

# Participation Of Women Farmers Group Members On Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) Program In Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi

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# **PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN FARMERS GROUP MEMBERS ON PEKARANGAN PANGAN LESTARI (P2L) PROGRAM IN KENDARI CITY, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the participation rate of Women Farmers Group members in implementing the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program in Kendari City, and to analyze the relation between the participation rate with internal and external factors of Women Farmers Group member in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program. The research was conducted in June-July 2021. The population in this study were 53 members of the Women Farmers Group, using the census method, 53 group members were obtained as research samples. The variables of this research are the participation rate, internal factors, and external factors. Data analysis used descriptive statistical analysis through the Likert scale measuring tools and Spearman Rank correlation. The results showed that the participation rate of Women Farmers Group member in implementing the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program was the Seruni Women Farmers Group was in the medium category and the Mekopoaso Women Farmers Group was in the high category, and the relation between the participation rate with internal and external factors of the Women Farmers Group members in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari is the participation rate obtained which is significantly related to internal factors, namely the level of education and type of work, and external factors, namely the availability of agricultural tools and facilities.

**Keywords:** Women Farmers Group, Participation, Internal Factors, External Factors

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is an agricultural country that has large natural resources that capable of providing variety of food and spices. Various types of crops, namely grains, tubers, vegetables, fruits, and animals, namely poultry, fish and small cattle as well as various types of spices and medicines (Badan Litbang Pertanian, 2016). However, the current condition of the Indonesian agricultural sector is still unstable because the community has not been able to utilize natural resources effectively and efficiently (Anindita et al., 2019). Therefore, agricultural development is an important thing that must be done.

Agricultural development faces increasingly complicated problems accompanied by climatic conditions, land conversion, decreased quality of genetic resources, and limited agricultural infrastructure (Saptana et al., 2019). This causes food security in Indonesia be currently not strong. The concept of food security is always identical to the measure of diversification and food independence (Nurjannah et al., 2015). To embody food security can be done by every household which is expected to be able to optimize the resources, including yards in providing food for families (Nurcahyanti et al., 2019).

The Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) program is an effort to empower women through sustainable household management in one area provide family food that is diverse, nutritious, balanced and safe (B2SA) (Rohmatullah et al., 2020). The distribution of the P2L program in Indonesia is extensive, and almost all provinces implement this program for the food sustainability of the community. One of them is in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi (BKP Kementerian Pertanian, 2019).

The Pekarangan Pangan Lestari are spread across various areas in Kendari City. However, the number of Women Farmers Groups formed in Kendari City has decreased from year to year. The group that is still running (active) is the group from 2019-2020 (BKP Kota Kendari, 2019). This is due to the lack of members participation, so that it has an impact on the sustainability of the P2L program which is considered to be decreased and not in accordance with the initial plan. Internal and external factors cause the low participation of farmers in the P2L program. It is essential to conduct this research to determine the relation between the participation rate with internal and external factors of Pekarangan Pangan Lestari Women Farmers members group in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research was conducted in Wundumbatu Village, Poasia Subdistrict and Padaleu Village, Kambu Subdistrict, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi in June-July 2021. The location of the research was determined purposively. The population in this study were all Women Farmers Groups who are members of the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program in Wundumbatu Village, Poasia District and Padaleu Village, Kambu District, totaling 53 people. Determination of the sample using the *census* method. The number of samples was taken from the entire population because the subjects were less than 100 (Arikunto, 2013), therefore, the sample in this study was the entire population of 53

people. The types of data used in this research are qualitative and quantitative data. The variables in this study are the participation rate, internal factors, and external factors. The data analysis used descriptive statistical analysis through Likert scale and validity test through Spearman Rank correlation method.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents is one of the things that need to be described to find out the general condition of the respondents in the research area. The characteristics observed in this study consisted of age, education level, type of work, and family support, as seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in KWT Seruni, Wundumbatu Village and KWT Mekopoaso, Padaleu Village

