



Assistance in Preparing E-RDKK at Gapoktan "Rejo Mulyo" in Rejoagung Village, Sumberwringin District, Bondowoso Regency

Rizal^{1*}, Togimin¹

Politeknik Negeri Jember, Jember, Indonesia¹

Corresponding Email*: Rizalsp2001@yahoo.com

Article Info:

Submitted: 30 September 2023

Revised: 20 October 2023

Accepted: 28 December 2023

Publisher: 30 December 2023

Keywords: E-RDKK; Subsidized Fertilizer; SOP; Google Form; Agriculture; Technology; Assistance; Productivity; Training

Abstract

Agriculture is one of the most important products in Indonesia. The agricultural sector is a sector that has a strategic role in the structure of national economic development. Agricultural development will not move forward if it is not supported by adequate agricultural facilities and infrastructure. One of the problems faced by farmers is access to subsidized fertilizer. In order to realize national food security, one of the production facilities factors that is very important in increasing productivity and production is fertilizer. The government is very interested in implementing various policy resolutions/regulations in the field of fertilizer to create a conducive climate for the supply of fertilizer in Indonesia, so that farmers can easily Get fertilizer according to your needs. The proposal procedure for obtaining subsidized fertilizer by farmers through the preparation of an electronic definitive group needs plan (E-RDKK) is still not fully understood and is still carried out manually by both farmers and farmer group administrators. To overcome this, socialization and training were carried out on procedures for preparing the E-RDKK and training on preparing the E-RDKK.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is one of the most important products in Indonesia. The agricultural sector is a sector that has a strategic role in the structure of national economic development (Sari, D. N, et al, 2023). As an agricultural country, Indonesia should give optimal attention to agricultural development programs. The world of agriculture has made an extraordinary contribution to national development. Agricultural products have absorbed a lot of labor, provided foreign exchange for the country through exports of agricultural products and have provided sufficient food for millions of Indonesian people. Agriculture plays a very important role in the development of a region, with agriculture it is hoped that it will be able to create jobs for the population, as a source of income, as a means to do business, and as a means to change fate for the better (Maulana, M. A., & Sari, D. N, 2023).

Agricultural development will not move forward if it is not supported by adequate agricultural facilities and infrastructure. One of the problems faced by farmers is access to fertilizer. Until now, farmers are still dependent on subsidized fertilizer. Fertilizer is a very important commodity for farmers in supporting increased agricultural production. But getting subsidized fertilizer is not easy for farmers. The government provides fertilizer subsidies to ease the burden on farmers in the production process. Farmers as the main actors and business actors in order to obtain subsidized fertilizer need to consult in farmer groups to prepare an Electronic Definitive Group Needs Plan (E-RDKK). In preparing the E-RDKK, there are still many problems faced by both farmers themselves and field agricultural extension officers (PPL) who accompany farmers in preparing the E-RDKK up to the stage of uploading data on the Ministry of Agriculture's E-RDKK website.

In order to realize national food security, one of the production facilities factors that is very important in increasing productivity and production is fertilizer. The government has an interest in issuing various policy resolutions/regulations in the fertilizer sector to create a conducive climate for the supply of fertilizer in Indonesia, so that farmers can easily obtain fertilizer according to their needs. This policy includes, among other things, providing fertilizer price subsidies for farmers. In addition, in order to increase the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution, fertilizer needs must be based on the real needs of farmers, planters, livestock breeders and fish farmers which are prepared in groups in the form of a Definitive Group Needs Plan (E-RDKK).

The preparation of the E-RDKK by farmers is still done manually, namely by farmers through farmer groups collecting KTPs and SPPTs as well as the information needed in preparing the E-RDKK. This causes the process of preparing the E-RDKK to the data upload stage by PPL to often experience delays. In some cases there are still many farmers who are not included in the E-RDKK data. This will have an impact on farmers, so that farmers will not get subsidized fertilizer quotas.

To overcome this problem, a new breakthrough is needed in the registration/preparation of E-RDKK. One way that can be done is by utilizing information and communication technology (ICT). The use of Google forms is one method that can be applied by field officers in preparing the E-RDKK. It is hoped that using this technology will speed up data collection from farmers. ICT has succeeded in creating a more innovative economic structure without the limits of distance and time.

2. Methods of Implementation

The aim of this practical learning and community empowerment (PPM) activity in general is to broaden students' insight and understanding regarding the process of submitting and preparing subsidized fertilizer needs through E-RDKK. Apart from that, it is hoped that this activity can train interns to be more accustomed to solving problems using the knowledge gained on campus.

