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The Effectiveness of the Acceleration of the Irrigation Water Use Improvement Program (P3-TGAI) in the Covid-19 Pandemic in the South OKU District

Andi Setiawan[1], Yunita Sari[2], Fifian Permata Sari[3]

[1] *Student of the Postgraduate Program in Agricultural Economics, Baturaja University. Indonesia*
[2] *Lecturer of Postgraduate Master of Agricultural Economics, Baturaja University. Indonesia*
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CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

*E-mail: *and152013@gmail.com*

A B S T R A C T

The Acceleration of the Irrigation Water Use Improvement Program (P3-TGAI) is a program to meet irrigation water needs which is an extension of the program for the acceleration of improvement in irrigation water use, which is the rehabilitation, improvement, or construction of an irrigation network based on the participation of the farming community which is carried out by the Water User Farmers Association, the Association of Farmers Users of Water. Water or Parent Water User Farmers Association in a self-managed way. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the effectiveness of P3-TGAI during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District. The theory used in the research is the theory of effectiveness. Effectiveness can be defined as the level of an institution's ability to achieve predetermined goals or objectives. The analytical method used is the descriptive quantitative analysis method. to measure the effectiveness of P3-TGAI using four indicators, namely program success, target success, program satisfaction, input and output levels, and overall goal achievement. The results of this study indicate that the overall effectiveness of P3-TGAI during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District has been successful and is categorized as effective. Of the five dimensions of effectiveness analyzed, two dimensions of effectiveness have not been implemented properly, namely the dimensions of program success and the dimensions of target success, while the dimensions of effectiveness that have been well implemented are the dimensions of satisfaction with the program, dimensions of input and output levels, and dimensions of overall goal achievement.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

Food as a basic need always occupies the highest priority in national economic development[1]. The importance of the role of food has been conveyed and reminded by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir Soekarno, who stated that the issue of food concerns the life and death of a nation. Even though it was conveyed several decades ago, the issue of food is still relevant today and continues to be a priority for national development. Historical facts have proven that the food problem is at the same time a social, cultural, economic, and political problem. Moreover, there is the fact that the developed and large countries in the world are the main producers of food and the determinants of the world food market [2].

Indonesia has a new Food Law to replace the 16-year-old Law No. 7/1996, namely Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food. In this new law, food issues are aimed at achieving three things at once, namely food sovereignty, food independence, and food security. Thus, this new law will become a new identity or a new institutional arrangement for the development of agriculture and food in Indonesia.

If there are no policy steps that are breakthrough, then Indonesia will again become a big rice importer in the world because the demand for rice will continue to grow as a result of an increase in population while production growth tends to be sloping. This situation will be exacerbated by water scarcity that will occur in the future as a result of the widespread Java Syndrome which causes water scarcity in irrigated areas on the island of Java which not only reduces harvested areas but also decreases agricultural productivity.

There are several approaches needed to increase the production capacity needed to overcome the problems mentioned above. Explore areas that are considered feasible to build irrigation infrastructure [3]. At the very least, additional new

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irrigation areas of between 1.5 – 2 million ha are required by 2020 on large islands outside Java, such as Sumatra and Sulawesi.

Management of irrigation infrastructure that supports future irrigation is needed for the implementation of multifunctional agriculture, namely the realization of a broad agricultural diversification process, increasing the conservation function of the irrigation system, and maintaining cultural heritage values in the form of local wisdom and social capital in irrigation management [4]. In the framework of efficient management of water resources (irrigation) and dimensions of farmer empowerment, institutional adjustments are needed, both for government institutions, the private sector, and farmers [5]. Irrigation management requires management institutions, namely management and members, and various accompanying norms so that they are efficient in their use and remain sustainable. In the irrigation system, social capital refers to something that supports and allows all water distribution with the right amount and on-time criteria for all farmers in irrigation are [6].

