

Plan Evaluation Strategy of the Probolinggo Regency Food Security and Agriculture Service for 2022 (Study of Red Onion Plants in Mranggonlawang Village, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency)

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Abstract

Food and agricultural security is the availability of food and a person's ability to access it. The Probolinggo Regency Food Security and Agriculture Service also supports national food security, by making the agricultural sector one of the regional potentials that continues to be developed. However, there are problems such as the government and community's food reserves not increasing in the Probolinggo Regency area, agricultural human resources (HR) which are still lacking and the agricultural infrastructure program is still not evenly distributed. So it is necessary to focus on increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. How this competitiveness can be achieved is by orienting agricultural activities towards the market (market oriented). It can be seen that the competitiveness of the agricultural sector itself can be realized through increasing productivity and added value. Where this competitiveness can be obtained through 3 components, namely: capital, superior human resources, and superior technology. Even though the majority of farmers in Probolinggo Regency still use traditional technology to medium technology

Ketahanan pangan dan pertanian adalah ketersediaan pangan dan kemampuan seseorang untuk mengaksesnya. Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Dan Pertanian Kabupaten Probolinggo juga mendukung ketahanan pangan nasional, dengan menjadikan sektor pertanian sebagai salah satu potensi wilayah yang terus dikembangkan. Namun, terdapat permasalahan seperti belum meningkatnya cadangan pangan pemerintah dan masyarakat di wilayah Kabupaten Probolinggo, SDM (Sumber Daya Manusia) pertanian yang masih kurang dan Program Infrastruktur pertanian masih belum merata. Maka perlu difokuskan kepada peningkatan daya saing bidang pertanian. Bagaimana daya saing ini bisa dicapai adalah dengan bagaimana kegiatan-kegiatan bidang pertanian diorientasikan kepada pasar (market oriented) dilihat pada daya saing bidang pertanian sendiri bisa terwujud melalui peningkatan produktivitas dan nilai tambah. Dimana daya saing ini bisa didapatkan melalui 3 komponen yaitu: permodalan, SDM yang unggul, dan teknologi yang unggul. Padahal mayoritas petani Kabupaten Probolinggo masih banyak yang menggunakan teknologi tradisional hingga teknologi menengah

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which stretches from Sabang to Merauke and is located on the equator. The total area of Indonesia is 5.2 million km² consisting of 1.9 million km² of land and 3.3 million km² of sea. Indonesia's geographic location is between 6° North Latitude – 11° South Latitude and 95° East Longitude – 141° East Longitude. If spread out, Indonesia's territory is 3,977 miles long between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, 2015). The influence of geographical location causes Indonesia's territory to be influenced by monsoon winds, so that it experiences two seasonal changes, namely the dry season and the rainy season. The existence of these two seasonal changes makes Indonesia a country with a tropical climate.

Apart from that, Indonesia's agricultural sector also supports the nation's economy, considering that Indonesia is vast and rich in agricultural products. Theoretically, a reduction in

the share of labor from a sector can be caused by two changes, namely an absolute decline: the number of people working in that sector decreases, or a relative decline: the growth rate of labor in that sector is smaller than in other sectors or no change, while in other sectors the number of workers increases. The case of Indonesia shows that the share of labor in this sector has fallen since the mid to late 1990s. Although there is no aggregate data that can support it,

Mranggonlawang Village is the largest producer of shallot cultivation in Probolinggo Regency, one of the leading vegetable commodities which farmers have cultivated intensively for a long time. This is because shallots have quite high economic value. Even though farmers' interest in shallots is quite strong, they still encounter various obstacles in the business process, both technical and economic. Therefore, the role of the village government as an effort to empower farmers in Mranggonlawang village is very much needed (Erika, K. 2022)

Various innovations or ideas to improve the quality and quantity of production in farming activities so as to increase farmers' income, in agriculture requires a lot of energy and also in terms of capital problems according to what the researchers saw in the field, farmers have to prepare equipment such as insecticides, fertilizers so that plants grow well until harvest day and this is where the village government must act as a facilitator, where the village government must try to create or facilitate funding/capital (Nurmaidia, SI, Edwina, S., & Yulida, R. 2023)

