

## EFFECTIVENESS OF MALAKA AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION PROGRAM (RPM) FOR IMPROVING FAMILY WELFARE IN MALAKA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

This RPM program is also supported by a number of infrastructures that have increased community accessibility including in remote and remote areas. And this also contributes positively to improving the welfare of the Malaka community. It can be said that the objectives of the RPM program such as extensive and intensive use of land , increasing community participation in terms of cultivating agricultural land, increasingly maximizing the results of government intervention in the form of assistance in agricultural tools, seeds and expert team assistance. This study aims to describe and analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the Malaka Agricultural Revolution Program (RPM) in improving family welfare in Malaka District. The Malaka RPM program has a good value of effectiveness seen among others through: From the input approach, effectiveness can be seen from the availability of the budget, human resources and equipment and seeds / seedlings RPM superior commodity, while the process approach also runs very effectively because in addition to well-organized assistance to groups farmers, also got a good and neat process of distributing agricultural facilities. Furthermore, the RPM output approach has given good and satisfying results in the form of an increase in agricultural production that has changed the direction of decline in agricultural yields in previous years.

*Keywords: Effectiveness, Implementation, RPM Program, Family Welfare*

### INTRODUCTION

Malaka Regency is an area with a majority of people with agricultural livelihoods. Therefore, with an area of 9,901 hectares, agriculture is the most important sector for the people of Malaka. Most of the population depend their lives on this sector. Agriculture also plays an important role in the economy of the Malaka Regency, its contribution to the income of the Malaka community, which in turn can improve family welfare.

In addition, the fact that the majority of the people of Malaka Regency depend their lives on the agricultural sector. However, it turns out that there are still large and fertile agricultural lands that are left neglected and are not productive or not cultivated (sleeping land). Obviously the result of agricultural production is not enough to meet the needs of life. What's more to improve the productive economy of the farming community. This is reasonable if there are statistical records that in 2016 there were 15,485 poor families who

had received welfare assistance / subsidies from the government (BPS Malaka District, 2017).

This RPM program is also supported by a number of infrastructures that have increased community accessibility including in remote and remote areas. And this also contributes positively to improving the welfare of the Malaka community. It can be said that the objectives of the RPM program such as extensive and intensive use of land , increasing community participation in terms of cultivating agricultural land, increasingly maximizing the results of government intervention in the form of assistance in agricultural equipment, seeds and expert team assistance. This condition clearly enables the achievement of the objectives of the RPM Program. There is an increase in community income / learning power. In other words, an increase in community income due to active participation in implementing the RPM has an impact on increasing people's purchasing power. Thus the level (output) expected from the RPM such as the cultivation of agricultural vacant land and the availability of food crop seeds can provide measurable outcomes.

In the context of the effectiveness of the RPM program in Malaka District (Gibson 1989) states that organizational effectiveness is measured through a system theory approach as follows: (1) The input approach is the effectiveness of the RPM in the Measured Input approach through success in obtaining and providing a number of resources needed to implement the RPM. These resources include, among others, humans or apparatus, infrastructure or facilities as well as funds supporting the RPM of Malaka Regency; (2) Process approach namely effectiveness with respect to Government efforts through the Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Office of Malaka Regency in implementing RPM. This approach focuses on the smooth process and communication carried out by the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation of the Malaka District, including attitudes and actors in processing resources to produce output. And (3) the output approach that is effectiveness is

centered on a number of aspects or results achieved or in other words the target approach, measures the effectiveness of the extent to which the Office of Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantations of the District of Malaka has successfully carried out the process and communication carried out. Output is an intermediate result, or intermediate target, for example by being given Input it will produce output in the form of seeds, availability of Field Supervisors, the availability of tractors and also the availability of land that has been collected.

Referring to the above review, the prospective researchers felt called to conduct research under the title "Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Malaka Agricultural Revolution Program (RPM) for Improving Family Welfare in Malaka District".

## **RESEARCH PURPOSES**

This study aims to describe and analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the Malaka Agricultural Revolution Program (RPM) in improving family welfare in Malaka District.

