

Participation of Women Farmers Group Members to Sustainable Food House Area Program (Case Study of Tamalanrea District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province)

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Abstract. Makassar City has implemented the KRPL (Sustainable Food House Area) Program as a flagship program as an effort to develop and fulfill food needs in Makassar. The Makassar City Government itself has started from 2017 to 2019 by developing in 15 sub-districts in Makassar City. In the Tamalanrea sub-district itself, there are 4 groups of women farmers who are implementing the KRPL program both in the growth and development period. In implementing the program, the community is an important element in which motivation plays an important role for the sustainability of the program. The purpose of this research is to determine the level of participation members women's farmer groups. The data analysis method used is descriptive quantitative, namely the research method used to analyze data in the form of numbers by describing or describing the collected data as they are. To determine the level of participation of members women's farmer group used score analysis and will be classified into categories based on the score interval. The results of this research conclude that the participation rate of members of the Women Farmers Group, Tamalanrea District, Makassar City is in the medium category with an average total score of 40.54 with percentage 67.57%.

Keywords: Participation, Sustainable Food House Area, Members of Women Farmers Group

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INTRODUCTION

In 2013 the Ministry of Agriculture developed a concept called the Sustainable Food House Area Model (KRPL Model) which is a collection of Sustainable Food Houses (RPL), namely households with the principle of using environmentally friendly yards and designed to meet the food and nutritional needs of families, food diversification based on local resources, preservation of food crops for the future, and increasing income which will ultimately improve the welfare of the community (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2013).

The Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number 62 of 2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Optimizing the Utilization of Yard Land through Sustainable Food House Areas in 2018, explains in great detail how the operational techniques are applied to the KRPL Model. Communities are the determinants or decision makers in fulfilling family food and nutrition, so that people are very involved in cultivating in their yards and managing the results (Bwambale, 2015). Efforts to use land through KRPL are carried out by cultivating various types of plants, livestock, and fish in addition to meeting food and the benefits obtained are reduced expenditure and increase family income if the income exceeds their food needs. The distribution of the KRPL

program in Indonesia is very wide, almost all provinces implement this program for the food sustainability of the community.

Makassar City has implemented the KRPL program as a flagship program as an effort to develop and meet food needs in Makassar. The Makassar City Government itself has started from 2017 to 2019 by developing in 15 sub-districts in Makassar City. Based on the data base of the Agricultural Food Security Agency of South Sulawesi Province, in 2019 South Sulawesi Province has realized 102 KRPL programs at the development stage in all districts and cities, 73 KRPL programs at the Regular Growth stage, and 15 KRPL programs at the Working Growth stage. In Tamalanrea Subdistrict itself there are 4 groups of women farmers who are implementing the KRPL Program both in the growth and development period. In implementing the program, the community is an important element in which motivation plays an important role for the sustainability of the program.

KRPL can take place optimally if many parties participate in the program. Community participation is very important because, first, it is a method of obtaining information about the state, needs and attitudes of the community towards a program; second, the community will feel ownership and guarantee its sustainability if it is involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes; Third, participation is the right of every citizen that is protected by law (Kurniawan, 2015).

Research on community participation by Nurjannah et al. (2015) with the title Participation Rate of Women Farmer Group Members in the Sustainable Food House Area Model Program (M-Krpl) in Tualang Village, Tualang District, Siak Regency. Research results in high member participation in program planning, which can be seen from the presence of members in socialization, training, and decision-making processes, but the activeness of members is still low. The high participation of members in the implementation, seen from the presence of members in meetings, mutual cooperation, donating energy, and donating materials, as well as contributing ideas which are still considered low. The high participation of members in utilizing the results of the program is seen from the production facilities used by members and the benefits of the program that have been able to be enjoyed by members. The high participation of members in the program assessment process is seen from the assessment or observation of activities carried out personally by members, the implementation of the M-KRPL program in accordance with the plan, and the participation of members in the assessment of the results of group activities.

The existence of this program is expected to change the lives of members of women farmer groups for the better from social, economic and environmental aspects. However, in order to benefit from the program, of course, community participation is very important for the sustainability of a program. Based on this, it is necessary to know the participation of women farmer groups in the KRPL program.