In the context of supporting national food security and supporting economic activities as well as encouraging the equitable distribution of national development as stated in the five development priorities of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2025, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing organizes an accelerated program for improving irrigation water use. P3-TGAI is a program to meet irrigation water needs which is an extension of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement in Irrigation Water Use, which is a rehabilitation, improvement, or construction program for irrigation networks based on the participation of the farming community which is carried out by the Water User Farmers Association, the Water User Farmers Association. or Parent Water User Farmers Association on a self-managed basis [7].

P3A (Water-Using Farmers Association) is an irrigation management institution that serves as a forum for water-using farmers in a service area/tertiary plot or village which is democratically formed by water-using farmers, including local irrigation management institutions [8]. GP3A (Confederation of Water-Using Farmers Association) is an institution of several WUAs who agree to work together to utilize irrigation water and irrigation networks in service areas of secondary blocks, a combination of several secondary blocks, or one irrigation area [6].

South Ogan Komering Ulu District (Kab. KU Selatan) itself is one of the regencies in South Sumatra Province, where South OKU District is the result of the division of Ogan Komering Ulu District based on Law no. 37 of 2003 dated December 18, 2003.

Based on BPS data contained in "OKU Selatan in Figures 2021", in 2020 the rice harvested area in South Ogan Komering Ulu District reached 52,904 ha, with a composition of 48,886 ha of lowland rice and 4,018 ha of upland rice. The area of land use in South Ogan Komering Ulu District in 2020 is divided into 16,905 ha of rice fields, 469,410 ha of non-rice fields, and 63,079 ha of non-agricultural areas. Of the 16,905 ha of paddy fields, 15,707 ha are irrigated rice fields while the remaining 1,198 ha are non-irrigated rice fields. The following table shows the area of paddy fields by sub-district and type of irrigation data from BPS in 2021. It can be seen that most of the rice fields in the South OKU District already use water sourced from irrigation, which is 92.9% while Non-irrigation is 7.1% (Table 1).

Table 1. Area of Rice Fields by District and Type of Irrigation in Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan District (ha) in 2020

No	Subdistrict	Irrigation (Ha)	Non-Irrigation (Ha)	Amount
1	Mekakau Ilir	670	-	670
2	Banding Agung	453		453
3	Warkuk Ranau Selatan	568	55	623
4	BPR Ranau Tengah	1249	-	1249
5	Buay Pemaca	1298	166	1464
6	Simpang	-	545	545
7	Buana Pemaca	460	76	536
8	Muaradua	837	90	927
9	Buay Rawan	295	50	345
10	Buay Sandang Aji	789	147	936
11	Tiga Dihaji	726	50	776
12	Buay Runjung	1715	-	1715
13	Runjung Agung	825	-	825
14	Kisam Tinggi	921	-	921
15	Muaradua Kisam	2114	19	2133
19	Kisam Ilir	592	-	592
17	Pulau Beringin	917	-	917
18	Sindang Danau	946	-	946
20	Sungai Are	332	-	332

Source: [9]

We know that farmers' need for irrigation water is increasing along with the demand to produce quality crops. The policy direction for the utilization of water resources to meet irrigation water needs, of which is to improve performance in the management of irrigation canals, considering the damage and malfunction of irrigation networks due to the low quality of operation and maintenance. Therefore, the role of farmers who are members of the P3A (Water-Using Farmers Association) is very important, but optimizing their role is still constrained by operating costs for maintenance and repairs. Where maintenance and repair of irrigation networks still rely on the program activities of the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning of South OKU District, even then it is not carried out in all Irrigation Areas (D.I) and is not budgeted every year.

1.2. Literature Review

1.2.1. Concept of Effectiveness

The word effective comes from English, namely effective which means successful or something that is done successfully. Popular scientific dictionaries define effectiveness as the proper use, use, or support of goals. Comprehensively, effectiveness can be defined as the level of ability of an institution to achieve predetermined goals or objectives [10]. Effectiveness is the main element to achieving the goals or targets that have been determined in each organization, activity, or program. It is said to be effective if the goals or objectives are achieved as determined. Effectiveness is used as a benchmark to compare the plans and processes carried out with the results achieved. So to determine

whether or not a program is effective, it is necessary to measure its effectiveness [11].

