

# **Effectiveness of Farmer's Work with Agricultural Facilities with Extension and its Effect on the Production Results of Farmer Group**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of agricultural and extension facilities on production results through the effectiveness of the work of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. The research method used is a quantitative research method with a sample of 100 people. Data collection techniques use questionnaires—data technique with path analysis techniques (path analysis). The results of this study show that agricultural and extension facilities are the most influential on the effectiveness of the work of farmer groups. Agricultural facilities, counseling, and work effectiveness also have a positive and significant effect on the production results of farmer groups. In addition, agricultural facilities and counseling also have a positive and significant effect on production results through the effectiveness of the work of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency.

## **Keywords**

Agricultural Facilities, Extension, Work Effectiveness, and Production Results.

## **1. Introduction**

Agriculture is an interesting issue in the country due to a phenomenon where rice productivity tends to increase insignificantly. Based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia (2019), rice productivity in Indonesia from 2014 to 2018 only increased by 0.52%. As rice productivity in 2014 up to 51.35%, in 2015 increased to 53.41%. While in 2016, it decreased to 52.36%; in 2017, it again decreased to 51.65%; and in 2018, it increased to 51.92%.

Agricultural production results need to be improved by paying attention to aspects of the effectiveness of farmers' work due to the decline in farmer production growth, one of which is due to the productivity of rice farming businesses that are less effective (H Tamsah & Nessa, 2019). This study targeted the Jeneponto Regency Farmer Group because researchers suspected that the effectiveness of the work and farmers' produce in Jeneponto county still needs attention. Some of the problems in the Jeneponto Regency include less fertile and rocky land, seeds that often do not bear fruit and do not grow, the quality of seeds given by the government is good. However, distribution to farmers tends to be slow, and agricultural production is still low. Thus, it is necessary for the efforts of the Jeneponto Regency government to increase the effectiveness of work and agricultural production by considering aspects of agricultural facilities and aspects of providing counseling.

Agricultural extension is also very important in increasing work effectiveness and farmers' production. Counseling in agriculture is a continuous process to convey information to farmers and technology that can be useful for farmers and their families (Indahingwati et al., 2019) to encourage farmers to work more effectively and produce high agricultural production. Agricultural extension is an educational process with a non-formal education system to change the behavior of adults to have better knowledge, skills, and attitudes. So, targets can choose and make decisions from

various alternative knowledge available to solve problems to improve their welfare. Increasing the extension program in the development of farmer groups needs to be implemented with a participatory nuance so that the principles of equality, transparency, responsibility, accountability, and cooperation become new changes in farmer empowerment (Yusuf et al., 2021). The extension is non-program education for the primary behavior and business actors to guarantee the right to education, which is expected to utilize existing resources to improve and increase income and farmers' welfare (Mastulen et al., 2021). A farmer group that is formed based on the similarity of interests among farmers makes the farmer group able to have the ability to carry out resources such as natural resources, humans, capital, information and facilities, and infrastructure in the development of their farming activities. Cooperation between extension workers and farmer groups is needed to produce good and quality farmers. Therefore, the extension workers act as motivators, communicators, facilitators, and innovators, namely conducting farmer group development directed at implementing agribusiness systems and increasing roles. (Dharma et al., 2021) states that it is necessary to guide farmer groups formed to increase the effectiveness of extension activities and grow and develop farmers' participation in agricultural development. So, later these groups will be able to grow and develop into an adequate economic strength and subsequently will be able to support the welfare of their members.

## **2. Literature Review**

The importance of infrastructure in supporting business efficiency has been found in a study by (Putra et al., 2021) that improved the efficiency of farmer groups by responding to all facilities and infrastructure needs. The Ministry of Agriculture, with its mandate, regulates the optimization of the use of infrastructure and facilities by issuing various rules. In addition, various initial initiatives have been implemented to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure and facilities at the expense of existing development budgets (Aswar et al., 2021).

