far the target (quantity, quality and time) has been achieved. The greater the percentage of the target achieved, the higher the effectiveness. In preparing programs through empowerment, namely as an effort to increase the dignity of layers of society who in current conditions are unable to escape the trap of poverty and backwardness. One of those who are empowered are farmers through farmer groups in rural areas. This research aims to see the effectiveness of the efforts made by the Regional Government of Malang Regency in empowering farmer groups in the Dampit District of Malang Regency. This research is sociological juridical research, collecting data obtained through interviews, observation and document analysis. Research was conducted on several farmer groups in Dampit District, Malang Regency.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Empowerment, Farming Groups

Received 03 July, 2024; Revised 13 July, 2024; Accepted 16 July, 2024 © The author(s) 2024.

Published with open access at www.questjournals.org

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because the majority of its population depends on the agricultural sector for their living. The dependence of most people on this sector is of course supported by the existence of Indonesia which is located below the equator and has a tropical climate. These two main conditions contribute to shaping Indonesia as an agricultural country, where the majority of people have their livelihoods in the agricultural sector, which nationally has a big influence on the economic growth sector.¹ Farmers in a broad sense include all business activities that involve the use of living things (including plants, animals and microbes) for the benefit of humans. In a narrow sense, farming is also defined as the activity of using a plot of land to cultivate certain types of plants, especially seasonal ones.²

The agricultural sector has a high bargaining position nationally, both for economic growth and in efforts to eradicate poverty. However, reality shows that efforts to improve the agricultural sector are often hampered by struggling capital, increasingly difficult land, modern agricultural technology, the problem of scarce fertilizer and even marketing of agricultural products.³

¹Ufira Isbah and Rita Yani Iyan, 'Analisis Peran Ektor Pertanian Dalam Perekonomian Dan Kesempatan Kerja Di Provinsi Riau', Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pembangunan, 7.19 (2016), 45–54.

²Jurnal AGRISTAN Volume 2, Nomor 1, Mei 2020

³Nadifa Maya Reswari, 'Permasalahan Yang Terjadi Pada Sektor Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Indonesia'. <https://misekta.id/news/permasalahan-yang-terjadi-pada-sektor-sosial-ekonomi-bidangpertanian-indonesia> [accessed 1 January 2024]

The role of the agricultural sector in the national economy has been empirically proven to be quite real both in normal economic conditions and when the economy is facing a crisis. This can be seen from two important indicators, namely the contribution of the agricultural sector to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and labor absorption. Based on statistical data for 2022, the number of Indonesian population aged 15 years and over and working in the agricultural sector is still quite large, namely 45.28%, industrial sector 12.96%, trade 20.58%, services 10.66% and other sectors 10, 53%. This shows that the agricultural sector is still the largest sector absorbing labor in Indonesia.

According to the East Java Province Central Statistics Agency, the population of Malang Regency is 2,874,204 people. If classified based on professional or occupational level, the number of farmers in Malang Regency is 391,383 people, farmers in Malang Regency play an important part in the process of agricultural growth and make a significant contribution to employment opportunities. The Malang Regency area is famous for its fertile areas, it is proven that there is still a lot of agricultural land in the Malang Regency area. This encourages the majority of village people to work in the agricultural sector, one of the villages which has a large population who work in the agricultural sector, Dampit District, Malang Regency. It was recorded that 16.45% or 3,332 residents worked in the agricultural sector. It has fertile soil and is suitable for planting various types of plants, the plants grow well, the type suitable for planting is robusta, there are also several farmer groups that organize farmers.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

Effectiveness is a measurement of the achievement of predetermined goals. Effectiveness is a measure that states how far the target (quantity, quality and time) has been achieved. The greater the percentage of targets achieved, the higher the effectiveness. Effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals, the greater the contribution (contribution) of output to achieving goals, the more effective the organization, program or activity. Effectiveness focuses on outcomes, programs, or activities that are considered effective if the output produced can meet the expected goals.⁴

