



## Implementation of Special Program of Pajale (Rice, Corn and Soybean) in Terara District, East Lombok Regency



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### Abstract

The government of Indonesia has targeted self-sufficiency in production of rice, maize, and soybean in a program called “Upsus Pajale” (Special effort for increasing production of rice, maize, and soybean). This paper aims to describe the implementation of “Pajale” program by farmers, problem, and kinds of actives in the program. The result of this study reveals that there was an improvement in the production of rice, yet there were problems at both farmers and extensions worker. Recommendation for this study is that supervision needs to be a beginner at the start of the season for better duty implementation, and a supervisor’s salary needs to be increased for improving working motivation.

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## 1. Introduction

Food meet demand for people of a country is not a minor duty. It is due to the fact that the majority, 90 percent, of the Indonesian total population consumes rice as their staple food. The remaining figure (ATAP) from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2013, showed that the national rice production achieved 71.28 million tons of Dry Unhusked-Rice (GKG) which was equivalent to 39.50 million tons of rice, while imported-rice figures, up to October 2014, were amounted to 405 thousand tons. On the other hand, food sovereignty, a fixed price, has become an ideal in order to realize the dream of national and state independence in the field of food ([Digdo, 2015](#)).

The working cabinet has set up a three-year-achievement plan of the sustainability of Rice, Corn, and Soybean self-sufficiency. The production targets to be achieved, in 2015, were 73.40 million tons of rice production with a growth of 2.21% per year, corn 20.33 million tons with a growth of 5.57% per year, soybean 1.50 million tons with a growth of 60, 81% per annum ([Digdo, 2015](#)).

Ministry of Agriculture has set an Upsus Pajale program (a special effort for increasing production of Rice, Corn, and Soybeans) as the achievement of sustainable self-sufficiency. This is expected to realize the self-sufficiency through 9 development activities.

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- a) Rehabilitation of Tertiary Irrigation Network (RJIT) with the government financial assistance aims to ensure the water supply needed by plants.
- b) Provisions of the agricultural means and machines (Alsintan) aim to guarantee the processing of land, planting, irrigation, harvest, and processing. Therefore, the government will provide assistance to the farmer groups in the forms of two wheel-tractors, water pumps, planting means, harvesting machines, threshers and rice milling, drying machines, and corn thresher.
- c) Provision and usage of improved seed aim to ensure the increase of productivity. In this case, the government provides assistance in the form of superior seeds to farmers.
- d) Provision and usage of balanced fertilizer, through government assistance to farmers, aim to ensure the optimum growth and crop production.
- e) The setting of the planting season applying a Planting Calendar (KATAM), aims not only to ensure the optimum growth and crop production but also to anticipate the impacts of climate change threatening the harvest. KATAM was published by the Assessment and Application of Technology Agency (BPPT) under the government supervision.
- f) Program Implementation of Application Movement of Integrated Crop Management (GP-PTT) aims to ensure the increased production for rice, corn, and soybeans. The government implements a mass movement involving both individual farmers and farmer groups to conduct PTT in manage of sustainable farming.
- g) Expanding the Area Planted (PAT) for corn and soybeans aims to boost the planting area in order to increase the production. Therefore, the government provides production facilities.
- h) Improvement of Land Optimization (POL) through the production facilities supplied by the government aims to increase a Cropping Index (IP) and the productivity of rice, corn, and soybeans.
- i) Demonstration farming (technology test by colleges) is intended to encourage innovation, diffusion, and adoption of technologies with costs provided by the government.

