

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF WOMEN FARMER GROUP AND FARMER CHARACTERISTICS WITH MEMBER INCOME (CASE OF SRI KANDI WOMEN FARMER GROUP IN SUKRA DISTRICT, INDRAMAYU REGENCY)

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ABSTRACT

The ability of women's dual role in rural areas to increase income is carried out by processing agricultural products into food products, but business sustainability is still low. The government is here to assist its development through empowering women in the Women Farmers Group with the SIMURP (Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project) program, through product development and expansion of marketing reach. and the role of KWT with member income. This study uses a quantitative research design with a correlational approach conducted in Sukra District, Indramayu Regency in October 2022. The analysis used is descriptive analysis, KWT business income analysis, farmer group role analysis and Kendal tau correlation analysis. The results showed that the role of KWT Sri Kandi was included in the category of very instrumental. The age and role of KWT variables were significantly related to the income of KWT members and the variables of formal education level, non-formal education, and experience in joining farmer groups were not significantly related to the income of KWT members.

Keywords: *role, member income, women farmer group*

BACKGROUND

The existence of a woman in a rural area is able to see opportunities and take advantage of rural land that is suitable for the development of agricultural businesses, both upstream and downstream development, including the development of agricultural products into food products which is carried out in the form of forming groups that can play a role in helping the family economy. Empowerment of women farmers is supported by the government through the establishment of a joint group of women farmers commonly called the Women Farmers Group (KWT) with the hope of increasing the income of its members.

According to research conducted by Suprihatin (2021), women farmer groups in rural areas can contribute to the income of its members, women farmer's income after KWT can increase, even some female farmers have no income, but after joining the Women Farmer Group they can yielded results, making the interest of peasant women in forming a group. The actual development of KWT still brings problems related to the sustainability of activities which are still hampered due to a lack of business capital, and knowledge related to product development, especially in the field of Relationship between the Role and Characteristics of Women Farmer Group with Income (Munziah et al., 2023)

marketing and developing product diversity, so that the formation of KWT has not developed properly.

The SIMURP (Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project) program exists as an effort to improve agricultural business, both agricultural activities and management of agricultural products. Sukra Sub District is one of the sub districts in Indramayu Regency that was selected in the SIMURP program and one of the empowerments is KWT Sri Kandi. Based on this background, we will examine the extent to which the relationship between the role of the KWT and the characteristics of farmers and the income of members in KWT Sri Kandi, Sukra District.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used is quantitative research which is research based on the philosophy of positivism, used to conduct research on certain populations or samples, with quantitative/statistical data collection, in order to be able to test the hypotheses that have been set (Sugiyono, 2013). This research approach uses correlational research (correlation research). The research is located in Sukra District, Indramayu Regency. The selection of research sites was done deliberately (purposive), the research time is planned for October 2022 until completion.

The population that became the object of this study was the Women Farmer Group who were SIMURP participants, located in Sukra District, Indramayu Regency. The number of KWT members is 21 people. The sampling technique used is a census, which is a sampling technique if all members of the population are used as samples. Processing and data analysis used is descriptive analysis, income analysis and Kendall tau analysis. The formula that can be used to calculate KWT business income is as follows:

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

The formula that can be used to calculate the total cost of business is as follows:

$$TC = FC + VC$$

The formula that can be used to calculate business revenue is as follows:

$$P = Y.Hy$$

Income of Women Farmers Group Members:

$$\text{Income} = \text{Women Farmers Group Business} + \text{Others Business}$$

Information:

π	: Income (Rp)
TR	: Total Revenue (Rp)
TC	: Total Cost (Rp)
FC	: Fixed Cost (Rp)
VC	: Variable Costs (Rp)
P	: Business Revenue (Rp)
Y	: Total Production (Pcs)
Hy	: Sales Price (Rp/Pcs)

Analysis of the role of KWT using nonparametric statistical analysis with the scoring method. Giving this score using the Likert scale technique. According to Sugiyono (2013), likert scale is a measurement that can be used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The Likert scale is used to measure the perceptions of KWT members on the role of KWT by using an assessment of 1-5 in the categories of very no role, no role, enough role, play a role, and play a very big role.