Legal Effectiveness Theory as a rule is a benchmark regarding appropriate attitudes or behavior. The thinking method used is a deductive-rational method, giving rise to a dogmatic way of thinking, on the other hand there are those who view law as an orderly (steady) attitude of action or behavior. The method of thinking used is inductive-empirical, so that the law is seen as an action that is repeated in the same form, which has a certain purpose.⁵

The effectiveness of law in legal action or reality can be known if someone states that a legal rule has succeeded or failed in achieving its objectives, then it is usually known whether its influence has succeeded in regulating certain attitudes or behavior so that it is in accordance with its objectives or not. Legal effectiveness means that the effectiveness of the law will be highlighted from the goals to be achieved, namely legal effectiveness. One of the efforts that is usually made to ensure that people comply with legal rules is to include sanctions. These sanctions can be in the form of negative sanctions or positive sanctions, the purpose of which is to create a stimulus so that people do not carry out despicable actions or carry out commendable actions.⁶

Empowerment is a process or effort that aims to increase the strength, knowledge, skills and resources of a person or community group so that they can take an active role in overcoming problems, improving welfare and developing their potential optimally.⁷ Empowerment does not only focus on providing help or support from outside, but rather on providing opportunities and support so that individuals or groups can take an active role in managing their own lives. This involves building capacity, increasing knowledge, strengthening skills, and increasing access to necessary resources. The concept of empowerment is often related to the context of community development and poverty alleviation.⁸ The goal of empowerment is to create conditions in which individuals or groups of people have greater control over their own lives, can make decisions that affect their destiny, and can contribute positively to the development of society as a whole.⁹

⁴ John M. Ivancevich, Robert Konopaske, and Michael T. Matteson, *Organizational Behavior And Management* (McGraw Hill, 2005).

⁵ Soerjono Soekanto, *Beberapa Permasalahan Hukum Dalam Kerangka Pembangunan di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 1976), h. 16

⁶ Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat Indonesia*. Bina Ilmu, Surabaya. (1997), hlm 34

⁷ Rusy dan Fathy, 'Modal Sosial: Konsep, Inklusivitas Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat', *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 6.1 (2019), 1–17.

⁸ A Nurnaningsih, Rezki Akbar Norrahman, and Teguh Setiawan Wibowo, 'Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Konteks Manajemen Pendidikan', *Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research*, 1.2 (2023), 221–35.

⁹ Rusy dan Fathy, 'Modal Sosial: Konsep, Inklusivitas Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat', *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 6.1 (2019), 1–17.

III. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is Sociological Juridical, which is an approach based on binding norms or regulations, so it is hoped that from this approach it can be seen how law, which is empirically a symptom of society, can be studied as a causal variable that gives rise to various effects. aspect of social life.¹⁰

The primary legal materials in this research are: a). Law Number 16 of 2006 concerning Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension Systems, b). Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, c). Government regulation number 43 of 2009 concerning financing, guidance and supervision of agricultural, fisheries and forestry extension, and d). Malang Regent's Decree Number: NUMBER: 188.45/719/KEP/ 35.07.013/2022 amendment to the Regent's Decree Number: 188.45/2212/KEP/35.07.013/2019 Concerning Farmer Groups and Associations of Farmer Groups at the Food Crops, Horticulture and Malang Regency Plantation.

The secondary legal materials in this research are: a). Legal and scientific books related to the problems to be researched, b). Legal and social journals related to the problems to be researched, c). Research results related to the problem to be studied, d). Papers, articles and written works related to the problems to be researched, e). Internet related to the problem to be researched.

The tertiary legal materials in this research are: a). Law Dictionary, and b). Indonesian dictionary. Analysis of legal materials is carried out normatively,¹¹ with research steps using a descriptive analysis model, namely as follows: a. Analysis of legal materials, b). Description, and c). Drawing conclusions

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Panorama farmer group uses a terraced model in farming, namely between the plants there are pepper and lamtoro plants. This is usually called a shade plant. Shade plants are divided into two types, namely basic shade plants and temporary shade plants. Principal shade plants (living trees) such as moringa and lamtoro trees, while temporary shade plants such as banana trees. When planting, it must be spaced from other plants. So, with this, farmers use the terraced model so that the land can be used optimally and to get income other than crops.