According to [East Lombok BPS \(2014\)](#), of the 20 districts in East Lombok Regency, Terara district gets a planting area covering 5,712 hectares. The target area of rice crops in the Terara district predetermined spread in many villages. In the Upsus program, this year, there is approximately 20-25% of the acreage that received funding for the Upsus Pajale program. The expense in the forms of fertilizers, seeds, and funds was given to the Association of Farmers' Group (Gapoktan) or Farmer Group (Poktan) through refocusing funds and the State Budget - Changes (APBN-P). Escort of disbursement of funds, procurement of fertilizer, and the implementation is done by the Indonesian National Armed Forces of the Army (TNI-AD). The government believe there will be an increase in the cropping index from 1 to at least 1.5 if the basic infrastructure, a tertiary irrigation network, is good in which the water can be provided directly to the paddy farmers, and also the water source can be done through pumping. Moreover, the support of PTT technology is expected to increase rice production, this year, of approximately 0.3 tones Kg / Ha. Therefore, we all hope through Upsus program in which the assistance or escort is carried out simultaneously, Indonesia is able to meet their basic needs and no need to import ([NTB Food Security Agency, 2015](#)).

This paper aims to provide an overview of Upsus Pajale program at Terara and Pandan Dure Villages - Terara District of East Lombok. This study was conducted related to; firstly, the implementation of the Upsus Pajale program by farmers in Terara - District of Terara - East Lombok Regency. Secondly, the problems occurring in locations of Upsus Pajale Terara Village - District of Terara East Lombok regency, and the next is the types of activities Upsus Pajale Terara Village - District of Terara East Lombok District. The last, things need to be done to improve the implementation of the Upsus Pajale program in Pandan Dure and Terara Villages - Terara District of East Lombok.

## 2. Research Methods

This study used survey methods ([Babbie, 2004](#); [Fink and Kosecoff, 1998](#); [Thomas, 1996](#)) sited in ([Sjah, 2009](#)). The survey was conducted on several members of farmers who received the funds in the program of Upsus Pajale Phase I in both villages, 4 farmer' groups in Pandan Dure Village and 4 farmers' groups in the Terara Village. Of the 40 people involving the six groups and obtaining the funds, 12 farmers were interviewed in regard to the program implementation. Data gained were descriptively analyzed and the findings are elaborated on result and discussion part.

### 3. Results and Analysis

#### 3.1 An Overview of Upsus Pajale Program

In general, the Upsus Pajale program has targetted the national production, in 2015, of 73.40 million tons of rice with a growth of 2.21 percent per year, 20.33 million tons of corns with a growth of 5.57 percent per year and 1.50 million tons of soybeans with a growth of 60.81 percent per year. Thus, the national food self-sufficiency could be achieved within the next three years (NTB Food Security Agency, 2015).

In terms of the sustainable self-sufficiency achievement production for rice, corns, and soybeans, the land becomes an unreplaceable fundamentally production factor. The Ministry of Agriculture released an audit of the land which shows that there are 8,132,346 hectares of raw rice-field land. The average of the national cropping index is 140 percent and the national average productivity of rice is 5.3 tons per hectare, corn is 4.93 tons per hectare and soya is 1.51 tons per hectare (NTB Food Security Agency, 2015). Consequently, with this potential production, the Central Government launched a program called Upsus Pajale Program.

Having a target to succeed on food sovereignty in the next three years in the era of president of Jokowi, Upsus Pajale Program is simultaneously run in several provinces in Indonesia (North Sumatra, South Sulawesi, Jambi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, Bali and West Nusa Tenggara). Upsus Program also received support from the Army, with the signing of the Memo of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia and the Chief of Army Staff (Chief of Staff) that the entire non-commissioned officers in villages (Babinsa) will assist farmers to achieve the success of food self-sufficiency in 2017 (Digo, 2015).

NTB Province becomes a targeted area for the program of Upsus Pajale in the increase of the production of rice, corn, and soybeans through refocusing funding begun in 2014 with a total number of planting area of 545 911 ha. Meanwhile, the activities in the respective districts or cities which are divided based on the corresponding area of land. East Lombok gets a planting area covering 63,083 hectares through refocusing funds to the activities of rice, corn, soybeans, RJIT, OPLA, and GP-PTT (NTB Food Security Agency, 2015).

