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EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL EFFORT PROGRAM FOR RICE, CORN, SOYBEANS IN 2015-2019 IN BANTEN PROVINCE

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Abstract

This research aims to photograph the evaluation of the Upsus Pajale program in Banten Province in order to get an overview of the success of this program quantitatively. While the locus of this research was chosen in Banten Province because it is one of the areas with good agricultural potential and can be developed. In addition, the province of Banten is also an area that contributes quite high in the productivity of rice, corn, and soybeans when the Upsus Pajale program is implemented. This research uses quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The survey was conducted by collecting data on sample data taken from a larger population. The population in this research are farmers whose representatives are taken by sampling technique to measure the answers using survey techniques. Quantitative methods using surveys were conducted in order to measure program evaluation variables with farmer respondents in Banten Province. The results of this research show that almost all evaluation dimensions have a fairly good achievement value. Almost all respondents admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to provide improvements in all dimensions. A total of 311 respondents (70.05 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the effectiveness of agricultural production. A total of 437 respondents (98.42 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the efficiency of rice, corn and soybean production. In addition, 374 respondents (84.23 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to solve farmers' problems (adequacy dimension) related to rice, corn and soybean commodities. Meanwhile, more than 95 percent of respondents admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to improve the dimensions of equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

Keywords: Evaluation; Program; Upsus Pajale

Introduction

Agriculture is one of the important sectors and needs to be continuously paid attention to by the State because it is related to meeting the food needs of the community at large. For countries that have abundant land and human resources, the agricultural sector is one of the leading potentials that can be maximized to meet the needs and even achieve national food independence. Agriculture is a sector that determines the survival of living things including humans. A stagnation in the food system can trigger various upheavals that have the potential to threaten national stability. The food security system is a very complicated but strategic issue because it includes technical, social, economic, environmental and political aspects. (Rezky, 2019)

Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural resources. This potential allows Indonesia to have a variety of abundant food choices. Basically, Indonesia does not only have diversity in religion, ethnicity, or race, but also Indonesia's diversity is also found in food choice preferences. Several people living in Indonesia have various priorities for their main food needs. Paddy which later became rice has indeed become the main food commodity chosen by the community at large (Seligman & Berkowitz, 2019). However, some regions still have different food preferences, such as consuming sago, wheat and corn as their main food needs (Arif et al., 2020). This diversity then encourages our country to have policies and programs that increase food productivity not only in primary commodities, but also to increase other food commodities. This will also encourage food diversification which will make it easier for people to choose and consume other foods and begin to abandon the habit of consuming rice as the main commodity so that people's dependence on one type of food commodity for consumption becomes less.

Currently, Indonesia has prioritized three types of food commodities, namely rice, corn and soybeans. The availability of food commodities is something that must be prepared because it is to meet the food needs of the wider community in a sustainable manner. Commodities Rice, corn and soybeans are strategic commodities that are always needed by the wider community in Indonesia. Rice is the most important commodity as a food source chosen by the community. In addition, rice is also the main food requirement for the majority of the Indonesian population. While corn is also a necessity sought by the community (Barichello, 2000; Hadiprayitno, 2010). Corn provides a variety of food diversification and gives preference to available food. Corn is also nationally needed to support the poultry farming industry as a raw material for animal feed. While soybeans are also a commodity that is always sought after in Indonesia. Processed soybeans that can be used to make tempeh are one of the foods consumed by many people. The role of soybeans is also very important in the population's food menu. Since ancient times, soybeans have been known as a source of vegetable protein for Indonesians (Benu & Kumaat, 2017)

The special effort program (UPSUS) Pajale (rice, corn, soybeans) is an integrated direct support, escort and assistance program to increase national food production, especially the three main commodities that are a priority. (Rezky, 2019). The Special Effort Program for Rice, Corn and Soybean is expected to have a good impact, especially at the economic level of the community, especially if one understands that the agricultural sector is one of the strategic and potential sectors. The agricultural sector as the most strategic sector is actually able to encourage the improvement of the people's economy as a whole. (Saridewi, 2018)

The implementation of the Pajale special effort program that involves the TNI in the process of escorting and monitoring the implementation of rice, corn and soybean production which has an impact on increasing work ethic and discipline, as well as enthusiasm for farming. This change in farmer behavior then increases the cropping index which can reach three times a year so that it can increase food productivity to encourage food self-sufficiency in the regions in particular and at the national level in general. The Upsus Pajale program also provides assistance to support production facilities, such as the provision of fertilizers and seeds. Efforts to increase productivity in rice, corn and soybean commodities, both in terms of quantity and quality, continue

to be pursued until now by the government. The development of soybean food which is used as a superior for the food commodity sub-sector must get encouragement from all parties involved in the implementation of the PAJALE program launched by the government. (Benu & Kumaat, 2017)