Characteristics of Respondents	KWT Seruni		KWT Mekopoaso	
	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)
Age				
1. Young age (<15 years)	0	0	0	0
2. Productive age (15 – 55 years)	25	92,59	26	100
3. Elderly (>55 years)	2	7,41	0	0
Level of education				
1. Basic education: Elementary –Middle School equivalent	2	7,41	1	3,85
2. Secondary education: High School equivalent	13	48,15	12	46,15
3. Higher education: Diplomas, bachelor, masters, dan doctorates	12	44,44	13	50
Type of work				
1. Workers/employees	11	40,74	8	61,54
2. Other jobs	3	11,11	2	30,77
3. Work without pay	13	48,15	16	7,69
Family support				
1. Low	0	0	0	0
2. Medium	12	44,44	12	46,15
3. High	15	55,56	14	53,85

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 1. shows that the majority of KWT members are of productive age and there are no young respondents as all respondents are married women. The enthusiasm of women in the productive age group is quite high in carrying out the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program. The education level of KWT members is quite good and shows the members awareness to continue to higher education levels. The type of work of the KWT members mostly are housewives who have more time to participate in implementing the P2L program compared to respondents who have other jobs. The family support provided by the respondent's family was very good in the form of emotional support and action, both in the form of motivation and approval offunds, so the respondents felt cared for and approved to join the P2L program. This is in line with the research of Nasriati et al. (2017) and Anindita et al. (2019) that the respondents who are in productive age and highly educated have high quality resources and are able to optimally manage group activities by creating new innovations. It is also in line with research of Fitriyanti and Sadono (2019) that respondents who have certain jobs will also participate at certain times and the support provided by the family can be a support for KWT members in activities.

### Participation Rate in Pekarangan Pangan Lestari Program in Kendari City

The participation rate is a form of involvement of the Women Farmer Group members in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program which consists of several stages. In general, the stages of the participation rate used in this study are the planning/decision-making stage, the implementation stage, the result utilization stage, and the evaluation stage. The scores and results of the participation rates for all stages can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Participation of KWT Members at All Stages of the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari Program

Indicator	Maximum Score	Achieved Score	Percentage (%)	Category
<b>KWT Seruni</b>				
1. Planning/decision making	15	9,81	65,43	Medium
2. Implementation	12	9,04	75,31	Medium
3. Utilization of results	9	8,22	91,36	High
4. Evaluation	12	9,96	83,02	High
Conclusion	48	37,04	78,78	Medium
<b>KWT Mekopoaso</b>				
1. Planning/decision making	15	11,12	74,07	High
2. Implementation	12	10,19	84,94	High
3. Utilization of results	9	8,15	90,60	High
4. Evaluation	12	10,35	86,22	High
Conclusion	48	39,81	81,02	High

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 2. shows that majority members of KWT Seruni have not fully participated in the P2L program, especially in the planning/decision-making and implementation stages. There are some members who are not involved in providing ideas about program needs because they are only present at the meeting but don't contribute in giving suggestions or opinions. Meetings are held only by the management. This is in line with the research of Nasriati et al. (2017) and Muthia et al. (2020) that the participation rate of KWT members in running the KRPL program is the same in the form of participation of KWT members in the medium category. The participation rate in KWT Mekopoaso has mostly participated in the P2L program. Members of the Mekopoaso KWT have implemented the program as directed by the extension worker, making good use of the results, and evaluating as planned. This is in line with the research of Dewi et al. (2016) that the participation rate of KWT members in running the KRPL program in Cengkilung, Peguyangan Kangin Village, North Denpasar District, Denpasar City is the same in the form of high category KWT member participation. In contrast to the research of Tjilen et al. (2018) that participation in women's empowerment programs in Merauke Regency is not optimal.