An area used for the implementation of the Upsus Pajale program in the Pandan Dure and Terara villages - Terara District - East Lombok is 103.15 hectares. The program involves 6 farmer groups in the villages. It also carried out a guard and mentoring activities, an important element in moving the farmers to set up the technology in the Pandan Dure and Terara village. The escort and assistance are not only done by the educators and Babinsa, but students were also involved. Despite running the activities together, they, of course, have different duties. The educators serve to implement safeguards and implementation assistance of GP-PTT, POL, RJIT, and PAT. Agricultural extension plays an important role in enhancing the institutional capacities of the farmers (Poktan, Gapoktan, P3A, and GP3A) and institutional peasant economy. Moreover, they both develop networks and partnerships with business stakeholders, and identify technical implementations of data collection as well as report the activities. In time, Rabinsa serves to mobilize and motivate farmers in order to plant in unison, to repair and maintain the irrigation networks, and to participate in the movement of pest control and harvesting. They must support in certain circumstances, such as; distributions of seed, fertilizers, and alsintan, and reports of irrigation infrastructure network. The presence of non-commissioned officers in the food program will be a motivator for the individual farmers and farmer groups. In addition, it is a trigger as well as the motivation for the educators and agricultural officers in the field. Nevertheless, their presence does not take over the counseling wholly; however, it is much more in regard to synergies and motions in which their respective functions and roles are to dynamize the agricultural development in the rural areas. Also, college students were not spared in the effort to escort and assistance, but it must be done in conjunction with the agricultural counsellors. Their duties are similar to the counselors where they are supposed to carry out the escort and assist the implementation of the GP-PTT, POL, RJIT, and PAT. In addition, they also function to facilitate the introduction of technology from universities, to develop networks and partnerships with businesses holders, to identify the collected data, and to report the technical implementation of the activities.

Integrated escort and assistance of the Upsus Pajale program in the production of rice, maize and soybean by the educators, college students, and Rabinsa are carried out through coordination with the field officers in the Official Unit of Agricultural Conselors (UPP) who are in charge of food-crops, including; 1) escorting and securing the distribution of seeds, fertilizer, and alsintan to the beneficiary groups, 2) escorting the movement of improving the irrigation, planting simultaneously and pest control, 3) mentoring the introduction of new varieties through the implementation of "demfarm," 4) assisting the implementation of technology in order to increase the production for rice and soybean

(land management, planting, maintenance and harvesting), and 5) preparing and submitting the activity report of the escort and the companionship.

The escort and assistance from counselors, college students and Babinsa in running the Upsus Pajale program in order to increase the production of rice, corn and soybeans involve many agencies both at central and regional levels.

The implementing organizations for Upsus Pajale programs existed in all levels; at the central, provincial, district, sub-district and village areas, are based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 03/2015. In the district level, the Implementation Team of Upsus is chaired by the Unit Head of the Regional Technical Implementation (UPTD) who is in charge of food crops. The secretary of the Head of the Bureau of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (BP3K) along with members of the Head of Division (Kasi) at the District Office is in charge of development and agricultural extension, Control of Plant Pest organisms (POPT), the village head at the location of activities and related personnel (paramedics farmer, statistical assistants and babinsa and college students). However, the escort and assistance at the village level is the duty of educator in Agricultural Assisted Work Area (WKPP), and the Babinsa in the village concerned, assisted students, were assigned as assistants Upsus Pajale programs. For more details regarding with the team coordination being formed can be seen in Figure 1.