However, the Upsus Pajale Program, which has been completed, certainly has various problems and obstacles that occur in the field. Every program certainly has obstacles because not all systems work well in achieving the objectives of the policy. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation to find out how far the Upsus Pajale program has succeeded in achieving its goals. In addition, the effort to evaluate this program is also an input to improve the implementation of increasing food productivity in the future even though it is not wrapped in the Upsus Pajale program.

The focus of this research is to analyze the evaluation of the Upsus Pajale program in Banten Province in order to get an overview of the success of this program quantitatively. While the locus of this research was chosen in Banten Province because it is one of the areas with good agricultural potential and can be developed. In addition, the province of Banten is also an area that contributes quite high in the productivity of rice, corn, and soybeans when the Upsus Pajale program is implemented.

Public Policy Evaluation

Public policy is an answer to problems that occur in the public. Public policy is present as a guide for the community in doing something about things that have been regulated in accordance with the content of the policy. However, not all public policies that have been implemented have all gone according to what had been planned and targeted beforehand. At the implementation stage, various problems often arise in the process of implementing the policy (Suwitri, 2008). To find out how far this public policy is running and has achieved its goals or not, an evaluation process is needed to measure the extent to which this policy is running so that it can achieve its goals. Public policy evaluation is carried out in order to analyze the extent to which this policy can be a solution in solving public problems without intending to blame. (Nugroho, 2014)

William Dunn conveyed six criteria in evaluating public policy, the first is effectiveness which is used to measure the extent to which the current policy or program has achieved the desired results and objectives (Widodo, 2021). The second is efficiency to measure the accuracy or effort required to achieve the results and objectives that have been set. The third is the adequacy criteria used to measure how much achievement has been made to solve problems that occur in the community. The fourth criterion is the similarity used to analyze the distribution of benefits that have been carried out evenly to different groups. The fifth criterion is responsiveness to analyze the results of policies or programs that can provide satisfaction to the beneficiary groups. While the sixth criterion is the accuracy used to measure the extent to which the goals achieved are really useful and provide added value to the community as the object of the policy (Dunn, 2000; Neilson & Wright, 2017).

Method

This research uses quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The survey was conducted by collecting data on sample data taken from a larger population. The population in this research are farmers whose representatives are taken by sampling technique to measure the answers using survey techniques. Quantitative methods using surveys were conducted in order to measure program evaluation variables with farmer respondents in Banten Province.

Taken through a sampling technique from the entire available population. The sample is used to see to what extent this Pajale policy/program is able to have an impact on the policy target party. The population in this study was taken from data from the BPS Banten Province in 2020 about the population aged 15 years who worked in the agricultural sector, totaling 553,201 population. The sampling technique used is cluster sampling. Cluster sampling is used to photograph the population which is divided into several areas so that a random representation of each area can be obtained. To calculate the minimum sample size, the researcher uses the "slovin" formula with a margin of error of 5%. The sample of 400 is then divided evenly into districts/cities in Banten Province.

Results and Discussion

Respondent Profile

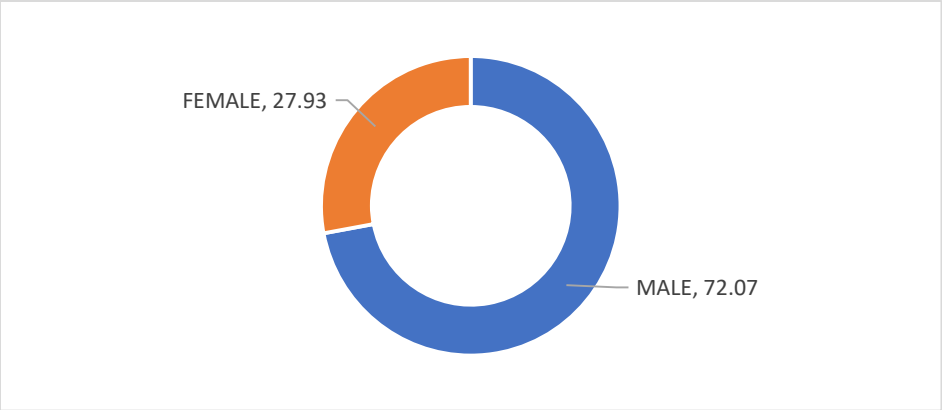
The survey has been conducted on 444 respondents (farmers) spread across districts/cities in Banten Province. This response when viewed by gender, it can be divided into 320 male and 124 female farmers. If then percentage, the male respondents are 72.07 percent and women 27.93 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
MALE	320,00	72,07
FEMALE	124,00	27,93
Total	*444,00*	*100,00*

Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

Figure 1. Respondents by Gender



Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

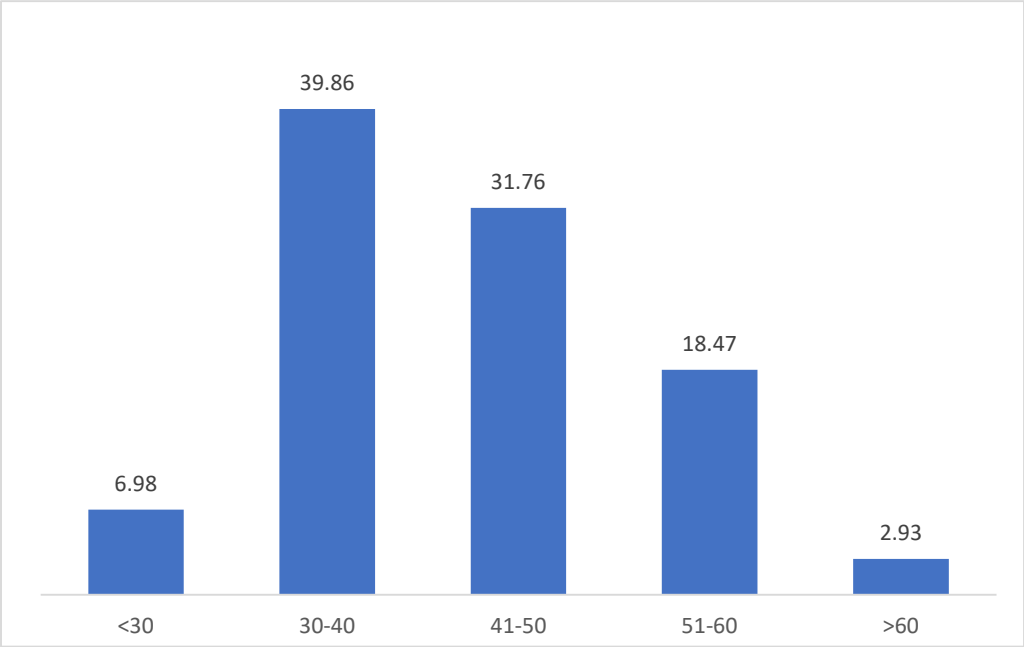
When viewed by age group, the most respondents were those aged 30-40 years, namely 177 people (39.86 percent), followed by the 41-50 year age group as many as 141 people (31.76 percent), then the age group 51-60 years as many as 82 people (18.47 percent), the age group under 30 years as many as 31 people (6.98 percent), and the last is those aged 60 years and over, as many as 13 people (2.93 percent).

Table 2. Percentage of Respondents by Age Group

Age group	Number of Respondent	Percentage
<30	31	6,98
30-40	177	39,86
41-50	141	31,76
51-60	82	18,47
>60	13	2,93
Total	*444*	*100,00*

Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

Figure 2. Respondents by Age Group



Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

When viewed according to the level of education completed, most of the respondents had higher education. As many as 226 people (50.90 percent) claimed to have bachelor's degrees, followed by 153 people (34.46 percent) graduated from high school or equivalent (SMA, SMK, Agricultural School), and as many as 34 people (7.66 percent) had Diploma education (DIII or

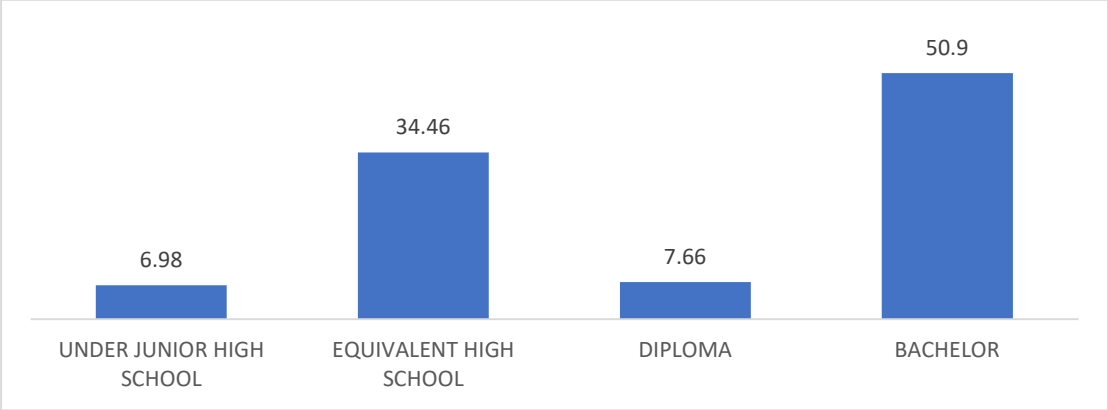
DIVs). Meanwhile, the remaining 31 people (6.98 percent) were respondents who had graduated from junior high school and below (junior high school and elementary school).