There are ways of measuring effectiveness in general [12], namely:

Program success, the effectiveness of the program can be carried out with operational capabilities in carrying out work programs that are by predetermined objectives. The success of the program can be seen from the process and mechanism of an activity carried out in the field.

Target success, the effectiveness is viewed from the point of view of achieving goals by focusing on aspects of output, meaning that effectiveness can be measured by how far the level of output in the policies and procedures of the organization to achieve the goals that have been set,

Satisfaction with the program, satisfaction is an effectiveness criterion that refers to the success of the program in meeting user needs. Satisfaction is felt by users of the quality of the product or service produced. The higher the quality of the products and services provided, the higher the satisfaction felt by users, which can lead to benefits for the institution.

The level of input and output, the effectiveness of the level of input and output can be seen from the comparison between the input (input) with the output (output). If the output is greater than the input it can be said to be efficient and vice versa if the input is greater than the output it can be said to be inefficient.

Achievement of overall goals The extent to which the organization carries out its duties to achieve goals. In this case, it is a general assessment with as many single criteria as possible and results in a general assessment of organizational effectiveness [13].

The level of effectiveness can also be measured by comparing the predetermined plan with the real results that have been realized [14]. However, if the effort or the results of the work and actions taken are not appropriate so that the goals are not achieved or the expected goals, then it is said to be ineffective.

The criteria or measures regarding the achievement of objectives are effective or not, namely:

a) Clarity of goals to be achieved
b. Clarity of strategy for achieving goals
c. Solid policy analysis and formulation process
d. Careful planning
e. Preparation of the right program a plan
f. Availability of work facilities and infrastructure
g. Effective and efficient implementation
h. An educational system of supervision and control

Effectiveness refers to two interests, namely both theoretically and practically, meaning that there is a comprehensive and deep thoroughness of efficiency and goodness to obtain input on productivity [8]. Government goals can be achieved if every government agency and agency needs to carry out their activities more effectively and efficiently so that the goals that have been set can be achieved. Judging from the above understanding, that effectiveness is an action that contains an understanding of the occurrence of a desired effect or effect and emphasizes the results or effects in achieving goals[10].

Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI)

The Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use, hereinafter abbreviated as P3-TGAI, is a program initiated by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/Prt/M/2017. The decline in the performance of the irrigation network is a real threat to the lack of water demand for rice fields. The impact of decreasing irrigation performance will affect the commitment of farmers to maintain the rice field ecosystem. This is due to poor irrigation performance which makes the land less conducive to farming, especially rice [15]. P3-TGAI is a program to repair, rehabilitate or improve irrigation networks based on the participation of the farming community carried out by the Water-Using Farmers' Association, the Water-Using Farmers' Association, or the Water-Using Farmers' Association [16]. P3-TGAI is implemented to support national food sovereignty as a manifestation of economic independence by shifting the nationally strategic economic sector contained in the Nawa Cita program by strengthening the position of the agricultural community in participatory improvement, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation networks in rural areas. Improving irrigation networks, improving irrigation networks, and increasing participatory irrigation networks are part of planning and systematically empowering farming communities to improve irrigation network management efficiency [17].

The targets of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) [4], are a. empowerment of P3A/GP3A/IP3A in technical activities for repairing irrigation networks, rehabilitating irrigation networks, and improving irrigation networks; b). repair of irrigation networks to partially restore conditions and functions of irrigation canals and/or irrigation buildings; c). This rehabilitation of irrigation networks is for repairing irrigation networks to restore irrigation functions and services as before, and d). improvement of irrigation networks to improve the function and condition of existing irrigation networks or activities to increase the service area of existing irrigation networks by taking into account changes in the environmental conditions of irrigation areas.