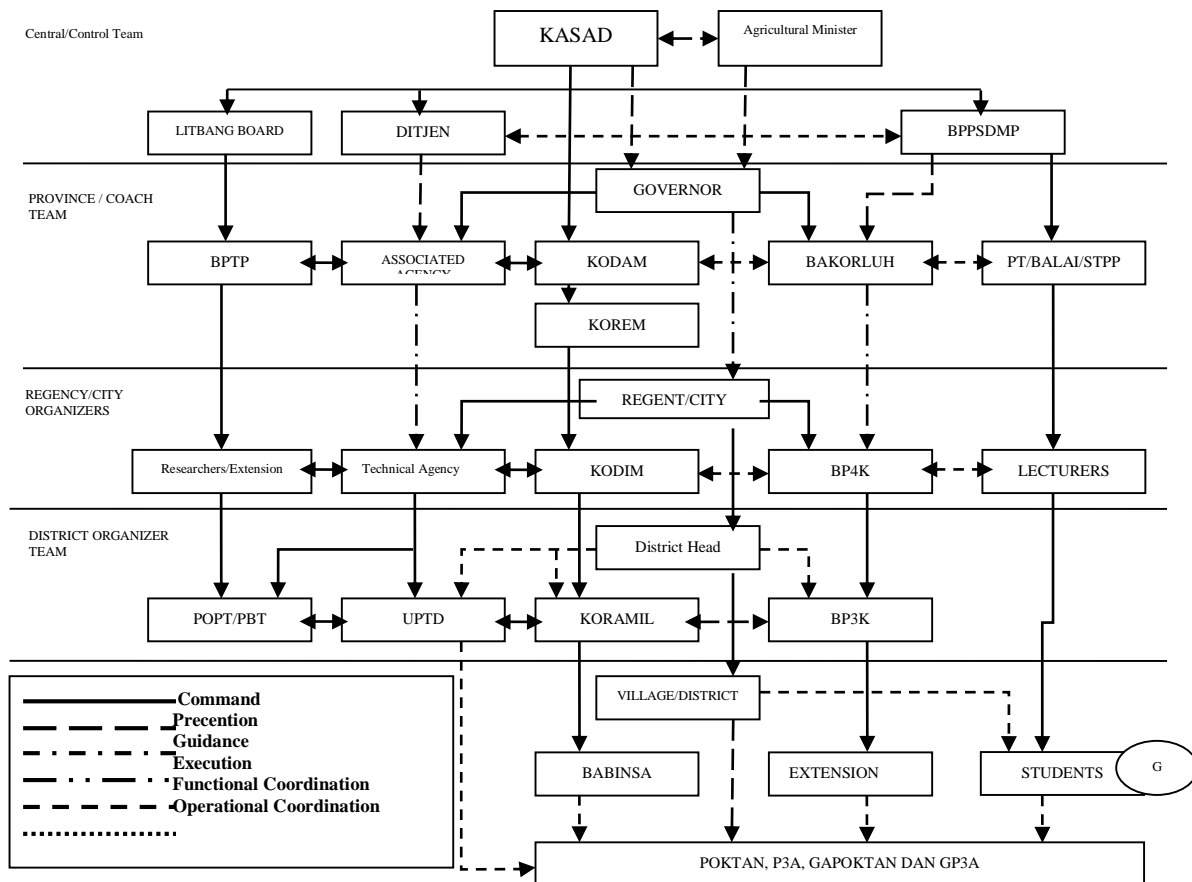


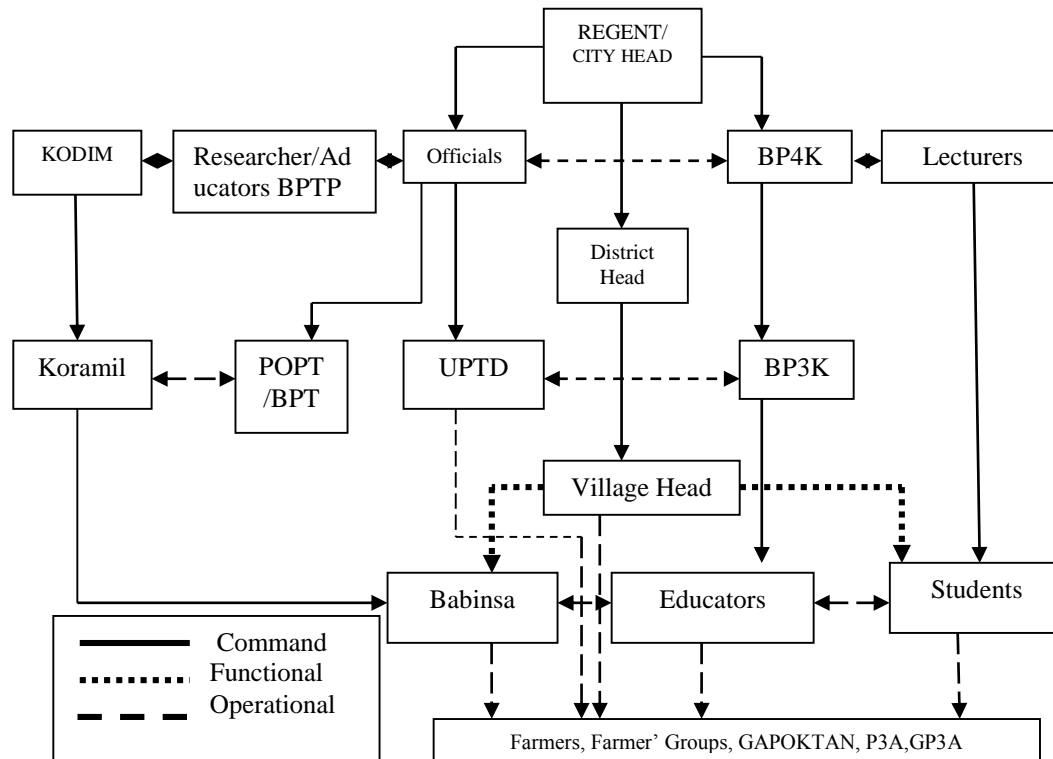
Figure 1. Flow Rules of Upsus Pajale Employment Program

### Implementation of Upsus Pajale Program at Terara and Pandan Dure Villages

In general, the implementation goal of the Upsus Pajale Program is Poktan, Water User Associations (P3A), and Gapoktan and Unite of Water User Associations (GP3A) in the village. Implementation program of the Upsus in Pandan dure Village - Terara District East Lombok Regency consist of six farmer groups; Kautan Undur II, Sabuk Belo, Pade Angen, Kautan Undur I, Pade Pacu II, and Erok Erang. In the field implementation of activities, the farmers are assisted by the supervision and escort of the extension, student and Babinsa. Upsus Pajale implementation activities in the village of Pandan Dure - Terara are done through counseling activities. The implementation of extension

activities is through several approaches - the extension methods to mass groups or individuals, discussion and practice. These assistance activities are not new but with a new spirit and fully supported by the new government, self-reliance in the field of food will be realized.

Labor relations in the advisory services to farmers, particularly in the district or city level down is presented in Figure 2.



Source: The Faculty of Agriculture - Mataram University, 2015.

Figure 2. Flowchart of the Farmers Assistance of Upsus Pajale Pattern

According to figure 2, the farmers, in a farmers' group, Gapoktan, P3A or GP3A which aim to improve the productivity and the intensity of the plantations, is guarded and accompanied by educators, babinsa and students (the Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University, 2015).

### 3.2 Types of Uspsus Pajale Activities in Terara and Pandan Dure Villages

The activities, in particular, of Upsus Pajale programs in Terara and Pandan Dure villages Terara District – East Lombok Regency consist of six activities; the land optimization, RJIT, GP-PTT rice, and three other activities, which are included into GP-PTT activities, provision and use of improved seeds, balance fertilizers, and the setting of planting season through applying KATAM.

#### a) Land Optimization Activity

Finding shows that farmer groups, Kautan Undur II and Sabuk Belo, were given the aid of land optimization activity. Overall, the two farmer groups budgeted the same amount of funding uses, the equal total areas of 25 hectares, and varieties are grown **Sembada 168**. Upon the implementation of the program in the two farm groups, their harvests were much more increased than the old ones. Both of the farm groups received the grants amounting to IDR 30,000,000.

