



THE FUNCTION OF THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN EMPOWERING FARMING COMMUNITIES THROUGH APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN MOJOREMBUN VILLAGE, KRADENAN DISTRICT, BLORA REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the function of village government in empowering farming communities through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency. The data used are primary data sources and secondary data sources with a total of 14 informants. The data analysis technique used in this study by researchers is SWOT analysis. The research results show that the function of the village government in empowering farming communities through the use of rice farming technology in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency is included in the trickle-down effect which provides concessions to capital owners by putting aside elimination of poverty, unemployment and injustice as well as an empowerment strategy that can be carried out by the Mojorembun Village Government, namely supporting the Turn Around strategy, namely minimizing internal problems that arise so that they can take maximum opportunities from outside.

Keywords: Village Government, Community Empowerment, Agricultural Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Major social shifts are being influenced by the Fourth Industrial Revolution of the 21st century. As with rice farming technology, this advancement allows everyone to participate and benefit from technological advances (Adrian, 2022). The use of rice farming technology greatly influences farmers' income, it's just that the technology used cannot be enjoyed by all farmers, this can occur due to limited information and knowledge possessed by farmers (Rahman, 2018; Saefudin et al., 2020). This is where the government's role is important in empowering farming communities through the use of technology and knowledge about agriculture (Karsidi, 2002; Bahua, 2016).

Data from the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) in August 2020 showed that out of a total working population of 128.45 million Indonesians, 29.76 percent were farmers (Sakernas, 2020). From these data it can be concluded that the agricultural sector is the largest source of employment in Indonesia. Therefore, increasing knowledge and advanced agricultural technology from the government is needed to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Qualified and affordable technology in agriculture is a challenge for the government to develop, the development of rice farming technology is a means for farmers to get maximum yields with satisfactory results (Permatasari et al., 2021). The role of the village government as the government sector that is closest to the community is expected to assist the central government in developing appropriate technology that is affordable for farmers (Yunas, 2019). The issuance of village funds to support the implementation of village activities is one of the government's efforts to encourage village governments to be able to provide and develop existing technology in rural areas, especially in the agricultural sector which is the source of livelihood for the majority of the population in Indonesia. Simarmata et al., 2020).

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages stipulates that the community has the final decision in terms of administering village governance, actualizing village development, community development, and empowering village communities on the basis of community initiatives, original rights, and village customs.

The goal of village development is to improve the quality of life of citizens and ensure their continued prosperity. This prosperity can take the form of technological advances or other improvements (Kurniullah et al., 2021; Ginting et al., 2021). The agricultural sector, which is a commodity of work occupied by rural communities in Indonesia, plays an important role in improving the quality of life of the people and the welfare of society in general (Zaman et al., 2021). This can only be achieved with the help of a strong and autonomous village government, starting from distribution to implementing rights and obligations that must be obtained by farmers on an ongoing basis (Shinta, 2001; Sulaeman et al., 2020).

Empowerment of rice farmers through creative village programs also needs to be carried out, so as to create independent villages with adequate income (Fajira, 2020). Farmers are encouraged to become more independent in various ways, as outlined in Law no. 19 of 2013: empowering farmers through education, training, counseling, mentoring, improving systems and methods of selling agricultural goods, consolidating and guaranteeing the amount of agricultural land, as well as facilitating access to science, technology, information and institutional development.

The government has an important role in accelerating the increase in the welfare of rice farmers following increasingly advanced technological advances today (Swastika, 2016). The welfare of rice farmers can be increased by giving more power to the regions so that they can control their own economy and government (Hamid, 2018). Decentralization is a policy of empowering local governments to develop and manage their own social welfare system in a

way that makes the most use of local resources and reflects local values and norms, providing an opportunity for one of them to the village government as the smallest government system to develop to form a village that is independently (Haris, 2005).

