AGRISOCIONOMICS
Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian

ISSN 2580-0566
http://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/agrisocionomics
5 (2): 97-112, November 2021

FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS OF MUHAMMADIYAH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN PASEH DISTRICT

Utan Sahiro Ritonga and Tri Hanifawati
Muhammadiyah University of Bandung, Soekarno-Hatta Street No. 752, Bandung, Indonesia
Email: utanritonga@umbandung.ac.id

Submitted 28 September 2020; Accepted 03 February 2021

ABSTRAK

Selama ini pemberdayaan petani dilakukan melalui pendekatan organisasi dari pemerintah, akademisi, dan NGO dari contoh program yang sudah berhasil di daerah yang sudah maju. Sementara itu, organisasi masyarakat (ormas) Muhammadiyah melaksanakan kegiatan dakwahnya melalui program pemberdayaan petani di salah satu desa tertinggal di Kecamatan Paseh. Untuk itu perlu diketahui tingkat keberhasilan program pemberdayaan tersebut menurut tingkat partisipasi yang berhubungan dengan latar belakang petani sebagai informasi untuk merancang pelaksanaan program pemberdayaan yang lebih berhasil. Metode penelitian ini menurut klasifikasinya adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei melalui pengumpulan kuesioner secara non probabilitas terhadap 37 petani yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik persentase dan *chi square Pearson*. Berdasarkan perhitungan persentase diketahui tingkat partisipasi petani berada pada kategori sedang. Hasil uji *chi square Pearson* dan uji keeratan menggunakan *gamma* menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman petani dalam bermitra bekorelasi positif terhadap kegiatan sosialisasi. Keterlibatan petani dalam ormas bekorelasi positif terhadap kegiatan sosialisasi, dan terhadap kegiatan pelatihan. Sikap ormas terhadap petani berkorelasi positif terhadap kegiatan pembinaan. Usia petani berkorelasi negatif, dan lama bertani, status lahan garapan, pengalaman petani ikut sosialisasi, pengalaman petani ikut pelatihan, dan sikap ormas terhadap petani berkorelasi positif terhadap kegiatan kemitraan dalam program pemberdayaan. Ormas Muhammadiyah sebaiknya bersinergi dengan pemerintah atau organisasi lainnya untuk melaksanakan program pemberdayaan dengan meninjau latar belakang petani agar tercapai partisipasi yang tinggi.
Kata kunci: *organisasi masyarakat, partisipasi petani, persyarikatan Muhammadiyah, program pemberdayaan*

ABSTRACT

All this time empowerment to farmers has been carried out through organizational approaches from the government, academics, and NGOs based on examples of programs that have been successful in advanced regions. Meanwhile, the Muhammadiyah community organization carries out the dawah activities through empowerment programs in one of the underdeveloped villages in the Paseh District. Therefore, it is necessary to know the success level of empowerment programs according to participation level related to the farmers' background as information for designing the implementation of more successful empowerment programs. The research method of this study based on the classification was quantitative research with a survey approach through non-probability questionnaires collected to 37 farmers that were then analyzed using percentage technique and Pearson's chi-square. The percentage calculation shows that farmer participation level was in the medium category. Results of Pearson's chi-square and correlation tests using gamma show that the experience of farmers in partnership has a positive correlation to socialization activities. The involvement of farmers in the

community organization has a positive correlation to socialization and training activities. The community organization's attitudes towards farmers have a positive correlation to coaching activities. The farmers' age has a negative correlation, while the length of farming, the cultivated land status, the experience of farmers participating in socialization, the experience of farmers participating in training, and community organization's attitudes for the farmers has a positive correlation to partnership activities in empowerment programs. Muhammadiyah community organization should synergize with the government and other institutions for implementing empowerment programs by reviewing farmers' backgrounds to reach high participation.
Keywords: *empowerment program, farmer participation, community organization, Muhammadiyah organization*

INTRODUCTION

Until now, the theory and practice of empowerment have been limited to the approaches of various formal organizations including those from the government, academics, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This understanding of theory and practice is gained from literature in cases where development was based on studies of successful farming communities in conditions of industrial societies or rural farming communities in developed countries (Syahyuti, 2012).

The government uses a group approach in empowering farmers and small businesses in rural areas. One of the drawbacks of the group approach is the failure to perform group development that does not undergo a sufficiently mature social process. The formation of groups is considered merely for the completeness of the program and does not become an actual empowerment target. The top-down planning approach in institutional instructions from outside that ignores local institutional structures and networks, economic, social, and cultural factors causes community participation to not expand (Pujiharto, 2010).

Meanwhile, several community organizations which are opponents of political parties have aspirations to perform activities for the common goals and interests that are driven by group awareness in a forum. These community organizations are formed by groups of a community based on similarities in activities, professions, goals, and functions such as religion, education, culture, economy, law, and others. Community organizations that have a role in carrying out growth and the advancement of life hold a strategic position for the Indonesian development process (Mursitama, 2011).