Table 1  
Land optimization of farm group of Kautan Undur II and Sabuk Belo

No	Types of work	Volume/Unit		Cost Unit	Total Cost and source of fund	
		Social Aid	Self-support		Assistance Aid (IDR)	Farmer Self-suppor (IDR)
1	Physical Implementation		375			
	Land Cleansing		HOK	40.000		15.000.000
	Land Processing	25 Ha		1.200.000	10.000.000	20.000.000
	Reparation of means and infrastructure		625 HOK	40.000		25.000.000
2	Provision of Production Means		625 HOK			
	Seeds		HOK	8.500		
	Urea Fertilizer	2500 kg		1.800	4.500.000	5.312.500
	NPK Fertilizer	1250 kg		2.300	2.875.000	
	Dense Organic Fertilizer	12500 kg		500	6.250.000	
	Biological Fertilizer	375 kg		17.000	6.375.000	7.500.000
	Pesticide		50 Ltr	150.000		
3	Planting		375 HOK	40.000		15.000.000
4	Cultivation		375 HOK	40.000		15.000.000
	Total				30.000.000	102.812.500

Source: UPP Terara district, 2015

b) Rehabilitation of Tertiary Irrigation Network (RJIT)

On phase I, the farm group of Kautan Undur II granted the fund of RJIT program. Initially, as planned in the program, there are 200 meters long of the irrigation network will be granted; however, due to the remaining fund, it extended to 205 meters. IDR 55.5 million, obtained and gradually withdrawn – twice, is allocated for irrigated rice area, 38 hectares. The work of RJIT is begun on the first week of May. Its construction is very good and permanent. There were no problems found to be associated with the supply of irrigation water.

Table 2  
The proposed plan of farm group of Kautan Undur II - RJIT phase I

No	Materials	Vol.	Unit	Source of Fund						
				Self-support		Social Aid		Total (7+10)		
				Vol.	Cost Unit (IDR)	Total (IDR)	Vol.		Price (IDR)	Total (IDR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Materials									
1.	Sand	53	M3				53	100.000	5.300.000	5.300.000
2.	Rock	118	M3				118	150.000	17.700.000	17.700.000
3.	Cemen	268	ZAK				268	77.500	20.770.000	20.770.000
B.	General Cost									
1.	Survey/Measuring	1	Ls	1	300.000	152				300.000
2.	Activity Board	1	Ls	1	150.000	48				150.000
3.	Documentation	1	Ls	1	50.000	6				50.000
C.	Labor Salary									
1.	Worker	224	OH	72	50.000	3.600.000	152	50.000	7.600.000	11.200.000
2.	Stone laborer	48	OH				48	65.000	3.120.000	3.120.000
3.	Head of Labor	6	OH				6	85.000	510.000	510.000
D.	Aid Tool									
1.	Ayakan	5	units	5	6.500	32.500				32.500
2.	Hoe	7	units	7	125.000	875.000				875.000
3.	Spade	3	units	3	55.000	165.000				165.000
4.	Yarn	4	units	4	4.750	19.000				19.000
5.	Pail	10	units	10	75.000	750.000				750.000
6.	Bamboo	5	units	5	15.000	75.000				75.000
7.	whiteboard	20	units	20	17.000	340.000				340.000
8.	Arco	2	units	2	500.000	1.000.000				1.000.000
	Total					7.356.500			55.000.000	62.356.500

Source: UPP – Terara village, 2015

c) Movement Implementation of Integrated Crop Management (GP-PTT)

The finding shows that a farm group of Pade Angen in Terara village whose planting area of 15 hectares received GP-PTT program for Hybrid rice. While, in Pandan Dure village, there are two groups of farmers – Pade Pacu II and Erok Erang who received the similar program with each planting area of 10 hectares. The varieties used are hybrid Sembada 168. The area of 35 ha belongs to the 3 farmer groups. Seedlings were on the 13th of April 2015, and planting date was on the 27th of April 2015 (Pade angen and pade pacu II), while the farmer group of Erok Erang began planting on May 7, 2015. The dose of its fertilizer use: organic 500 Kg, 300 Kg NPK and Urea 200 Kg. Planting systems used are Legowo rows 2: 1. The first harvest in Erok Eran farmer groups is begun from the 5th of August 2015 until approximately 2 weeks. Results of average areas taken at two points are 9.5 Kg and the results of the calculating area production are 15.6 tons per ha of the total area of 10 ha. While the results of areas in the farmer groups Pade pacu II are 5 tons/ha.