Researchers are interested in conducting research in Mojorembun Village, Blora Regency because according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Mojorembun Village has economic potential only in the agricultural sector (Kradenan District in Figures, 2020). Starting from the population, soil conditions and land area are all very supportive for the agricultural process, Mojorembun Village has problems faced in the rice farming sector. The expensive cost of planting rice is one of the problems that must be resolved where the costs of seeding, planting and caring for rice are too high but the results obtained are erratic. Therefore, rice farmers in Mojorembun village do not have adequate income. so far Mojorembun village has used technology including combine harvesters and tractors,

One of the technologies that has been used is in the rice harvesting stage (combine harvester), where farmers only need to receive clean results after harvest. Combine harvester is a large machine that has the function of cutting rice, threshing rice and cleaning rice at the same time when harvesting is carried out (Nisa, 2017). However, this does not rule out the possibility that the technology used is not village property, so that increases and decreases in rice prices are less transparent (Rapii et al., 2022). This is one of the reasons that results in the results obtained by rice farmers not meeting expectations from the costs of planting rice that have been incurred. Not to mention if rice is attacked by diseases and pests before harvest, this can have an impact on rice farmers' losses and welfare.

Several previous studies provide the basis for this investigation with respect to technological issues. According to Hasdiki and Hamrun's study, the Kaloling Village Government of Bantaeng Province has succeeded in implementing a strategy to increase the autonomy of natural farmers through the use of family and organizational strategies to produce community welfare in agriculture without the use of chemicals. The fact that some rural communities insist on using outdated methods of agricultural production without considering the long term consequences slows down this approach. However, SPA has resolved this problem, so that now many Kaloling village farmers can accept it (Hasdiki and Hamrun, 2021).

Research conducted by Brigita P. Rahabav, Arie J. Rorong, and Alden Laloma found that community empowerment through the provision of assistance and the existence of empowerment programs is a sustainable strategy; Mutual trust between the government and the people has been established; and employee engagement has been successfully achieved through involving stakeholders in the decision-making process (Brigita et al., 2021).

The results of research conducted by Mikhael Wurangian stated that the policy of the Basaan Satu Village Government in empowering agrarian communities had not succeeded in increasing the standard of living of farmers or improving their welfare. Evidently, efforts to support farmers, such as increasing their access to formal and non-formal education, counseling and mentoring programs, sharing information, and strengthening local institutions, have not fully yielded results. This is because farmers often lack the financial resources needed to invest in productive assets such as seed stocks, fertilizers, insecticides and machinery. Due to the disappointment that seems to follow a similar empowerment program, such as a decrease in production results and losses in the material sector so that the capital to be invested cannot be met anymore,

Based on the previous studies above, there is a research gap or difference in research results where Hasdiki and Hamrun's research supported by the research of Brigita P. Rahabav, et al stated that various initiatives carried out by the Village Government showed that their

empowerment model was effective. Based on his findings, researcher Mikhael Wurangian concluded that the Village Government's approach to strengthening an agrarian society was not successful. These studies did not examine the use of agricultural technology, the three studies above also had differences in time and place of research so that the situations and conditions that existed in each region were different. Community empowerment is also the task of the village head which is stated in the Mojorembun Village Regulation Number 05 of 2016 article 7 which states that it is the responsibility of the village head to oversee issues of village governance, community development and community empowerment. Therefore the need for research conducted with the title Functions of Village Government in Empowering Farming Communities through the Use of Rice Agricultural Technology in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency. Based on the description of the background and research gaps from the previous studies above, the researcher is interested in taking the title "Functions of Village Government in Empowering Farming Communities through the Use of Rice Agricultural Technology in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency".

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

This study uses a qualitative strategy because the qualitative data is more appropriate to the question at hand (the role of the village government in improving rice farming technology in Mojorembun village, Kradenan subdistrict, Blora district) and because qualitative research emphasizes in-depth understanding of a problem rather than an extensive survey of it. . Qualitative approach is an approach that requires the ability to understand in detail and thoroughly related to the phenomenon or symptoms being studied. The author tries to find out the problem and get data that is in accordance with the research for further study so as to obtain the expected research results.

The author conducts research using a qualitative descriptive type because this research is conducted to find out symptoms or phenomena that exist in actual conditions and the author will also carry out research activities directly at the research location, so it is more appropriate to use a qualitative descriptive method. As stated by Fraenkel & Willen in Creswell (2014: 293), descriptive statistics are used to analyze qualitative data. This information is conveyed in a non-numeric format, such as text or visuals (Creswell, 2014). According to Sugiyono, a qualitative descriptive approach is a tool for describing or analyzing research results but not for drawing broad generalizations.