Practical Learning and Community Empowerment activities were carried out at Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo, Rejoagung Village, Sumberwringin District, Bondowoso Regency. Activities will be carried out from September 2021 to November 2021. Activities for implementing Community Learning and Empowerment Practices (P3M) were carried out at Gapoktan Rejo

Mulyo, Rejoagung Village, Sumberwringin District. The implementation stages start from preparation, namely provision of the internship by the campus, submission of the internship theme to submission of a letter requesting willingness to be placed in the internship. After that, coordinate with the Chairman of Gapoktan. During the internship, participants take part in a series of activities, discuss and identify problems with Gapoktan, farmer groups and agricultural extension officers in the Rejoagung Village working area. After identifying the problem, students carry out consultations and discussions with both the supervisor and the head of Gapoktan to be able to resolve the problems faced. During the internship process, documentation is carried out to support the internship activity report.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Result of Activities

In implementing PPPM activities, it was carried out starting from visits, interviews, socialization and procedures for preparing the E-RDCK, at Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo, Rejo Agung Village, following and observing activities, especially in preparing the Electronic Definitive Group Needs (E-RDCK). The preparation of the E-RDCK in PPPM activities carried out socialization of standard operating procedures (SOP) in the preparation of the E-RDCK in accordance with the flow determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. Socialization and training was carried out at the Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo Secretariat, attended by 17 farmer group administrators who are members of Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo. The administrators were enthusiastic in participating in the activity, this was because fertilizer was an important issue in carrying out agricultural business. From the results of training activities, it turns out that farmer groups still do not know in detail about the procedures for proposing subsidized fertilizer. Socialization and training activities can be seen in figure 1.



Figure 1. Socialization and training on Preparation of E-RDCK

The following is material for flow training activities in preparing the E-RDCK for subsidized fertilizer at the farmer group level based on Minister of Agriculture Regulation NOMOR 67/PERMENTAN/SM.050/12/2016:

- 1) The preparation of the E-RDCK for subsidized fertilizer is carried out by Poktan in a deliberation led by the chairman of Poktan and accompanied by an Agricultural Extension Officer.
- 2) Checking the completeness and correctness of the subsidized fertilizer E-RDCK is carried out by the Companion Agricultural Extension Officer before it is approved and signed.

- 3) The subsidized fertilizer E-RDKK that has been prepared is made in five copies, the first sheet is for the official distributor/retailer (as an order), the second sheet is for the village/subdistrict head, the third sheet is for the Accompanying Agricultural Instructor, the fourth sheet is for the Gapoktan chairman, and the fifth sheet is for the chairman Poktan.
- 4) Recapitulation of Subsidized Fertilizer E-RDKK, consisting of:
 - a) The Gapoktan management carried out a recapitulation of the E-RDKK subsidized fertilizer from Poktan and outlined it in accordance with the recapitulation format and signed by the chairman of Gapoktan. The completeness and correctness are checked before being approved and signed by the Companion Agricultural Extension Officer, and acknowledged by the village/sub-district head.
 - b) The recapitulation of the subsidized fertilizer E-RDKK is made in four copies, the first sheet is for the work unit that carries out agricultural infrastructure and facilities tasks in the sub-district, the second sheet is for the work unit that carries out extension tasks in the sub-district, the third sheet is for the Accompanying Agricultural Instructor, and the fourth sheet is for Gapoktan archives or Poktan.

The following is the process for filling out the E-RDKK questionnaire on google forms:

- 1) The farmer/farmer group prepares complete documents including KTP, SPPT.
- 2) The farmers/farmers group opens a google form link at <http://Bit.ly/e-rdkkrejoagung2022>.
- 3) The farmer/farmer group fills in all questions on the google form related to personal identity, starting from the name of the group, farmer's name, NIK, date of birth, birth mother's name, and address.
- 4) In the next section, farmer/farmer groups fill in questions starting from the type of commodity cultivated, land area, and the type of subsidized fertilizer proposed. This section is divided into three planting seasons, including the first planting season is january to april, the second planting season is may to august and the third planting season is september to december. Farmers fill in the type of fertilizer needed according to the commodities cultivated for each planting season. When filling in the type of fertilizer, farmers choose the type of fertilizer that has been provided and adjust the need for the type of fertilizer to the type of commodity as depicted in Figure 2.

MUSIM TANAM 1 (JANUARI - APRIL 2022)

KOMODITAS *

ISI RENCANA KOMODITAS PADA MUSIM TANAM 1 (JANUARI - APRIL 2022)

PADI

JAGUNG

KEDELAI

CABAI

KENTANG

KUBIS

KOPI

TEBU

TEMBAKAU

LUAS LAHAN *

ISIKAN LUAS LAHAN SESUAI SPPT (dalam satuan hektar)

Figure 2. Questionnaire display on Google Forms

5) After the farmer has filled out all the questionnaires, the farmer sends the answers by clicking the send button, so the data is directly included in the google form answers.