## **METHOD**

The approach used in this research is the post positivism paradigm using qualitative research methods with the type of case studies. Type of this case study approach is qualitative research. Focus of research using Gibson's theory. The place to do research is in Malaka Regency for more than a month. The informants in this research are from the government and also the community. Sources of data are secondary data and primary data, data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and temporary documentation for the validity of data using triangulation techniques from Moleong.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PERDA or regional regulations governing the Malaka agricultural revolution program (RPM) are: Regional Regulation number 16 of 2016 concerning the Mid-term Regional Development Plan for the District of Malaka in 2016 - 2021. The 2016-2021 RPM program is based on the Grand Design from RPM Team Experts. is a Malaka District Government program that adopts the concept of one village one product (OVOP) to develop eight leading commodities in the District of Malaka. Of the eight commodities determined as leading commodities of the Malaka agricultural revolution (RPM), there is an increasing phenomenon every year as the data below:

Table 1. Achievement of RPM Commodity Results

No	Commodity type	Harvested area (Ha)/tail	% increase	Production (ton)	% increase	Productivity (ton / ha)	% hit	information
1	Paddy	714	15,35	9.383	51,61	1	26	27.000
2	Corn	4.329	30,75	19.173	47,80	0,3	10,3	
3	Green beans	330	15,05	6.500	54,1	0,8		
4	Shallot	260,00	-	<b>2.735.95</b>	-	<b>10,52</b>	-	

Source: Department of TPHP and DKPP of Malaka Regency, 2018 reprocessed

Table 2. Animal Husbandry Commodity Commodity

No	Commodity type	2017	2018	Increase
5	Milkfish	100.000	500.000	400.000
6	Duck	2.500	5.000	2.500
7	Goat	250	500	250

Source: Department of TPHP and DKPP of Malaka Regency, 2018 reprocessed

The data in table 1 and table 2 above show that the commodities supplied by the Malaka government through the RPM Program have the final results that have a positive impact on community income in both the agriculture and livestock sectors. This is reinforced by the statement of the community in the form of corn farmers' technical responses to the RPM program. To clarify in this study using the theory by Gibson (1989) that to understand effectiveness one must look at several criteria, namely input, process, and output.

The Input Approach in the implementation of RPM which is located in Malaka Regency already has a commodity availability which is included in the RPM to be distributed to the community and the availability of the commodity is right on target or can be said to be truly in accordance with the needs of the community of Malaka Regency, but in the implementation the government is expected to continue added the availability of RPM commodities so that the entire community could be helped by the RPM program.

Approach to the process of implementing the RPM which is located in Malaka Regency can be said to have been well accompanied by the relevant agencies, the distribution of agricultural tools and livestock has also been done well and evenly and for cooperation between farmer groups have also collaborated in supporting the Malaka Regency RPM program.

The Output Approach for the implementation of the RPM, which is located in Malaka District, is a measurement of effectiveness that focuses on the aspects of the output or results planned in advance. The RPM program is a superior program in the Malaka District that has a good success rate. This can be seen from the income of the Malaka Regency community from agriculture and animal husbandry that continues to increase. Thus this RPM program, although it has only been implemented for 2 years but has a high success rate for the life and welfare of the people of Malaka Regency.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Malaka Agricultural Revolution Program (RPM) has run well. There are 8 (eight) superior commodities that are the mainstay of RPM, namely corn, rice, green beans, shallots, kapok bananas, ducks, milkfish and goats. Because of the RPM, unused land is turned into productive agricultural land.

The Malaka Regency RPM program has a good value of effectiveness seen among others the input approach, the effectiveness of which can be seen from the availability of the budget, human resources and equipment and seeds / seeds of RPM superior commodity; While the process approach also works very effectively because in addition to well-organized assistance to farmer groups, there is also a good and neat process of distribution of agricultural facilities. Besides that, there is a very good collaboration / coordination between the community and the government; and furthermore, the RPM output approach has given good and satisfying results in the form of an increase in agricultural production that has changed the direction of decline in agricultural output in previous years. Increasing agricultural output is very meaningful for efforts to improve the welfare of the people of Malaka Regency through increasing the purchasing power of the target community of RPM.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the above conclusions, the suggestion in this study is that the Government as the main implementing agency and RPM is expected to further enhance its role in the RPM program and be more responsive in addressing the various deficiencies and weaknesses encountered while increasing the equal distribution of program targets.

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