One of the main factors that determines the success of farmers in increasing shallot production is the availability of quality seeds. Shallot seed producers in production centers are usually farmers who have a relatively large business scale or individual farmers who set aside part of their harvest to be used as seeds for the next planting season. The variety of knowledge and seed technology that develops in this system causes high variations in seed quality. In general, variations in the quality of seeds/seedlings can lead to productivity achievements that tend to be below potential yields. Therefore, the village government needs to provide a seed barn so that the community can share and experience planting shallots (Adisonda, R. 2022)

Field observations also indicate that this system indirectly allows for very sharp seed price fluctuations. Non-formal seed production systems are known as seed flow networks between fields and seasons. This system produces uncertified seeds. Seeds produced through non-formal systems are aimed at meeting the needs of farmers with a traditional market orientation who do not yet demand quality requirements. Realizing this fact,

2. METHOD STUDY

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. The qualitative research design format consists of three models, namely descriptive format, verification format, and grounded research format. In this research, a qualitative method was used with a descriptive design, namely research that provides a careful description of certain individuals or groups regarding the conditions and symptoms that occur (Koentjaraningrat, 1993: 89). Used it Qualitative methods are intended to discover and understand what is behind the phenomenon to be studied. Qualitative methods can provide details of phenomena that are difficult to express in quantitative methods. According to Creswell (2016:250) qualitative research also has a specific research design. These designs are primarily concerned with data collection, data analysis, and research reporting, but nevertheless originate from various disciplines and continue to develop dynamically throughout the research process.

Qualitative methods are based more on phenomenological philosophy which prioritizes appreciation (*verstehen*). Qualitative methods attempt to understand and interpret the meaning of an event involving human behavior in certain situations from the researcher's own perspective. Respondents in the qualitative method continue to develop (snowball) purposively until the data collected is considered satisfactory.

3. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The strategy and policy direction of the Food and Agriculture Security Service for 2019-2023 refers to the Probolinggo Regency RPJMD for 2018-2023, so in accordance with the main tasks and functions carried out by the Food and Agriculture Security Service, there are 2 strategies referred to in the RPJMD, namely: (1) Increasing the food security index through optimizing the Nawa Hati coordinating program and increasing production, accessibility and diversification food. (2) Increasing PDRD in the Strategic Sector through optimizing the Nawa Hati coordinating program and increasing added value in the agricultural, tourism, services and trade sectors.

As described in the General Strategy for the Probolinggo Regency RPJMD for 2018-2023, namely:

1. Accelerating HR Quality Improvement and Poverty Alleviation through Cross-Agency Coordination Programs. This strategy is an implementation of the Second Mission, namely "Improving the welfare of a just society through improving the quality of human resources and reducing poverty rates". Accelerating the strategic sector is very important considering that the percentage of poor people in Probolinggo Regency is still relatively high, namely 20.52% and is ranked 36th out of 38 districts and cities in East Java, and is still below the East Java poverty average of 11.77%. In this regard, the implementation of this Mission is the spearhead of development, to eradicate society from poverty and backwardness.

By looking at the general strategy in the RPJMD above which focuses on poverty alleviation, the efforts needed are to improve the Food Patterns of Expectations of the poor. To increase PPH, increase community food accessibility, diversify food by increasing PPH through B2SA (Diverse, nutritious, balanced and safe), and anticipate food insecurity.

2. Fulfillment of Quality Basic Infrastructure focused on Sustainable Strategic Economic Development. This General Strategy is the operationalization of the third Mission, namely "Realizing regional competitiveness through increasing economic growth and sustainable development". Strengthening competitiveness is the key word for accelerating development. The economic structure which is dominated by the agricultural sector at 35.92% characterizes a region that relies on the primary sector. Thus, accelerating the strengthening of competitiveness can be done by improving quality and equitable economic support infrastructure. Fulfillment of infrastructure will encourage regional investment, which will gradually support.