1.3. Research Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the effectiveness of the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The method used in this research is a survey method. Sugiyono [18] states that the survey method is research conducted using questionnaires as a research tool carried out on large and small populations, but the data studied are data from samples taken from that population. The sampling method in this study is the simple random sampling method (simple random method). Methods in collecting data were carried out using observation and questionnaires.

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3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To find out the effectiveness of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District, the author analyzed based on effectiveness theory with a detailed discussion of the dimensions of the effectiveness of the program's success, target success, satisfaction with the program, input and output levels. and overall goal achievement.

3.1. Program Success

Program effectiveness can be carried out with operational capabilities in carrying out work programs that are by predetermined objectives.

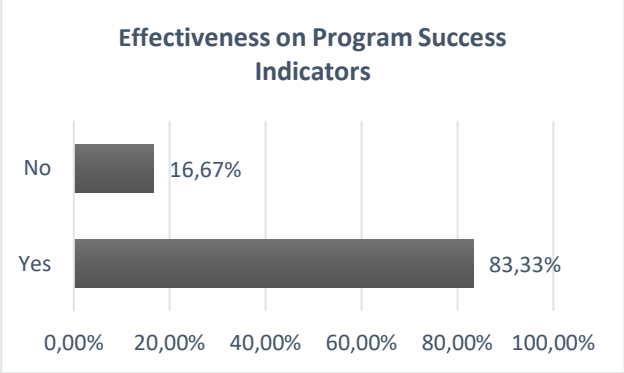

Figure 1. Percentage of Respondents who State the Effectiveness on Program Success Indicators.

Figure 1 shows the average respondent who stated that the P3-TGAI data collection, P3-TGAI socialization, and the P3-TGAI mechanism carried out during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District had succeeded in as many as 83.33% percent so that the effectiveness the P3-TGAI program based on the program's success indicators is categorized as effective.

3.2. Data collection on the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI)

Data collection is a series of activities to obtain, collect, complete, and administer data on objects and subjects of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI). P3-TGAI data collection is the first step of P3-TGAI as material for proposals for irrigation areas to be built or rehabilitated (KPUPR, Directorate General of Water Resources, Sumatra II Natural Resources Operation and Maintenance Work Unit. 2019).[19] Data collection should be carried out more effectively, by registering the entire irrigation area in the UPTD area so that the opportunity to get the P3-TGAI program is greater and the existing data is used as material for the next program. From the interview, it can be concluded that there has been irrigation data collection (P3-TGAI), but the data collection is not optimal because there are still irrigation areas that have not been recorded. Based on observations, it was found that in the Technical Guidelines for the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI), the data collection referred to is included in the program preparation stage. Data collection is identical to the selection of proposed locations for irrigation areas receiving P3-TGAI. P3-TGAI data collection is in the form of a survey of irrigation network improvement carried out by P3A/GP3A/IP3A accompanied by TPM which aims to collect data in the context of preparing proposals for irrigation network improvement, then a location sketch is made for design materials and Budget Plan.

3.3. Socialization of the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI)

Socialization of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement in Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) is the process of communicating the P3-TGAI program to the community to provide an introduction and appreciation of the program. Socialization is one of the important steps in the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) is a step because with this socialization the community can know the purpose of the P3-TGAI which is a program for development aimed at improving irrigation which will be enjoyed by the community as [20]. From the results of the research, it can be seen that the socialization of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has been carried out either directly or indirectly. The socialization is carried out by the Ministry to the Regional Office. This is following the observation that the socialization of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) in the southern OKU District has been carried out to the program recipient level, this is following the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/Prt/M /2017 concerning General Guidelines for the Program for the Acceleration of Irrigation Water Use Improvement that the socialization of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/Prt/M/2017 concerning General Guidelines for the Acceleration Program for the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use is carried out at the Central Level, BBWS/BWS level, and at the P3-TGAI Recipient level.