The existence of community organizations as part of agents of change capable of introducing new ideas or innovative systems into social life to modify the attitudes and behavior of individuals and groups. Law No. 17 of 2013 article 6 states that one of the functions of community organizations is to become a means for community empowerment, which corresponds to the term empowerment which indicates strengthening to actualize various potentials owned by the community (Mulyadi, 2015). The government, society, and all elements of a nation, including community organizations have a shared responsibility to address poverty issues through empowerment programs. In this instance, the government and other elements of society serve as facilitators, regulators, companions, and stimulators in community development (Mulyadi, 2012).

As a result, social organizations in the form of religious organizations such as the Islamic Association (Persis), Nahdhatul Ulama (NU), and Muhammadiyah are expected to function as social organizations whose existence can advance society's role in the economic, social, and cultural fields that directly inspire the ummah's progress (Suparman, 2012). Muhammadiyah as an Islamic community organization has performed its da'wah for the inferior community. Some of its activities include economic da'wah which is oriented towards attempts to provide assistance in the

economic field to promote the welfare of the inferior classes with training, mentoring, and development of appropriate technology which is the key element of the economic assembly, *waqaf,* and Lazismu (Muhammadiyah, 2015).

In reality, however, religious organizations with their da'wah movements cannot easily be accepted by the community. Differences in perception among the public towards particular community organizations cause the elements of implementers and beneficiaries do not unify in the implementation of empowerment programs. Sympathizers, volunteers, and members of one religious community organization who are not part of another religious community organization are more likely to adhere to the terms of achieving participation in the empowerment programs. Meanwhile, the objective of empowerment for community independence to be able to improve their standard of living and optimize their resources is realized through active participation assisted by empowerment program actors (Widjajanti, 2011). Participation is commensurate with involvement, including involvement or learning processes collectively in comprehending, analyzing, planning, or taking actions from several community members who become key and "new labels" that must be attached to various policy formulation activities and project proposals of community development (Melis et al., 2016). The level of community participation is strongly connected to program implementation as a measure of the success level of an empowerment program (Deswati & Triyanti, 2016). Therefore, it is important to know the farmer participation level in the empowerment programs which is directly linked to the characteristics of the farmers' background (Lastinawati, 2011). The objective is to determine strategic steps for community organizations, the government, and other stakeholders to implement more successful empowerment programs based on the perspective of agricultural development in rural areas.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is quantitative based on the classification of data collection techniques with a survey research approach utilizing a questionnaire as a research instrument. The research sample was taken non-probably using a quota sample with specific criteria to simply=ify it (Priyono, 2008). The sample criteria used include the population of farmers who are involved and are aware of the empowerment programs performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization in Paseh District. For this reason, the sampling location of Cigentur Village was then determined to represent the research area, owing to the village's underdevelopment and its transformation into the headquarters of Muhammadiyah community organization which has empowered twenty farmers through agroforestry development programs. Considering the limited number of farmers who have participated in the empowerment programs as well as farmers who are aware of the implementation of the empowerment programs carried out by the community organization in the research location, the number of samples that can be selected purposively is at least 35 farmers to satisfy the amount of data on non-parametric statistical testing in this study.

The recapitulation of the research questionnaire was eventually calculated mathematically to determine the percentage of farmer participation level by employing the following formula (Deswati & Triyanti, 2016; Lastinawati, 2011) :

$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{n} x\,100\,\%$$

Notes:
x = Participation percentage
x_i = Achieved participation score
n = Ideal participation score

The percentage of farmer participation level for all activities performed in the empowerment programs is calculated,

including socialization, training, coaching, and partnership activities. The interpretation of the percentage of participation level obtained consists of three categories as follows (Deswati & Triyanti, 2016) :
Low Participation if x = 52 %
Moderate Participation if x = 53%-76%
High Participation if x = > 76%

Furthermore, the correlation of the variables studied on the farmer participation level in the empowerment programs was analyzed using the Pearson's chi-square statistic test employing the SPSS program. The background variables of the farmers tested included the farmers' age, the farmers' education level, length of farming, cultivated land status, farming income, the experience of farmers participating in socialization, the experience of farmers participating in training, the experience of farmers participating in coaching, the experience of farmers participating in the partnership, farmers' attitudes towards the program, farmers' attitudes towards the community organization, community organization's attitudes of towards farmers, and involvement of farmers in the community organization, with the following hypothesis testing:
Ho = Farmers' background variables have a correlation with the participation level in empowerment program activities.
Ha = Farmers' background variables have no correlation with the participation level in empowerment program activities.

In Pearson's chi-square test, if a cell with an expected frequency of 5 is detected, the statistical sampling distribution is not good in terms of approaching the chi-square distribution, causing the data to be inaccurate. Pearson's chi-square test can be used by seeing the Exact Sig value. (2-sided) (not the Asymp column. Sig. 2-sided) because the value of Exact Sig. (2-sided) uses an exact approach calculation method that can provide accurate test results (Gio & Caraka, 2018) so that the criteria for testing the hypothesis at a significance level of 0.5 in this study are as follows:
If *Exact*. *Sig*. (2-*sided*) < 0.05, then H_o is accepted and H_a is rejected.
If *Exact*. *Sig*. (2-*sided*) > 0.05, then H_o is rejected dan H_a is accepted.

