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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIMURP PROGRAM AND ITS BENEFITS FOR PADDY RICE FARMERS IN KEMBANGAN VILLAGE BUKATEJA DISTRICT PURBALINGGA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The government is making efforts to increase rice productivity which has declined in recent years, through the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia together with three other Ministries or Institutions (K/L) launched the SIMURP (Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project) program. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the SIMURP program in Kembangan Village and analyze the benefits of the SIMURP program for rice farmers in the village. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The results of the study show that the implementation of the SIMURP program in the development village has been carried out well when viewed from the aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The average income of rice farmers receiving SIMURP from the previous Rp. 12.106.880 increased by Rp 9.403.120 to Rp. 21.510.339 after SIMURP or increased by 77,67 %.

Keywords: Climate Change, Rice Productivity, SIMURP Program, Farmer Income

INTRODUCTION

The government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, seeks to increase food production by developing rice technology that is adaptive to climate change, to achieve sustainable food self-sufficiency (Pramono & Romdon, 2022). The Ministry of Agriculture plays an important role in increasing rice productivity, which ultimately increases farmers' income. In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture together with three other ministries/institutions launched the SIMURP (Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project) program. The program, funded by loans from the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, aims to improve irrigation services and strengthen accountability for irrigation scheme management, with success indicators covering areas facilitated by new or rehabilitated irrigation/drainage services, as well as Planting Intensity (IP) percentages.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Human Resources Extension and Development Agency (BPPSDMP), is trusted to increase IP from 180% to 200% (SIMURP Ministry of Agriculture 2024). To achieve this goal, BPPSDMP uses the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technology approach, which is claimed to be able to increase the production and quality of agricultural products even in changing climatic conditions, while ensuring sustainable agriculture. The SIMURP program is implemented in 10 provinces throughout Indonesia, including Central Java and Purbalingga Regency. In Purbalingga Regency, this program covers two sub-

districts, one of which is Bukateja District, with Kembangan Village as one of the recipients. Six farmer groups in Kembangan Village benefited from this program, namely Sri Rahayu, Sido Mukti, Berkah Rahayu, Eka Karya, Sidodadi I, and Sidodadi II. This program runs from 2021 to 2024.

The implementation of the SIMURP program in various regions, such as Subang Regency, shows that in terms of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, this program still needs improvement (Astuti et al., 2022). The implementation of the program in Purbalingga Regency, especially in Kembangan Village, also requires an evaluation to assess the effectiveness and benefits of the program for rice farmers.

Based on the analysis of the problems that have been explained, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the implementation of the SIMURP Program and its benefits for paddy rice farmers in Kembangan Village, Bukateja District, Purbalingga Regency, using a qualitative approach.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation

Policy implementation is a dynamic process in which policy implementers carry out certain activities to achieve results that are in line with the objectives of the policy. The implementation of public policies occurs in response to the government's actions in overcoming problems that arise in society, which then results in these decisions. This policy is considered a process that includes formulation, implementation, and evaluation through certain stages (Awang, 2010 in Yuliah, 2020). Winarno in Yuliah (2020) briefly states that policy implementation is an effort to achieve certain goals with means and in a certain time order. Meanwhile, Mufiz in Yuliah (2020) concluded that policy implementation is a series of activities carried out to carry out a policy, which displays the effectiveness of the policy itself.

The implementation of public policies is not only related to the behavior of the administrative bodies responsible for implementing programs and ensuring the compliance of target groups, but is also influenced by political, economic, and social forces that directly or indirectly affect the behavior of all parties involved, which ultimately impacts the expected results (Yuliah, 2020).

SIMURP Program

Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project (SIMURP) is a collaboration between four Ministries/Institutions (K/L), namely the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Human Resources Extension and Development Agency (BPPSDMP) as the national project implementation unit (NPIU), is responsible for increasing IP from 180% to 200% (SIMURP Ministry of Agriculture 2024). To achieve this goal, BPPSDMP NPIU will use the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technology approach, which is claimed to be able to increase production and quality of agricultural products despite climate change, as well as ensure sustainable agriculture. The SIMURP program includes several activities, namely: capacity building for extension workers and farmers regarding CSA, the implementation of CSA cultivation, and strengthening BPP. The purpose of SIMURP activities is to increase planting intensity (IP), increase farmers' income, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis

method. According to Siregar (2019), the descriptive method aims to present symptoms, facts, or events systematically and accurately regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area. In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the implementation of the SIMURP program through four aspects according to Edward III communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure with a qualitative approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Program SIMURP

Regarding the Implementation of the SIMURP Program in Kembangan Village, it is focused on four factors that affect the success of the implementation according to George Edward III including communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure as explained below.

a. Comunication

In the process of implementing the SIMURP program, information from the center is conveyed downwards through Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) to farmer groups through the head of the farmer group. The information obtained by the head of the farmer group from PPL was then discussed at the farmer group meeting. Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) have a central role in conveying information to farmers and facilitating discussions. Farmers are actively involved in the decision-making process, such as the selection of groups that will receive assistance and the preparation of CPCL. Coordination between implementers, namely PPL, farmer group leaders and farmer group members, is well done. They exchanged information related to the implementation of the SIMURP Program. With effective communication, information about the SIMURP program was successfully conveyed to farmers. The active participation of farmers shows that they have a sense of ownership over this program because they are directly involved in the planning and implementation process.

b. Resources

Resources in the implementation of the program are crucial. Without adequate resource support, the program will not run well. The presence of competent human resources or staff greatly affects the smooth implementation of the program. Human resources in the implementation of the SIMURP program can be said to be adequate. PPL who provide assistance to farmer groups in Kembangan Village has participated in training organized by the agriculture office.