Agricultural extension is an ongoing process to inform farmers and their technology (Jufri et al., 2021) which can be useful for farmers to encourage farmers to work more efficiently. Counseling can also be interpreted as a change in farmers' behavior (attitude, knowledge, and skills) to achieve extension functions, such as the spread of innovation, relationships between farmers, extension and research institutions, implementation of special education processes, and agricultural education (Supardi et al., 2021). And changes in behavior, more profitable (Hasmin Tamsah et al., 2021)

If the program is implemented at the lowest level, production facilities such as fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds should be given to local farmers (H Tamsah et al., 2021). As demonstrated by research by (Munir et al., 2019), a study showed that agricultural production had relatively high growth, supported by the development of agricultural land, which showed gross agricultural production in 1967-1987 infrastructure. The study also showed that the findings of (Ilyas et al., 2022) have implications for increasing agricultural production companies' agricultural production. (Asfar et al., 2021) found that work has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variables of work productivity. (Nilmawiah et al., 2021) found that the workplace impacts business productivity.

Counseling is a form of informal education available to farmers by farming communities in the assistance provided by those with more authority. A study by (Arfan et al., 2021) revealed that the frequency of participation in consultations has a significant impact on agricultural production. (Sakkir et al., 2021) also found that agricultural expansion had a real and positive effect on increasing the productivity of rice crops. These expansion activities contribute to changes in farmers' behavior to increase agricultural production and increase knowledge to influence farmers' incomes (Dwiyanti et al., 2021), there is a need to increase collaboration between farmers and farmer groups by increasing the number of funding agencies from both the Central Government and Local Government and increasing the cost of field extension agencies to increase rice production in West Java.

Agricultural production output must be increased by paying attention to aspects of farmer productivity, which is one of the consequences of the ineffectiveness of rice farming (Asnawati et al., 2021). The increase in agricultural productivity illustrates the efficiency of the farmer group. Farmer groups themselves need to participate in farmer groups to increase agricultural production (Aeni et al., 2020).

## **3. Methods**

This research was conducted to investigate the issues to be investigated, which are related to the Effectiveness and Expansion of Farmers' Agricultural Facilities and the Impact of farmers' group production results in the Jeneponto Regency. The population in the study was the entire Farmer Group in Jeneponto County, with 100 farmer groups selected for the study. Therefore, this research approach is a quantitative approach based on the results of respondents'

responses in the form of a Likert scale. The analysis technique used is road analysis. Due to many populations, researchers determine the size or number of samples using the solving formula, namely:

$$n = N / 1 + N (e)^2$$

$$n = 287 / 1 + 287 (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 167.10 \text{ (rounded to 167 people)}$$

**Information:**

N = Population  
 e = error margin of 0.05 or 5% (degree of confidence 95%)

**4. Results and Discussion**

**4.1 Validity and Reliability Test Results**

The validity test is measured based on (Sugiarto et al., 2019) criteria, where the minimum requirement for Pearson correlation value is 0.3. Validity testing is as follows in Table 1:

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	R numeracy	R > 0,3	Information
Agricultural Facilities	X1.1	0,679	0,3	Valid
	X1.2	0,621	0,3	Valid
	X1.3	0,717	0,3	Valid
	X1.4	0,725	0,3	Valid
	X1.5	0,734	0,3	Valid
Extension	X2.1	0,858	0,3	Valid
	X2.2	0,830	0,3	Valid
	X2.3	0,858	0,3	Valid
Effectiveness of Work	Y1.1	0,643	0,3	Valid
	Y1.2	0,791	0,3	Valid
	Y1.3	0,814	0,3	Valid
	Y1.4	0,784	0,3	Valid
Production Results	Y2.1	0,777	0,3	Valid
	Y2.2	0,724	0,3	Valid
	Y2.3	0,840	0,3	Valid
	Y2.4	0,746	0,3	Valid

Source. Primary data processed, 2019

Based on table 1, in testing validity, the study used a minimum limit of 0.3. The test results showed that all indicators of variable agricultural facilities (X1), extension (X2), work effectiveness (Y1), and farmer production (Y2) had a value greater than 0.3, with the calculated R-value being in the range of 0.621 - 0.858. Therefore, all indicators can be declared valid as a measuring instrument of variable agricultural facilities (X1), extension (X2), work effectiveness (Y1), and farmers' production results (Y2).