Location and Research Focus

The Mojorembun Village Government is the focus of this research, which was conducted in Mojorembun Village, Blora Regency. The researcher decided on this location partly because he believes that rice farming in the village already uses rice harvesting machines, and partly because Mojorembun village has a beautiful rural area that still upholds the cultural values of togetherness and mutual cooperation. The resource persons involved by researchers are people who are related and understand the problems in this research and are expected to be able to explain existing problems and provide appropriate solutions. The research time is no later than two months so that the data obtained by the researcher is more accurate to find out how this problem can occur.

Data Collection Technique

Conventionally, qualitative researchers use techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation to collect data. However, qualitative researchers are not limited to this approach; they may also use a number of additional research methods and resources. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation with the following explanation.

- 1) The target of the observation is data that is closely related to the focus of the research, namely how the village government functions in improving rice farming technology in the village of Mojorembun, Kradenan District, Blora Regency. In addition, data on the research location plan (Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency), the conditions of rice farmers in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency, agricultural technology used in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency and other observational data are needed.
- 2) In-depth interviews will be conducted with the village head and village apparatus in charge as well as the community leaders concerned who are deemed to know, understand, and understand the problems and objectives of this research.
- 3) The documents to be searched for include historical data on the formation of Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency, the organizational structure of Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency, standard operating procedures related to rice farming in Mojorembun Village, Kradenan District, Blora Regency, population data and rice farmers in Mojorembun Village, District Kradenan of Blora Regency and other necessary documentation data.

Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative descriptive analysis, a data analysis approach that actively seeks interrelationships between variables, is used in this study. In order to explore problem solving and offer an overview and information about the problem, real data is collected, collated, classified and processed for further interpretation. The author uses the SWOT analysis methodology, namely the identification of internal and external elements to evaluate threats, opportunities, weaknesses, and strengths (Strengths). There are internal and external factors to consider when honing community empowerment methods. Internal management of village government is best optimized with respect to minimizing organizational weaknesses, while optimization outside the village focuses on exploiting economic, demographic and technical possibilities to counteract threats.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Functions of Village Government Based on Welfare

Welfare is an indicator of empowerment used by researchers in observing the function of village government in empowering farming communities through appropriate technology. In program implementation, welfare in particular is a goal that the Village Government wants to achieve. Thus, the researcher conducted interviews with Moch. Syaifudin Zuhri, S.Pd as head of Mojorembun Village who said that;

"The appropriate technology used is actually able to help people in farming and improve the welfare of people here, mas. Even though in the beginning there used to be opposition to the use of agricultural technology, over time the people of Mojorembun Village have gradually realized the importance of agricultural technology". (interview, 20 August 2022).

This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Farida Nurhayatias the secretary of Mojorembun Village stated:

"In this village, one of the things that affects the welfare of the people, most of whom are farmers, is complete agricultural technology. We are greatly helped by the availability of appropriate technology. local agricultural products have increased and of course this has also spurred young people to enter the agricultural sector because we know that many young people are not interested in working in the agricultural sector and are migrating to cities to earn a more decent income". (interview 20 August 2022).

Based on the results of interviews conducted at the village office to improve the welfare of the community, especially farmers, it is necessary to use appropriate technology that makes it easier for farmers to manage agricultural land and get maximum results so as to increase the interest of the younger generation. The above interview is reinforced by secondary data which shows the number of appropriate technologies that have been proposed through the Mojorembun village government in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Agricultural Equipment and Machinery in Mojorembun Village

No	Institution Type	Management Of Farmer Group	Total Technology
1	Kuhur Tani	Panuri	2
2	Sendangtliko	Sumito	3
3	Peasant Pillars	Muh. Mohmadi	3
4	Prosperous Farmers	Sutrisno	2
5	sustainable	Suko Purnomo	2
6	Farmer's Light	Yoso Subandy	3
7	Main Farmer	Solikhin	2
8	Banjarejo	Gufron	2

(Source: Archives of the Mojorembun village government)

The table above clearly illustrates that there are quite a lot of appropriate technologies proposed through the village government and these technologies are owned by farmer groups. This is reinforced by relevant data regarding the welfare of the people of Mojorembun Village in Table 2.