3.4. Mechanism of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI)

The Mechanism of the Program for Accelerating the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) is a way to get program results regularly to produce a pattern or form to achieve the desired goal. From the results of the study, it can be seen that the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/PRT/M/2017 concerning General Guidelines for the Program for Accelerating the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use and Instructions Technical issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. This is following the observation that the mechanism of the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use has been regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/Prt/M/2017 concerning General Guidelines for the Program for the Acceleration of Irrigation Water Use Improvement from planning to completion. reporting. Activities are carried out by the priority proposals that have been prepared through the village deliberation process.

3.5. Goal Success

The target of P3-TGAI is the improvement of irrigation networks to improve the function and condition of existing irrigation networks or activities to increase the service area of existing irrigation networks by taking into account changes in the environmental conditions of irrigation areas.

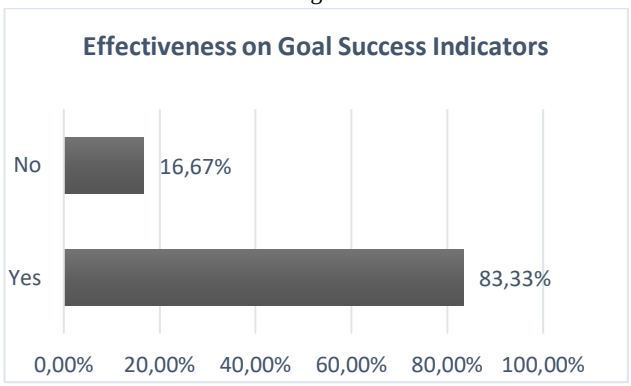

Figure 2. Percentage of Effectiveness on Target Success Indicators

From the Figure above, it can be seen that the average respondent who stated that the distribution of P3-TGAI targets and the results achieved could be felt by the whole community, especially water-using farmers during the Covid 19 pandemic had succeeded as much as 75% percent so that the effectiveness of the P3-TGAI program based on indicators of target success categorized as effective.

3.6. Equal distribution of targets

Equitable distribution of P3-TGAI targets during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District covering work areas in 3 sub-districts, namely BPR Ranau Tengah Sub-district which includes Hangkusa, Jepara, Subik, Tanjung Kemala, and Sukamarga villages, Warkuk Ranau Selatan sub-district which includes Pagar Dewa village, Pilla, Genang Aji, and Tanjung Baru, as well as the District of Banding Agung which includes the villages of Surabaya, Sugih Waras, and Sipatuhu. For the success of P3-TGAI, it is necessary to equalize targets so that each region does not arise misunderstandings. From the results of the interviews, it was concluded that there had been efforts by the UPTD in targeting equalization but based on the results of observations, it was shown that there were still areas that had not been touched by the P3-TGAI.

The expected results of a program can certainly be felt by all program beneficiaries. Likewise with P3-TGAI, if the results achieved can be felt by the whole community, especially farmers who use water, it can be said that the program is on target. The results of interviews with implementers at UPTD stated the Targets of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use according to the Technical Instructions as follows:

1) Empowerment of P3A/GP3A/IP3A in technical activities of irrigation network repair, irrigation network rehabilitation, and irrigation network improvement;
2) Repair of irrigation networks to partially restore conditions and functions of irrigation canals and/or irrigation buildings;
3) Rehabilitation of irrigation networks repair irrigation networks to restore irrigation functions and services as before; and
4) Improvement of irrigation network to improve the function and condition of the existing irrigation network or activities to increase the service area of the existing irrigation network by taking into account changes in the environmental conditions of the irrigation area.

Of all the existing targets already exist, equal distribution in each UPTD target area has not been achieved because it is divided into 5 sub-districts. From this description, it can be concluded that the dimensions of target success have not been implemented properly because there are still target objects that have not received P3-TGAI and there is no equal distribution of targets in each sub-district.