METHODS

This research is located in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. The determination of the research location was carried out using the purpose sampling method (location selection was done intentionally) with the following considerations: (1) Tamalanrea Subdistrict was very Responsive to the KRPL Program, (2) Tamalanrea Farmer Women's Group was active as seen from the KRPL garden, (3) Tamalanrean Subdistrict was a sub-district with the most women farmer groups in implementing the KRPL Program.

The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data, namely data obtained through data collection procedures and techniques in the form of questionnaires or observations and secondary data, namely data obtained from agencies or institutions related to research such as the Food Security Service, Tamalanrea District. Other secondary data are also obtained from indirect sources which are usually in the form of other official documentation data.

The population in this study amounted to 120 people, namely all members of the women farmer group consisting of four groups that carried out the KRPL program. The number of

samples in this study a sample of 40% or 48 people. The method used in sampling is simple random sampling method by selecting a sample of 48 people randomly from the total population.

The data collection method used in this study used a questionnaire with a scoring method which was given a score of 1-3 on the answer choices in the questionnaire, there were 4 variables to determine the level of participation. In these variables there are several indicators to measure the level of participation. The next method is observation to find out the attitude of the respondents and also to record the phenomena that occur at the research location.

The data analysis method used is descriptive quantitative, namely the research method used to analyze data in the form of numbers by describing or describing the collected data as they are. To determine the level of participation of members of the women's farmer group, score analysis is used and will be classified into categories based on the score interval.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Rodliyah (2013) participation is mental and emotional involvement in group situations so that it can be used as motivation in an effort to achieve organizational goals. To determine the level of participation of Women Farmers group members in Tamalanrea District, there are four stages of participation that will become variables, namely the planning stage, implementation stage, evaluation stage, and finally the utilization stage of the results. From these variables, there are various indicators, both moral and material contributions. The following is the level of participation of women farmer groups in the KRPL program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City.

Planning

Based on the theory of forms of participation from Cohen & Uphoff (1977) Participation in planning is realized by community participation in meetings. The extent to which the community is involved in the process of preparing and determining the program and the extent to which the community contributes ideas in the form of suggestions for the sustainability of the program. Based on this theory, there are several indicators to measure the level of planning participation.

In the planning process to measure the participation of group members, there are three indicators that will be assessed, namely the frequency of attendance in the planning process consisting of deliberations of women's farmer groups with kelurahan to discuss group planting programs or agendas. Next is a discussion to determine the types of plants to be planted by members of the women farmer group. The plants selected depend on the conditions of the land and the plants that the women farmer groups can benefit from. However, some of the latest assistance provided by the government includes seeds so that the crops planted by groups depend on this assistance. The seeds provided by the government are chili, kale, Brazilian spinach, eggplant, pakcoy, and currently the focus is on growing porang. After determining the type of plant, the planting time will be determined when the activity will be carried out. One of the planning processes carried out before cultivating the land is checking the potential of the yard, what is done during this activity is to see what land conditions are needed to increase further planting. The final planning process is the deliberation of the results of all the processes that have been passed before starting the implementation stage. In addition to deliberations on planting, there is also planning for the implementation of B2SA (Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe) socialization, namely the time, place and tools needed. Based on the activities that have been mentioned, it will be known the frequency of attendance of members of the women's farmer group at the planning stage.

The next indicator is the activeness of group members in providing advice on the planning process. If group members always give advice during deliberation, it will certainly help in adding ideas or providing solutions faced by the group. The last indicator is the activeness of members in decision making. By involving members in decision making can facilitate the achievement of agreement in the group. The level of participation in the planning stage of members of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group on the KRPL program can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Participation Level in the Planning Stage of Members of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group on the KRPL Program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City

No	Variable Indicator	Maximum Score	Achieved Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Frequency of meeting attendance	3	2.56	85.33	High
2.	Every time you take part in planning activities, you often make suggestions	3	2.08	69.42	Fair
3.	Every time you participate in planning activities, you participate in decision making	3	2.09	69.50	Fair
Total		9	6.73	74.78	Fair

Table 1. shows the frequency of attendance of high group members can be seen from the score achieved 2.56 with a percentage of 85.33% so it can be said that members are active in participating in a series of planning activities. However, the activeness of members on the indicators of brainstorming and decision-making is moderate. Then the final score of all planning indicators got a score of 6.73 with a percentage of 74.78% it can be concluded that the activity of group members in the planning process is in the moderate category.