Table 2. Family Welfare in Mojorembun Village 2019-2021

No	Community Category	Number/Family 2019 year	Number/Family 2020 year	Number/Family Year 2021
1	Pre-prosperous family	559 Family	580 Families	580 Families
2	Happy family 1	158 Families	160 Families	160 Families
3	Prosperous family 2	64 Families	80 Families	80 Families
4	Happy family 3	0 Family	0 Family	0 Family
5	Prosperous family 3 plus	0 Family	0 Family	0 Family

(Source: Profile of Mojorembun Village in 2019, 2020 and 2021)

The table above explains the comparison of the level of family welfare in Mojorembun Village in 2019, 2020 and 2021. Pre-prosperous families are the main target or target of community empowerment program activities by focusing on increasing welfare through community empowerment. Appropriate technology that few become one factor community empowerment is not going well, this can be seen in the family pre prosperous in 2019 did not experience a large increase in 2020 even in 2021 there was no change in welfare, so that within two years there were no families who experienced transformation decent life.

Based on the results of interviews conducted during the research, the researcher can conclude that the implementation of community empowerment through appropriate

technology will have an effect on improving the quality of life of the targeted community, when this is related to the main livelihoods of the people of Mojorembun Village, which are generally dominated by farmers. The same thing was also conveyed by Bambang Sudrajat as a community leader in Mojorembun Village who said that

"When compared to using agricultural tools and machines with manuals, of course there are things ranging from convenience to costs, but agricultural tools in Mojorembun village, especially combine and tractors, are still few, sometimes until the age of harvest our land has not been harvested because we are waiting for queues from the villages. and other residents". (interview 29 August 2022)

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher can conclude that the provision of equipment provided through the village government is still minimal, even though the infrastructure for medicines and agricultural implements (SAPROTAN) can advance the community's economy so that the community can also fulfill their wishes in a sustainable manner.

The same thing was also conveyed by Yoso Subandi as the head of the farmer group who received assistance, explaining that:

"Medicines and agricultural equipment are very helpful for farmers, especially during the Covid-19 period as it is today, so it can be seen that the medicines and agricultural equipment provided to farmers have clearly greatly improved our quality of life. But the problem is that the medicine given is temporary as a stimulus for enthusiasm for farmers and the machines that are distributed are very minimal". (interview 3 September 2022)

Based on the results of the interviews above, it illustrates that activities and medicines and seeds are only given temporarily to function as a stimulus that encourages the productivity of farmers so that they can have an effect on improving the quality of life so that the expected targets can be achieved and not only limited to planning but proven at the stage actualization in the field on an ongoing basis.

To improve the lives of farming communities, one form of effort taken by the village government is to increase the empowerment of the Mojorembun village community through appropriate technology as a fast and precise step so that it can be utilized by the community which is a superior agricultural sector. So that this is realized in the form of activities that prioritize farmers to improve the welfare of the Mojorembun village community.

The adequacy of the community is a determining factor for the success of how well-being works. The adequacy referred to here is the sense of adequacy of the community towards the empowerment planned and provided by the Government, both through the results of each activity and the community's response. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Suprpto as a community figure who stated:

"Government activities that seek to fulfill the basic needs of farmers are through loaned technology. Basically this activity is really needed by the Mojorembun Village Community and I am one of the target groups of the program. Every time there is an activity from my village as a farmer from Mojorembun Village, I always support and participate in this activity". (interview 23 September 2022).

Besides that, the researcher also conducted interviews with Panuri as a farmer group in Mojorembun Village. The above conversation is reinforced by Painuri's statement as the recipient of the assistance, explaining:

"Providing community empowerment program assistance is sufficient to help meet the needs of farmers, because the amount of assistance is adjusted to the needs that will be managed by farmers. For example,

our farmer group has a tractor and is receiving additional assistance in the form of a water machine from the Blora Regency government". (interview 24 September 2022).

To realize the sense of adequacy of the target group in implementing community empowerment, the strategy used is to make adjustments in advance between the activities to be realized with the needs and conditions of the people in the area, assistance should be channeled through the village budget, not just assistance from the district government.

In addition, the implementation of community empowerment in Mojorembun Village does not only aim to meet and fulfill the needs of farmers in farming such as agricultural machinery but also in the form of activities and programs for distributing seeds and medicines for farming. Determining these needs is important so that Mojorembun Village farmers have the desired standard of needs. The same thing was conveyed by Maryono as a community leader in Mojorembun village explaining that:

"The assistance that is distributed must be what farmers need, farmers in Mojorembun Village are very open to technological advances, but of course there must be evidence that the technology is indeed suitable for use here. Meanwhile, the assistance of seeds and medicines from the Village Government was clearly received immediately because it was quite helpful for the development of the agricultural business that I am currently working on". (interview 20 September 2022).