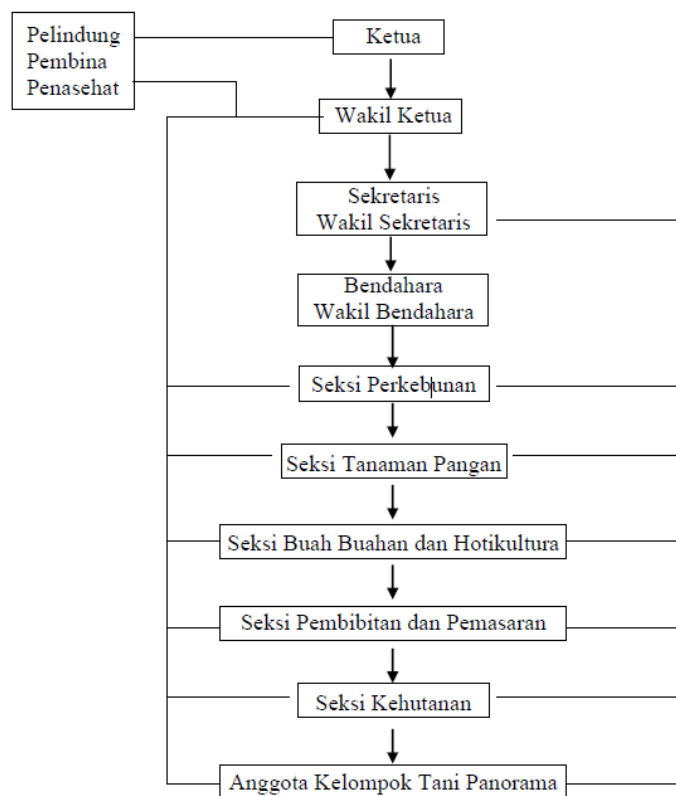


Figure 2.1. Organizational Structure of the Panorama Farmers Group
Source: Dampit District Government Document, 2024

¹⁰ Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, Metodologi Penelitian Hukum dan Jurimetri (Bandung, 1990), halaman 34

¹¹ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamuji. 2001. Penelitian Hukum Normatif, Suatu Tinjauan Singkat, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta. hlm. 11-12

The Malang Regency Regional Government in implementing empowerment involves regional-owned enterprises, state-owned enterprises, universities, the general public and the private sector which are coordinated by regional apparatus organizations that carry out government affairs in the agricultural sector. There are several forms of efforts made by the regional government of Malang Regency regarding the empowerment of farmer groups in Dampit sub-district, Malang Regency, including:¹²

- a) Education and Training
- b) Counseling and Mentoring
- c) Development of Agricultural Product Marketing Systems and Facilities
- d) Consolidation and Guarantee of Agricultural Land Area
- e) Provision of Financing and Capital Facilities
- f) Ease of Access to Science, Technology and Information
- g) Strengthening Farmer Group Institutions.



Figure 2. Training Activities
Source: Research document, 2024

In 2021, he received a training program from Pejuang Muda (Indonesian Student Community) in the form of: Training on making organic fertilizer and Training on packaging and marketing coffee powder. In 2022, Brawijaya University academics will carry out community service activities using the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method. This activity is carried out in an effort to increase the understanding and awareness of coffee farmers in managing their coffee farms, this is done so that farmers can produce good and quality robusta coffee, increase the knowledge and understanding of coffee farmers in marketing coffee products, this is so that coffee farmers can market coffee wider and more independent, changing the behavior of coffee farmers in managing coffee plantations, this is done to produce robusta coffee according to the special quality standards desired by factories, traders, consumers and supermarkets, and socializing so that coffee farmers can follow and comply with the desired coffee standards by the factory or supermarket. In 2022, students from PGRI Kanjuruhan Malang University (UNIKAMA) will accompany farmer groups in terms of industrial legality by issuing farmer group NIBs, farmer group Biography IPRs, PB-UMKU and SPP-IRT for Panorama farmer group coffee products.