Table 3. Percentage of Respondents by Education Completed

EDUCATION	Number of Respondents	Percentage
UNDER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	31	6,98
EQUIVALENT HIGH SCHOOL	153	34,46
DIPLOMA	34	7,66
BACHELOR	226	50,90
Grand Totals	444	100,00

Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

Figure 3. Respondents based on completed education



Source: BPS data processed into selected respondents, 2022

Policy Evaluation

Before processing, the data collected from the questionnaire was then given a coding (scoring) for the answers from the respondents. This scoring is done on all questions for all questions in all dimensions of policy evaluation. If the respondent answers a question with an answer of Very Good (SB code), Good (BAIK code), and Good Enough (CB) then the answer will be categorized as yes, while if the answer is Not Good (TB code) and Very Bad (STB), then answers will be categorized as no. This categorization is also carried out on the scoring for the 6 dimensions of policy evaluation.

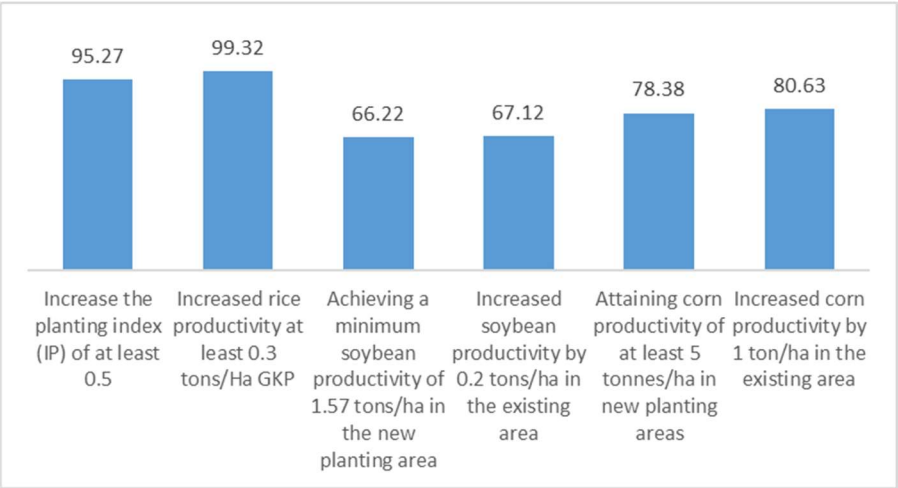
Dimensions of Effectiveness

Table 4. Results of Questionnaire Data Processing based on Effectiveness Dimensions

QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
An increase in the planting index (IP) of at least 0.5	423	95,27	21	4,73
There was an increase in rice productivity of at least 0.3 ton/Ha GKP	441	99,32	3	0,68
Achieving a minimum soybean productivity of 1.57 tons/ha in the new planting area	294	66,22	150	33,78
There was an increase in soybean productivity of 0.2 tons/ha in the existing area	298	67,12	146	32,88
Attaining corn productivity of at least 5 tonnes/ha in new planting areas	348	78,38	96	21,62
Increasing corn productivity by 1 ton/ha in the existing area	358	80,63	86	19,37

Of the 444 respondents, 423 people or 95.27 percent admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the planting index (IP) by at least 0.5. In addition, as many as 441 respondents or almost all respondents admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was also able to increase rice productivity by at least 0.3 tons/ha GKP, as many as 294 respondents (66.22 percent) claimed to have helped achieve soybean productivity of at least 1.57 tons. /ha in the new planting area, as many as 298 respondents (67.12 percent) were able to increase soybean productivity by 0.2 tons/ha in the existing area, and as many as 348 respondents (78.38 percent) claimed to be able to help achieve corn productivity of at least 5 ton/ha in new planting area. In addition, the UPSUS PAJALE program is also believed to be able to increase corn productivity by 1 ton/ha in the existing area by 358 respondents (80.63 percent).

