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The Role Of Community Empowerment In Improving The Welfare Of Farming Households In Nagari Kampung Pinang, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province

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Abstract

Agriculture plays a strategic role in the Indonesian economy, particularly in West Sumatra, where the majority of the population relies on rice cultivation for their livelihood. This study aims to analyze the role of farmer group empowerment in improving the welfare of farming households in Nagari Kampung Pinang, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency. The study employed a mixed methods approach. Data collection methods included document study, observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions (FGDs). The research location was in Kampung Pinang Village, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency. Qualitatively, the research used the Milles and Huberman (1992) model, which begins with data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Quantitatively, the research used MACTOR software analysis to evaluate the relationships and influences between factors. The theory used in this research is the Actor theory put forward by Macaulay and Cook (1996). The research results show that farmer groups play a strategic role as a liaison for access to production facilities, a forum for knowledge and technology transfer, a social actor that strengthens solidarity, a market mediator, a production supervisor, and a facilitator of cross-sector partnerships. MACTOR analysis revealed

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that the most intense interaction occurs between farmer groups and field agricultural extension workers, while private sector involvement is still limited. Structured, participatory, and collaborative empowerment programs have increased member capacity and agricultural productivity, which has had a positive impact on the welfare of farming households. These findings emphasize the importance of strengthening coordination between actors, developing partnerships with the private sector, and increasing the institutional capacity of farmer groups to ensure the sustainability of local agricultural development.

Keywords: Community empowerment, farmer groups, farmer welfare, Nagari Kampung Pinang

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's economic growth has historically been highly dependent on the primary sector, particularly agriculture (Setiawati & Rozinah, 2020). As an agricultural country, the agricultural sector plays a significant role in providing food, industrial raw materials, creating jobs, and alleviating rural poverty (Irwan, Zusmelia, Virginia, et al., 2022). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2024), the area of productive agricultural land in Indonesia is a key indicator supporting the sustainability of national food production (Giagnocavo et al., 2022). Therefore, strengthening the agricultural sector is key to maintaining food security and national economic stability (Irwan et al., 2023).

West Sumatra is one of the provinces that makes the agricultural sector the backbone of the regional economy (Zamzami & Iwabuchi, 2024). Supported by fertile geographical conditions and hereditary agricultural traditions, the majority of the population in this region depends on food crop cultivation, especially rice. Rice commodities have a strategic position, because rice as the main product is a staple food for the community (Nagel et al., 2024). Thus, increasing rice productivity directly impacts farmer welfare and regional food security (Sofyan et al., 2024). However, in recent years, the agricultural sector in West Sumatra has faced serious challenges such as land conversion, the impact of climate change on the planting cycle, limited access to production facilities, and fluctuating grain prices at the farm level. These conditions not only hamper productivity but also have the potential to diminish the interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. If this situation is not addressed systematically, it could threaten regional food security and increase dependence on food imports (Oktarini et al., 2023).

Agam Regency is one of the areas with a large contribution to agricultural production in

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West Sumatra, with a land area reaching 23,635 hectares spread across 16 sub-districts. Lubuk Basung District has the largest agricultural land area, covering 3,252 hectares, and holds significant potential for supporting regional food security. One of the villages that plays a crucial role in this area is Kampung Pinang Village, which covers approximately 264 hectares of agricultural land and is home to a community whose primary livelihood is farming (Nagel et al., 2024). This village has 10 active farmer groups with a total of 291 members, which were established between the late 1980s and the early 2000s (Budi Priatna et al., 2021). These farmer groups run various empowerment programs such as outreach, training, procurement of production facilities, and other routine activities (Irwan & Hasnawi, 2021). Based on program achievement data for 2020–2024, the success rate of farmer groups in Nagari Kampung Pinang averaged more than 70%, with the Batang Piarau farmer group recording the highest success rate of 90% in 2024 (Irwan, Zusmelia, & Siska, 2022). However, various obstacles still hamper the optimization of the role of farmer groups, such as limited access to capital, the use of traditional technology, weaknesses in organizational management, and limited training coverage for group members (Setiyowati et al., 2022).

On the other hand, the issue of community welfare is also a significant issue. The poverty rate in Nagari Kampung Pinang is recorded at 6.8 %, the highest in Lubuk Basung District. The average income ranges from Rp 1,500,000 to Rp 2,000,000 per month, still below the 2024 Agam Regency Minimum Wage of Rp 2,994,193. This condition shows that quite active agricultural activities have not yet had a fully positive impact on improving the welfare of farming households (Adachi, 2018).

This situation emphasizes the importance of a more targeted and sustainable strategy for empowering farming communities (Hutami et al., 2023). The empowerment referred to is not only in the form of increasing technical capacity through training, but also includes strengthening farmer group institutions, access to capital and technology, and developing market networks for production results (Eidt et al., 2020). The right empowerment approach is expected to encourage farmer independence and innovation, while simultaneously increasing their income and welfare in a sustainable manner.