The production increased compared to the previous ones. For real production data from farmer groups Erok erang covering an area of 10 hectares and of ± 40 member farmers joining, all of them uses hybrid rice. Total production was on average of 15.6 tones/ha. This is the production of the GP-PTT Hybrid Rice program. The average production increased from the previous growing season. The GP-PTT Rice activity is directly associated with the three other activities; the provision and use of improved seed, provision, and use of balanced fertilizer, and the setting of planting season using KATAM.

Table 3  
Group business plan - GPPTT of Rice - farm group of Erok Erang – Pandan Dure village

No	Needs	Types	Volume (Kg)	Cost Unit (IDR)	Sum (IDR)
1	Seeds	Hybrid	150	56.000	8.400.000
2	Fertilizers	Urea	2000	1.800	3.600.000
		NPK	3000	2.300	6.900.000
		Dense Organic	5000	500	2.500.000
		PPC	40	40.000	1.600.000
3	Pesticide	Sidafur	200	12.500	2.500.000
		Sidatan	15	110.000	1.650.000
		Topcin	10	159.500	1.595.000
		Montap	10	72.500	725.000
4	Palnting Aid of Jajar Legowo	-	-	500.000	5.000.000
5	Meeting Cost		5 x	415.000	2.075.000
	Total				36.545.000

Source: UPP Terara District, 2015

Table 4  
Group business plan - GPPTT of rice - farm group of Pade Pacu II Pandan Dure village

No	Needs	Types	Volume (Kg)	Cost Unit (IDR)	Sum (IDR)
1	Seeds	Hibryd	150	56.000	8.400.000
2	Fertilizers	Urea	2000	1.800	3.600.000
		NPK	3000	2.300	6.900.000
		Dense Organic	5000	500	2.500.000
		PPC	50	40.000	2.000.000
3	Pesticide	Sidafur	100	12.500	1.250.000
		Sidatan	20	110.000	2.200.000
		Topcin	20	79.750	1.590.500
4	Planting Aid of Jajar Legowo	-	-	-	500.000
5	Meeting Cost		5 x	62.000	310.000
	Total				36.554.500

Source: UPP Terara District, 2015

Table 5  
Group Business Plan - GPPTT of Rice - Farm Group of Pade Pacu II Pada Angen - Terara village

No	Needs	Types	Volume (Kg)	Cost Unit (IDR)	Sum (IDR)
1	Seeds	Hibryd	225	56.000	12.600.000
2	Fertilizers	Urea	3.000	1.800	5.400.000
		NPK	4.500	2.300	10.350.000
		Dense Organics	7.500	500	3.750.000
		PPC	60	40.000	2.400.000
3	Pesticide	Sidafur	300	12.500	3.750.000
		Sidatan Sc	30	110.000	3.300.000
		Montap	15	72.500	1.087.500
		Topsin	15	159.500	2.392.500



4	Planting Aid of Jajar Legowo	-	15	500.000	7.500.000
5	Meeting Cost		5x	457.500	2.287.500
	Total				<b>54.817.500</b>

Source: UPP Terara District, 2015

According to the table, the cost details issued in the land optimization in the three-farm groups – Farm Groups of Pade Angen, Pade Pacu II, and Erok Erang, can clearly be seen. Farm groups of Pade Pacu II and Erok Erang were granted each IDR 36.554.500 due to having similar land areas – 10 hectares, meanwhile the farm group of Pade Angen obtained IDR 54,817,500 million because of land area is 15 hectares. Funds awarded are depending on how large the area each farmer group owns.

#### *Problems in Upsus Pajale Program in Terara and Pandan Dure village*

The success of Upsus Pajale programs will ultimately be determined by how the extent and big the motions of the community-farm in the villages. Having the Upsus Pajale production targets with supportive activities and considerable funds, we, of course, need to share a role in achieving that goal. However, the role we explained in this paper is the role that direct contact with extension agents and beneficiaries or target activities; the farmers, because in essence "Whatever the program, Extension is the key". Farmers, the beneficiaries of activities as well as increased production Pajale perpetrators, should be accompanied in order that they know, will and able to improve farming through improved productivity and increased cropping index.