3.7. Satisfaction with the program

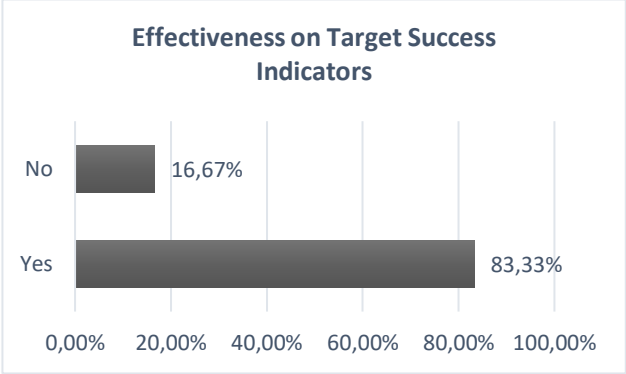

Figure 3. Percentage of Effectiveness on Target Success Indicators

From the Figure 3, it can be seen that the average respondent stated that irrigation needs for farmers have been met and the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has been able to meet the water needs of farmers in various rice fields during the Covid 19 pandemic. it has succeeded as much as 95% percent so the effectiveness of the P3-TGAI program based on indicators of satisfaction with the program is categorized as effective.

Satisfaction with the P3-TGAI program is an assessment of the program recipients on the benefits and results that are felt directly. Satisfaction with the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District has been carried out well with irrigation needs for farmers having been met and the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has can meet the water needs of farmers in various rice fields, in other words, P3-TGAI can meet the irrigation needs of farmers.

One of the efforts to increase food production, especially rice is the availability of irrigation water in the fields according to needs [21]. The amount of water needed in irrigation areas varies according to circumstances. The need for irrigation water is the volume of water needed to meet the needs of evaporation, water loss, and water needs for plants by taking into account the amount of water provided by nature through rain and the contribution of groundwater with irrigation improvements that are felt by the community are the benefits of the irrigation. Water users do not need to check the flow of water every day to irrigate their fields.

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Based on the analysis of the dimensions of satisfaction with the program, it can be concluded that the farmers who are members of the WUA group state that their irrigation needs and water needs for rice fields can be met. This implies that the dimensions of program effectiveness through satisfaction with the program have been implemented properly.

3.8. Effectiveness of Input and Output Level

From Figure 4, it can be seen that the average respondent stated that the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District had been carried out well. This is achieved when irrigation needs for farmers are fulfilled and The Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has been able to meet the water needs of farmers in various rice fields and has succeeded in as much as 93.33% percent. So, the effectiveness of the P3-TGAI program based on input and output indicators is categorized as effective.

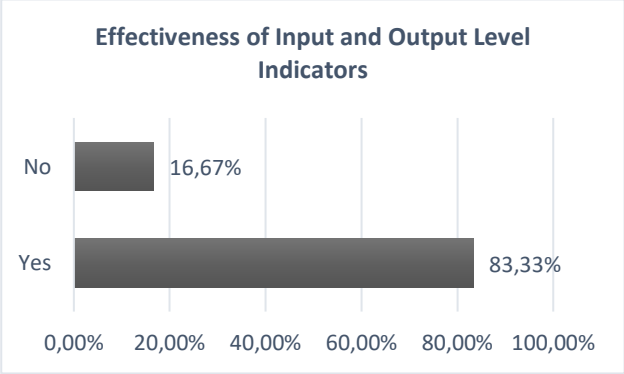

Figure 4. Percentage of Effectiveness of Input and Output Level Indicators

3.9. Achievement of Overall Objectives

From the Figure 5, it can be seen that the average respondent who stated that the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) could empower the community and increase agricultural production during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District had succeeded as much as 95% percent so that the effectiveness of the P3-TGAI program based on indicators of achieving overall goals is categorized as effective.