Figure 4. Percentage by Effectiveness Dimension



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Efficiency Dimension

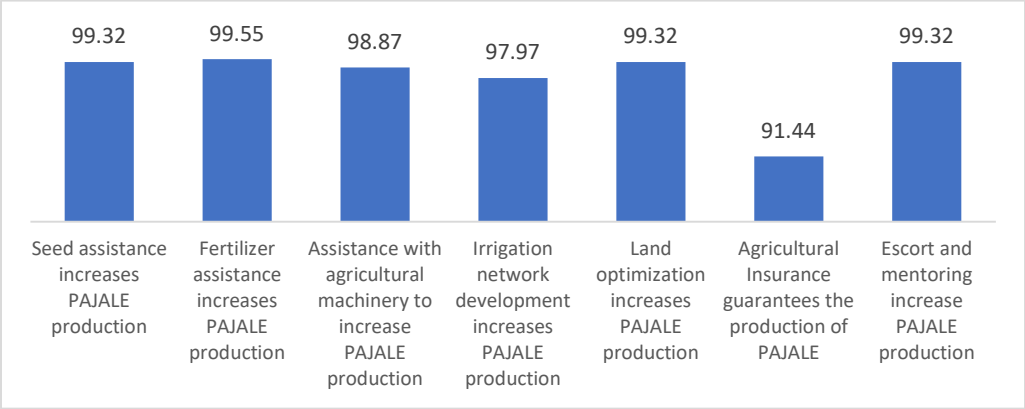
Table 5. Questionnaire Data Processing Results based on Efficiency Dimensions

QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	**(%)**	**Amount**	**(%)**
Seed assistance is able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	441	99,32	3	0,68
Fertilizer assistance can increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	442	99,55	2	0,45
Assistance with machine tools and agricultural machinery can increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	439	98,87	5	1,13
The development of irrigation networks can increase the production of rice, corn and soybeans by farmers	435	97,97	9	2,03
Land optimization can increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	441	99,32	3	0,68
Agricultural Insurance is able to guarantee the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	406	91,44	38	8,56
Escort and assistance can increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers	441	99,32	3	0,68

The efficiency dimension has 7 measurement variables. The first variable, as many as 441 respondents or as many as 99.32 percent of respondents stated that seed assistance was able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 3 respondents, namely 0.68, stated that they were not. In addition to the second variable, 442 respondents or 99.55% stated that fertilizer assistance was able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 2 respondents or 0.45 percent said they did not. The third variable, 439 respondents or 98.87 percent of respondents stated that the assistance of machine tools and agricultural machinery was able to increase the production of rice, corn, and soybean commodities by farmers, while 5 respondents or 1.13 percent said no.

Then the fourth variable, as many as 435 respondents or 97.97 percent stated that the development of irrigation networks was able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 9 respondents or 2.03 percent said no. In the fifth variable, as many as 441 respondents or 99.32 respondents stated that land optimization was able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 3 respondents or 0.68 percent said no. The sixth variable, as many as 406 respondents or 91.44 percent stated that agricultural insurance was able to guarantee the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 38 respondents or 8.56 percent said no. And finally the seventh variable, the majority of respondents amounting to 441 respondents or 99.32 percent stated that escort and assistance were able to increase the production of rice, corn and soybean commodities by farmers, while 3 respondents or 0.68 percent stated no.