Correlational analysis used to see the relationship between the role of KWT and the characteristics of farmers with income is using the tau kendall correlation. The variables used are the Characteristics of Members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT), namely (age, level of formal and non-formal education, experience in participating in farmer groups), KWT role variables, analysis of business income of KWT Sri Kandi and analysis of income of members of KWT Sri Kandi. The formula that can be used for correlation analysis is as follows:

$$\tau = \frac{\sum A - \sum b}{N(N-1)} : 2$$

Information:

τ : The Kendall Tau correlation coefficient is large ($-1 < \tau < 1$)

A : Number of Top Rank

B : Number of lower ranks

n : Number of Respondents/sample members

Significance Level 5% ($\alpha = 0,05$)

Table 1. Basis for Interpretation of Correlation Coefficients

Correlation Intervals	Relationship Level
0.00-0.199	Very low
0.20-0.399	Low
0.40-0.599	Currently
0.60-0.799	Strong
0.80-1.000	Very strong

Source: Sugiyono, 2013.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Description of Sukra District

Sukra District is a sub-district located at the western end of Indramayu Regency. Based on topography, Sukra District is a lowland area with an average slope of 0 - 20. The area of Sukra District is 4,423 Ha, with an agricultural land area of 3,445 Ha. The area of agricultural land in Sukra District reaches 77.9% of the total area, with the development of agriculture in technically irrigated rice food crops, plantations and fields, while the land area used for yards and settlements is 738 Ha, and Empang is 35 Ha.

Sri Kandi Women's Farmers Group

The Women Farmers Group (KWT) Sri Kandi is a KWT engaged in the processing of agricultural products made from agricultural products, the various products produced by KWT Sri Kandi include banana chips, ring cakes, fried meatballs, crispy intestines, gawil nuts and rengginang, besides that this KWT is one of those selected as recipients of the SIMURP program in Sukra District. The form of coaching and empowering the SIMURP program for KWTs he fosters is in the form of improving processed KWT products and packaging so that they can become products that have economic value, with the hope that the results can increase income. KWT members' families.

Characteristics of Sri Kandi Women's Farmer Group Members

Member characteristics are characteristics possessed by members that influence their lives, while characteristics of group members according to Tedjaningsih et al. (2022) are the characteristics possessed by members which are shown by the mindset and attitude towards their environment.

Table 2. Characteristics of KWT Members Based on Member Age

No.	Age of Sri Kandi KWT Members (Years)	Number of Members (Person)	Category	Percentage (%)
1	0-14	0	Not Yet Productive Age	0
2	15-64	21	Productive Age	100
3	>65	0	Unproductive Age	0
Average age of members		44		

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

According to BPS (2022), the age of the population can be categorized into three groups, namely, unproductive age (0-14 years), productive age (15-64 years) and unproductive age (> 65 years). Table 2 shows the data for all KWT Sri Kandi members belonging to the productive category. According to Suyono and Hermawan (2013) in Sali (2020), the age of the workforce which is included in the productive age has a positive relationship with labor productivity. So if the age of the workforce is included in the productive category, it will increase work productivity.

Formal Education Level

The criteria for the level of formal education taken by KWT Sri Kandi members vary, there are members who do not graduate from school to members who graduate from high school.