¹² Diperoleh dari hasil wawancara dengan Bapak Hariyono di Kecamatan Dampit Kabupaten Malang pada tanggal 20 September 2021



Figure 3. Interview activities with informants

Interview with the head of the Ngudi Makmur farming group (Dedik Elok Kurniawan)

Interview with the head of the Panorama farming group (Hariyono)

Interview with the head of the Makmur Bahagia farmer group (M. Achwan)

The ten farmer groups spread across Dampit District, Malang Regency, there is only one farmer group whose empowerment program has been implemented optimally, the other six farmer groups only received empowerment in the form of facilities and capital assistance, and there is one farmer group that has not received any empowerment at all. in any form, and as a result of this, the other two farmer groups became inactive because their group members chose to withdraw from the farmer group and chose to become independent farmers. So, based on the analysis, the author is of the opinion that the empowerment efforts by the Regional Government of Malang Regency towards farmer groups in Dampit District, Malang Regency are considered less than optimal and can be categorized as unsuccessful because they are not in accordance with the objectives of empowerment itself.

If we look at the success outcome indicators above, the author is of the opinion that based on the research results obtained by the author, the efforts to empower farmer groups by the local government in Dampit District, Malang Regency, have also not been fully successful and optimal, because when we look at the ten farmer groups spread across In Dampit District, Malang Regency, only one farmer group can be said to be successful, namely the Panorama farmer group, where this farmer group gets the entirety of the empowerment program that is being implemented by the regional government in Dampit District, Malang Regency, so that the farmer group can sell their harvests. Farmers' coffee reaches outside the Dampit area and even outside Java, and is nicknamed one of the best coffees and its name is very popular. However, apart from one farmer group that was successful, there were six farmer groups that did not have the same fate, of which the six farmer groups only received a few empowerment programs out of the seven empowerment programs held by the Malang Regency regional government, so the author believes that the government's efforts regional empowerment of farmer groups in Dampit District, Malang Regency, was not completely successful.

If viewed from the aim of empowering farmers in accordance with Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers in Article 3, it is as follows:

- a) Realizing the sovereignty and independence of Farmers in order to improve the level of welfare, quality and a better life.
- b) Providing agricultural infrastructure and facilities needed to develop farming businesses
- c) Providing certainty for farming businesses, to ensure that farmer groups' farming businesses are protected by the text of the forestry partnership cooperation agreement between the Perum Perhutani KPH Malang and the village forest management partnership institution (LKDPH)
- d) Protect Farmers from price fluctuations, high cost economic practices, and crop failure
- e) Increasing the ability and capacity of Farmers and Farmer Institutions in running productive, advanced, modern and sustainable farming businesses
- f) Developing agricultural financing institutions that serve the interests of farming businesses

Then, if viewed from the quality aspect, the author is of the opinion that the empowerment programs implemented by the regional government for farmer groups in Dampit sub-district, Malang Regency are still of poor quality, this is due to several factors.

a) First, regarding the education and training program, from the research results it is clear that the program was only given to one farmer group, namely the Panorama Farmer Group, while other farmer groups did not receive any education and training, b) Second, in the mentoring program, the mentoring program is provided by focusing too much on farmer groups with coffee plant specifications only. Meanwhile, the ten existing farmer