Figure 5. Percentage based on Efficiency Dimensions



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Adequacy Dimension

Table 6. Results of Questionnaire Data Processing based on Adequacy Dimensions

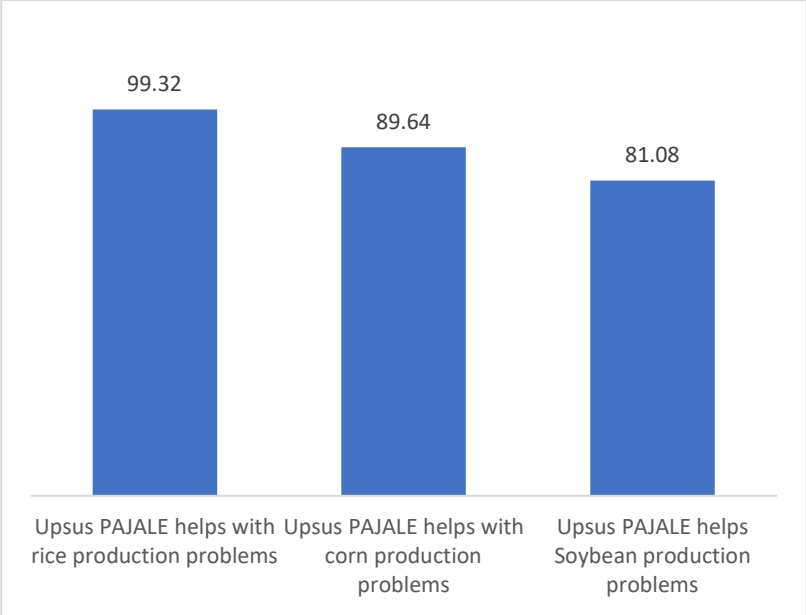
QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	**(%)**	**Amount**	**(%)**
Upsus PAJALE helps solve farmers' problems in rice production	441	99,32	3	0,68
Upsus PAJALE helps solve farmers' problems in corn production	398	89,64	46	10,36
Upsus PAJALE helps solve farmers' problems in soybean production	360	81,08	84	18,92

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

In the adequacy dimension, there are 3 measurement variables. The first variable, related to the adequacy dimension, amounted to 441 respondents or 99.32 percent stated that Upsus Pajale was able to help solve farmers' problems in rice production, while 3 respondents or 0.68 percent

said they were not. In the second variable, 398 respondents or 89.64 percent stated that Upsus Pajale helped solve farmers' problems in corn production, while 46 respondents or 10.36 percent said they did not. The third variable, as many as 360 respondents or 81.08 percent stated that Upsus Pajale helped solve farmers' problems in soybean production, while 84 respondents or 18.92 percent said they did not.

Figure 6. Percentage based on Adequacy Dimension



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Alignment Dimension

Table 7. Questionnaire Data Processing Results based on the Alignment Dimension

QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	**(%)**	**Amount**	**(%)**
Seed aid is distributed evenly to target groups	437	98,42	7	1,58
Fertilizer assistance is distributed evenly to the target group	439	98,87	5	1,13
Assistance with agricultural machinery and machinery is distributed evenly to the target group	434	97,75	10	2,25
Irrigation network development is carried out proportionally	431	97,07	13	2,93
Land optimization is done proportionally	437	98,42	7	1,58

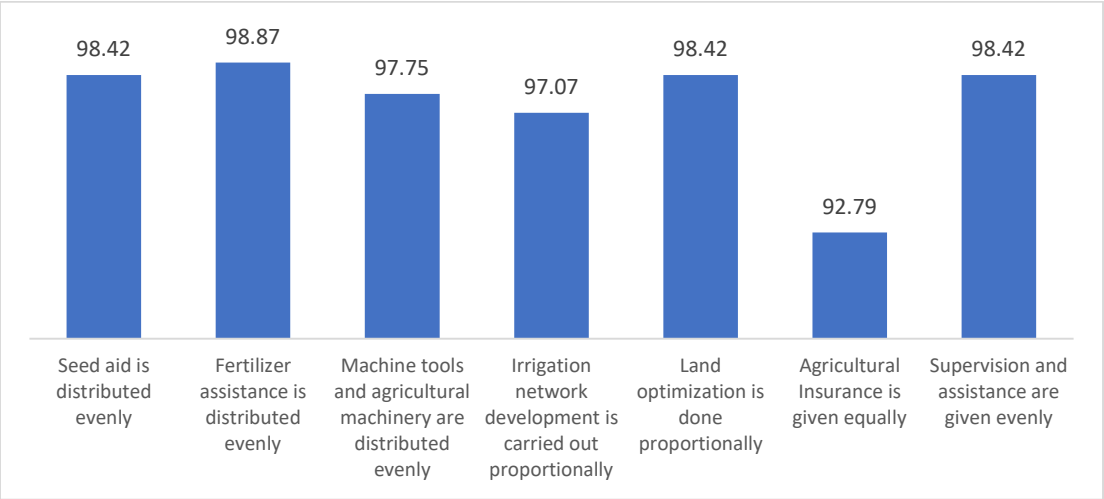
Agricultural Insurance is given equally to the target group	412	92,79	32	7,21
Escort and assistance are given equally to the target group	437	98,42	7	1,58

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

The alignment dimension has 7 measurement variables. The first variable, the majority of 437 respondents or 98.42 percent stated that the seed assistance was distributed evenly to the target group, while 7 respondents or 1.58 percent said no. The second variable, as many as 439 respondents or 98.87 percent stated that fertilizer assistance was distributed evenly to the target group, while 5 respondents or 1.13 percent said no. The third variable, as many as 434 respondents or 97.75 percent stated that the assistance for machine tools and agricultural machinery was distributed evenly to the target group, while 10 respondents or 2.25 percent said no. The fourth variable, as many as 431 respondents or 97.07 percent stated that the development of irrigation networks was carried out proportionally, while 12 respondents or 2.93 said no.

