Perception of field agricultural extension on the implementation of the law on protection and empowerment of farmers (Republic of Indonesia law number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan regency

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the perception of instructors in the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2013, analyze the relationship between the factors forming perceptions with the perception of instructors in the implementation of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2013, and to determine differences in perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PNS) and the Agriculture Day Off Field Worker (THL) on the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2013. The method in this study uses quantitative descriptive methods with survey techniques. The research location in Grobogan Regency took 19 Agricultural Extension Offices and a sample of 60 respondents. Analysis of the data used is the Spearman Rank and U-Mann Whitney with the SPSS 17.0 application program. The instructor's perception of the implementation of planning, implementation of funding and funding as well as supervision contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 is good. There is a significant relationship between access to information and local government policies. While the age factor, formal education factor and experience factor are not significantly related to the perception of the field agriculture instructor (PPL) regarding the implementation of RI Law No. 19 of 2013 due to age, formal education factors and various factors. There is no significant difference between PPL PNS and PPL THL perceptions.

1. Introduction

The agriculture sector is an important sector for the Indonesian people because Indonesia is an agrarian country and most of its population earns a living in agriculture, so agriculture has an important role in economic development in Indonesia [1]. But, in fact the agricultural sector is not a priority scale so that productivity lags far behind other sectors. Most farmers still face many problems. These problems include difficulties in obtaining infrastructure and means of production, business certainty, price risk, crop failure, high-cost economic practices, and climate change. This could be due to the lack of protection in terms of welfare and management of agriculture [2].

Because of this, the government should provide welfare to farmers. Efforts made by the central government related to this matter are making policies to make laws namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers. The law is a form of policy that can be given to protect the interests of farmers in order to realize the welfare of farmers. As stated in Article 37 of Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers which reads:
"The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to protect the Farmers' Enterprises conducted by Farmers".

From the explanation of Article 37 of Law Number 19 Year 2013 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, it is stated that the central government or the State as the ruler of the agricultural production branch is responsible for agricultural risks by providing financing and capital facilities as an effort to compensate farmers.

Of course, in conducting farming, farmers need support, encouragement, assistance and even protection and empowerment of related institutions or government, such as a counselor. Essentially an extension agent is an "agent of change", ie someone on behalf of the government or extension agency is obliged to influence the decision making process carried out by beneficiaries to adopt innovation [3].

The implementation of Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers has not been maximized and has not been effective, particularly in Grobogan District. The above, becomes the basis for researchers to examine the target of instructors to find out how far the instructors' perception of the implementation of RI Law No. 19 of 2013 has been implemented. According to [4] perception is a learning experience about the object of an event or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpreting messages. A person's perception of a new regulation or program determines the success of a new program or regulation. Perception is evaluative in relation to good or bad judgment [5].

Apart from that, Grobogan Regency is the largest food crop production center area in Central Java in 2017 which reached 1,800,344 quintals. The largest food crop production by Grobogan Regency is corn, soybean and rice in Badan Pusat Statistik 2018. Judging from this fact, of course the role of the Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) can be said both in terms of providing empowerment and also protection of farmers. Without these two things, it is not possible to produce high production.

Based on this phenomenon, it is important to know PPL's perception of the implementation of RI Law No. 19 of 2013 in Grobogan Regency. The objectives of this study are as follows: 1) Analyzing the perception of extension agents towards the implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013 in Grobogan Regency, 2) Analyzing the relationship between the factors forming perceptions with the perception of instructors towards the implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013 in Grobogan Regency, 3) Knowing whether or not there is a difference in perception between Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Civil Servants (PNS) and Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Freelance Daily (THL) towards the implementation of the Farmer Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency.