The reliability test will be verified or tested for the level of reliability using the Cronbach alpha value of each variable studied which is also analyzed with the help of SPSS for Windows 22.0 software. The reliability test is measured based on (Sakkir, 2016) criteria, where the requirement for reliability is Cronbach's alpha value > 0.6. The results of the reliability test are presented in the following Table 2

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Alpha Cronbach	a > 0,6	Information
Agricultural Facilities	0,717	0,6	Reliable
Extension	0,805	0,6	Reliable

Effectiveness of Work	0,747	0,6	Reliable
Production Results	0,773	0,6	Reliable

**Source.** Primary data processed, 2019

Based on table 2, they tested the reliability using the limit value of Cronbach's alpha > 0.6. The test results show that all variables of agricultural facilities (X1), extension (X2), work effectiveness (Y1), and farmers' production (Y2) have Cronbach's alpha values greater than 0.6 with Cronbach's alpha values in the range of 0.717 – 0.805. Therefore, all the instruments used in the variables studied have good consistency (reliability).

#### 4.2 Direct Influence Hypothesis Test Track Analysis Results and Hypothesis Test

The results of path analysis and hypothesis testing using SPSS software are carried out in two stages based on the model form, the results of which are as follows in Table 3:

Table 3. Results of the First Structural Equation Path Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	1.391	1.679		.828	.409
Agricultural Facilities	.199	.087	.201	2.288	.024
Extension	.759	.122	.545	6.193	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Effectiveness of Work

**Source.** SPSS Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 3. indicates that the equations formed from the analysis of paths in the first model are:  $Y1 = 0,201X1 + 0,545X2 + e1$ . From this equation, it can be interpreted that: The coefficient value of the path of influence of agricultural facilities on the effectiveness of work ( $X1 \rightarrow Y1$ ) is 0.201, which means that if agricultural facilities increase by one unit while other free variables are constant/ fixed, then the effectiveness of work will increase by 0.201; The coefficient value of the extension effect path on work effectiveness ( $X2 \rightarrow Y1$ ) is 0.545, which means that if counseling increases by one unit. At the same time, other free variables are constant/ fixed, then the point of work will increase by 0.545 (Table 4).

Table 4. Results of the Analysis of the Second Structural Equation Path

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	2.553	1.551		1.646	.103
Agricultural Facilities	.356	.082	.393	4.327	.000
Extension	.223	.133	.175	1.678	.097
Effectiveness of Work	.213	.093	.233	2.282	.025

a. Dependent Variable: Farmer's Production

**Source.** SPSS Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 4 shows that the equations formed from the analysis of paths in the second model are:  $Y2 = 0,393X1 + 0,175X2 + 0,233Y1 + e2$ . From this equation, it can be interpreted that: The coefficient value of the path of influence of agricultural facilities on production output ( $X1 \rightarrow Y2$ ) is 0.393. If agricultural facilities increase by one unit while other free variables are constant/ fixed, the production output will increase by 0.393; The coefficient value of the extension effect path on production results ( $X2 \rightarrow Y2$ ) is 0.175, which means that if counseling increases by one unit.

At the same time, other free variables are constant/ fixed; then, the production yield will increase by 0.175; The coefficient value of the line of effect of work effectiveness on production results ( $Y1 \square Y2$ ) is 0.233, which means that if the effectiveness of work increases by one unit. Then the production output will increase by 0.233. At the same time, other free variables are constant/ fixed.

Furthermore, hypothesis testing in Table 3 and Table 4, as well as the results of the Sobel test, can be summarized in the following Table 5:

Table 5. Hypothesis Test Results

	$\beta$	t	Sig.	$\beta$	t	Sig.	
X1 → Y1	0,201	2,288	0,024	-	-	-	Significant **
X2 → Y1	0,545	6,193	0,000	-	-	-	Significant **
X1 → Y2	0,393	4,327	0,000	-	-	-	Significant **
X2 → Y2	0,175	1,678	0,097	-	-	-	Significant *
Y1 → Y1	0,233	2,282	0,025	-	-	-	Significant **
X1 → Y1 → Y2	-	-	-	0,047	1,698	0,089	Significant **
X2 → Y1 → Y2	-	-	-	0,127	2,185	0,029	Significant **

*Note: \*\*Significant at 0.05 (95%); \*Significance at 0.1 (90%).*

**Source.** SPSS Data Processing Results, 2019

The first hypothesis (H1) likely had a significant impact on the productivity of the farmer group in Jeneponto County. According to Table 5, the t-count value of the agricultural variable is 0.224, or 2.288, with a value of 0.024. 0.024 is smaller than 0.05 (0.024 < 0.05). Thus, agricultural facilities have a positive and significant impact on the working efficiency of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. Therefore, the first hypothesis (H1) can be adopted. These findings are consistent with the research results by (Yusriadi et al., 2020), which had a significant impact on the productivity of facilities and infrastructure. Similarly, in (Yusriadi Yusriadi et al., 2020) study, the working efficiency of farmer groups will be improved by meeting the demand for complete facilities and infrastructure.