The level of correlation and the direction of the correlation, either positive or negative, were then analyzed using the gamma test () using the interpretation of the gamma coefficient values based on the category that has been classified (Simanjuntak et al., 2018) as follows:
+/- = 0.10 to 0,29 means that the correlation is weak;
+/- = 0.30 to 0,69 means that the correlation is moderate;
+/- = 0.70 to 1 means that the correlation is strong;

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Community participation is part of a technical activity aimed at providing all communities more opportunity and authority to collectively address challenges. The participation level (level of involvement) of a community determines the distribution of authority in the empowerment programs. The goal of community participation is finding the best solution for problems in a community by opening up more opportunities for the community to contribute, so that the implementation of activities are carried out more effectively, efficiently, and sustainably towards the implementation of development in accordance with the aspirations of the community (Andriany, 2015).

The percentage of farmer participation level in empowerment programs performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization in Paseh District is shown in Table 1. Data recapitulation was collected from 40 farmers and only 37 of them were declared valid based on the criteria for sampling techniques. The sample is farmers who have been involved and are aware of the implementation of activities in empowerment programs performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization at the research location.

Table 1. Farmer Participation Level in Empowerment Programs in Paseh District

Criteria	Frequency of Activities				Participation Level
	Socialization	Training	Coaching	Partnership	
Not participate	1	2	3	7	
Partially participate	21	23	17	22	
Often participate	15	12	17	8	74.77 %
Score	88	84	88	75	
Percentage	79,28	75,68	79,28	67,57	
Category	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate Category

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

Table 1 shows that the total percentage of participation level in socialization and coaching activities are in the high category. Meanwhile, participation in training and partnership activities is in the moderate category. The socialization activities were categorized in the high category. It is because more than half of the farmers who were sampled at the research location and partially participate in the empowerment programs have knowledge of empowerment programs performed by the community organization. Likewise, coaching activities have a high participation level because most of the farmers are cultivators who expect benefits from coaching so that their farming business can achieve optimal profits. The training activities, however, did not achieve a high participation level because farmers were not aware of the benefits of training activities performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization. Partnership activities have the lowest participation level in the moderate category because most of the farmers in the research location lack experience in partnership activities. In addition, some farmers expect partnership activities to be performed not in the form of market guarantees but capital assistance and the provision of production inputs such as fertilizers and chemicals for plants.

Overall, based on the total percentage of participation of 74.77%, the farmer participation level in the empowerment programs performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization in Paseh District is categorized in the moderate category. This achievement figure indicates that the participation level has not been successful enough because farmers do not possess information and knowledge based on experience on empowerment programs. The absence of a positive perception causes most farmers to choose to participate in particular activities that are considered important. Their perception is determined by their backgrounds associated with the achievement of the implementation of activities in the empowerment program.

Farmers' Participation in Socialization Activities

Socialization is the initial step to implement empowerment programs in an area. The method chosen for socialization is one of the reasons for the successful participation of farmers in the program (Suindah et al., 2020). Program socialization is an attempt to socialize something to make it known, understood, and internalized by the community. Related to the farmer empowerment program, the socialization activities are attempts to provide an understanding based on the program objectives and benefits to be implemented (Anjelica et al., 2017). Socialization activities conducted by the Muhammadiyah community organization in Paseh District are an attempt to provide an understanding of the activities that will be done and the parties that will be involved in a series of activities in the empowerment program.

Table 2. Farmer Participation Level in Socialization Activities in Paseh District

Category	Frequency	Percentage	Score	Participation Level
Not participate	1	2.70	1	
Partially participate	21	56.76	42	79.28%
Often participate	15	40.54	45	
Total	37	100.00	88	High Category

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

According to the calculations based on Table 2, 40.54 percent of farmers prefer to participate in socialization activities frequently, while 56.76 percent prefer to participate in some socialization activities. Only 2.70 percent of farmers, on the other hand, refused to participate in socialization activities. With a participation level of 79.28 percent, socialization activities can be considered very successful. However, according to the participation level for each category, the number of farmers who chose to participate in some activities was higher because some farmers stated that they were unclear about the socialization activities that were conducted, both in terms of implementation time and benefits. Furthermore, according to the findings of the Pearson's chi-square and Gamma tests using SPSS, farmers' backgrounds have a relationship with the achievement of the participation level, as shown in Table 3.

There is a weak positive correlation between the farmers' age on the farmer participation level in socialization activities. Increased participation in socialization activities follows the increase in the number of productive age farmers. As more productive age farmers manage farming businesses, higher participation levels in socialization activities will be encouraged.