#### Relation of Participation Rate with Internal and External Factors

##### The Relation between Participation Rate with Internal Factors

Characteristics of respondents in the form of internal factors associated with the participation rate in this study are age, level of education, type of work, and family support. The results of the Spearman Rank correlation analysis between the participation rate and internal factors in KWT Seruni and KWT Mekopoaso can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. The Results of the Spearman Rank Correlation Analysis Between the Participation Rate with Internal Factors in KWT Seruni and KWT Mekopoaso

			Participation Rate	
			KWT Seruni	KWT Mekopoaso
Spearman's rho	Age	Correlation Coefficient	-0,104	0,006
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,605	0,976
		N	27	26
	Level of education	Correlation Coefficient	0,475	0,541
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,012	0,004
		N	27	26
	Type of work	Correlation Coefficient	0,502	0,422
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,008	0,032
		N	27	26
	Family support	Correlation Coefficient	0,364	-0,099
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,062	0,631
		N	27	26

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 3 shows that the internal factors that are significantly related in KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso are level of education and type of work. The following will explain in detail about each indicator of internal factors:

1. Age

Age with the participation rate of members of KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso doesn't have a significant relation because there is no tendency that the more productive the age of the members, the more members will participate in the P2L program. The majority of members are of productive age but there are still some who have not fully participated in the P2L program. This is in line with the research of Suroso et al. (2014) and Haile (2016) that elderly respondents tend to keep working in improving the results obtained, so that they have a greater desire to participate in the program. This is inversely proportional to the opinion of Anggita (2010) that age can affect an individual's way of thinking and physical abilities. The productive age tends to accept new things more quickly than the elderly because it is possible to adopt a new innovation, so that the group can develop and be dynamic. It is also different from the research by Fitriyanti and Sadono (2019) that respondents of productive age participate more and are entrusted with being group leaders compared to older respondents.

2. Level of education

A significant relations between the participation rate with the level of education the members of KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso was obtained because respondents with higher education had understood and realized that participation in managing the nursery and demonstration plots was a shared responsibility. This is in line with the research of Haile (2016) that the higher education of women, the higher the tendency to participate because the mindset begins to develop. In line with the research of Nasriati et al. (2017) that the higher the education of the respondent, the higher the awareness of the respondent to participate because it is based on a more critical attitude, wider creativity, and the desire to make the group more developed. Generally, the level of education can be a benchmark for someone in understanding various things, including understanding the implementation of a program. The level of education can be used to determine the level of a person's behavior in carrying out activities that will affect the mindset to accept and implement new programs (Anindita et al., 2019).

3. Type of work

A significant relations between the participation rate with the type of work in KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso was obtained from respondents who work as housewife. Respondents with a profession as housewife have more time to participate in P2L programs than respondents that apart from being housewife who also work outside. Therefore, the more types of work, the lower the participation rate. This is in line with the research of Chaesfa and Pandjaitan (2013) and Suroso et al. (2014) that the low community participation suspected due to the constraints of many working hours so that it will be difficult to participate in a program because the work time must be adjusted to group activities. If the respondent has another job then the opportunity to participate in group activities will be reduced due to the busy schedule of the job. In line with the research of Farahdiba et al. (2020) that group members who have a lot of free time play a very important role in the use of yard land. Group members who work as housewife easily adjust their free time to participate in P2L activities.

4. Family support

Family support with the participation rate of KWT members doesn't have a significant relation because there is no tendency that the higher the family support, the higher the participation of group members. KWT members both from KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso receive full support from their families, but there are still some KWT members who don't participate highly in implementing the P2L program. This is in line with the research of Sriati et al. (2017) that family members who have received family support are still less active in participating because there is no awareness with in the individual even though they have received family approval. In contrast to the research of Kurniawan et al. (2015) that individuals who get good support from their families can make a big contribution to the program. Individuals will feel cared for by the forms of support provided in the form of attitudes, actions and acceptance of family members (Haile, 2016).

