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The dynamics of farmer groups in Tugondeng Village

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to know the dynamics of rice farming groups in Tugondeng Village, Herlang Sub-District, Bulukumba District. The sample respondents in this study were adjusted to be 45 people. The method used in this study is by conducting observations, interviews and assisted by filling out questionnaires. The method used in this study is qualitative and quantitative methods. This research was conducted in January 2019 in Tugondeng Village. The dynamic level is at a score of 37.9-45 (dynamic), which is 27 respondents (56.2%) with an average score of 5. This situation shows that the level of dynamism of farmer groups in Tugondeng Village is in a dynamic classification, meaning farmer groups in the village Tugondeng succeeded in carrying out its function as a farmer group.

1. Introduction

Indonesia's agricultural development has been carried out gradually and sustainably with the hope that it can increase agricultural production as much as possible so that it can increase farmers' income in achieving prosperity. Increased food production, increased income and welfare of farmers in the direction and objectives of agricultural development [1,2].

A farmer is someone who does cultivation activities. Farmers usually join an organization called a farmer group. According to the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 82 of 2013, farmer groups are a group of farmers/ranchers/ planters formed based on the same interests, the same social, economic, and resource environmental conditions as well as the similarity of commodities and familiarity to improve and develop the members' businesses.

Philosophically, farmer groups are formed to solve problems, so they can produce optimally and efficiently, because with consolidated agriculture in farmer groups, procurement of production facilities and sale of products can be done together. Thus, the volume of production facilities purchased and the volume of output sold becomes more significant, so that the cost of procurement per unit of facility and marketing per unit of yield is lower. Rationalization of farming that pursues efficiency and added value will reduce traditional farmers [3].

In the operational dynamics of management, often the question arises why organizations/companies or communities need a leader. Philosophically, it can be explained that in principle, someone who does have a specialty can look farther, deeper, and broader. The goal is deeper meaning the leader is able to recognize the meaning and formulate a personal vision and mission then the potential is used more broadly, meaning that the leader is able to gain trust and inspire and produce a real impact in the form of further transformation, meaning that the leader is able to seek long-term contributions according to his beliefs together with the people below it [4].



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Group dynamics are important to study because they will form dynamic groups. Dynamism will be marked by the existence of clear objectives, the completeness of structure as well as the function of duties as an administrator and member that is as information. There is a strong attachment between members so that they consider themselves a part of it. External and internal factors influence the realization of dynamic groups. External factors come from outside the group while internal factors come from the members which will lead to interaction among members, exchanging opinions and experiences which will later increase knowledge for others [5].

Farmer groups in Tugondeng Village have different levels of dynamism. Several farmer groups routinely hold meetings. This can improve the dynamics that occur within the group, and each member can carry out their duties properly so that the group's goals can be achieved.

2. Methods

This research was conducted in Tugondeng Village, Herlang Sub-District, Bulukumba District. The selection of this research site was carried out deliberately or purposively, with the consideration that Tugondeng Village was a potential area for agricultural production activities because of its strategic natural factors. As a potential agricultural area in the village of Tugondeng has 28 farmer groups and specifically for the rice farmer groups consisting of 6 farmer groups. The researcher was interested to see the relationship between leaderships the head of the rice farmers' group and the dynamics within the group. This research was conducted in January 2019.

The population in this study were all members of farmer groups in Tugondeng Village, amounting to 150 people. In this study, the authors narrowed the population to the number of all members of the farmer group by 150 people by calculating the sample size carried out using the Slovin technique. Based on sample calculations using the Slovin formula, the sample respondents in this study were adjusted to as many as 45 people. This was done to facilitate data processing and for better testing results. According to Morissan [6] said that population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions.

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data and qualitative data. Qualitative data is data that is not in the form of numbers or cannot be calculated and is obtained from interviews with organizational leaders and members in the organization as well as information obtained from other parties relating to the problem under study. Types of qualitative data obtained from interviews with respondents. Quantitative Data is data obtained in the form of figures that can be calculated, obtained from questionnaires distributed and related to the problem under study. The type of quantitative data obtained from the results of filling out the questionnaire by respondents. Quantitative data can be a table or diagram.

In this study, the data sources used in data collection include primary data and secondary data. The interview method is a method for collecting primary data. This interview was carried out by going directly to the research subjects, to obtain information about the Relationship between the Chairman of the Paddy Farmer Group and Group Dynamics. Secondary Data is data that has been collected by other parties, not by the researchers themselves for other purposes. The way to obtain secondary data is by researching the library and from existing documents.

The method used in this study is to conduct observations, interviews and assisted by filling out questionnaires, then through the research survey method, researchers examine the leadership style of farmer group leaders, the dynamics that occur in groups, and the leadership relationship of rice farmer group leaders with group dynamics. The method used in this research is qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative approach is used to analyze the first and second goals, while the quantitative is used to analyze the third objective by using Rank Spearman analysis.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Group dynamics

The leadership style of the head of the farmer group in Tugondeng Village was reflected in the formation of farmer groups. Sub variables studied in the farmer group leadership style include autocratic leadership style, democratic leadership style, free leadership style, and paternalistic leadership style.

3.2. Autocratic leadership style

In a study in Tugondeng Village, Herlang Sub-District, Bulukumba District autocratic leadership style farmer group leaders seen from five aspects, namely goal-oriented, structure-oriented, oriented tasks. That is set, the chairman gives instructions, and group members carry out tasks according to the chairman's orders. The autocratic leadership style gained a total weight of 903.

3.3. Democratic leadership style

The democratic leadership style was divided into five aspects, which are oriented in recognizing the dignity and values of farmer group members, approaching farmer group members, cooperative decision making, paying attention to feelings in attitude and acting towards members, applying mutual trust and respect. The democratic leadership style gained a total weight of 920.

3.4. Free leadership style

The free leadership style in Tugondeng Village is divided into three aspects, namely, giving full power, the structure of the farmer group is loose, and the leader is passive. The free leadership style gained a total weight of 506. The head of the farmer group in Tugondeng Village lacked full authority.

3.5. Paternalistic leadership style

The leader of the farmer group in the village of Tugondeng did adopt a paternalistic leadership style. The paternalistic leadership style is divided into two indicators, namely treating members of the farmer group as minors, and the leader of the farmer group is fatherly. The paternalistic leadership style gained a total weight of 296. In the farmer group in Tugondeng Village more or less treated farmer group members as children.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research related to the leadership style of the head of the rice farmers group in Tugondeng Village, it can be concluded that the leadership style of the leader of the farmers' group. That there is a tendency for the leadership style of the head of the farmer group to have the nature of recognizing and upholding the dignity and dignity of the members of the farmer group, the structure of the development uses approaches, cooperative decision making, the head of the farmer group pays attention to feelings in attitude, there is an atmosphere of mutual trust and appreciate. In such a situation this means that the atmosphere in the farmer group is pleasant, and to maintain this good atmosphere the chairperson and members of the farmer group must maintain an attitude and always be compact in decision making.

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