The fifth variable, as many as 437 respondents or 98.42 percent stated that land optimization had been carried out evenly, while 7 respondents or 1.58 percent said no. Meanwhile, the sixth variable, 412 respondents or 92.79 percent of respondents stated that agricultural insurance was provided on a regular basis. evenly distributed to the target group, while 32 respondents or 7.21 percent said no. And the last seventh variable in this dimension, as many as 437 respondents or 98.42 percent stated that escort and assistance had been given evenly to the target group, while 7 respondents or 1.58 percent said no.

Figure 7. Percentage based on the Alignment Dimension



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Responsiveness Dimension

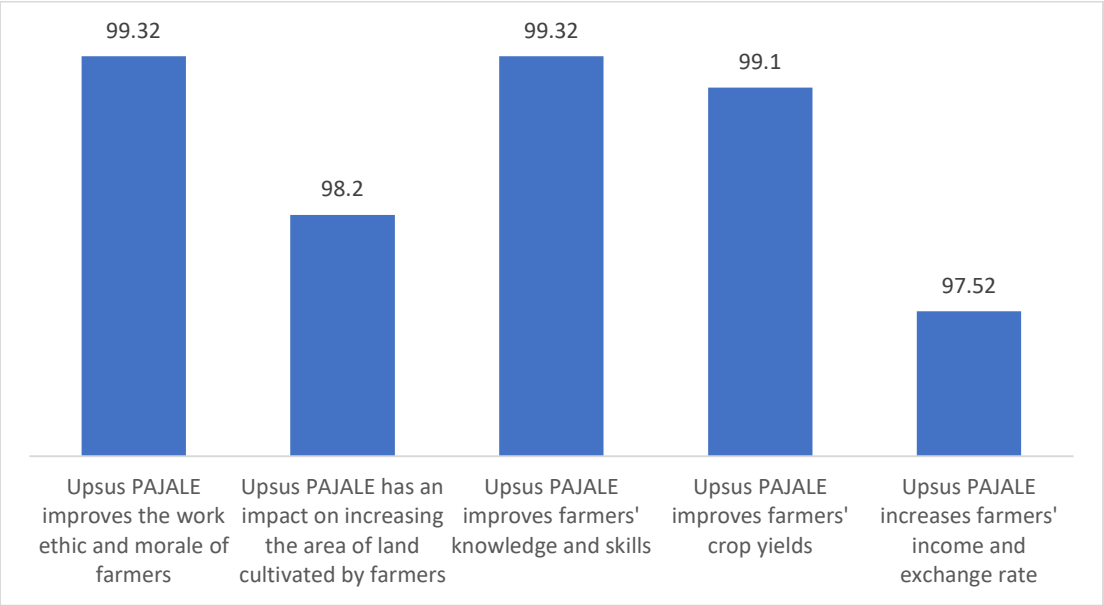
Table 8. Questionnaire Data Processing Results based on Responsiveness Dimensions

QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
Upsus PAJALE improves the work ethic and morale of farmers	441	99,32	3	0,68
Upsus PAJALE has an impact on increasing the area of land cultivated by farmers	436	98,20	8	1,80
Upsus PAJALE provides increased knowledge and skills of farmers in production	441	99,32	3	0,68
Upsus PAJALE has an impact on increasing farmers' yields both in quality and quantity	440	99,10	4	0,90
Upsus PAJALE increases farmers' income and exchange rate	433	97,52	11	2,48

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

In the dimension of responsiveness, there are 5 measurement variables, namely first, the majority of 441 respondents or 99.32 percent stated that Upsus Pajale increased the ethos and work spirit of farmers, while 3 respondents or 0.68 percent said no. The second variable, as many as 436 respondents or 98.20 percent stated that Upsus Pajale had an impact on increasing the area of land cultivated by farmers, while 8 respondents or 1.80 percent said no. The third variable, as many as 441 respondents or 99.32 percent stated that Upsus Pajale provided an increase in farmers' knowledge and skills in production, while 3 respondents or 0.68 percent said no. Meanwhile, the fourth variable as many as 440 respondents or 99.10 percent stated that Upsus Pajale had an impact on increasing farmers' yields both in quality and quantity, while 4 respondents or 0.90 percent said no. And finally the fifth variable, as many as 433 respondents or 97.52 percent of respondents stated that Upsus Pajale increased farmers' income and exchange rates, while 11 respondents or 2.48 percent said no.