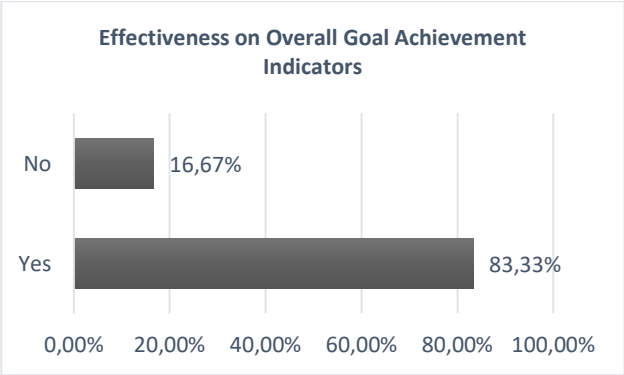

Figure 5. Percentage of Respondents who State the Effectiveness on Overall Goal Achievement Indicators

3.10. P3-TGAI can empower the community

Community empowerment is an effort to enable and empower the community which is carried out by creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the community's potential [22] The Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use is one of the government's programs to empower the community, [23].

3.11. P3-TGAI can increase agricultural production

With the improvement of the irrigation network, the farming community will be more enthusiastic and enthusiastic in managing their agriculture. This is because farmers are directly assisted in water management in each of their rice fields. Some farmers have to make their efforts to improve the channels to reach their rice fields, but the improvement of irrigation networks, rehabilitation of irrigation networks, and participatory improvement of irrigation networks, it is part of the empowerment of farming communities in a planned and systematic way to improve the performance of irrigation network management. The empowerment process starts from planning, implementing a construction, monitoring, and managing irrigation networks by involving the participation of the community as the executor of the activities [24]. With this community empowerment, farmers are eager to increase their agricultural production.

From the results of the discussion that has been described regarding the Effectiveness of the Program for Accelerating the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of P3-TGAI has been implemented based on the dimensions of effectiveness. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Ref. [25] which states that the program for accelerating the improvement of irrigation water use (P3-TGAI). give a good impact with a percentage value (63.82%) to farmers, because this program can overcome problems that often occur, one of which is lack of water during cultivation.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the authors conclude that the effectiveness of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District has been successful and is categorized as effective. The P3-TGAI program has been implemented according to the mechanism, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/PRT/M/2017 concerning General Guidelines for the Program for Accelerating the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use, but the data collection on program recipients has not been carried out properly because the data collection is based on the proposal. from Water-Using Farmers and P3-TGAI socialization has not been carried out properly because the socialization is only carried out from the center to the district level. The success of the target of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in South OKU District has not been carried out properly, this is based on the uneven distribution of targets because verification is carried out by the center, not from the region and the results of P3-GAI are not on target. that has been determined because it is by the

proposal submitted by the Farmer. The level of input and output of the Program for the Acceleration of Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District has been carried out well where P3-TGAI has been able to carry out its program properly with the improvement of irrigation networks so that damaged irrigation networks can be repaired. working again. In addition, P3-TGAI can increase and increase the service area of the irrigation network. Satisfaction with the P3-TGAI program is an assessment of the program recipients on the benefits and results that are felt directly. Satisfaction with the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) during the Covid 19 pandemic in the South OKU District has been carried out well with irrigation needs for farmers having been met and the Program for the Acceleration of Improved Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) has can meet the water needs of farmers in various rice fields, in other words, P3-TGAI can meet the irrigation needs of farmers. The overall goal of the Program for Accelerating the Improvement of Irrigation Water Use (P3-TGAI) in the South OKU District can be said to have been good because the P3-TGAI can empower the community through construction work or irrigation rehabilitation carried out the community. This program can reduce unemployment, maintain people's purchasing power and become a stimulus for the community so that the economy in the village continues during the Covid 19 pandemic. In addition, P3-TGAI can increase agricultural productivity because improved irrigation can irrigate rice fields that were previously unreachable. irrigation.

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