2. Methods
The basic method used in this research is quantitative with survey techniques. The determination of the location of the research was carried out intentionally in Grobogan Regency, considering that Grobogan Regency was the largest food crop production center area in Central Java in 2017 and Grobogan Regency was included in Central Java, which implemented Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning "protection and empowerment of farmers". The target population in this study is the Agricultural Extension Field (PPL) PNS and THL. Sampling in this study used the Proportional Random Sampling method, with the number of samples used was 60 people (32 Extension Fields of Civil Servants (PPL) PNS and THL Agricultural Extension (PPL). The type of data used is quantitative and qualitative data and data sources used are primary and secondary data sources taken by interview, observation, recording, and questionnaire. This study uses a validity and reliability test to test the validity of the questionnaire. Validity test using Pearson correlation was performed on 20 respondents with r tables. The data in this study are presented with Likert scale, to test the relationship used Spearman rank analysis and t test to test the significance level, to test the difference in attitude used by U Mann Whitney with SPSS version 17.0.

3. Results and discussion
Grobogan Regency has an area of 1,975.86 Km². Grobogan Regency administratively consists of 19 districts consisting of Brati, Gabus, Geyer, Godong, Grobogan, Governorate, Karangrayung,
Kedungjati, Klambu, Kradenan, Ngaringan, Penawangan, Pulokulon, Purwodadi, Tanggungharjo, Tawangharjo, Tegowanu, Toroh, and Wirosari. Institutional counseling at the district level is available through Agricultural Counseling Centers (BPP) which are spread in each district so that the number of BPP is 19 BPP. Grobogan Regency of the 19 districts there are 280 villages / village office (7 village office and 273 villages). Based on Law No. 19 of 2013 article 46 on the protection and empowerment of farmers which states that at least one extension in one village, so that with the number of villages reaching 280 the number of extension workers should be 280, but the number of extension workers in Grobogan Regency is not sufficient to realize the policy. The villages or sub-districts of the 19 sub-districts consist of 1,451 hamlets, 1,756 RTs and 9,096 RTs. Some Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) have more than 1 village working area, so 1 PPL has a built area covering several hamlets.

The characteristics of respondents based on factors forming perceptions of the implementation of the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers [6] in Grobogan Regency namely age is known that respondents in the study were dominated by extension workers who had ages between 35-44 years with the number of respondents 24 people (40%). This means that the majority of extension workers in Grobogan Regency are of the age who have a satisfied or good perception of a job [4] which in this case is a perception in the implementation of RI Law No. 19 of 2013. Formal education is known that the level of formal education formal education of respondents is categorized as high, amounting to 78.33% with 47 instructors. The majority of extension workers in the regency of grobogan take formal education reaching Bachelor (S1). Experience is known that the respondent's experience working as a field agriculture instructor. Experience is measured from the length of work as Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL), the majority of respondents are in the very low category that is 38.33% with 23 extension workers.

Access to information is known that the level of media access of respondents' information to information regarding the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers [6] is classified as a rare category of 50% with 30 respondents with access to 1-3 times in the past year and local government policy it is known that 65% with 39 respondents stated agreeing to the farmer protection policy and farmer empowerment policy related to [6].

3.1. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law No. 19 of 2013)

Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law No. 19 of 2013 the assessment is based on how the instructor assesses the implementation of Law RI No. 19 of 2013 which includes objectives, benefits, planning, financing and funding as well as supervision.

3.1.1. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of the objectives contained in (RI Law No. 19 of 2013). A total of 27 respondents (45%) perceive both the implementation of the objectives contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013, while as many as 2 respondents (3.33%) stated that they were not good, as many as 8 respondents (13.33) expressed doubt, as many as 23 respondents (38.3%) stated that they were very good. While the category is not very good at 00.00% because there were no respondents who rated it. This shows that the majority of field agriculture instructors, either civil servants or those who are still THL-TBPP, assess either the implementation of the objectives contained in Law RI No. 19 of 2013 now. This is because all agricultural extension agents understand and understand the implementation of the objectives contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013.

3.1.2. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of the benefits contained in (RI Law No. 19 of 2013). A total of 29 respondents (48.33%) perceive both the implementation of benefits contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013, while as many as 4 respondents (6.67%) expressed doubt, as many as 27 respondents (45%) stated very well. While the category is not very good and not good at 00.00% because there are no respondents who judge by that category. This shows that the majority of field agriculture instructors who are civil servants or those who are still THL-TBPP assess well the implementation of the benefits contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 now. This is because
all agricultural extension agents understand and understand the implementation of the benefits contained in or contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013.

