

No. Issue: 2 / implementation | pp. 40-44

Community Empowerment of women's farmer groups: Utilizing the yard around the house

Ratna D. Mulyaningtiyas^{1,*} and Moch Agus Junaidi²

¹ Pascasarjana, Universitas Islam Kadiri, Indonesia ratna_dm@yahoo.com

² Agriculture Faculty, Universitas Brawijaya Malang, Indonesia, moch.agus_j@yahoo.com

* Correspondence: ratna_dm@yahoo.com

Received: 19 July 2020; Accepted: 2 August 2020; Published: 5 July 2020

Abstract: The purpose of the research is developing empowerment of women's farmers group in the use of yards around their house at Kediri regency. The research method used descriptive qualitative. The approach used survey. Determination of the location of the research on purpose (purposive) in the Village Nambakan Kec. Ringinrejo Kediri Regency. The method of determining the sample using the Census, amounting to 28 people. Data collection techniques with: documentation, interviews, and observations. Data Analysis Method is a qualitative descriptive analysis. Empowerment of women's farmer groups in top down land use around the house with the Stimulation and Initiation of the formation of the Agricultural Extension and Legitimation (justified) by village officials and community leaders in this case the Mobilizing Team is the Joint Farmers Group (Gapoktan). As well as Decision (decision making) from the community, especially women who accept the innovation of forming women's farmer groups and implementing these innovations (Action).

Keywords: Empowerment, Women's farmer groups, Yard lands

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an agrarian country that is rich in natural potential, with a variety of plants that grow and develop, especially those planted in the yard. The yard is the land around the housing complex, mostly with a fence, and is usually planted densely with a variety of annual and annual plants for your own daily needs and for cultivation. Most yards are close together, and together form a village, hamlet, or village.

The role of women farmers is very important for achieving the target of fulfilling household income. Although most Indonesian farmers have a low level of knowledge indicated by their level of education, farmers have sufficient skills in farming in agriculture, especially female farmers. At present, the number of farmer households in Indonesia is approximately 21.74 million. The fact is that around 40 percent of farmer women come from poor households and around 20 percent are family heads (Suwasono & Mulyaningtiyas, 2020).

Institutions are social groups that run society. Institutions have certain goals, and the people involved in them have certain behavioral patterns and agreed values and norms that are specific. From a psychological point of view, the group as a movement of psychological factors as something determinant with the following characteristics: group perception and cognition, motivation and satisfaction of needs, group goals, group organization, interdependence of each group member, and interactions (Gosling, 2019). The process of

forming women's farmer groups Sumber Rejeki is based on the desire of women in rural areas to progress and develop in achieving common goals, namely for rural development and family welfare. Besides that, female farmers have high motivation to form a group.

The formation process involves several parties in order to create an effective group. In the implementation of activities directed to the growth and empowerment of group performance. Group empowerment is an effort to facilitate groups to use their own potential and creativity in achieving the welfare goals of their members. According to Bales (1950) in Suwasono & Mulyaningtyas (2020) who viewed the group from the perspective of group perception and cognition: "We may define a social group as a unit consisting of plural numbers of separate organisms (agents) and / or are acting in a unitary manner towards their an environment ". (group as the number of individuals who interact with each other face to face or a series of meetings, where each member receives each other's impressions or perceptions at a certain time and raises questions later, which makes each member react as an individual reaction).

Utilization of the yard is a yard that is managed through an integrated approach to various types of plants (Abidin, 2019). Utilization is managed on an ongoing basis by planting a wide variety of vegetables, fruit plants and plantation crops requires the role of farmers, especially women (Puryati et al., 2019). The role of women farmers is very important for achieving the target of fulfilling household income (Viswanath, 2019); (Soeprajitno et al., 2019). But this needs to be done an approach that is currently often used in improving the quality of life and elevating the dignity of women farmers by empowering communities through the formation of women's farmer groups and implementing technology to support it (Herry Setyawan et al., 2019). Based on the description, the formulation of the problem is how the process empowerment of women's farmer groups in the use of yards around their homes in Kediri Regency.

2. Research Methods

The research method used descriptive qualitative. The approach used survey. Determination of the location of the research on purpose (purposive) in the Village Nambakan Kec. Ringinrejo Kediri Regency. The method of determining the sample using the Census, amounting to 28 people. Data collection techniques with: documentation, interviews, and observations (Sugiyono, 2008). Data Analysis Method is a descriptive analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

Institution has a very important role in development. Institution is in the form of new traditions and new institutions that are suitable with the demands of industrialization or organizations that are able to produce a variety of products that can utilize and develop comparative or competitive advantages (Budisusilo, 2017).