Implementation

The second variable is implementation based on the theory of participation forms from Cohen & Uphoff (1977) participation in implementation, namely community participation in the implementation of development in the form of contributions in the form of contributions with energy, contributions with money, and contributions with materials (materials). In line with this theory, to measure the level of participation at the implementation stage of members of the women's farmer group, there are several indicators that are used, the first is the frequency of attendance of group members in the implementation process, including the nursery management process. The nursery is used to sow the seeds before they are transferred to demonstration plots or polybags to be distributed to each member. The activities carried out in the management of the nursery are managing the land before sowing the seeds, namely cleaning the nursery and loosening the land (Sagwal, 2020). After the land has been prepared, the next activity is seeding, namely planting seeds so that they can grow into seedlings before being transferred to polybags or demonstration plots. After the seeds are planted, of course maintenance is carried out such as watering and supervising them so that they grow well and are ready to be transferred to demonstration plots and polybags. After processing the nursery, the next step is the processing of demonstration plots, namely group land that is cultivated together.

The demonstration plot management activity is no different from a nursery, which is land preparation before planting the seeds that have been sown previously, while the process is clearing the land for loosening the land by applying fertilizer. After processing the land and the seeds are ready to be moved, the next activity is planting seeds or plant seeds. After planting seeds or seeds, then plant maintenance such as watering plants and giving fertilizers or drugs to avoid pests and diseases. After the maintenance is done and the plant is ready to be harvested, it will be harvested.

In addition to the demonstration plot for groups of members, they are also required to plant in their yard, which is in the form of polybags of about 65 bags for one member. The polybag is the responsibility of each member. The activities carried out for member planting are filling polybags and planting seeds. Next is the maintenance of their respective yard plants. If the family needs the plant or the plant is ready to be harvested, it will be harvested. However, if the plant is not properly cared for by each member, it will be difficult to survive until the harvest arrives.

In the previous stage, B2SA socialization was planned, so at this stage the plan was realized, the socialization was in the form of providing knowledge to members about the use of food

ingredients and the processing of materials that have been produced so that they are more varied, attractive and have more selling value. Based on the description of activities, it can be seen the frequency of attendance of group members. The next indicator is brainstorming, the activeness of members can also be seen from the skills of members in issuing ideas or ideas. The involvement of members in making decisions is also an indicator in knowing the level of participation of group members. The involvement of members in making decisions can make it easier to reach an agreement and can get results that are in accordance with the wishes of the group.

Participation is not only seen from the moral contribution but also from the material contribution. There are no contributions for the women farmer group because of funding from the government to meet the group's needs (Koech, 2014). but group members can help from other things that are not already in the group. such as donating funds if there are group needs that have not been met. In addition to funds, group members can also donate tools in the process of cultivating the land such as shovels, hoes or other tools needed because of course the number of tools owned by the group is limited. Assistance in meeting the raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizers made by the group is also included in the participation of group members to launch group activities and assist groups in supplying group fertilizers (Vlek, 1990). In addition to the manufacture of fertilizers, there is also the manufacture of pest control drugs. The contribution of group members in the raw materials for the manufacture of the drug can also help maintain the plant. The level of participation in the implementation stage of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group Members on the KRPL program can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Participation Level in the Implementation Stage of Members of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group on the KRPL Program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City