According to Nugroho (2008), evaluation can be said to be effective if it meets several indicators, namely planning, implementation and post-implementation. By also referring to Fred R. David's theory where strategic planning includes formulation, implementation and evaluation. The three evaluation theories according to Nugroho are as follows:

a. Planning

Planning is a matter of selecting and connecting facts as well as making and using assumptions about the future in terms of describing and formulating proposed activities, which are considered necessary to achieve the desired results.

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it can be seen in general that the planning of the 2022 Probolinggo Regency Food Security and Agriculture Service Strategic Plan Evaluation on Red Onion Plants in Mranggonlawang Village, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency is in accordance with Nugroho (2008) that the planning is correct in the program policy. The policies created and planned are in accordance with the program to increase agricultural production and have been adapted to the character of existing problems. Almost all policy programs have been realized because planning to increase agricultural output is in accordance with Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, article 1 paragraph 1, which explains that planning is a process for determining appropriate future actions,

Many people in Mranggonlawang village have experienced a significant positive impact as a result of the Probolinggo district food security and agriculture service program, namely many the community experiences an increase in production and with the assistance of village funds it helps the community in terms of the economy.

The program is implemented as well as possible and in accordance with the policies set by the government, to improve the prosperity of agricultural products which can provide income to the people of Mranggonlawang village. Apart from that, the planning for food and agricultural security programs is in accordance with the authority established by the government as policy maker so that in the planning there is no misuse of the use of agricultural programs in Mranggonlawang village.

Based on this policy, all planning must be in accordance with the strategic plan. The explanation obtained from the results of the previous interview is described as follows:

1. Strategic Planning

The principle of a strategic plan in increasing production results is very necessary, the importance of a strategic plan is an instrument that can determine which Probolinggo district food and agricultural security service programs are truly used for the benefit of the community and avoid fraud.

The results of the research on the implementation of strategic plans in the agricultural program in Mranggonlawang Village were obtained as follows:

- a. Formulation has a relationship with planning, namely that the relationship between formulation and planning is that the program formulated is in accordance with the established plans, so that it is easy for the public to access information related to the program and know every detail of the report made by the government which they can hear through the group leader farmers or through agricultural extension workers that the government has provided for every activity or activity location.
- b. Implementation has a relationship with planning, namely that the relationship between implementation and planning means that the implemented program is in accordance with the established planning and is running well and is implemented or implemented by the surrounding community through farmer groups or local village officials.
- c. Evaluation has a relationship with planning, namely that the relationship between evaluation and planning is that the program being evaluated is in accordance with the planning and is in accordance with the standards of the Department of Agriculture where each program applicable provisions and any programs that are inappropriate or have less direct impact on farmers have been corrected.

b. Implementation

In implementing a policy, the implementing actors in the policy consist of the government, society and the private sector. However, for a policy that is community empowerment, it is the government and the community that implement it. As is the case with programs to increase agricultural production, those who participate in its implementation are the government together with the community so that the accurate implementation of the policy program targets runs in accordance with government regulations.

Based on the research results presented by the author together with informants, it can be stated that the implementation of the agricultural program carried out in Mranggonlawang village is considered appropriate by its implementers.

Implementation of the agricultural program involves cooperation between the government and the community as the program targets. In implementing the program, not only village officials implement the program but are also assisted by related agencies such as the agriculture agency in assisting with data collection on agricultural infrastructure loan recipients and the food security agency in the program to provide horticultural seedlings. This was done to open up transparency regarding the program for distributing infrastructure facilities and implementing programs in managing seedlings for the welfare of the community in Mranggonlawang village.

Based on this policy, every plan must be in accordance with the strategic plan. The explanation obtained from the results of the previous interview is described as follows:

1. The strategic plan

The principle of a strategic plan in increasing production results is very necessary, the importance of a strategic plan is an instrument that can determine which Probolinggo district food and agricultural security service programs are truly used for the benefit of the community and avoid fraud.