With this background, this study focuses on analyzing the role of farmer group empowerment in improving the welfare of farmer households in Nagari Kampung Pinang, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency (Nababan & Regina, 2021). This study is expected to provide academic and practical contributions in strengthening the community empowerment model based on farmer groups that is sustainable and adaptive to the challenges of modern agriculture.

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METHOD

The research used a mixed methods approach. Data collection methods included document studies, observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaire distribution, and focus group discussions (FGDs) (IGN. Supartha Djelantik et al., 2022). The location of this research is in Nagari Kampung Pinang, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency. Qualitatively, the research used the Milles and Huberman (Laman et al., 2023) model, which begins with data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Methamontri et al., 2022). Quantitatively, it used MACTOR software analysis to evaluate the relationships and influences between actors (Addharu et al., 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Farmer Group Program to Improve the Welfare of Farmer Households

In an effort to improve the welfare of farming households in Nagari Kampung Pinang, various programs have been systematically designed and implemented by farmer groups. These programs not only focus on agricultural production but also include human resource capacity building, institutional strengthening, and the development of collaborative networks with the government and the private sector (Karwadi & Deni indrawan, 2023). There are four main programs implemented by farmer groups: extension, training, fertilizer procurement, and regular meetings (Hutami et al., 2023). Each program has different but interconnected targets, objectives, and implementation mechanisms to improve agricultural productivity and member welfare (Anwarudin & Dayat, 2019).

Regular extension activities conducted by Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) play a crucial role in increasing members' knowledge of rice cultivation techniques, pest control, and sustainable agricultural management (Cameron et al., 2020). Meanwhile, training conducted by the Agam Regency Agriculture Office aims to improve technical skills, particularly in the use of modern agricultural equipment and the application of appropriate technology in the field (Achmad et al., 2022).

In addition, the fertilizer procurement program helps ensure the availability of production facilities on time and according to needs, so that land productivity can be maintained (Nayenggita et al., 2019). Meanwhile, regular meetings held every month function as a forum for communication, evaluation of harvest results, and solving agricultural problems. The mutual cooperation (gotong royong) activities that are part of this meeting also strengthen social solidarity among group members (Bernstein & Szuster, 2019).

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Overall, the implementation of the farmer group program in Nagari Kampung Pinang is structured, sustainable, and participatory, with the main focus on increasing farmer capacity and strengthening group institutions. This combination of increased knowledge, skills, and institutional support has created an important foundation for improving the welfare of farming households.

The Role of Farmer Groups in Improving the Welfare of Farmer Households

The results of the study show that farmer groups in Nagari Kampung Pinang have a strategic role in improving the welfare of farming households. There are several main actors involved in the agricultural production system, namely farmer groups, agricultural extension workers, village government, the Agam Regency Agriculture Service, and the private sector (rice milling entrepreneurs) (Islahuddin et al., 2021).

The role of farmer groups can be described in the following dimensions:

1. As a link in accessing production input

Farmer groups act as mediators between farmers and providers of production facilities such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. Through groups, farmers gain easier access to government subsidies and information about new technologies. In addition, the group also provides participation space for members to be involved in decision-making regarding land management and distribution of harvests (Kauko, 2020).

2. As a vehicle for transferring knowledge and technology

Farmer groups provide a platform for collaborative learning among farmers through regular discussions, training, and outreach. These groups also play a role in introducing modern agricultural innovations such as the use of mechanization tools, integrated pest control, and efficient irrigation techniques. This process increases the capacity of members while fostering self-confidence and independence in farming.

3. As a social and solidarity actor

Farmer groups not only function economically, but also socially. Solidarity between members is demonstrated through a system of mutual cooperation, helping each other during the harvest, and when facing difficulties such as crop failure. This solidarity strengthens the social and psychological resilience of farmers in facing the risks of agricultural businesses.

4. As a connecting platform for farmers in purchasing their produce

Farmer groups act as a link between farmers and the market by establishing partnerships with private parties such as rice mills (Heler Dt. Bagindo and Heler Mak Mbuk). This collaboration

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helps increase farmers' bargaining power over grain prices and expands marketing opportunities for their harvests (Silitonga & Simatupang, 2023).

5. As a monitoring and production supervisory body

Farmer groups have the responsibility to monitor the agricultural practices carried out by members, including the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Through an internal evaluation system, the group ensures that production is carried out efficiently and sustainably. This has an impact on increasing productivity and quality of harvest results.

6. As a forum for building partnerships between stakeholders

Farmer groups play an important role in bridging the relationship between farmers, the government and the private sector. Support from the village government and the Department of Agriculture in the form of training, equipment assistance, and production subsidies is one of the main driving factors in improving farmer welfare. This multi-stakeholder collaboration creates synergy in agricultural development at the local level (Mutiara & Koesmawan, 2020).