At the level of the human resources group, the Group Leader is the person in charge and also a member of the group that applies the CSA SIMURP technology. At the group meeting, a field school was held for CSA technology training which is applied to the SIMURP program or commonly called TOF (training of farmer). In addition to human resources as implementers and their authority, adequate facilities are also no less important in the implementation of the program. To provide facilities in the SIMURP program, of course, there is a budget that must be allocated. In the implementation of the SIMURP program in the village of the development of the budget, the budget has been carried out well, production facilities in the form of seeds and fertilizers are also financed in this program.

From the results of the interviews conducted by the researchers, it can be concluded that the resource aspect of the implementation of the simurp program is available and quite adequate. With human resources who have the capacity to carry out the program and are supported by adequate facilities, this program can be implemented well. Resource management is carried out

effectively, with deliberations at farmer group meetings, resources such as fertilizers and seeds can be allocated appropriately.

c. Dispositions

Disposition is the disposition or characteristic of the implementer. The necessary disposition in policy implementation refers to the ability of the implementer to accommodate values and practices that are alive and thriving in society. The commitment of the Impementors to the SIMURP Program shows a positive attitude. PPL is committed to overseeing the implementation of this program, periodic monitoring continues to be carried out.

The Implementers have the ability to understand the condition of farmers so that farmers are able to adapt to CSA technology in the SIMURP program. After the farmers understood the benefits and felt the success of the application of CSA technology in the SIMURP program, they began to realize and continue to apply this CSA technology.

From the interviews conducted by the researchers, it can be concluded that the implementers have a good attitude and character in the implementation process of the SIMURP program. In the implementation of the program, the implementers are highly committed to the success of the program. It is proven that PPL consistently monitors and assists farmers, showing a strong commitment to the success of the program. PPL is able to understand the conditions of farmers and adjust their approach so that farmers can accept and apply CSA technology. They strongly support the SIMURP program and even hope that such a program will be continued.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure in the SIMURP program at the sub-district level starts from the Head of BPP as the person in charge of the SIMURP Program, which divides PPL duties into 3 teams. At the group level itself, the head of the farmer group is assisted by the secretary, treasurer and public relations department, as well as all members of the farmer group who implement the SIMURP program. The Chairman of the Farmer Group and the core management play an important role in the implementation of the SIMURP program. They have a role in gathering members of farmer groups and also conveying information related to the SIMURP program.

The bureaucratic structure of the SIMURP program has been well arranged. Each has duties and responsibilities in the implementation of this program. The bureaucratic structure contained in the SIMURP program The bureaucratic structure of the SIMURP program at the sub-district and farmer group levels shows high flexibility and participation. The formation of a team at the PPL level with a specific division of tasks (material, attendance, documentation) shows an effort to optimize performance and ensure that all aspects of the program are handled properly. The existence of a farmer group management structure shows a clear division of duties in managing the group and implementing the SIMURP program.

Benefits of the SIMURP Program on Financial Aspects

The benefits of the simurp program in this study are seen from the financial aspect in the form of increasing farmers' income. According to Soekartawi (in Ibrahim et al., 2021) Revenue is the difference between revenue and all expenses incurred. Farmers' income is calculated based on the difference between the revenue earned from production and the total cost. Total costs include all costs incurred during a single harvest cycle, including fixed costs and

variable costs. Fixed costs include land rent for one harvest, while variable costs consist of labor costs, which include land cultivation to harvest, as well as production facility costs. The means of production are in the form of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

To see how much the SIMURP program benefits in terms of financial aspects can be done by comparing the average production, revenue, total costs and income before and after SIMURP. A comparison of the average production, revenue, total costs and income before and after SIMURP if converted per hectare is presented in the table below.

No		Sebelum SIMURP	Setelah SIMURP
1.	Produksi (GKP)	6978	8215
2.	Penerimaan	Rp 43.263.333	Rp 50.932.583
3.	Total Biaya	Rp 31.156.453	Rp 29.422.244
4.	Pendapatan Bersih	Rp 12.106.880	Rp 21.510.339

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the SIMURP Program has benefits in the financial aspect in the form of an increase in farmers' income, which is 77.67%. This is due to an increase in the average production per hectare of 17.73% so that revenue also increased by 17.73%. In addition, the average total cost also decreased by 5.57%, from the average total cost incurred by farmers per hectare of Rp 31,156,453, down to Rp 29,422,244.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. The implementation of the SIMURP program in the development village has been carried out well. In the aspect of communication, the implementer has carried out efficiently, information from the center is conveyed to farmers as program recipients so that farmers can follow the process from the beginning of the activity to reporting. The resources in this program are quite adequate, starting from PPL, Farmers and also related parties as well as from facilities or funding that have been well allocated. The Implementers carry out their duties and authorities in accordance with the provisions. The implementers already have the ability to deliver new programs for farmers by paying attention to the condition of farmers. The bureaucratic structure in this program is well carried out where all implementers, both PPL, farmer group leaders and farmer group members, have their own responsibilities and coordinate with each other.
2. The SIMURP Program has benefits that are felt by farmers in the form of increasing their income. Of the 18 farmers, all of them experienced an increase in income after the SIMURP program. The average income of farmers from the previous Rp 12,106,880 increased by Rp 9,403,120 to Rp 21,510,339 after SIMURP or an increase of 77.67%.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For Farmers

   Farmers should continue to apply SIMURP CSA technology which has been proven to reduce costs, increase production and provide benefits in the form of increased income.
2. For Goverment

   The SIMURP program, which includes CSA technology, should also be applied in other villages to provide wider benefits.

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