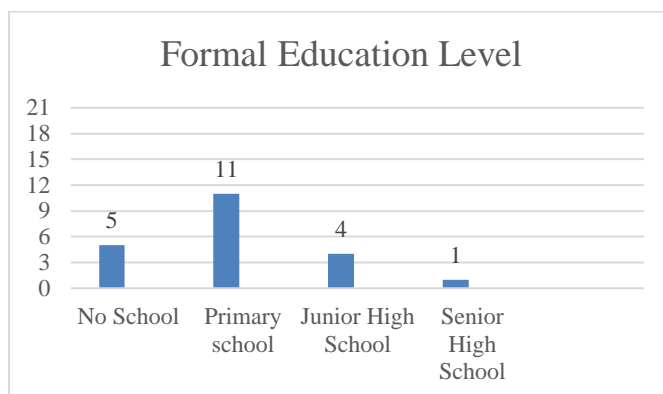


Figure 1. Characteristics of KWT Members Based on Level of Formal Education
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

According to the data in Figure 1, the education level of KWT Sri Kandi members in Sukra District is still relatively low Amriani & Ahmad (2018), the low level of education in an area can be caused by several factors, including cultural understanding, individual motivation, parental motivation, economic factors and community environmental factors.

Non-Formal Education Level

Non-formal education is an educational path outside of formal education that can be carried out in a structured and tiered manner.

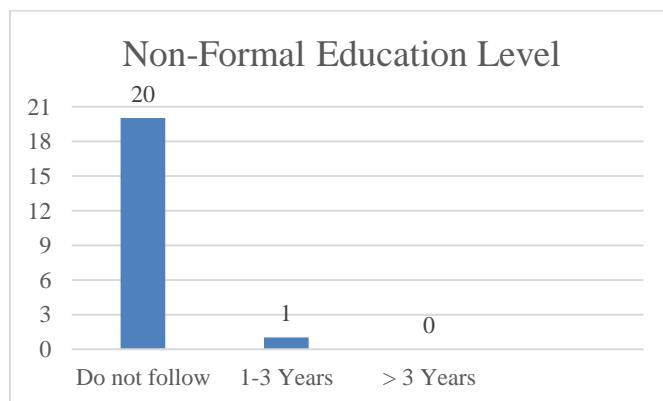


Figure 2. Characteristics of KWT Members Based on Level of Formal Education
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on the data in Figure 2, the majority of 20 members (95.2%) of KWT Sri Kandi have never attended non-formal education and only one member (4.8%) has taken non-formal education. KWT Sri Kandi members in the desire to join and study together in groups.

Work

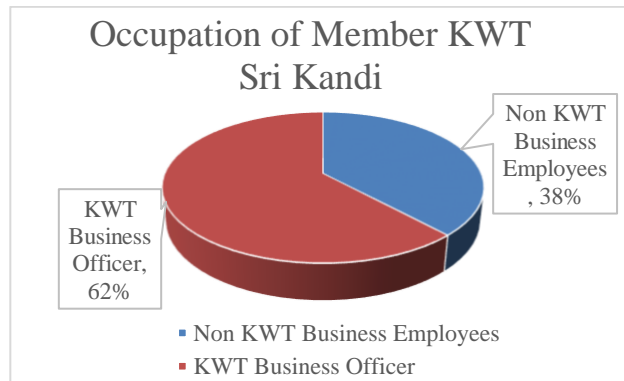


Figure 3.Occupation of Member of KWT Sri Kandi
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on the data in Figure 3, it shows that as much as 62% of the total number of members are KWT business employees, this shows the success of KWT activities in helping rural women who were only housewives now get busy and jobs that can help increase income. As many as 38% are KWT non-business employees, namely as farm laborers, cassava leaf sellers, breakfast sellers, cake sellers, food stall waitresses, sellers in online stores. This is in line with research conducted by Suprihatin (2021), mentions that KWT in rural areas can contribute to the income of its members, women farmer's income after KWT can increase, even some women farmers have no income, but after joining the Women Farmer Group it can produce results.