The results of the research on the implementation of strategic plans in the agricultural program in Mranggonlawang Village were obtained as follows:

- a. Formulation has a relationship with implementation, namely that the relationship between formulation and implementation means that the formulated program is not in accordance with the established plans, so that the community still has difficulty accessing information related to the program and knowing every detail of the report made by the government which they can hear through the group leader farmers or through agricultural extension workers that the government has provided for every activity or activity location.
 - b. Implementation has a linkage relationship with implementation, namely that the linkage between implementation and implementation is that the implemented program is in accordance with the specified implementation and is running well and is implemented or implemented by the surrounding community through farmer groups or local village officials.
 - c. Evaluation has a relationship with implementation, namely that the relationship between evaluation and implementation is that the program being evaluated is in accordance with the implementation, it is in accordance with the standards of the Department of Agriculture, where every program with applicable provisions and every program that is inappropriate or has less direct impact on farmers has been corrected so that there is no overlapping of programs.
- c. Post implementation

Post-implementation is a stage where the planning of all activities has been carried out and then evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the implementation program and then the results of the new policy program will be obtained.

Data from the results of this research obtained through interviews with several informants stated that in carrying out this program it is not just a matter of carrying out it according to government authority, but you also have to look at the conditions and situation in the environment, see who can receive it and is deemed worthy and entitled to receive it assistance from this program.

Therefore, the Village Head only collects data through the farmer groups in charge, chooses who is worthy of receiving assistance from this program, and then the department has the right to make further decisions, so that there is no fraud in the implementation of the program. Because from the beginning of planning this program until the implementation of this program, the government is obliged to provide reports or information that they can convey to the community, such as counseling that has been carried out at the Mranggonlawang Village office and involving the community as target recipients of the infrastructure from this program.

Based on this policy, every plan must be in accordance with the strategic plan. The explanation obtained from the results of the previous interview is described as follows:

1. The strategic plan

The principle of a strategic plan in increasing production results is very necessary, the importance of a strategic plan is an instrument that can determine which Probolinggo district food and agricultural security service programs are truly used for the benefit of the community and avoid fraud.

The results of the research on the implementation of strategic plans in the agricultural program in Mranggonlawang Village were obtained as follows:

- a. Formulation has a relationship with post-implementation, namely that the relationship between formulation and post-implementation is that the program formulated is not in accordance with the post-planning that has been determined, so that the public still has difficulty accessing information related to the program and knowing every detail of the report made by the government that they can hear through farmer group leaders or through agricultural extension workers that the government has created at every activity or activity location and there are also many program formulations that are still less effective for farmers.
- b. Implementation has a relationship with post-implementation, namely that the link between implementation and post-implementation is that the implemented program is in accordance with the post-implementation that has been determined to have run well and is implemented or implemented by the surrounding community through farmer groups or local village officials where farmers have been given the results from programs carried out by the food and agricultural security department, therefore each program can run smoothly.
- c. Evaluation has a relationship with post-implementation, namely that the relationship between evaluation and post-implementation is that the program being evaluated is in accordance with the post-implementation standards of the Department of Agriculture, where every program provisions apply and every program is inappropriate or has less influence on farmers directly has been fixed so that there is no overlapping of programs.

4. CONCLUSION

This part contained the conclusions of the entire discussion that was explained in the previous chapter, namely regarding the Evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Probolinggo Regency Food Security and Agriculture Service for 2022 (Study of Red Onion Plants in Mranggonlawang Village, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency) using Nugroho's Evaluation Theory (2008) namely planning, implementation and post-implementation and refers to strategic planning theory from Fred R. David, namely formulation, implementation and evaluation. The final conclusion of this research is that the Probolinggo Regency Food Security and Agriculture Service has made efforts to evaluate the Probolinggo Regency Food and Agriculture Security Service, such as the implementation of agricultural infrastructure programs, programs for providing horticultural plant seeds for farmers, Monitoring the safety of fresh food and others, although the implementation is still not running optimally because there are still many obstacles in implementing these programs. Apart from that, the strategy that has been implemented is also in accordance with the conditions of the Probolinggo Regency area, which is an urban area.

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