No	Variable Indicator	Maximum Score	Achieved Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Frequency of attendance for the implementation of activities	3	2.79	93.08	High
2.	Attendance in group activities in a month	3	2.23	74.25	Fair
3.	Every time you take part in the implementation of activities, you often make suggestions	3	1.92	63.83	Fair
4.	Every time you participate in planning activities, you participate in decision making	3	1.92	63.92	Fair
5.	Donate funds if there are group needs that have not been met	3	1.90	63.17	Fair
6.	Assist in the provision of tools if there is a shortage of tools in the implementation of activities such as hoes, shovels, sickles, etc.	3	1.90	63.17	Fair
7.	Contributing raw materials in the fertilizer manufacturing process	2	1.67	55.58	Low
8.	Contributing medicinal raw materials in the pest control process	3	1.69	56.25	Fair
Total		24	16.00	66.66	Fair

Table 2. can be seen that the frequency of attendance of high group members can be seen from the score achieved by 2.79 with a percentage of 94.08% so that it can be said that members are active in participating in a series of planning activities. However, the activeness of members on the other 6 indicators is moderate. The score achieved on the contribution indicator for raw materials for the fertilizer manufacturing process is the lowest with a score of 1.67 with a percentage of 55.68%. Then the final score of all indicators of the implementation stage got a

score of 16.00 from a maximum score of 24 with a percentage of 66.66%. It can be concluded that the activity of group members in the planning process is included in the medium category.

Evaluation

The third variable is evaluation based on the theory of participation forms from Cohen & Uphoff (1977) participation in supervision, namely community participation in supervising and assessing the implementation of planning results. In line with this theory, there are several indicators to measure the level of participation at the evaluation stage.

The evaluation process is a process carried out continuously in order to know the process of plant development. The activity of the first evaluation process is monitoring the nursery so that it can find out the development of the seeds there are no problems in the growth process. The second activity is monitoring demonstration plots. This is done to determine the development of plants and also to protect plants from pests and diseases, and other residents' livestock, because they are often damaged by livestock disturbances by local residents. Not only livestock, the weather is also one of the reasons for the destruction of the group demonstration plot. the next activity is monitoring the planting of group members, group members have their own responsibilities in managing the plants in their yard, therefore group members must monitor their respective plants so that they can survive until harvest time has arrived. The last activity is the evaluation results meeting, usually this meeting is held once a month. For different group meetings, some are held at the beginning of the month, some are held in the middle of the month and some only report it in the group WhatsApp group. based on the activities that have been mentioned, the frequency of the attendance of group members will be calculated.

As in the previous processes at the evaluation stage, brainstorming and participation in decision-making are also indicators in measuring the level of participation of group members. Suggestions can be in the form of ideas or solutions if there are problems experienced by the group and convey the results of plant monitoring so that if there are unwanted problems they can be prevented. Decision-making in the evaluation process can be in the form of an agreement on the next steps that the group can apply in maintaining the plant or preventing if there are things that can interfere with plant development. The level of participation in the implementation stage of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group Members on the KRPL program can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Participation Level in the Evaluation Stage of Members of the Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group on the KRPL Program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City

No	Variable Indicator	Maximum Score	Achieved Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Frequency of attendance conducting monitoring activities in a month	3	2.54	84.75	High
2.	Often provide advice on the implementation of the evaluation results deliberations	3	1.96	65.25	Fair
3.	Participate in decision making on the implementation of the evaluation results deliberations	3	1.88	62.58	Fair
Total		9	6.38	70.86	Fair

Table 3. can be seen that the frequency of attendance of group members is included in the high category with a score of 2.54 with a percentage of 84.75% so that it can be said that members are active in participating in a series of planning activities. However, the activeness of members on the indicators of brainstorming and decision-making is classified as moderate. Then the final score of all the indicators of the evaluation stage got a score of 6.38 with a percentage of 70.86% it can be seen that the activity of group members in the planning process is in the moderate category.

Utilization of Results

Participation in the output utilization stage will stimulate the willingness and volunteerism of the community to always participate in any future development programs (Turindra, 2009). The existence of perceived benefits will make women farmer group members participate in every KRPL activity.