Figure 8. Percentage by Responsiveness Dimension



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Dimensions of Accuracy

Table 9. Questionnaire Data Processing Results based on Accuracy Dimensions

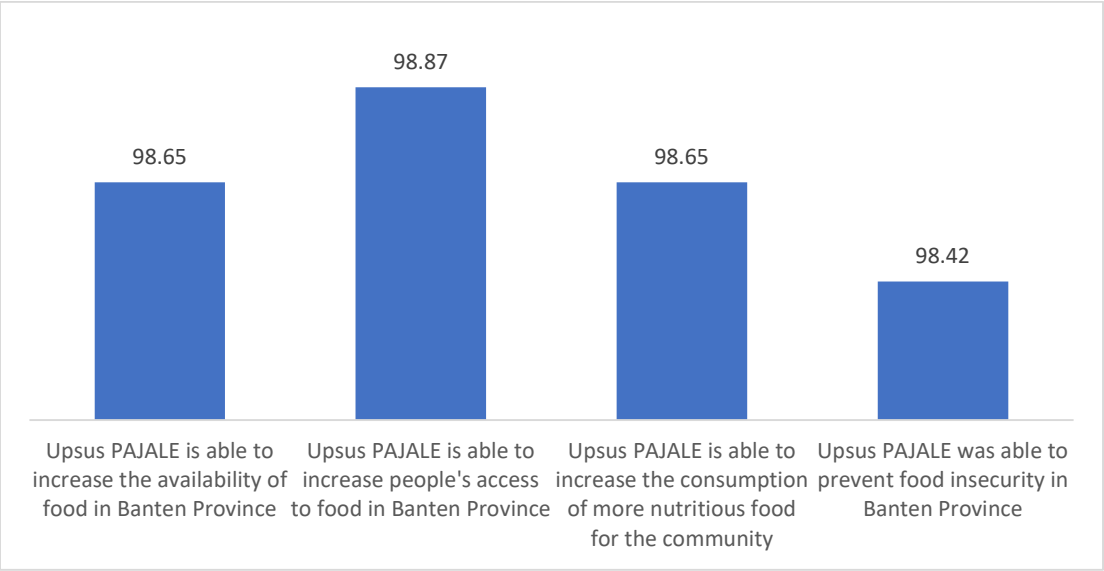
QUESTION VARIABLES	Yes		No	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
Upsus PAJALE is able to increase the availability of food in Banten Province	438	98,65	6	1,35
Upsus PAJALE is able to increase people's access to food in Banten Province	439	98,87	5	1,13
Upsus PAJALE is able to increase the consumption of more nutritious food for the community	438	98,65	6	1,35
Upsus PAJALE was able to prevent food insecurity in Banten Province	437	98,42	7	1,58

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

In the dimension of accuracy, there are 4 measurement variables. The first variable, as many as 43 respondents or 98.65 percent stated that Upsus pajale was able to increase food availability in Banten Province, while 6 respondents or 1.35 percent said it was not. The second variable, as many as 439 respondents or 98.87 percent stated that Upsus pajale was able to increase people's access to food in Banten Province, while 5 respondents or 1.13 percent said they were not. The third variable, as many as 438 respondents or 98.65 percent stated that Upsus pajale was

able to increase the consumption of more nutritious food for people in Banten Province, while 6 respondents or 1.35 percent said it was not. And the last variable, as many as 437 respondents or 98.42 percent said that Upsus pajale was able to avoid food insecurity in Banten Province, while 7 respondents or 1.58 percent said they were not.

Figure 9. Respondents based on the Accuracy Dimension



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Conclusion

When calculated in aggregate, it appears that almost all evaluation dimensions have a fairly good achievement value. Almost all respondents admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to provide improvements in all dimensions. A total of 311 respondents (70.05 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the effectiveness of agricultural production. A total of 437 respondents (98.42 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the efficiency of rice, corn and soybean production. In addition, 374 respondents (84.23 percent) admitted that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to solve farmers' problems (sufficiency dimension) related to the commodities of rice, corn and soybeans. Meanwhile, more than 95 percent of respondents claimed that the UPSUS PAJALE program was able to increase the dimensions of equity, responsiveness and accuracy.

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