Experience Joining Farmer Groups

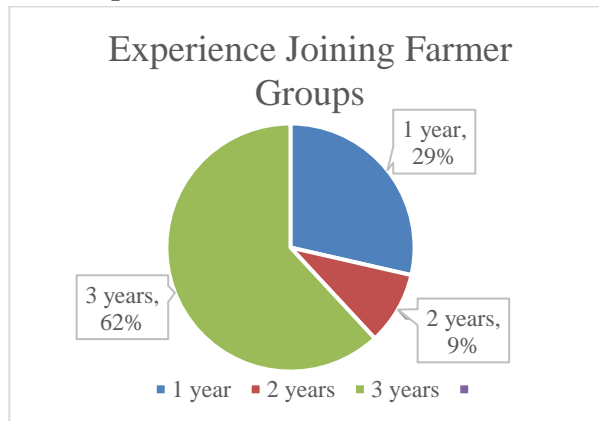


Figure 4. Experience Joining Farmer Groups
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on the data in Figure 4, it illustrates that as many as 13 members or 62% of the total number included in the high category have experienced participating in farmer groups for three years or since KWT Sri Kandi was founded, according to research Rukka & Wahab (2013), KWT members

who have relatively long experience in joining farmer groups tend to have critical traits, so it is hoped that members who have experience in groups can take an active part in the development of the group.

The Role of the Sri Kandi Women's Farmers Group

Study Class

The role of farmer women's groups can be used as a place for learning and teaching among members to be able to increase the knowledge, skills and attitudes of members so that they can grow and develop in an effort to increase productivity, income and a prosperous life (Parissing, 2019). In addition, the learning class is a forum that can be used for KWT members to develop and be independent so as to increase income (Burano et al., 2019).

Table 3. The Role of KWT Learning Class

Interval Class Length	Class	KWT Role Category	Number of Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
5,6	7-12.6	Very Unimportant	0	0
5,6	12.7-18.2	No Role	0	0
5,6	18.3-23.8	Enough Role	0	0
5,6	23.9-29.4	Have A Role	9	43
5,6	29.5-35	Very Instrumental	12	57
	Total		21	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on the data in table 3, there are 12 members who think that KWT Sri Kandi plays a very important role in the role of KWT as a learning class. This includes the level of the high assessment category with the highest number of members can bring benefits to individual members and benefits to the group, also supported by the SIMURP program which provides a learning space for KWT members to develop products and materials related to product marketing.

Collaboration Platform

The role of farmer groups can strengthen cooperation between members or other farmer groups, so that farming can be more efficient and able to face challenges and threats (Parissing, 2019).

Table 4. The Role of KWT as a Vehicle for Cooperation

Interval Class Length	Class	KWT Role Category	Number of Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
4	5-9	Very Unimportant	0	0
4	10-13	No Role	0	0
4	14-17	Enough Role	1	5
4	18-21	Have A Role	9	43

4	22-25	Very Instrumental	11	52
	Total		21	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on table 4, there are 11 members assessing that KWT Sri Kandi plays a very important role in the role of KWT as a vehicle for cooperation, this includes the level of the high rating category with the highest number of members as well, meaning that KWT Sri Kandi can carry out activities in collaboration and instill the principle of mutual openness with very well, so that group work is carried out easily such as the KWT Banana Chips business and other businesses which are carried out by helping each other, supporting and providing solutions to problems that occur.

Production Units

The role of KWT as a production unit can be expressed in the existence of togetherness in managing production, which is shown from the procurement of raw materials, the manufacturing process to marketing (Pribadi, 2021).

Table 5. The Role of KWT Production Unit

Interval Class Length	Class	KWT Role Category	Number of Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
5.6	7-12.6	Very Unimportant	0	0
5.6	12.7-18.2	No Role	0	0
5.6	18.3-23.8	Enough Role	0	0
5.6	23.9-29.4	Have A Role	9	43
5.6	29.5-35	Very Instrumental	12	57
	Total		21	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on table 5, there are 12 members assessing that KWT Sri Kandi plays a very important role in the role of KWT as a production unit, this includes the level of the high rating category with the highest number of members as well, meaning that KWT Sri Kandi is able to become a KWT business production unit, jointly starting a business and learn from each other, the form of SIMURP program support is shown by capital assistance in production activities in the form of production equipment for processed agricultural products.