groups have different specifications, starting from rice, sugar cane and corn. Farmer groups with different specifications have never received any assistance at all, because the existing assistance only has the aim and output of increasing understanding for coffee farmers in managing their coffee farms, as well as assistance in terms of industrial legality. This proves that there is inequality and uneven empowerment carried out, especially in mentoring programs, c) The third factor is in the program for providing financing and capital facilities, in this program there are still many inconsistencies between needs and requests and the assistance provided. As the author explained in the research results above, it was found that there were several groups of farmers who received assistance that was not in accordance with their requests. In farmer groups with rice crop specifications, they asked to be given seeds that were far from expired, because the time for tilling the land was not simultaneously so it takes time to prepare the soil before using it for planting rice. However, what they received was seeds that were nearing their expiration date, so if the seeds were still used, the risk was that all the seeds would be crushed, therefore the farmer group did not want to use the seeds because they were afraid that the quality of the rice would be bad when harvested. there is a high probability that there will be crop failure.

V. CONCLUSION

The Regional Government of Malang Regency has made efforts to empower farmer groups in the Dampit sub-district, Malang Regency, starting by issuing the Malang Regent's Decree Number: 188.45/2212/kep/35.07.013/2019 concerning Farmer Groups and farmer group associations in the food crops, horticulture and plantations department of Malang Regency, created and implemented several empowerment programs such as education and training, mentoring, easy access to knowledge, technology and empowerment through developing systems and facilities for marketing agricultural products and providing financing and capital facilities, as well as institutional strengthening farmers, which is in accordance with the Law and Ministerial Regulations.

The Malang Regency regional government's efforts to empower ten farmer groups in Dampit District, Malang Regency are still not effective, because there is inequality and inconsistency in providing assistance in accordance with the planned empowerment program. Not all farmer groups receive the same empowerment, of the ten farmer groups in Dampit sub-district which are the goals and objectives of the empowerment program, there is only one farmer group whose empowerment is carried out very optimally and has a good impact, while the other nine groups are empowered with less than optimal, there is a mismatch between what they ask for and what they get. Effectiveness itself is basically a measurement of the achievement of predetermined goals. And the empowerment efforts carried out by the regional government for farmer groups in the Dampit sub-district, Malang Regency, can be said to have not been effective because the empowerment goals were not achieved because not all farmer groups received the same empowerment.

VI. SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Empowerment efforts for farmer groups in Dampit District need to create prosperity for all farmers. It is hoped that the empowerment programs created by regional governments can be improved and implemented more optimally so that all farmer groups can experience an equally satisfying impact and create empowerment for all existing farmer groups.

Effectiveness of empowerment for Dampit District farmer groups that protection and empowerment of farmers aims to realize farmer sovereignty and independence in order to improve the level of welfare, quality and a better life, protect farmers from crop failure and price risks, provide agricultural infrastructure and facilities that needed in developing farming businesses, developing agricultural financing institutions that serve the interests of farming businesses, increasing the ability and capacity of farmers and farmer institutions in running farming businesses that are productive, advanced, modern, value added, competitive, have market share and are sustainable, and provide legal certainty for the implementation of farming.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Andi Hamzah. (2004). Important Principles in Criminal Procedure Law. FH; University of Surabaya Forum and Aspehupik.
- [2]. A, Nurnaningsih, Rezki Akbar Norrahman, and Teguh Setiawan Wibowo. (2023). Empowering Human Resources in the Context of Educational Management', Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research, 1.2.
- [3]. Arief, Abd. Hakim. (2016). Policy Implementation. Theoretical and Practical Studies. Administration Pulpit. LAN. RI dan BPKP. Jakarta.
- [4]. Asep Bambang Iryana. (2018). Empowering Farming Communities in Improving Living Welfare in Compreng District, Subang Regency', Academia Praja: Jurnal Ilmu Politik, Pemerintahan, Dan Administrasi Publik, 1.02.
- [5]. Azhary. (1995). Indonesian Legal State: Normative Juridical Analysis of its elements, UI Press, Jakarta.
- [6]. Barda Nawawi Arief. (2001) Law Enforcement Issues and Crime Prevention Policies, Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- [7]. Dakkal Sentosa dan Rahmad Efendi. (2024). Farmer Protection for the Distribution of Plant Seeds in North Padang Lawas from Masalah Murlah's Perspective .Unes Law Review. Vol. 6, No. 2, Desember 2023. Publish: 23 Januari 2024. Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara.
- [8]. Eny Kusdarini. (2011). Legal Basis of State Administration and General Principles of Good Government. UNY Press, Yogyakarta.