Women's farmer group is a unit consisting of two or more individuals especially women who have conducted quite intensive and regular checks, so that among these individuals there is a division of tasks, structures, and certain norms that are specific to the group. Women farmers are farmer groups not forgetting the existence of women as one of the driving forces in their farmer groups. The farmer woman in Nambakan Village is also a farmer assisted by the Village Apparatus Mobilization Team and PPL, the majority of whom are women, the majority of which are farmers in Nambakan Village. As for the members of the women's farmer groups included in the group are Nambakan villagers, especially women, there are no criteria / requirements for entry into the group members.

All women in Nambakan Village who are interested have the right to become members of women's farmer groups. This women's farmer group was named "Sumber Rejeki" which was officially inaugurated on August 8, 2008, "Sumber Rejeki" came from the words "Sumber" which is the center and "Fortune" which is fortune. Because the majority of the population in this Nambakan village are mainly farmers. They hope that with the name Sumber Rejeki, their farmer groups can add income to supplement their income.

This group was formed a year ago led by a woman who is the wife of the Gapoktan chairman, Mrs. Badriyah and consists of 28 women. The election of group leaders is not based on status, but the election is chosen directly by members who attend farmer group meetings. The formation of this women's farmer group started because there was a district women's farmer group competition, namely PPWKS (Increasing the Role of Women in Prosperous Healthy Families) and it was required for each village to send one women's farmer group to participate in the competition. Previously in Nambakan Village there were no women's farmer groups, so the women of Nambakan Village had the initiative to form a women's farmer group whose purpose was to increase household income by utilizing the plot of land around the house. The wishes of the women in Nambakan Village were welcomed by the village apparatus and with the encouragement of PPL, this women's farmer group was formed. Besides that, Nambakan Village mothers have high motivation to form farmer groups. Before the formation of a women's farmer group, the majority of mothers lived as farmers. Now, in addition to being farmers, mothers also have to follow the programs specified in the group. One program is the use of the yard around the house. Because by utilizing the yard they will get many benefits and benefits. The yard has a function as a producer of fruit and vegetable crops. So that the results in addition to their own consumption can also be sold. The village head of Nambakan responded well to the existence of a women's farmer group, he was very supportive of the formation of this group and he said that the establishment of the Sumber Rejeki farmer group was welcomed by all village officials.

The women's farmer group formed in Nambakan Village is the only women's farmer group in Nambakan, which underlies the formation of this group because the women in Nambakan have high motivation and good potential in the use of the yard. Because the size of the plots of land in Nambakan, especially in rural areas, is relatively large compared to most housing in urban areas, however the size of these plots of land is generally of no use or nothing productive, most residents leave their land empty and unused. With the women's farmer groups, they will know how to use the land around the house by growing various kinds of plants such as vegetables and fruits. The role of the yard as economic support is more prominent than as a source of family nutrition.

(Hermawan & Andrianyta (2016) each institution has a specific purpose, and the people involved in it have certain behavior patterns and agreed values and norms that are specific. Meanwhile, according to Rogers and Shoemaker (1981), institutions are very important to be developed, while the stages in the process of receiving ideas about group development are stimulation, initiation, legitimation, decision, and action.

The problem that often arises is the ignorance of how to use large tracts of land. Many large areas of land that are empty and are not utilized become a problem, because most of the women in Nambakan Village do not yet have the knowledge to use planting methods with modern techniques. The need to create an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential for community development (enabling). Here the starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society, has potential that can be developed. Empowerment is an effort to build power to encourage (motivate), motivate, and raise awareness (awareness) of its potential. Empowerment efforts undertaken are the institutional development of women farmer groups, namely by monitoring and striving to maintain and improve the performance of women's farmer groups. Same like the opinion

of Rusmialdi, et.al. 1994 that the benefits of the yard according to several experts in (Rusmialdi, 1994), are as follows:

1. Economic benefits, which can contribute to income.
2. Social Benefits, namely as a symbol or status.
3. Benefits of Subsystem Production, meaning that the minimum yield of the yard can provide to meet family needs, especially for daily consumption.
4. Aesthetic Benefits, if arranged properly, the yard can provide beauty, especially if planted with ornamental plants.
5. Benefits of Life Pharmacy, that is, the yard can be planted with medicines that can be used for family medicine. In the institutional development of the women's farmer group "Sumber Rejeki", Nambakan Village also requires a process. The process / stages can be seen in the following chart:

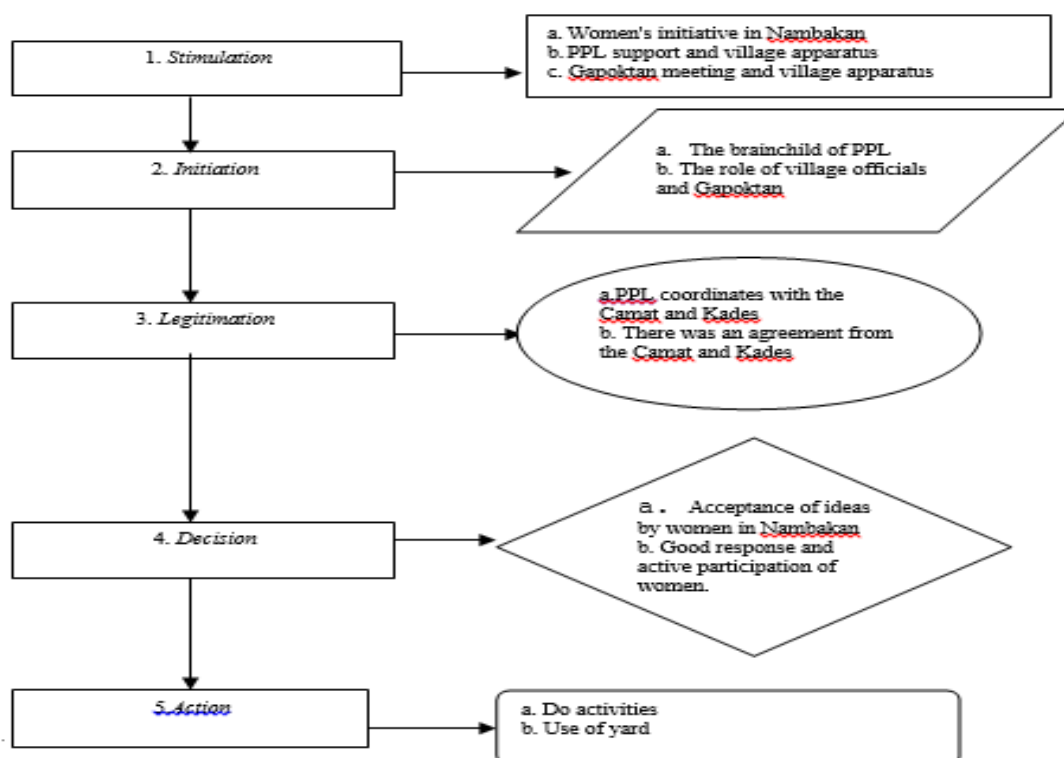


Figure 1. Chart of institutional development of women farmer groups

4. Conclusion

Institutional development of women farmer groups in the use of yard around the house in Kediri Regency top down with the Stimulation and Initiation of the formation of Agricultural Extension and Legitimation (justified) by the village apparatus and community leaders in this case the Mobilizing Team is the Joint Farmers Group (Gapoktan). As well as Decision (decision making) from the community, especially women who accept the innovation of forming women's farmer groups and implementing these innovations (Action).

5. Acknowledgement

Thank you for committee to support the agenda international conference.

6. References

- Abidin, Z. (2019). Ekologi Dan Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Perspektif Alquran. *MIYAH: Jurnal Studi Islam*, 13(01), 178–193.
- Budisusilo, A. (2017). ‘De Ja Vu’pertanian Kita: Refleksi & Introspeksi. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Fakultas Pertanian UNS*, 1(1).
- Gosling, R. (2019). *The use of small groups in training*. Routledge.
- Hermawan, H., & Andrianyta, H. (2016). Lembaga keuangan mikro agribisnis: terobosan penguatan kelembagaan dan pembiayaan pertanian di perdesaan. *Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian*, 10(2), 143–158.
- Herry Setyawan, W., Budiman, A., Septa Wihara, D., Setyarini, T., Nurdyansyah, Rahim, R., & Barid Nizarudin Wajdi, M. (2019). The effect of an android-based application on T-Mobile learning model to improve students’ listening competence. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1175(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1175/1/012217>
- Puryati, D., Kuntadi, S., & Basuki, T. I. (2019). *Manajemen Usaha Budidaya Tanaman Hortikultura Dalam Polybag (Tanaman Hortikultura Modern)*.
- Soeprajitno, E. D., Setyawan, W. H., & Wihara, D. S. (2019). Dampak Pelatihan “Service Excellence” Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (Bpr) Kota Kediri. *Jurnal MEBIS (Manajemen Dan Bisnis)*, 4(2), 94–102.
- Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode penelitian pendidikan:(pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D)*. Alfabeta.
- Suwasono, E., & Mulyaningtyas, R. D. (2020). Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi Petani Pembudidaya Ikan Air Tawar Di Sleman Yogyakarta. *HABITAT*, 30(3), 105–110.
- Viswanath, V. (2019). *NGOs and women’s development in rural south India: A comparative analysis*. Routledge.