The second hypothesis (H2) is that consultations significantly impact the efficiency of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. According to Table 5, the t-count value of the advisory variable is 6,193 with a value of 0.000 and a value of 0.05 or sig. Less than 0.000 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Thus, the advice has a positive and significant impact on the efficiency of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. The second hypothesis (H2) can be adopted. Agricultural extension is an ongoing process to inform farmers and their technology (Kurniawan et al., 2022; La Kamalussin et al., 2021; Nath et al., 2021; Setianto et al., 2022; Suharyanto et al., 2021; Wibowo et al., 2021) which can be useful for farmers to encourage farmers to work more efficiently.

The third hypothesis (H3) is that agricultural facilities tend to significantly impact the production output of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. The t-count value of the agricultural variable is 4,327 with a significance level of 0.000 with a value of 0.05 or sig. Less than 0.000 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Thus, agricultural facilities have a positive and significant impact on the production of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. The third hypothesis (H3) can therefore be adopted. This finding is (Wahida et al., 2021) in line with the findings of the study, and the findings suggest that agricultural production companies have an impact on increasing agricultural production. Also, (Reynilda et al., 2021) found that work has a positive and partially significant impact on dependent variables of work productivity. (Mulyana et al., 2021) found that the workplace impacts business productivity.

The fourth hypothesis (H4) suggests that consultation had a significant impact on the production output of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency. The t-count value of the advisory variable is 0.10, or a significant level of 0.097 with a value of 1.678. 0.097 less than 0.10 (0.097 < 0.10). Thus, the suggestion had a positive and significant impact on the production results of farmer groups in the Jeneponto Regency area. The fourth hypothesis (H4) can therefore be adopted. Based on the results of the study by Julio et al. (2014), these findings revealed that the frequency of participation in consultations has a significant impact on agricultural production. (Y Yusriadi et al., 2020) also found that agricultural expansion had a real and positive effect on increasing the productivity of rice crops. According to

(Yusriadi et al., 2019), there is a need to increase collaboration between farmers and farmer groups by increasing the number of funding agencies from both the Central Government and Local Government and increasing the cost of field extension agencies to increase rice production in West Java.

The fifth hypothesis (H5) is to suspect that business performance significantly impacts the production output of farmer groups in the Jenepono Regency. The calculated value of the business efficiency value is 2,282 with a value of 0.025 and a value of 0.05 or sig. 0.025 is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.025 < 0.05$ ). Thus, work effectiveness has a positive and significant impact on the production output of farmer groups in the Jenepono Regency. The fifth hypothesis (H5) can therefore be adopted. According to a study by (Ansar et al., 2019; Bahri et al., 2021; S. Z. Bin Tahir & Rinantanti, 2016; Mastulen et al., 2021; S. Z. B. Tahir, 2015, 2017; Yusuf et al., 2021), this finding is important for an organization because work efficiency can achieve the goals of farmer groups, one of which is to increase agricultural production. According to the theory put forward by (A'yun et al., 2017; Amri et al., 2018; S. Z. B. Tahir & Rinantanti, 2018), effectiveness is the key to success in the body.

## 5. Conclusion

The more efficient the agricultural opportunities, the more efficient the work of the farmer group in Jenepono, and if the agricultural opportunities are inadequate, the effectiveness of the farmer group will be reduced. If the consultations implemented improve and become more targeted, the efficiency of the farmer groups in the Jenepono Regency area will increase, and if the consultation is not good and not on target, the effectiveness of the farmer group in Jenepono will be reduced. If agricultural facilities become more, the production of farmer groups in Jenepono will increase, and vice versa; if agricultural opportunities are inadequate, the production of farmer groups in Jenepono will decrease. If the consultations carried out increase and reach the target, the output of the farmer group in Jenepono will increase. Still, if the advice given is not good, the production output of the farmer group in Jenepono will be reduced. The work done will be more effective, and then the output of the peasant group in Jenepono will increase. Still, if the work done becomes more and more ineffective, the production output of the farmer group in Jenepono will be reduced.

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