Table 3. Pearson's Chi-Square and Gamma Test Results in Socialization Activities

*Variab*les	*Value*	Df	*Exact Sig*. (2-*sided*)	*Gamma*
Farmers' age	8.869	2	0.034*	0.236
Farmers' education level	5.235	2	0.177	-0.297
Length of farming	1.944	2	0.715	-0.398
Cultivated land status	5.920	2	0.174	-0.138
Farming income	12.686	2	0.015*	-0.077
Experience of farmers participating in socialization	1.850	2	0.693	0.196
Experience of farmers participating in training	1.847	2	0.738	0.305
Experience of farmers participating in coaching	1.853	2	0.830	0.000
Experience of farmers participating in the partnership	6.888	2	0.026*	0.797
Farmers' attitudes towards the program	6.148	2	0.074	0.127
Farmers' attitudes towards the community organization	2.232	2	0.434	0.422
The community organization's attitudes towards farmers	6.682	2	0.214	0.417
Involvement of farmers in the community organization	10.468	2	0.004*	0.583

Notes: * = *significant level* at α 0,05

It is because productive age farmers have the ability and enthusiasm to strive to establish managed farms by participating in a variety of programs that could be beneficial and assist the development of managed businesses. Meanwhile, older farmers are excluding themselves from activities that are considered not to have a direct relationship with managed farming. Farming income on the participation level in socialization activities has a negative correlation of -0.077 gamma coefficient. However, the number is too small so that it can be ignored, resulting in is no correlation. The average income of farmers in the research site is IDR 1,400,000 per month. Although the monthly income is not high enough, it should be able to increase the needs of farmers in the program. However, the test results suggest that the level of correlation cannot be measured due to the lack of information for farmers in the form of experience as a comparison measure that the activities can increase farming income. A negative relationship can occur where the increase in the participation level follows a large number of farmers with low-income levels if it is followed by the development of knowledge through experience and information.

The farmers' experience in partnership has a strong positive correlation with the farmer participation level in socialization activities. As the number of farmers with experience in partnership increased, so does their participation in socialization activities. Farmers' participation in socialization activities is motivated by the experience of partnership which results in a positive perception because the experience provides knowledge and information about the benefits of empowerment programs that begin with socialization activities.

The involvement of farmers in the Muhammadiyah community organization has a moderate positive correlation with the farmer participation level in socialization activities. As socialization activities increases, so does the number of farmers involve in participation in the community organization. The involvement of farmers in the community organization can be interpreted as a relationship that stems from the need for farmers to gather together in order to find sources of knowledge and other benefits. This involvement can increase farmers' participation in socialization activities as their trust in a large organization encourages them to participate. In addition, with this involvement, farmers can also receive up-to-date and accurate information about activities at the program socialization.

Meanwhile, the level of education, the length of experience in farming, the cultivated land status, and experience participating in socialization, experience participating in training, experience participating in coaching in empowerment programs, farmers' attitudes on the program, farmers' attitudes on the community mass organization, and the community organization's attitudes on farmers do not have a correlation with the farmer participation level in socialization activities. Therefore, the decision of farmers to participate in socialization activities was obtained because of their involvement in religious organizations that has the best closeness test score. Many farmers have yet to completely participate in the empowerment program because they lack the necessary expertise and knowledge to fully comprehend the benefits of their involvement in every activity in the empowerment program.

Farmers' Participation in Training Activities

The training program aims at enhancing the capacity and quality of the trainees, including overall knowledge, skills, and attitudes (Wardhani et al., 2015). Referring to its objectives, training is the groundwork for carrying out the empowerment program as expected. The training activities conducted by the Muhammadiyah community organization at the research site include training to apply the most appropriate technical culture to farming businesses from commodities to be developed that have never been carried out by farmers before.

Table 4. Farmer Participation Level in Training Activities in Paseh District

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Score	Participation Level
Not participate	2	5.41	2	
Partially participate	23	62.16	46	75.68%
Often participate	12	32.43	36	
Total	37	100.00	84	Moderate Category

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

Table 4 reveals that the percentage of farmer participation level is 75.68% which falls into the moderate category. A total of 32.43% of farmers chose to frequently participate in training activities, while 62.16% participated only in some training activities. Meanwhile, only 5.41% of farmers prefer not to participate.

The number of farmers who often participate is not more than that of farmers who partially participate, indicating that they are less aware of the benefits of the training activities. The farmers do not consider training activities an essential requirement in increasing the productivity of their farming business. It is evidenced from the Pearson's chi-square and Gamma tests utilizing SPSS which can be seen in Table 5, that participation in training activities at the research site was reached due to the involvement of farmers in the community organization.

The involvement of farmers in the Muhammadiyah community organization has a moderate positive correlation with the farmer participation level in training activities.