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher believes that the provision of this assistance has several aspects of assessment and procedures in determining the eligibility of the target group and the appropriate amount of value to be given after going through data verification and validation, so that assistance distributed to beneficiaries or target groups will be received by farmer.

Village Government Functions based on Access

Access is an important indicator in researching community empowerment. Access in this case concerns equality in obtaining resources and benefits resulting from the Community Empowerment Program. Lack of access is a barrier to increased welfare. The gap in this dimension is caused by the absence of equal access to the resources they have. In the function of the village government in Community Empowerment, the presence of access indicators greatly influences program implementation in the field. This is in accordance with the statement from Moch. Syaifuidin Zuhri as head of Mojorembun Village, explained that:

"Access to program implementation is needed to make it easier for Community Empowerment organizers to carry out more than one agricultural activity. What I hope for in a program is ease of access and equality in obtaining shared benefits from the Community Empowerment Program". (interview 20 August 2022).

In line with what was conveyed by Rohim as a community leader said that
"In my opinion, the benefits that need to be felt together include solutions in overcoming disasters such as floods in the rice fields because floods are very disturbing to farmers, especially when they flood during the harvest season". (interview 24 September 2022)

Based on the interviews above, researchers can conclude that access to obtaining equality and benefiting from the Community Empowerment Program, one of which is providing facilities such as irrigation in rice fields to overcome the threat of flooding that comes indiscriminately thwarting farmers' crops.

Apart from the Village Government which influences the successful implementation of the Community Empowerment Program in Mojorembun Village, Blora Regency also plays an important role in implementing assistance. This was conveyed by Yoso Subandi as the chairman of the Farmers Group, who explained:

"In the implementation of policies, access will definitely affect the success and smooth running of the program being implemented. In this case the district government opened access to road construction by casting it which facilitates all the activities of the Mojorembun village community". (interview 3 September 2022).

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher concluded that in implementing Community Empowerment in Mojorembun Village in providing assistance, the Blora district government provided great access through road construction. Assistance from the local government is increasingly providing access for farmers to participate in the implementation of Community Empowerment activities. Based on the results of the data and analysis, researchers can conclude that access to Community Empowerment has had a major influence on the sustainability of agricultural programs, this is evidenced by the involvement of several leadership (stakeholders), especially the Blora Regency Government in providing assistance.

Village Government Functions Based on Participation

The Community Empowerment Program must have high participation, which is an important part of the expected implementation of community empowerment through Village Government Funds. So that in practice it requires the active participation of the community itself. It is the same with Mojorembun Village as one of the villages implementing community empowerment in Blora District. With regard to community participation, one of the informants, namely Gufron, a farmer group, stated that:

"The participation of the Mojorembun Village community is needed to facilitate the implementation of activities, but in the agricultural equipment management stage the Mojorembun Village government is not involved in these activities. So I feel that there is no participation in this matter, those who play a role in this activity are entrepreneurs and farmer groups only, bro". (interview 04 September 2022)

From the explanation above, the researcher analyzes that the implementation of the program is still out of sync with the goals and concepts of the Village Government, namely empowering farming communities. This is important to do to minimize expenses by utilizing community workers to carry out community empowerment activities through appropriate technology without having to pay for expensive facilities or other services. However, in the actualization of the program, it turned out that this was inversely proportional to the aim of empowering the Mojorembun Village community. This incident was marked when during the rice harvesting stage there was no involvement of other farmers but instead hired human labor at a predetermined cost.

"Mojorembun community participation is still low, especially in community empowerment activities through appropriate technology. To accelerate the implementation of the program, the target group uses hired labor and every agricultural activity, for example rice harvest, is purchased directly by the contractor based on the contractor's forecast without knowing the actual yield of the harvest". (interview, 20 August 2022)

From the explanation above, the researcher analyzes that community empowerment through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village is not in line with the concept of openness. This is evidenced by the benchmark price that has been determined without involving farmers, farmers in the village of Mojorembun only receive net results after the rice is brought and a few days later they are paid.

Community involvement in the process of implementing community empowerment is a step so that this policy is participatory and the targets that have been determined can be achieved, so that the planning that is made is not just wishful thinking but requires real results with community participation which is manifested in community empowerment activities through appropriate technology. However, this is contrary to the reality in Mojorembun Village, where based on the observations of researchers and interviews it is proven that the implementation of community empowerment is not in sync with the concept of openness.

