

**PUBLIC AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION IN INDONESIA**

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AGRIC EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

- Since local autonomy in 2000s, Agricultural Extension was very weak, even stagnant because local governments have not been ready, especially budget for salary of extension workers.
- In 2006, Law on Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry Extension System was issued. Effort of developing farmer institution structure is also regulated in that Law. Agric Extension more emphasize on increase in income and welfare, productivity and added value should be increased.



GUIDANCE FOR FARMERS

- Usually every SubDistrict have a Rural Extension Centre (REC)/BPP, Each REC cover several villages
- REC function is as office of the Field Extension Worker (FEW)/PPL, place for coordination of FEWs, some times for “demplot area”.
- Each FEW guidance several Farmer Group, some times cover more than one village. It is problem for effectiveness of extension



RESOURCES

- The Government planned to provide an ideal number of The Field Agricultural Extension Worker (FEW), that: one FEW for one village.
- There are 27,961 FEW, while the villages in Indonesia is 78,198. So, **FEW required 50,237 person or 64,24 %**. In addition to the State Officers, there are also **Private FEW** who work for companies, also **volunteers** who represent those coming from the community and legitimated by The Government.



ORGANIZATIONAL AGRIC EXT SYSTEM

- CENTRAL GOV ----- **CENTER OF EXT** ----- COMM OF EXT
- V
- PROVINCE ----- **COORD BOARD** ----- COMM OF EXT
- **OF AGRIC EXT**
- (Extension Workers)
- V
- DISTRICT ----- **EXECUTIVE BOARD** ----- COMM OF EXT
- **OF AGRIC EXT**
- (Extension Workers)
- V
- SUBDISTRICT ----- **RURAL EXTENSION CENTER**
- (Field Extension Workers =27,961)
- V
- VILLAGES ----- **FARMER GROUPS**
- (78,198) (307,272)
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data 2011

INSTITUTION PROBLEM

According to The Law of Agricultural Extension 2006; agricultural extension institutionalization that is ordered in the Law, should be implemented consequently, although it is not easy to do in local area/district, because there are article which is contrary to The Law of Local Autonomy.



EXTENSION METHOD

- TRAINING AND VISIT
- Field Extension Worker (FEW) guidance some Farmer Groups, with a custom shedule meeting (usually in the evening, because farmers worked their off farm jobs as construction worker, laborer, merchants, etc), while the training for the FEW was organized by the Agricultural Extension Officers at district level with the custom schedule.
- Farming as a side working



EXTENSION METHOD

- CYBER EXTENSION
- In 2007, The Government implemented Cyber Extension, which is an agricultural extension through internet and cell phone. Each of Rural Extension Center (REC) has its own internet access. Information new agric technology can easily be found in the website of the ministry, it is accessible for all of the FEWs for their extension activities for the local farmers/ farmer group.



EXTENSION METHOD

- USING MASS MEDIA: televisi, radio, new paper, brochure, folder, leaflet, etc.

USING FIELD SCHOOL

Participative approach, dialogic extension that discuss farmers problem and looking for solution based on farmer experiences (experiential learning).

Example: Integrated Pest Control Field Scholl (SLPHT), some alumny become Volunteer of Extension.

This method very effective



EXTENSION METHOD

- USING ASSOCIATION OF FARMER GROUP
- Farmer Group function as: learning, cooperation, production, and agribusiness.
- Some of farmer groups in an area (e.g. Subdistric) are associated become **Farmer Group Association/Gapoktan** to develop their agribusiness. There are several program for developing agribusiness.



ASSOCIATION OF FARMER GROUP (AFG)

- For example: since 2009, with the empowerment program of People Food Distribution Institution/Lembaga Distribusi Pangan Masy, government has been giving social grant in the sum 150 millions rupiah to establish the AFG, an 75 million rupiah for development of the AFG. There are 999 AFG in 28 provinces get the grants.



THE EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM OF THE “AFG”

- The program is still running, some of the objectives can be reached: increase rice and corn production for price stabilization, food security of the farmers household level, increase in the rural economics from the food commodity, increase in farmers income from rice and corn.
- In some areas, there are AFG still not ready to carry out the program. When they get the grants, the program can not be applied well.



SOME EXPERIENCES IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Agricultural Extension usually effective through group approach, because among member of group can learn to other, there are “social learning” process in the group. Field Shool is a good method, but need much cost.

Eventhough Group Approach, but if top down instructive intervention and not dialogical/ participative way & involving farmers participation face many failure, because it does not root deeply on the society strength and need of the farmers.



SUCCEEDED BY GROUP APPROACH

- When era President Suharto, in 1980 The Special Intensification Program was done through farmer group approach, advice through Training & Visit system, and Indonesia succeeded in rice self-sufficiency in 1984.
- In this era, government facilitate input with subsidy, and strong encourage for increasing food production.



USING INTERNET, CELL PHONE, AND TELEPHONE

- Research in Sleman District, Indonesia (Dama yanti. 2003), there are 26.67% respondents use telephone (cable or cell phone) to search for market price, input price, innovation, information about other farmers experiences. While 5 % respondents use internet to access agricultural information.
- The study by Riana (2006), indicate that internet is increasingly common among the farmer of cash crop (forinstance; decorative plants farmers), especially to access information about market price.



FARMERS RESPONSE IN ICT

In Sleman District, according many farmers, communication through internet is less interesting though it has been available in their area, it doesn't fit their condition in term of: time, language, attraction, and costs (expensive for them)

Telephone and cell phone are more interesting because they enable them to directly talk to others. The cell phone enables them to send Short Message Service (SMS), but it requires certain skill as well.



FARMER vs PEASANT

Farmer are those farming entrepreneurs with wide farming land and market oriented and follow the principle of “profit maximization” (Mosher), they always seek for market opportunities to increase the profit. It is the farmers who usually use internet or cell phone for their agriculture business.

In another hand; Peasant



FARMER vs PEASANT

Peasant, are those subsistence agriculture and have small land, less market oriented, and follow the principle of “risk minimization”, and do not increase profit. They put the priority on “safety first” (Scott). For new innovation, they demand for evidence of the success and the low risk. Therefore, when they receive information about agricultural technology through cell phone, it does not warrant that they apply that technology before they get the evidence of the success of the technology. Many peasants in Indonesia like that.



WORK IN AGRICULTURE

- In Indonesia, there are 42.47 million (38,16%) people who work in agriculture, they have in general less than 0.5 hectare of land, mostly of them are peasant.
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THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