Table 5. Pearson's Chi-Square and Gamma Test Results in Training Activities

*Variable*s	*Value*	Df	*Exact Sig*. (2-*sided*)	*Gamma*
Farmers' age	7.886	2	0.076	-0.028
Farmers' education level	3.160	2	0.449	-0.386
Length of farming	2.944	2	0.605	-0.191
Cultivated land status	5.239	2	0.298	-0.123
Farming income	9.140	2	0.052	-0.124
Experience of farmers participating in socialization	3.597	2	0.531	0.200
Experience of farmers participating in training	2.563	2	0.699	0.407
Experience of farmers participating in coaching	2.503	2	0.647	0.404
Experience of farmers participating in the partnership	6.531	2	0.080	0.769
Farmers' attitudes towards the program	9.828	2	0.064	-0.021
Farmers' attitudes towards the community organization	3.676	2	0.157	0.455
The community organization's attitudes towards farmers	8.482	2	0.055	0.545
Involvement of farmers in the community organization	13.101	2	0.001*	0.687

Notes: * = *significant level* at α 0,05

As participation in training activities increases, so does the number of farmers who are involved in the community organization, either as sympathizers, volunteers, or members in a variety of farming-related activities or religious activities such as routine recitations or celebrations of religious holidays. The involvement of farmers in the community organization is based on the need for farmers in the community to develop groups that foster concern for the community organization.

Therefore, each activity can be followed as awareness to participate without reviewing the advantages of activities as a reason for participation. Muhammadiyah and other community organizations might utilize farmer involvement as an incentive to increase farmers' participation in training activities as many farmers are not aware of the significant objectives of the empowerment program. The farmers' backgrounds include farmers' age, farmers' education level, length of farming, cultivated land status, farming income, the experience of farmers participating in socialization, the experience of farmers participating in training, the experience of farmers participating in coaching, the experience of farmers participating in the partnership, farmers' attitudes towards the program, farmers' attitudes towards the community organization, and the community organization's attitudes towards farmers has no correlation with the farmer participation level in training activities. The absence of this correlation is due to the lack of farmers' knowledge regarding program implementation conducted by the community organization and experience in similar activities which are one of the sources of knowledge about the benefits of the program.

Farmers' Participation in Coaching Activities

Empowerment programs aimed at enhancing the economic welfare of a community are strongly related to training and coaching activities (Kehik, 2018). The community participation level in coaching activities suggests the success of the sustainability of a community empowerment program that has been implemented. The coaching conducted by the Muhammadiyah community organization at the research site is in the form of activities that are regularly performed to direct farmers to implement a plant maintenance system on commodities that are cultivated in line with technical culture including land management methods, selection of seed age and seed type, determination of plant spacing, plant consolidation, and fertilization.

Table 6 suggests that 45.95% of farmers prefer to participate in coaching activities on a regular basis, while 45.95% of farmers prefer to participate in some of the activities. Meanwhile, 8.10% of farmers prefer not to participate. The coaching activities can be considered to be very successful according to the percentage of the participation level of 79.28% which falls into the high category.

However, according to the research respondents, the number of farmers who fully participated in the activities was equal to the number of farmers who participated partly. This is because farmers find it difficult to implement a maintenance system that should be performed in cultivation for various reasons of difficulty.

Table 6. Farmer Participation Level in Coaching Activities in Paseh District

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Score	Participation Level
Not participate	3	8.10	3	
Partially participate	17	45.95	34	79.28%
Often participate	17	45.95	51	
Total	37	100.00	88	High Category

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

However, basically, challenges arise from farmers' lack of knowledge of the farming system, as a result of their failure to participate in training activities.

In order for coaching activities to be successful as evidenced by the number of participations, it is required to conduct more intensive coaching through regular assistance to demonstrate a high attitude of concern by providing the knowledge needed in cultivation activities. The results of the Pearson's chi-square and Gamma tests utilizing SPSS in Table 7 suggest that the achievement of the participation level in coaching activities is closely correlated with the community organization's attitudes towards farmers.

The community organization's attitudes towards farmers have a moderate positive correlation with the farmer participation level in coaching activities. As farmers' participation in coaching activities increases, so does the community organization's attitudes towards farmers. It is manifested in the form of interaction between Muhammadiyah community organization managers and farmers in community social activities. It is especially manifested as a concern that leads to ongoing farming activities by providing technical cultural knowledge of the best plant cultivation activities to do by the farmers.

Meanwhile, farmers' age, the farmers' education level, the length of farming, cultivated land status, the farming income, the experience of the farmers participating in the socialization, the experience of the farmers participating in the training, the experience of the farmers participating in the coaching, the experience of the farmers participating in the partnership, the farmers' attitudes towards the program, the farmers' attitudes towards the community organizations, and involvement of farmers in the community organization has no correlation with the farmer participation level in coaching activities in empowerment programs. It is due to a lack of knowledge of implementation information and experience of farmers in similar activities in empowerment programs.