Village Government Functions Based on Control

Control in the implementation of a policy is very important to do, it aims so that nothing deviates from the plan that has been set, monitoring and control activities need to be carried out to find deviations as early as possible. Likewise with the implementation of community empowerment which requires monitoring or controlling in every activity carried out. In this case Moch Syaifudin Zuhri as head of Mojorembun Village, emphasized that:

"As the head of the village, he continues to monitor the activities carried out by farmer groups and the community by reminding and directing them to make regular reports, both activity reports and reports for agricultural equipment assistance. In addition to increasing control efforts, the community plays a role so that the program can run well". (interview 20 August 2022)

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that in the implementation of community empowerment, the control strategy carried out by the village government is to urge the management of farmer groups to make periodic reports as a form of responsibility for the activities that have been carried out. In addition to improving the quality of this strategy, the community is involved in controlling and supervising the implementation of community empowerment through appropriate technology by the village government. The interview above was clarified by Gufron as the head of the farmer group in Mojorembun Village, explaining that:

"Implementation of community empowerment through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village, in the distribution of agricultural equipment proposed by farmer groups, the village government holds meetings at musrembang and has the right to monitor and evaluate ongoing programs, because in practice farmer groups are actually encouraged to make reports, but not yet. there are sanctions related to the report". (interview 04 September 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it is reinforced by primary data, which can be seen from the procedure for submitting agricultural equipment through the village government in the context of people's welfare. must go through the process or procedure as follows:

- 1) Submit an application through the village and the plan must be based on the Musrembang and then on behalf of farmer groups/aggregated farmer groups and addressed to the Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) of Blora Regency.
- 2) The Blora Regency Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) recorded/recapitulated proposals for further agendas.

- 3) The Blora Regency Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) proposes programs/activities for the following year from various funding sources.
- 4) If the proposed program is accommodated according to the ability of the source of funds, the distribution will be arranged later.
- 5) The Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) of Blora Regency considers proposals submitted by farmer groups/groups of farmer groups according to the period/time of submission.
- 6) Before the alsintan is accommodated for the target group, the technical team first reviews the location based on the needs and feasibility of the area accompanied by the CP/CL identity.
- 7) If all criteria are met, the Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) of Blora Regency will accommodate/allocate alsintan by making an Operational Cooperation Agreement (SPKO) signed by the Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery Service (DP4) of Blora Regency together with recipient group.
- 8) The prospective beneficiary group has the right to pay off all obligations according to the SPKO which is an integral legal force.
- 9) Lastly, a Letter of Goods Handover Event will be made which is signed by the First Party from the Agency and the Second Party from the Farmer Group.

Based on the data above, the researcher analyzed that the technical team from the Blora Regency Food, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Service (DP4) is a team whose function is to carry out checks on the needs of the proposals submitted. This is done so that agricultural tools remain in sync with planning and in accordance with community needs. In addition, the *musrembang* held by the village government also functions to control.

According to the data obtained, it can be analyzed that the inspections carried out by the district government and village government are carried out when the farmer group submits an application and for its implementation the prospective recipient group has the right to pay off all obligations according to what is stated in the SPKO which is an inseparable legal force, this is as the form of farmer group responsibilities carried out so that the government can find out the level of development of farmer groups.

SWOT Analysis

Based on the results of the analysis of the internal and external environment above, an analysis matrix is used to find out the village government's strategy in empowering farming communities through appropriate technology. An explanation of the SO, WO, ST, and WT strategies is as follows:

a. SO (Strength-Opportunity) Analysis

- 1) Conducting training on the use of agricultural technology, especially for the younger generation, is quite necessary, agriculture has become the main sector of income for the people of Mojorembun village. The training aims to improve farming skills using appropriate technology.
- 2) Improving Cooperation with Regional Governments in terms of appropriate technology both in the provision of assistance or other community empowerment programs.
- 3) Conducting coaching of farmer groups with support from the district government through outreach, training and ongoing supervision.

b. WO (Weaknesses-Opportunities) Analysis

- 1) Increase the budget for community empowerment through agricultural technology to cut large agricultural capital if farmers rent agricultural tools from other regions and optimize agricultural output to the maximum.
- 2) Increasing the enthusiasm of the younger generation through agricultural technology can be done if the agricultural technology in the village is qualified to use, so that with the convenience of farming as well as large yields it will increase the interest of the younger generation to join in the world of agriculture.
- 3) Increase supervision from the government from the planting process to the marketing of agricultural products and supervision as well participation from the community towards the running of government in the village of Mojorembun.