KWT Sri Kandi Home Industry Business Income

Table 6. Analysis of Home Industry Business Income KWT Sri Kandi

No.	Types of Products	Total Revenues (Rp)	Total Cost (Rp)	Total Income (Rp)
1	Keripik Pisang	1,500,000	1,235,043	264,957
2	Kue Cincin	13,650,000	11,091,333	2,558,667
3	Basreng	3,375,000	3,267,898	107,102

4	Usus Krispi	4,500,000	4,045,398	454,602
5	Kacang Gawil	2,625,000	2,370,043	254,957
6	Rengginang	2,812,500	2,576,232	236,268
Total Income				3,876,553

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

KWT Member Income

Revenue according Sukirno (2016), is the amount of income received by residents for their work performance during a certain period, whether daily, weekly, monthly or yearly. As for the income of KWT Sri Kandi members, there are KWT members whose income is from KWT activities and there are KWT members whose income is from outside KWT activities.

Table 7. KWT Sri Kandi Member Income Data

No	Member Initials	Source of Income	Total Income 1 month (Rp)
1	C	KWT Sri Kandi Business Owner	3,876,553
2	K	KWT Business Officer	2,860,000
3	S	KWT Business Officer & Farm workers	1,140,000
4	T	Pegawai Usaha KWT	780,000
5	N	KWT Business Officer & Cassava Leaf Traders	500,000
6	C	KWT Business Officer	900,000
7	C N	KWT Business Officer	300,000
8	S	KWT Business Officer	900,000
9	S U	KWT Product Marketing	2,000,000
10	R	KWT Business Officer	600,000
11	E S	KWT Product Marketing & Breakfast Merchant	4,600,000
12	R T	Trader	2,600,000
13	I	Wet Cake Merchant	2,600,000
14	T U	Restaurant Waitress	1,040,000
15	W	Chicken Noodle Trader	3,120,000
16	J	Online Seller	900,000

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Relationship between the Role and Characteristics of Women Farmers Group to the Income

Table 8. Kendall Tau Correlation Test of Relationship Between Characteristics of KWT Members and Role with Income of KWT Members Using SPSS

		Age	Formal Education Level	Non-formal education	Experience Joining Farmer Groups	KWT role	KWT Member Income
Kendall's tau_b	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.441*	-.078	-.113	-.110	-.384*
	Age						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.027	.715	.584	.593	.047
	N	21	21	21	21	21	21
	Formal Education Level						
	Correlation Coefficient	.441*	1.000	.284	-.252	-.077	.099
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027	.	.176	.216	.706	.606
	N	21	21	21	21	21	21
	Non-formal education						
	Correlation Coefficient	-.078	.284	1.000	.166	.283	.243
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.715	.176	.	.443	.190	.232
	N	21	21	21	21	21	21
	Experience Joining Farmer Groups						
	Correlation Coefficient	-.113	-.252	.166	1.000	.235	.295
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.584	.216	.443	.	.260	.133
	N	21	21	21	21	21	21
	KWT role						
	Correlation Coefficient	-.110	-.077	.283	.235	1.000	.415*
Sig. (2-tailed)	.593	.706	.190	.260	.	.035	
N	21	21	21	21	21	21	
KWT Member Income							
Correlation Coefficient	-.384*	.099	.243	.295	.415*	1.000	
Sig. (2-tailed)	.047	.606	.232	.133	.035	.	
N	21	21	21	21	21	21	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on table 8, the age variable data is obtained with a significance level of $0.047 < 0.05$, meaning that the relationship between age and income of KWT members has a significant correlation, the age of Sri Kandi KWT members who are included in the productive category can increase income compared to unproductive and unproductive ages. In line with opinion Putri & Setiawina (2017), productive age has great potential in producing goods and services and is also supported by good physical strength so that productive age can increase income.

Data on the variable level of formal education has a correlation coefficient of 0.099, meaning that the correlation between the level of formal education and the income of KWT members has a very low correlation. The significance level of $0.606 > 0.05$ means that the relationship between the level of formal education and the income of KWT members has an insignificant correlation, the level of formal education attained by KWT Sri Kandi members is not related to the level of income.