3.1.3. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of the planning contained in (RI Law No. 19 of 2013). A total of 36 respondents (60%) perceive both the implementation of the plan contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013, while 1 respondent (1.67%) stated that it was not good, 9 respondents (15%) expressed doubt, and 36 respondents (60%) who stated very well. While the category is not very good at 00.00% because there were no respondents who rated it. This shows that the majority of field agriculture instructors, either civil servants or those who are still THL-TBPP, assess the implementation of the plan contained in Law RI No. 19 of 2013 now. This is because all field agricultural extension agents already understand and understand the planning that exists in or is contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013.

3.1.4. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of funding and funding contained in (RI Law No. 19 of 2013. As many as 38 respondents (63.33%) perceive both funding and funding contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013, while as many as 2 respondents (3.33%) stated that they were not good, as many as 6 respondents (10%) expressed doubt, and 14 respondents (23.33%) who stated very well. While the category is not very good at 00.00% because there were no respondents who rated it. This shows that the majority of field agriculture instructors, either civil servants or those who are still THL-TBPP, assess both the implementation of financing and funding contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 now. This is because all agricultural extension agents already understand and understand the implementation of funding and funding available in or contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013.

3.1.5. Perception of Field Agricultural Instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of supervision contained in (RI Law No. 19 of 2013). A total of 32 respondents (53.33%) perceive both the supervision contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013, while as many as 2 respondents (33.33%) stated that it was not good, as many as 3 respondents (5%) stated that it was not good, as many as 4 respondents (6.67%) expressed doubt and as many as 19 respondents (31.67%) who stated very well. This shows that the majority of field agriculture instructors, whether they are civil servants or those who are still THL-TBPP, both assess the supervision contained in Law RI No. 19 of 2013 now.

3.2. The Relationship between Factors Forming Perception and Perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) on the Implementation of the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency

The relationship between the factors forming perceptions with the perception of the Field Agricultural Instructor (PPL) on the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency can be known by using the Spearman rank correlation test, the calculations using IBM SPSS version 17. To test the significance level of the value obtained using the value of t arithmetic and t table with a confidence level of 95% (α: 0.05). The results of the analysis of the relationship between the factors forming perceptions with PPL perceptions can be seen in the following table 1.

Table 1. Analysis Results of the Relationship between the factors forming perceptions and perceptions of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013.

| X | PPL's perception of the implementation of objectives contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 (Y1) | PPL's perception of the implementation of benefits is contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 (Y2) | PPL's perception of the implementation of planning is contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 (Y3) | PPL's perception of the implementation of financing and funding is contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 (Y4) | PPL's perception of the implementation of supervision is contained in RI Law No. 19 of 2013 (Y5) | Total Perception (Ytot) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r | t hit | r | t hit | r | t hit | r | t hit | r | t hit | r | t hit |
3.2.1. The relationship between age and Perception of Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) to the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. The coefficient value of $r_s =$ 0.033 at $\alpha =$ 0.05 with $t$ count (-0.251) < $t$ table (2.000) then $H_0$ is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between age and Perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency at a 95% confidence level. The difference in age or increase in age of respondent extension is not related to the perception of extension agents in the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013). The insignificant relationship between age and perception is not in accordance with Rachmat's (2001) theory that age can lead to the perception of being satisfied with a job. Age will affect physical abilities and responses to new things in carrying out activities, which are getting older, considerations and decision making relatively long compared to the younger ones. That is because the increasing age, interest and approval of someone to do a new activity is low.

3.2.2. The relationship between formal education and Perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. The coefficient value of $r_s =$ 0.014 at $\alpha =$ 0.05 with $t$ count of (0.107) < $t$ table (2.000) then $H_0$ is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between formal education and the perception of the Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) on the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency at a 95% confidence level. Formal education has no real relationship with the perception of extension agents in the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan District. This is not in accordance with the statement of Rachmat [4] that perception is influenced by the existence of a frame of reference that is personal factors that exist in the individual in the form of education, knowledge, and so on. So the different levels of education will produce different levels of perception of an object being observed.