Unprecise planting time experiencing by the farmers in Terara and Pandan Dure villages becomes one of the current cases. The climate in this case is still the main challenges of world agriculture; thus, a launch of the programs, especially for a costly nation-wide program such as Upsus Pajale, is in the need of careful attention to the climate challenge. How could the production target be achieved if the plant is having dried up due to drought? There will be great amount of loss be borne by the state due to the failure of a program carried out without fixed calculation. Further, there is still a lack of performance of the educators in assisting farmers to succeed the Upsus pajale program; such as the meeting which is supposed to be held in five times during the program, yet it is only held twice. Consequently, the farmers often have difficulty in dealing with pests, and the rice plants are also often attacked by pests due to late identification from the extension. To constraint pests or plant diseases at the end of July, the plants of the farmer groups of Kautan Undur II were attacked by pests' armyworms which force them to harvest prematurely. This is done to avoid attacks from far more armyworms. Another problem is there are still some farmers who do not use a planting calendar (KATAM). Thus, they arbitrarily in providing fertilizer, harvesting, and others. The rest is in regard to the delay of making dem farm by the lecturers since the funds allocated have not given yet. As a result, the farmers' knowledge cannot be increased as quickly as expected and the beneficiary of the dam farm cannot be directly perceived by the farmers. Dam farm functions to teach skills, build self-esteem, and improve the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the farmers in the technology application for rice.

Things need to be done in order to increase the implementation of the Upsus Pajale programs in Pandan Dure and Terara village - Terara District - East Lombok Regency

To maximize the production, the government needs to involve Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Board (BP3K), and other relevant stakeholders, to conduct a synergy escort and accompaniment, and to improve working relationships of BP3K through making active communication. Based on the experience of researchers, the exclusion of BMKG in this program is based on the advice from the farmers for planting during the rainy season with the aim that the production will be far higher.

Doing synergy and cooperation in the field through the improvement of working relationships with technical agencies of BP3K farming district level, sub-regional military command, pest observers, supervisors seeds, agricultural extension, and college students of Upsus Pajale companion programmes is very essential. They are supposed to work as a team has the same vision and missions to realize the food self-sufficiency in our country. Therefore, in guarding and accompanying the farmers, they have to work together in sharing knowledge, engaging, providing solutions to the problems, and conducting active communication as well as holding numerous meetings with the farmers. As a result, the food self-sufficiency can be realized this year.

#### 4. Conclusion

The finding shows there is an increase in rice production, yet it still has problems on both farmers and extension workers. The study suggests that mentoring should be assigned at the beginning of the growing season in order that the companion could do his job as maximally as possible. Also, it is suggested to raise salaries to motivate companion in the work.

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##### *Statement of authorship*

The author(s) have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author(s) have approved the final article.

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	<p>Previous Publications by Taslim Sjah: (1) Sjah, T., Rakhman, A. &amp; Ibrahim 2001. "Keputusan Penjualan Hasil Usahatani Sawah Baru Lombok Timur" (<i>Selling Decisions of Farm Products of New Cropping Lands in East Lombok</i>). <i>Agroteksos</i>, 10 (4), 337-345. (2) Sjah, T., Cameron, D. &amp; Woodford, K. 2001. "Application for Extension from Research into Farmer Decision Making on New Cropping Lands in East Lombok, Indonesia". In <i>International Conference 'Exploring Beyond the Boundaries of Extension'</i>, conducted by APEN, 3-5 October 2001, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Australia. (3) Sjah, T., Cameron, D. &amp; Russell, I. 2003. "Acceptance and Repayment of Agricultural Credit in Lombok, Indonesia – Farmers' Perspectives ". <i>Komunitas, Journal of Rural Studies</i>, 5, 74-91 and many others more.</p>