#### **Relation of Participation Rate with External Factors**

External factors associated with the participation rate in this study are the role of agricultural extension, land condition, and availability of agricultural tools and facilities. The results of the Spearman Rank correlation analysis between the participation rate with external factors in KWT Seruni and KWT Mekopoaso can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4.** The Results of the Spearman Rank Correlation Analysis Between the Participation Rate with External Factors in KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso

Spearman's rho			Participation Rate	
			KWT Seruni	KWT Mekopoaso
The Role of Agricultural Extension	Correlation Coefficient	1	-0,215	0,238
	Sig. (2-tailed)	1	0,281	0,242
	N	4	27	26
Land Condition	Correlation Coefficient	4	0,132	0,294
	Sig. (2-tailed)	4	0,513	0,145
	N	4	27	26
Availability of Agricultural Tools and Facilities	Correlation Coefficient	1	0,386	0,528
	Sig. (2-tailed)	1	0,047	0,006
	N	1	27	26

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 4 shows that the external factor that is significantly related to the participation rate in KWT Seruni and Mekopoaso is the availability of agricultural tools and facilities. The following will explain in detail about each indicator of external factors:

#### 1. The Role of Agricultural Extension

The role of agricultural extension workers with the participation rate of KWT members doesn't have a significant relation because there is no tendency that the higher the role of agricultural extension workers, the higher the participation rate. The role of agricultural extension workers obtained is quite high, but there are respondents who do not participate highly in implementing the P2L program. This is in line with the research of Fitriyanti and Sadono (2019) that some respondents did not familiar with the extension worker because they rarely attended training and not apply the information provided by the extension worker. In line with the research of Rohmatullah et al. (2020) that the facilitator for implementing activities is not related to the participation rate because some respondents continue to participate highly even though they do not receive training/socialization. In contrast to the research of Asyahidu (2018) that extension activities and group meetings affect the participation rate because agricultural extension worker have a fairly large role and are considered capable of guiding group members in managing nursery gardens and demonstration plots in terms of cultivation techniques, socialization activities and trainings.

#### 2. Land Condition

The condition of the land with the participation rate of KWT members doesn't have a significant relation because land conditions are more suitable with the needs but there is no tendency for the participation rate to be higher. The land condition obtained is quite good, it should be able to assist group members in participating in managing the nursery gardens and demonstration plots. This is in line with research of Falentino and Maulana (2014) that the land is managed well, but there are only a few group members who are willing to actively participate in managing it. In line with the research of Nurjannah et al. (2015) that managed land is not related to the participation rate because the land condition in Cendana Wangi KWT is still not as expected, but the participation of members is quite high. In contrast to the research of Farahdiba et al. (2020) that the land condition can be one of the factors in determining the success rate of the program. If the managed land has good soil fertility and water availability, the quality of the land and the plants that grow will also be good and group members will find it easier to manage the land provided.

#### 3. Availability of Agricultural Tools and Facilities

A significant relation between the availability of agricultural tools and facilities with the participation rate was obtained because access to using appropriate agricultural tools and facilities was compatible with field conditions, which facilitated the implementation of the P2L program, so that KWT members also participated highly. This is in line with the research of Fauziah (2017) that the facilities and infrastructure used must be suitable with the needs, as to provide convenience in accessing and carrying out program activities. If the facilities and infrastructure provided are appropriate, the community will frequently manage P2L land and contribute to its implementation. In line with the research of Asyahidu (2018) and Muthia et al. (2020) that the availability of agricultural facilities and infrastructure is significantly related to the participation rate because land management require full

facilities and infrastructure in terms of quantity, quality, and time used so the members can participate in managing the nursery garden.

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the results of the study, it showed that the participation rate of the Women Farmers Group members in implementing the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program in Kendari City, namely in KWT Seruni was in the medium category and in KWT Mekopoaso was in the high category. The relation between the participation rate with internal and external factors of the Women Farmers Group members in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program is the participation rate obtained which is significantly related to internal factors, namely the level of education and type of work, and external factors, namely the availability of agricultural tools and facilities.

Based on the research results, it is hoped that KWT members can maintain and further increase their level of participation in implementing the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari program.



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