3.2.3. The relationship between experience with the perception of Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. The coefficient value of $r_s =$ 0.102 at $\alpha =$ 0.05 with $t$ count of (0.781) < $t$ table (2.000) then $H_0$ is accepted. This means that there is no significant
relationship between experience with the Perception of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) on the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency at a 95% confidence level. The insignificant relationship between experience with the Field of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) was responded to very low. This is not in accordance with the statement [7] states that the factor that can affect perception is experience. Personal experiences that we have experienced and are experiencing will help shape and influence our appreciation of social stimulus.

3.2.4. The relationship between access to information with the perception of Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) to the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. The coefficient value of \( r_s \) is 0.279 at \( \alpha = 0.05 \) with t count of (2.213) > t table (2.000) then \( H_0 \) is rejected. This means that there is a significant relationship between access to information with the perception of Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) to the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency at a 95% confidence level. The significant relationship between access to information and the perception of the Field Agricultural Extension Officer (PPL) to the Implementation of the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) is responded to well. This is consistent with the statement of Van den Ban and Hawkins [8] reveals that access to information through mass media can influence human thoughts and actions.

3.2.5. The Relationship between Regional Government Policy and Perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. The coefficient value of \( r_s \) is 0.519 at \( \alpha = 0.05 \) with t arithmetic of (4.624) > t table (2,000) then \( H_0 \) is rejected. This means that there is a significant relationship between local government policy and the perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency at a 95% confidence level. The significant relationship between local government policy and the perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to the Implementation of the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) was responded to well. This is in accordance with the statement that [9] revealing that local government policy is an external factor that can influence people's perceptions with significant influence. Local government policies that can be implemented to influence perceptions are through its policies and community-based government programs.

3.3. Perception between Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Civil Servants (PNS) and Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Freelance Daily (THL) towards the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013 in Grobogan Regency

U mann-Whitney difference test results. The data in the table shows the Mann-Whitney value of 436,500 and the Asymp value. Sig. amounted to 0.865 and the value of Z count of -0.171. Then Z count > Z table is -0.171 < 1.96 so \( H_0 \) is accepted. This means that there is no significant difference between the perception of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Civil Servants (PNS) and Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) of Daily Freelance (THL) related to perceptions of the implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 2013) in Grobogan Regency.

4. Conclusions

Based on the information obtained in the field and the discussion that examines the perception of field agricultural extension workers (PPL) on the implementation of Law Number 19 of 2013 concerning the protection and empowerment of farmers in Grobogan District, the following conclusions can be drawn, Perception of Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) towards the Implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency is good. Information access factors, and local government policy factors. significantly related to the perception of field agriculture instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013 while the
age factor, formal education factors and experience factors were not significantly related to the perception of field agriculture instructors (PPL) on the Implementation of RI Law Number 19 of 2013. There was no significant difference between the perception of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Civil Servants (PNS) and Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Daily Freelance (THL) in Grobogan Regency.

Based on the results of research on the perception of field agriculture instructors (PPL) on the implementation of Law No. 19 of 2013 concerning the protection and empowerment of farmers in Grobogan District, suggestions can be made as follows, Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) is expected to continue to support and implement or implement Law on Farmer Protection and Empowerment (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) in Grobogan Regency and is actively involved in applying it to farmers as their target. The involvement of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) has been a driving force for the success and progress of agriculture in Grobogan Regency. Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) Freelance Daily (THL) is expected to be active also participate in socialization, discussion and training conducted by the Department of Agriculture and related agencies in order to be able to add information and insights about the Law on Farmer Protection and Empowerment (RI Law Number 19 Year 2013). The Department of Agriculture, the government and related agencies are expected to continue to maintain and increase the enthusiasm of the Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) related to the implementation of the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Act (RI Law Number 19 of 2013) by organizing regular and periodic socialization, discussion and training activities. so that it can add insight and Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) to be more understanding about the implementation of the Law on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (RI Law Number 19 of 2013).

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