Non-formal education variable data has a correlation coefficient of 0.243, meaning that the correlation between non-formal education and income of KWT members has a low correlation. The significance level of $0.232 > 0.05$ means that the relationship between non-formal education and the income of KWT members has an insignificant correlation, the majority of Sri Kandi's KWT members have not taken non-formal education, the ability to do business comes from independent abilities and learn together in groups, but this not reduce income.

The variable data on the experience of participating in farmer groups has a correlation coefficient of 0.295, meaning that the closeness of the correlation between experience in participating in farmer groups and the income of KWT members has a low correlation. A significance level of $0.133 > 0.05$ means that the relationship between the experience of participating in a farmer group and the income of KWT members has a non-significant correlation, KWT members who have longer experience tend to be reluctant to make changes to business activities recommended by extension workers, they use more old ways according to experience which was obtained first. According to the theory of Burano et al. (2019), older KWT members find it difficult to innovate using traditional methods.

The KWT role variable data has a correlation coefficient of 0.415, meaning that the correlation between the KWT role and the income of KWT members has a moderate correlation. The significance level of $0.035 < 0.05$ means that the relationship between the role of KWT and the income of KWT members has a significant correlation, the presence of KWT Sri Kandi in Sukra District can increase income for mothers who do not earn and increase the income of mothers who are already earning. This is also in line with research conducted by Tobing (2018), members of women's groups before the existence of KWT only received income that was not maximized, but after the existence of the KWT program they were able to produce more. In addition to increasing income, the role of the KWT can add productive activities, new knowledge, add experience and strengthen ties between members (Fardhilah et al., 2022). The value of the correlation coefficient is positive, meaning that the direction of the relationship is unidirectional, if the role of KWT is increased, the income will increase. The provision of training, knowledge and insights and an improved KWT marketing system makes members get independent income and knowledge for KWT members (Evedi & Suryadharma, 2020).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion and results of research that has been carried out regarding the relationship between the role of KWT and the characteristics of farmers and members of KWT Sri Kandi, the conclusions that can be obtained are as follows:

1. The characteristics of KWT Sri Kandi members that are measured are age, namely 100% are included in the productive category, the level of formal education is still relatively low, namely 52.4% have formal education at the elementary level, but as many as 95.2% of KWT Sri Kandi members have not attended education non-formal, the work of KWT Sri Kandi 62% are KWT business employees, and 62% of KWT Sri Kandi members have experience joining farmer groups for 3 years.
2. The role of KWT in the learning class 57% is in the very influential category, in collaborative vehicles 52% is in the very instrumental category in the production unit 57% is in the very instrumental category, the success of Sri Kandi KWT is supported by the involvement of the SIMURP program in the form of providing marketing expansion materials products and capital assistance in production activities.
3. The operating income of KWT Sri Kandi is Rp. 3,876,553 in one month of production, the lowest average income for KWT Sri Kandi members in one month is Rp. 300,000 and the highest is Rp. 4,600,000.
4. There is a significant relationship with the age variable with a low level of closeness and the role of KWT at a medium level of closeness with members' income. Other variables, namely the level of formal education, non-formal education, and experience in participating in farmer groups have no significant relationship with members' income.

Based on the discussion and results of previous research, suggestions that can be given are:

1. There needs to be an even distribution of tasks for all members of KWT Sri Kandi, so that there are no members who do not have tasks in the group, these tasks are also related to the income earned.
2. It is necessary to increase the closeness between KWT Sri Kandi members, so that the atmosphere of cooperation in the group is more felt.
3. There needs to be additional tasks in the product marketing section, so that the distribution of the results of the Sri Kandi KWT business can be wider.
4. There needs to be counseling from the government regarding starting an independent business for beginners, so that when the provision of financial assistance to KWT members is carried out, KWT Sri Kandi members already have the business skills to be developed.
5. It is necessary to have regular evaluations for groups, so that the existence of groups continues and increases.

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