The aim of preparing the E-RDKK for Subsidized Fertilizer is to help farmers, planters and livestock breeders to plan the procurement and supply of subsidized fertilizer according to the six principles (right amount, type, time, place, quality and price). The preparation of the E-RDKK at Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo, Rejo Agung Village, Sumberwringin District, was carried out from September to November. The preparation of the E-RDKK is to meet fertilizer needs for the following year's planting season for food crops, horticulture and plantations. Meanwhile, farmer participation in preparing the E-RDKK is still very low. From the results of interviews with Gapoktan members, farmers assume that preparing the E-RDKK is the responsibility of agricultural instructors. This occurs due to a lack of understanding and awareness of farmers in planning their farming activities, especially in preparing the E-RDKK. Based on Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 67 2016, the preparation of the E-RDKK must be prepared by farmer groups and their farmer group members every year, with assistance from agricultural instructors in the village areas they support. However, the reality in the field is that the preparation of the E-RDKK is still not fully carried out by farmer groups, but is still carried out by agricultural extension workers. This is done to accelerate the target for completing the E-RDKK. This will result in inaccuracies in proposing the type of fertilizer needed by farmers. On the other hand, when the preparation of the E-RDKK is completely handed over to farmers, the target for completing the preparation of the E-RDKK is not completed in accordance with the time specified by the farmers. Thus, socialization and training must continue to be improved for farmer groups and their members.

The implementation of PPPM socializes the usefulness and benefits of preparing the E-RDKK for farmers, Poktan administrators as farming business planners. Socialization and training regarding the flow and procedures for preparing the E-RDKK received a positive response. With this training, farmers understand the flow in preparing the E-RDKK. However, intensive and sustainable assistance is still needed. The data that needs to be prepared to compile the E-RDKK is the name of the Farmer's Group, the name of the farmer according to the KTP, NIK, place of birth, date of birth, name of biological mother, address, commodity, land area and type of fertilizer to be proposed. Farmers who will propose the need for subsidized fertilizer must join a farmer group. And the land area entitled to receive subsidized fertilizer is farmers who have a maximum land area of 2 ha. Dosage requirements for each commodity have been determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore, it is important to carry out outreach activities to help farmers and farmer groups understand the mechanisms and procedures for inputting and proposing E-RDKK. This is important so that farmers' needs for subsidized fertilizer can be met, so that good farming achievements and productivity can be achieved, for farmers who are members of Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo. In 2021 Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo has completed the preparation of the E-RDKK for 2022.

Based on data from the regent's decree in 2021, the number of farmers who are members of the Rejo Mulyo Gapoktan is 1,363 farmers with a land area of 561.71 ha. Meanwhile, the data uploaded into the Ministry of Agriculture's E-RDKK system amounts to 792 farmers with a land area of 424,412. From this data, there are 571 farmers with an area of 137,298 ha who are still not registered in the E-RDKK system for 2022. The results of interviews with Gapoktan and agricultural extension instructor Rejo Agung Village stated that farmers who

have not yet registered in the E-RDCK system are because the farmers concerned have not yet made a deposit. Complete documents as a requirement for proposing E-RDCK.

Proposals for subsidized fertilizer needs at the central level have been carried out online, called Electronic Definitive Group Needs Plans, directly on the Ministry of Agriculture's E-RDCK system. Data collection is carried out by sub-district level data collection officers. The data inputted is data originating from the E-RDCK which is compiled by farmer groups manually. To speed up the transfer of E-RDCK data, apart from being done manually, PPM activities are also done online, namely via Google Form. This was done because the preparation of the E-RDCK at the farmer group level had not been carried out in accordance with predetermined procedures. With the use of information and communication technology (ICT), it is hoped that it can meet the needs of farmers regarding subsidized fertilizer. Carrying out outreach activities at Gapoktan also carried out outreach and coordination with the Coordinator of the Sumberwringin Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) as depicted in Figure 3.



Figure 3. BPP level coordination and outreach

Communication and Information Technology (ICT) has provided major changes to the development of countries in the world. Now everything can be collaborated with technology, whether in a company, in schools, in the world of entertainment and so on. ICT (the internet in particular) has succeeded in creating a more innovative economic structure without the limits of distance and time. The development of ICT of course also has a positive impact on the development of the agricultural sector. There are many agricultural problems that can be solved through the use of ICT. The productivity of agricultural products can be increased by increasing and developing technology. Technology can also help agriculture starting from production planning, implementation, plant cultivation, marketing and evaluating agricultural development itself as well as helping make analysis in marketing. Information Communication Technology is a very important factor in supporting improving the quality of human resources and government services to the community (Fardi, 2014). The use of Google forms received a positive response from all farmer groups. However, the preparation of the E-RDCK via Google forms cannot be carried out optimally, ongoing socialization and training is needed from all parties, especially the assistant instructors in Rejo Agung Village. TIK plays a role as an enabler in socio-cultural transformation in various aspects of community life as well as being the main driving sector for community economic growth. TIK will help in efforts to open the isolation of rural areas to market information, capital, agricultural innovation and other supporting facilities and infrastructure (Burhan, 2018).