Inter-sector Collaboration in Improving Farmer Welfare

Improving farmer welfare in Nagari Kampung Pinang is inextricably linked to collaboration between actors within the agricultural system. The MACTOR analysis reveals three main groups of actors: farmer groups, the government, and the private sector. All three have interrelated levels of interest and influence in directing agricultural development strategies (Artha et al., 2022). Mactor results are shown in the following image:

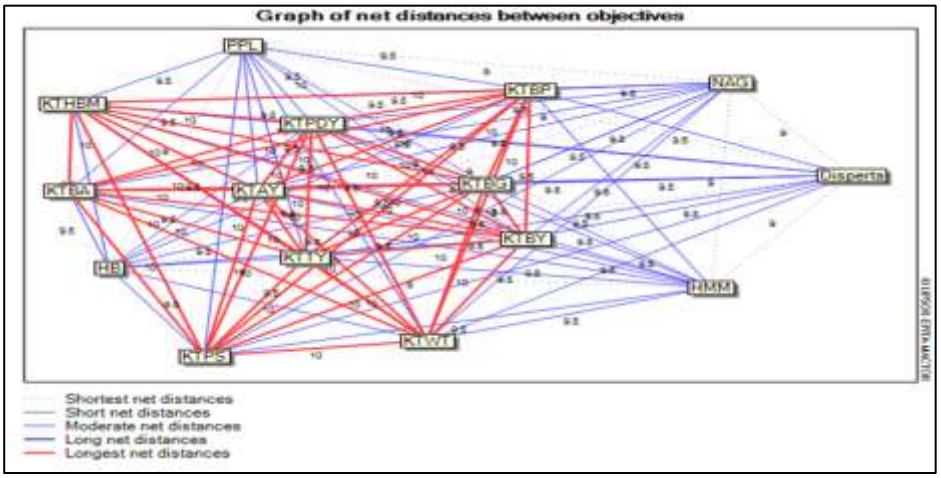


Figure 1. Distance of Interaction Between Actors to Improve the Welfare of Farmer Households

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Based on the visualization results of the relationship between factors in Figure 1, it can be seen that the closest interaction distance is between farmer groups and field agricultural extension workers (PPL). This shows a high intensity of communication and coordination at the operational level. Meanwhile, the relationship between farmer groups and the Department of Agriculture and the Village Government is classified as moderate, while that with the private sector is still limited (Allen & Fraser, 2022). This finding confirms that the farmer empowerment system in Nagari Kampung Pinang still depends on direct interaction with extension workers and local government, while cross-sector collaboration with the private sector still needs to be strengthened (Morcom, 2018).

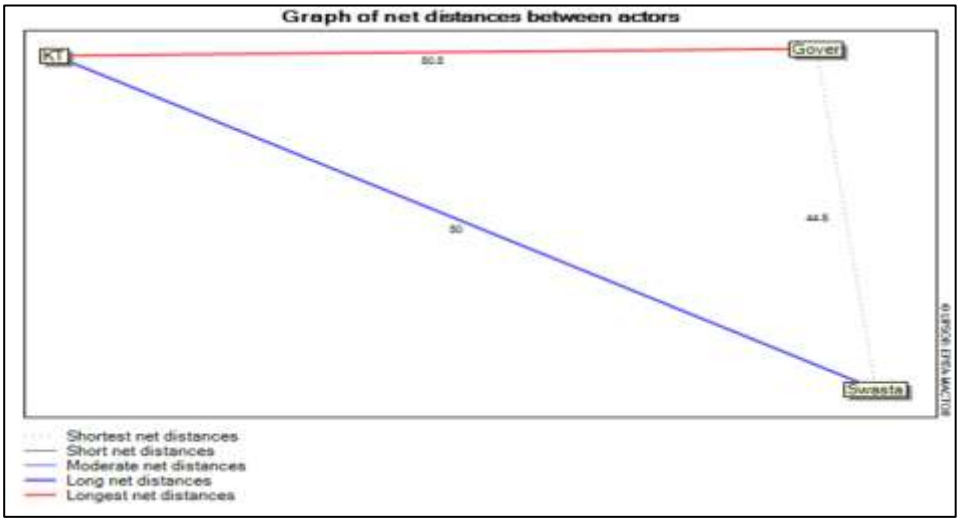


Figure 2. Convergence between Actors in Improving Farmer Group Households in Nagari Kampung Pinang

The results of the convergence between the actors in Figure 2 show that the strongest synergy occurs between farmer groups and the government, which is reflected in various training programs, facility assistance, and institutional development (Saleh et al., 2021). On the other hand, interaction between the government and the private sector is still weak, even though there is great potential for development in the marketing and processing aspects of agricultural product (Turner, 2022).

Thus, improving the welfare of farming households in Nagari Kampung Pinang is highly dependent on the strength of collaboration and coordination between actors. The government needs to strengthen its facilitation role and policies that support farmers. Farmer groups must

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continue to increase their capacity and internal solidarity (Sobariah, 2021). Meanwhile, the private sector is expected to play a more active role in creating added economic value through innovation and business partnerships

CONCLUSION

From these results and discussions, it can be concluded that the program and role of farmer groups in Nagari Kampung Pinang have made a real contribution to improving the welfare of farmer households through a participatory, educational, and collaborative approach. However, the effectiveness of the program still needs to be strengthened through increasing institutional capacity, developing partnerships with the private sector, and strengthening coordination between actors in an integrated and sustainable empowerment system

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