c. ST (Strength-Threat) Analysis

- 1) Providing subsidies in the agricultural sector from the district or central government, both subsidies for agricultural support equipment and other subsidies related to agriculture
- 2) Determination of sanctions and rewards for farmer groups so that the management and use of agricultural technology can run well
- 3) Making Rice Field Irrigation to overcome flooded land that almost happened at each rainy season in the rice fields of Mojorembun village
- 4) The pest eradication movement is sustainable not only when there is a budget but continuously so that pests can be controlled well.

d. WT (Weakness-Threat) Analysis

- 1) Increasing supervision of the use of appropriate technology so that its use gets optimal results
- 2) Increasing youth participation in farmer groups so that farmer groups play an active role in improving shared welfare in the village Mojorembun
- 3) Increasing joint participation in eradicating rat pests is a form of commitment and joint hard work on a regular basis to eradicate the pest mouse

Based on the IFAS and EFAS values above, it can be seen that the condition of internal factors in the form of a Total Score of Strengths (S) is lower than the Total Score of Weaknesses (W) or $1.04 < 1.24$ and the condition of external factors in the form of a Total Score of Opportunity (O) is higher when compared to the Total Threat Score (T) or $1.53 > 1.00$. Based on these results, the pattern of empowerment carried out by the Mojorembun Village Government is in the third quadrant, namely supporting the Turn Around strategy.

The results of the SWOT calculation of the village government's strategy for community empowerment in Mojorembun village are in the third quadrant or in positions that are both positive (opportunities and weaknesses). This position indicates that an organization gets opportunities from a very large external environment, but the organization also faces some internal obstacles/weaknesses, the strategy recommendations given are Turn Around, meaning that the focus of the village government is to minimize internal problems that arise so that they can seize opportunities. maximum outside.

Community empowerment through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village from internal factors has strength (Strength) in the form of Blora district government support, Community support for each Mojorembun village program, Qualified Human Resources, and

Access to Mojorembun Village. Weaknesses, namely the limited cost of the Community Empowerment budget in Mojorembun village, inappropriate marketing of agricultural products, minimal appropriate technology in Mojorembun village, many young people working out of town, and limited supervision from the Mojorembun village government

Community empowerment through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village from external factors has opportunities, namely the potential age of the Mojorembun Village community, potential natural resources, an open society, and the existence of farmer groups. Threats, namely large agricultural capital, abuse of agricultural technology, agricultural land is often flooded, rat pests are rampant.

Community empowerment activities through appropriate technology in Mojorembun Village provide leeway for owners of capital which will ultimately encourage economic growth by setting aside the eradication of poverty, unemployment and injustice. Strategies that can be carried out based on the SWOT analysis in the form of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are suggested, namely Turn Around the focus of the village government on minimizing internal problems that arise so that they can take maximum opportunities from outside is an effective way to improve the welfare of the Mojorembun village community.

The development of an increasingly advanced era and the increasing needs of people's lives force people to utilize technology in order to get satisfying agricultural results. However, on the other hand, the limited number of agricultural technologies and the lack of supervision causes the implementation of agriculture to require more expensive costs, the village budget is prioritized for other interests without regard to the condition of the natural resources that support it in Mojorembun village. The village government needs to minimize existing internal problems so that it can maximize opportunities in Mojorembun village.

CONCLUSION

The function of empowering farming communities through the use of rice farming technology in the village of Mojorembun, Kradenan District, Blora Regency, is to provide concessions to owners of capital which will ultimately encourage economic growth by setting aside the elimination of poverty, unemployment and injustice. The existing potential of the program being carried out is human-centred development in increasing the real participation of the village government in carrying out community empowerment and the participation of village communities in increasing supervision and skills to encourage the creation of high-value agricultural productivity. In the previous SWOT analysis, we can see that the condition of external factors represented by the Total Opportunity Score (O) is higher when compared to the Total Threat Score (T) ($1.53 > 1.00$), but the internal factor conditions are represented by the Total Strength Score (S) lower than Total Weakness Score (W) ($1.041 < 24$). Based on this, the empowerment strategy that can be carried out by the Mojorembun Village Government is to support the Turn Around strategy.

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