Table 7. Pearson's Chi-Square and Gamma Test Results in Coaching Activities

*Variab*les	*Value*	Df	*Exact Sig*. (2-*sided*)	*Gamma*
Farmers' age	1.548	2	0.876	0.129
Farmers' education level	2.798	2	0.529	-0.506
Length of farming	2.817	2	0.619	0.275
Cultivated land status	3.424	2	0.547	-0.172
Farming income	4.998	2	0.294	-0.488
Experience of farmers participating in socialization	2.902	2	0.657	0.198
Experience of farmers participating in training	7.300	2	0.132	0.381
Experience of farmers participating in coaching	5.762	2	0.240	0.591
Experience of farmers participating in the partnership	5.044	2	0.089	0.737
Farmers' attitudes towards the program	3.514	2	0.425	-0.204
Farmers' attitudes towards the community organization	2.700	2	0.288	0.506
The community organization's attitudes towards farmers	14.453	2	0.004*	0.619
Involvement of farmers in the community organization	0.020	2	1.000	-0.024

Notes: * = *significant level* at α 0,05

Farmers' Participation in Partnership Activities

Partnerships between farmers and community organizations are crucial in providing a market for the products produced by farmers. This is because the partnership-based empowerment that has been running shows that the selling process of agricultural products can be handled by a collaborative process between farmers and stakeholders (Rizal, 2018). The participation level in partnership activities demonstrates the success of the overall empowerment program in order to improve the welfare of farmers.

Table 8 reveals that 21.62% of farmers prefer to participate in partnership activities regularly, while 61.11% of farmers prefer to participate only in some of these activities. 18.92% of farmers prefer not to participate in partnership activities. The percentage of participation in partnership activities of 67.57% is considered to be quite successful because it falls into the moderate category. In partnership activities, the percentage of farmers who choose not to participate in the activities is the largest when compared to other activities such as socialization, training, and coaching activities.

This condition occurs because farmers expect partnership activities not only in the form of market guarantees from the resulting products but also in the form of providing capital assistance and needed agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers and medicines.

The achievement of the participation level in partnership activities based on the Pearson's chi-square and Gamma tests utilizing SPSS is related to the farmers' background which can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9 shows that farmers' age has a moderate negative correlation with farmer participation level in partnership activities. Increased participation in partnership activities follows the decline in the number of productive age farmers. Productive age supports participation in a variety of activities that can help enhance agricultural productivity. However, the reality shows that partnership activities at the research site are more needed by elderly farmers because older farmers have a greater need for assistance which eventually increases farmers' participation in partnership activities.

Muhammadiyah community organization can review the significant number of elderly farmers to improve participation in partnership activities. However, it must also be noted that the results of previous tests showed that farmers of unproductive age were less likely to participate in socialization activities. As a result, it is necessary to determine the priority of activities that should be encouraged to succeed. Based on the findings, partnership activities are highly beneficial because these activities provide direct benefits for farming.

Length of farming has a weak positive correlation with farmer participation level in partnership activities. As participation in partnership activities increase, so does the number of experienced farmers based on their length of time in managing the farm. The length of experience in farming, followed by increasing age and declining productive age results in the high need for cooperation, leading to farmers' participation in partnership activities.

Table 8. Farmer Participation Level in Partnership Activities in Paseh District

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Score	Participation Level
Not participate	7	18.92	7	
Partially participate	22	59.46	44	67.57%
Often participate	8	21.62	24	
Total	37	100.00	75	Moderate Category

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

Table 9. Pearson's Chi-Square and Gamma Test Results in Partnership Activities

*Variab*les	*Value*	df	*Exact Sig*. (2-*sided*)	*Gamma*
Farmers' age	14.489	2	0.004*	-0.410
Farmers' education level	3.043	2	0.649	-0.408
Length of farming	12.706	2	0.013*	0.229
Cultivated land status	11.344	2	0.024*	-0.272
Farming income	4.671	2	0.318	-0.258
Experience of farmers participating in socialization	10.994	2	0.024*	0.159
Experience of farmers participating in training	11.305	2	0.016*	0.305
Experience of farmers participating in coaching	7.122	2	0.120	0.511
Experience of farmers participating in the partnership	3.699	2	0.186	0.519
Farmers' attitudes towards the program	6.489	2	0.174	0.147
Farmers' attitudes towards the community organization	1.662	2	0.505	0.060
The community organization's attitudes towards farmers	10.273	2	0.031*	0.636
Involvement of farmers in the community organization	5.428	2	0.075	0.611

Notes: * = *significant level* at α 0,05

The cultivated land status has a weak negative correlation with the farmer participation level in partnership activities. Increased participation in partnership activities follows a decline in the number of farmers working on their land. The greater the number of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, the higher the number of farmers participating in partnership activities. It is because non-landowner farmers strive to maximize the results of their farming activities that develop trust in other parties to cooperate.

The experience of farmers participating in socialization activities has a weak positive correlation with farmer participation level in partnership activities. As participation in partnership activities increase, so does the number of farmers who have experience in participating in socialization activities. Efforts to introduce empowerment programs to farmers through socialization enhance farmers' participation to collaborate because socialization activities based on the previous testing are related to a large number of productive age farmers. As previously stated, productive age farmers have the enthusiasm and ability to contribute to the development of managed farming by participating in a variety of activities that are deemed beneficial and can improve managed farming productivity.