In the process of utilizing the results, after harvesting the results will be processed first before being consumed or marketed. The first indicator in measuring the level of participation in this process is the same as in the previous process, namely the frequency of group members attending activities utilizing the results. The first activity is the processing of crops. In this activity, the harvest is usually cleaned first, such as washing and cleaning the roots, then it will be processed into processed foods or beverages such as making spinach chips or making celery juice or other vegetables. Not only processed, most of the harvest will be sold in order to increase group income. Before being sold, of course, packaging will be carried out first, which is the second activity. The harvest is packaged neatly and then put in a plastic bag and taken to the supermarket. Not all groups sell their harvests to supermarkets. For the Mawar and Merah group, they only sell it to their neighbors around the house. The last activity is marketing. For the Dewi Sari and Ketumbar groups, they market their harvests to supermarkets and local residents. For the Mawar and Red Rose groups, as previously explained, they only advertise their harvest to their neighbors around the house through groups via WhatsApp.

The second indicator is the activeness of group members in conveying suggestions or opinions. These suggestions can be in the form of ideas for processing crops so that they can be varied. Furthermore, the participation of group members in making decisions is also an indicator in measuring the level of participation, by participating in making decisions it will certainly make it easier for the group to process the harvest. Not only moral contributions but material contributions in this process are also indicators, namely donations of funds if in the process of utilizing the results more funds are needed, such as funds to buy raw materials in processing crops. Not only donations of funds but donations of raw materials and tools that will be used in processing crops, such as if they are processed into juice, the raw materials needed are water sugar and the tools needed are glasses, knives and blenders, other examples of plants before being marketed will need tools to clean the produce harvesters such as basins, knives, and other tools, because of course all the raw materials and tools needed in processing the harvest are not all available in groups, therefore the participation of members in material donations greatly influences the process of utilizing the results. The participation rate of the Tamalanrea Women's Farmer Group Member's Profit Utilization stage of the KRPL program can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Participation Level of Results Utilization of Tamalanrea Women Farmer Group Members on the KRPL Program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City

No	Variable Indicator	Maximum Score	Achieved Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Recapitulation of results utilization activities	3	2.52	84.00	High
2.	Often gives advice on the implementation of the utilization of the results	3	1.92	63.92	Fair
3.	Participate in decision making on the implementation of the utilization of the results	3	1.73	57.58	Fair
4.	donate funds if there is a shortage in processing results	3	1.82	60.50	Fair
5.	donating raw materials to the processing of crops	3	1.71	56.92	Fair

6.	help donate tools If there is a shortage of tools in the process of utilizing the results	3	1.75	58.33	Fair
Total		18	11.44	63.54	Fair

Table 4. shows the frequency of attendance of group members included in the high category with a score achieved 2.52 with a percentage of 84.00% so that it can be said that members are active in participating in a series of planning activities. However, the activeness of members on the other 5 indicators is moderate. Then the final score of all indicators of the utilization stage of the results got a score of 11.44 out of a maximum score of 28 with a percentage of 63.54%. It can be seen that the activity of group members in the planning process is in the moderate category.

Based on the previous description of the participation stage, namely starting from planning, implementing, evaluating and ending at the stage of utilizing the results. It can be seen that the level of participation of members of the Women Farmers Group in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City which consists of 4 groups namely, Dewi Sari Women Farmers Group, Mawar Women Farmers Group, Coriander Women Farmers Group, and Mawar Merah Women Farmers Group is in the medium category. The following is a recapitulation of the scores achieved by members of the Women Farmers Group, Tamalanrea District, Makassar City against the KRPL Program.

Table 5. Recapitulation of the Participation Level Score of Women Farmer Group Members on the KRPL Program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City

No	Variable	Total Score	Number of Questions	Score achieved	Percentage (%)	Category
1	Planning	9	3	6.73	11,21	Fair
2	Implementation	24	8	16.00	26,66	Fair
3	Evaluation	9	3	6.38	10,63	Fair
4	Yield Utilization	18	6	11.44	19,07	Fair
Total		60	20	40.54	67,57	Fair

Table 5. shows the four groups of women farmers to the KRPL program in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City, which are in the Medium category. The average number of scores achieved is 40.54 with a percentage of 67.57%

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that the participation rate of members of the Women Farmers Group in Tamalanrea District, Makassar City is in the medium category with an average total score of 40.54 with a percentage of 67.57%.

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