- [9]. Fipi Bela Rosanti¹ dan Rutiana Dwi (2023). Content Analysis of Regional Regulations for the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers in Central Java. *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja* Volume 26 | Nomor 2 |.
- [10]. Friedmann, John. (1992). *Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development*. Massachusetts: MT Press.
- [11]. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2009. Concerning Financing, Development and Supervision of Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension.
- [12]. Hans Kelsen (2015). *General Theory of Law and the State*, Nusa Media, Bandung.
- [13]. Iga Rosalina. (2014). Effectiveness of the National Program for Empowerment of Urban Independent Communities in Revolving Loan Groups in Mantren Village, Karangrejo District, Magetan Regency', *Publika*, 2.2.
- [14]. Jimly Asshiddiqie. (1998). *Agenda for National Legal Development in the Age of Globalization*, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.
- [15]. John M. Ivancevich, Robert Konopaske, and Michael T. Matteson. (2005). *Organizational Behavior And Management*, McGraw Hill.
- [16]. John Rawls. (2005). *A theory of justice*. The Belknap Press of Society, Martiunus Nijhoff Publishers, Netherland.
- [17]. Law Number 16 of 2006 concerning Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension Systems.
- [18]. Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers.
- [19]. Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 82/Permentan/Ot.140/8/2013 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Farmer Groups and Farmer Group Associations.
- [20]. Meilisa Naiborhu dan Tetty Marlina. (2023). Legal Protection for Farmers in Determining Buying and Selling Prices of Subsidized Fertilizer Pesp Ektif Wahbah Az Zuhaili. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum* | ISSN: 2746-5039 Vol. 4, No. 3 – Nov 2023.
- [21]. Nadifa Maya Reswari. (2024). Problems Occurring in the Indonesian Agricultural Socioeconomic Sector. <https://misekta.id/news/permasalahan-yang-terjadi-pada-sektor-sosial-ekonomi-pertanian-indonesia>.
- [22]. Philipus M. Hadjon. (1997). *Legal Protection for the Indonesian People*. Bina Ilmu ,Surabaya.
- [23]. Rahim, Abdul dan Diah Retno Dwi Hastuti. (2007). *Ekonomika Pertanian (Pengantar, teori dan kasus)*. Jakarta : Penebar Swadaya.
- [24]. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67/Permentan/Sm.050/12/2016 concerning Institutional Development of Farmers.
- [25]. Rusy dan Fathy. (2019). Social Capital: Concept, Inclusivity and Community Empowerment', *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 6.1.
- [26]. Satria E, Wibowo. (2019). Legal Protection for Farmers Due to Land Conversion on the Edge of Yogyakarta City. *Jambe Law Journal* ISSN 2598-795X (online); 2598-7925 (print) Vol. 4 No. 2.
- [27]. Satjipto Rahardjo. (2005). Implementation of Justice in a Changing Society. *Jurnal Masalah Hukum* Vol 4 (2) 2005
- [28]. Soerjono Soekanto. (2008). *Factors Affecting Law Enforcement*, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [29]. Suharto, Edy. (2018). *Study of Public Policy Implementation Models*. Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- [30]. Suryana. (2013). *Public Policy Implementation*. Bagian Penerbit, Universitas Diponegoro Press, Semarang.
- [31]. Tangkilisan, Hesel Nogi. (2015). *Public Policy Implementation*. Yogyakarta: Lukman Offset YPAPI.
- [32]. Ufira Isbah and Rita Yani Iyan. (2016). Analysis of the Role of the Agricultural Sector in the Economy and Job Opportunities in Riau Province. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 7.19.