The experience of farmers participating in the training activities has a positive moderate correlation to the farmer participation level in partnership activities. As participation in partnership activities increase, so does the number of farmers who have experience in participating in training activities. Skills in managing a farming business are developed through training activities that commonly result in actions that are considered new and have never been done by the farmers, both in terms of the management system and the commodities developed. Therefore, farmers rely on the implementation of cooperation to ensure the management with the aim of achieving maximum profit.

The community organization's attitudes towards farmers have a positive moderate correlation to the farmer participation level in partnership activities. As participation in partnership activities increase, so does the concern of the Muhammadiyah community organization towards farmers. The community organization's attitudes towards farmers is a form of interaction between the community organization's administrators and farmers in daily social life that results in concern for ongoing farming. Farmers will be more willing to form partnerships with the community organization if this concern can be realized in various attempts to enhance farmers' knowledge directly from the organization's management.

The high number of farmers with low education level, farming income, experience participating in coaching, and experience participating in partnership has no correlation with participation level in partnership activities because farmers' attitudes towards the program and farmers' attitudes towards the community organization based on knowledge also have no correlation on the participation level in partnership activities. The education level, farming income, experience participating in coaching, and experience participating in the partnership are aspects of understanding that can shape perceptions to participate in empowerment programs performed by community organizations.

Every community organization must understand that community participation in developed countries differs from developing countries, where collaboration must still be mobilized by government action. Stakeholders from all walks of life such as government and non-government entities and the community can have a part in empowerment as initiators or coordinators of community formation, providing guidance to the formed communities (Kusumatantya, 2013). Agricultural development with a community empowerment approach requires coordination from competent parties, as well as a gradual understanding, correct, and equal perception among the various parties involved of the meaning of community empowerment in theory, and translating it into the form of implementing a variety of activities in the field (Indardi, 2016). Apart from the demands for community knowledge and active engagement, the government's policy to direct and guide the community in jointly implementing the village development program is required in order to achieve the village development goals (Melis et al., 2016).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The farmers' participation in empowerment programs performed by the Muhammadiyah community organization in Paseh District falls in the high category for socialization and coaching activities. Meanwhile, the participation level for training and partnership activities falls in the medium category. Overall, farmer participation level in the empowerment program is in the medium category.

As participation in socialization activities increase, so do the number of farmers who have experience in partnership and are involved in the community organization. The increasing number of productive age farmers in managing their farming business has a relationship with increased participation in socialization activities however the link is weak. As the farmers' participation in training activities increase, so does the number of farmers involved in the community organization. Participation in coaching activities shows a higher result by increasing the caring attitude of the community organization towards farmers. As farmers' participation in partnership activities increases, so do the number of elderly farmers and the number of farmers who have experience in participating in training activities in empowerment programs. Participation in partnership activities also increases as the management of the community organization is able to enhance the concerned attitude for farmers

related to the farming activities. Increasing the number of experienced farmers based on their length of time in managing a farming business and those with experience in participating in socialization activities can also increase farmer participation level in partnership activities although it has a weak relationship. The decline in the number of farmers cultivating their own land may have a limited impact on partnership participation.

Muhammadiyah as a community organization must synergize with local village and subdistrict officials to enhance the experience of farmers, resulting in positive perceptions that will encourage farmers' participation in empowerment programs. Several activities that support interaction between the community organization and farmers should be performed consistently in the form of discussions at forums to resolve various issues with the innovative solution in farming, and other activities such as recitations or celebrations of religious holidays in order to foster positive farmer perceptions towards the community organization. The government can improve farmers' experience and understanding by implementing a variety of high-quality and sufficient empowerment programs to improve farmers' participation in various activities in empowerment programs carried out by any community organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to express gratitude to the Ministry of Research and Technology/BRIN for the research grants provided so that this research can be conducted.

REFERENCES

Andriany, D. (2015). *Pengembangan Model Pendekatan Partisipatif Dalam Memberdayakan Masyarakat Miskin Kota Medan Untuk Memperbaiki Taraf Hidup*. *c*, 30–39. http://fe.unp.ac.id/sites/default/files/unggahan/3. Dewi Andriany %28hal 30-39%29_0.pdf.