Socialization and guidance related to procedures for proposing subsidized fertilizer through the preparation of the E-RDCK must continue to be improved by agricultural extension workers in the target areas. Benny Rachman, 2012 Through intensive guidance, it is hoped that the preparation of the RDCK can be carried out precisely, accurately and quickly so that derivative products from the RDCK in the form of subsidized fertilizer needs at the village level, sub-district level, district/city level, provincial level, up to the central level are also correct.

3.2 Response of Internship Places to PPPM Activities

Gapoktan Rejo Mulyo's response to internship activities in providing socialization and training on preparing E-RDCK in accordance with the SOP had a positive impact. Before the PPPM activities were carried out, Gapoktan members thought that preparing the E-RDCK was the responsibility of agricultural instructors. This is because during his time as a Gapoktan administrator and Poktan he was not fully involved and did not know the flow in preparing the E-RDCK. By holding socialization activities and training on the preparation of the E-RDCK, Gapoktan and Poktan administrators will become aware of their responsibilities as Gapoktan and Poktan administrators. Based on interviews with Gapoktan and Poktan administrators, it is hoped that socialization activities, training and mentoring will have to be more intensive.

The use of Google forms is something new for farmers in preparing E-RDCK. However, the Gapoktan and Poktan administrators accepted it well. In the training activity of filling out questionnaires on google forms, the participants felt that this method could speed up the delivery of farmer data to agricultural instructors, so that farmers who were not yet registered in the E-RDCK system could be controlled. Intern participants also coordinated and interviewed with the coordinator of the Sumberwringin Extension Center and received a good response by scheduling outreach to all extension workers in the Sumberwringin Extension Center area. On December 30, a socialization was held at the Sumberwringin extension center which was attended by coordinators, programmers, supervisors and all agricultural extension workers in the Sumberwringin extension center area.

4. Conclusion

This service activity has been carried out well and smoothly, so there are several conclusions, namely:

- 1) After conducting socialization and training on the preparation of the E-RDCK in accordance with the standard operating procedures (SOP) of Gapoktan Rejomulyo and the members, they understand their duties and functions as Gapoktan administrators in preparing the E-RDCK.
- 2) Preparing the E-RDCK using Google forms can be done but is still not optimal.
- 3) The participation of Gapoktan and Poktan administrators in preparing the E-RDCK is still low, this is because it is still dominated by agricultural instructors.
- 4) Preparing the E-RDCK for 2022, there are still many farmers who have not registered in the E-RDCK system, namely 571 farmers with an area of 137,298 ha.

The suggestions for this activity are as follows:

- 1) Socialization and training on the preparation of the E-RDCK needs to continue to be improved and more intensive.

- 2) Agricultural instructors must be more intensive in encouraging the active participation of Gapoktan and Poktan administrators in preparing the E-RDKK so that all farmers can be included in the E-RDKK system.

5. References

- Burhan, A. B. (2018). Pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk pengembangan ekonomi pertanian dan pengentasan kemiskinan. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 16(2), 233-247.
- Fardi, I. (2014). Manfaat Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK) terhadap bidang pertanian. *Sistem Komputer*, Fakultas Ilmu Komputer, Universitas Narotama, 1-5.
- Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia. (2016). Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 67/Permentan/Sm.050/12/2016 Tentang Pembinaan Kelembagaan Petani.
- Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Prasarana Dan Sarana Pertanian Nomor: 01/Kpts/Rc.210/B/01/2021 Nomor Tentang Pedoman Teknis Pengelolaan Pupuk Bersubsidi Tahun Anggaran 2021.
- Maulana, M. A., & Sari, D. N. (2023). Analisis Dampak Pembangunan Gerbang Tol Salatiga terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Kelurahan Tingkir Tengah, Kecamatan Tingkir, Kota Salatiga (Skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).
- Sari, D. N., Faridatussalam, S. R., Ma'sum, M. A., & Labiba, H. A. (2023). Spatial Analysis of E-Warong Distribution for Basic Food Social Assistance Program in Surakarta City. *Journal of Applied Geospatial Information*, 7(1), 787-795.
- Susilowati, S.H. (2019). Alternatif Penyempurnaan Kebijakan Subsidi Pupuk