Anjelica, S., Mingkid, E., & Rondonuwu, S. A. (2017). Manfaat Sosialisasi Program Penyelenggaran Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan Bagi Masyarakat di Kecamatan Sario. *E-Journal "Acta Diurna,"* *VI*(1). https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/actadiurnakomunikasi/article/view/15494

Deswati, R. H., & Triyanti, R. (2016). Tingkat Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pelaksanaan Pengembangan Usaha Mina Pedesaan (PUMP) Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Hasil Perikanan. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan*, *10*(1), 125. https://doi.org/10.15578/jsekp.v10i1.1253

Gio, P. U., & Caraka, R. E. (2018). Pedoman Dasar Mengolah Data Dengan Program Aplikasi Statistika Statcal. In *Usu Press*. https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/796th

Indardi. (2016). Pengembangan Model Komunikasi dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Tani (Studi Kasus pada Kelompok Tani Jamur Merang Lestari Makmur di Desa Argorejo, Sedayu, Bantul). *AGRARIS: Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development Research*, *2*(1), 75–86. https://doi.org/10.18196/agr.2128

Kehik, B. S. (2018). Pelaksanaan Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa di Bidang Ekonomi Kemasyarakatan (Studi Kasus di Desa Naiola Kecamatan Bikomi Selatan Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara). *Jurnal Agribisnis Lahan Kering, Agrimor*, *3 No. 1*(2502), 4–6. https://doi.org/10.32938/ag.v3i1.315

Kusumatantya, I. (2013). Peran Pemangku Kepentingan Dalam Pembentukan Komunitas Guna Mencapai Ketahanan

Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Jurnal Wilayah Dan Lingkungan*, *1*(1), 33. https://doi.org/10.14710/jwl.1.1.33-48

Lastinawati, E. (2011). Partisipasi Petani dalam Pelaksanaan Program Pengembangan Usaha Agribisnis Pedesaan (PUAP) di Kab. OKU. *Agronobis*, *3*(5), 45–57.

Melis, Muthalib, A. A., & Apoda. (2016). Analisis Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Desa (Studi di Desa Wawolesea Kecamatan Lasolo Kabupaten Konawe Utara). *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *1*(1), 99–105. http://ojs.uho.ac.id/index.php/JE/article/view/974/620

Muhammadiyah, P. (2015). *Model Dakwah Pencerahan Berbasis Komunitas* (Muktamar; 47). http://m.muhammadiyah.or.id/id/download-muktamar-muhammadiyah-ke47-772.html

Mulyadi, M. (2012). Organisasi Masyarakat (ORMAS) Dompet Dhuafa dalam Perspektif Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Aspirasi*, *3*(2), 167–178. https://doi.org/10.22212/aspirasi.v3i2.267

Mulyadi, M. (2015). Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Agraris ke Masyarakat Industri Dalam Pembangunan Masyarakat di Kecamatan Tamalate Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, *07*(04), 311–321. https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.07.2015.311-321

Mursitama, T. N. (2011). *Laporan Pengkajian Hukum Tentang Peran Dan Tanggungjawab Organisasi Kemasyarakatan Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. https://www.bphn.go.id/data/documents/pkj-2011-1.pdf

Priyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Zifatama Publishing.

Pujiharto. (2010). Kajian Pengembangan Gabungan Kelompok Tani (Gapoktan) Sebagai Kelembagaan Pembangunan Pertanian di Pedesaan. *Agritech*, *XII*(1), 64–80. https://doi.org/10.30595/agritech.v12i1.988

Rizal, D. A. (2018). Pemberdayaan Berbasis Kemitraan Antara Pemerintah Dengan Kelompok Tani Tri Tunggal Wonorejo. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran Dan Dakwah Pembangunan*, *1*(2), 343. https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2017.012-07

Simanjuntak, O. V., Subejo, S., & Witjaksono, R. (2018). Partisipasi Petani Dalam Program Gerakan Penerapan Pengelolaan Tanaman Terpadu Padi Di Kecamatan Kalasan Kabupaten Sleman. *Agro Ekonomi*, *27*(1), 20. https://doi.org/10.22146/jae.22693

Suindah, N. N., Darmawan, D. P., & Suamba, I. K. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Partisipasi Petani Dalam Asuransi Usahatani Padi (AUTP) di Kecamatan Penebel Kabupaten Tabanan. *Agrisocioeconomics:Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, *4*(1), 22–32. https://doi.org/10.14710/agrisocionomics.v4i1.5298

Suparman, D. (2012). *Kewirausahaan-Sosial Berbasis Organisasi Masyarakat (Ormas) (Studi Analisis Mengenai Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Ummat atas Unit Usaha-Sosial Persis, NU, dan Muhammadiyah di Kabupaten Garut)*. *VI*(1), 158–164. http://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/istek/article/download/299/313

Syahyuti. (2012). Pengorganisasian Secara Personal dan Gejala Individualisasi Organisasi Sebagai Karakter Utama Pengorganisasian Diri Petani di Indonesia. *Forum Penelitian Agro*

Ekonomi, *30*(2), 129–145. https://doi.org/10.21082/fae.v30n2

Wardhani, C. H., Sumartono, S., & Makmur, M. (2015). Manajemen Penyelenggaraan Program Pelatihan Masyarakat (Studi di Balai Besar Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kementerian Dalam Negeri di Malang). *Wacana, Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, *18*(01), 21–30. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.wacana.2015.018.01.3

Widjajanti, K. (2011). Model Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, *12*(1), 15–27. https://doi.org/10.23917/jep.v12i1.202